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**WEAKER SECTION OF RURAL POPULATION
SOME RESULTS OF TWENTYFIFTH ROUND OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY**

S. K. SINHA

Summary

The economic condition of the weaker section of rural population comprising the small cultivator and non-cultivating wage earner households and their attitude towards the prospects of an improvement of their economic conditions through governmental measures are examined. The problem of underutilisation of labour force in terms of additional employment that would be needed for ensuring the minimum level of living of the weaker section is also discussed.

The survey reveals that about four-fifths of the population belonging to weaker section were below the poverty line in 1970-71. 65 percent of total earning of small cultivator households came from sources other than farming, the main source being wage earning. As for wage earner households, 71 percent of income was from wage earning. About one-third of the small cultivator households reported possibilities of increasing the productivity of their farms through land development measures but only one-fourth of them could venture to approach credit agencies for loan. Two-thirds of such households did not own even a single draught animal and three-fourths of them were of the opinion that owning an animal was not at all economical.

The National Sample Survey (N.S.S.) in its twenty-fifth round (July 1970-June 1971) conducted an enquiry into the economic conditions of two sections of rural population, namely, the small cultivator households and non-cultivating wage earner households. More specifically, two strata of rural population formed at the village level, namely, (i) lowest ten percent of households cultivating some land and (ii) households cultivating no land, during the agricultural year 1969-70 were covered by the enquiry, provided these households did not have, more or less, regular and major income in the last year (i.e. 365 days prior to the date of listing of households in sample village) from employment in trade, manufacture and construction, mechanised transport and profession or from rent and remittances or salary income and pension. Where the household's share from all these sources taken together accounted for the major part of the total household income of the last year, such households were excluded from the frame constituting the weaker section of the rural population. The rural households thus sifted and selected constituted the two groups to form the weaker section.

2. COVERAGE OF THE SMALL CULTIVATOR HOUSEHOLDS

As the small cultivator households formed the lowest decile of the population of households ranked according to the ascending order of magnitude of the cultivated holdings at the village level, the estimates obtained from the data of the survey represent only a part of the population of small cultivator households. The survey covered 3.8¹ million small cultivator households having about 17.4² million people. The distribution of small cultivator households by their size of holding given in Table 1 indicates that 89 percent of the households had holdings of size less than 2.5 acres and about 97 percent of such households cultivated land below 5.0 acres. Hence small cultivator households covered in the survey were predominantly small cultivators. It may be worthwhile to mention that the total number of households operating land below 5.0 acres

excluding those operating no land or land less than 0.005 acre was estimated² at 39 millions having 203 million people under their fold in the survey on land holdings conducted in the twentysixth round (July 1971-September 1972) of the NSS.

TABLE 1 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SMALL CULTIVATOR HOUSEHOLDS OVER SIZE CLASS OF CULTIVATED HOLDINGS; RURAL INDIA (1970-71)*

size class of cultivated holding (acres 0.00)		percentage distri- bution of small cultivator house- holds
(1)		(2)
1.	0.01 — 0.04	6.33
2.	0.05 — 0.09	5.88
3.	0.10 — 0.49	33.53
4.	0.50 — 0.99	19.11
5.	1.00 — 1.49	12.73
6.	1.50 — 2.49	11.66
7.	2.50 — 4.99	8.12
8.	5.00 — 7.49	1.69
9.	7.50 — 9.99	0.48
10.	10.00 & above	0.47
11.	all classes	100.00

*Source : NSS draft report No. 266

3. COVERAGE OF NON-CULTIVATING WAGE EARNER HOUSEHOLDS

As far as the other stratum of the weaker section of the rural population is concerned, it is evident from the definition adopted in the survey that these households did not have any other major means of livelihood than wage labour. Hence this group can be identified with the social group constituting the rural labour households without having any land. It is thus, desirable to examine as to how the number of non-cultivating wage-earner households estimated

1: Source : NSS draft report No. 266

2: Source : NSS report No. 215

from the survey compare with the estimates of agricultural labour households and rural labour households derived from the earlier enquiries. The relevant estimates are shown in Table 2 below :

TABLE 2 : ESTIMATED NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR HOUSEHOLDS AND RURAL LABOUR HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT LAND FROM DIFFERENT ROUNDS OF THE NSS; RURAL INDIA*

estimated number of agricultural labour households without land (in millions 0·0)		estimated number of labour households without land (in millions 0·0)	
1st ALE (1950-51)	2nd ALE (1956-57)	1963-64	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9·0	9·3	10·5	10·4

*Source : NSS report No. 134 and NSS draft report No. 266

From the figures given in Table 2 it can be observed that there was perfect agreement between the estimate of non-cultivating wage-earner households derived from the present survey (1970-71) and that of the rural labour households without land estimated from the data collected in the eighteenth round of the NSS (1963-64). This shows that slightly indirect approach in the definition of the rural labour adopted in the present enquiry has covered the population of rural labour households without land quite satisfactorily. Thus the present survey estimated 10·4 million non-cultivating wage-earner households in rural India having 42·9 million people under their fold (refer to NSS draft report No. 266).

4. CONSUMER EXPENDITURE OF WEAKER SECTION OF RURAL POPULATION

Whether the weaker section of rural population covered in the survey is representative of the rural poor as defined by the Study Group³ set up by the Government of India in 1962 can be studied from the distribution of households belonging to the weaker section over size groups of monthly per capita expenditure. As per the Study Group the norm of monthly per capita consumer expenditure of Rs. 20 was considered to be the minimum desirable standard in 1960-61, the corresponding amount at 1970-71 prices being around Rs. 38·20⁴. Table 3 below shows the percentage of small cultivator households and of non-cultivating wage-earner households by monthly per capita expenditure groups.

TABLE 3 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE GROUPS; RURAL INDIA (1970-71)*

TABLE 3 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE GROUPS; RURAL INDIA (1970-71)*

monthly per capita expenditure group (Rs.)	percentage of households	
	small cultivator	non-cultivating wage-earner
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. 0—8	0·47	0·67
2. 8—11	2·03	1·88
3. 11—13	3·53	3·13
4. 13—15	4·72	4·94
5. 15—18	8·92	8·87
6. 18—21	11·25	11·52
7. 21—24	11·48	11·39
8. 24—28	13·80	12·77
9. 28—34	16·13	16·05
10. 34—43	12·86	13·68
11. 43—55	8·41	7·12
12. 55—75	4·44	5·25
13. 75 & above	1·96	2·73
14. all groups	100·00	100·00

*Source : NSS draft report No. 257

The estimates presented in Table 3 indicate that for both the categories of households a little less than 22 percent (taking 50 percent of the households belonging to the per capita expenditure bracket of Rs. 34 to 43) had per capita consumer expenditure above the level of minimum desirable standard. In other words nearly four-fifths of the population covered by the survey were below the poverty line as defined by the Study Group of Planning Commission.

The pattern of consumer expenditure of the household is also a good indicator for assessing the level of living of the households. Households falling in the lower per capita expenditure (PCE) brackets spend more on food items than on non-food items in comparison to the households belonging to higher PCE groups. The quality of living of people covered in the survey can be judged from the figures given in Table 4.

type of household	percentage distribution of PCE				total
	food	fuel and light	clothing	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. small cultivator households	76·7	7·3	5·2	10·8	100·0
2. non-cultivating wage earner households	76·8	7·4	4·3	11·5	100·0

*Source : NSS draft report No. 257

³: The Study Group consisted of D.R. Gadgil, B.N. Ganguli, P.S. Lokanathan, M.R. Masani, Ashok Mehta, Shriman Narayan, Pitambar Pant, V.K.R.V. Rao and Anna Saheb Sahasrabudhe.

⁴: The consumer price index for agricultural labour was 192 in 1970-71 with 1960-61 as base.

The small cultivator and the non-cultivating wage-earner households both spent 77 percent of their family budget on food items. The expenditure of these households on food, fuel & light and clothing was about 89 percent of the total budget. All these show that the households under consideration were extremely poor in the sense that they spent about nine-tenth of their meagre budget on such items of consumption which are absolutely essential for mere physical existence.

5. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE WEAKER SECTION OF RURAL POPULATION

In the subsequent paragraphs some important findings of the survey are discussed which will throw light on the economic conditions of the weaker section of the rural population. Some idea about the conditions prevailing in rural areas in regard to the weaker section has already been given while discussing the per capita consumer expenditure of the population under study and their pattern of consumption. Table 5 given below shows household size, the average number of earners and the average annual income of these households.

TABLE 5 : HOUSEHOLD SIZE, NUMBER OF EARNERS AND ANNUAL INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD; RURAL INDIA (1970-71)*

type of household	household size	earner per household	monthly income per household (Rs.)	monthly consumption per household (Rs.)	outstanding loan per household (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
small cultivator household	4.52	1.87	98	124	335
non-cultivating wage earner household	4.13	1.78	100	111	210

*Source : NSS draft report Nos. 257 and 262.

It is interesting to note that though the average household size of the population under study is not high and the proportion of earners to the total size of the household is fairly large, the per capita average income is very low. The household monthly average income for small cultivator households was Rs. 98 while for non-cultivating wage-earner households it was Rs. 100 only which means that the income of an average person belonging to the two categories of households were only Rs. 22 and Rs. 24 per month respectively. Obviously to meet the requirements of the family budget which exceeded their earnings, these households had to take loans, the average amount of loans outstanding per household being Rs. 335 and Rs. 210 for small cultivator and non-cultivating wage-earners respectively. If the sources of income for these households are traced it is expected that the non-cultivating wage-earner households should have derived major income from wage-earning while small cultivator households might have supplemented their farm income by wage-earning and by other occupations. From the estimates presented in NSS draft report No 262, it can be observed that only 35 percent of the total income of the small cultivator households was from farm, livestock and garden produce while the major income (i.e. 65 percent of total income) was derived from other sources. In case of non-cultivating wage-earner households about 75 percent of their total income was accounted for by wage-earning. The fact that the substantial portion of income of the small cultivator households was derived from wage-earning is seen from the estimates presented in Table 6 in regard to the labour time disposition of the members of these households over different economic activities.

Before the estimates of labour time disposition given in Table 6 are interpreted, it is desirable to discuss

the concepts adopted for collecting the data on employment and unemployment in the present survey. In the earlier rounds of the NSS the usual procedure of collecting data on employment and unemployment had been to classify primarily the population by labour force status (that is, whether a person was 'gainfully employed' or 'unemployed' or 'outside the labour force') on the basis of the person's activities during the reference week and then the person's activities on each day of the reference week were ascertained for the gainfully employed population only. However, in the twenty-fifth round of the NSS, a different approach to the problem of measurement of employment and unemployment was adopted in which an account of the total activities (both gainful and non-gainful) of each day of the reference week was taken for each and every member of the sample households. For the purpose of collection of data, the gainful and non-gainful work were enumerated under the following classes :

1. worked in own farm
2. worked in other's farm as exchange labour
3. worked in other's farm for salary/wages
4. worked in non-farm occupation — as self-employed
5. worked in non-farm occupation—as non-self-employed
6. attended educational institution
7. engaged in domestic work
8. seeking and/or available for work
9. not available for work due to illness, leave, rest etc.
10. not available for work due to other reasons

Thus according to the procedure adopted for recording the time disposition of individual members over the reference week, a record of seven man-days spread over different activities (specified under 10 classes) was made for each person. When a person was engaged on a particular day of the reference week

in one activity only, the intensity of work was shown as 1 (i.e. full). If, on the other hand, a person pursued two or more activities on a day, two activities were chosen from amongst all the activities and half intensity was recorded against each of the two activities.

TABLE (6) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MAN-DAYS SPENT IN A WEEK UNDER DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY SMALL CULTIVATOR AND NON-CULTIVATING WAGE-EARNER HOUSEHOLDS; RURAL INDIA : 1970*

(All age groups taken together)

time disposition category	small cultivator households			non-cultivating wage-earner households		
	males	females	all persons	males	females	all persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Worked in farm						
1. worked in own farm	15.30	8.21	11.89	2.33	1.86	2.09
2. worked in other's farm as exchange labour ..	0.43	0.23	0.33	0.54	0.35	0.45
3. worked in other's farm for salary/wage ..	22.45	13.21	18.02	33.40	17.77	25.56
Worked in non-farm occupation						
4. as self-employed	3.74	2.48	3.14	3.94	2.48	3.20
5. as non self-employed	4.04	1.21	2.68	6.41	2.37	4.38
Did not do any work (gainful)						
6. attended educational institution	6.66	2.18	4.51	7.31	2.34	4.81
7. engaged in domestic work	2.63	29.38	15.47	2.34	28.27	15.35
8. seeking or available for work	2.77	1.96	2.38	3.06	2.44	2.75
9. not available for work due to illness, rest etc. ..	3.90	2.89	3.42	4.11	3.30	3.70
10. not available for work due to other reasons ..	38.08	38.25	38.16	36.56	38.82	37.71
11. all categories	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Source : NSS report No. 223

The man-days spent by persons of all age-groups belonging to the small cultivator households in wage-earning in farm and non-farm occupations accounted for 50 percent of the total man-days spent in all economic activities taken together. This index of labour time disposition was 51 percent for males and 48 percent for females (using the estimates of Table 6). This shows that cultivators having small sized landholdings had to depend substantially on wage-earning in farm and non-farm occupations as they could not support their family on the meagre income they derived from their own farms. Though the rate of unemployment is only 2.77 percent for males, 1.96 percent for females and 2.38 percent for all persons (unemployment rate being measured in terms of the percentage ratio of the man-days seeking work or available for work to the total number of man-days), the problem of rural poverty, as is wellknown, centres around the phenomenon of under-employment. The under employment of the working members brings down the average per capita income of the family, as a consequence of which a large section of the rural population falls below the minimum desirable level of living. In

case of non-cultivating wage-earner households since their major income was from wage-earning, a very high percentage of their labour time was devoted towards farm and non-farm occupations. The percentage of the man-days spent in wage-earning in farm and non-farm occupation to total man-days spent in all the economic activities taken together was 75 for males, 67 for females and 72 for all persons. The reference to unemployment and related aspects of underemployment has been made here only to bring out the fact that even though the small cultivator households had to devote much of their time in wage-earning their income was not adequate enough to support their family budget. What can be the reason for their low level of living except the fact that the working members of the population under study are under employed. However, postponing the discussion on the adequacy of employment for some time, let us now examine the wage rates which the wage-earners received against the quantum of work done by them during the reference week. The average wage rates per man-day of work done in farm and non-farm occupations are presented in Table 7 below :

TABLE 7 : AVERAGE WAGE PER MAN-DAY OF WORK IN FARM AND NON-FARM OCCUPATIONS RECEIVED BY SMALL CULTIVATOR AND WAGE-EARNER HOUSEHOLDS : RURAL INDIA : 1970-71.*

sex	average rate of salary/wage (Rs. 0.00) per man-day of work in					
	farm occupation		non-farm occupation		all occupations	
	small cultivator households	wage-earner households	small cultivator households	wage-earner households	small cultivator households	wage-earner households
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
males	2.04	2.23	2.49	2.71	2.11	2.32
females	1.38	1.42	1.47	1.43	1.39	1.43
all persons	1.82	1.97	2.26	2.32	1.89	2.03

*Source : NSS draft report Nos. 230/1, 242, 245 and 246. The figures are based on the data of four sub-rounds taken together. The figures of each sub-round are shown in Table 1 in Annexure. The combined estimate is the simple arithmetic mean of the 4 sub-round estimates.

As was expected, the wage rate in non-farm occupation was higher than in farm occupation. For small cultivator households this is true for both males and females but for the wage-earner households the average wage-rate for females was more or less at the same level in farm and non-farm occupations. It is also to be noted that the wage rate for small cultivators (male) was lower than that of wage-earners in both farm and non-farm activities. Seasonality in employment in agriculture is a common feature in rural areas. Small cultivators having uneconomic size of holdings may have adequate employment during the peak seasons but remain under-employed during most of the year. They may be totally unemployed during the slack seasons. It has already been observed that to supplement their income such marginal cultivators have to put in a substantial portion of their labour time in wage-earning. Similar is the case with the non-cultivating wage-earners who have to depend mainly on wage labour. For them also there may be continuous employment during the peak seasons in agriculture but scarcity of jobs to keep them wholly engaged in work during other seasons of the year creates an atmosphere of exploitation whereby the wage-earners are compelled to accept whatever wages are offered to them. All these factors are probably responsible for bringing the wage rate of farm-workers at a lower level than that of the non-farm workers in the country side. As the earners had to support the whole family, per person share of the wages worked out to Re. 0.78 and Re. 0.87 per day for small cultivator and non-cultivating wage-earner households respectively (using the figures of Table 5) which were much below the norm specified for the desirable minimum level of living. Having appraised the economic conditions of the weaker section, let us now examine the views of the weaker section on their problems on different activities and also their opinion on the prospects of an improvement of economic conditions through governmental measures.

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6. PROBLEMS AND ATTITUDE ON THE PROSPECTS OF AN IMPROVEMENT OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS THROUGH GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES

In the survey on the weaker section carried out in the twentyfifth round of the NSS, certain follow up questions were asked on the problems concerning their economic life and their attitude on betterment of their level of living through economic development in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors was also ascertained. Some of the important results are discussed here which will help in assessing the needs of the weaker section, which if fulfilled through government help may improve their economic conditions. As the small cultivator households have some income from their farms besides the income from wage-earning, let us first examine their problems in regard to the development aspects of their farm. From the figures furnished in Table 8 it can be observed that 32 percent of the small farmer households reported possibilities of developing their farms by constructing new wells, tube wells and other irrigational systems, improving the existing irrigational system and by adopting proper soil conservation and drainage systems. Of the total number of such households reporting possibilities of land development only 58 percent reported the need for long term loan for the purpose of land development but only about 8 percent of such households (i.e. one-seventh of the households needing long term loan) approached some agencies for long term loan. Even amongst the households who had applied for long term loans (i.e. one-seventh of the households needing long term loan) only 27 percent of households were hopeful of getting loan. All these indicate that though the small cultivator households were conscious of improving the productivity of their farms by means of developmental works needed in their farms, they were short of funds to undertake such works and at the same time were not in a position to approach the credit agencies for

loans. The reason for their inability to procure loan lies in the fact that they did not have adequate sureties on which they might get loans. From the figures presented in Table 8 it can be noticed that of the total number of households needing loan, 96 percent either did not approach any agency for loan or might have approached some agency but were not hopeful of getting the loans. The reasons for showing apathy towards procuring loans as reported by them were inadequacy of assets (44 percent), unhelpful attitude of the credit agencies (23 percent), non-availability of credit agencies like government, co-operatives, banks within their reach (14 percent) etc.

TABLE 8 : PERCENTAGE OF SMALL CULTIVATOR HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING (i) POSSIBILITIES OF LAND DEVELOPMENT, (ii) NEEDING LONG-TERM LOAN AND APPROACHING CREDIT AGENCIES FOR LONG-TERM LOANS ETC., RURAL INDIA : 1970-71*

item	estimate
1. Percentage of households reporting possibilities of land development	32
2. Percentage of households needing long-term credit (serial no. 1 as 100) for land development	58
3. Percentage of households approaching agencies for long-term credit (serial no. 1 as 100)	8
4. Percentage of households reporting possibility of getting long-term credit (serial no. 3 as 100)	27
5. Percentage of households not approaching any agency or not hopeful of getting long-term credit (serial no. 2 as 100)	96
6. Percentage of households not approaching any agency or not hopeful of getting long-term loan by reasons: (serial no. 5 as 100) :	
(i) assets inadequate or already burdened by past debt	44
(ii) unhelpful attitude of credit agencies	23
(iii) agencies like govt./co-operative/bank not within reach	14
(iv) others	19

*Source : NSS draft report No. 266

Besides land the other essential asset of the cultivator households is the draught animals. It is expected that the number of draught animals owned by the farmers varies with the size of holding. Since we are concerned with the small cultivator households having small-sized land holdings (mostly within 2.5 acres) it may be of interest to appraise the position of such cultivators in regard to the ownership of draught animals and also to assess their attitude on the economy of owning a pair or a single animal utilised as draught power in agriculture. Households not owning even a single draught animal have to depend upon hiring a single or a pair of bullocks for agricultural operations. The information on the extent of ownership of draught power by the small cultivator households and their opinion as to the economy of owning the draught animals are furnished in Table 9.

TABLE (9) : PERCENTAGE OF SMALL CULTIVATOR HOUSEHOLDS (a) NOT OWNING ANY DRAUGHT ANIMAL (b) OWNING ONE ANIMAL AND (c) OWNING ONE PAIR OR MORE AND THEIR OPINION ON THE ECONOMY OF DRAUGHT ANIMALS SEPARATELY FOR THE THREE CATEGORIES (a), (b) AND (c) : RURAL INDIA : 1970-71*

item	estimate
1. Percentage of households owning draught animals	
(i) none	68
(ii) one only	14
(iii) one pair or more	18
2. Percentage of households not owning any draught animal classified according to the opinion on draught animals	
(i) not economical, present arrangement better	63
(ii) present arrangement not satisfactory but owning animals also not economical	11
(iii) if credit available, desired to buy one or more animals	26
3. Percentage of households owning only one draught animal classified according to the opinion on draught animals	
(i) not economical, hiring one is better	56
(ii) desires to buy one, if credit available	44
4. Percentage of households owning one pair or more of draught animals classified according to the opinion on draught animals	
(i) economical	77
(ii) not economical but make it economical by hiring out	10
(iii) not economical but it is not desirable to depend on other's animals	12
(iv) others	1

*Source : NSS draft report No. 266

About two-thirds of the small cultivator households did not own any draught animal, about one-seventh owned only one animal and a little over one-sixth owned one pair or more of draught animals. This indicates that the majority of the households had to depend on the hired draught power. As regards the opinion expressed on the economy of owning draught animals by households not owning even a single draught animal it is evident from the estimates presented in Table 9 that the condition of these households was precarious in the sense that even though they thought the situation to be uneconomical, only a very small fraction (26 percent) of such households could venture to think of improving their economic conditions by purchasing one or more draught animals in case credit was made available to them. In the second category in which the households owned one draught animal the majority (56 percent) were of the opinion that though owning one draught animal was not economical from the point of agricultural operations, hiring of another animal would be more desirable than acquiring another animal by purchase. Of course, 44 percent of such households were desirous of purchasing another draught animal, if funds were made available to

them. Only in case of the households falling in the third category (which constituted only 18 percent of the small cultivator households) the position was favourable as 77 percent of them could think that owning two or more animals was quite economical for their farms.

The findings of the survey have thus substantiated the fact that inadequacy of resources in respect of land, animal power and capital is the main reason for the low rate of income generation by the small cultivator households. Even their effort to supplement the family income by wage-earning did not prove to be fruitful because of the inadequacy of employment in the wage market and also the low-wage-rate in agriculture. The condition of the non-

cultivating wage-households was more or less similar to that of the small cultivator households as the major earning of such households was from wage-labour. Obviously to raise the level of living of the weaker sections of rural population it is necessary to search for other avenues of supplementing their income. With this objective in view, certain probing questions were asked to the respondents to assess their attitude towards the possibility of supplementing their income through ancillary agricultural activities (viz., dairy, poultry, fishing and other animal production) and other non-agricultural occupations (viz., trade, manufacture etc.). To what extent the weaker section showed willingness to supplement income through ancillary activities can be assessed from the estimates presented in Table 10.

TABLE (10) : PERCENTAGE OF SMALL CULTIVATOR AND NON-CULTIVATING WAGE-EARNER HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING POSSIBILITIES OF SUPPLEMENTING THEIR INCOME BY DIFFERENT ANCILLARY AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS : RURAL INDIA : 1970-71*

type of households	percentage of households reporting possibilities of supplementing income in					
	dairying	poultrying	fishing	other animal production	others	non-agricultural occupations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. small cultivator house-holds	24.82	12.93	1.89	3.93	1.47	10.29 ¹
2. non-cultivating wage-earner households	28.57	15.91	2.07	5.81	2.26	14.57 ₁

*Source : NSS draft report No. 266.

¹The respondent was asked whether he possessed knowledge of any trade or other non-agricultural occupations or not. It is presumed here that there is possibility of supplementing income if one possess the knowledge of such occupations.

It can be seen from the estimates of Table 10 that quite a good proportion of the households had shown their consciousness towards betterment of economic conditions through subsidiary occupations. The non-cultivating wage-earner households who had to depend mainly on wage labour were more responsive towards exploring the possibilities of supplementing their income through ancillary agricultural activities and non-agricultural occupations than the small cultivator households. Let us now resume the discussion on the problem of employment and unemployment of the weaker section of the rural population.

7. UNEMPLOYMENT AND ATTITUDE OF THE WEAKER SECTION TOWARDS EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE VILLAGE

The manner of collection of data on employment and unemployment in the present survey has already been discussed in section 5. From the data on the time disposition of the seven man-days in the reference week of the individual members of the households over the ten activities (gainful and non-gainful), labour time participation rate and the level of unemployment can be derived separately for the

small cultivator households and non-cultivating wage-earner households. The percentage of man-days spent in the economic activities enumerated against serial nos. 1 to 5, 8 and 9 (section 5) to the total number of man-days gives a measure for labour force participation rate. Obviously the estimated total number of man-days used as the base for calculation of such percentage figures will be seven times that of the total number of estimated persons. The estimated number of man-days spent in seeking work and/or available for work (serial no. 8 in section 5) expressed as percentage of the total number of man-days in labour force (i.e. the man-days spent in economic activities enumerated against serial nos. 1 to 5, 8 and 9) will give an idea about the level of unemployment⁵. The level of unemployment derived in this way will indicate the proportion of unemployed in the labour force on any day, on the average, during the period of the survey bringing out the extent of under-utilisation of the available labour supply. As the survey period of twentyfifth round (July 1970 to June 1971) was split up into four sub-rounds of three months each and since independent and valid estimate of any characteristic could be thrown up for each of the sub-rounds, labour force participation rates and level of unemployment by sex and by different age-groups have been computed

⁵The measurement of level of unemployment in this manner has been recommended by the Committee of Experts on Unemployment Estimates, Planning Commission, 1970.

for different sub-rounds (shown in the Annexure) at the all-India level. The arithmetic mean of the four sub-round estimates is computed to get the estimate for all the four sub-rounds taken together.

8. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) has been calculated for four age-groups, viz., (i) 10-14 years, (ii) 15-44 years, (iii) 45-59 years and (iv) 60 years & above separately for males and females. For males belonging to the small cultivator households LFPR for the four age-groups were 31, 91, 92 and 78 the overall LFPR for all males being 54. The LFPR for the females of the corres-

ponding age-groups were 21, 45, 47 and 28, the same index for all female population being 28. It is obvious that the most potential population contributing towards labour force belongs to the age brackets of (i) 15-44 years and (ii) 45-59 years. Hence in our analysis of measures of employment and unemployment we will consider the population belonging to these two age brackets only. In Table 11 below LFPR are shown for the people of these age-groups along with the maximum and minimum values of LFPR over different sub-rounds separately for small cultivator and non-cultivating wage-earner households.

TABLE (11) : LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES OF SMALL CULTIVATOR AND NON-CULTIVATING WAGE-EARNER HOUSEHOLDS AND THEIR RANGE OF VARIATION OVER SUB-ROUNDS : RURAL INDIA (1970-71)*

age-group (years)	male			female			persons		
	maximum value	minimum value	average over 4 sub-rounds	maximum value	minimum value	average over 4 sub-rounds	maximum value	minimum value	average over 4 sub-rounds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A. Small cultivator households									
15-44	92.64	89.07	90.94	49.38	39.34	44.92	70.90	65.01	70.70
45-59	93.85	89.90	91.80	48.15	45.26	46.53	71.37	68.95	70.24
B. Non-cultivating wage-earner households									
15-44	92.79	89.02	90.84	51.73	41.07	47.39	72.32	64.78	68.84
45-59	91.23	86.22	89.13	52.59	43.32	48.44	72.55	66.13	68.72

*Source : NSS draft report Nos. 230/1, 242, 245 and 246.

LFPR for males of two age-groups and two strata of the population of the weaker section was around 90 (89 to 92) while the same index for females ranged between 45 to 48. For males, range of variation in LFPR over the sub-rounds was restricted within four points but for females the range of variation in LFPR was quite pronounced except for the females of age-bracket 45 to 59 years of the small cultivator households. It may be seen that though the range of variation in LFPR was quite high for the females of age-group 15-44 years of small cultivator households (39 percent to 49 percent), the LFPR for females of age-group 45-59 varied

between a small range of 45 to 48 percent. This may be due to the fact that the females of older age-group preferred to work in their own farm instead of seeking wage-employment elsewhere whereby a steady pattern in their LFPR was noticeable from the figures presented here. Let us now examine the extent of under-utilisation of the labour force for the two strata of weaker section. The level of unemployment (as defined in section 7) for males and females of age-groups 15 to 44 years and 45 to 59 years together with the range of variation in the rates over the sub-rounds are shown in table 12.

TABLE (12) : LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF SMALL CULTIVATOR AND NON-CULTIVATING WAGE-EARNER HOUSEHOLDS AND THEIR RANGE OF VARIATION OVER SUB-ROUNDS, RURAL INDIA : (1970-71)*

age-group (years)	level of unemployment								
	male			female			persons		
	maximum value	minimum value	average over 4 sub-rounds	maximum value	minimum value	average over 4 sub-rounds	maximum value	minimum value	average over 4 sub-rounds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A. Small cultivator households									
15-44	6.16	4.44	5.24	11.01	6.68	8.94	7.63	5.22	6.46
45-59	6.45	3.72	5.18	9.90	5.25	6.95	7.37	4.23	5.74
B. Non-cultivating wage-earner households									
15-44	7.77	4.95	6.54	14.78	8.13	10.84	9.73	6.82	7.96
45-59	9.21	3.41	6.65	11.76	3.67	7.48	10.16	4.47	6.28

*Source : NSS draft report Nos. 230/1, 242, 245 and 246

It is observed that for small cultivator households the level of unemployment of males was little over 5 percent for both the age-groups, while it was between 6 and 7 for the non-cultivating wage-earner households. For females, the difference in the level of unemployment was quite perceptible between the two age-groups for both the strata of population. The overall level of unemployment (taking males and females together) for the small cultivator households was estimated at 6.46 for the age-group 15 to 44 years and 5.74 for the age-group 45 to 59 years, the corresponding figures for wage-earner households being 7.96 and 6.28. The range of variation in the level of unemployment over the different sub-grounds indicate that for both the males and the females considerable fluctuation in the rate of unutilised and underutilised labour force occurred during the peak and lean seasons in agriculture which forms the major means of livelihood for the weaker section of rural population. Such being the unstable condition of employment in agriculture, the economic condition of the weaker section can be improved if alternative employment can be created for them within or outside the village. In order to assess the attitude of the weaker section towards accepting alternative employment, information was collected in the survey in regard to the willingness of the households in sparing at least one member for full time wage employment (i) within the village (ii) outside the village with guaranteed employment and (iii) outside the village without guaranteed employment. Among the households which reported availability of members for accepting full-time wage employment outside the village, the information on

the number of persons willing to take up such jobs was also collected.⁶

9. ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT REQUIRED TO BRING THE WEAKER SECTION TO THE DESIRED MINIMUM LEVEL OF LIVING.

The problem of underutilisation of labour force can also be examined in terms of the additional employment that will be needed for ensuring the minimum level of living of the weaker section of rural population. It is already seen that the per capita monthly income of the small cultivator households and non-cultivating wage-earner households were Rs. 22 and Rs. 24 respectively. The minimum desirable level of monthly per capita consumption was Rs. 38.40 in 1970-71 (taking monthly PCE of Rs. 20 as the minimum level in 1960-61). Excluding 22 percent which did not belong to the weaker section (refer to section 4) about 13.6 millions small cultivators and 33.5 millions non-cultivating wage-earners represented the weaker section as covered by the survey. Thus to bring the level of living of about 47 millions belonging to weaker section (which represents a minimal figure as only a part of the population of small cultivators was covered in the survey) to the specified minimum level of monthly PCE of Rs. 38.40 would require creation of jobs worth of Rs. 71 crores per month, assuming that there were sufficient number of earner members in the households who could take up such jobs. This shows that a huge amount of Rs. 850 crores would have been required annually at the beginning of seventies.⁷

6. Amartya Sen has derived a minimal figure of 17.1 million job-seekers in rural areas using these data (ref : Dimensions of unemployment in India—Convocation Address, 1976, of the Indian Statistical Institute).

7. Dandekar and Rath have discussed in detail the problem of underutilisation of labour force in terms of additional employment that would be needed for ensuring the minimum level of living of the weaker section in 'Poverty in India.' Indian School of Political Economy, Poona-4, 1971.

ANNEXURE.

TABLE (1) : AVERAGE RATE OF EARNING (IN RS. 0-00) PER MANDAY IN FARM AND NON-FARM OCCUPATIONS BY EMPLOYEES; SMALL CULTIVATOR AND NON-CULTIVATING WAGE-EARNER HOUSEHOLDS : RURAL INDIA* (1970-71).

Source of income	sub-round I			sub-round II			sub-round III			sub-round IV			all sub-rounds**		
	male	fe- male	per- son	male	fe- male	per- son	male	fe- male	per- son	male	fe- male	per- son	male	fe- male	per- son
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
A. Small cultivator households															
farm occupation	1.98	1.37	1.76	2.02	1.39	1.80	2.04	1.36	1.82	2.11	1.38	1.90	2.04	1.38	1.82
non-farm occupation	2.64	1.47	2.39	2.53	1.47	2.30	2.34	1.48	2.14	2.46	1.44	2.20	2.49	1.47	2.26
farm & non-farm occupation	2.08	1.38	1.86	2.09	1.40	1.86	2.11	1.38	1.88	2.17	1.39	1.96	2.11	1.39	1.89
B. Non-cultivating wage-earner households															
farm occupation	2.16	1.49	1.93	2.28	1.38	1.97	2.18	1.36	1.92	2.31	1.46	2.06	2.23	1.42	1.97
non-farm occupation	3.03	1.31	2.56	2.70	1.43	2.27	2.40	1.49	2.07	2.71	1.48	2.36	2.71	1.43	2.32
farm & non-farm occupation	2.30	1.47	2.02	2.36	1.39	2.03	2.23	1.39	1.95	2.38	1.46	2.11	2.32	1.43	2.03

*Source : NSS draft report Nos. 230/1, 242, 245 and 246

**All sub-round estimates have been derived by taking simple arithmetic mean of four sub-round estimates.

ANNEXURE
TABLE (2.1) : LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES OF SMALL CULTIVATOR HOUSEHOLDS,
RURAL INDIA* (1970-71)

age-group	sub-round I			sub-round II			sub-round III			sub-round IV			all sub-rounds**		
	male	fe- male	per- son	male	fe- male	per- son	male	fe- male	per- son	male	fe- male	per- son	male	fe- male	per- son
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
10-14	30.31	26.14	18.55	31.63	20.25	26.39	29.29	17.36	23.96	31.34	18.69	25.53	30.64	20.61	26.11
15-44	91.16	48.05	69.50	92.64	49.38	70.90	89.07	42.89	65.39	90.89	39.34	65.01	90.94	44.92	67.70
45-59	92.09	47.45	70.88	93.85	48.15	71.37	89.80	45.26	68.95	91.45	45.27	69.76	91.80	46.53	70.24
60 & above	79.29	25.09	49.54	83.05	30.51	55.34	71.72	28.18	48.80	78.59	27.43	50.74	78.16	27.80	51.10
all ages	52.63	30.19	41.86	56.16	30.71	43.61	52.34	26.69	39.62	55.55	25.13	40.46	54.17	28.18	41.39

TABLE (2.2) : LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF SMALL CULTIVATOR HOUSEHOLDS;
RURAL INDIA* (1970-71)

age-groups	sub-round I			sub-round II			sub-round III			sub-round IV			all sub-rounds**		
	male	fe- male	per- son	male	fe- male	per- son	male	fe- male	per- son	male	fe- male	per- son	male	fe- male	per- son
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
10-14	15.11	9.22	12.82	6.98	9.03	7.73	6.08	10.60	7.55	3.61	12.95	6.78	7.94	10.45	8.72
15-44	4.44	6.68	5.22	4.57	8.58	5.98	5.79	9.47	7.02	6.16	11.01	7.63	5.24	8.94	6.46
45-59	4.30	5.48	4.67	3.72	5.25	4.23	6.24	9.90	7.37	6.45	7.16	6.67	5.18	6.95	5.74
60 & above	4.29	2.19	3.71	3.93	5.70	4.44	3.90	8.41	5.27	5.98	7.87	6.54	4.53	6.04	4.99
all ages	5.26	6.49	5.69	4.61	8.04	5.82	5.67	9.37	6.92	5.92	9.99	7.17	5.37	8.47	6.40

*Source : NSS draft report Nos. 230/1, 242, 245 and 246.
**All sub-round estimates have been derived by taking simple arithmetic mean of the four sub-round estimates.

ANNEXURE

TABLE (3.1) : LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES OF NON-CULTIVATING WAGE-EARNER HOUSEHOLDS :
RURAL INDIA* (1970-71)

age-group	sub-round I			sub-round II			sub-round III			sub-round IV			all sub-round**					
	male	fe- male	per- son	male	fe- male	per- son	male	fe- male	per- son	male	fe- male	per- son	male	fe- male	per- son			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
10-14	33.46	17.29	26.06	30.75	24.48	27.66	25.92	16.48	21.91	27.34	19.27	23.65	29.37	19.38	24.82
15-44	91.54	49.58	69.91	92.79	51.73	72.32	89.99	47.19	68.37	89.02	41.07	64.78	90.84	47.39	68.84
45-59	88.22	50.37	69.35	91.23	52.59	72.55	90.85	43.32	66.83	86.22	47.45	66.13	89.13	48.44	68.72
60 & above	68.35	33.99	49.46	66.71	38.62	51.56	72.19	35.12	50.84	62.71	22.44	39.31	67.49	32.54	47.79
all ages	53.79	30.57	42.13	55.76	32.22	44.03	53.16	29.16	41.36	52.23	26.71	39.58	53.74	29.67	41.78

TABLE (3.2) : LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF NON-CULTIVATING WAGE EARNER HOUSEHOLDS :
RURAL INDIA* (1970-71)

age-group	sub-round I			sub-round II			sub-round III			sub-round IV			all sub-round**					
	male	fe- male	per- son	male	fe- male	per- son	male	fe- male	per- son	male	fe- male	per- son	male	fe- male	per- son			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
10-14	4.81	8.21	5.83	1.07	7.27	3.76	7.14	7.28	7.17	6.73	13.96	9.43	6.55		
15-44	6.07	8.13	6.82	4.95	10.47	6.93	7.77	10.00	8.34	7.35	14.78	9.73	7.96		
45-59	5.03	3.67	4.54	4.94	7.85	5.97	3.41	6.64	4.47	9.21	11.76	10.16	6.28		
60 & above	6.09	19.93	11.32	2.96	5.64	4.05	7.79	8.46	8.06	18.28	18.61	9.84	8.32		
all ages	5.69	7.98	6.53	4.50	9.52	6.37	6.79	9.40	7.69	7.54	13.78	9.63	6.13	10.17	7.56

*Source : NSS draft report Nos. 230/1, 242, 245 and 246.

**All-sub-round estimates have been derived by taking simple arithmetic mean of the four sub-round estimates.

TRENDS IN SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF LANDHOLDINGS— AN ANALYSIS FOR A FEW STATES—II*

S. K. SANYAL

Summary

The trends in the pattern of distribution of operational holdings and some other characteristics like the proportions of the households not operating land, mixed holdings etc. are examined based on date of the 8th, 17th and 26th rounds of N. S. S. Different measures are used to find out the trend in the magnitude of tenancy.

An increase in the number of small operational holdings over the period is observed in all the selected states except Punjab (& Haryana). A decline in the unevenness of the distribution of operational holdings has occurred in the States of Punjab and West Bengal. In case of the latter however, in contrast to the former the scale of operation has moved towards a still smaller size.

4. DISTRIBUTIONAL PATTERN OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

The main emphasis in all the three landholdings surveys in the past was on the operational holding. In the eighth round, all operational holdings of the sample households whether put to agricultural use or not were enumerated, while in the 17th and 26th rounds only agricultural holdings were covered. In the reports dealing with the 8th round, estimates of agricultural holdings are provided, having been derived by discounting the non-agricultural ones. For reasons of comparability these estimates have been used in the paper. For purposes of this paper again, the terms "agricultural holdings" and "operational holding" convey the same concept that only those operational holdings which were put to agricultural production are taken into account in the analysis.

Earlier we have seen that there is a high degree of concentration of owned land in all the States

analysed. If it were not for the process of leasing out and leasing in of land, the distribution of the farming units i.e. the operational holdings would have been the same as that of the ownership holdings, characterised by a multitude of small holdings on the one hand and a few large holdings on the other, because there exists little evidence of cooperative farming. We will examine the trends in agricultural tenancy in a later section, the immediate objective is however, to bring out Statewise changes in the distributional pattern of agricultural holdings.

1. *Punjab and Haryana* : It may be noticed from Table (4.1) that over the time span, progressively a better size distribution of farms was obtained in the sense that the proportion of holdings less than 5 acres was reduced from 35% in the 8th round to 33% in the 26th round, while for the holdings above 30 acres, the proportion was reduced from 8% to 4%.

TABLE (4.1) : PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS BELOW A SPECIFIED SIZE AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF AREA OPERATED BY THEM.

State : Punjab	size of operational holding (acres)	Rural					
		8th round*		17th round		26th round**	
		holdings	area operated	holdings	area operated	holdings	area operated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1-00	11.45	0.26	12.09	0.56	4.35	0.21	
2-50	20.78	1.64	23.42	2.48	14.41	1.95	
5-00	35.08	6.35	37.62	7.56	32.76	8.79	
7-50	47.25	12.89	52.23	16.87	50.82	19.96	
10-00	58.70	21.63	62.51	25.90	63.41	31.04	
15-00	73.86	37.23	77.47	44.00	80.62	52.32	
20-00	83.98	52.16	86.42	59.09	89.55	67.88	
25-00	89.08	61.88	91.04	68.95	94.17	78.01	
30-00	92.52	69.92	93.77	76.42	96.12	83.40	
50-00	98.40	88.89	98.46	91.64	99.22	94.86	
total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

*includes PEPSU.

**includes Haryana.

What is significant in this respect is the reduction of the proportion of area commanded by holdings of size 30 acres or more, having been decreased to 17% of total operated area from 30% in the 8th round. The result of all such changes had been reflected in an increase in the proportion of holdings between 5 to 15 acres; the proportion of 39% in the 8th round

increasing only slightly to 40% in the 17th round, went upto 48% in the 26th round. The proportion of area claimed by such holdings changed from 31% in the 8th to 36% in the 17th and to 43% in the 26th round. Such a trend is then in contrast to that obtained for ownership holdings.

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2. *Gujarat* : In the absence of the 8th round data for Gujarat, only changes within the period 1961-62 to 1971-72 will be reflected. It will be seen from Table (4.2) that even though there had been a slicing down

of very large holding during the period, the distribution was characterised by an increase of small holdings below 2.50 acres and also those between 2.50 acres to 7.50 acres. Although the percentage

TABLE (4.2) : PERCENTAGE OF THE NUMBER OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS BELOW SPECIFIED SIZE AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF AREA OPERATED BY THEM.

State : Gujarat				Rural			
size of operational holding (acres)	8th round		17th round		26th round		
	holdings	area operated	holdings	area operated	holdings	area operated	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1.00	—	—	6.21	0.32	8.86	0.53	
2.50	—	—	19.76	2.40	27.19	3.90	
5.00	—	—	35.56	7.41	48.89	12.45	
7.50	—	—	48.40	14.26	62.33	22.30	
10.00	—	—	60.00	22.51	70.13	29.86	
15.00	—	—	75.08	37.26	82.12	45.65	
20.00	—	—	82.91	48.89	88.35	57.57	
25.00	—	—	88.26	58.39	91.77	65.81	
30.00	—	—	91.93	67.29	94.42	73.90	
50.00	—	—	98.09	87.69	99.09	93.41	
total	—	—	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

of number of holdings below 7.50 acres increased from 48 percent to 62 percent, the area commanded by such holdings increased from 14 percent to 22 only. At the upper end of the scale of holding size, whereas 8 percent of the holdings, each of size 30 acres or more enjoyed one-third of the area in the 17th round, there were 5.6 percent of such holdings in the 26th round, enjoying a little more than one-fourth of area. Comparing with the change in the pattern of ownership holdings, the change in that of agricultural holdings did not differ much.

3. *West Bengal* : It is significant to note that the proportion of holdings less than an acre decreased drastically from 32% to 19% in the 17th round but

again increased to 29% in the 26th round. The pattern of distribution has changed in favour of still smaller holdings, 61% of the holdings were below 2.50 acres, commanding only one-fourth of the area operated. The proportion of the holdings has been reduced not only at the upper end but also in the size class 2.5 to 5.00 acres. In fact in West Bengal, there were very few holdings above 15 acres. In terms of distribution of area operated among the different size classes of holdings, it is worth noticing that over the three rounds, a definite smoothening of the distribution has occurred in the sense that the increase in the number of small holdings had been accompanied by a progressively increasing proportion of area claimed by such holdings over the time period.

TABLE (4.3) : PERCENTAGE OF THE NUMBER OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS BELOW SPECIFIED SIZE AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF AREA OPERATED BY THEM.

State : West Bengal				Rural			
size of operational holding (acres)	8th round		17th round		26th round		
	holdings	area operated	holdings	area operated	holdings	area operated	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1.00	32.48	3.31	19.20	2.28	28.73	4.36	
2.50	54.39	13.81	44.98	13.90	61.21	24.80	
5.00	76.77	36.37	74.71	41.82	84.01	53.72	
7.50	87.66	54.98	88.46	63.32	93.37	73.76	
10.00	93.11	68.18	93.14	73.89	96.95	84.78	
15.00	96.92	80.79	97.79	87.68	99.07	93.55	
20.00	98.59	88.93	98.84	92.39	99.65	97.10	
25.00	99.35	93.46	99.57	96.69	99.93	99.36	
30.00	99.66	95.90	99.82	98.32	100.00	100.00	
50.00	99.97	99.03	100.00	100.00	—	—	
total	100.00	100.00	—	—	—	—	

4. Bihar : The distribution of operational holdings stayed fairly the same during the period 1954-55 to 1971-72 except for some increase in the small holdings of size less than an acre. Correspondingly there appears to be a slight reduction in the proportion of area commanded by the large holdings in the latter period compared to the earlier ones. About 59% of

the holdings are less than 2.50 acres, accounting for only 18% of the total area and 82% of the number of holdings are less than 5 acres but sharing only 44% of the total operated area. There were very few holdings of size 20 acres & above (0.9%) but they constituted 9% of the total area.

TABLE (4.4) : PERCENTAGE OF THE NUMBER OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS BELOW SPECIFIED SIZE AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF AREA OPERATED BY THEM.

State : Bihar				Rural		
size of operational holding (acres)	8th round		17th round		26th round	
	holdings	area operated	holdings	area operated	holdings	area operated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.00	29.47	3.02	29.58	3.87	33.44	4.46
2.50	51.18	11.84	54.38	14.86	58.86	18.14
5.00	73.94	31.58	77.27	36.39	82.18	44.36
7.50	84.80	47.55	87.19	52.08	90.73	61.33
10.00	90.41	59.31	91.86	62.73	95.03	73.28
15.00	95.72	74.77	96.56	77.10	97.89	84.28
20.00	97.86	83.57	98.11	84.02	99.10	91.10
25.00	98.77	88.48	98.94	88.74	99.55	94.29
30.00	99.30	91.87	99.28	91.22	99.72	95.73
50.00	99.77	96.15	99.77	95.74	99.93	98.19
total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

5. Andhra Pradesh : There has been an increase in the number of small holdings less than 2.50 acres in the 26th round compared to the 17th round. The share of the operated area in the holdings of 50

acres & above was reduced from 17% to 10%. The holdings of size 25 acres or more constituted 3.5% of the total number but accounted for one-fourth of the area.

TABLE (4.5) : PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS BELOW A SPECIFIED SIZE AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF AREA OPERATED BY THEM.

State : Andhra Pradesh				Rural		
size of operational holding (acres)	8th round		17th round		26th round	
	holdings	area operated	holdings	area operated	holdings	area operated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.00	19.96	1.49	15.91	0.94	20.84	1.78
2.50	44.64	7.55	41.90	6.76	47.29	9.28
5.00	65.06	18.61	60.49	16.07	66.43	21.02
7.50	76.92	29.61	73.22	26.45	78.95	34.26
10.00	84.07	39.20	79.59	33.90	84.66	42.93
15.00	90.13	50.37	87.39	46.57	91.42	57.22
20.00	93.30	58.82	91.62	56.12	94.62	66.82
25.00	95.29	65.78	94.39	64.50	96.53	74.25
30.00	96.56	71.04	95.57	68.91	97.56	79.11
50.00	98.78	83.56	98.29	82.59	99.27	90.07
total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The foregoing discussion brings about a clear trend for all the states analysed of a decrease in the number of very large farms of 30 acres and above in Punjab, Gujarat & Andhra Pradesh and 15 acres and above in

West Bengal and Bihar. As regards the trends in the distributional pattern of number of holdings and area operated, it will be apparent that the cases of Punjab and West Bengal emerge as the more distinct ones.

from the other three States. While in case of Punjab the result is a healthy feature of lessening of the number of small farms, in West Bengal on the contrary, the scale of operation moved towards a smaller one. Examined vis-a-vis the distribution of ownership holdings, Punjab presents an example of coming up from a really adverse distribution of owned land to strike at a comparatively better size distribution of farms. It is surprising nevertheless, the presence of opposite trends of inegalitarianism in ownership with a progressively better size distribution farms in Punjab.

5A. CHANGES IN AVERAGE HOLDING SIZE

The average sizes of household ownership holding and household operational holding (i.e. the aggregate) of land operated by the households, considering the operational holdings possessed by the house holds and taking equal share of land operated in case of joint operational holdings have been presented in Table (5)

for the three time periods. The trend of a decreasing average size is seen both for the household ownership holding and the household operational holding. The land owning households owned on an average 1.90 acres in West Bengal and 2.30 acres in Bihar against 6.65 acres in Gujarat, 4.69 acres in Haryana and about 4 acres in Andhra Pradesh and Punjab. The gradual decline in average ownership holding may be possibly due to a sub-division of ownership rights among family members. Because of a substantial proportion of households not operating land, the average size of household operational holding for those households who were operating land undergoes a sharp increase. Punjab and Haryana reported an average size of 9.81 acres and 9.39 acres respectively followed by Gujarat with 8.77 acres. Compared to this, West Bengal and Bihar had an average size of 2.77 acres and 3.06 acres respectively. Andhra Pradesh was placed in between with 5.66 acres.

TABLE (5) : CHANGES IN AVERAGE HOLDING SIZE DURING 1954-55 TO 1971-72.

states	average size of household ownership holding (acres)			average size of household operational holding (acres)			average size of operational holding (acres)		
	round			round			round		
	8th	17th	26th	8th	17th	26th	8th	17th	26th
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Punjab ..	5.65* (8.94)	4.82 (5.52)	3.53 (3.80)	6.68*	5.46 (8.96)	4.05 (9.81)	11.68*	9.51	10.03
Haryana ..	—	—	4.12 (4.69)	—	—	4.89 (9.39)	—	—	9.56
Gujarat ..	—	7.25 (8.50)	5.76 (6.65)	—	7.39 (9.91)	5.80 (8.77)	—	11.08	9.04
West Bengal	2.39 (3.01)	2.32 (2.65)	1.73 (1.90)	2.59	2.56 (3.86)	1.90 (2.77)	3.57	3.84	2.77
Bihar ..	2.94 (3.52)	2.78 (3.04)	2.20 (2.30)	3.08	2.88 (3.68)	2.45 (3.06)	4.14	3.77	3.09
Andhra Pradesh	3.59 (5.14)	4.23 (4.54)	3.66 (3.93)	3.71	4.25 (6.85)	3.61 (5.66)	6.51	7.10	5.68

Note : 1. Figures within brackets indicate the averages computed by excluding the 'landless' (cols. 2 to 4) and the 'not operating' households (cols. 5 to 7).

2. In col. 8, the average sizes of agricultural holding are quoted to make them comparable with cols. (9) & (10)

*includes PEPSU.

It is worth noticing that the real farming units i.e. the operational holdings in Punjab have not shrunk during the time period 61-62 to 71-72 while in other states they have undergone a decrease. Punjab and Haryana have therefore, the advantage of not only of a larger farm size but one which has remained fairly stable over time.

Comparing the average sizes of ownership holding of the land owning households with those for the operational holding for the different states i.e. cols. (4) and (10) of Table 5, it is striking to note that in all states except Bihar and West Bengal, the institutional bottleneck created by small sizes of ownership

holding were effectively removed by getting at an actual size of operation which was substantially larger than the former. Even among these States, Punjab & Haryana surpass all other states in the ratio of the size of operational holding to ownership holding.

6. TRENDS IN THE PROPORTION OF THE LANDLESS, NOT OPERATING AND ABSENTEE LANDOWNERS.

Table (6) shows that the proportion of the landless households has gone down indisputably during the period 8th to 26th round in all the states analysed the sudden drop in the 17th round may be due partly to a change in the concept of ownership, accommo-

dating owner like possessions over and above the pure ownership in the 8th round. It is the percentage of households "not operating" any land, which has some interesting features. This proportion, remaining constant (39%) during the period 8th to 17th round in Punjab, suddenly shot upto 59% in case of Punjab and 49% in case of Haryana. In case of West Bengal

although this proportion increased substantially to 34% in 17th round from 24% in 8th round, it showed a small decrease to 31% in 26th round. The proportion showed only a nominal decline for Andhra Pradesh (ignoring the data for the 8th round) and Bihar but in Gujarat this proportion showed an increase.

TABLE (6) : PERCENTAGE OF LANDLESS HOUSEHOLDS AND OF HOUSEHOLDS NOT OPERATING LAND : 8TH ROUND (1954-55), 17TH ROUND (1961-62) AND 26TH ROUND (1971-72).

states	percentage of landless households			percentage of households not operating land			percentage of households owning but not operating		percentage of households neither owning not operating	
	round			round			round**		round**	
	8th	17th	26th	8th*	17th	26th	17th	26th	17th	26th
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Punjab	36.86 ¹	12.33	7.14	38.92 ¹	39.09	58.61	30.51	52.90	8.58	5.71
Haryana	—	—	11.89	—	—	48.00	—	41.05	—	6.94
Gujarat	—	14.74	13.44	—	25.41	33.75	11.78	25.47	13.63	8.28
West Bengal ..	20.54	12.56	9.78	24.30	33.88	30.94	24.21	23.09	9.67	7.85
Bihar	16.56	8.63	4.34	23.84	21.71	20.65	15.28	17.52	6.43	3.13
Andhra Pradesh ..	30.12	6.84	6.95	42.80	37.95	36.05	32.03	29.68	5.92	6.37

*This column in fact gives the percentage of non-agricultural holdings¹, in absence of any comparable estimate on the assumption of each household having only one agricultural holding, cols, (5) to (7) are more or less comparable.

**The estimates for 8th round are not available.

¹ includes PEPSU.

The cause for the high proportion of households not operating in Punjab has to be traced in the sudden increase from an already high 31 percent in 17th round of the households owing but not operating⁴ to 53 percent in the 26th round, the proportion of the impoverished households (ie. neither owning nor operating) registering only a slight decline. The increase in Gujarat of this class of households was phenomenal (from 12 percent to 25 percent). It is surprising that even after two decades of land reform, more than half of the landowners in Punjab, 30% in Andhra, 25 percent in Gujarat, 23 percent in West Bengal and 18 percent in Bihar are either absentee landowners or have only non-agricultural land. One reason may be the spread of non-agricultural pursuits in the rural areas, where by the owned land of these households have been used for non-agricultural enterprises. It is difficult to substantiate this hypothesis in absence of any data.

7. COMPOSITION OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

While the existence of the class of 'owning but not operating' households in a sizeable proportion in a

few states and particularly the considerable jump in seventies in Punjab is indicative of the 'leasing out' of owned lands, Table (7) brings out this fact in a more convincing way. It will be seen that the mixed holdings (i.e. having "owned" as well as "leased" in plots of land) had increased over time considerably in respect of the states of Punjab, West Bengal and Bihar, while in Andhra Pradesh too, if we ignore the 8th round data, there was a sizeable increase. In Gujarat on the other hand, there was a decrease. Another phenomenon of interest evidenced by the trend in the proportion of entirely leased-in holdings (i.e. pure lease) is that such holdings are definitely on the wane—in reality, very few exist. It seems likely that pure tenants have come to own land leading to reduction in the number of entirely leased-in holdings and also a reduction in the landless, the feature observed earlier.

⁴ This is contrary to the claim made by Dr. M. S. Randhawa in his article "Green Revolution in Punjab", Intensive Agriculture, November (1972), quoted in Shah's article in Commerce Annual Number, 1972 that "Absentee landlordism has been, by and large abolished and inequality of landholding has been considerably reduced".

TABLE (7) : COMPOSITION OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS DURING 1954-55 TO 1971-72.

states (1)	percentage of								
	entirely owned holdings			mixed holdings			entirely leased in holdings		
	round			round			round		
	8th	17th	26th	8th	17th	26th	8th	17th	26th
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Punjab	46.78*	52.31	47.01	31.21*	34.82	48.21	22.01*	12.87	4.78
Haryana	—	—	62.65	—	—	33.73	—	—	3.62
West Bengal	58.51	70.30	65.44	20.29	21.93	31.28	21.20	7.03	3.28
Bihar	63.79	75.31	60.22	21.13	21.59	39.05	15.08	4.00	0.73
Andhra Pradesh	66.17	81.48	78.34	21.41	15.48	20.95	12.42	3.04	0.71
Gujarat	—	85.92	90.68	—	10.79	8.63	—	3.29	0.69

*includes PEPSU.

8. TREND IN AGRICULTURAL TENANCY

Even though lease arrangements generally, involve at the micro level only small parcels of land leased out by landowners, the total magnitude of tenancy in the country, may not be insignificant. A study of the trend in magnitude of tenancy is of importance, for its decline would bring to notice the success of the tenancy legislations in general and the shift towards self cultivation in particular. Dharam Narain and P. C. Joshi⁵ came to the conclusion that during the period intervening 8th round (1954-55) and 17th round (1961-62) there was a real decline in the weight of tenancy at all India level. Bardhan⁶ believed that although there was a decline, a substantial amount of tenancy might have been driven underground.

EXTENT OF AGRICULTURAL TENANCY—ITS MEASURE

In Table (8.1) are presented the two measures of the extent of tenancy in the rural areas of the States for the different time periods. These are :

(i) percentage of owned area leased out

(ii) percentage of operated area leased in

Besides these two measures, the corresponding number of households leasing out land as percentage to total households and percentage of agricultural holdings reporting leased areas are also given.

It will be observed from the table that considering the first measure, there was a sharp decline in proportion of area leased out in the 17th round compared to the 8th round. There was however a slight increase in the tenancy in the 26th round compared to the 17th round but the level of tenancy was far below that of the 8th round.

Turning to the second measure of the percentage of operated area leased in, one is apt to believe that in Punjab & Haryana there had been a progressive decline in tenancy while in West Bengal tenancy remained at a steady level during the latter period but was far below the 8th round level. In Bihar there has been a slight increase but in Andhra Pradesh the extent of tenancy was the same in 26th round as in the 17th. In Gujarat, there was a decline.

TABLE (8.1) : CHANGES IN TENANCY DURING 1954-55 TO 1971-72.

states (1)	percentage of											
	households leasing out			owned area leased out			agricultural holdings reporting leased in area			operated area leased in		
	round			round			round			round		
	8th	17th	26th	8th	17th	26th	8th	17th	26th	8th	17th	26th
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Punjab*	23.30	11.83	13.67	30.09	13.68	17.69	53.22	47.69	52.99	39.78	35.39	28.01
Haryana	—	—	11.48	—	—	8.06	—	—	37.35	—	—	23.26
West Bengal	10.41	7.33	9.48	15.51	7.22	8.95	41.49	29.00	34.56	25.43	17.65	18.73
Bihar	12.80	7.30	15.80	6.95	3.56	6.78	36.21	25.59	39.78	12.39	10.25	14.50
Andhra Pradesh	10.78	7.82	12.05	15.03	5.33	8.93	33.83	18.52	21.66	19.07	9.15	9.01
Gujarat	—	1.46	3.79	—	0.52	2.29	—	14.08	9.32	—	5.83	3.91

*The figures for 8th round include PEPSU.

⁵Dharam Narian and P. C. Joshi : "Magnitude of Agricultural tenancy", Economic and Political Weekly, Review of Agriculture, September 27, 1969.⁶P. K. Bardhan : "Trends in land relations in India : A note", Economic and Political Weekly, Annual Number 1971.

The author⁷ based on a method involving use of the distributions of ownership and operational holdings, found evidence of a larger play of tenancy during the 17th round compared to that in the 8th round in the two States of Punjab and West Bengal, while in Uttar Pradesh it was almost at the same level. There was no decline but on the other hand the magnitude of tenancy might well have increased.

Before the results of 26th round are utilised to examine further the trend observed during the period 17th round to 26th round, this measure of tenancy is discussed in brief in the following paragraph.

Tenancy symbolises the institution which helps readjustment of property rights in land through the process of leasing out and leasing in to arrive at the real farming units which indicate the rights of possession. Tenancy thus inextricably links up the distributions of ownership and operational holdings. Let $F(y)$ be the distribution of ownership holding, which includes pure ownership (or

proprietary rights) and or ownerlike possession. The distribution of agricultural holdings, say $\Phi(Z)$ depicts the behaviour of real farming units composed of two components (i) owned and operated (ii) leased-in and operated.

In as much as $F(y)$ includes owned area which might have been leased out, the first component of $\Phi(Z)$ is exclusive of the leased out area.

Suppose C_y denotes the concentration ratio of the ownership holdings, excluding the landless households and correspondingly C_z that of agricultural holdings.

Then $C_z < C_y$

The rationale of the existence of such an inequality lies in relatively larger total area leased in by the small holdings. Table (8.2) giving the comparative picture of the percentage distributions of 'area operated' and its component 'area leased in' [cols. (2), (3), (5), (6) etc.] based on 26th round data brings forth this aspect.

TABLE (8.2) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AREA OPERATED AND AREA LEASED IN BY SIZE CLASS OF OPERATIONAL HOLDING AND PERCENTAGE OF OPERATED AREA LEASED IN FOR EACH SIZE CLASS : 26TH ROUND, 1970-71, RURAL SECTOR.

size of operational holding (acres)	Punjab			Gujarat			Andhra Pradesh		
	percentage distribution of		percentage of operated area leased in	percentage distribution of		percentage of operated area leased in	percentage distribution of		percentage of operated area leased in
	area operated	area leased in		area operated	area leased in		area operated	area leased in	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0.01-4.99	8.55	9.72	31.82	12.46	11.22	3.52	21.02	27.58	11.83
5.00-9.99	24.28	32.52	37.53	17.40	23.89	5.37	21.91	25.74	10.60
10.00-14.99	22.22	18.77	23.66	15.80	13.25	3.28	14.29	12.77	8.06
15.00-24.99	22.83	23.75	29.13	20.16	25.07	4.86	17.03	20.64	10.93
25.00 & above	22.12	15.24	19.30	34.18	26.57	3.04	25.75	13.27	4.62
all sizes	100.00	100.00	28.01	100.00	100.00	3.91	100.00	100.00	9.01

size of operational holding (acres)	West Bengal			Bihar		
	percentage distribution of		percentage of operated area leased in	percentage distribution of		percentage of operated area leased in
	area operated	area leased in		area operated	area leased in	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0.01-0.99	4.36	5.02	21.61	4.47	9.44	30.64
1.00-2.50	20.44	29.16	26.71	13.68	23.88	25.30
2.50-4.99	28.92	37.17	24.08	26.22	36.29	20.05
5.00-9.99	31.06	24.06	14.51	28.91	20.85	10.49
10.00 & above	15.22	4.59	5.66	26.77	9.54	5.17
all sizes	100.00	100.00	18.73	100.00	100.00	14.50

7. S. K. Sanyal : "Has there been a decline in Agricultural tenancy ?", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. VII, No. 19, May 6, 1972.

It will be seen that the shares of total leased in area claimed by holdings below 10 acres in the States of Punjab, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh and by holdings below 5 acres in West Bengal and Bihar were comparatively more than the shares of total operated area claimed by such holdings. By and large, the big holdings accounted for relatively larger shares of total operated area than of leased in area.

Added to this will be observed the feature in general (except Gujarat where incidence of leasing in of land was too small and can be ignored) of larger proportion of leased in area in the total operated area in smaller holdings compared to the larger ones.

This inequality therefore, is indicative of both the process of equalisation of land and the prevalence of tenancy in any region.

Then $d = C_y - C_z$ (the shaded portion in Figures 3 and 4 i. e. the area between the Lorenz curves for $F(y)$ and $\Phi(z)$) would be indicative of not only the extent of tenancy in a State but the distributive effect of tenancy as well. The value of 'd' over three time periods t_1 , t_2 and t_3 would reflect the relative changes in the magnitude of effective tenancy between t_1 and t_2 and between t_2 and t_3 .

The shaded areas in Figures 3.1 to 3.3 and 4.1 to 4.3 show the relative changes in the magnitude of tenancy for the States of Punjab and West Bengal respectively, the actual values of C_y , C_z and 'd' having been presented in Table (8.3) given below:

TABLE (8.3) : CONCENTRATION RATIOS OF OWNERSHIP HOLDINGS* AND AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS : 8TH 17TH AND 26TH ROUNDS, NSS.

States	Concentration ratios						$d = C_y - C_z$		
	8th round		17th round		26th round		8th round	17th round	26th round
	C_y	C_z	C_y	C_z	C_y	C_z	d_1	d_2	d_3
Punjab** ..	0.6158	0.5168	0.7142	0.5013	0.7365	0.4384	0.0990	0.2129	0.2981
West Bengal	0.6562	0.5616	0.6131	0.4611	0.6176	0.4819	0.0946	0.1499	0.1357
Bihar ..	0.6442	0.5705	0.6666	0.5586	0.6634	0.5503	0.0737	0.1080	0.1131
Andhra Pradesh ..	0.7154	0.6273	0.7441	0.6157	0.7051	0.6062	0.0881	0.1284	0.0989
Gujarat ..	—	—	0.6266	0.5178	0.6419	0.5387	—	0.1088	0.1032

*excluding landless households.

**The figures for 8th round include PEPSU and those for 26th round include Haryana.

The values of d_1 , d_2 and d_3 and also figures 3.1-3.3 indicate that agricultural tenancy in Punjab has increased relative to the earlier periods. It is remarkable that this measure has brought out a clear increasing trend in case of the region where the share of leased in area to total area operated is the highest in India. In West Bengal where tenancy exists in a substantial degree there was a definite increase during the period 1954-55 to 1961-62, but during the latter period 1961-62 to 70-71 this trend was checked. The slight decline in the value of 'd' for this period, as Figures 4.2 and 4.3 would show is not very convincing. For the states of Bihar & Andhra Pradesh, it is easily seen that there was an increase in the 17th round compared to the 8th round. For Gujarat and Bihar, the tenancy remained more or less at the same level during the

period 1961-62 to 70-71. In Andhra there might have been a decline in tenancy during 1961-62 to 1971-72.

It may however, be noted that in the above analysis the concentration ratio of household ownership holdings i.e. C_y has been computed by excluding the landless households but account should be taken of those landless households who have taken some land on lease to depict the reality. In the absence of data on landless households leasing in land for 8th and 17th rounds, the above analysis excludes such households. In the 26th round survey however, this information was collected. The table given below gives an idea about the change in the value of 'd' as a result of inclusion of landless households taking land on lease in the computation of the concentration ratio.

(a) It has to be noted that $F(y)$ includes also the purely non-agricultural land in comparison to $\Phi(z)$ which excludes this type of land. This analysis therefore, assumes that the distribution of purely non-agricultural land over the different size classes of ownership holdings is the same over different time periods.

CONCENTRATION CURVES FOR HOUSEHOLD OWNERSHIP HOLDINGS & OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS
 PUNJAB : RURAL SECTOR

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF AREA OWNED / AREA OPERATED

FIG. 3.1
 8th ROUND: 1954-'55

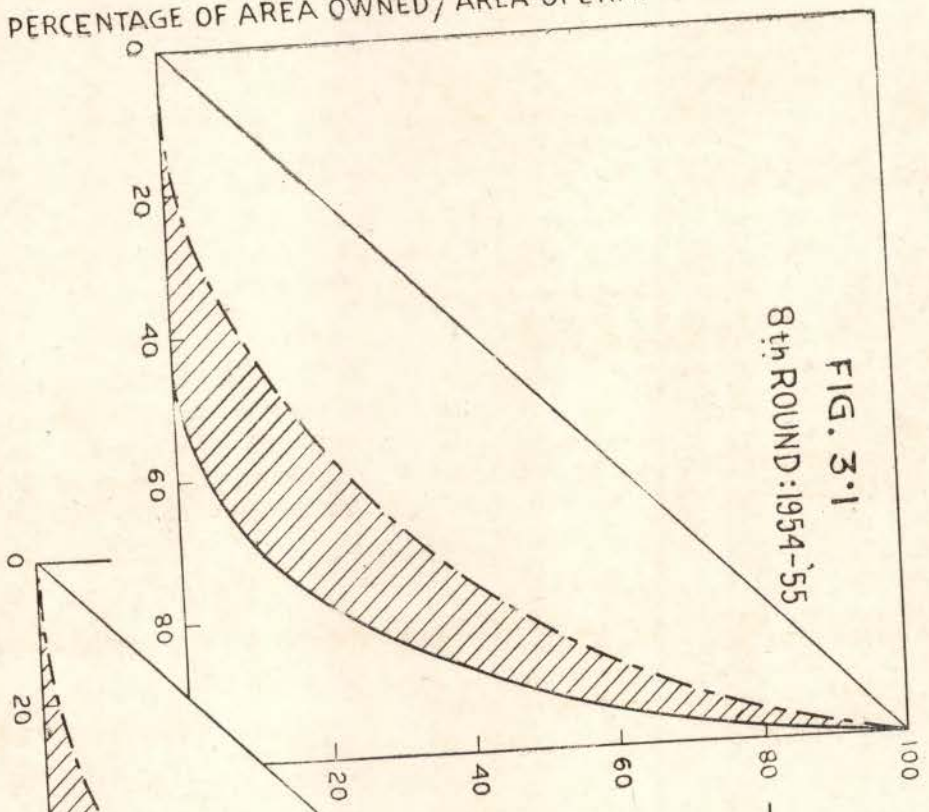


FIG. 3.2
 17th ROUND: 1961-'62

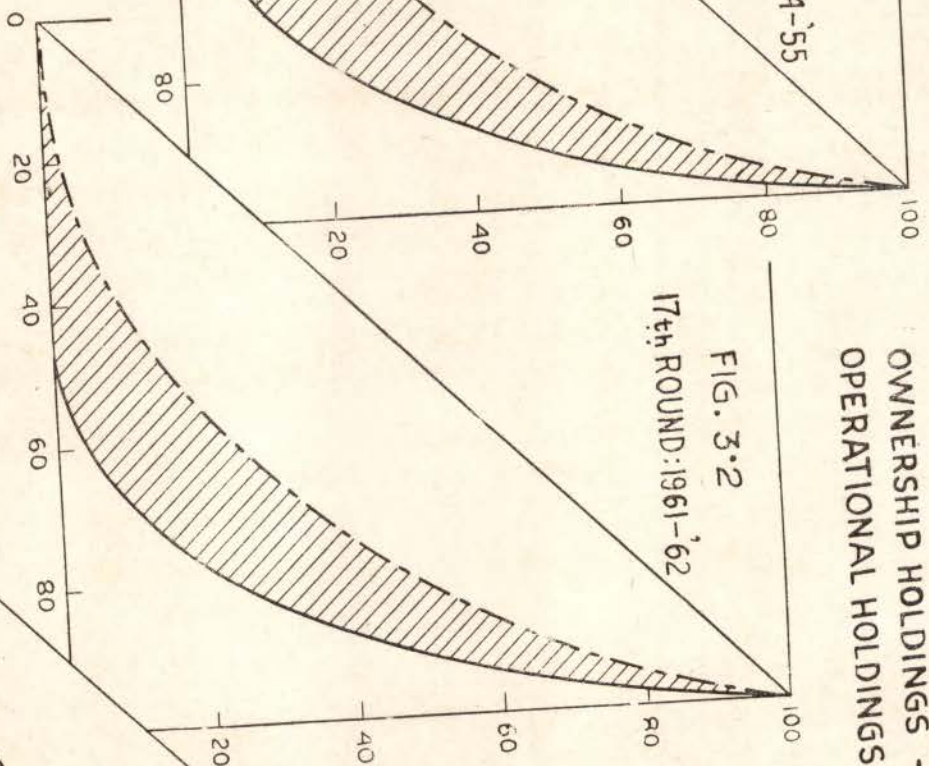
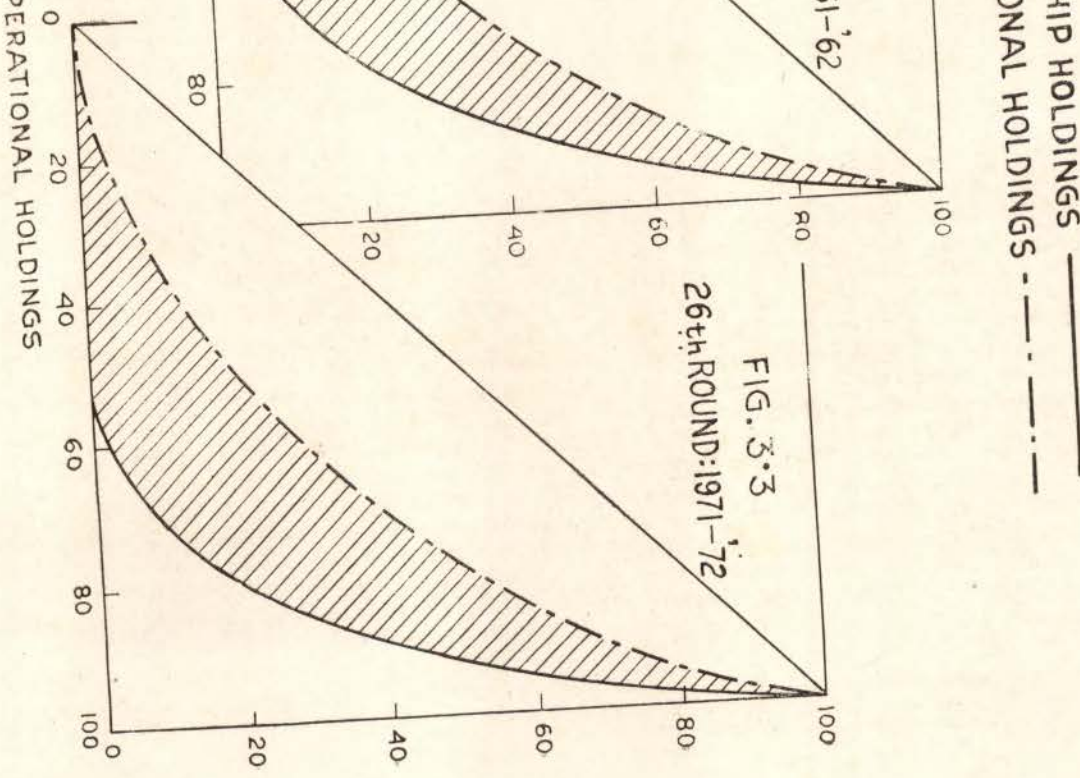


FIG. 3.3
 26th ROUND: 1971-'72



OWNERSHIP HOLDINGS ———
 OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS - - - - -

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS / OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS

CONCENTRATION CURVES FOR HOUSEHOLD OWNERSHIP HOLDINGS & OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS
 WEST BENGAL ; RURAL SECTOR

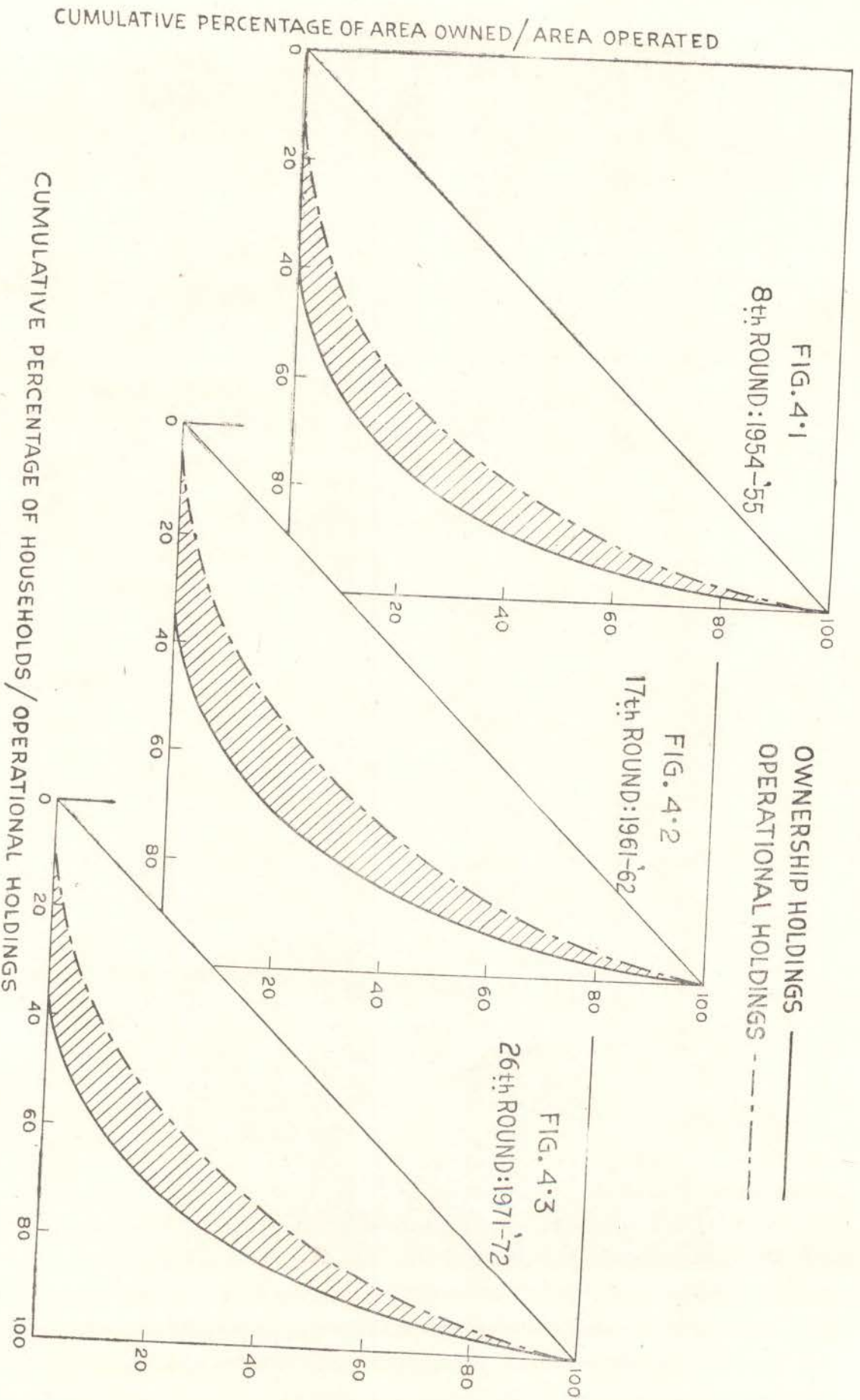


TABLE (8.4) : CONCENTRATION RATIOS OF OWNERSHIP HOLDINGS EXCLUDING LANDLESS HOUSEHOLDS EXCEPT THOSE WHO LEASED IN LAND AND CHANGE IN 'd', 26TH ROUND, NSS.

States	Percentage of landless households leasing in land	Concentration ratios			d = Cy - Cz	
		ownership holdings		agricultural holdings	d ₃	d ₃
		excluding all landless households	excluding landless households except those who leased in land.				Cy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Punjab*	66.83	0.7365	0.7459	0.4384	0.2989	0.3075
Gujarat	55.98	0.6419	0.6704	0.5387	0.1032	0.1317
West Bengal	86.65	0.6176	0.6532	0.4819	0.1357	0.1713
Bihar	83.56	0.6634	0.6753	0.5503	0.1131	0.1250
Andhra Pradesh	83.58	0.7051	0.7222	0.6062	0.0989	0.1160

*Includes Haryana.

It will be seen that Cy increases and as a consequence 'd₃' also increases, implying that the magnitude of tenancy in the foregoing analysis for each of the 8th, 17th and 26th rounds was in fact higher than actually shown in absolute terms. The relative increase or decrease in the magnitude of tenancy owing to inclusion of those landless who took land on lease, depends however, on the trend in the proportion of such households. In the absence of data for 8th and 17th rounds, it is difficult to comment on this but in any case the values of Cy [cols. (5), (6) & (7) of Table (3.6)]* provide the lower bound in the situation when no landless household takes land on lease and cols. (2) to (4) of the same table provide the upper bound in the situation when all landless households take land on lease.

9. UNDER REPORTING

Compared to the indirect but conclusive evidence of an increase in relative magnitude of tenancy in Punjab and of almost the same level of tenancy in other states except Andhra, shown in Table (8.3), the ear-

lier findings (Table 8.1) are contradictory. We must then search for the bias in the "leased out" and the "leased in" estimates. It is true that the latter is a more reliable measure of the magnitude of tenancy, being subject to lesser bias of under reporting compared to the former. It may be mentioned that in the 26th round survey for the first time data on "leased in" and "leased out" had been collected along with the owned land for a fixed date. As usual, data on 'leasing in' were also collected with the particulars of operational holdings for the agricultural year 1970-71. It is significant to note that whereas the two estimates of "area operated" (Table 9.1) came quite close to each other for all the states, the difference mainly attributable to that due to different reference periods, the corresponding estimates of "area leased in" differed rather widely for the states of Gujarat, Punjab and West Bengal. But of these states are the two states of Punjab and West Bengal, where tenancy is predominant. In Gujarat and Punjab specially there was an under estimation of "area leased in" obtained from the operational holdings.

TABLE (9.1) : ESTIMATES OF "AREA LEASED IN" AND "AREA OPERATED" FROM THE HOUSEHOLD OWNERSHIP HOLDING SCHEDULE AND THE OPERATIONAL HOLDING SCHEDULE : 26TH ROUND NSS.

States	area 'leased in' (00 hectares) obtained from			area operated (00 hectares) obtained from		
	ownership holding	operational holding	col. 3 as percentage of col. (2).	ownership holding	operational holding	col. (6) as percentage of col. (5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Punjab	8126	7613	94	27610	27180	98
Haryana	5367	5315	99	23117	22850	99
Gujarat	4860	3348	69	87740	85640	98
West Bengal	8326	8021	96	43551	42826	98
Bihar	11806	11711	99	79866	80763	101
Andhra Pradesh	9332	9171	98	102933	101784	99

BIAS IN "LEASED OUT" AREA

Theoretically the quantum of "area leased out" for a state should dimensionally be the same as "area

leased in" except for some difference arising out of the difference in reference period, the former referring to a fixed date (30th June 1971) while the latter to the agricultural year 1970-71 and also due to the area

*Published in Part I of this article in Vol I, No. 1, July 1977.

leased in by the agricultural holdings in the rural sector from the urban sector. If then we assume that whole of the area 'leased out' by the urban sector has been 'leased in' by the rural households, the total of area leased out by the rural households and that by the urban households should be at least equal (if not more) to area 'leased in' by the rural households, discounting the small fraction that might be 'leased in' by the agricultural holdings from other institutions. Table (9.2) below shows that the index

$$I = \frac{\text{area leased out}}{\text{area leased in}} \times 100 \text{ was less than 100 in the}$$

states of Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal and Bihar leading to the conclusion that the 'leased out' areas were subject to an under reporting bias and this is quite logical in view of the provisions in the legislations. The under reporting bias seems to be quite substantially marked in Haryana, Gujarat, West Bengal and Bihar. The index of 128 for Andhra Pradesh only indicates that all the areas 'leased out' by the urban households were not 'leased in' by the rural households.

TABLE (9.2) : ESTIMATES OF AREA LEASED OUT BY URBAN AND RURAL HOUSEHOLDS AND INDEX OF BIAS OF UNDER REPORTING.

States	area leased out (00 hectares) by		area leased out by rural and urban households (00 hectares)	area leased in by rural households (00 hectares)	I*
	urban households	rural households			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Punjab	890	4188	5078	8126	62
Haryana	430	1556	1986	5367	37
West Bengal	1035	3463	4501	8326	54
Bihar	1773	4950	6723	11806	57
Andhra Pradesh	2743	9178	11921	9332	128
Gujrat	158	1942	2100	4860	43

$$*I = \frac{\text{area leased out}}{\text{area leased in}} \times 100$$

10. CONCLUSION

Although the proportion of landless was sliced down in all the states analysed, no significant success seemed to have been achieved in any of the States in reducing the unevenness of the distribution of ownership of land. The most prosperous States of Punjab & Haryana represented a distribution of extreme concentration, whereas West Bengal & Bihar, the lowest in rung of agricultural growth presented a lesser unevenness comparatively. The illustrative analysis for West Bengal, based on fractile groups showed that although land reform measures have affected the top 15 percent of the rural households, the poorer sections have hardly been benefited by the redistributive measures.

Whereas not much of a change had occurred in the distributions of agricultural holdings in other states, a decline in unevenness had occurred in res-

pect of Punjab & Haryana and West Bengal but the advantage remained with the former, as it resulted in more viable farming units, while the scale of operation moved towards a still smaller size over the time span for the latter. In this context it may be worth pointing out that the trend of increasing number of small farms in these states (excepting Punjab) renders the distributist land reforms the outlook of a social programme rather than an economic one, for if it were the latter, the trend should have reflected a noticeable decline in the number of small farms.

Agricultural tenancy, widely considered to be an undesirable adjunct in any agricultural structure (because of reduced incentive leading to reduced investment and to low productivity) had increased over time in Punjab. Though in absence of data no attempt could be made possible to link tenancy with production or productivity, it seems that tenancy has hardly made it the worse for this state.

A NOTE ON THE INTER-STATE VARIATION IN CONSUMPTION LEVEL OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BASED ON N.S.S. 28TH ROUND DATA .

S. BHATTACHARYYA, A.B. ROY CHOUDHURY AND P.D. JOSHI

Summary

NSS consumer expenditure data of 17th round (1961-62) and 18th round (1963-64) were used by other authors for constructing indices of consumer price differentials between the rural areas of different states in India to study regional variation in the level and cost of living. In the present note consumer price indices for the rural areas of four states, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal as also for all-India have been worked out from the household expenditure data of the 28th round (1973-74) taking into account 96 items of consumption of the household.

Laspeyres', Paasche's, Marshall Edgeworth and Fisher's indices are worked out for comparing the price level in each of the four states with all-India as the base. With all-India rural prices as 100, the Fisher's index for Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, and West Bengal are respectively 117, 114, 119 and 118. These indices are used to compare the real values of the estimated nominal per capita expenditure in the four states and all-India. The exercise shows that for the three states Karnataka, Maharashtra and West Bengal whose real consumption is below the all-India average, the per capita values remain more or less the same for any of the four types of deflator, while in the case of Punjab, Laspeyres' index gives a much higher real value than the other types of indices.

Rath* (1973) and Bhattacharyya and Chatterjee** (1974) have utilised household budget data collected in 17th and 18th rounds of the N.S.S. for constructing indices of consumer price differentials in the rural areas of India to study the regional variation in the level and cost of living. In the construction of these indices Rath (1973) took into account only 44 items which covered about 3/4 of the total expenditure of an average household and on which the information about the quantity as well as value of the item consumed was available. Chatterjee and Bhattacharyya (1974) based their calculation on 56 items.

For comparison of levels of living in the rural areas of different states Rath had the quantities of average per capita consumption of different items in each state evaluated at the corresponding prices in every other state. From these estimated money values of the basket of commodities consumed in one state at the prevailing prices in each of the other state, regional index of consumer prices were calculated. In his paper the aggregative type of index was worked out.

In the paper by Bhattacharyya and Chatterjee, the N.S.S. budget data were used for estimating weights as well as average prices of the selected items for each state. And on the basis of the weights for each state and the relevant price relatives, consumer price indices for each state with respect to all other states and all India were computed. The index was a weighted average index.

Recently N.S.S. has tabulated results of the 28th round where detailed itemwise information is available. The purpose of this note is to work out consumer price indices taking into account more items of consumption than those considered by earlier writers and at the same time keeping in view the difficulties which usually occur in the construction of Index numbers viz those relating to

- (i) basket of commodities
- (ii) problem of substitution
- (iii) weighted scheme.

For this purpose an exercise has been made using the data for the rural areas of All India, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal collected in the 28th round of N.S.S (October 1973 to June 1974) on expenditure incurred on domestic consumption for period of 30 days by a sample household.

In all, information on about 340 items of consumption have been considered in the survey. However, information about the quantity consumed is available for only 108 items. These 108 items cover more than 90 per cent of the total expenditure of an average household excluding Punjab where these items cover about 70% of the total expenditure of an average household.

The items of expenditure for which quantity figures are not available include food items which are consumed by a few, certain types of clothing like silk, woolen, readymade garments, other durable consumer goods like furniture, utensils, ornaments, toilet articles as well as services like education, medical care, transport, entertainment etc. Although for an average consumer budget the proportion of expenditure on these items is quite small, for higher expenditure groups these items are not at all negligible.

In working out the price index we have excluded these items because the inclusion of these obviously would mean considerable practical difficulty. And in doing so we have assumed that the price differentials for these excluded item groups are about the same as the price differentials for the items that are included. With this assumption, 108 items of consumption representing different areas of the budget were taken in the beginning but some of them were

*Rath, Nilkantha (1973) : Regional variation in level and cost of living in rural India in 1961-62. Artha Vijnana, December 1973 Vol. XV No. 4 pp 337-352.

**Bhattacharyya, N. and Chatterjee, G.S. (1974) : Between states variation in consumer prices and per capita household consumption in Rural India., Sankhya, Vol. 36, series C, Pts., 2 & 4 pp 337-368.

further dropped in view of the small number of households reporting those items. Finally 96 items were included in the index calculation.

The next problem involved in the comparison of levels of living in different states is that of non-availability in some states of the price per unit of certain item because of different consumption

habits of the people in different states. Therefore, the price per unit of such items were to be estimated from the neighbouring states. In the absence of suitable alternative rural prices from a neighbouring area, recourse had to be taken to urban prices for substitution in a few cases for states and particularly for all-India. The different items of consumption for which substitution was necessary are given below :—

All India (Rural)			
1. Pulses products	2. Orange	3. Ginger	4. Poultry
5. Bread	6. Pickles	7. Processed food	8. Cloths for coat etc.
Karnataka (Rural)			
1. Barley	2. Khesari	3. Vanaspati	4. Mustard oil
5. Cauliflower	6. Guava	7. Coal	8. Prepared sweets
9. Zarda Kimana.			
West Bengal (Rural)			
1. Ragi	2. Other pulses	3. Groundnut oil	4. Fish (dry)
5. Groundnut	6. Salted refreshments	7. Cloths for coat etc.	8. Pulses products
9. Ghee & butter	10. Other milk products	11. Vanaspati	12. Edible oil
13. Guava	14. Black peper	15. Pickles	16. Mutton
17. Curry powder	18. Coffee	19. Coffee powder.	
Maharashtra (Rural)			
1. Mustard oil			2. Prepared sweets
Punjab (Rural)			
1. Ragi	2. Barley	3. Arhar	4. Edible oil
5. Processed food	6. Pan finished	7. Small millets	8. Cereal substitute
9. Khesari	10. Ground nut	11. Mutton	12. Other meat
13. Cocoanut	14. Cocoanut copra	15. Coffee	16. Pan leaf
17. Supari	18. Other ingredients of pan	19. Leaf tobacco	20. Other tobacco
21. Dhoti (Handloom)	22. Readymade garments (cotton)	23. Fish (dry)	24. Tamarind
25. Curry powder	26. Coffee powder.		

In order to rank different states on the basis of their level of living, the quantities of the average per capita consumption of different items for a period of 30 days in each state valued at the price for these in every other state under consideration, and all India are presented in Table (1). To illustrate, the column for all India shows the value of the basket consumed in all India at the prices in all India as well as the prices in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal. Therefore, the row for all-India shows the value of the consumption basket of each state valued at all India price.

TABLE 1 : VALUE OF AVERAGE RURAL PER CAPITA MONTHLY CONSUMPTION OF ANY STATE AT THE PRICES OF EVERY OTHER STATE TAKING ONLY SUCH COMMODITIES FOR WHICH QUANTITY AND PRICE DATA WERE AVAILABLE:

	all India	Karna-taka	Maha-rashtra	Punjab	West-Bengal
All India ..	49.24	43.25	44.09	64.81	43.49
Karnataka ..	57.98	46.32	47.91	67.40	49.34
Maharashtra ..	53.11	48.90	46.12	68.15	47.68
Punjab ..	44.05	40.01	40.91	61.52	40.30
West Bengal ..	55.08	49.60	53.94	56.78	43.08

Thus it is seen from the table that valued at all-India price the level of consumption in rural Punjab ranks the highest among the four states compared. The level of consumption in the three other states viz.

Karnataka, Maharashtra and West Bengal is not only lower than that of Punjab but also is lower than the all India average which is Rs. 49.24. The comparative levels are not much altered even while the consumption baskets are respectively valued at the price of each of the states.

A further comparison of the real consumption level is possible by using these data to compute the regional indices of consumer prices. In Table (2) are presented these indices. The index is based on such items for which quantity and value figures were available. In a few cases where only the value figures for a state were available, the corresponding quantities were estimated with the help of the substituted price of those items.

TABLE 2 : REGIONAL INDICES OF CONSUMER PRICES INCLUDING ONLY SUCH CONSUMER EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH QUANTITIES WERE AVAILABLE:

state/all-India	L	P	M	F
All India	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Karnataka ..	117.14	117.29	117.22	117.22
Maharashtra ..	112.87	115.32	114.09	114.09
Punjab ..	103.85	135.53	119.69	118.62
West Bengal ..	115.98	120.28	118.13	118.12

In the computation of the index the proportion of expenditure incurred on an item to the total expenditure has been taken as the weight. The formulae used for

the computation of the index are given below.

Laspeyre's Index.

$$L = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{P_k^i}{P_o^i} W_o^i \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

Paasche's Index :

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{P_k^i}{P_o^i} W_k^i$$

Marshall Edgeworth Index :

$$M = \frac{L + P}{2}$$

Fisher's Ideal Index :

$$F = \sqrt{LP}$$

Where n = number of commodities

P_k^i = price of i^{th} commodity for state

P_o^i = price of i^{th} commodity for all India

W_k^i = proportion of expenditure on i^{th} item in k^{th} state

W_o^i = proportion of expenditure on i^{th} item in all India

It may be mentioned here that from data in Table (1) it is possible to obtain the aggregative index of consumer prices at the different states. There will, however, be some difference between this index and the one given in Table (2) as the weights for the latter index are related to total expenditure i.e. inclusive of items for which quantities are not available.

By using the price indices in Table (2) the estimated nominal per capita expenditure in the four states and

all India can be expressed in real terms which will give the real values of consumption for the respective states. These are presented in Table (3). The average per capita total expenditure at current prices for all-India and the states are shown along with the deflated values of these per capita expenditure as obtained by using the different types of indices. It is seen that for the three states whose real consumption is below the all-India average, the per capita values remain more or less the same according to each type of deflator. But for Punjab the Laspeyre's index gives a much higher real value than the other types of indices and Paasche's index gives the lowest among the real values of consumption for the state.

TABLE 3 : AVERAGE PER CAPITA MONTHLY EXPENDITURE IN DIFFERENT STATES OF RURAL INDIA IN NOMINAL AND REAL TERMS.

State/all India	average per capita monthly expenditure*	Real per capita monthly expenditure after deflation by regional cost of living indices w.r.t. table (2)			
		L	P	M	F
All India ..	55.48	55.48	55.48	55.48	55.48
Karnataka ..	50.25	42.90	42.84	42.87	42.87
Maharashtra ..	52.77	46.75	45.76	46.25	46.25
Punjab ..	86.61	83.40	63.90	72.43	73.01
West Bengal ..	45.73	39.43	38.01	38.71	38.71

*Figures stand for total consumption expenditure in each state i.e. these are inclusive of expenditure on items for which quantity estimates are not available.

As has been said in the introductory remark, the present paper is only an exercise in the study of variation in the consumption level between different states of the country by utilising the 28th round N.S.S. data. In a further study we intend to cover all states and both rural and urban areas.

APPENDIX

Items of consumption considered for the index calculation

1. Rice and rice products
2. Wheat and wheat products
3. Jowar and jowar products
4. Bazra and bazra products
5. Maize and maize products
6. Ragi and its products
7. Barley and its products
8. Small millets
9. Gram products
10. Cereal substitutes
11. Arhar (tur)
12. Gram (split grain)
13. Moong
14. Masur
15. Urd
16. Khesari
17. Other pulses
18. Pulses products
19. Milk (liquid)
20. Ghee and butter
(7 kg. ghee=8 kg. butter)
21. Curd
22. Other milk products
23. Vanaspati
24. Mustard oil
25. Groundnut oil
26. Edible oil (includes oil other than mustard & groundnut)
27. Goat meat
28. Mutton
29. Other meat (including beef, buffalo etc.)
30. Poultry
31. Eggs
32. Fish fresh
33. Fish dry
34. Potato
35. Onion
36. Brinjal
37. Tomato
38. Cabbage
39. Cauliflower
40. Root vegetables
41. Leafy vegetables
42. Other vegetables
43. Banana
44. Orange
45. Mango
46. Cocoanut
47. Guava
48. Other fresh fruits
49. Cocoanut Copra
50. Groundnut
51. Sugar
52. Gur
53. Sea salt
54. Turmeric
55. Black pepper
56. Pepper (chillies)
57. Green (chillies)
58. Tamarind
59. Garlic
60. Ginger
61. Curry powder
62. Other spices
63. Tea
64. Tea leaf
65. Coffee
66. Coffee powder
67. Biscuits, confectionaries
68. Bread
69. Salted refreshment
70. Prepared sweets
71. Cooked meals
72. Pickles
73. Processed food
74. Pan leaf
75. Pan finished
76. Supari
77. Other ingredients
78. Bidi
79. Cigarettes
80. Leaf tobacco
81. Zarda Kimam
82. Other tobacco
83. Country liquor
84. Coal
85. Fire wood
86. Electricity
87. Dung cake
88. Kerosene
89. Matches
90. Fuel, light & others
91. Dhoti cotton (mill)
92. Dhoti cotton (powerloom)
93. Dhoti cotton (handloom)
94. Cloth for shirt, pyjama etc.
95. Cloth for coat etc.
96. Readymade cotton garments

NOTES

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT A GLANCE

A BRIEF NOTE BASED ON DATA OF ALL THE FOUR SUBROUNDS OF THE NSS-27TH ROUND SURVEY ON EMPLOYMENT—UNEMPLOYMENT (OCTOBER, 1972—SEPTEMBER, 1973)*

INTRODUCTION

A comprehensive survey on employment—unemployment was conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during the 27th round (October, 1972—September, 1973) both in the rural and urban areas of India. The NSSO started releasing data on employment—unemployment based on the above survey since September, 1974. In view of keen interest evinced by the data users, half of the survey material collected in the first two sub-rounds of the survey which covered the period October, 1972 to March, 1973 was first tabulated and released for official use in summary form (collapsing some correlates and exposing the others of the different correlates specified in the approved tabulation plan)¹. Further it was decided that the tabulated data using all the correlates as per the stipulation of the tabulation plan separately for the States and all India based on data collected in the first two sub-rounds would be released in the form of printed NSS Reports. Fourteen such State Reports are now being printed and expected to be released soon. The tabulation of the data of the remaining two sub-rounds have since been completed and brochures giving similar summary estimates separately for sub-rounds three and four for some tables and for all sub-rounds combined for the other tables are being currently released². Also another small brochure³ which contained some key information on employment-unemployment for different States and also for all India based on the survey data of the first two sub-rounds was released in September, 1975 with a view to bringing to surface the broad features of the employment-unemployment situation in India which, it was thought, could be used as working material for policy formulation till the full survey results and the analytical studies based on such results were available. This brochure also contained an analytical note by Prof. V. M. Dandekar which highlighted the observed features of the employment-unemployment situation obtaining during the period October, 1972—March, 1973 in the country.

In this small note only some broad features of the employment—unemployment situation for the country as a whole which are revealed from the tabulated results of data of all the four sub-rounds of the 27th

round survey i.e. for the entire survey period October, 1972 to September, 1973 are presented. Selected results for different States are presented in the Appendix given at the end of this note. The estimates of employment-unemployment presented here and for that matter in all the Draft Reports so far released on the 27th Round Survey cover the population of age 5 and above. It may be noted that about 15 per cent of the total population is of age below 5 years.

2. USUAL WORK PATTERN

The effect of preponderance of self-employment and production within household enterprise, the limited availability of capital resources both for agricultural and non-agricultural productive activities, the existence of relatively small organised sector and other associated factors like population pressure etc. is that people in rural and urban areas normally try to engage themselves in whatever gainful work or jobs they find out only to eke out their subsistence though in some cases the nature of work may even vary from day to day. A few fortunate can perhaps afford to extend their waiting period before they finally enter into labour force either by getting some gainful work to their liking or by coming out in the open as work seekers. So, notwithstanding that the nature and quality of work are not stable over a long period it is worthwhile knowing how our people work and live usually; i.e. what is their usual economic pursuit? In the 27th round survey, therefore, the household members were classified according to usual status i.e. the enduring economic pursuit which they followed over a long period in the past and which also were likely to continue in future.

The survey results reveal (see Table 1) that, taking the rural and urban areas together of the estimated 488.40 million persons of age 5 and above for March 1973, 248.28 million reportedly neither do any gainful work nor do they offer themselves for work. They constitute the population out of labour force. The remaining 240.12 million constitute the labour force. Of course, the size and composition of labour force are not the same in the rural and urban areas;

*Prepared by Survey Design and Research Division of N.S.S.O.

¹ Draft Report Nos. 255/1 to 255/5 entitled 'Some Summary Information on The Survey on Employment—Unemployment, NSS : 27th Round.'

² Draft Report Nos. 255/6 to 255/8 bearing the identical title as in 1.

³ Report No. 255A entitled 'Employment-Unemployment Profile For India'.— The revised version of this Report was released in April, 1976.

their proportions are 51.40 p.c. (or 199.63 million) and 39.60 p.c. (or 40.49 million) of the respective rural and urban population.

Persons in the labour force are classified into several sub-categories. Those classified under categories 1 to 4 are persons who reportedly work in own-household farm or non-farm enterprises or work as helpers in those

enterprises; they constitute 33.31 per cent (or 129.34 million) and 15.43 per cent (or 15.75 million) of the respective rural and urban population. Persons classified under sub-categories 6 to 8 are those who reportedly work as wage or salary earners both regular and casual; they constitute 17.62 per cent (or 68.46 million) and 22.18 per cent (or 22.69 million) of the respective rural and urban population.

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS AND SEX*

usual activity status	rural			urban		
	male	female	all	male	female	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Working in own farm	24.87 (49.54)	4.38 (8.24)	14.82 (57.78)	2.16 (1.18)	0.60 (0.27)	1.43 (1.45)
2. Working in household non-farm enterprise/profession	5.88 (11.71)	1.96 (3.69)	3.96 (15.40)	16.11 (8.83)	3.15 (1.46)	10.04 (10.29)
3. Working in household farm as helper	10.24 (20.40)	16.15 (30.39)	13.14 (50.79)	0.77 (0.42)	1.31 (0.60)	1.02 (1.02)
4. Working in non-farm household enterprise as helper	1.08 (2.15)	1.71 (3.22)	1.39 (5.37)	3.37 (1.85)	2.46 (1.14)	2.94 (2.99)
5. sub-total	42.07 (83.80)	24.20 (45.54)	33.31 (129.34)	22.41 (12.28)	7.52 (3.47)	15.43 (15.75)
6. Working as regular salaried employee/wage labourer in farm	4.21 (8.39)	0.79 (1.49)	2.53 (9.88)	0.60 (0.33)	0.14 (0.06)	0.38 (0.39)
7. Working as regular salaried employee/wage labourer in non-farm enterprise/profession	3.49 (6.95)	0.74 (1.39)	2.14 (8.34)	28.34 (15.53)	4.18 (1.94)	17.02 (17.47)
8. Working as casual wage-labourer	14.07 (28.03)	11.80 (22.21)	12.95 (50.24)	5.74 (3.15)	3.69 (1.70)	4.78 (4.85)
9. sub-total	21.77 (43.37)	13.33 (25.09)	17.62 (68.46)	34.68 (19.01)	8.01 (3.70)	22.18 (22.69)
10. Not working but seeking and available for work	0.75 (1.49)	0.18 (0.34)	0.47 (1.83)	2.87 (1.57)	1.00 (0.46)	1.99 (2.03)
11. Not in labour force	35.41 (70.54)	62.29 (117.23)	48.60 (187.77)	40.04 (21.94)	83.47 (38.57)	60.40 (60.51)
12. Total population	100.00 (199.20)	100.00 (188.20)	100.00 (387.40)	100.00 (54.80)	100.00 (46.20)	100.00 (101.00)

*Figures in bracket are the estimated number in million calculated by applying the p.c. estimates over the projected census population of March, 1973.

Compared to the huge mass of population (50.93 per cent of the rural population or 197.80 million and 37.61 per cent of the urban population or 38.44 million) who reportedly work either in own household farm or non-farm enterprises or as wage labourer, both regular and casual in other farm or non-farm enterprises, the magnitude of those (category 10) who had practically no work continuously over the long period and who were seeking work or were available for work throughout, expressed either in terms of proportion of the total rural and urban population or in terms of number was extremely small. They were only 0.47 per cent (or 1.83 million) and 1.99 per cent (or 2.03 million) of the respective rural and urban population. They may be called 'chronically' unemployed. Apparently, the proportion of 'chronically' unemployed to the total rural and urban population is very small. But even expressing the proportion of 'chronically' unemployed, to the respective rural and urban labour force, the figure will only be of the order of 1 p. c. for the rural and 5 p. c. for the urban areas. (On the basis of the survey results of the first two sub-rounds which has earlier been released the 'chronically' unemployed was estimated to be 4.1 million, 2.0 million in the rural and 2.1 million in the urban areas). Compared to the conditions in the developed countries also, these proportions do not seem to be alarming. But in view of our huge population or labourforce base, the

estimate in terms of actual number of unemployed persons is quite large (about 4 million; roughly 2 million each for rural and urban areas).

By cross classification of the 'chronically' unemployed persons by their general educational standard (see Table 2), one can have an idea of the quality of those persons and that may help deciding what should be the nature of job to be created for them. It can be observed from the Table that the most affected are persons having lower educational attainment. Of the respective total 'chronically' unemployed in the rural and urban areas 53.70 p.c. and 53.54 p.c. reportedly belong to the general education group—above primary and upto secondary and 18.09 p.c. and 24.25 p.c. belong to the general education group—literate and upto primary. The figures of the number of job seeking registrants in the different Employment Exchanges which of course are located mainly in urban areas reveal the same feature. Of the total number of persons currently on the live register, the number of registrants with educational qualification secondary and below is overwhelmingly large. Though it may be found that the proportion of unemployed is quite large among the educated (graduate and above), of the hard core of unemployed persons the problem of those having less educational attainment is obviously most acute and needs to be looked after with urgency.

TABLE 2 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 'CHRONICALLY' UNEMPLOYED BY SEX AND GENERAL EDUCATION.

general education	rural			urban		
	male	female	total	male	female	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. illiterate	15.48	40.34	20.17	8.98	14.24	10.19
2. literate and upto primary	19.36	12.62	18.09	27.12	14.78	24.25
3. above primary and upto secondary	56.18	43.04	53.70	53.63	54.50	53.54
4. graduate and above ..	8.98	4.00	8.04	10.27	16.48	11.72
total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

3. THE DIMENSION OF UNDEREMPLOYMENT

The estimated figure of 4.0 million 'chronically' unemployed persons for the country as a whole, however, does not reflect the basic malady of our economy in so far as the unemployment situation is concerned. Also one cannot perhaps explain why more than 50 p. c. of rural population and about 40 p. c. of the urban population having been usually engaged in gainful activity, a large part of the population languish under extreme poverty and squalor. One should normally question if those persons reportedly engaged in gainful activity do suffer from some kind of underemployment or underutilisation of their available labour time or if some of them get less than adequate remuneration for the work they perform. The answers to probing questions canvassed in the survey to different categories of gainfully employed perhaps provide some indirect evidence to find out the cause of

emergence of such a paradoxical situation as mentioned above. The tabulated answers to the probing questions (see Table 3) clearly bring out the three distinct features which obtain in our economy, both rural and urban. They are as follows :

- (i) All the self-employed persons in household farm and non-farm enterprises do not have adequate work throughout the year.
- (ii) A substantial proportion of them reportedly also work, seek work or are available for work as wage/salaried employees.
- (iii) Of those, reportedly having work throughout the year, a section, though proportionately not large does not perhaps consider the existing work sufficiently remunerative and opt for work elsewhere as prospective wage/salaried employees.

TABLE 3 : PERCENTAGE OF (i) WORKED NOT THROUGHOUT THE YEAR AND (ii) WORKED ELSEWHERE, SOUGHT WORK OR AVAILABLE FOR WORK BY SEX TO PERSONS IN DIFFERENT USUAL ACTIVITY CATEGORIES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS*

activity category	rural						urban					
	percentage worked not through- out the year			percentage worked elsewhere, sought work or were available for work			percentage worked not through- out the year			percentage worked elsewhere, sought work or were available for work		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. working in own farm	11.89 (5.89)	15.65 (1.29)	12.44 (7.18)	20.86 (10.33)	15.37 (1.27)	20.06 (11.60)	13.70 (0.16)	18.13 (0.05)	14.58 (0.21)	13.74 (0.16)	0.91 (0.02)	12.39 (0.18)
2. working in household non farm enterprise/pro- fession	9.75 (1.14)	11.24 (0.41)	10.12 (1.55)	17.86 (2.09)	11.93 (0.44)	16.42 (2.53)	6.45 (0.57)	9.88 (0.14)	6.96 (0.78)	8.87 (0.78)	7.10 (0.10)	8.61 (0.88)
3. working as regular salaried employee/wage labour in farm	—	—	—	13.83 (1.16)	8.38 (0.12)	12.99 (1.28)	—	—	—	13.37 (0.04)	17.69 (0.01)	14.12 (0.05)
4. working as regular a salaried employee/wage labour in non-farm enterprise	—	—	—	11.56 (0.80)	6.28 (0.09)	10.66 (0.89)	—	—	—	11.74 (1.82)	8.95 (0.17)	11.42 (1.99)
5. working as casual wage labourer	—	—	—	62.74 (17.59)	54.33 (12.07)	58.98 (29.66)	—	—	—	65.18 (2.05)	55.19 (0.94)	61.58 (2.99)

*Figures in bracket are the number of persons in million derived by applying the percentage estimates on the projected census population in March, 1973.

From the survey results presented in Table (3) one can estimate the extent of underutilisation and also the total number who although reported to be enduringly associated with some gainful work in the household farm or non-farm enterprises or working as wage/salaried employees in others' farm or non-farm enterprises or working as casual labour suffer from underemployment. Arranged in ascending order of inadequacy of work and demand for additional work, their position appears as under :

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Working as regular wage/salary earner in farm or non farm enterprise and also seeking work or available for additional work | 4.21 million |
| 2. Working in own-farm or non-farm enterprise and also seeking work or available for additional work | 15.19 million |
| 3. Casual wage labour intermittently unemployed and seeking work or available for work | 32.65 million |

About helpers in own farm or non-farm enterprise who constitute 60.17 million (24.82 million males and 35.35 million females), we do not know about their work content as the relevant data have not been tabulated. But one can perhaps reasonably assume that the same for them would not be more than that for persons categorised as working in own farm or non-farm enterprises in the capacity of self-employed. Now, therefore, using the respective percentages of 'worked, sought work or available for work' for persons categorised as 'working in own farm or non-farm enterprises' given in columns (5), (6), (7) and (11), (12), (13) respectively for rural and urban areas in Table (3), the estimated total number of helpers in farm and non-farm enterprises who in view of work inadequacy in the farm or non-farm enterprises, would have sought work or would have reported as available for work would be of the order of 10 million expectedly the minimum number as a sizeable number of the helpers as a whole might have been associated with the household enterprises only because they had nothing better to fall back upon. Taking the four categories together the total number of persons who did not have stable and adequate employment and about whom one should feel concerned would be 62.05 million for the country.

As persons belonging to all the four categories suffer from different kinds and degrees of underemployment, the policy prescription for each of the above four categories is bound to be different. For some, provision may have to be made to create additional work in farm or non-farm enterprises and for others additional jobs may have to be created. The creation of either work or jobs for a certain section, particularly the women in the rural areas, may also involve creation of work at home.

4. THREE RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Number of persons unemployed: From the survey results we have obtained an estimate of about 4 million 'chronically' unemployed persons who reportedly remain unemployed throughout a long period and it may be interpreted that they form the hard core of the unemployed in the country. They are almost equally distributed between the rural and urban areas.

Number of unemployed person-weeks : But in view of the fact that a large number of persons, particularly the wage and salary earners and small artisans in rural areas and the selfemployed in small enterprises and casual workers in urban areas, intermittently become idle for lack of work and keep their enterprises shut or lose their jobs and come out in search of work, attempt was made in the survey to identify and measure the nature and extent of this kind of intermittent or seasonal unemployment. In addition to asking persons as to what they usually did, it was also asked : what the persons did during the week previous to the day the investigator visited their households ? A number of them reported that throughout the reference week they did not have even an hour's work and they sought work or were available for work. As the survey samples were distributed over the entire survey period of one year, provision was so made both in data collection and subsequent tabulation of data that estimates of such persons for four different consecutive months or roughly for four different seasons of the year could be obtained. These are estimates of unemployed person weeks or number of unemployed persons per week. Their distribution in the rural and urban areas is given in Table 4.

It may be noted that since the different weekly work situations of different persons over the whole period of the survey have been averaged out, the estimates derived from the survey data of persons categorised, as 'seeking or available for work' during the varying reference weeks have been termed as 'seeking and available person weeks and not the number of seeking and available persons.

A careful perusal of the weekly status unemployment rates and the corresponding estimated number of unemployed person-weeks for different survey sub-rounds or seasons presented in Table 4 reveals, as expected, a variation of the rate over the year, the rate being highest in the 3rd sub-round i. e. during April-June, 1973—a relatively lean period in agriculture and lowest in the first sub-round i.e. during October-December, 1972—a relatively busy period in agriculture. Expressed in terms of estimated number of person-weeks the unemployed person-weeks varies the lowest being 8.61 million during October-December, 1972 and the highest being 12.34 million during April to June, 1973. It should be noted in this connection that the unemployed weeks of most of those categorised chronically-unemployed by usual status classification also formed part of the total unemployed weeks reported in the survey.

TABLE 4 : PERCENTAGE OF SEEKING AND AVAILABLE PERSON-WEEKS BY CURRENT WEEKLY STATUS AND SEX.*

sub-round	(1)	rural			urban		
		male (2)	female (3)	total (4)	male (5)	female (6)	total (7)
1. (Oct.—Dec. 1972)	1.65 (3.29)	1.52 (2.86)	1.59 (6.15)	3.30 (1.81)	1.41 (0.65)	2.42 (2.46)
2. (Jan.—March 1973)	2.06 (4.10)	1.94 (3.65)	2.00 (7.75)	3.45 (1.89)	1.39 (0.64)	2.48 (2.53)
3. (April—June 1973)	2.38 (4.74)	2.58 (4.86)	2.48 (9.60)	3.60 (1.97)	1.67 (0.77)	2.70 (2.74)
4. (July—Sept. 1973)	1.66 (3.31)	1.58 (2.97)	1.62 (6.28)	3.84 (2.10)	1.28 (0.59)	2.64 (2.69)
Combined							
(Oct. 1972—Sept. 1973)	1.94 (3.86)	1.91 (3.59)	1.93 (7.45)	3.55 (1.94)	1.44 (0.66)	2.56 (2.60)

* Figures in brackets are the number of person-weeks in million derived by applying the above percentage estimates on the projected census population in March, 1973.

In interpreting the figures given in Table 4, it should be noted that.

- (1) Each of the sub-round estimates expressed both in percentages or in terms of number of person-weeks unemployed represents the average weekly situation during the period of different survey sub-rounds and the combined estimate represents the average weekly situation over the entire survey period of one year.
- (2) The estimate of persons-weeks or number of persons per week unemployed does not mean that so many million persons were unemployed throughout the sub-round period or throughout the year as the case may be. Some of them may be unemployed for just one week and others may be unemployed for more than one week of the year. But all of them remained unemployed continuously for at least one week.
- (3) The estimates will only mean that, on an average, so many million persons which varies from 8.61 million during October-December, to 12.34 million during April-June were seeking work or were available for work as they were unable to get even one hour's work during the reference week. It might be expected that if suitable work suitably located is offered, about 10 million, on the average, would accept employment each week, though the exact number may vary from week to week.

Number of Unemployed person-days : Earlier it has been noted that the employment situation in the country is such that the nature of employment sometimes varies from day to day even during the small span of one week. But while classifying a person by current weekly status, employment for even one hour on even one day of the week qualified a person to be categorised as employed, no-matter if on other days the person either sought work or was available for work. The rate of unemployment obtained by using weekly status classification procedure, therefore, understated the incidence of unemployment as the priority assigned to employment over unemployment was in-built in the data collection procedure. To overcome this conceptual constraint, data on labour time disposition for each day or even for each half-day of the reference week for all those categorised as belonging to labour force by weekly status classification were collected in the 27th round survey. In other words, collection of data on day to day labour time disposition for reference week ensured classification of persons in the sample households for each day and for some persons who had more than one activity on a day for each half day of the reference week. In view of the adoption of the above procedure it was possible to generate estimates of persons days employed, person-days unemployed and also persons-days out of labour force per day, on the average, for the entire survey period and also for each sub-round period of the survey quantifying the extent of underutilisation of the available labour supply. The estimates of persons-days seeking and available or of the unemployed person-days per day separately for each sub-round and for all sub-rounds combined are presented in Table 5.

TABLE 5 : PERCENTAGE OF PERSON-DAYS SEEKING AND AVAILABLE TO THE TOTAL DAYS IN THE LABOUR FORCE PERSON-WEEKS BY SEX*

sub-round	rural			urban		
	male	female	total	male	female	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 (October-December)	5.96 (7.69)	8.39 (5.80)	6.82 (13.49)	7.57 (2.45)	12.01 (0.89)	8.42 (3.34)
2 (January-March)	7.17 (9.11)	10.04 (6.38)	8.15 (15.49)	8.73 (2.55)	12.06 (0.87)	8.63 (3.42)
3 (April-June)	7.76 (9.82)	12.57 (7.52)	9.32 (17.34)	8.09 (2.67)	14.25 (1.01)	9.23 (3.68)
4 (July-September)	6.09 (7.79)	8.91 (5.99)	7.07 (13.78)	8.42 (2.73)	12.06 (0.87)	9.10 (3.60)
Combined (October-September)	6.75 (8.62)	9.92 (6.44)	7.83 (15.06)	7.99 (2.60)	12.58 (0.91)	8.85 (3.51)

*The figures in brackets are the number of person-days per day in million derived by applying the percentage estimates on the projected labour force population obtained by using the current weekly status labour force participation rates and projected census population in March, 1973.

From the results presented in Table 5 it can be seen that on the average, over the entire survey period, about 19 million person-days remained unutilised on each day of the year. The extent of underutilisation, as expected, varied from one period of the year to another being influenced by and large by the tempo of agricultural activity in the country. It is found to be highest in the months April to June, the lean period and lowest in the months October to December, the busy period in agriculture.

While interpreting the figures given in Table 5 and using them for further analysis of the unemployment situation in the country one should note that the estimates do not mean the number of persons unemployed for the period (subround or the entire year). It will only indicate the average position of underutilisation of labour force expressed in terms of person-days per day for the period.

5. CONCLUSION

From the results of the survey presented in the foregoing one can get an outline of the entire gamut of employment-unemployment situation in the country. It is easily discernible that the the problem of overt or open unemployment is not that alarming compared to the enormity of the problem of creating additional work for about 60 million people living in the rural and urban India. It is patent enough that emphasis should be laid on creating enough work in the country side which can substantially curb underemployment there and can arrest thereby the regular influx of job-seekers to the urban areas. The creation of additional work in the countryside will also increase the effective demand of the rural population which will induce creation of additional work and more full-time jobs in the urban areas and in consequence the rate of unemployment there, will also gradually reduce.

APPENDIX

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS AND SEX FOR THE DIFFERENT STATES

RURAL

state	sex	usual activity status							total (Cols. 4+6+7+ 8)
		self em- ployed in farm	total self employed (including helpers)	working as casual labour	total wage/ salaried employed	seeking or available for work	not in labour force		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Andhra Pradesh	male	19.54 (2865)	43.43 (6367)	19.84 (2909)	28.93 (4242)	0.46 (67)	27.18 (3985)	100.00 (14661)	
	female	1.71 (246)	25.83 (3709)	25.74 (3696)	26.71 (3836)	0.14 (20)	47.32 (6795)	100.00 (14360)	
	total	10.71 (3111)	34.71 (10076)	22.76 (6605)	27.82 (8078)	0.30 (87)	37.17 (10780)	100.00 (29021)	
Assam	male	32.89 (2031)	44.33 (2737)	5.54 (342)	13.85 (855)	0.44 (27)	41.38 (2556)	100.00 (6175)	
	female	1.30 (73)	5.21 (292)	1.45 (81)	3.79 (213)	0.15 (8)	90.85 (5095)	100.00 (5608)	
	total	18.30 (2104)	26.26 (3029)	3.65 (423)	9.21 (1068)	0.31 (35)	64.22 (7651)	100.00 (11783)	
Bihar	male	23.23 (5312)	36.57 (8363)	14.55 (3327)	23.90 (5465)	1.17 (268)	38.36 (8772)	100.00 (22868)	
	female	3.14 (694)	12.28 (2716)	8.27 (1829)	10.69 (2364)	0.16 (35)	76.87 (16999)	100.00 (22114)	
	total	13.13 (6006)	24.36 (11079)	11.39 (5156)	17.26 (7829)	0.66 (303)	57.72 (25771)	100.00 (44982)	
Delhi	male	11.24 (22)	27.58 (55)	6.60 (13)	24.45 (49)	0.46 (1)	47.51 (94)	100.00 (199)	
	female	3.49 (6)	46.42 (78)	1.92 (3)	2.44 (4)	— (—)	51.14 (87)	100.00 (169)	
	total	8.15 (28)	35.10 (133)	4.74 (16)	15.67 (53)	0.28 (1)	48.95 (181)	100.00 (368)	
Goa	male	14.38 (40)	27.39 (76)	17.76 (50)	30.21 (84)	1.00 (3)	41.40 (116)	100.00 (279)	
	female	8.63 (24)	22.11 (62)	21.63 (61)	24.35 (69)	1.99 (6)	51.55 (145)	100.00 (282)	
	total	11.59 (64)	24.83 (138)	19.64 (111)	27.37 (153)	1.48 (9)	46.32 (261)	100.00 (561)	
Gujarat	male	25.66 (2238)	40.28 (3514)	13.64 (1190)	21.12 (1843)	0.46 (40)	38.14 (3328)	100.00 (8725)	
	female	7.03 (582)	30.88 (2557)	11.71 (970)	13.63 (1129)	0.07 (6)	35.42 (4589)	100.00 (8281)	
	total	16.70 (2820)	35.76 (6071)	12.71 (2160)	17.51 (2972)	0.27 (46)	46.45 (7917)	100.00 (17006)	
Haryana	male	22.36 (886)	44.42 (1761)	5.64 (224)	13.99 (555)	1.18 (47)	40.41 (1601)	100.00 (3964)	
	female	1.12 (38)	30.69 (1051)	2.93 (100)	4.10 (141)	0.07 (2)	65.14 (2231)	100.00 (3425)	
	total	12.27 (924)	37.89 (2812)	4.35 (324)	9.29 (696)	0.66 (49)	52.16 (3832)	100.00 (7389)	
Himachal Pradesh	male	33.74 (497)	51.49 (759)	2.97 (44)	9.59 (141)	0.39 (6)	38.53 (568)	100.00 (1474)	
	female	11.10 (159)	52.19 (746)	0.32 (5)	0.68 (10)	0.08 (1)	47.05 (673)	100.00 (1430)	
	total	22.11 (656)	51.86 (1505)	1.61 (49)	5.01 (151)	0.23 (7)	42.90 (1241)	100.00 (2904)	

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS AND SEX FOR THE DIFFERENT STATES

state	sex	RURAL						
		usual	activity	status		total		
(1)	(2)	self em- ployed in farm	total self employed (including helpers)	working as casual labour	total wage/ salaried employee	seeking or available for work	not in labour force	total (cols. 4+6+ 7+8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	male	39.92 (700)	58.07 (1018)	1.26 (22)	6.02 (105)	0.26 (5)	35.65 (625)	100.00 (1753)
	female	3.49 (54)	26.46 (408)	0.21 (3)	0.58 (9)	0.09 (1)	72.87 (1125)	100.00 (1543)
	total	22.17 (754)	42.68 (1426)	10.75 (25)	3.57 (114)	0.18 (6)	53.77 (1750)	100.00 (3296)
Karnataka	male	21.52 (2169)	41.88 (4222)	18.36 (1851)	25.46 (2566)	0.67 (68)	31.99 (3224)	100.00 (10080)
	female	2.49 (243)	30.68 (2991)	18.73 (1826)	19.70 (1920)	0.12 (12)	49.50 (4826)	100.00 (9749)
	total	12.29 (2412)	36.45 (7213)	18.54 (3677)	22.67 (4486)	0.40 (80)	40.48 (8050)	100.00 (19829)
Kerala	male	11.14 (888)	24.82 (1978)	21.24 (1692)	29.44 (2346)	3.13 (249)	42.61 (3395)	100.00 (7968)
	female	3.65 (295)	11.35 (919)	13.95 (1129)	17.92 (1450)	1.32 (107)	69.41 (5617)	100.00 (8093)
	total	7.27 (1183)	17.85 (2897)	17.48 (2821)	23.50 (3796)	2.20 (356)	56.45 (9012)	100.00 (16061)
Madhya Pradesh	male	28.69 (4532)	48.68 (7690)	10.38 (1640)	18.29 (2889)	0.11 (17)	32.92 (5201)	100.00 (15797)
	female	2.34 (352)	38.41 (5776)	13.09 (1968)	14.38 (2162)	— (—)	47.21 (7099)	100.00 (15037)
	total	15.88 (4884)	43.69 (13466)	11.70 (3608)	16.40 (5051)	0.06 (17)	39.85 (12300)	100.00 (30834)
Maharashtra	male	21.75 (3388)	35.31 (5500)	20.47 (3189)	29.10 (4533)	0.52 (81)	35.07 (5463)	100.00 (15577)
	female	9.97 (1522)	28.68 (4377)	23.98 (3660)	24.89 (3799)	0.06 (9)	46.37 (7078)	100.00 (15263)
	total	15.84 (4910)	31.98 (9877)	22.23 (6849)	26.98 (8332)	0.29 (90)	40.75 (12541)	100.00 (30840)
Manipur	male	34.01 (142)	45.52 (190)	0.93 (4)	6.44 (27)	0.31 (1)	47.73 (200)	100.00 (418)
	female	4.12 (17)	32.94 (136)	0.29 (1)	0.99 (4)	— (—)	66.07 (274)	100.00 (414)
	total	19.19 (159)	39.29 (326)	0.61 (5)	3.73 (31)	0.16 (1)	56.82 (474)	100.00 (832)
Meghalaya	male	49.37 (196)	51.66 (206)	6.92 (28)	12.12 (48)	— (—)	36.22 (144)	100.00 (398)
	female	46.14 (173)	49.05 (184)	3.90 (15)	5.87 (22)	— (—)	45.08 (170)	100.00 (376)
	total	47.81 (369)	50.40 (390)	5.46 (43)	9.11 (70)	— (—)	40.49 (314)	100.00 (774)
Orissa	male	23.14 (2106)	40.52 (3689)	18.17 (1649)	26.61 (2422)	0.85 (77)	32.02 (2915)	100.00 (9103)
	female	1.48 (134)	21.53 (1953)	13.63 (1236)	14.40 (1306)	0.14 (13)	63.93 (5799)	100.00 (9071)
	total	12.19 (2240)	30.92 (5642)	15.87 (2885)	20.43 (3728)	0.49 (90)	48.16 (8714)	100.00 (18174)

N.B. :—Figures in brackets give the estimated number of persons in thousand.

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS AND SEX FOR THE DIFFERENT STATES

RURAL

state	sex	usual activity status						
		self employed in farm	total self-employed (including helpers)	working as casual labour	total wage/salaried employee	seeking or available for work	not in labour force	total (cols.4+6+7+8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Pondicherry	male	8.82 (10)	20.95 (25)	26.29 (32)	40.03 (48)	3.14 (4)	35.88 (43)	100.00 (120)
	female	0.51 (1)	11.44 (13)	19.92 (22)	22.97 (26)	0.25 (0)	65.34 (74)	100.00 (113)
	total	4.66 (11)	16.19 (38)	23.10 (54)	31.49 (74)	1.70 (4)	50.62 (117)	100.00 (233)
Punjab	male	24.78 (1209)	43.56 (2126)	10.07 (491)	19.26 (940)	0.59 (29)	36.59 (1785)	100.00 (4880)
	female	5.15 (217)	26.86 (1132)	3.00 (126)	4.35 (183)	0.16 (7)	68.63 (2894)	100.00 (4216)
	total	15.57 (1426)	35.73 (3258)	6.75 (617)	12.27 (1123)	0.36 (36)	51.64 (4679)	100.00 (9096)
Rajasthan	male	32.21 (3169)	61.62 (6063)	3.76 (370)	7.01 (690)	0.27 (27)	31.10 (3060)	100.00 (9840)
	female	4.81 (433)	59.53 (5355)	3.07 (276)	3.56 (320)	0.12 (11)	36.79 (3310)	100.00 (8996)
	total	18.97 (3602)	60.60 (11418)	3.43 (646)	5.35 (1010)	0.20 (38)	33.85 (6370)	100.00 (18836)
Tamil Nadu	male	20.20 (2636)	40.03 (5223)	21.77 (2840)	29.50 (3849)	0.86 (112)	29.61 (3864)	100.00 (13048)
	female	4.50 (579)	26.06 (3355)	23.52 (3028)	25.15 (3238)	0.17 (22)	48.62 (6258)	100.00 (12873)
	total	12.27 (3215)	32.96 (8578)	22.65 (5868)	27.29 (7087)	0.51 (134)	39.24 (10122)	100.00 (25921)
Tripura	male	20.69 (132)	35.85 (228)	15.03 (96)	23.41 (149)	0.49 (3)	40.25 (257)	100.00 (637)
	female	4.23 (25)	14.49 (87)	7.46 (45)	9.42 (57)	0.29 (2)	75.80 (456)	100.00 (602)
	total	12.80 (157)	25.60 (315)	11.40 (141)	16.70 (206)	0.40 (5)	57.30 (713)	100.00 (1239)
Uttar Pradesh	male	33.21 (11719)	48.80 (17290)	8.03 (3103)	13.46 (5141)	0.34 (127)	37.40 (13399)	100.00 (35957)
	female	7.48 (2230)	23.26 (6673)	3.94 (1265)	4.88 (1580)	0.05 (11)	71.81 (23580)	100.00 (31844)
	total	20.87 (13949)	36.55 (23963)	6.07 (4368)	9.35 (6721)	0.20 (138)	53.90 (36979)	100.00 (67801)
West Bengal	male	17.37 (2654)	30.91 (4723)	19.12 (2921)	28.66 (4379)	1.54 (235)	38.89 (5942)	100.00 (15279)
	female	1.02 (146)	6.79 (974)	6.02 (863)	8.68 (1245)	0.46 (66)	84.07 (12056)	100.00 (14341)
	total	9.39 (2800)	19.14 (5697)	12.73 (3784)	18.91 (5624)	1.01 (301)	60.94 (17998)	100.00 (29620)
All India	male	24.87 (49541)	42.07 (83803)	14.07 (28027)	21.77 (43366)	0.75 (1494)	35.41 (70537)	100.00 (199200)
	female	4.38 (8243)	24.20 (45544)	11.80 (22208)	13.33 (25087)	0.18 (339)	62.29 (117230)	100.00 (188200)
	total	14.82 (57784)	33.31 (129347)	12.95 (50235)	17.62 (68453)	0.47 (1833)	48.60 (187767)	100.00 (387400)

N.B.—Figures in brackets give the estimated number of persons in thousands.

TABLE (1) PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS AND SEX FOR THE DIFFERENT STATES

URBAN

state	sex	usual activity status						
		self employed in farm	total self-employed (including helpers)	working as casual labour	total wage/salaried employee	seeking or available for work	not in labour force	total (cols. 4+6+7+8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	male	2.60 (105)	25.23 (1016)	7.06 (284)	32.10 (1293)	4.12 (166)	38.55 (1553)	100.00 (4028)
	female	0.30 (11)	10.58 (397)	6.97 (262)	10.65 (400)	1.51 (57)	77.26 (2902)	100.00 (3756)
	total	1.45 (116)	17.94 (1413)	7.01 (546)	21.43 (1693)	2.82 (223)	57.81 (4455)	100.00 (7784)
Assam	male	2.35 (17)	24.26 (171)	2.35 (17)	31.14 (220)	1.81 (13)	42.79 (303)	100.00 (707)
	female	0.09 (1)	1.43 (7)	0.51 (3)	3.70 (19)	0.33 (2)	94.54 (489)	100.00 (517)
	total	1.40 (18)	14.64 (178)	1.57 (20)	19.57 (239)	1.18 (15)	64.61 (792)	100.00 (1224)
Bihar	male	3.03 (89)	21.67 (636)	5.97 (175)	32.84 (963)	3.29 (96)	42.20 (1237)	100.00 (2092)
	female	0.65 (15)	5.13 (119)	2.87 (67)	5.83 (136)	0.40 (9)	88.64 (2060)	100.00 (224)
	total	1.96 (104)	14.20 (755)	4.57 (242)	20.64 (1099)	1.99 (105)	63.17 (3297)	100.00 (5256)
Chandigarh	male	0.50 (1)	15.96 (21)	1.32 (2)	36.58 (48)	1.32 (2)	46.14 (61)	100.00 (132)
	female	— (—)	0.68 (1)	— (—)	3.64 (3)	0.91 (1)	94.77 (92)	100.00 (97)
	total	0.29 (1)	9.51 (22)	0.77 (2)	22.70 (51)	1.15 (3)	66.64 (153)	100.00 (229)
Delhi	male	0.05 (1)	21.07 (401)	1.49 (28)	37.58 (715)	2.64 (39)	39.31 (747)	100.00 (1902)
	female	— (—)	2.67 (40)	0.65 (10)	6.47 (97)	1.48 (22)	89.38 (1333)	100.00 (1402)
	total	0.03 (1)	12.84 (441)	1.11 (38)	23.64 (812)	1.79 (61)	61.73 (2080)	100.00 (3394)
Goa	male	2.71 (3)	16.68 (20)	10.82 (13)	39.71 (48)	2.60 (3)	41.01 (50)	100.00 (121)
	female	0.91 (1)	7.06 (7)	5.58 (6)	13.67 (14)	0.57 (1)	78.70 (80)	100.00 (102)
	total	1.83 (4)	11.99 (27)	8.27 (19)	27.03 (62)	1.61 (4)	59.37 (130)	100.00 (223)
Gujarat	male	2.18 (80)	21.30 (784)	5.70 (210)	33.43 (1231)	1.65 (61)	43.62 (1607)	100.00 (3683)
	female	0.86 (28)	6.85 (221)	3.34 (109)	7.34 (237)	0.60 (19)	85.21 (2752)	100.00 (3229)
	total	1.56 (108)	14.38 (1005)	4.57 (320)	20.92 (1468)	1.15 (80)	63.54 (4359)	100.00 (6912)
Haryana	male	1.96 (17)	28.10 (246)	3.47 (30)	25.16 (221)	2.99 (26)	43.75 (384)	100.00 (877)
	female	0.29 (2)	5.69 (42)	1.51 (11)	5.11 (38)	1.20 (9)	88.00 (646)	100.00 (735)
	total	1.17 (19)	17.59 (288)	2.56 (41)	15.77 (259)	2.15 (35)	64.49 (1030)	100.00 (1612)

N.B.—Figures in brackets give the estimated number of persons in thousand.

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS AND SEX FOR THE DIFFERENT STATES

URBAN

state	sex	usual activity status							total (cols. 4 +6+7+ 8)
		self employed in farm	total self employed (including helpers)	working as casual labour	total wage/ salaried employee	seeking or available for work	not in labour force	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Himachal Pradesh	male	0.98 (1)	15.94 (21)	3.98 (5)	49.18 (65)	1.71 (2)	33.17 (44)	100.00 (132)	
	female	1.92 (2)	6.08 (6)	—	6.40 (6)	1.17 (1)	86.35 (84)	100.00 (97)	
	total	1.38 (3)	11.67 (27)	2.26 (5)	30.68 (71)	1.48 (3)	56.17 (128)	100.00 (229)	
Jammu & Kashmir	male	3.81 (16)	24.89 (106)	2.31 (10)	30.06 (128)	1.43 (6)	43.62 (187)	100.00 (427)	
	female	1.34 (5)	5.99 (22)	0.21 (1)	2.14 (7)	0.46 (2)	91.41 (329)	100.00 (360)	
	total	2.69 (21)	16.29 (128)	1.35 (11)	17.35 (135)	0.99 (8)	65.37 (516)	100.00 (787)	
Karnataka	male	3.07 (106)	22.46 (777)	8.61 (298)	33.75 (1167)	3.03 (100)	40.76 (1409)	100.00 (3453)	
	female	0.66 (20)	9.02 (280)	6.57 (204)	10.13 (315)	1.04 (32)	79.81 (2478)	100.00 (3105)	
	total	1.88 (126)	15.83 (1057)	7.60 (502)	22.12 (1482)	2.05 (132)	60.00 (3887)	100.00 (6558)	
Kerala	male	3.41 (51)	18.01 (362)	13.31 (200)	32.80 (448)	5.90 (90)	43.29 (747)	100.00 (1647)	
	female	1.55 (19)	8.19 (151)	5.21 (89)	13.10 (197)	3.59 (56)	75.12 (1176)	100.00 (1580)	
	total	2.46 (70)	13.02 (513)	9.21 (289)	22.82 (645)	4.73 (146)	59.43 (1923)	100.00 (3227)	
Madhya Pradesh	male	2.50 (84)	22.22 (746)	6.31 (212)	31.76 (1067)	2.06 (64)	43.96 (1477)	100.00 (3354)	
	female	0.62 (18)	10.21 (293)	3.61 (103)	7.31 (209)	0.46 (13)	82.02 (2349)	100.00 (2864)	
	total	1.61 (102)	16.51 (1039)	5.03 (315)	20.14 (1276)	1.30 (77)	62.05 (3826)	100.00 (6218)	
Maharashtra	male	1.35 (110)	17.14 (1393)	5.36 (436)	41.02 (3333)	3.08 (240)	38.76 (3150)	100.00 (8116)	
	female	0.56 (37)	5.78 (379)	5.20 (341)	11.33 (743)	1.12 (73)	81.77 (5362)	100.00 (6557)	
	total	0.99 (147)	11.99 (1772)	5.29 (777)	27.56 (4076)	2.19 (313)	58.26 (8512)	100.00 (14673)	
Manipur	male	7.66 (6)	24.30 (17)	2.24 (2)	21.67 (15)	1.12 (1)	52.91 (38)	10.00 (71)	
	female	0.59 (1)	22.00 (15)	0.39 (0)	3.73 (3)	— (—)	74.27 (51)	100.00 (69)	
	total	4.21 (7)	23.17 (32)	1.34 (2)	12.93 (18)	0.57 (1)	63.33 (89)	100.00 (140)	
Meghalaya	male	0.15 (0)	12.37 (10)	6.56 (5)	45.45 (35)	0.89 (1)	41.29 (31)	100.00 (77)	
	female	0.37 (0)	4.58 (3)	3.29 (2)	11.15 (7)	0.73 (0)	83.54 (55)	100.00 (65)	
	total	0.25 (0)	8.86 (13)	5.09 (7)	30.04 (42)	0.82 (1)	60.28 (86)	100.00 (142)	

N.B.—Figures in brackets give the estimated number of persons in thousands.

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS AND SEX FOR THE DIFFERENT STATES

states	sex	usual activity status						
		self employed in farm	total self employed (including helpers.)	working as casual labour	total wage/ salaried employee	seeking or available for work	not in labour force	total (cols. 4 +6+7+8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Nagaland	male	3.11 (1)	13.99 (5)	— (—)	46.63 (15)	2.59 (1)	36.79 (12)	100.00 (33)
	female	5.37 (1)	8.05 (1)	0.67 (0)	6.04 (1)	— (—)	85.91 (12)	100.00 (14)
	total	4.09 (2)	11.40 (6)	0.29 (0)	28.95 (16)	1.46 (1)	58.19 (24)	100.00 (47)
Orissa	male	3.41 (33)	21.25 (206)	7.53 (73)	39.17 (380)	2.71 (26)	36.87 (358)	100.00 (970)
	female	0.48 (4)	7.49 (60)	5.87 (47)	10.88 (87)	0.69 (6)	80.94 (651)	100.00 (804)
	total	2.05 (37)	14.86 (266)	6.76 (120)	26.02 (467)	1.77 (32)	57.35 (1009)	100.00 (1774)
Pondicherry	male	1.02 (1)	17.38 (17)	5.45 (5)	31.59 (31)	3.98 (4)	47.05 (47)	100.00 (99)
	female	0.35 (1)	7.11 (7)	0.23 (1)	5.12 (5)	2.33 (2)	85.44 (83)	100.00 (97)
	total	0.69 (2)	12.31 (24)	2.88 (6)	18.53 (36)	3.16 (6)	66.00 (130)	100.00 (196)
Punjab	male	1.16 (18)	29.27 (462)	4.73 (75)	30.73 (485)	1.52 (24)	38.48 (607)	100.00 (1578)
	female	0.14 (2)	7.36 (98)	1.50 (20)	5.37 (71)	0.57 (8)	86.70 (1149)	100.00 (1326)
	total	0.68 (20)	19.04 (560)	3.22 (95)	18.90 (556)	1.08 (32)	60.98 (1756)	100.00 (2904)
Rajasthan	male	3.93 (87)	28.75 (637)	4.58 (101)	25.91 (574)	1.49 (33)	43.85 (970)	100.00 (2214)
	female	2.18 (41)	19.18 (365)	2.14 (41)	4.47 (85)	0.46 (9)	75.89 (1444)	100.00 (1903)
	total	3.11 (128)	24.26 (1002)	3.44 (142)	15.84 (659)	1.01 (42)	58.89 (2414)	100.00 (4117)
Tamil Nadu	male	3.04 (182)	23.67 (1418)	6.99 (419)	35.36 (2118)	3.90 (227)	37.07 (2219)	100.00 (5982)
	female	0.66 (37)	9.96 (558)	5.10 (286)	9.38 (525)	1.18 (66)	79.48 (4451)	100.00 (5600)
	Total	1.85 (219)	16.81 (1976)	6.05 (705)	22.39 (2643)	2.54 (293)	58.26 (6670)	100.00 (11582)
Tripura	male	0.64 (1)	19.83 (15)	2.35 (2)	28.15 (22)	2.56 (2)	49.46 (38)	100.00 (77)
	female	— (—)	— (—)	0.45 (1)	2.91 (2)	1.79 (1)	95.30 (66)	100.00 (69)
	total	0.33 (1)	10.15 (15)	1.42 (3)	15.81 (24)	2.18 (3)	71.86 (104)	100.00 (146)

N.B.:—Figures in brackets give the estimated number of persons in thousands.

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS AND SEX FOR THE DIFFERENT STATUS

URBAN

state	sex	usual activity status						
		self employed in farm	total self employed (including helpers.)	working as casual labour	total wage/salaried employed	seeking or available	not in labour force for work	total (cols. 4 + 6 + 7 + 8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Uttar Pradesh	male	2.21 (138)	28.04 (1748)	4.44 (277)	29.55 (1842)	1.31 (82)	41.10 (2563)	100.00 (6235)
	female	0.53 (27)	5.93 (299)	0.89 (45)	3.44 (173)	0.15 (8)	90.48 (4560)	100.00 (5040)
	total	1.45 (165)	17.98 (2047)	2.83 (322)	17.67 (2015)	0.78 (90)	63.57 (7123)	100.00 (11275)
West Bengal	male	0.60 (36)	17.57 (1046)	4.47 (266)	42.64 (2540)	4.48 (264)	35.31 (2103)	100.00 (5953)
	female	0.08 (4)	2.35 (103)	1.26 (55)	7.29 (321)	1.48 (65)	88.88 (3909)	100.00 (4398)
	total	0.38 (40)	11.04 (1149)	3.09 (321)	27.43 (2861)	3.19 (329)	58.34 (6012)	100.00 (10351)
All-India	male	2.16 (1184)	22.41 (12281)	5.74 (3145)	34.68 (19004)	2.87 (1573)	40.04 (21942)	100.00 (54800)
	female	0.60 (277)	7.52 (3474)	3.69 (1705)	8.01 (3701)	1.00 (462)	83.47 (38563)	100.00 (46200)
	total	1.43 (1461)	15.43 (15755)	4.78 (4850)	22.18 (22705)	1.99 (2035)	60.40 (60505)	100.00 (101000)

N.B.:—Figures in brackets give the estimated number of persons in thousands.

TABLE (2) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 'CHRONICALLY' UNEMPLOYED BY SEX FOR THE DIFFERENT STATES

state	distribution of persons usually seeking and/or available for work					
	rural			urban		
	male	female	total	male	female	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	0.46 (67)	0.14 (20)	0.30 (87)	4.12 (166)	1.51 (57)	2.82 (223)
Assam	0.44 (27)	0.15 (8)	0.31 (35)	1.81 (13)	0.33 (2)	1.18 (15)
Bihar	1.17 (268)	0.16 (35)	0.66 (393)	3.29 (96)	0.40 (9)	1.99 (105)
Chandigarh				1.32 (2)	0.91 (1)	1.15 (3)
Delhi	0.46 (1)	— (—)	0.28 (1)	2.04 (39)	1.48 (22)	1.79 (61)
Goa	1.00 (3)	1.99 (6)	1.48 (9)	2.60 (3)	0.57 (1)	1.61 (4)
Gujarat	0.46 (40)	0.07 (6)	0.27 (46)	1.65 (61)	0.60 (19)	1.15 (80)
Haryana	1.18 (47)	0.07 (2)	0.66 (49)	2.99 (26)	1.20 (9)	2.15 (35)
Himachal Pradesh	0.39 (6)	0.08 (1)	0.23 (7)	1.71 (2)	1.17 (1)	1.48 (3)
Jammu & Kashmir	0.26 (5)	0.09 (1)	0.18 (6)	1.43 (6)	0.46 (2)	0.99 (8)
Karnataka	0.67 (68)	0.12 (12)	0.40 (80)	3.03 (100)	1.04 (32)	2.05 (132)
Kerala	3.13 (249)	1.32 (107)	2.20 (356)	5.90 (90)	3.59 (56)	4.73 (146)
Madhya Pradesh	0.11 (17)	— (—)	0.06 (17)	2.06 (64)	0.46 (13)	1.30 (77)
Maharashtra	0.52 (81)	0.06 (9)	0.29 (90)	3.08 (240)	1.12 (73)	2.19 (313)
Manipur	0.31 (1)	— (—)	0.16 (1)	1.12 (1)	— (—)	0.57 (1)
Meghalaya	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	0.89 (1)	0.73 (0)	0.82 (1)
Nagaland*				2.59 (1)	— (—)	1.46 (1)
Orissa	0.85 (77)	0.14 (13)	0.49 (90)	2.71 (26)	0.69 (6)	1.77 (32)
Pondicherry	3.14 (4)	0.25 (0)	1.70 (4)	3.98 (4)	2.33 (2)	3.16 (6)
Punjab	0.59 (29)	0.16 (7)	0.36 (36)	1.52 (24)	0.57 (8)	1.08 (32)
Rajasthan	0.27 (27)	0.12 (11)	0.20 (38)	1.49 (33)	0.46 (9)	1.01 (42)
Tamil Nadu	0.86 (112)	0.17 (22)	0.51 (134)	3.90 (227)	1.18 (66)	2.54 (293)
Tripura	0.49 (3)	0.29 (2)	0.40 (5)	2.56 (2)	1.79 (1)	2.18 (3)
Uttar Pradesh	0.34 (127)	0.05 (11)	0.20 (138)	1.31 (82)	0.15 (8)	0.78 (90)
West Bengal	1.54 (235)	0.46 (66)	1.01 (301)	4.48 (264)	1.48 (65)	3.19 (329)
All-India	0.75 (1494)	0.18 (339)	0.47 (1833)	2.87 (1573)	1.00 (462)	1.99 (2035)

N.B. : Figures in brackets give the estimated number of persons in thousands.

*The survey was restricted to urban areas only.

TABLE (3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSON-WEEKS SEEKING AND/OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS BY SEX AND SUB-ROUNDS FOR DIFFERENT STATES

state	sub-round	distribution of person-weeks seeking and/or available for work											
		rural					Urban						
		male		female		total	male		female		total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
Andhra Pradesh	1	1.56	(219)	3.07	(443)	2.31	(662)	4.89	(187)	3.16	(119)	4.03	(306)
	2	2.46	(366)	4.87	(719)	3.66	(1085)	4.58	(179)	1.87	(80)	3.11	(259)
	3	5.01	(724)	6.72	(975)	5.85	(1699)	5.90	(233)	2.97	(112)	4.45	(345)
	4	1.99	(292)	3.79	(544)	2.87	(836)	5.49	(221)	2.22	(83)	3.86	(304)
	comb.	2.76	(400)	4.61	(670)	3.67	(1070)	5.22	(205)	2.56	(98)	3.86	(303)
Assam	1	0.72	(44)	—	—	0.38	(44)	1.28	(9)	0.48	(2)	0.94	(11)
	2	0.84	(52)	0.38	(21)	0.61	(73)	1.46	(10)	0.06	(0)	0.88	(10)
	3	1.77	(109)	0.18	(10)	1.04	(119)	0.79	(6)	0.11	(0)	0.50	(6)
	4	0.15	(9)	0.22	(12)	0.18	(21)	1.96	(14)	0.09	(0)	1.16	(14)
	comb.	0.85	(4)	0.20	(11)	0.55	(66)	1.37	(10)	0.18	(1)	0.87	(11)
Bihar	1	1.69	(376)	1.40	(312)	1.54	(688)	3.34	(93)	0.60	(14)	2.13	(107)
	2	3.25	(648)	2.24	(510)	2.74	(1158)	3.81	(110)	1.43	(38)	2.71	(148)
	3	2.57	(578)	2.95	(662)	2.76	(1240)	3.71	(104)	0.59	(14)	2.29	(118)
	4	2.10	(486)	1.31	(270)	1.72	(756)	4.54	(133)	0.64	(15)	2.76	(148)
	comb.	2.40	(522)	1.98	(438)	2.19	(960)	3.85	(110)	0.82	(20)	2.47	(130)
Cahandigarh*	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.21	(5)	2.47	(5)
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.10	(4)	—	—	1.84	(4)
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.47	(2)	—	—	0.81	(2)
	comb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.14	(2)	1.30	(1)	1.28	(3)
Delhi	1	1.41	(3)	—	—	0.72	(3)	1.56	(30)	0.90	(13)	1.26	(43)
	2	0.99	(2)	—	—	0.60	(2)	2.43	(46)	2.70	(40)	2.55	(86)
	3	0.63	(1)	—	—	0.37	(1)	2.71	(52)	1.53	(23)	2.19	(75)
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.20	(42)	0.83	(12)	1.59	(54)
	comb.	0.76	(2)	—	—	0.42	(2)	2.22	(42)	1.49	(22)	1.90	(64)
Goa	1	3.48	(10)	14.51	(41)	9.13	(51)	3.87	(5)	1.73	(1)	2.89	(6)
	2	2.76	(8)	2.73	(8)	2.74	(16)	2.15	(3)	0.97	(1)	1.58	(4)
	3	2.32	(6)	10.88	(31)	5.52	(37)	2.80	(3)	—	—	1.47	(3)
	4	7.04	(20)	8.36	(24)	7.78	(44)	9.56	(12)	—	—	4.43	(12)
	comb.	3.90	(11)	9.12	(26)	6.29	(37)	4.60	(6)	0.68	(0)	2.59	(6)
Gujarat	1	1.36	(119)	0.86	(71)	1.12	(190)	1.81	(61)	0.34	(11)	1.10	(72)
	2	1.26	(115)	0.88	(78)	1.09	(193)	2.40	(88)	0.40	(13)	1.44	(101)
	3	1.10	(96)	0.82	(68)	0.97	(164)	3.30	(117)	1.32	(42)	2.35	(159)
	4	1.12	(98)	1.33	(110)	1.22	(208)	3.10	(110)	0.43	(16)	1.86	(126)
	comb.	1.21	(107)	0.97	(82)	1.10	(189)	2.65	(94)	0.62	(20)	1.69	(114)
Haryana	1	1.08	(43)	0.36	(12)	0.73	(55)	3.71	(32)	1.46	(11)	2.66	(43)
	2	1.31	(52)	0.15	(5)	0.76	(57)	2.86	(25)	0.68	(5)	1.87	(30)
	3	1.60	(63)	0.18	(6)	0.95	(69)	1.47	(13)	0.55	(4)	1.03	(17)
	4	2.00	(79)	0.52	(18)	1.30	(97)	4.78	(42)	1.16	(8)	3.09	(50)
	comb.	1.50	(59)	0.30	(10)	0.94	(69)	3.20	(28)	0.96	(7)	2.16	(35)
Himachal Pradesh	1	0.54	(8)	0.18	(3)	0.36	(11)	3.03	(4)	1.91	(2)	2.52	(6)
	2	0.60	(9)	0.08	(1)	0.34	(10)	1.29	(2)	0.33	(0)	0.85	(2)
	3	0.65	(10)	—	—	0.31	(10)	1.44	(2)	0.84	(1)	1.20	(3)
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.84	(1)	2.11	(2)	1.31	(3)
	comb.	0.45	(7)	0.06	(1)	0.25	(8)	1.65	(2)	1.30	(1)	1.47	(3)

N.B. : Figures in brackets give the estimated number of person weeks in thousand.

*The survey was restricted to urban areas only.

TABLE (3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS-WEEKS SEEKING AND/OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS BY SEX AND SUB-ROUNDS FOR DIFFERENT STATES.

state	sub-round	distribution of person-weeks seeking and/or available for work											
		rural				urban				total			
		male	female	total	male	female	total						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)						
Jammu & Kashmir	1	10.08	(167)	0.84	(13)	5.46	(180)	2.45	(10)	0.27	(1)	1.40	(11)
	2	7.59	(137)	0.43	(7)	4.11	(144)	2.88	(12)	1.01	(4)	1.97	(16)
	3	0.42	(7)	0.64	(10)	0.53	(17)	1.48	(6)	0.56	(2)	1.04	(8)
	4	0.83	(15)	1.63	(25)	1.23	(40)	1.30	(5)	0.72	(3)	1.03	(8)
	comb.	4.73	(82)	0.88	(14)	2.83	(96)	2.03	(9)	0.64	(2)	1.36	(11)
Karnataka	1	1.56	(147)	2.21	(218)	1.87	(365)	3.20	(106)	1.31	(41)	2.31	(147)
	2	2.01	(208)	2.78	(286)	2.38	(494)	4.40	(152)	1.01	(31)	2.73	(183)
	3	2.21	(218)	2.56	(260)	2.38	(478)	2.77	(91)	2.48	(72)	2.63	(163)
	4	2.24	(226)	2.00	(195)	2.13	(421)	4.64	(155)	2.02	(63)	3.31	(218)
	comb.	2.00	(200)	2.39	(239)	2.19	(439)	3.75	(126)	1.70	(53)	2.74	(179)
Kerala	1	6.71	(515)	4.24	(345)	5.41	(860)	9.56	(145)	4.64	(74)	7.06	(219)
	2	5.36	(432)	4.46	(371)	4.90	(803)	6.79	(110)	3.75	(59)	5.23	(169)
	3	7.08	(554)	4.50	(374)	5.73	(928)	8.13	(131)	3.65	(58)	5.86	(189)
	4	4.87	(388)	2.99	(242)	3.91	(630)	7.37	(119)	4.37	(69)	5.86	(188)
	comb.	6.00	(472)	4.05	(333)	4.99	(805)	7.96	(126)	4.10	(65)	6.00	(191)
Madhya Pradesh	1	0.52	(82)	0.88	(132)	0.69	(214)	2.50	(84)	1.22	(35)	1.89	(119)
	2	1.24	(196)	1.51	(237)	1.37	(433)	1.50	(50)	0.57	(16)	1.03	(66)
	3	1.45	(219)	1.93	(300)	1.69	(519)	2.47	(83)	0.49	(14)	1.52	(97)
	4	0.80	(126)	0.92	(138)	0.86	(264)	3.05	(103)	0.89	(25)	2.04	(128)
	comb.	1.00	(156)	1.31	(202)	1.15	(358)	2.38	(80)	0.79	(23)	1.62	(103)
Maharashtra	1	1.61	(241)	1.63	(251)	1.62	(492)	3.34	(271)	1.30	(85)	2.44	(356)
	2	1.69	(263)	1.88	(297)	1.79	(560)	3.31	(269)	1.81	(119)	2.63	(388)
	3	1.82	(274)	2.80	(437)	2.32	(711)	4.36	(350)	2.48	(159)	3.49	(509)
	4	1.50	(284)	2.05	(313)	1.78	(547)	4.17	(339)	1.63	(107)	3.00	(446)
	comb.	1.66	(253)	2.09	(324)	1.88	(577)	3.80	(307)	1.80	(118)	2.89	(425)
Manipur	1	6.12	(26)	2.63	(11)	4.35	(37)	1.51	(1)	—	—	0.73	(1)
	2	0.93	(4)	—	—	0.46	(4)	2.14	(1)	0.81	(1)	1.52	(2)
	3	0.02	(1)	0.63	(2)	0.31	(3)	0.32	(1)	—	—	0.16	(0)
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.22	(1)	0.47	(0)	0.87	(1)
	comb.	1.77	(7)	0.82	(3)	1.28	(10)	1.30	(1)	0.32	(0)	0.82	(1)
Meghalaya	1	—	—	0.05	(0)	0.02	(0)	1.60	(1)	—	—	0.91	(1)
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.66	(1)	—	—	0.97	(1)
	3	0.04	(0)	—	—	0.02	(0)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	(1)	0.20	(0)	0.64	(1)
	comb.	0.01	(0)	0.01	(0)	0.01	(0)	1.06	(1)	0.05	(0)	0.63	(1)
Nagaland*	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.46	(2)	—	—	3.30	(2)
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.68	(0)	—	—	0.38	(0)
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.20	(1)	0.61	(0)	1.45	(1)
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	comb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.08	(1)	0.15	(0)	1.28	(1)
Orissa	1	1.85	(158)	1.55	(141)	1.69	(299)	2.36	(23)	1.61	(13)	2.01	(36)
	2	2.42	(225)	3.43	(321)	2.93	(546)	3.17	(31)	1.49	(12)	2.42	(43)
	3	4.11	(364)	5.89	(544)	5.02	(908)	4.03	(39)	2.87	(23)	3.50	(62)
	4	1.57	(143)	2.23	(202)	1.90	(345)	2.90	(28)	1.17	(9)	2.08	(37)
	comb.	2.49	(222)	3.28	(302)	2.88	(524)	3.12	(30)	1.78	(14)	2.50	(44)
Pondicherry	1	1.78	(2)	—	—	0.90	(2)	5.45	(5)	2.74	(3)	4.03	(8)
	2	4.37	(5)	3.51	(4)	3.94	(9)	4.11	(4)	1.76	(2)	3.03	(6)
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.34	(2)	2.20	(2)	2.27	(4)
	4	5.47	(7)	12.24	(14)	8.94	(21)	7.45	(7)	2.07	(2)	4.72	(9)
	comb.	2.90	(4)	3.94	(4)	3.44	(8)	4.84	(5)	2.19	(2)	3.51	(7)

*The survey was restricted in urban areas only.

N.B.: Figures in brackets give the estimated number of person-weeks in thousand.

TABLE (3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSON-WEEKS SEEKING AND/OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS BY SEX AND SUB-ROUNDS FOR DIFFERENT STATES

distribution of person-weeks seeking and/or available for work												
state	sub-round	rural			urban							
		male	female	total	male	female	total					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)					
Punjab	1	1.01 (49)	0.18 (8)	0.62 (57)	1.70 (27)	1.11 (15)	1.43 (42)					
	2	1.55 (75)	0.47 (20)	1.05 (95)	3.48 (55)	1.59 (21)	2.61 (76)					
	3	1.04 (51)	0.35 (15)	0.72 (66)	2.02 (32)	0.76 (10)	1.41 (42)					
	4	2.02 (98)	0.18 (8)	1.14 (106)	1.86 (29)	0.51 (7)	1.24 (36)					
	comb.	1.40 (68)	0.30 (13)	0.88 (81)	2.26 (36)	0.99 (13)	1.67 (49)					
Rajasthan	1	2.24 (210)	2.31 (210)	2.27 (420)	2.26 (50)	0.93 (18)	1.61 (68)					
	2	4.21 (419)	1.48 (143)	2.90 (562)	2.61 (58)	0.71 (13)	1.72 (71)					
	3	1.21 (119)	1.74 (156)	1.47 (275)	2.88 (64)	1.40 (27)	2.17 (91)					
	4	0.34 (33)	0.41 (37)	0.37 (70)	3.14 (70)	0.23 (4)	1.79 (74)					
	comb.	2.00 (195)	1.48 (136)	1.75 (331)	2.72 (60)	0.82 (16)	1.82 (76)					
Tamil Nadu	1	2.53 (330)	1.83 (238)	2.18 (568)	4.79 (282)	1.55 (87)	3.17 (369)					
	2	2.17 (288)	1.48 (201)	1.83 (489)	4.08 (244)	1.90 (106)	3.01 (350)					
	3	4.01 (520)	4.02 (523)	4.01 (1043)	4.96 (292)	1.95 (109)	3.46 (401)					
	4	2.52 (329)	3.68 (474)	3.11 (803)	4.18 (251)	2.06 (115)	3.10 (366)					
	comb.	2.81 (367)	2.75 (359)	2.78 (726)	4.50 (267)	1.86 (104)	3.18 (371)					
Tripura	1	1.01 (6)	0.22 (1)	0.63 (7)	3.83 (3)	3.44 (2)	3.64 (5)					
	2	0.56 (4)	0.96 (6)	0.75 (10)	4.60 (3)	2.92 (2)	3.80 (5)					
	3	0.65 (4)	0.82 (5)	0.73 (9)	3.44 (3)	0.23 (0)	1.99 (3)					
	4	1.28 (8)	—	0.65 (8)	2.58 (2)	1.93 (1)	2.27 (3)					
	comb.	0.88 (6)	0.50 (3)	0.69 (9)	3.61 (3)	2.13 (1)	2.92 (4)					
Uttar Pradesh	1	0.92 (320)	0.78 (250)	0.85 (570)	1.48 (87)	0.29 (15)	0.94 (102)					
	2	0.86 (314)	0.63 (201)	0.75 (515)	1.86 (116)	0.24 (12)	1.12 (128)					
	3	0.96 (345)	0.66 (210)	0.82 (555)	1.88 (117)	0.28 (14)	1.16 (131)					
	4	1.06 (381)	0.66 (210)	0.87 (591)	2.05 (128)	0.13 (7)	1.19 (135)					
	comb.	0.95 (340)	0.68 (219)	0.82 (559)	1.82 (113)	0.24 (12)	1.10 (125)					
West Bengal	1	1.45 (212)	1.12 (161)	1.29 (373)	4.93 (290)	2.03 (89)	3.67 (379)					
	2	1.81 (282)	1.43 (215)	1.63 (497)	5.40 (322)	1.40 (62)	3.69 (384)					
	3	3.13 (478)	1.87 (268)	2.51 (746)	3.88 (229)	1.95 (86)	3.05 (315)					
	4	2.19 (335)	0.96 (138)	1.59 (473)	4.85 (289)	0.98 (43)	5.18 (332)					
	comb.	2.14 (327)	1.34 (197)	1.76 (524)	4.76 (284)	1.59 (70)	3.40 (355)					
All-India	1	1.65 (3287)	1.52 (2861)	1.59 (6148)	3.30 (1808)	1.41 (561)	2.42 (2459)					
	2	2.06 (4104)	1.94 (3651)	2.00 (7755)	3.45 (1891)	1.39 (642)	2.48 (2533)					
	3	2.38 (4741)	2.58 (4856)	2.48 (9597)	3.60 (1973)	1.67 (772)	2.70 (2745)					
	4	1.66 (3307)	1.58 (2974)	1.62 (6281)	3.84 (2104)	1.28 (591)	2.64 (2695)					
	comb.	1.94 (3860)	1.91 (3586)	1.93 (7446)	3.55 (1944)	1.44 (664)	2.56 (2608)					

N.B. : Figures in brackets give the estimated number of person-weeks in thousand.

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE OF PERSON-DAYS SEEKING AND/OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT TO TOTAL LABOUR-FORCE DAYS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS BY SEX AND SUB-ROUNDS FOR THE DIFFERENT STATES.

state	sub-round	distribution of person-days seeking and/or available for work								
		rural			urban					
		male	female	total	male	female	total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
Andhra Pradesh	1	6.18 (637)	12.71 (847)	8.75 (1484)	11.37 (275)	18.30 (160)	13.28 (435)			
	2	6.68 (703)	16.72 (1034)	10.47 (1737)	10.38 (253)	15.46 (100)	11.66 (353)			
	3	12.64 (1318)	22.76 (1388)	16.36 (2706)	12.04 (300)	19.63 (150)	13.92 (451)			
	4	6.77 (725)	13.18 (965)	9.34 (1690)	12.12 (301)	16.45 (135)	13.24 (436)			
	comb.	8.07 (846)	16.34 (1058)	11.23 (1904)	11.48 (283)	17.46 (136)	13.03 (419)			
Assam	1	1.81 (66)	0.33 (3)	1.56 (69)	2.54 (10)	7.00 (3)	2.92 (13)			
	2	1.17 (42)	1.14 (5)	1.17 (47)	4.24 (14)	1.52 (0)	4.10 (14)			
	3	3.87 (137)	5.30 (17)	3.98 (154)	1.50 (6)	1.57 (0)	1.50 (6)			
	4	0.63 (23)	2.78 (15)	0.88 (38)	3.86 (16)	2.22 (1)	3.77 (17)			
	comb.	1.87 (67)	2.39 (10)	1.89 (77)	3.04 (11)	3.08 (1)	3.07 (12)			
Bihar	1	7.53 (1075)	12.32 (626)	8.83 (1701)	7.08 (118)	9.75 (22)	7.39 (140)			
	2	10.16 (1432)	15.33 (720)	11.52 (2152)	8.16 (143)	17.34 (52)	9.56 (195)			
	3	8.28 (1160)	17.80 (827)	10.71 (1987)	9.20 (155)	12.57 (28)	9.62 (183)			
	4	8.39 (1170)	10.87 (497)	9.01 (1667)	9.95 (164)	9.70 (27)	9.91 (191)			
	comb.	8.59 (1209)	14.08 (668)	10.02 (1877)	8.60 (145)	12.32 (32)	9.12 (177)			
Chandigarh*	1				—	—	—			
	2				—	—	—			
	3				6.95 (4)	—	6.95 (4)			
	4				2.52 (2)	—	2.38 (2)			
	comb.				2.37 (1)	5.60 (1)	4.02 (2)			
Delhi	1	8.44 (10)	—	5.26 (10)	3.63 (40)	3.07 (5)	3.56 (45)			
	2	3.41 (3)	—	1.80 (3)	4.63 (55)	22.14 (33)	6.64 (88)			
	3	6.02 (7)	2.26 (1)	4.89 (8)	6.18 (68)	16.53 (26)	7.48 (94)			
	4	1.16 (1)	—	0.72 (1)	4.30 (51)	9.09 (14)	4.88 (65)			
	comb.	4.76 (5)	0.57 (0)	3.17 (5)	4.69 (54)	12.71 (19)	5.64 (73)			
Goa	1	28.90 (42)	44.70 (59)	38.93 (101)	10.58 (7)	9.36 (2)	10.28 (9)			
	2	7.83 (12)	17.83 (14)	11.31 (26)	5.84 (4)	12.77 (2)	7.49 (6)			
	3	6.63 (11)	30.95 (36)	13.90 (47)	4.25 (3)	3.29 (1)	4.01 (4)			
	4	15.47 (29)	25.13 (29)	19.69 (58)	21.31 (16)	5.06 (1)	17.68 (17)			
	comb.	14.71 (24)	29.65 (34)	20.96 (58)	10.50 (7)	7.62 (2)	9.87 (9)			
Gujarat	1	6.76 (368)	4.95 (164)	6.08 (532)	5.89 (114)	5.11 (24)	5.72 (138)			
	2	6.08 (325)	6.08 (209)	6.08 (534)	7.21 (152)	5.89 (29)	6.95 (181)			
	3	5.25 (283)	4.25 (136)	4.88 (419)	8.89 (191)	13.69 (55)	9.69 (246)			
	4	4.63 (249)	4.80 (185)	4.69 (434)	6.87 (139)	4.75 (19)	6.51 (158)			
	comb.	5.68 (306)	5.02 (174)	5.43 (480)	7.22 (149)	7.36 (32)	7.22 (181)			
Haryana	1	3.45 (80)	1.54 (19)	2.77 (99)	8.43 (45)	17.92 (13)	9.69 (58)			
	2	3.22 (74)	0.56 (7)	2.27 (81)	6.87 (30)	5.44 (4)	6.65 (34)			
	3	4.35 (105)	0.76 (8)	3.23 (113)	3.82 (18)	6.33 (4)	4.17 (22)			
	4	4.60 (108)	1.23 (14)	3.46 (122)	9.68 (48)	10.13 (9)	9.75 (57)			
	comb.	3.91 (92)	1.02 (12)	2.93 (104)	7.20 (35)	9.96 (8)	7.57 (43)			
Himachal Pradesh	1	1.16 (11)	0.38 (3)	0.82 (14)	5.51 (5)	19.25 (2)	7.25 (7)			
	2	1.30 (12)	0.16 (1)	0.80 (13)	2.21 (2)	2.51 (0)	2.26 (2)			
	3	0.65 (6)	—	0.31 (6)	2.13 (2)	4.18 (1)	2.45 (3)			
	4	—	0.09 (1)	0.05 (1)	1.70 (1)	15.26 (2)	3.25 (3)			
	comb.	0.77 (7)	0.16 (1)	0.50 (8)	2.89 (3)	10.30 (1)	3.80 (4)			

N.B. : Figures in brackets give the estimated number of person-days in thousands.

*The survey was restricted to urban areas only.

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE OF PERSON-DAYS SEEKING AND/OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT TO TOTAL LABOUR FORCE DAYS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS BY SEX AND SUB-ROUNDS FOR THE DIFFERENT STATES.

state	sub-round	distribution of person-days seeking and/or available for work											
		rural				urban							
		male	female	total	total	male	female	total	total	total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)				
Jammu & Kashmir	1	18.50	(210)	7.98	(28)	15.78	(238)	5.62	(13)	7.81	(1)	5.81	(14)
	2	15.84	(160)	2.80	(8)	12.93	(168)	6.36	(15)	15.23	(4)	7.31	(19)
	3	1.36	(15)	4.74	(19)	2.27	(34)	4.06	(10)	8.01	(2)	4.44	(12)
	4	1.52	(18)	8.75	(34)	3.35	(52)	3.24	(7)	10.35	(3)	3.96	(10)
	comb.	9.31	(101)	6.07	(22)	8.58	(123)	4.82	(11)	10.35	(3)	5.38	(14)
Karnataka	1	7.68	(507)	12.16	(533)	9.40	(1040)	7.84	(159)	9.00	(56)	8.12	(215)
	2	7.11	(467)	11.09	(447)	8.57	(914)	8.98	(175)	4.33	(21)	7.16	(196)
	3	7.18	(472)	11.35	(458)	8.72	(930)	7.08	(148)	21.63	(102)	9.95	(250)
	4	6.32	(451)	9.58	(410)	7.58	(861)	10.71	(222)	16.57	(102)	12.18	(324)
	comb.	7.07	(474)	11.05	(462)	8.55	(936)	8.65	(176)	12.88	(70)	9.35	(246)
Kerala	1	23.97	(1096)	26.38	(609)	24.82	(1705)	23.10	(214)	24.80	(91)	23.61	(305)
	2	21.95	(967)	27.16	(583)	23.70	(1550)	22.89	(211)	23.40	(92)	23.05	(303)
	3	24.01	(1080)	24.85	(593)	24.32	(1673)	21.02	(201)	21.87	(78)	21.27	(279)
	4	20.05	(899)	23.27	(514)	21.13	(1413)	23.61	(205)	23.39	(87)	23.53	(292)
	comb.	22.50	(1010)	25.42	(575)	23.49	(1585)	22.66	(208)	23.37	(87)	22.87	(295)
Madhya Pradesh	1	1.57	(165)	2.82	(224)	2.10	(389)	4.43	(83)	8.07	(42)	5.26	(125)
	2	3.18	(333)	4.83	(346)	3.85	(679)	3.78	(64)	4.62	(20)	3.96	(84)
	3	3.58	(358)	6.88	(398)	4.79	(756)	5.83	(107)	4.75	(21)	5.61	(128)
	4	2.42	(254)	3.56	(276)	2.90	(530)	7.10	(131)	7.82	(38)	7.25	(169)
	comb.	2.69	(278)	4.52	(311)	3.41	(589)	5.29	(96)	6.32	(30)	5.52	(126)
Maharashtra	1	6.44	(650)	9.52	(756)	7.81	(1406)	7.21	(360)	11.22	(120)	7.90	(480)
	2	7.97	(800)	11.55	(813)	9.47	(1613)	7.76	(387)	13.64	(171)	8.96	(558)
	3	9.24	(946)	14.33	(995)	11.37	(1941)	9.04	(454)	17.80	(204)	10.76	(658)
	4	7.13	(714)	11.49	(881)	9.06	(1595)	9.01	(432)	15.96	(193)	10.45	(625)
	comb.	7.70	(778)	11.72	(861)	9.43	(1639)	8.26	(408)	14.66	(172)	9.52	(580)
Manipur	1	13.65	(29)	8.01	(14)	11.02	(43)	5.51	(2)	4.49	(1)	5.12	(3)
	2	3.84	(9)	3.24	(4)	3.64	(13)	6.64	(2)	10.29	(2)	7.77	(4)
	3	0.99	(2)	5.62	(7)	2.66	(9)	3.15	(1)	3.46	(1)	3.24	(2)
	4	0.41	(1)	1.10	(2)	0.67	(3)	4.08	(1)	2.64	(0)	3.66	(1)
	comb.	4.72	(10)	4.49	(7)	4.50	(17)	4.85	(2)	5.22	(1)	4.95	(3)
Meghalaya	1	4.00	(10)	2.77	(6)	3.46	(16)	3.81	(2)	1.40	(0)	2.80	(2)
	2	1.22	(3)	2.28	(5)	1.69	(8)	3.50	(2)	2.55	(0)	3.35	(2)
	3	0.32	(1)	0.53	(1)	0.41	(2)	1.01	(0)	—	(—)	0.81	(0)
	4	1.32	(3)	1.78	(4)	1.53	(7)	1.87	(1)	0.26	(0)	1.64	(1)
	comb.	1.72	(4)	1.84	(4)	1.77	(8)	2.55	(1)	1.05	(0)	2.15	(1)
Nagaland*	1	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	10.38	(2)	2.22	(0)	9.24	(2)
	2	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	0.70	(0)	—	(—)	0.60	(0)
	3	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
	4	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
	comb.	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	2.77	(1)	0.56	(0)	2.46	(1)
Orissa	1	5.43	(339)	10.86	(283)	7.07	(622)	4.70	(28)	13.82	(21)	6.63	(49)
	2	8.67	(512)	18.84	(607)	11.56	(1119)	6.82	(42)	12.42	(13)	7.67	(55)
	3	10.55	(647)	22.35	(665)	14.51	(1312)	8.47	(55)	20.77	(29)	10.66	(84)
	4	5.89	(372)	10.60	(373)	7.60	(950)	7.45	(37)	7.85	(13)	6.71	(50)
	comb.	7.64	(468)	15.66	(482)	10.18	(950)	6.59	(41)	13.72	(19)	7.92	(60)

NB : Figures in brackets give the estimated number of person-days in thousands.

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE OF PERSON-DAYS SEEKING AND/OR AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT TO TOTAL LABOUR-FORCE DAYS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS BY SEX AND SUB-ROUNDS FOR DIFFERENT STATES.

state	Sub-round	distribution of person-days seeking and/or available for work											
		rural			Urban								
		male	female	total	male	female	total						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)						
Pondicherry	1	14.98	(10)	27.69	(9)	19.25	(19)	14.21	(8)	18.03	(2)	15.02	(10)
	2	15.81	(11)	28.70	(7)	19.12	(18)	9.72	(5)	13.77	(2)	10.45	(7)
	3	0.71	(1)	2.99	(1)	1.37	(2)	4.58	(2)	14.34	(2)	6.61	(4)
	4	26.97	(21)	55.76	(27)	38.83	(48)	16.61	(8)	17.62	(2)	16.81	(10)
	comb.	14.62	(11)	28.78	(11)	19.64	(22)	11.28	(6)	15.94	(2)	12.22	(8)
Punjab	1	4.16	(131)	2.12	(28)	3.54	(159)	3.80	(37)	7.29	(15)	4.39	(52)
	2	4.62	(144)	1.62	(19)	3.80	(163)	8.11	(75)	10.53	(21)	8.53	(96)
	3	4.41	(131)	1.15	(16)	3.39	(154)	4.85	(46)	5.63	(10)	4.98	(56)
	4	6.92	(204)	0.72	(9)	5.02	(213)	4.38	(41)	5.10	(7)	4.46	(48)
	comb.	5.03	(154)	1.40	(18)	3.94	(172)	5.29	(50)	7.14	(13)	5.59	(63)
Rajasthan	1	4.00	(271)	4.05	(221)	4.02	(492)	4.57	(56)	4.71	(21)	4.61	(77)
	2	6.66	(460)	2.45	(134)	4.79	(594)	5.65	(71)	4.39	(19)	5.33	(90)
	3	2.86	(187)	3.84	(186)	3.29	(373)	6.57	(86)	5.89	(29)	6.37	(115)
	4	0.80	(56)	1.06	(62)	0.91	(118)	6.98	(84)	1.85	(7)	5.78	(91)
	comb.	3.58	(243)	2.85	(151)	3.25	(394)	5.94	(74)	4.21	(19)	5.52	(93)
Tamil Nadu	1	9.24	(841)	11.30	(751)	10.13	(1592)	10.87	(402)	14.62	(154)	11.76	(556)
	2	9.52	(885)	13.82	(777)	11.22	(1662)	8.67	(321)	13.97	(156)	9.92	(477)
	3	11.09	(989)	17.77	(1030)	13.75	(2019)	10.25	(394)	14.15	(175)	11.25	(569)
	4	9.96	(905)	17.72	(1112)	13.21	(2017)	9.25	(347)	14.54	(155)	10.51	(502)
	comb.	9.96	(905)	15.51	(917)	12.07	(1822)	9.76	(366)	14.32	(160)	10.86	(526)
Tripura	1	4.53	(17)	2.45	(3)	3.99	(20)	7.69	(3)	33.80	(2)	11.44	(5)
	2	6.28	(23)	9.18	(10)	6.92	(33)	9.83	(4)	25.16	(2)	12.20	(6)
	3	5.38	(21)	10.99	(14)	6.75	(35)	7.93	(3)	3.60	(0)	7.41	(3)
	4	5.89	(24)	6.59	(11)	6.09	(35)	4.63	(2)	24.25	(1)	6.78	(3)
	comb.	5.52	(21)	7.30	(10)	5.94	(31)	7.52	(3)	21.70	(1)	9.46	(4)
Uttar Pradesh	1	3.02	(694)	3.94	(390)	3.31	(1084)	4.10	(148)	3.87	(18)	4.07	(166)
	2	2.96	(659)	2.79	(266)	2.91	(925)	4.52	(167)	2.74	(14)	4.30	(181)
	3	3.38	(746)	3.93	(257)	3.51	(1003)	4.36	(161)	3.00	(14)	4.20	(175)
	4	3.60	(809)	4.21	(352)	3.77	(1161)	4.53	(163)	2.78	(12)	4.33	(175)
	comb.	3.24	(727)	3.72	(316)	3.38	(1043)	4.38	(160)	3.10	(14)	4.23	(174)
West Bengal	1	6.08	(589)	10.36	(251)	6.96	(840)	9.51	(361)	20.06	(107)	10.88	(468)
	2	10.82	(977)	18.67	(340)	12.13	(1317)	9.72	(385)	14.59	(71)	10.26	(456)
	3	13.22	(1238)	20.35	(413)	14.52	(1651)	8.04	(309)	19.20	(92)	9.27	(401)
	4	8.11	(747)	12.83	(288)	9.05	(1035)	8.76	(336)	7.86	(36)	8.66	(372)
	comb.	9.56	(888)	15.55	(323)	10.66	(1211)	9.01	(348)	15.43	(76)	9.78	(424)
All India	1	5.96	(7694)	8.39	(5803)	6.82	(13497)	7.57	(2450)	12.01	(893)	8.42	(3343)
	2	7.17	(9109)	10.04	(6379)	8.15	(15488)	7.83	(2549)	12.06	(872)	8.63	(3421)
	3	7.76	(9817)	12.57	(7521)	9.32	(17338)	8.09	(2674)	14.25	(1013)	9.23	(3687)
	4	6.09	(7789)	8.91	(5988)	7.07	(13777)	8.42	(2726)	12.06	(868)	9.10	(3594)
	comb.	6.75	(8616)	9.92	(6442)	7.83	(15058)	7.99	(2604)	12.58	(911)	8.85	(3515)

N.B. :—Figures in brackets give the estimated number of person-days in thousands.

SOME RESULTS OF SURVEY ON HOUSING CONDITION, 28TH ROUND, (OCTOBER
1973-JUNE 1974) NS.S.*

In the NSS-28th Round the survey on Housing Condition was carried out in 8730 sample villages and 4944 urban sample blocks and the Survey Schedule was canvassed in 2.2 lakhs of sample households. This enquiry, therefore, is expected to throw up a kind of bench-mark data on housing condition for the country, both rural and urban. The results obtained from this survey at the State and all-India levels are given in Part-II. The summary of important findings of the survey is presented in this section.

The survey results are discussed in this section in two parts. In the first part the physical features of the dwellings like major categories of dwelling, type of structure and type of dwelling and their ownership status, materials of roof and wall and the problem of adequacy of housing space at the all India level have been discussed. This is followed by presentation of a comparative picture of the survey results, State vis-a-vis all-India, on the important housing amenities, such as, drinking water, latrine, lighting arrangement etc.

The comparison of survey results, rural versus urban, has also been made all through for all the different types of data presented here. Also some salient features of the condition of housing obtaining in different States and all India are provided at the end of the section to give an over-all idea at a glance of the conditions of housing and the housing amenities available in rural and urban areas.

Even without going into the details of the data on the various facets of the housing condition collected in the survey, one can make some broad observation in regard to the conditions of housing only by looking at the data on the physical features of the dwellings. In the tabulation of data, an attempt is made to classify the dwellings or houses according to certain physical features of the dwellings, such as, ownership status of land and building, the type of dwelling, the type of structure, the type of floor, the plinth level etc., data on which were collected in the survey. In this note, n.r. indicates the incidence of cases where particular information was not recorded.

The distribution of households by the important dwelling categories has been shown in Table (1) below:

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD BY DWELLING CATEGORIES—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL : ALL INDIA

RURAL				URBAN			
srl. no.	dwelling category (code)**	percentage distribution of households	average number of persons per household	srl. no.	dwelling category (code)**	percentage distribution of households	average number of persons per household
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	3	23.36	5.21	1	60	27.79	3.74
2	11	12.35	5.79	2	23	8.35	6.59
3	1	9.71	4.92	3	54	7.86	5.51
4	49	8.51	4.51	4	36	4.43	5.02
5	51	6.81	4.99	5	48	4.27	3.63
6	9	6.78	5.37	6	3	3.40	5.26
7	19	4.21	6.21	7	11	3.10	5.91
8	23	4.16	6.16	8	57	2.42	4.12
9	53	2.33	5.32	9	55	2.38	3.61
10	54	1.93	5.05	10	51	2.28	5.12
11	37	1.80	4.78	11	59	2.21	4.13
12	17	1.55	5.85	12	49	2.11	4.44
13	15	1.46	5.98	13	58	1.98	4.00
14	4	1.37	4.68	14	19	1.85	6.36
15	26	1.23	4.29	15	45	1.82	4.19
16	60	1.14	2.82	16	1	1.71	4.91
17	39	1.07	5.10	17	43	1.66	3.78
18	minor lumped	9.12	4.69	18	53	1.63	5.45
19	n.r.	0.10	4.99	19	21	1.54	6.18
20	all	100.00	5.17	20	35	1.36	5.00
				21	9	1.31	5.86
				22	46	1.16	4.07
				23	15	1.15	6.24
				24	37	1.12	4.45
				25	52	1.00	5.23
				26	minor lumped	10.02	5.11
				27	n.r.	0.09	4.96
				28	all	100.00	4.74

**For description of codes, refer to Appendix I, page 122 of Part II.

*Prepared by the Survey Design & Research Division of N.S.S.O.

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DWELLINGS

The survey data reveal that owned independent houses of katcha structure having mud floor built on owned land with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre (i.e. dwelling category 3) is the predominant dwelling category in the rural areas as about 23 percent of the total rural households are housed in this category of dwellings. Coming second in order of importance is the owned independent houses of semi-pucca structure having mud floor built on owned land with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre (i.e. dwelling category 11) and about 12 percent of the households live in such dwellings.

The type of residential structure in the urban areas, however, is expectedly different from that in the rural areas. In the urban areas a little less than 28 percent of the households live in 'rented' or 'leased-in' 'flat' type of dwelling having pucca structure and floors constructed of materials other than mud (i.e. dwelling category 60). Owned independent dwellings of pucca structure built on owned land with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre having floors constructed of materials other than mud (i.e. dwelling category 23) is the next important category. 8 percent of the urban households live in such structures.

It is also observed that in the rural areas the top eight of the categories (each one of which house 3 percent or more of the households) account for about 75 percent of the total rural households and the corresponding top seven categories in the urban areas account for about 60 percent of the total urban households. It is interesting to note that there are two important categories common to both rural and urban areas of the country. These are (i) owned independent house of kutchha structure built on owned land having mud floor with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre (category 3) and (ii) owned independent house of semi-pucca structure, built on owned land with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre (category 11) and the two categories together accommodate 36 percent and 7 percent of households in rural and urban areas respectively.

3. TYPE OF STRUCTURE

The physical feature of the condition of housing in the country is further studied below by cross-classifying the data on type of structure and ownership status of the structure. The data are presented in Table (2).

TABLE (2) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE, OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING AND SECTOR : ALL INDIA

type of structure (1)	ownership of dwelling (2)	percentage of distribution of households		average number of persons per household	
		rural (3)	urban (4)	rural (5)	urban (6)
1. pucca	owned	15.58	22.93	5.29	6.01
	not owned	2.84	41.59	3.47	3.96
2. semi pucca	total	18.42	64.52	5.23	4.69
	owned	30.27	10.51	5.47	5.68
3. kutchha	not owned	2.14	9.13	4.00	4.27
	total	32.41	19.64	5.27	5.02
4. not recorded	owned	45.94	9.70	4.98	4.91
	not owned	3.13	6.05	4.01	3.91
5. total	total	49.07	15.75	4.92	4.53
	owned	0.10	0.09	4.99	4.96
	not owned	91.79	43.14	5.24	5.70
	n.r.	8.11	56.77	3.82	4.01
	total	0.10	0.09	4.99	4.96
		100.00	100.00	5.17	4.74

It is seen from Table (2) that in the rural areas about 49 percent of households live in kutchha, 32 percent in semi-pucca and 18 percent in pucca structures. In the urban areas, on the other hand, about 16 percent households live in kutchha, 20 percent in semi-pucca and 64 percent in pucca structures. The total owned dwellings (92 percent) in the rural areas comprise

of 46 percent kutchha, 30 percent semi-pucca and 16 percent pucca structures. The percentage of households having dwellings falling in the group 'not owned' in the rural areas is relatively small and this feature is found to be true for all the three types of structure—kutchha, semi-pucca and pucca.

In the urban areas the picture is different. Here, for the semi-pucca structure, the importance of both the ownership status 'owned' and 'not owned' are almost balanced i.e. the proportion of households having this kind of structure is 10 percent for both the cases. Whereas, for the kutchra structure, the proportion of households coming under the dwelling group 'not owned' (6.05 p.c.) is only slightly less than that under the group 'owned' (9.70 p.c.). The 'pucca' dwellings in the urban areas, on the other hand, provide a study in contrast as the proportion of households having 'not owned' dwellings (42 p.c.) is much higher than the proportion of household having 'owned' dwellings (23 p.c.).

To try to find a relationship between the type of structure and the household size may be a tenuous exercise. However, it is observed from the survey results that the average number of persons per household for the country is 5.17 in the rural areas and 4.74 in the urban areas. Structure wise also the household size is found to be throughout greater for the rural areas and for each structure again, it is higher for the 'owned' dwellings.

4. TYPE OF DWELLINGS

The observed relationship between the type of dwellings and the ownership status of dwelling is shown by cross classifying the data on type and ownership status of dwelling. The relationship is shown in Table (3).

TABLE (3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE AND OWNERSHIP OF DWELLING AND SECTOR : ALL INDIA

type of structure	ownership of dwelling	percentage distribution of households		average number of persons per household	
		rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. independent	owned	68.09	25.31	5.44	6.05
	not owned	3.90	10.03	4.28	4.93
	total	71.99	35.34	5.38	5.73
2. chawl	owned	3.41	2.81	5.03	5.16
	not owned	0.80	9.67	3.76	3.96
	total	4.21	12.48	4.79	4.23
3. flat	owned	20.29	15.02	4.83	5.27
	not owned	3.41	37.07	3.31	3.79
	total	23.70	52.09	4.61	4.22
4. not recorded		0.10	0.09	4.99	4.96
5. total	owned	91.79	43.14	5.24	5.70
	not owned	8.11	56.77	3.82	4.01
	n.r.	0.10	0.09	4.99	4.96
	total	100.00	100.00	5.17	4.74

It has been observed that in the rural areas around 72 percent households live in 'independent', 4 percent in 'chawl' and 24 percent in 'flat' type of dwellings. Against this, in the urban areas about 35 percent households live in 'independent', 12 percent in 'chawl' and 52 percent in 'flat' type of dwellings. As expected, in the rural areas, the dwellings are generally owned. Out of the 92 p.c. of households who are having owned dwellings 68 percent have 'independent' type, nearly 4 percent have 'chawl' type and 20 percent have 'flat' type of dwellings. In the urban areas, only 43 percent of the households own their dwellings and about 57 percent have no dwellings of their own,

The percentage of households having dwelling 'not owned' is more than 'owned' for 'flat' (37 p.c.) and 'chawl' (10 p.c.) type of dwellings. This picture, however, is found to be reversed in the case of independent type of dwelling where 25 percent of the households having such dwellings do also own them; whereas only 10 percent of the households are having 'not owned' dwellings.

That in the Indian countryside, 'kutchra' and 'semi-pucca' structures of housing still remain the dominant types and that the said structural types, even though observed to be of secondary importance

in the urban scene, have not completely disappeared are well established by cross classifying the data on

type of structure and type of dwelling collected in the survey.

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE AND TYPE OF DWELLING : ALL INDIA

type of structure (1)	type of dwelling			
	independent (2)	bustee (3)	flat (4)	all (5)
<i>RURAL</i>				
1. kutcha	51.86 (76.10)	49.79 (4.29)	40.58 (19.61)	49.10 (100.00)
2. semi-pucca	31.44 (69.83)	34.66 (4.52)	35.09 (25.65)	32.44 (100.00)
3. pucca	16.70 (65.17)	15.55 (3.56)	24.33 (31.27)	18.46 (100.00)
4. all	100.00 (72.05)	100.00 (4.23)	100.00 (23.72)	100.00 (100.00)
<i>URBAN</i>				
1. kutcha	22.16 (49.77)	23.98 (19.00)	9.44 (31.23)	15.75 (100.00)
2. semi-pucca	23.04 (41.46)	30.64 (19.44)	14.76 (39.10)	19.67 (100.00)
3. pucca	54.80 (30.03)	45.38 (8.77)	75.80 (61.20)	64.58 (100.00)
4. all	100.00 (35.39)	100.00 (12.48)	100.00 (52.13)	100.00 (100.00)

It is observed from Table (4) that in the rural areas, for the households residing in the 'independent', 'bustee' and 'flat' type of dwellings, more than three fourths (ranging between 75 p.c. to 83 p.c.) live in non-pucca (kutcha and semi-pucca taken together) type of structures. The pucca type of structures are occupied by only 16.70 p.c. of households having 'independent' dwelling, by 15.55 p.c. having their dwellings in 'bustee' and by 24.33 p.c. having occupied the 'flat' type of dwellings.

In contrast, in the urban areas, of all the households residing in the 'independent' dwelling, only a little more than 22 p.c. live in 'kutcha' structure, of those having 'bustee' type of dwelling about 24 p.c. live in kutcha structure and those having 'flat' type of dwelling only a little more than 9 p.c. live in kutcha structure. The dominant type of structure has been found to be 'non-kutcha' (semi-pucca and pucca combined), for all the three different types of dwellings 'independent', 'bustee' and 'flat' (about 78 p.c. of

households having independent dwellings, about 76 p.c. of households having the dwelling type 'bustee' and about 91 p.c. of households having 'flat' type of dwelling).

Looking at the data, given in Table (4), from another angle it may be seen that in the rural areas of all the households living in 'kutcha' 'semi-pucca' and 'pucca' structure, a large majority is having independent dwelling (76 p.c. of households living in 'kutcha' structure, about 70 p.c. of those living in semi-pucca structure and a little more than 65 p.c. of those living in pucca structure). The situation in the urban areas is little different. Of the total number of households living in 'pucca' structure about 61 p.c. occupy 'flat' type of dwelling. Of those living in semi-pucca structure, 41 p.c. occupy 'independent' type of dwelling and 39 p.c. occupy 'flat' type of dwelling. Among those living in 'kutcha' structure about 50 p.c. have 'independent' type of dwelling and 31 p.c. have 'flat' type of dwelling.

5. ROOF TYPE AND WALL TYPE OF DWELLINGS

An interesting observation on the type of materials used in building Indian houses both in rural and

urban areas, can be made from the data presented in Table (5) below:

✓TABLE (5) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY ROOF TYPE AND BY WALL TYPE : ALL INDIA

wall type	roof type						n.r.	all
	straw, grass, bamboo, reed and mud	C.I. sheet, asbestos, tiles (including country tiles)	cement, concrete	stone including stone blocks	others (pucca)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
<i>RURAL</i>								
1. mud, bamboo, reed	48.40	23.85	0.16	0.53	0.76	0.02	73.72	
2. timber, wood, C.I. sheet	0.52	0.90	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.00	1.59	
3. brick, cement, concrete, stone	5.55	9.23	5.20	2.03	1.56	0.01	23.58	
4. others	0.53	0.27	0.01	0.08	0.09	0.00	0.98	
5. n.r.	0.02	0.01	0.00	—	0.00	0.10	0.13	
6. all	55.02	34.26	5.42	2.71	2.46	0.13	100.00	

TABLE (5) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY ROOF TYPE AND BY WALL TYPE : ALL INDIA

wall type	roof type						n.r.	all
	straw, grass, bamboo, reed and mud	C.I. sheet, asbestos, tiles (including country tiles)	cement, concrete	stone including stone blocks	others (pucca)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
<i>URBAN</i>								
1. mud, bamboo, reed	15.01	11.74	0.15	0.13	0.19	0.02	27.24	
2. timber, wood, C.I. sheet	0.54	2.33	0.17	0.03	0.03	0.00	3.10	
3. brick, cement, concrete, stone	4.89	22.32	35.45	4.01	2.06	0.01	68.74	
4. others	0.30	0.25	0.08	0.05	0.08	—	0.76	
5. n.r.	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	—	0.14	0.16	
6. all	20.75	36.65	35.85	4.22	2.36	0.17	100.00	

In rural areas, generally kutcha materials are used; mud, bamboo, reed for wall construction and grass, bamboo, reed and mud for roof construction is the predominant combination reported by about 48 percent of the households. The next important combination in use is the same material for wall and C.I. sheet, asbestos, tiles for roof. This combination is found to be in use by about 24 percent of the rural households. It can also be seen that reed, bamboo and mud are used for building the wall by 74 p.c. of the households and brick, cement, concrete by 24 p.c. The most commonly used materials for roof construction in rural areas are straw, grass, bamboo, reed and mud (about 55 percent of the rural households use this materials) and the next important group of materials for roof construction is C.I. sheet, asbestos and tiles (about 34 percent of the rural households use these materials). In the urban areas generally pucca materials are more in vogue. Here 35 p.c. of the households use brick, cement, concrete etc. for wall construction and cement-concrete for roof construction. These are the most predominant types of materials used as revealed from the survey. The

use of the same material for wall but C.I. sheet asbestos and tiles for roof has been found to be practised by 22 p.c. of the households. The use of kutcha materia is not insignificant as 15 p.c. of the households use mud, bamboo, reed for building walls together with straw, grass, bamboo, reed and mud for roof. For wall construction brick, cement, concrete and stone are used by 69 p.c. of the households followed by 27 p.c. of the households using mud, bamboo and reed for the same purpose. For roof, cement and concrete on one hand and C.I. sheet, asbestos, tiles on the other are equally popular as construction materials in urban households.

6. ADEQUACY OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION AND THE PROBLEM OF OVER-CROWDING

On the extent of availability of proper housing accommodation for the rural and urban population the survey has thrown up interesting information which are presented in Table (6) below:

TABLE (6) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION

living room (satisfying NBO specification)	percentage of households	
	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. no living room	3.40	9.67
2. one living room	52.29	51.05
3. two or more living rooms	44.31	39.28
4. total	100.00	100.00

It is observed that 3.40 percent of the rural and 9.65 percent of the urban households do not have the kind of room for shelter which National Building Organisation (NBO) considers as a living room. A NBO designated living room is one having a minimum floor area of 4 sq. meters and minimum height of 2 metres measured from floor to ceiling and is used as bed room, sitting room, dining room, servant's room etc. Going by this standard, 52.29 percent of the rural and 51.05 percent of the urban households have only one living room for residential

accommodation. Viewing this against the average household size of the rural (5.17) and urban (4.74) areas, the above figures give a good account of the adequacy or otherwise of the available housing accommodation in the rural and urban areas of the country.

An overall picture in regard to the extent of congestion in the rural and urban dwellings can be studied from the data presented in Table (7).

TABLE (7) : AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS/LIVING ROOMS AND AVERAGE TOTAL AREA PER HOUSEHOLD, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM AND AVERAGE TOTAL AREA PER PERSON BY SECTOR : ALL INDIA

sector	no. of persons per household	number per household					no. of persons per room	no. of persons per living room	total area per person (sq. metre)
		NBO living room	other living room	all living rooms	other rooms	all rooms			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
rural	5.17	1.70	0.06	1.76	0.62	2.38	2.17	2.94	7.81
urban	4.74	1.54	0.05	1.59	0.82	2.41	1.97	2.98	6.89

It is observed from Table (7) that taking into account all the living rooms (both satisfying NBO specification and others) and also all kinds of covered spaces, such as kitchen, bath room, latrine, covered verandah, store room, garage etc., the per household availability of rooms in the rural and urban areas are 2.38 and 2.41 respectively. Surely this cannot be taken as a proper indicator of the available living accommodation in the country, since excepting the covered verandah no other covered spaces listed above should be considered a proper living space by any standard. Therefore, if other rooms are left out from the account and if only living rooms—big or small (such as, bed room, sitting room etc.) are considered and the NBO specification is ignored, the per-household availability of number of rooms comes down to 1.76 for the rural and 1.59 for the urban areas. Now considering only the NBO living rooms, the per household availability of the number of rooms further comes down to 1.70 for the rural

and 1.54 for the urban areas. Now reckoning the average household size for the rural and urban areas, one can well judge what is really the condition of housing in so far as the availability of the living space per person in the rural and urban set up of the country is concerned. The reality of the situation will be further exposed, if we look at the data on total area per person (taking into account all kinds of rooms—living rooms and other rooms, such as, kitchen, bath room, latrine, covered and uncovered verandah etc.) which is only 7.81 sq. metres and 6.89 sq. metres for rural and urban areas respectively.

7. SOURCE AND FACILITY OF DRINKING WATER

Availability of safe and convenient drinking water is recognised as the most important of all indicators of the sanitary conditions of a community. This aspect of the housing of the people of our country is brought out in Table (8) below:

TABLE (8) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND BY FACILITY OF DRINKING WATER : ALL INDIA

source of drinking water	facility of drinking water					
	for household s' exclusive use	for community use	shared with other households in the same building	others	n.r.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>RURAL</i>						
1. tap	0.82	3.39	0.34	0.13	0.01	4.69
2. well	5.57	51.29	3.11	5.79	0.08	65.84
3. tubewell	0.69	5.48	0.36	0.50	0.00	7.03
4. tanks & ponds	0.43	3.50	0.17	0.38	0.02	4.50
5. rivers, lakes & springs	0.07	5.39	0.04	1.90	0.02	7.42
6. canal	0.04	0.56	0.01	0.19	—	0.80
7. hand pumps drawing shallow water	3.33	2.78	1.55	0.88	0.02	8.56
8. tanker	0.02	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.13
9. others	0.02	0.29	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.40
10. n.r.	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.63
11. all	10.99	72.79	5.62	9.84	0.76	100.00

TABLE (8) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND BY FACILITY OF DRINKING WATER : ALL INDIA

source of drinking water	facility of drinking water					
	for household s' exclusive use	for community use	shared with other households in the same building	others	n.r.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>URBAN</i>						
1. tap	17.28	29.15	18.53	1.80	0.21	66.97
2. well	2.37	10.84	3.00	1.82	0.02	18.05
3. tubewell	0.86	2.81	1.16	0.21	0.01	5.05
4. tanks & ponds	0.07	0.55	0.04	0.10	0.00	0.76
5. rivers, lakes & springs	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.69
6. canal	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.08	—	0.26
7. hand pumps drawing shallow water	2.60	1.94	2.73	0.36	0.01	7.64
8. tanker	0.02	0.20	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.32
9. others	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.04	—	0.10
10. n.r.	0.01	0.03	0.01	—	0.11	0.16
11. all	23.23	46.25	25.50	4.66	0.36	100.00

From the data presented in table (8) it is observed that in the rural India 'well' is the dominant source of drinking water and about 66 percent households depend on this source. "Tap water" is available only to some 4.5 percent of the rural households. In the urban sector, on the other hand, about 67 percent households use 'tap' water for drinking. 'Well' is the next important source and about 18 percent of the urban households fetch drinking water from this source. If water from 'tap', 'tubewell' and 'well' is regarded as potable water, about 77 percent of the rural households and 90 percent of the urban households have access to such sources of drinking water. While making any inference from the above finding one has to keep in mind that about 80 percent of the rural and 60 percent of the urban households, which drink well water, draw water from community wells and

it is common knowledge that all community wells are not well protected from contamination. In the rural areas, only about 11 percent households have their source of drinking water, which is for their exclusive use, about 73 percent have it for community use and about 5.6 percent share it with other households living in the same building. On the other hand, about 23 percent of the urban households have their source of drinking water which is for their exclusive use, 46 percent for community use and 25.5 percent share it with other households having their dwellings in the same building.

It may be revealing to see how this aspect of the housing condition in different states compares with the all-India situation.

TABLE (9) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND BY STATES

RURAL

state/union territory	source of drinking water				
	tap	well or tubewell	others	n.r.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Andhra Pradesh	3.06	76.11	20.83	—	100.00
2. Assam	3.19	61.94	34.53	0.34	100.00
3. Bihar	1.07	77.28	21.59	0.06	100.00
4. Gujarat	22.09	65.16	12.63	0.12	100.00
5. Haryana	7.06	65.41	27.51	0.02	100.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	15.23	24.60	60.08	0.09	100.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	12.34	11.06	76.60	—	100.00
8. Kerala	4.84	83.50	11.66	—	100.00
9. Karnataka	4.79	76.13	18.94	0.14	100.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	2.20	80.91	16.83	0.06	100.00
11. Maharashtra	7.78	68.48	16.74	7.00	100.00
12. Manipur	4.77	2.92	92.31	—	100.00
13. Meghalaya	7.48	20.55	71.86	0.11	100.00
14. Orissa	1.14	65.94	32.67	0.25	100.00
15. Punjab	2.21	19.31	78.44	0.04	100.00
16. Rajasthan	4.90	82.99	11.99	0.10	100.00
17. Tamil Nadu	12.01	65.88	22.08	0.03	100.00
18. Tripura	1.98	76.16	21.72	0.14	100.00
19. Uttar Pradesh	1.99	75.02	22.82	0.17	100.00
20. West Bengal	1.33	91.76	6.72	0.19	100.00
21. Delhi	14.29	43.60	42.11	—	100.00
22. Goa, Daman & Diu	1.03	77.61	21.02	0.34	100.00
23. Pondicherry	61.81	25.62	12.57	—	100.00
24. All India	4.69	72.87	21.81	0.63	100.00

It can be seen from table (9) that although taking the rural areas as a whole 'well' is the dominant source of drinking water, the dominant source is neither 'well' nor 'tube-well' in the rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab and Pondicherry. While "tap" is the most important source of drinking water in Pondicherry; some source other than "tap, well or tube-well" holds sway in the remaining states. As regards "tap", the supposedly safest source of

drinking water, Pondicherry (61.81), Gujarat (22.09), Himachal Pradesh (15.23), Delhi (14.29), Jammu & Kashmir (12.34), Tamil Nadu (12.01), Maharashtra (7.78), Meghalaya (7.48) and Haryana (7.06) compare favourably with the all-India rural situation as is seen from the percentage of households depending on this source given in brackets against the all-India percentage of 4.69. On the unfavourable side in this respect are the rural areas of Goa, Daman & Diu (1.03 percent) Bihar (1.07 percent), Orissa (1.14 percent),

West Bengal (1.33 percent), Tripura (1.98 percent),
Uttar Pradesh (1.99 percent), Madhya Pradesh

(2.20 percent), Punjab (2.21 percent), Andhra Pradesh
(3.06 percent) and Assam (3.19 percent.)

TABLE (9) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER
AND BY STATES

URBAN

state/union territory	source of drinking water				
	tap	well or tubewell	others	n.r.	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Andhra Pradesh	65.97	25.87	8.00	0.16	100.00
2. Assam	36.34	47.43	15.44	0.79	100.00
3. Bihar	50.39	33.81	15.67	0.13	100.00
4. Gujarat	84.81	11.18	3.56	0.45	100.00
5. Haryana	64.21	5.87	29.81	0.11	100.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	85.24	10.39	4.37	—	100.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	90.40	1.98	7.59	0.03	100.00
8. Karnataka	78.48	20.42	1.07	0.03	100.00
9. Kerala	41.52	53.69	4.79	—	100.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	63.57	31.56	4.84	0.03	100.00
11. Maharashtra	85.61	13.53	0.80	0.07	100.00
12. Manipur	66.50	1.46	32.04	—	100.00
13. Meghalaya	88.32	4.44	7.25	—	100.00
14. Nagaland	80.18	13.21	6.61	—	100.00
15. Orissa	54.93	38.59	6.38	0.10	100.00
16. Punjab	41.25	3.39	55.31	0.05	100.00
17. Rajasthan	70.93	25.37	3.34	0.36	100.00
18. Tamil Nadu	72.81	17.93	9.13	0.13	100.00
19. Tripura	35.41	54.05	10.54	—	100.00
20. Uttar Pradesh	55.42	20.51	23.97	0.10	100.00
21. West Bengal	58.78	40.53	0.34	0.35	100.00
22. Chandigarh	98.45	1.04	—	0.51	100.00
23. Delhi	70.02	1.71	28.13	0.14	100.00
24. Goa, Daman & Diu	44.32	54.60	1.08	—	100.00
25. Pondicherry	85.15	10.05	4.36	0.44	100.00
26. All India	66.97	23.10	9.77	0.16	100.00

Unlike the overall position in the urban-India "tap" is not the dominant source of drinking water in the urban areas of Assam, Kerala, Punjab, Tripura and Goa-Daman & Diu. While it is "well or tube-well" in Assam, Kerala, Tripura and Goa-Daman & Diu, it is "other sources" in Punjab. Percentage of households depending on tap water has been found to be high in the urban areas of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry in relation to the position in the urban-India. This percentage is more than 90 in Jammu & Kashmir and Chandigarh, 80 to 90 in Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra,

Meghalaya, Nagaland and Pondicherry and 70 to 80 in Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Delhi while it is only 66.97 for the urban India as a whole. The situation is not that bright in the urban areas of Tripura (35.41 p.c.) Assam (36.34 p.c.), Punjab (41.25 p.c.), Kerala (41.52 p.c.), Goa-Daman & Diu (44.32 p.c.), Bihar (50.39 p.c.), Orissa (54.93 p.c.), Uttar Pradesh (55.42 p.c.) and West Bengal (58.78 p.c.) as can be seen from the percentages recorded in brackets.

8. LATRINE FACILITY

The information on the extent to which living quarters are equipped with satisfactory toilet facilities

is no less important for the study on housing condition than that on the availability of safe and convenient drinking water. Data on this aspect of the housing condition is presented in Table (10) below:

It is observed that about 92 percent of the total rural households do not have any latrine, more than 2 percent have 'service' latrine, nearly 2 percent have 'septic tank system' latrine and only less than 1 percent have 'flush system' latrine. In the urban India, on the other hand, about 33 percent households do

not have any latrine, 30 percent have 'service' latrine, 20 percent have 'flush' system latrine and 14 percent have 'septic tank system' latrine. Of the 8 percent rural households having some latrine arrangement, 4 percent have it for their exclusive use, more than 1 percent share it with other households living in the same building. Of the 67 percent urban households having some latrine arrangement, 24 percent have it for their exclusive use, 30 percent share it with other households in the same building and 11 percent have it for community use.

TABLE (10) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LATRINE AND BY FACILITY OF LATRINE

type of latrine	facility of latrine					
	for exclusive use of the household	for community use	shared with other households in the same building	others	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>RURAL</i>						
1. flush system	0.16	0.07	0.09	0.01	0.15	0.48
2. septic tank system	1.05	0.9	0.44	0.04	0.11	1.73
3. services	1.30	0.60	0.49	0.03	0.08	2.50
4. no latrine	—	—	—	—	92.40	92.40
5. others	1.47	1.12	0.23	0.12	0.34	2.28
6. n.r.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.61
7. all	3.98	0.88	1.25	0.20	93.69	100.00
<i>URBAN</i>						
1. flush system	7.17	2.74	9.89	0.17	0.11	20.08
2. septic tank system	5.66	1.60	6.36	0.20	0.10	13.92
3. services	10.07	6.43	13.02	0.37	0.36	30.25
4. no latrine	—	—	—	—	33.01	33.01
5. others	1.19	0.35	0.68	0.18	0.16	2.56
6. n.r.	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.18
7. all	24.13	11.16	30.00	0.92	33.79	100.00

The situation in the rural areas of the different states is not qualitatively different from the all-India picture as can be seen from Table (11) relating to the rural sector.

It is seen that the situation of "no latrine" holds

sway in the rural areas of all the different states though with varying intensity. While its intensity is least in the eastern states of Manipur and Tripura, it is most in the plains of northern India. Percentage of households having some latrine arrangement is of the order of 62 in Manipur, 47 in Tripura, 28 in Delhi,

TABLE (11) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF LATRINE AND BY STATES

state/union territory	availability of latrine			all
	no latrine	some latrine	n.r.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh	92.89	7.10	0.01	100.00
2. Assam	68.74	30.86	0.40	100.00
3. Bihar	94.74	5.24	0.02	100.00
4. Gujarat	93.70	6.23	0.07	100.00
5. Haryana	96.36	3.64	—	100.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	98.80	1.17	0.03	100.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	79.23	20.75	0.02	100.00
8. Karnataka	96.26	3.70	0.04	100.00
9. Kerala	78.66	21.34	—	100.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	97.10	2.81	0.09	100.00
11. Maharashtra	88.66	4.34	7.00	100.00
12. Manipur	36.65	63.35	—	100.00
13. Meghalaya	87.65	12.29	0.06	100.00
14. Orissa	98.69	1.25	0.06	100.00
15. Punjab	96.49	3.45	0.06	100.00
16. Rajasthan	94.51	5.12	0.37	100.00
17. Tamil Nadu	97.21	2.76	0.03	100.00
18. Tripura	52.74	47.12	0.14	100.00
19. Uttar Pradesh	92.25	7.67	0.08	100.00
20. West Bengal	92.50	7.41	0.09	100.00
21. Delhi	72.18	27.82	—	100.00
22. Goa, Daman & Diu	75.18	24.82	—	100.00
23. Pondicherry	96.23	3.77	—	100.00
24. Total	33.01	66.81	0.18	100.00

25 in* Goa, Daman & Diu and 20 in the states of Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala. Difference

among the states is more pronounced in the urban areas as can be seen from Table (11) for urban sector.

TABLE (11) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF LATRINE AND BY STATES
URBAN

state/union territory (1)	availability of latrine			
	no latrine (2)	some latrine (3)	n.r. (4)	all (5)
1. Andhra Pradesh				
2. Assam	47.67	52.27	0.06	100.00
3. Bihar	15.66	83.38	0.96	100.00
4. Gujarat	46.16	53.71	0.13	100.00
5. Haryana	27.52	72.07	0.41	100.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	46.62	53.17	0.21	100.00
8. Karnataka	42.00	58.00	—	100.00
9. Kerala	37.07	62.87	0.06	100.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	39.19	60.72	0.09	100.00
11. Maharashtra	39.64	60.33	0.03	100.00
12. Manipur	26.48	73.40	0.12	100.00
13. Meghalaya	3.89	94.90	1.21	100.00
14. Nagaland	7.71	92.29	—	100.00
15. Orissa	23.79	76.21	—	100.00
16. Punjab	52.56	47.39	0.05	100.00
17. Rajasthan	32.23	67.77	—	100.00
18. Tamil Nadu	42.46	56.82	0.72	100.00
19. Tripura	39.62	60.28	0.10	100.00
20. Uttar Pradesh	7.30	92.43	0.27	100.00
21. West Bengal	27.32	72.53	0.15	100.00
22. Chandigarh	14.94	84.68	0.38	100.00
23. Delhi	11.86	88.14	—	100.00
24. Goa, Daman & Diu	19.52	80.41	0.07	100.00
25. Pondicherry	44.86	55.14	—	100.00
6. Total	62.01	37.99	—	100.00
	92.40	6.99	0.61	100.00

9. TYPE OF LIGHTING

Importance of sufficient light, both natural and artificial, as one of the factors contributing to the

growth of healthy residential environment is recognised. The type of lighting arrangements currently available in the country is brought out in Table (12) below :

TABLE (12) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING AND BY SECTOR
ALL INDIA

sector (1)	kerosene (2)	electricity (3)	others (4)	n.r. (5)	all (6)
rural	91.66	6.55	1.73	0.06	100.00
urban	45.99	53.48	0.41	0.12	100.00

Taking the country as a whole around 92 percent of the rural households use kerosene oil for lighting their dwellings and only 7 percent have electricity for the purpose. The situation in the urban India is relatively good, the corresponding figures for this sector

being in the order 46 percent and 53 percent respectively. Also it is kerosene oil which is widely used for lighting the rural dwellings in almost all States of the country as can be seen from the table 13 below:

TABLE (13) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING AND BY STATES
RURAL

state/union territory	type of lighting			n.r.	all
	kerosene	electricity	others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Andhra Pradesh	91·81	7·53	0·59	0·07	100·00
2. Assam	98·30	1·40	0·15	0·15	100·00
3. Bihar	97·86	1·90	0·24		100·00
4. Gujarat	81·08	15·83	2·41	0·68	100·00
5. Haryana	79·83	19·95	0·18	0·04	100·00
6. Himachal Pradesh	64·42	30·17	5·41		100·00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	73·10	18·37	8·39	0·14	100·00
8. Karnataka	87·04	12·54	0·32	0·10	100·00
9. Kerala	85·39	14·51	0·10		100·00
10. Madhya Pradesh	94·93	3·30	1·67	0·10	100·00
11. Maharashtra	83·96	8·52	0·43	7·09	100·00
12. Manipur	94·34	3·58	1·85	0·24	100·00
13. Meghalaya	95·96	3·21	0·28	0·	100·00
14. Orissa	94·35	1·54	3·93	0·18	100·00
15. Punjab	75·04	23·19	1·75	0·02	100·00
16. Rajasthan	91·47	3·83	4·29	0·41	100·00
17. Tamil Nadu	87·65	12·13	0·19	0·03	100·00
18. Tripura	97·27	2·26	0·27	0·20	100·00
19. Uttar Pradesh	97·22	1·74	0·97	0·07	100·00
20. West Bengal	98·18	1·49	0·27	0·06	100·00
21. Delhi	78·95	21·05			100·00
22. Goa, Daman & Diu	88·28	11·72			100·00
23. Pondicherry	83·68	15·82	0·25	0·25	100·00
24. total	91·67	6·55	1·73	0·05	100·00

TABLE (13) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING AND BY STATES

URBAN

state/union territory	type of lighting				total
	kerosene	electricity	others	n.r.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Andhra Pradesh	55.73	43.81	0.27	0.19	100.00
2. Assam	63.07	36.39	0.45	0.09	100.00
3. Bihar	58.28	41.33	0.36	0.03	100.00
4. Gujarat	31.77	67.92	0.31		100.00
5. Haryana	27.43	72.22	0.20	0.15	100.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	14.77	84.60	0.63		100.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	10.17	88.88	0.86	0.09	100.00
8. Karnataka	42.74	57.07	0.19	—	100.00
9. Kerala	52.37	47.39	0.14	0.10	100.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	52.51	47.04	0.45		100.00
11. Maharashtra	34.53	64.84	0.51	0.12	100.00
12. Manipur	55.10	44.66	0.24		100.00
13. Meghalaya	32.01	67.29	0.47	0.23	100.00
14. Nagaland	44.49	55.51			100.00
15. Orissa	57.71	41.73	0.56		100.00
16. Punjab	21.57	77.28	0.65	0.50	100.00
17. Rajasthan	48.86	50.46	0.52	0.16	100.00
18. Tamil Nadu	48.08	51.36	0.35	0.21	100.00
19. Tripura	79.19	20.54	0.27		100.00
20. Uttar Pradesh	54.31	44.89	0.65	0.15	100.00
21. West Bengal	51.30	48.24	0.32	0.14	100.00
22. Chandigarh	16.50	82.47	1.03		100.00
23. Delhi	33.26	66.32	0.35	0.07	100.00
24. Goa, Daman & Diu	41.08	58.92			100.00
25. Pondicherry	56.77	43.23			100.00
26. total	45.99	53.48	0.41	0.12	100.00

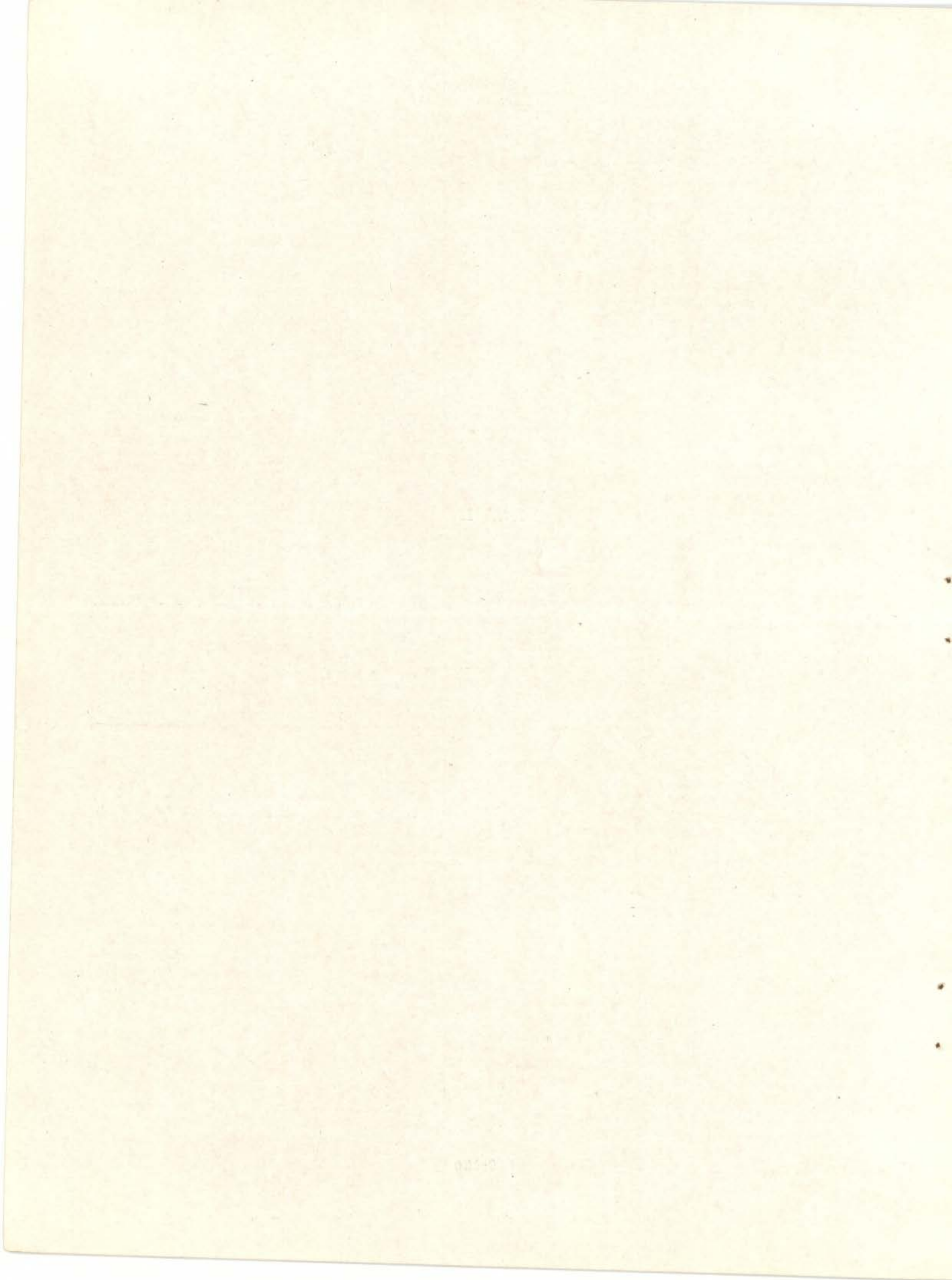
But an encouraging aspect is that encroachment in this field by electricity is seen to a considerable extent in the north-western states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Delhi and to less, yet appreciable, extent in the southern states of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Daman & Diu and in the state of Gujarat. Electricity illuminates 18 to 30 percent of the rural dwellings in the former group of states and from 11 to 16.5 percent in the latter group. Percentage of rural households lighted by electricity is very low in the states of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh

and West Bengal; these being in the range of 1.5 to 3.8 percent.

Electricity is the most important source of lighting in the urban areas of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and in Chandigarh it illuminates more than 70 percent of the households there. It lights 50 to 70 percent of the urban dwellings in Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu. Percentage of urban households lighted by electricity is least in Tripura (20.54 p.c.). In the urban areas of the remaining states it ranges from 40 to 50 percent.

PART II

SURVEY RESULTS



PART II—SURVEY RESULTS

HOUSING CONDITION, NSS 28TH ROUND (1973-74)

INTRODUCTION

Housing condition has been a subject of enquiry in some of the earlier rounds of the National Sample Survey. But these enquiries were essentially of an exploratory nature covering modest sample size and were integrated with other main enquiries of the NSS. In the 28th round a comprehensive survey on Housing Condition was conducted for the first time using a detailed Schedule of enquiry (Sch. 1.2). This round thus covered a large number of items on various aspects of housing and the sample size was also adequately large to throw reliable estimates at the state and regional levels.

Geographical Coverage : The survey extended over the whole of the rural and the urban areas of the Indian Union excepting Ladakh district of Jammu and Kashmir; rural areas of Pal and Samri tehsils of district Surguja and Bijapur, Dantewara Konta and Narayanpur tehsils of district Bastar of Madhya Pradesh; Rajura, Sironcha and Gadchiroli tehsils of district Chanda and Melghat tehsil of district Amravati of Maharashtra; rural area in Nagaland; disturbed villages of Tripura; rural areas of the Union Territory of Chandigarh; the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Mizoram, Lakhsadweep, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and districts Siang, Lohit and Tirap of Arunachal Pradesh.

Sample Design and Sample Size : The sampling design of the survey was stratified two-stage with villages and urban blocks being the first stage units respectively in rural and urban sectors. In both the sectors, the households were the second stage units¹. In the central sample altogether 8730 sample villages and 4944 urban sample blocks at all India level were selected. The design was made self-weighting at the state level for both rural and urban areas. On an average 16 households were selected per sample village/block in each of which the Schedule of enquiry was canvassed.

The collection of data was made from households only and as such non-household establishments were kept outside the scope of the survey. Even in the household sector, information on only that part of the house which was being utilised for residential purposes was collected by method of interrogation.

The field work of this survey started in October, 1973 and continued upto June, 1974, covering a period of nine months² which was divided into

3 sub-rounds of 3 months duration. The field work relating to central sample was undertaken by the Directorate of Field Operation Division in all these states and Union Territories. The field work relating to State sample was the responsibility of the State Statistical Bureaus. All the states except West Bengal and the union territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu participated in this survey at least on a full matching basis.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

It was felt necessary to clearly formulate the concepts and definitions of the various terms adopted in this survey as in the similar surveys conducted earlier such concepts etc. were either not adequately formulated or were not uniform. Some of the basic concepts and definition adopted in the present survey are discussed below:

Household : A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes the household. The normally resident members include temporary stay-aways but exclude visitors or guests. Thus the number of normally resident members of a household constituted the household size.

Building : A building means any independent free standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other space, covered by a roof and usually enclosed by external walls or dividing walls which extend from foundation to the roof. Dividing walls refer to the walls of the adjoining building i.e., dividing walls of row of houses.

Dwelling House : The dwelling house (dwelling unit) means the housing accommodation available to the household for residential purposes. The dwelling house may be an entire building or structure, hutment in bustee/chawl, stray thatched house or jhopri (not covered under bustee or chawl); or a part of the house i.e., a self-contained flat, flat with housing facilities jointly used with other households, a room or number of rooms either being used exclusively by a household or jointly with other households. Detached rooms for habitation which were clearly intended to form a part of the dwelling house were also counted as such, whereas any building, structure, flat or portion thereof originally intended for habitation by household but used in practice, for non-residential purposes like offices or as the work-site of family enterprise were excluded. A dwelling

(1) A note on Sampling Design and Estimation Procedure is given in Appendix II.

(2) Usually, of late, the NSS enquiry is covering a period of one agricultural year beginning from July of the year and ending in June next year. This round, however, started late as the 27th round terminated only in September, 1973.

unit generally consists of living rooms, kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store room, open and closed verandah etc.

Dwelling type: All the dwellings are classified into three types of housing units viz. chawl/bustee, independent house and flat.

- (a) A **chawl/bustee** is described as a collection of huts/tenements which is generally poorly built with katcha or semi-pucca materials. These chawls or bustees are generally found in urban areas particularly in cities.
- (b) An **independent house** is one which is a separate structure with a room or rooms and having its accessories and has a separate entrance to the house. In other words, if the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the building are physically co-terminous, it is considered as an independent house.
- (c) A **flat** is a self contained dwelling unit with a room or rooms within a house and provided with normal housing facilities like water supply, bath and latrine which are used exclusively by the family residing therein or jointly with other families. It also includes detached room or rooms with or without housing facilities. It is a distinct category of dwelling as, opposed to the categories, such as, independent house and bustee type of dwelling.

Structure type : All the dwelling structures have been classified under three distinct categories—pucca, semi-pucca and katcha.

- (a) A **pucca house** is one the walls and roof of which at least are made of burnt bricks, stone, cement, concrete, jack board (cement plastered reeds) and timber. Tiles, galvanised iron or asbestos cement sheets and stone blocks used in construction of roofs are regarded as pucca material.
- (b) A **katcha house** is one the walls and roof of which are made of unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds and/or thatch.
- (c) A **semi-pucca house** is one which is neither pucca nor katcha. Generally, a semi-pucca structure comprises of walls made of pucca materials viz. stones, oven burnt bricks etc. and roofs made of katcha materials viz. mud, grass etc. In some cases it may consist of walls of katcha materials like unburnt bricks, bamboo etc. and roof of pucca material like timber, jack board etc.

Ownership of land : Land on which the structure stands is considered to be owned by the person concerned if he has the permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer title. Land taken on lease usually ranging from 30 yrs. to 99 yrs. or above is also considered as owned.

Plinth level : Plinth is the constructed base of a house. Plinth level means the constructed elevation from the base upto the floor level of the house.

Room : A room is any construction with walls and/or partition on all sides and a roof overhead.

Living Room : Living rooms are rooms which are used by the household as bed room, sitting room, dining room, servants room etc. excluding covered verandah, kitchen, bath room, latrine, store and garage. Dining room with kitchen has also been considered living room.

Living room as per standard specification fixed by the National Building Organisation (NBO) : A living room is classified as such if the floor space of the room is at least 4 sq. metres enclosed by walls from floor to ceiling with a door and roof and its height from floor to ceiling is at least 2 metres.

Other living room : If the room falls short of the above NBO specification, it is considered 'other living room'.

Other room : The rooms which are not used for living purposes such as kitchen, bath room, latrine, store, garage etc. have been considered 'other rooms'.

Total area : The total area of a dwelling is the sum of floor area of bed rooms, living rooms, dining rooms, covered verandah, uncovered verandah, servants' room etc.

Tap : Tap as source of drinking water means the pipe through which the water for drinking purposes is distributed by Corporation, Municipalities, District Board, Panchayats and other local authorities or any public or private housing estate or agency. Drinking water carried through pipes from sources like well, springs etc. is not considered 'tap water' but is classified as 'well or spring water' depending on the source.

Flush system : This is a type of latrine which is connected with an underground sewerage system, arranged for humans to discharge their wastes and from which the wastes are flushed by water.

Septic tank system : The latrine type which is not connected with the underground sewerage but is connected to the underground septic chambers is regarded as septic tank system.

Services : The type of latrine which are attended by the scavenging services of the Municipalities or Co-operative are service latrines.

Monthly Rent : It is the amount of money payable per month to the owner or to some other party as per the contract between the occupier and the person who lets it out. Rent does not include any salami or pegree or any kind of cess payable to Local self-Government or to Government.

Per capita monthly household expenditure : Monthly household consumer expenditure (excluding expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprise of the household) averaged over the last twelve months is divided by the household size to arrive at the per capita monthly household expenditure.

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON TABLES

The tables presented here are based on the information collected on the dwelling unit of the sample household, that is to say, the residential accommodation available to the households. As the dwelling units are of diverse nature from the point of view of their physical features, etc. the tabulation plan was so designed as to manifest this diversity. Thus, an idea of grouping the dwellings into different categories, according to their physical features and other important characteristics was evolved. These categories were termed dwelling categories.

Dwelling category : In forming the dwelling categories six basic features of the dwellings were considered. They are : (a) ownership of dwelling (owned, not owned), (b) type of structure (katcha, semi-pucca and pucca), (c) floor type (mud, other than mud), (d) type of dwelling (chawl/bustee, flat, independent house), (e) plinth level (with plinth, without plinth), (f) ownership of land (owned, not owned).

The total number of distinct categories of dwellings derived by combining the relevant features mentioned above, comes to 60 as given below¹:

srl. no.	type of dwelling	no. of categories
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	chawl/bustee	12
2	flat	12
3	independent house not owned	12
4	independent house owned	24
5	total number of categories	60

Major categories : The major categories together covered 90 percent of the total households and were formed in such a way that no individual category constituted less than 3 percent of households in this States and 1 percent for all India.

The rest of the dwelling categories were lumped together to form the *minor category*.

All the tables presented are based on the data relating to Central Sample. Eight different types of tables which are numbered from 0 to 7 have been presented in this report. These tables are given by all the categories separately for Table (0) and by all the categories pooled for Tables (1) to (7) at all India level. Apart from these all India tables, some state tables are also presented in this report. These are Table (0) by dwelling categories (major, minor lumped and all), Table (1) for all categories pooled and some derived tables from Tables (3), (4) and (5) of the tabulation.

The information given by the individual tables is given below² :

Table (0) : In this table are shown the percentage distribution of households (with estimated total household as base) and the average number of persons per household by dwelling categories. The average number and the average area per household of (i) living rooms satisfying NBO specification, (ii) other living rooms and (iii) other rooms are also given for each of the dwelling categories and all categories pooled.

Table (1) : In this table are shown the percentage distribution of households (with estimated total households as base) and the average number of person per household by room type. The average number and the average area per household of (i) living rooms satisfying NBO specification, (ii) other living rooms and (iii) other rooms are also given for each room type and all types pooled.

Table (2) : This table gives the percentage distribution of households (with estimated total households as base) by wall type and roof type. It also gives the average number of persons and the average area per household under the same classification for the same set of households.

Table (3) : In this table is presented the percentage distribution of households (with estimated total households as base) by source of drinking water and facility of drinking water. It also presents the average number of persons and the average area per household under the same classification for the same set of households.

Table (4) : This table shows the percentage distribution of households (with estimated total households as base) by type of latrine and facility of latrine. It also shows the average number of persons and the average area per household under the same classification for the same set of households.

Table (5) : In this table is given the percentage distribution of households (with estimated total households as base) by type of lighting. It also gives the average number of persons and the average area per household under the same classification for the same set of households.

Table (6) : This table presents the percentage distribution of rented households (with estimated total rented households as base) by monthly rent group. It also presents the average number of persons and the average area per household under the same classification for the same set of households.

Table (7) : In this table is shown the percentage distribution of households (with estimated total households as base) by per capita monthly expenditure group. It also shows the average number of persons and the average area per household under the same classification and for the same set of households.

Besides these tables, two other tables (8) and (9) provide information by States and all India of on distribution of household by type of structure and by

(1) The description of these 60 categories is given in Appendix I.

(2) Data on housing condition collected in the survey relate to the dwelling units of the households. But in the tables the term 'households' and not 'dwelling units' has been used as by definition one household can have only one dwelling unit. In fact, the 'household' and the 'dwelling unit' have become coterminous.

number of living rooms satisfying NBO specifications, average number of total rooms and average total area per household.

The codes used for the classificatory characters such as, wall type, roof type, source and facility of drinking water, type of latrine, facility of latrine etc. used in different tables are described below. Reference to the particular table for which they have been used is also indicated;

1. wall type and roof type of dwelling (Table 2)¹

wall type	code
1. mud, bamboo, reed	1
2. timber, wood, C.I. Sheet	2
3. brick, cement, concrete, stone	3
4. others	4

roof type

1. straw, grass, bamboo, reed and mud	1
2. C.I. Sheet, asbestos, tiles (including country tiles)	2
3. cement, concrete	3
4. stone including stone blocks	4
5. others (pucca)	5

2. source of drinking water and facilities of drinking water (Table 3)

source	code
1. tap	1
2. well	2
3. tubewell	3
4. tanks and ponds	4
5. rivers, lakes and springs	5
6. canal	6
7. hand pump drawing shallow water	7
8. tanker	8
9. others	9

Facilities

Facilities	code
1. For household's exclusive use	1
2. For community use	2
3. shared with other households in the same building	3
4. others	4

3. type of latrine and facility of latrine (Table 4)

type of latrine	code
1. flush system	1
2. septic tank system	2
3. services	3
4. no latrine	4
5. others	5

latrine facility

latrine facility	code
1. for exclusive use of the households	1
2. for community use	2
3. shared with other households in the same building	3
4. others	4

(1) For Table 1, the classificatory items and the codes are provided in the Table itself.

4. Category of dwelling and type of lighting (Table 5)

category of dwelling	type of lighting	Code
The codes are given in Appendix I	1. no lighting arrangement	1
	2. kerosene	2
	3. electricity	3
	4. others	4
	5. electricity and kerosene	5
	6. electricity and others	6
	7. electricity, kerosene and others	7

5. monthly rent group (Table 6)

monthly rent (Rs.)	group code
0—10	1
10—20	2
20—50	3
50—100	4
100—150	5
150—250	6
250 and above	7

6. category of dwelling and per capita household monthly expenditure (Table 7)

category of dwelling	per capita monthly household expenditure (Rs.)	group
The codes are given in Appendix I	below 21.00	1
	21.00—27.99	2
	28.00—42.99	3
	43.00—74.99	4
	75.00—99.99	5
	100.00—149.99	6
	150.00 and above	7

1. NOTE:

- (i) only the relevant codes (which represent some classificatory characteristics) against which some entries are found in tabulation have been shown in the tables.
- (ii) the symbol n.r. stands for 'not recorded, indicating the incidence of cases where the particular information was not recorded in the schedules of enquiry.

Appendix—1
Dwelling Categories

sl. no.	description	code
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Owned independent houses on owned land of kutcha structure with 0.00 metre as plinth level and with mud floor.	1
2.	Owned independent house of kutcha structure on land other than owned with 0.00 metre as plinth level and with mud floor.	2
3.	Owned independent house of kutcha structure on owned land with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre and with mud floor.	3
4.	Owned independent house of kutcha structure on land other than owned with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre and with mud floor.	4
5.	Owned independent houses of kutcha structure on owned land with 0.00 metre as plinth level and with other than mud floor.	5
6.	Owned independent houses of kutcha structure on land other than owned with 0.00 metre as plinth level and with other than mud floor.	6
7.	Owned independent house of kutcha structure on owned land with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre and with other than mud floor.	7
8.	Owned independent house of kutcha structure on land other than owned with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre and with other than mud floor.	8
9.	Owned independent houses of semi-pucca structure on owned land with 0.00 metre as plinth level and with mud floor.	9
10.	Owned independent houses of semi-pucca structure on land other than owned with 0.00 metre as plinth level and with mud floor.	10
11.	Owned independent houses of semi-pucca structure on owned land with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre and with mud floor.	11
12.	Owned independent houses of semi-pucca structure on land not owned and with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre and with mud floor.	12
13.	Owned independent houses of semi-pucca structure on owned land with 0.00 metre as plinth level and with other than mud floor.	13
14.	Owned independent houses of semi-pucca structure on land not owned and with 0.00 metre as plinth level and with other than mud floor.	14
15.	Owned independent houses of semi-pucca structure on owned land with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre and with other than mud floor.	15
16.	Owned independent houses of semi-pucca structure on land not owned and with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre and with other than mud floor.	16
17.	Owned independent houses of pucca structure on owned land with 0.00 metre as plinth level and with mud floor.	17
18.	Owned independent houses of pucca structure on land not owned with 0.00 metre as plinth level and with mud floor.	18
19.	Owned independent houses of pucca structure on owned land with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre and with mud floor.	19
20.	Owned independent houses of pucca structure on land not owned with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre and with mud floor.	20
21.	Owned independent houses of pucca structure on owned land with 0.00 metre as plinth level and with other than mud floor.	21
22.	Owned independent houses of pucca structure on land not owned with 0.00 metre as plinth level and with other than mud floor.	22
23.	Owned independent houses of pucca structure on owned land with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre and with other than mud floor.	23
24.	Owned independent houses of pucca structure on land not owned with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre and with other than mud floor.	24
25.	Independent houses, not-owned, of kutcha structure with 0.00 metre as plinth level and with mud floor.	25
26.	Independent houses, not-owned, of kutcha structure with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre and with mud floor.	26
27.	Independent houses, not-owned, of kutcha structure with 0.00 metre as plinth level and with other than mud floor.	27
28.	Independent houses, not-owned of kutcha structure with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre and with other than mud floor.	28
29.	Independent houses, not-owned, of semi-pucca structure with 0.00 metre as plinth level and with mud floor.	29

sl. no.	description	code
(1)	(2)	(3)
30.	Independent houses, not-owned, of semi-pucca structure, with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre and with mud floor.	30
31.	Independent houses, not-owned, of semi-pucca structure, with 0.00 metre as plinth level and with other than mud floor.	31
32.	Independent houses, not-owned, of semi-pucca structure with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre and with other than mud floor.	32
33.	Independent houses, not-owned, of pucca structure with 0.00 metre as plinth level and with mud floor.	33
34.	Independent houses, not-owned, of pucca structure with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre and with mud floor.	34
35.	Independent houses, not-owned, of pucca structure with 0.00 metre as plinth level and with other than mud floor.	35
36.	Independent houses, not-owned, of pucca structure with plinth level greater than 0.00 metre and with other than mud floor.	36
37.	Owned accommodation of chawl/bustee type of kutchra structure with mud floor.	37
38.	Owned accommodation of chawl/bustee type of kutchra structure with other than mud floor.	38
39.	Owned accommodation of chawl/bustee type of semi-pucca structure with mud floor.	39
40.	Owned accommodation of chawl/bustee type of semi-pucca structure with other than mud floor.	40
41.	Owned accommodation of chawl/bustee type of pucca structure with mud floor.	41
42.	Owned accommodation of chawl/bustee type of pucca structure with other than mud floor.	42
43.	Chawl/bustee type of accommodation, not-owned, of kutchra structure with mud floor.	43
44.	Chawl/bustee type of accommodation, not-owned, of kutchra structure with other than mud floor.	44
45.	Chawl/bustee type of accommodation, not-owned, of semi-pucca structure with mud floor.	45
46.	Chawl/bustee type of accommodation, not-owned, of semi-pucca structure with other than mud floor.	46
47.	Chawl/bustee type of accommodation, not-owned, of pucca structure with mud floor.	47
48.	Chawl/bustee type of accommodation, not-owned, of pucca structure with other than mud floor.	48
49.	Owned, flat type of accommodation of kutchra structure with mud floor.	49
50.	Owned, flat type of accommodation of kutchra structure with other than mud floor.	50
51.	Owned, flat type of accommodation of semi-pucca structure with mud floor.	51
52.	Owned, flat type of accommodation of semi-pucca structure with other than mud floor.	52
53.	Owned, flat type of accommodation of pucca structure with mud floor.	53
54.	Owned, flat type of accommodation of pucca structure with other than mud floor.	54
55.	Flat type of accommodation, not-owned, of kutchra structure with mud floor.	55
56.	Flat type of accommodation not-owned, of kutchra structure with other than mud floor.	56
57.	Flat type of accommodation, not-owned, of semi-pucca structure with mud floor.	57
58.	Flat type of accommodation, not-owned, of semi-pucca structure with other than mud floor.	58
59.	Flat type of accommodation, not-owned of pucca structure with mud floor.	59
60.	Flat type of accommodation, not-owned, of pucca structure with other than mud floor.	60

APPENDIX II

SAMPLING DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

Sampling Design : General : A stratified two stage self-weighted sample design was adopted in which the first stage units were villages/blocks and the second stage units were households from which the information was collected.

Stratification : The whole of India has been divided into a number of basic strata so that the basic strata do not cut across district boundaries. The basis of forming the basic strata was as follows. A district with less than 1.5 million 1971 census rural population formed one basic stratum¹. Districts with more than 1.5 million 1971 rural population formed 2 or more basic strata (by grouping contiguous tehsils) depending on their rural population. Thus a district with population falling between 1.5 million and 2.5 million formed 2 strata; that with population between 2.5 million and 3.5 million formed 3 strata and so on. The total number of basic strata so formed came to 524².

Allocation : The allocation of number of the sample villages (8730) and blocks (4944) to different States and Union Territories has been broadly kept the same as in the 27th round³. However, the number of sample blocks for Gujarat and Tamil Nadu has been increased to some extent by reducing the number of sample villages to keep the rural-urban allocation in these states to the all India allocation as closely as possible. Also the number of sample villages and blocks in Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura have been reduced from that of the 27th Round. Within each state and Union Territory, the allotted number of villages and blocks has been distributed over the constituent basic strata in proportion to their rural and urban populations respectively and made multiple of 6 (3 sub-rounds \times 2 sub-samples) to ensure sub-sample sub-round representation in each basic stratum. In the urban sector, there was a further allocation of the blocks in a basic stratum to the constituent sub-strata on the basis of the urban population of the respective sub-strata.

Selection of villages : The 1971 census list of villages has been used as the sampling frame for selection of villages. Sample villages within each basic stratum have been selected with probability proportional to population and with replacement in the form of two independent sub-samples.

Selection of blocks : All cities and towns within each basic stratum have been grouped into a number of urban sub-strata. All towns with 1971 census

population less than 20,000 form sub-stratum 1, towns with 1971 population 20,000 to 49,999 form sub-stratum 2 and those with 1971 population 50,000 to 99,999 form sub-stratum 3. Each city with 1971 population 1,00,000 or more constitute a separate urban sub-stratum. Within each urban sub-stratum, the allocated number of blocks have been selected with probability proportional to size and with replacement.

Hamlet group and sub-block selection : Villages and blocks with large population content were divided into two or more compact areal sub-divisions of nearly equal population content. One of these sub-divisions (called hamlet in a village and sub-block in a block) was selected at random and the survey was confined to the selected sub-division only.

Selection of households : All households in a sample village/hamlet group were arranged into 6 classes on the basis of their means of livelihood viz., (i) landless labour, (ii) cultivator and (iii) others and whether (i) visited health centre or (ii) not. All households in a sample block/sub-block were also arranged into 6 classes but by occupation divisions (0-1 and 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7-8-9 and X). From the arranged frame in a village/block, two independent samples of households were selected linear systematically using the intervals and random starts specified. On an average, 16 households were selected in a village/block. Sampling intervals were so fixed as to make the design self-weighting at the state level separately for rural and urban sectors.

Estimation Procedure : The unbiased estimate of the state total of a characteristic Y for the combined sample and for the whole round is given by

$$Y = M \sum_{s=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^{n^s} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{si}} y_{sij}$$

Where M stands for the state multiplier

s stands for sth basic stratum of a state

k stands for number of strata in a state

i stands for ith sample village/block/hamlet/sub-block

n stands for number of selected villages/blocks in the sth stratum

j stands for jth sample household

h stands for number of households samples.

- (1) This procedure have not been followed in Gujarat where some districts each with less than this population has been divided into two basic strata in consideration of concentration of tribal population and dry areas of the state in these districts.
- (2) Out of a total of 524 basic strata formed, 17 are purely rural and 8 are purely urban. Thus the total no. of basic strata is 516 in rural areas and 507 in urban areas.
- (3) In 27th round in the rural areas the allocation of 9088 villages to the States and Union Territories was based on a joint consideration of its rural population, area under rural crops and available investigator strength. In the urban areas the total sample size of 4800 blocks were allocated to the State/U.T. in proportion to its 1961 census urban population. In both sectors the allocations were modified to take account of the no. of investigators, work load etc. in the state.

भारत सरकार राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

पारिवारिक अनुसूची 1.2 : आवास दशा
HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE 1.2 : HOUSING CONDITION

ग्रामीण/नगरीय*

RURAL/URBAN*

अठ्ठाईसवां दौर

TWENTY-EIGHTH ROUND 1973-74

[1] प्रतिदर्श परिवार की पहचान identification of sample household

1. क्रम संख्या serial number		8. उप-दौर sub-round		14. खेड़ा (ड़े) ढाणी (यां) hamlet(s)
2. परिक्षेत्र-राज्य-प्रदेश zone-state-region		9. राज्य state		15. खण्ड परिचय : इकाई-खण्ड /प्रभार- मण्डल-खण्ड block identity : unit-block /charge-circle-block
3. स्तर stratum		10. जिला district		16. मकान संख्या house number
4. उप-स्तर sub-stratum		11. तहसील/तालुक/थाना tehsil/taluk/thana		17. मुखिया का नाम name of head.....
5. उप-प्रतिदर्श sub-sample		12. नगर वर्ग town class		18. सूचक का नाम name of informant....
6. प्रतिदर्श ग्राम/खण्ड sample village/block		13. ग्राम village.....		19. सूचक का मुखिया से सम्बन्ध informant's relation to head.....
7. प्रतिदर्श परिवार संख्या sample household number				

[2] वर्गीकरणीय लक्षण classificatory character

1. परिवार के सदस्यों की संख्या household size		4. पारिवारिक वर्ग household group	
2. पारिवारिक मासिक औसत व्यय (₹० 0.00) average monthly household expenditure (Rs. 0.00)		5. धर्म religion	
3. पारिवारिक उद्योग-धंधा household industry-occupation		6. परिवार में विवाहित युगलों की संख्या no. of married couples in the household	

[3] अन्वेषण का विवरण particulars of investigation

अधिकारी officer	नाम name	अनुक्रमांक roll number	सर्वेक्षण/निरीक्षण/संवीक्षा की दिनांक date of survey/ inspection/ scrutiny	प्राप्ति/प्रेषण की दिनांक date of rece- ipt/despatch	हस्ताक्षर signature
1. अन्वेषक investigator					
2. सहायक अधीक्षक assistant superintendent					

[4] भवन का विवरण particulars of building

1. भूमि का क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर) land area (sq. m.)		5. न्याधार क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर) plinth area (sq. m.)		9. अवधि जब से बना (वर्ष) period since built (years)	
2. भूमि : निजी स्वामित्व-1, किराये पर-2, पट्टे पर-3 land : owned-1, rent- ed-2, leased in-3		6. प्ररूप : चाल, बस्ती-1, स्वतंत्र मकान 2, वासकक्ष-3 type: chawl, bustee-1, inde- pendent house-2, flat-3		10. अवधि जब से पिछली प्रमुख मरम्मत की गई (वर्ष) period since last major repair undertaken (years)	
3. भवन : building : निजी स्वामित्व-1 owned-1 किराये पर-2 rented-2		7. निर्माण प्ररूप : कच्चा-1, अर्ध- पक्का-2, पक्का-3 type of structure : katcha-1, semi-pucca-2, pucca-3.		11. मल प्रवाह का प्रबन्ध : कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है-1, असंतोषजनक है-2, कुछ संतोषजनक है-3, संतोषजनक है-4 sewage arrangement : No arrangement-1. unsatis- factory-2, moderately sa- tisfactory-3, satisfactory-4.	
मासिक किराया (₹० 0.0) monthly rent (Rs. (0.0)		8. निर्माण की दशा : बुरी-1, कुछ अच्छी-2, अच्छी-3 condition of structure: bad- 1, moderately good-2 good-3			
4. न्याधार (मीटर) plinth level (m)					

*जो लागू नहीं होते उन्हें काट दीजिये। *deleted whichever is inapplicable.

[5] कमरा, दीवार, छत का विवरण particulars of room, wall, roof

1. आवासी कमरों की संख्या (a) with minimum specification number of living (b) below minimum specification rooms	9. दीवार का प्ररूप : मिट्टी, बांस, सरकंडा—1 ; इमारती लकड़ी, लकड़ी, लोहे की चादर—2 ; ईंट, सीमेंट, कंकरीट, पत्थर—3 ; अन्य—4 . wall type : mud, bamboo, reed—1 ; timber, wood ; C-I sheet—2 ; brick, cement, concrete stone—3 others—4.
2. आवासी कमरों का क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर) (a) with minimum specification area of living rooms (sq. m.) (b) below minimum specification	10. छत का प्ररूप : फूस, घास, बांस, सरकंडा व मिट्टी,—1 ; लोहे की चादर, सीमेंट की चादर, खपरैल-देसीखपरैल—2 ; सीमेंट, कंकरीट—3 ; पत्थर व पत्थर की सिल्लियाँ—4, अन्य (पक्का)—5 roof type: straw, grass, bamboo, reed & mud—1 ; C-I sheet, asbestos, tiles including country tiles—2 ; cement, concrete—3 ; stone including stone bricks—4 ; other (pucca)—5
3. अन्य कमरों की संख्या number of other rooms	11. फर्श का प्ररूप : मिट्टी—1 ; इमारती लकड़ी, बांस सरकंडा—2 ; ईंट, सीमेंट, पत्थर—3 ; अन्य—4 floor type: mud—1 ; timber-wood, bamboo, reed--2 ; brick, cement concrete—3 ; others—4,
4. अन्य कमरों का क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर) area of other rooms (sq. m.)	12. संवातन : अच्छा—1, सह्य—2, बुरा—3 ventilation : good—1. tolerable—2. bad—3.
5. बिना खिड़की वाले कमरों की संख्या number of rooms without windows	
6. ढका हुआ बरामदा (वर्ग मीटर) covered verandah (sq. m.)	
7. बिना ढका हुआ बरामदा (वर्ग मीटर) uncovered verandah (sq. m.)	
8. रसोई घर : कोई पृथक रसोई घर नहीं है—1, पृथक रसोई घर है—2 kitchen : no separate kitchen—1, separate kitchen—2	

[6] पानी, स्वच्छता एवं प्रकाश की सुविधाओं का विवरण particulars of water, sanitation and lighting facilities

1. पेय जल का स्रोत : तल—1, कुआँ—2, नलकूप—3, ताल व कुण्ड—4, नदी, झील, झरना—5, नहर—6, हैंडपम्प—7, टैंकर—8, अन्य (निर्दिष्ट करें)—9 source of drinking water: tap—1 ; well—2 ; tube-well—3 ; tanks and ponds—4 ; rivers, lakes & springs—5 ; canal (6) ; handpumps (drawing shallow water from under ground)—7 ; tanker—8 ; others (specify)—9	6. शौचालय की सुविधाएं : केवल पारिवारिक प्रयोग के लिये—1, सामुदायिक प्रयोग के लिये—2, उसी भवन में अन्य परिवारों के साथ संयुक्त—3, अन्य—4 latrine facility : for exclusive use of h.h.—1 ; for community use—2 ; sharing with other households in the same building—3 ; others—4
2. पेय जल की सुविधाएं : केवल मात्र परिवारों के प्रयोग के लिये—1, सामुदायिक प्रयोग के लिये—2 उसी भवन में अन्य परिवारों के साथ संयुक्त—3, अन्य—4 facilities of drinking water: for household exclusive use—1 ; for community use—2 ; households sharing with other households in the same building—3 ; other—4.	7. उपलब्ध शौचालय की दूरी : अहाते में—1, 0.5 कि० मी० से कम—2, 0.5 से 1.0 कि० मी० तक—3, 1.0 कि० मी० से अधिक—4 distance of latrine used : in premises—1 ; less than 0.5 k. m.—2 ; 0.5 to 1.0 km.—3 ; above 1.0 k.m.—4
3. पेय जल के स्रोत की दूरी : अहाते में—1, 0.5 कि० मी० तक—2, 0.5 से 1.0 कि० मी०—3, 1.0 कि० मी० से 2.0 कि० मी० 4, 2.0 कि० मी० से 5.0 कि० मी०—5, 5.0 कि० मी० से 10.0 कि० मी०—6, 10 कि० मी० से अधिक—7 distance to the source of drinking water ; in the premises—1 ; upto 0.5 km.—2 ; 0.5 to 1.0 km.—3 ; 1.0 to 2.0 km.—4 ; 2.0 to 5.0 km.—5, 5.0 to 10.0 km.—6 ; above 10.0 km.—7.	8. शौचालय को प्रयोग कर रहे व्यक्तियों की संख्या (सामुदायिक शौचालय प्रयोग करने वाले परिवारों के लिये) no. of persons using the latrine (for hh using community latrine)
4. स्नान स्थान की दूरी : अहाते में—1, 0.5 कि० मी० तक—2, 0.5 से 1.0 कि० मी०—3, 1.0 कि० मी० से ऊपर—4, स्नान स्थान नहीं—5 distance to the bathing place: in the premises—1 ; upto 0.5 k.m.—2 ; 0.5 to 1.0 k.m.—3 ; above 1.0 k.m.—4 ; no bathing place ;—5.	9. प्रकाश का प्ररूप : प्रकाश का कोई प्रबंध नहीं—1, मिट्टी का तेल—2, बिजली—3, अन्य—4, type of lighting : no lighting arrangement—1 ; kerosene—2 ; electricity—3 ; others—4
5. शौचालय का प्ररूप : बहाव पद्धति—1, पुति कुंड पद्धति—2, सेवाई—3, कोई शौचालय नहीं है—4, अन्य (निर्दिष्ट करें) 5 type of latrine: flush system—1 ; septic tank system—2 ; services—3 ; no latrine—4 ; others (specify)—5	10. परिवार में बिजली के बल्ब बिन्दुओं की संख्या no. of electric points in the household
	11. परिवार में मिट्टी के तेल के दीयों की संख्या no. of kerosene lamps in the household
	12. बिजली के पंखों की संख्या, यदि कोई है। no. of electric fans, if any



NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (0) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOM SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY DWELLING CATEGORY.

No. of sample villages : 8730

ALL-INDIA : RURAL

houses/dwelling category	living rooms satisfying NBO specification				other living rooms		other rooms	
	percentage distribution of no. of households	average no. of persons per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	9.71	4.92	1.48	23.29	0.07	0.60	0.33	3.93
2	0.48	4.51	0.97	13.78	0.27	2.62	0.21	1.82
3	23.36	5.21	1.68	25.29	0.07	0.72	0.62	8.10
4	1.37	4.68	1.24	16.40	0.14	1.09	0.49	4.53
5	0.10	5.14	1.34	26.69	0.07	0.45	0.53	5.88
6	0.01	5.87	1.11	13.46	0.12	1.05	0.23	2.45
7	0.47	5.53	1.78	31.50	0.12	2.75	0.66	6.58
8	0.02	5.77	1.22	22.11	0.23	2.36	0.39	2.73
9	6.78	5.37	1.73	28.98	0.03	0.16	0.52	9.93
10	0.25	5.00	1.57	21.99	0.06	0.36	0.30	3.25
11	12.35	5.79	1.96	31.44	0.03	0.23	0.83	11.98
12	0.33	5.14	1.78	25.62	0.06	0.45	0.69	7.01
13	0.44	5.86	1.63	33.28	0.01	0.08	0.82	13.43
14	0.01	4.70	1.20	12.11	0.42	2.83	0.68	5.62
15	1.46	5.98	2.22	34.62	0.04	0.32	1.10	12.58
16	0.03	6.63	2.20	21.40	0.07	0.63	1.02	11.14
17	1.55	5.85	1.98	32.88	0.02	0.19	0.60	7.42
18	0.03	6.05	1.65	23.37	—	—	0.25	2.14
19	4.21	6.21	2.31	35.73	0.05	0.42	0.93	11.22
20	0.03	6.37	1.80	28.43	0.06	0.56	1.09	12.88
21	0.89	6.09	2.22	36.07	0.05	0.44	0.89	9.89
22	0.01	3.49	1.35	27.47	—	—	0.47	3.15
23	4.16	6.16	2.71	39.95	0.04	0.36	1.38	15.01
24	0.04	5.64	2.19	32.71	—	—	1.07	9.41
25	0.56	4.30	1.02	15.14	0.12	1.11	0.18	1.81
26	1.23	4.29	1.33	17.61	0.09	0.79	0.45	3.55
27	0.01	3.47	0.87	26.78	0.11	1.06	0.67	9.29
28	0.03	4.96	1.49	22.98	—	—	0.68	7.64
29	0.26	4.21	1.16	16.76	0.06	0.41	0.30	3.22
30	0.58	4.45	1.43	20.11	0.04	0.50	0.48	5.12
31	0.03	4.85	1.18	23.40	0.03	0.08	0.24	2.69
32	0.11	4.31	1.55	20.26	0.09	0.94	0.79	6.78

TABLE (0) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY DWELLING CATEGORY.

houses/dwelling category	percentage distribution of no. of households	average no. of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
			average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
33	0.08	4.07	1.50	19.87	0.03	0.12	0.31	2.94
34	0.33	4.49	1.64	23.87	0.06	0.65	0.57	4.98
35	0.16	3.71	1.49	24.91	0.07	0.59	0.57	4.33
36	0.52	4.06	1.93	25.94	0.02	0.24	1.12	8.73
37	1.80	4.78	1.34	21.30	0.09	1.12	0.34	4.09
38	0.02	5.72	1.73	33.10	0.08	0.73	0.57	6.86
39	1.07	5.10	1.54	23.99	0.03	0.21	0.53	6.47
40	0.12	5.21	1.42	26.14	0.03	0.33	0.54	6.07
41	0.25	5.94	1.84	34.15	0.03	1.09	0.69	8.31
42	0.15	5.86	2.40	35.07	0.01	0.05	0.96	11.40
43	0.27	4.04	0.98	13.50	0.09	0.64	0.21	1.56
44	0.01	4.01	1.28	14.97	0.23	1.15	0.28	5.97
45	0.24	3.82	1.15	15.65	0.03	0.15	0.18	1.75
46	0.03	3.75	1.13	12.21	—	—	0.47	5.95
47	0.10	3.66	1.12	15.16	0.04	0.26	0.42	4.89
48	0.15	3.19	1.20	13.97	0.02	0.40	0.59	3.45
49	8.51	4.51	1.33	17.72	0.06	0.40	0.38	3.84
50	0.09	4.67	1.29	21.40	0.05	0.18	0.61	5.05
51	6.81	4.99	1.54	21.49	0.03	0.15	0.49	5.15
52	0.62	4.87	1.55	23.90	0.02	0.13	0.77	9.22
53	2.33	5.32	1.72	24.31	0.02	0.20	0.63	6.73
54	1.93	5.05	1.95	27.68	0.02	0.13	0.99	9.54
55	1.01	3.50	0.96	11.32	0.14	0.70	0.27	2.01
56	0.01	3.22	0.98	15.14	0.08	0.49	0.51	2.52
57	0.74	3.65	1.17	14.74	0.04	0.21	0.35	3.70
58	0.15	3.55	1.14	14.85	0.03	0.10	0.71	6.19
59	0.36	3.53	1.21	23.81	0.05	0.19	0.43	3.66
60	1.14	2.82	1.08	14.43	0.01	0.09	0.91	6.31
n.r.	0.10	4.99	1.33	21.09	0.02	0.19	0.34	2.97
all	100.00	5.17	1.70	25.75	0.06	0.47	0.62	7.73

n. r. : not recorded.

TABLE (0) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

srl. no.	dwelling category	percentage of households	average no. of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms		
				average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
ANDHRA PRADESH : RURAL										
No. of sample villages : 672										
1	..	3	22.58	4.59	1.17	18.14	0.17	1.73	0.30	2.77
2	..	1	16.32	4.53	1.04	19.13	0.15	1.67	0.14	1.27
3	..	49	8.87	3.82	0.97	13.23	0.20	1.37	0.21	1.67
4	..	11	7.84	5.06	1.74	31.06	0.05	0.48	0.61	7.19
5	..	23	6.33	5.59	2.05	35.58	0.05	0.40	1.14	12.62
6	..	51	4.74	4.49	1.31	23.10	0.07	0.27	0.35	3.83
7	..	9	3.59	4.79	1.48	29.03	0.03	0.33	0.41	5.49
8	..	15	3.49	5.31	1.70	33.57	0.02	0.22	0.83	11.57
9	..	54	3.16	4.32	1.68	25.41	0.03	0.25	0.79	6.43
10	..	minor lumped	23.08	4.46	1.26	22.69	0.13	1.34	0.48	5.50
11	..	all	100.00	4.60	1.31	22.43	0.12	1.20	0.42	4.60
ASSAM : RURAL										
No. of sample villages : 360										
1	..	3	65.40	5.63	2.00	44.24	0.12	1.84	1.09	18.59
2	..	26	6.17	4.23	1.67	28.14	0.06	1.11	0.51	5.47
3	..	4	5.52	4.82	1.68	25.19	0.40	2.36	0.57	6.84
4	..	11	3.63	6.94	2.73	58.50	0.02	0.57	1.16	18.87
5	..	minor lumped	19.28	5.27	2.04	46.43	0.11	3.41	0.73	10.56
6	..	all	100.00	5.48	2.00	43.14	0.13	2.08	0.96	15.59
BIHAR : RURAL										
No. of sample villages : 768										
1	..	3	16.99	5.17	1.71	28.32	0.03	0.23	0.59	8.04
2	..	49	14.94	4.58	1.32	20.33	0.02	0.16	0.35	4.72
3	..	51	14.32	5.22	1.62	23.11	0.00	0.02	0.44	5.52
4	..	1	12.66	4.72	1.65	26.84	0.01	0.12	0.36	4.50
5	..	11	12.38	6.19	2.35	35.11	0.01	0.07	0.90	11.37
6	..	9	9.04	5.55	2.01	29.90	0.01	0.05	0.67	8.80
7	..	53	4.41	5.59	1.79	23.15	0.00	0.07	0.52	6.18
8	..	19	4.03	6.78	2.84	37.70	0.01	0.04	1.21	14.02
9	..	minor lumped	11.23	9.94	1.96	28.19	0.02	0.12	0.68	7.64
10	..	all	100.00	5.25	1.81	27.25	0.01	0.11	0.58	7.29

TABLE (0) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

srl. no.	dwelling category	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms		
				average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
GUJARAT : RURAL				No. of sample villages : 312						
1	..	11	16.37	5.83	1.46	29.66	0.09	0.10	0.39	5.76
2	..	9	14.09	5.62	1.35	27.69	0.01	0.03	0.20	2.85
3	..	1	13.51	5.45	1.22	27.76	0.03	0.21	0.20	2.40
4	..	3	12.86	5.73	1.25	26.97	0.02	0.20	0.19	2.29
5	..	23	7.19	6.19	1.94	38.14	0.06	0.06	0.97	13.95
6	..	19	6.02	6.38	1.64	31.43	—	—	0.68	10.30
7	..	21	5.98	6.04	2.09	38.42	0.01	0.09	0.63	6.54
8	..	17	3.12	5.49	1.64	31.94	—	—	0.29	3.36
9	..	minor lumped	20.86	4.90	1.34	24.55	0.05	0.34	0.38	4.68
10	..	all	100.00	5.60	1.45	29.02	0.05	0.15	0.38	5.06
HARYANA : RURAL				No. of sample villages : 360						
1	..	19	15.67	7.10	2.14	35.14	0.02	0.12	1.22	15.46
2	..	1	13.43	6.20	1.57	26.19	0.00	0.01	0.69	6.77
3	..	53	10.68	5.95	1.70	25.86	0.00	0.01	0.79	9.06
4	..	3	10.19	5.91	1.52	26.22	0.01	0.04	0.67	7.81
5	..	17	9.62	6.48	2.22	37.00	0.01	0.04	0.95	11.73
6	..	49	6.65	5.43	1.34	19.40	0.02	0.21	0.56	4.54
7	..	23	6.17	7.28	2.69	42.10	0.03	0.13	1.63	20.62
8	..	54	4.16	6.37	2.16	32.07	0.04	0.12	1.01	10.29
9	..	9	3.90	6.32	1.92	34.58	0.01	0.02	0.93	10.85
10	..	11	3.64	6.76	1.76	31.45	0.01	0.08	1.02	12.76
11	..	21	3.30	7.29	2.87	43.81	0.01	0.06	1.45	18.24
12	..	minor lumped	12.59	4.91	1.46	22.47	0.02	0.13	0.66	6.15
13	..	all	100.00	6.23	1.86	30.01	0.01	0.08	0.91	10.49
HIMACHAL PRADESH : RURAL				No. of sample villages : 192						
1	..	11	33.61	5.47	2.73	38.54	0.04	0.51	1.02	12.61
2	..	3	17.44	4.78	1.98	27.55	0.04	0.40	0.60	6.96
3	..	23	11.68	5.60	1.93	31.66	0.11	1.74	1.50	16.27
4	..	19	10.65	5.44	2.13	31.66	0.05	1.36	1.09	15.34
5	..	21	3.73	6.07	1.62	30.20	0.01	0.03	0.99	13.31
6	..	9	3.40	5.13	2.12	28.08	0.07	0.87	1.09	11.19
7	..	1	3.22	5.00	1.74	26.66	0.05	0.69	0.87	9.77
8	..	minor lumped	16.27	3.53	1.37	22.72	0.12	1.01	0.68	7.50
9	..	all	100.00	5.04	2.13	31.40	0.06	0.80	0.95	11.39

TABLE (0) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SAT IS FYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—
—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

srl. no.	dwelling category	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms		
				average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
No. of sample villages : 36										
JAMMU AND KASHMIR : RUFAL										
1	..	11	18.61	5.62	2.08	46.11	0.03	0.16	1.18	20.39
2	..	3	14.81	5.46	1.74	37.99	0.03	0.12	0.81	12.31
3	..	49	12.55	4.90	1.67	31.21	0.07	0.20	0.91	12.62
4	..	51	12.15	4.90	1.69	32.83	0.17	0.33	1.07	16.88
5	..	1	10.38	4.99	1.50	35.19	0.13	0.23	0.89	14.22
6	..	9	9.42	5.06	1.67	39.92	0.03	0.07	1.22	20.66
7	..	19	5.93	6.29	2.63	49.45	0.01	0.14	1.61	24.98
8	..	53	4.01	5.10	2.18	33.44	0.18	0.36	1.45	20.20
9	..	minor lumped	12.14	4.87	1.88	36.72	0.04	0.27	1.01	14.80
10	..	all	100.00	5.23	1.84	38.26	0.07	0.20	1.07	16.76
No. of sample villages : 360										
KARNATAKA : RURAL										
1	..	3	12.86	5.83	1.25	23.02	0.07	0.83	0.84	10.78
2	..	11	12.82	6.01	1.49	31.64	0.07	0.64	1.02	15.22
3	..	1	11.07	4.98	1.06	16.85	0.16	1.33	0.45	6.22
4	..	9	5.86	5.96	1.27	26.81	0.06	0.57	0.82	13.14
5	..	15	5.51	6.62	1.99	37.87	0.02	0.29	1.35	18.71
6	..	51	4.91	5.52	1.17	19.88	0.11	0.57	0.73	10.31
7	..	39	4.64	5.42	1.21	21.94	0.04	0.45	0.54	7.62
8	..	49	3.76	4.83	1.25	24.12	—	—	1.50	9.38
9	..	minor lumped	38.57	5.25	1.42	22.67	0.06	0.69	0.87	10.18
10	..	all	100.00	5.52	1.35	23.79	0.08	0.71	0.84	10.93
No. of sample villages : 360										
KERALA : RURAL										
1	..	3	33.85	5.69	1.65	13.99	0.21	1.34	0.87	5.73
2	..	23	16.38	6.48	3.94	43.08	0.03	0.15	1.89	15.88
3	..	11	14.45	6.14	2.61	23.53	0.10	0.70	1.12	8.52
4	..	15	6.70	6.11	3.04	29.69	0.06	0.37	1.39	11.01
5	..	19	6.28	6.55	3.56	36.64	0.03	0.11	1.36	11.34
6	..	60	3.48	2.13	0.70	7.80	0.01	0.02	1.66	7.42
7	..	minor lumped	18.86	4.93	1.52	14.85	0.19	1.34	1.10	7.56
8	..	all	100.00	5.70	2.32	22.56	0.13	0.86	1.21	8.91

TABLE (0) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

srl. no.	dwelling category	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms		
				average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
MADHYA PRADESH : RURAL										
										No. of sample villages : 720
1	..	11	29.19	5.47	1.95	35.25	0.02	0.11	0.72	9.53
2	..	9	23.50	5.20	1.58	25.60	0.01	0.04	0.43	4.62
3	..	1	6.93	5.21	1.43	23.19	0.00	0.01	0.31	4.24
4	..	3	5.87	5.55	1.57	29.17	0.00	0.02	0.48	5.61
5	..	39	4.71	4.50	1.48	21.71	0.03	0.17	0.42	4.19
6	..	17	4.65	5.54	1.80	29.93	0.01	0.06	0.40	5.27
7	..	51	4.20	4.94	1.58	21.70	0.00	0.01	0.49	4.59
8	..	19	3.21	6.40	2.26	41.50	0.04	0.23	0.82	11.37
9	..	minor lumped	17.74	4.77	1.63	24.99	0.06	0.29	0.48	4.85
10	..	all	100.00	5.24	1.71	28.71	0.02	0.11	0.53	6.35
MAHARASHTRA : RURAL										
										No. of sample villages : 624
1	..	11	19.36	5.63	1.60	25.81	0.01	0.03	0.63	7.44
2	..	51	15.19	5.13	1.42	18.42	0.02	0.06	0.36	3.13
3	..	3	10.49	5.43	1.29	25.66	0.01	0.02	0.27	2.97
4	..	9	6.76	5.49	1.38	21.02	0.03	0.10	0.33	3.39
5	..	19	6.51	6.46	1.92	35.05	0.02	0.05	0.51	5.99
6	..	53	5.96	5.63	1.60	22.69	0.01	0.04	0.30	3.37
7	..	1	5.68	5.28	1.22	20.09	0.01	0.04	0.12	1.03
8	..	49	5.56	4.78	1.26	16.37	0.03	0.08	0.14	1.09
9	..	minor lumped	24.51	4.87	1.34	19.59	0.02	0.05	0.33	3.55
10	..	all	100.00	5.32	1.45	22.39	0.02	0.05	0.38	4.04
MANIPUR : RURAL										
										No. of sample villages : 120
1	..	3	71.51	5.52	1.72	28.83	0.01	0.09	0.20	2.88
2	..	7	9.65	5.44	1.25	27.98	0.02	0.25	0.01	0.06
3	..	15	6.32	5.43	1.99	39.89	—	—	0.31	4.95
4	..	11	4.89	6.50	2.51	47.06	—	—	0.28	3.83
5	..	minor lumped	7.63	4.95	1.74	37.09	—	—	0.16	3.96
6	..	all	100.00	5.51	1.73	30.97	0.01	0.09	0.19	2.87

TABLE (0) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

srl no	dwelling category	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms		
				average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
No. of sample villages : 120										
MEGHALAYA : RURAL										
1.	.	3	36.10	4.84	7.74	25.59	0.01	0.04	0.44	3.80
2.	.	7	26.02	4.99	1.92	31.55	0.01	0.02	0.49	4.49
3.	.	23	17.11	5.26	2.87	53.79	0.01	0.04	0.86	7.80
4.	.	15	4.15	5.51	2.33	44.16	—	—	0.41	4.90
5.	.	4	3.65	4.12	1.44	28.55	—	—	0.36	3.42
6.	.	36	3.32	3.78	1.75	27.87	—	—	0.92	6.95
7.	.	minor lumped	9.65	4.58	1.85	31.92	—	—	0.43	3.80
8.	.	all	100.00	4.89	2.01	33.27	0.01	0.03	0.55	4.78
No. of sample villages : 360										
ORISSA : RURAL										
1.	.	3	57.00	5.05	1.85	23.93	0.02	0.12	0.85	8.06
2.	.	49	10.28	4.64	1.57	18.16	0.01	0.06	0.81	6.88
3.	.	11	9.41	5.25	1.87	28.30	0.01	0.03	0.82	9.71
4.	.	1	3.89	4.81	1.43	19.76	0.01	0.08	0.77	7.80
5.	.	23	3.05	6.44	3.02	41.88	0.06	0.34	1.42	16.35
6.	.	minor lumped	16.37	4.56	1.58	20.85	0.03	0.16	0.93	9.32
7.	.	all	100.00	4.99	1.80	23.63	0.02	0.12	0.87	8.62
No. of sample villages : 360										
PUNJAB : RURAL										
1.	.	1	17.51	5.57	1.36	27.59	0.03	0.15	0.52	5.17
2.	.	3	13.85	5.71	1.42	25.90	0.01	0.11	0.57	5.40
3.	.	49	10.94	4.93	1.19	21.10	0.00	0.01	0.33	3.38
4.	.	19	10.36	5.65	1.86	35.20	0.01	0.05	0.77	8.00
5.	.	17	7.62	6.31	1.76	40.31	0.00	0.02	0.65	5.95
6.	.	11	6.16	6.15	1.70	34.27	0.01	0.09	0.63	6.71
7.	.	9	5.98	5.66	1.63	36.83	0.02	0.31	0.64	5.85
8.	.	23	5.54	5.75	2.74	49.94	0.00	0.04	1.04	11.47
9.	.	53	4.35	4.92	1.61	29.13	—	—	0.65	6.25
10.	.	21	3.34	6.37	2.27	46.57	0.01	0.07	1.11	10.42
11.	.	minor lumped	14.35	4.77	1.48	29.50	0.00	0.02	0.48	4.82
12.	.	all	100.00	5.52	1.60	31.58	0.01	0.08	0.61	6.02

TABLE (0) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

srl. no.	dwelling category	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
				average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
RAJASTHAN : RURAL									
No. of sample villages : 360									
1.	3	21.56	5.60	1.66	29.39	0.02	0.07	0.61	6.95
2.	49	13.79	4.86	1.50	21.33	0.01	0.09	0.49	5.09
3.	1	11.58	5.60	1.60	24.69	0.03	0.13	0.57	6.62
4.	11	10.90	5.65	1.73	28.71	0.01	0.10	0.63	8.82
5.	23	6.86	6.57	2.95	38.61	0.04	0.19	1.65	17.94
6.	51	6.82	4.58	1.45	21.74	0.00	0.02	0.43	5.54
7.	54	6.47	5.53	2.20	28.34	0.03	0.20	1.18	11.59
8.	19	5.33	6.34	2.07	32.43	0.04	0.33	1.03	12.92
9.	9	3.72	5.51	1.55	26.10	—	—	0.61	8.57
10.	53	3.43	5.54	1.78	23.90	0.03	0.21	0.74	8.01
11.	minor lumped	9.54	4.38	1.58	23.97	0.03	0.17	0.59	5.47
12.	all	100.00	5.41	1.76	27.04	0.02	0.12	0.71	8.12
TAMIL NADU : RURAL									
No. of sample villages : 534									
1.	3	21.29	4.33	1.10	15.27	0.11	1.17	0.24	2.08
2.	49	11.91	4.00	0.93	10.08	0.15	1.10	0.27	1.91
3.	1	10.20	4.51	1.07	14.92	0.10	1.02	0.25	2.19
4.	23	8.00	5.14	2.07	31.35	0.03	0.29	1.18	11.46
5.	54	7.43	4.26	1.55	19.85	0.02	0.09	1.00	8.63
6.	37	7.09	4.42	1.08	14.20	0.04	0.41	0.21	1.87
7.	51	4.50	4.01	1.10	13.90	0.06	0.34	0.64	5.03
8.	52	3.19	4.32	1.28	16.54	0.02	0.16	0.81	7.25
9.	minor lumped	26.39	4.30	1.19	15.75	0.09	1.32	0.55	4.27
10.	all	100.00	4.35	1.21	16.27	0.08	0.91	0.49	4.17
TRIPURA : RURAL									
No. of sample villages : 120									
1.	3	73.43	5.42	1.27	25.14	0.01	0.02	0.87	10.05
2.	26	4.85	3.45	1.10	21.52	—	—	0.51	6.44
3.	4	4.78	3.89	1.21	27.54	0.01	0.04	0.49	6.74
4.	7	4.51	5.64	1.29	23.08	—	—	1.03	9.18
5.	55	3.69	3.09	1.11	15.80	0.02	0.06	0.67	5.91
6.	minor lumped	8.74	4.60	1.43	30.84	0.01	0.02	1.19	15.67
7.	all	100.00	5.10	1.27	25.14	0.01	0.02	0.87	10.02

TABLE (0) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

Srl. no.	dwelling category	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
				average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
UTTAR PRADESH : RURAL									
No. of sample villages : 1056									
1.	3	24.00	5.01	1.80	21.77	0.49	3.01	0.44	6.38
2.	1	13.59	4.72	1.79	26.81	0.05	0.51	0.53	4.27
3.	49	10.66	4.29	1.48	19.72	0.03	0.27	0.29	2.97
4.	51	9.42	4.93	1.67	22.56	0.13	0.52	0.48	4.99
5.	9	9.00	5.31	2.41	34.75	0.06	0.32	0.57	6.54
6.	11	9.00	6.04	2.27	29.70	0.11	0.65	0.95	11.45
7.	19	6.60	5.78	2.54	36.16	0.06	0.35	0.84	10.31
8.	minor lumped	17.73	4.92	1.98	29.15	0.25	1.52	0.75	7.46
9.	all	100.00	5.04	1.90	26.45	0.20	1.25	0.58	6.52
WEST BENGAL : RURAL									
No. of sample villages : 552									
1.	3	40.15	5.54	1.56	21.25	0.03	0.28	0.81	8.14
2.	11	14.02	6.33	1.91	28.73	0.06	0.48	1.23	12.00
3.	49	11.11	5.16	1.45	17.03	0.05	0.23	0.55	4.95
4.	4	6.32	4.57	1.16	14.81	0.04	0.34	0.50	4.41
5.	51	4.69	5.52	1.56	20.06	0.03	0.08	0.71	5.64
6.	23	3.44	7.17	2.67	40.30	0.04	0.15	1.95	19.97
7.	minor lumped	20.27	4.74	1.45	18.58	0.07	0.52	0.82	7.69
8.	all	100.00	5.44	1.59	21.48	0.05	0.34	0.86	8.38
DELHI : RURAL									
No. of sample villages : 12									
1.	19	15.79	6.67	1.71	23.81	—	—	0.57	5.71
2.	23	13.53	6.06	1.78	24.89	—	—	0.67	5.06
3.	48	13.53	3.17	1.06	14.44	—	—	—	—
4.	53	12.03	6.19	2.12	26.19	—	—	1.31	10.12
5.	11	10.53	4.29	1.36	22.43	—	—	0.64	8.79
6.	51	6.02	5.13	1.50	27.87	—	—	1.00	11.62
7.	17	4.51	7.00	1.67	37.67	—	—	1.00	27.33
8.	47	4.51	4.00	1.17	11.50	0.17	1.67	—	—
9.	3	3.75	4.20	1.00	9.80	—	—	—	—
10.	minor lumped	15.79	4.57	1.19	24.29	—	—	0.33	4.10
11.	all	100.00	5.18	1.50	22.69	0.01	0.08	0.56	6.31

TABLE (0): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

srl. no.	dwelling category	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms	other rooms
				average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household		
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
GOA, DAMAN & DIU : RURAL							
						No. of sample villages : 24	
1.	51	14.48	4.88	1.67	19.81	1.40	10.76
2.	11	13.45	5.05	2.38	40.21	1.44	17.59
3.	3	11.03	4.56	1.59	20.16	0.50	4.41
4.	49	10.34	5.10	1.57	16.37	0.60	5.67
5.	9	6.90	4.35	2.00	32.25	1.45	15.55
6.	12	5.52	5.25	2.50	32.38	2.06	15.56
7.	23	4.48	5.62	3.92	69.08	3.08	35.15
8.	4	3.10	4.67	1.44	15.89	0.67	6.67
9.	19	3.10	4.78	2.67	58.11	2.00	19.89
10.	minor lumped	27.60	4.63	2.02	29.35	1.20	9.37
11.	all	100.00	4.83	2.04	29.70	1.28	11.91
PONDICHERRY : RURAL							
						No. of sample villages : 24	
1.	3	30.90	4.56	1.32	16.41	0.23	2.23
2.	23	10.05	6.35	3.20	47.30	1.45	20.40
3.	37	8.54	3.32	1.00	19.31	0.11	1.15
4.	49	7.79	3.39	1.06	11.06	0.23	1.55
5.	53	7.79	4.77	1.55	17.13	1.00	6.68
6.	1	7.51	4.57	1.10	15.97	0.37	3.70
7.	26	4.53	4.56	1.39	15.28	0.17	1.06
8.	4*	4.27	3.88	0.94	18.12	0.18	1.12
9.	15	4.02	5.75	2.06	21.75	0.88	6.88
10.	minor lumped	14.60	4.53	1.57	19.60	0.76	6.91
11.	all**	100.00	4.58	1.52	20.07	0.51	5.13

*average number of other living rooms per household is 0.06 with average area per household as 0.41 sq. metre.

**average number of other living rooms per household is 0.00 with average area per household as 0.02 sq. metre.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOM TYPE.

household room type	percentage distribution of households	average no. of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
			average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
No. of sample villages : 8730								
ALL INDIA : RURAL								
1. no. living room	0.82	2.71	—	—	—	—	1.44	15.71
2. only one living room below NBO specification	2.03	3.97	—	—	1.00	10.06	0.25	2.05
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.53	5.74	—	—	2.34	21.71	0.49	4.04
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	52.29	4.37	1.00	17.32	0.02	0.14	0.43	4.63
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	29.37	5.67	2.00	29.89	0.03	0.16	0.72	10.27
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	14.94	7.27	3.94	53.18	0.02	0.20	1.14	14.11
7. n.r.	0.07	3.64	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. all	100.00	5.17	1.70	25.75	0.06	0.47	0.62	7.73
No. of sample villages : 672								
ANDHRA PRADESH : RURAL								
1. no living room	1.04	2.73	—	—	—	—	1.73	18.91
2. only one living room below NBO specifications	6.66	3.92	—	—	1.00	12.31	0.09	0.74
3. two or more living rooms below N B O specification	0.97	5.34	—	—	2.38	22.48	0.09	0.92
4. only one living room satisfying N B O specification	63.19	4.28	1.00	19.01	0.03	0.16	0.35	3.57
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	21.28	5.34	2.00	31.66	0.05	0.22	0.57	6.49
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	6.86	6.12	3.63	53.65	0.03	0.12	0.88	10.34
7. all	100.00	4.60	1.31	22.43	0.12	1.20	0.42	4.60

n. r. not recorded

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOM TYPE.

room type	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
			average number of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average number of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average number of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ASSAM : RURAL								
No. of sample villages : 360								
1. no living room ..	0.40	1.53	—	—	—	—	1.21	7.74
2. only one living room below NBO specification ..	0.57	2.96	—	—	1.00	24.81	0.48	9.11
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification ..	1.59	4.87	—	—	2.50	50.36	0.67	8.74
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification ..	35.50	4.18	1.00	26.00	0.11	1.20	0.65	9.85
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification ..	37.45	5.49	2.00	40.57	0.09	1.03	0.97	16.00
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification ..	24.49	7.48	3.64	76.41	0.03	1.33	1.41	24.01
7. all ..	100.00	5.48	2.00	43.14	0.13	2.08	0.96	15.59
BIHAR : RURAL								
No. of sample villages : 768								
1. no living room ..	0.86	2.37	=	=	—	—	1.00	12.63
2. only one living room below NBO specification ..	0.69	3.93	—	—	1.00	8.18	0.15	1.25
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification ..	0.25	6.19	—	—	2.26	17.56	0.37	3.19
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification ..	47.80	4.15	1.00	16.27	0.00	0.02	0.37	4.61
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification ..	32.65	5.58	2.00	30.32	0.00	0.00	0.60	7.62
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification ..	17.73	7.81	3.86	53.99	0.00	0.02	1.11	13.94
7. n.r. ..	0.02	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. all ..	100.00	5.25	1.81	27.25	0.01	0.11	0.58	7.29
n. r. not recorded								

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOM TYPE.

room type	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
			average number of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre per household)	average number of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre per household)	average number of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre per household)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
GUJARAT : RURAL								
No. of sample villages : 312								
1. no. living rooms ..	0.12	4.60	—	—	—	—	1.31	10.36
2. only one living room below NBO specification	0.91	4.64	—	—	1.00	8.31	0.08	0.46
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.14	7.33	—	—	2.00	17.00	—	—
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	61.88	5.08	1.00	21.97	0.04	0.06	0.22	2.89
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	30.86	6.25	2.00	37.09	0.00	0.04	0.58	7.91
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	6.09	7.73	3.47	65.32	0.01	0.07	1.01	13.31
7. all	100.00	5.60	1.45	29.02	0.05	0.15	0.38	5.06
HARYANA : RURAL								
No. of sample villages : 360								
1. no living room	0.38	2.11	—	—	—	—	1.26	17.05
2. only one living room below NBO specification	0.36	3.06	—	—	1.00	7.67	0.11	1.06
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.08	5.75	—	—	2.50	21.25	2.00	9.75
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	43.51	5.12	1.00	18.16	0.01	0.04	0.74	8.24
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	36.03	6.60	2.00	31.44	0.01	0.04	0.92	10.66
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	19.65	8.17	3.56	54.88	0.01	0.03	1.26	15.23
7. all	100.00	6.23	1.86	30.01	0.01	0.08	0.91	10.49

TABLE (I) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOM TYPE.

room type	percentage of household	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
			average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household.	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
HIMACHAL PRADESH : RURAL								
No. of sample villages : 192								
1. no living room	0.24	1.25	—	—	—	—	1.00	5.50
2. only one living room below NBO specification	2.79	2.84	—	—	1.00	13.66	0.51	0.78
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.70	6.43	—	—	2.30	32.48	1.52	23.57
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	37.09	3.89	1.00	17.52	0.02	0.26	0.70	8.55
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	32.27	5.14	2.00	28.21	0.02	0.28	0.97	11.23
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	26.90	6.73	4.12	58.73	0.00	0.03	1.31	15.41
7. all	100.00	5.04	2.13	31.40	0.06	0.80	0.95	11.39
JAMMU & KASHMIR : RURAL								
No. of sample villages 360								
1. no living room	1.12	1.90	—	—	—	—	1.23	13.58
2. only one living room below NBO specification	0.16	4.16	—	—	1.00	14.60	0.29	2.99
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.07	5.54	—	—	3.56	24.43	0.71	9.09
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	46.62	4.45	1.00	26.85	0.07	0.14	0.79	12.64
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	32.42	5.50	2.00	38.65	0.07	0.16	1.18	18.45
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	19.61	6.82	3.72	67.38	0.04	0.21	1.53	24.01
7. all	100.00	5.23	1.84	38.26	0.07	0.20	1.07	16.76
KARNATAKA : RURAL								
No. of sample villages : 360								
1. no living room	2.44	4.58	—	—	—	—	1.42	25.12
2. only one living room below NBO specification	4.17	4.62	—	—	1.00	9.78	0.57	6.16
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.35	6.22	—	—	2.06	24.22	1.28	10.83
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	62.59	4.99	1.00	20.13	0.03	0.25	0.71	9.20
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	22.95	6.39	2.00	30.77	0.02	0.20	0.94	12.24
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	7.50	7.95	3.55	54.97	0.02	0.23	1.49	19.39
7. all	100.00	5.52	1.35	23.79	0.08	0.71	0.84	10.93

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOM BY ROOM TYPE.

room type	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
			average number of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre per household)	average number of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre per household)	average number of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre per household)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
KERALA : RURAL								
No. of sample villages : 360								
1. no living room	2.92	2.64	—	—	—	—	2.26	12.22
2. only one living room below NBO specification	4.51	4.63	—	—	1.00	7.81	0.53	2.55
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	2.19	5.90	—	—	2.16	14.50	0.78	5.03
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	23.13	4.55	1.00	10.76	0.08	0.41	0.89	6.08
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	30.85	5.77	2.00	18.12	0.04	0.21	1.12	7.90
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	36.40	6.74	4.04	39.77	0.02	0.10	1.51	12.31
7. all	100.00	5.70	2.32	22.86	0.13	0.86	1.21	8.91
MADHYA PRADESH : RURAL								
No. of sample villages : 720								
1. no living room	0.07	2.57	—	—	—	—	1.14	12.29
2. only one living room below NBO specification	0.26	3.22	—	—	1.00	5.41	0.22	1.07
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.41	6.05	—	—	2.81	13.58	0.53	2.63
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	50.75	4.34	1.00	19.20	0.01	0.03	0.33	3.74
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	33.30	5.65	2.00	32.55	0.01	0.02	0.60	7.47
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	15.10	7.37	3.57	53.88	0.02	0.13	1.06	12.87
7. n.r.	0.12	3.77	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. all	100.00	5.24	1.71	28.71	0.02	0.11	0.53	6.35
MAHARASHTRA : RURAL								
No. of sample villages : 624								
1. no living room	0.62	1.82	—	—	—	—	1.28	16.37
2. only one living room below NBO specification	0.65	3.53	—	—	1.00	2.44	0.39	2.37
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.36	5.70	—	—	2.45	7.18	0.55	3.88
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	63.36	4.83	1.00	16.62	0.00	0.01	0.26	2.53
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	27.50	5.98	2.00	28.57	0.00	0.01	0.49	5.19
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	7.51	7.57	3.43	53.28	0.00	0.01	0.82	11.64
7. all	100.00	5.33	1.45	22.39	0.02	0.05	0.33	4.04

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOM TYPE.

room type	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
			average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
MANIPUR : RURAL								
No. of sample villages : 120								
1. no living room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. only one living room below NBO specification	0.06	1.00	—	—	1.00	18.00	—	—
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.06	2.00	—	—	2.00	13.00	—	—
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	55.01	4.91	1.00	22.39	0.00	0.02	0.08	1.68
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	26.52	6.07	2.00	29.63	0.01	0.09	0.22	4.22
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	18.36	6.53	3.54	59.73	0.01	0.18	0.47	4.50
7. all	100.00	5.51	1.73	30.97	0.01	0.09	0.19	2.87
MEGHALAYA : RURAL								
No. of sample villages : 120								
1. no living room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. only one living room below NBO specification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.22	6.75	—	—	2.75	8.50	0.50	1.75
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	34.94	3.75	1.00	21.81	—	—	0.50	4.67
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	39.53	4.85	2.00	31.51	0.00	0.01	0.55	4.69
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	25.30	6.51	3.42	52.13	0.00	0.00	0.60	5.09
7. all	100.00	4.89	2.01	33.27	0.01	0.03	0.55	4.78
ORISSA : RURAL								
No. of sample villages : 360								
1. no living room	0.61	1.91	—	—	—	—	1.13	13.00
2. only one living room below NBO specification	0.78	3.54	—	—	1.00	6.00	0.27	1.39
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.15	5.38	—	—	2.38	17.50	0.38	1.25
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	45.22	4.00	1.00	13.91	0.01	0.04	0.57	5.21
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	35.49	5.17	2.00	25.83	0.01	0.04	0.90	8.57
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	17.75	7.30	3.59	46.01	0.01	0.07	1.59	17.65
7. all	100.00	4.99	1.80	23.63	0.02	0.12	0.87	8.62

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOM TYPE.

room type	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
			average number of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average number of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average number of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
No. of sample villages : 360								
PUNJAB : RURAL								
1. no living room	1.58	3.85	—	—	—	—	1.37	23.12
2. only one living room below NBO specification	0.08	3.75	—	—	1.00	15.50	—	—
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.11	3.83	—	—	2.00	22.33	—	—
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	54.53	4.89	1.00	21.63	0.01	0.05	0.44	4.08
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	31.24	6.07	2.00	38.47	0.00	0.02	0.70	6.64
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	12.46	7.09	3.48	62.33	0.01	0.08	1.01	10.82
7. all	100.00	5.52	1.60	31.58	0.01	0.08	0.61	6.02
No. of sample villages : 360								
RAJASTHAN: RURAL								
1. no living room	0.51	3.28	—	—	—	—	1.32	25.56
2. only one living room below N.B.O.s specification	0.49	3.75	—	—	1.00	6.71	0.38	2.58
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.1	5.56	—	—	2.56	20.56	1.00	11.78
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	49.52	4.36	1.00	18.16	0.01	0.05	0.47	5.78
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	31.59	5.93	2.00	29.93	0.01	0.05	0.76	8.70
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	17.70	7.55	3.60	48.53	0.01	0.05	1.27	13.21
7. all	100.00	5.41	1.76	27.05	0.02	0.12	0.71	8.12
No. of sample villages: 534								
TAMIL NADU : RURAL								
1. no living room	1.06	2.70	—	—	—	—	1.48	15.44
2. only one living room below NBO specification	5.64	3.78	—	—	1.00	12.29	0.17	0.97
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.66	4.88	—	—	2.33	19.79	0.23	1.23
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	70.85	4.11	1.00	13.80	0.01	0.09	0.40	3.18
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	17.08	5.20	2.00	25.14	0.01	0.15	0.76	0.76
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	4.67	6.01	3.52	47.16	0.01	0.06	1.17	11.48
7. n. r.	0.04	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. all	100.00	4.35	1.21	16.27	0.08	0.91	0.49	4.17

BLE (I) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOM TYPE.

room type	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying N.B.O. specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
			average number of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average number of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average number of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
TRIPURA: RURAL								
No. of sample villages: 120								
1. no living room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. only one living room below NBO specification	0.27	2.25	—	—	1.00	2.75	0.75	9.00
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.07	7.00	—	—	2.00	5.00	2.00	25.00
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	77.66	4.63	1.00	20.07	0.00	0.01	0.69	7.20
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	18.31	6.49	2.00	38.78	—	—	1.41	18.35
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	3.69	8.26	3.24	66.50	—	—	1.63	27.59
7. all	100.00	5.10	1.27	25.14	0.01	0.02	0.87	10.02
UTTAR PRADESH: RURAL								
No. of sample villages : 1056								
1. no living room	0.33	1.98	—	—	—	—	1.74	16.53
2. only one living room below NBO specification	1.22	3.83	—	—	1.00	11.33	0.53	4.87
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.63	6.37	—	—	2.01	21.11	0.75	4.97
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	43.69	3.97	1.00	15.04	0.33	1.75	0.43	4.64
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	32.60	5.33	2.00	29.00	0.07	0.45	0.62	10.53
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	21.54	6.86	3.70	48.41	0.03	0.33	0.80	8.75
7. all	100.00	5.04	1.90	26.45	0.20	1.25	0.58	6.52
WEST BENGAL : RURAL								
No. of sample villages: 552								
1. no living room	1.07	1.37	—	—	—	—	1.14	7.24
2. only one living room below NBO specification	1.64	3.72	—	—	1.00	7.79	0.15	1.05
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.19	5.67	—	—	2.00	23.47	0.27	2.47
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	56.10	4.44	1.00	14.15	0.02	0.15	0.56	4.94
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	28.51	6.29	2.00	26.71	0.03	0.19	1.11	11.07
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	12.49	8.53	3.66	47.48	0.05	0.26	1.68	18.80
7. all	100.00	5.44	1.59	21.48	0.05	0.34	0.86	8.38

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOM TYPE.

room type	percentage of households	average no. of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
			average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
No. of sample villages : 12								
DELHI : RURAL								
1. no living room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. only one living room below NBO specification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	63.16	4.25	1.00	16.02	0.01	0.12	0.30	4.23
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	27.82	6.49	2.00	29.32	—	—	0.89	9.46
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	9.02	7.67	3.42	48.92	—	—	1.42	11.17
7. all	100.00	5.18	1.50	22.69	0.01	0.08	0.56	6.31
No. of sample villages : 24								
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU : RURAL								
1. no living room	3.45	2.80	—	—	—	—	1.50	16.60
2. only one living room below NBO specification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	26.90	3.92	1.00	15.88	—	—	0.85	6.63
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	42.07	4.95	2.00	27.11	—	—	1.07	10.16
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	27.59	5.78	3.35	50.81	—	—	2.00	19.15
7. all	100.00	4.83	2.04	29.70	—	—	1.28	11.91
No. of sample villages : 24								
PONDICHERRY : RURAL								
1. no living room	0.25	5.00	—	—	—	—	1.00	6.00
2. only one living room below NBO specification	0.25	3.00	—	—	1.00	7.00	0.50	4.00
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	66.59	4.09	1.00	14.73	—	—	0.32	3.14
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	22.36	5.11	2.00	21.75	—	—	0.55	4.24
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	10.55	6.55	3.86	51.62	—	—	1.57	19.64
7. all	100.00	4.58	1.52	20.07	0.00	0.02	0.51	5.13

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (2) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE TOTAL AREA PER HOUSEHOLD BY WALL TYPE AND ROOF TYPE.

ALL-INDIA : RURAL

No. of sample villages : 8730

wall type (code)	roof type (code)	percentage distribution of households	average no. of persons per household	average total area (in sq. metre) per household	wall type (code)	roof type (code)	percentage distribution of households	average no. of persons per household	average total area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1	48.39	4.92	34.36	4	1	0.53	5.49	41.77
	2	23.86	5.33	42.82		2	0.27	5.33	42.15
	3	0.16	5.72	53.00		3	0.01	6.26	50.72
	4	0.53	5.40	47.77		4	0.08	6.09	44.34
	5	0.76	5.56	43.40		5	0.09	5.66	42.59
	n.r.	0.02	3.83	28.56		n.r.	0.00	7.42	6.24
	all	73.72	5.06	37.33		all	0.98	5.52	42.22
2	1	0.52	5.29	44.55	n.r.	1	0.02	5.68	22.08
	4	0.90	5.44	45.08		2	0.01	5.49	50.19
	2	0.05	4.77	60.00		3	0.00	4.55	109.55
	3	0.07	5.81	53.96		4	—	—	—
	5	0.05	4.82	53.03		5	0.00	8.86	99.84
	n.r.	0.00	8.80	89.87		n.r.	0.10	4.78	54.68
all	1.59	5.37	46.10	all	0.13	5.02	50.50		
3	1	5.54	5.46	43.95	all	1	55.02	4.98	35.48
	2	9.23	5.42	49.70		2	34.26	5.36	44.73
	3	5.20	5.51	55.10		3	5.42	5.51	55.12
	4	2.03	5.38	48.12		4	2.71	5.42	48.09
	5	1.56	5.97	49.62		5	2.46	5.81	47.54
	n.r.	0.01	5.47	50.94		n.r.	0.13	4.78	51.32
	all	23.57	5.48	49.40		all	100.00	5.17	40.38

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE TOTAL AREA PER HOUSEHOLD BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND FACILITY OF DRINKING WATER.

No. of sample villages : 8730

ALL-INDIA : RURAL

source of drinking water (code)	facility of drinking water (code)	percentage distribution of households	average no. of persons per household	average total area (in sq. metre) per household	source of drinking water (code)	facility of drinking water (code)	percentage distribution of households	average no. of persons per household	average total area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1	0.82	5.74	66.12	7	1	3.33	6.41	62.62
	2	3.39	4.87	34.71		2	2.78	4.76	31.10
	3	0.34	3.83	35.62		3	1.55	4.77	37.82
	4	0.13	4.62	32.39		4	0.88	4.64	31.54
	n.r.	0.01	5.74	31.23		n.r.	0.02	4.63	40.79
	all	4.69	4.94	40.19		all	8.56	5.39	44.64
2	1	5.57	6.31	65.66	8	1	0.02	6.33	48.88
	2	51.29	5.07	37.75		2	0.09	4.77	31.79
	3	3.11	4.84	43.58		3	0.00	5.20	47.40
	4	5.79	4.99	34.43		4	0.02	6.25	37.48
	n.r.	0.08	4.79	37.25		n.r.	0.00	5.00	84.00
	all	65.84	5.16	40.10		all	0.13	5.19	35.39
3	1	0.69	7.08	73.69	9	1	0.02	4.72	24.93
	2	5.48	5.34	40.33		2	0.29	4.88	39.66
	3	0.36	4.73	40.37		3	0.04	4.16	29.39
	4	0.50	5.00	33.37		4	0.05	4.80	37.19
	n.r.	0.00	4.22	37.79		n.r.	0.00	4.00	18.00
	all	7.03	5.46	43.11		all	0.40	4.79	37.58
4	1	0.43	6.12	58.24	n.r.	1	0.00	6.00	67.87
	2	3.50	4.80	37.28		2	0.02	5.14	53.15
	3	0.17	5.00	36.35		3	0.00	4.48	78.47
	4	0.38	5.17	33.76		4	0.00	5.57	61.60
	n.r.	0.02	5.71	34.82		n.r.	0.61	5.42	27.29
	all	4.50	4.97	38.94		all	0.63	5.41	28.89
5	1	0.07	6.02	66.26	all	1	10.99	6.33	64.80
	2	5.39	5.08	37.79		2	72.79	5.06	37.58
	3	0.04	4.18	34.20		3	5.62	4.75	40.89
	4	1.90	4.90	35.24		4	9.84	4.94	34.37
	n.r.	0.02	6.52	30.74		n.r.	0.76	5.36	29.08
	all	7.42	5.04	37.36		all	100.00	5.17	40.38
6	1	0.04	5.74	39.29					
	2	0.56	5.19	43.41					
	3	0.01	3.84	22.73					
	4	0.19	4.79	40.61					
	n.r.	—	—	—					
	all	0.80	5.10	42.18					

n.r. : recorded

TABLE (3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

Category of dwelling	source of drinking water				total
	tap	well & tube-well	others	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ANDHRA PRADESH : RURAL					
					No. of sample villages : 672
1	1.99	83.75	14.26	—	100.00
3	1.39	69.21	29.40	—	100.00
9	1.41	84.23	14.36	—	100.00
11	3.10	83.61	13.29	—	100.00
15	1.74	82.89	15.37	—	100.00
23	3.36	78.88	17.76	—	100.00
49	2.62	67.13	30.25	—	100.00
51	3.42	82.69	13.89	—	100.00
54	5.13	69.56	25.31	—	100.00
minor lumped	5.61	74.87	19.52	—	100.00
all	3.06	76.11	20.83	—	100.00
ASSAM : RURAL					
					No. of sample villages : 360
3	0.96	62.82	36.00	0.22	100.00
4	1.14	67.30	31.56	—	100.00
11	0.58	61.27	38.15	—	100.00
26	2.38	61.91	35.03	0.68	100.00
minor lumped	12.08	57.55	29.61	0.76	100.00
all	3.19	61.94	34.53	0.34	100.00
BIHAR : RURAL					
					No. of sample villages : 768
1	0.82	71.72	27.39	0.07	100.00
3	0.06	76.69	23.19	0.06	100.00
9	0.42	80.85	18.73	—	100.00
11	1.67	82.61	15.57	0.15	100.00
19	0.93	71.33	27.74	—	100.00
49	0.25	80.75	18.94	0.06	100.00
51	0.66	83.57	15.70	0.07	100.00
53	1.49	75.06	23.45	—	100.00
minor lumped	4.27	66.17	29.56	—	100.00
all	1.07	77.28	21.59	0.06	100.00
GUJARAT : RURAL					
					No. of sample villages : 312
1	17.56	68.85	13.59	—	100.00
3	13.20	71.97	14.47	0.36	100.00
9	13.37	74.07	12.39	0.17	100.00
11	16.05	69.04	14.91	—	100.00
17	32.84	59.70	7.46	—	100.00
19	27.80	60.62	11.58	—	100.00
21	35.02	56.03	8.56	0.39	100.00
23	35.28	57.61	7.11	—	100.00
minor lumped	29.65	56.76	13.48	0.11	100.00
all	22.09	65.16	12.63	0.12	100.00

TABLE (3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	source of drinking water				total
	tap	well & tube-well	others	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
HARYANA : RURAL					No. of sample villages : 360
1	5.30	58.91	35.64	0.15	100.00
3	5.44	68.73	25.83	—	100.00
9	10.15	58.38	31.47	—	100.00
11	5.43	71.20	23.37	—	100.00
17	6.58	70.99	5.43	—	100.00
19	6.94	76.89	16.17	—	100.00
21	13.19	50.35	36.46	—	100.00
23	6.09	71.48	22.43	—	100.00
49	8.33	58.64	33.03	—	100.00
53	4.81	75.92	19.27	—	100.00
54	6.67	63.33	30.00	—	100.00
minor lumped	10.53	47.96	41.51	—	100.00
all	7.06	65.41	27.51	0.02	100.00
HIMACHAL PRADESH : RURAL					No. of sample villages : 192
1	0.94	69.81	29.25	—	100.00
3	6.78	28.52	64.70	—	100.00
9	7.14	28.57	64.29	—	100.00
11	9.48	30.14	60.38	—	100.00
19	23.65	14.24	62.11	—	100.00
21	43.90	7.32	48.78	—	100.00
23	19.22	8.31	71.95	0.52	100.00
minor lumped	25.70	21.60	52.51	0.19	100.00
all	15.23	24.60	60.08	0.09	100.00
JAMMU & KASHMIR : RURAL					No. of sample villages : 360
1	9.99	21.45	68.56	—	100.00
3	12.53	19.00	68.47	—	100.00
9	8.99	5.35	85.66	—	100.00
11	8.02	6.08	85.90	—	100.00
19	13.97	9.96	76.07	—	100.00
49	12.59	10.62	76.79	—	100.00
51	9.79	6.81	83.40	—	100.00
53	17.07	5.46	77.47	—	100.00
minor lumped	23.27	11.61	65.12	—	100.00
all	12.34	11.06	76.60	—	100.00
KARNATAKA : RURAL					No. of sample villages : 360
1	1.41	73.06	25.18	0.35	100.00
3	2.57	76.82	20.46	0.15	100.00
9	3.99	82.73	13.28	—	100.00
11	2.58	77.82	19.45	0.15	100.00
15	2.83	81.98	15.19	—	100.00
39	3.78	71.01	25.21	—	100.00
49	1.55	86.01	12.44	—	100.00
51	4.76	84.52	10.72	—	100.00
minor lumped	8.08	72.99	18.78	0.15	100.00
all	4.79	76.13	18.94	0.14	100.00

TABLE (3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwellings (1)	source of drinking water			n. r. (5)	total (6)
	tap (2)	well & tube-well (3)	others (4)		
KERALA : RURAL					
				No. of sample villages : 360	
3	2.39	81.38	16.23	—	100.00
11	2.00	88.83	9.17	—	100.00
15	2.58	83.95	13.47	—	100.00
19	3.67	90.51	5.82	—	100.00
23	2.81	91.44	5.75	—	100.00
60	27.07	69.61	3.32	—	100.00
minor lumped	10.29	76.38	13.33	—	100.00
all	4.84	83.50	11.66	—	100.00
MADHYA PRADESH : RURAL					
				No. of sample villages : 720	
1	1.65	80.20	18.15	—	100.00
3	1.95	84.75	13.14	0.16	100.00
9	0.77	83.50	15.61	0.12	100.00
11	2.42	76.09	21.46	0.03	100.00
17	1.23	92.63	6.14	—	100.00
19	3.86	75.96	20.18	—	100.00
39	0.61	76.33	23.06	—	100.00
51	1.13	91.61	7.26	—	100.00
minor lumped	4.67	81.10	14.18	0.05	100.00
all	2.20	80.91	16.83	0.06	100.00
MAHARASHTRA : RURAL					
				No. of sample villages : 624	
1	10.42	69.12	16.60	3.86	100.00
3	9.09	72.11	17.13	1.67	100.00
9	5.83	72.62	16.69	4.86	100.00
11	4.53	75.32	13.75	6.40	100.00
19	5.73	60.04	21.41	12.82	100.00
49	7.69	72.58	13.02	6.71	100.00
51	5.41	68.76	16.52	9.31	100.00
53	4.60	56.24	26.29	12.87	100.00
minor lumped	12.52	64.37	16.36	6.75	100.00
all	7.78	68.48	16.74	7.00	100.00
MANIPUR : RURAL					
				No. of sample villages : 120	
3	4.75	2.00	93.25	—	100.00
7	0.62	10.49	88.89	—	100.00
11	18.29	1.22	80.49	—	100.00
15	2.83	—	97.17	—	100.00
minor lumped	3.13	5.47	91.40	—	100.00
all	4.77	2.92	92.31	—	100.00

TABLE (3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling (1)	source of drinking water			n. r. (5)	total (6)
	tap (2)	well & tube-well (3)	others (4)		
No. of sample villages : 120					
MEGHALAYA : RURAL				—	100.00
3	3.53	27.76	68.71	—	100.00
4	1.52	43.94	54.54	0.21	100.00
7	7.45	14.04	78.30	—	100.00
15	8.00	8.00	84.00	—	100.00
23	11.65	5.50	82.85	—	100.00
36	21.67	45.00	33.33	—	100.00
minor lumped	12.07	25.86	61.50	0.57	100.00
all	7.48	20.55	71.86	0.11	100.00
No. of sample villages : 360					
ORISSA : RURAL				0.49	100.00
1	1.45	40.98	57.07	0.23	100.00
3	0.43	66.79	32.55	0.40	100.00
11	0.40	59.69	39.51	—	100.00
23	0.62	76.40	22.98	—	100.00
49	0.92	77.51	21.39	0.18	100.00
minor lumped	4.17	63.28	32.32	0.23	100.00
all	1.14	65.94	32.67	0.25	100.00
No. of sample villages : 360					
PUNJAB : RURAL				—	100.00
1	2.47	19.72	77.81	—	100.00
3	0.68	28.86	70.46	—	100.00
9	3.45	14.42	82.13	—	100.00
11	4.27	27.44	68.29	—	100.00
17	4.27	27.44	68.29	0.25	100.00
19	2.46	12.81	84.48	—	100.00
21	0.54	21.56	77.90	—	100.00
23	0.54	21.56	77.90	—	100.00
49	1.69	14.60	83.71	—	100.00
53	1.36	14.24	84.40	—	100.00
minor lumped	1.36	14.24	84.40	—	100.00
all	2.23	15.78	81.99	—	100.00
	1.72	16.81	81.47	—	100.00
	3.66	16.47	79.74	0.13	100.00
all	2.21	19.31	78.04	0.04	100.00
No. of sample villages : 360					
RAJASTHAN : RURAL				0.18	100.00
1	0.53	89.25	10.04	0.09	100.00
3	2.84	83.81	13.26	—	100.00
9	1.10	85.16	13.74	—	100.00
11	3.56	86.89	9.55	—	100.00
19	2.30	88.51	9.19	—	100.00
23	16.37	74.10	9.53	—	100.00
49	3.12	78.78	18.10	—	100.00
51	0.90	87.43	11.67	—	100.00
53	2.98	92.27	4.15	0.60	100.00
54	8.52	84.23	7.25	—	100.00
minor lumped	14.74	70.30	14.53	0.43	100.00
all	4.90	82.99	12.01	0.10	100.00

TABLE (3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling (1)	source of drinking water			n. r. (5)	total (6)
	tap (2)	well & tube-well (3)	others (4)		
TAMIL NADU : RURAL					
1				No. of sample villages : 534	
3	7.99	63.83	28.18	—	100.00
23	9.67	64.95	25.38	—	100.00
37	12.61	63.90	23.49	—	100.00
49	11.31	75.44	13.25	—	100.00
51	10.67	67.41	21.92	—	100.00
52	12.27	76.38	11.04	—	100.00
54	18.18	65.37	16.02	0.31	100.00
minor lumped	17.69	63.70	18.61	0.43	100.00
all	13.66	63.67	22.67	—	100.00
	12.01	65.88	22.08	0.03	100.00
TRIPURA : RURAL					
3				No. of sample villages : 120	
4	1.30	75.84	22.77	0.09	100.00
7	1.43	55.71	42.86	—	100.00
26	1.52	83.32	15.16	—	100.00
55	9.86	80.28	9.86	—	100.00
minor lumped	1.85	87.04	11.11	—	100.00
all	3.91	79.68	51.63	0.78	100.00
	1.98	76.16	21.72	0.14	100.00
UTTAR PRADESH : RURAL					
1				No. of sample villages : 1056	
3	0.72	80.89	18.29	0.10	100.00
9	0.85	86.44	12.53	0.18	100.00
11	0.78	85.22	13.84	0.16	100.00
19	0.86	73.18	25.96	—	100.00
49	5.22	39.44	54.91	0.43	100.00
51	1.19	78.40	20.15	0.26	100.00
minor lumped	0.61	82.28	17.04	0.07	100.00
all	5.45	59.87	34.49	0.19	100.00
	1.99	75.02	22.82	0.17	100.00
WEST BENGAL : RURAL					
3				No. of sample villages : 552	
4	0.31	93.15	6.36	0.18	100.00
11	—	93.75	6.25	—	100.00
23	0.26	94.91	4.13	0.70	100.00
49	0.36	97.84	1.80	—	100.00
51	0.33	88.84	11.23	—	100.00
minor lumped	—	92.90	7.10	—	100.00
all	6.08	87.11	6.73	0.08	100.00
	1.33	91.76	6.72	0.19	100.00

TABLE (3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND BY CTO OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling (1)	source of drinking water			total (5)
	tap (2)	well & tube-well (3)	others (4)	
No. of sample villages : 12				
DELHI : RURAL				100.00
3	20.00	—	80.00	100.00
11	14.29	64.28	21.43	100.00
17	—	83.33	16.67	100.00
19	23.81	28.57	47.62	100.00
23	16.67	27.78	55.55	100.00
47	—	100.00	—	100.00
48	—	11.11	88.89	100.00
51	—	75.00	25.00	100.00
53	31.25	43.75	25.00	100.00
minor lumped	14.29	57.14	28.57	100.00
all	14.29	43.60	42.11	100.00
No. of sample villages : 24				
GOA, DAMAN & DIU : RURAL				100.00
3	—	56.25	43.75	100.00
4	—	88.89	11.11	100.00
9	—	95.00	5.00	100.00*
11	—	64.12	33.32	100.00
12	—	75.00	25.00	100.00
19	11.11	77.78	11.11	100.00
23	7.69	76.93	15.38	100.00
49	—	63.33	36.67	100.00
51	—	85.72	14.28	100.00
minor lumped	1.25	88.75	10.00	100.00*
all	1.03	77.61	21.02	100.00*
No. of sample villages: 24				
PONDICHERY : RURAL				100.00
1	56.67	43.33	—	100.00
3	36.59	41.46	21.95	100.00
4	58.83	—	41.17	100.00
15	62.50	37.50	—	100.00
23	47.50	35.00	17.50	100.00
26	94.44	5.56	—	100.00
37	100.00	—	—	100.00
49	70.96	16.13	12.91	100.00
53	87.09	6.46	6.45	100.00
minor lumped	77.59	17.24	5.17	100.00
all	61.81	25.62	12.57	100.00

*The sum of cols. (2), (3) & (4) does not add up exactly to 100.00 because of cases where particular information was not recorded.

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TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE TOTAL AREA PER HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF LATRINE AND FACILITY OF LATRINE.

ALL-INDIA : RURAL

No. of sample villages : 8730

type of latrine (code)	facility of latrine (code)	percentage distribution of households	average no. of persons per household	average total area (in sq. metre) per household	type of latrine (code)	facility of latrine (code)	percentage distribution of households	average no. of persons per household	average total area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1	0.16	5.62	71.70	5	1	1.47	6.28	64.24
	2	0.07	2.95	18.19		2	0.12	4.92	43.12
	3	0.09	2.37	25.81		3	0.23	4.72	43.51
	4	0.01	2.81	26.24		4	0.12	5.15	44.89
	n.r.	0.15	5.51	46.10		n.r.	0.34	5.53	50.43
	all	0.48	4.55	46.82		all	2.28	5.88	57.98
2	1	1.05	6.03	82.48	n.r.	1	0.00	7.17	25.83
	2	0.09	4.40	34.28		2	0.00	1.00	19.00
	3	0.44	3.50	32.97		4	0.00	7.00	8.00
	4	0.04	3.47	37.22		n.r.	0.61	5.44	27.48
	n.r.	0.11	5.66	54.34			all	0.61	5.45	27.43
	all	1.73	5.22	64.69		all	3.98	6.00	71.18
3	1	1.30	5.95	69.85		2	0.88	4.75	43.08
	2	0.60	4.97	46.83		3	1.25	4.03	36.39
	3	0.49	4.48	37.91		4	0.20	4.60	44.06
	4	0.03	4.09	40.69		n.r.	93.69	5.15	39.08
	n.r.	0.08	5.76	62.13		all	100.00	5.17	40.38
	all	2.50	5.40	57.52					
4	—	92.40	5.15	39.08					

n. r. : not recorded

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF LATRINE AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	type of latrine			total
	no latrine	some latrine	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA PRADESH : RURAL				No. of sample villages : 672
1	97.34	2.66	—	100.00
3	97.40	2.60	—	100.00
9	93.53	6.47	—	100.00
11	95.10	4.90	—	100.00
15	84.34	15.66	—	100.00
23	87.68	12.32	—	100.00
49	93.38	6.62	—	100.00
51	95.94	4.06	—	100.00
54	85.90	14.10	—	100.00
minor lumped	87.33	12.63	0.04	100.00
all	92.89	7.10	0.01	100.00
ASSAM : RURAL				No. of sample villages : 360
3	70.84	28.87	0.29	100.00
4	65.02	34.60	0.38	100.00
11	48.55	51.45	—	100.00
26	77.55	21.77	0.68	100.00
minor lumped	63.66	35.69	0.65	100.00
all	68.74	30.86	0.40	100.00
BIHAR : RURAL				No. of sample villages : 768
1	98.89	1.11	—	100.00
3	98.44	1.50	0.06	100.00
9	98.44	1.56	—	100.00
11	93.39	6.53	0.08	100.00
19	85.31	14.69	—	100.00
49	98.86	1.14	—	100.00
51	96.20	3.80	—	100.00
53	87.42	12.58	—	100.00
minor lumped	81.90	18.10	—	100.00
all	94.75	5.23	0.02	100.00
GUJARAT : RURAL				No. of sample villages : 312
1	99.31	0.52	0.17	100.00
3	99.28	0.36	0.36	100.00
9	99.33	0.67	—	100.00
11	98.16	1.84	—	100.00
17	96.27	3.73	—	100.00
19	94.21	5.79	—	100.00
21	87.55	12.45	—	100.00
23	85.12	14.88	—	100.00
minor lumped	83.61	16.39	—	100.00
all	93.77	6.23	0.07	100.00

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF LATRINE AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS-MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	type of latrine		total
	no latrine	some latrine	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
HARYANA : RURAL			No. of sample villages : 360
1	98.82	1.18	100.00
3	98.44	1.56	100.00
9	95.93	4.07	100.00
11	98.37	1.63	100.00
17	98.76	1.24	100.00
19	98.85	1.15	100.00
21	91.02	8.98	100.00
23	94.87	5.13	100.00
49	97.02	2.98	100.00
53	96.47	3.53	100.00
54	91.43	8.57	100.00
minor lumped	89.93	10.07	100.00
all	96.36	3.64	100.00
HIMACHAL PRADESH : RURAL			no. of sample villages : 192
1	100.00	—	100.00
3	99.65	0.35	100.00
9	100.00	—	100.00
11	98.29	1.71	100.00
19	98.01	1.99	100.00
21	100.00	—	100.00
23	98.96	1.04	100.00
minor lumped	98.50	1.31	100.00*
all	98.80	1.17	100.00*
JAMMU & KASHMIR : RURAL			No. of sample villages : 360
1	89.18	10.73	100.00*
3	86.59	13.35	100.00
9	84.64	15.36	100.00*
11	81.19	18.81	100.00
19	73.68	26.32	100.00
49	66.03	33.97	100.00
51	76.11	23.89	100.00
53	60.19	39.81	100.00
minor lumped	80.31	19.69	100.00
all	79.22	20.76	100.00*
KARNATAKA : RURAL			No. of sample villages : 360
1	99.47	0.36	100.00*
3	99.70	0.30	100.00
9	99.01	0.99	100.00
11	98.48	1.37	100.00*
15	95.41	4.59	100.00
39	98.74	1.26	100.00
49	99.48	0.52	100.00
51	98.81	1.19	100.00
minor lumped	92.23	7.77	100.00
all	96.26	3.70	100.00*

*The sum of cols. (2) and (3) does not add up exactly to 100.00 because of cases where particular information was not recorded.

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF LATRINE AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS-MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	type of latrine			total
	no latrine	some latrine	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No. of sample villages : 360				
KERALA : RURAL				
3	94.21	5.79	—	100.00
11	89.23	10.77	—	100.00
15	76.22	23.78	—	100.00
19	81.65	18.35	—	100.00
23	49.36	50.64	—	100.00
60	28.18	71.82	—	100.00
minor lumped	77.29	22.71	—	100.00
all	78.66	21.34	—	100.00
No. of sample villages : 720				
MADHYA PRADESH : RURAL				
1	98.62	1.38	—	100.00
3	97.74	2.26	—	100.00
9	98.87	0.89	0.24	100.00
11	98.68	1.25	0.07	100.00
17	97.55	2.45	—	100.00
19	94.66	5.34	—	100.00
39	99.40	0.60	—	100.00
51	97.95	2.05	—	100.00
minor lumped	90.87	9.08	0.05	100.00
all	97.10	2.81	0.09	100.00
No. of sample villages : 624				
MAHARASHTRA : RURAL				
1	94.59	1.55	3.86	100.00
3	95.82	2.51	1.67	100.00
9	93.36	1.94	4.70	100.00
11	91.56	2.04	6.40	100.00
19	80.77	6.41	12.82	100.00
49	90.53	2.76	6.71	100.00
51	89.18	1.51	9.31	100.00
53	83.27	4.05	12.68	100.00
minor lumped	83.33	9.83	6.84	100.00
all	88.66	4.34	7.00	100.00
No. of sample villages : 120				
MANIPUR : RURAL				
3	26.92	73.08	—	100.00
7	84.57	15.43	—	100.00
11	15.85	84.15	—	100.00
15	82.08	17.92	—	100.00
minor lumped	46.88	53.12	—	100.00
all	36.65	63.35	—	100.00
No. of sample villages : 120				
MEGHALAYA : RURAL				
3	90.49	9.51	—	100.00
4	92.42	7.58	—	100.00
7	89.58	10.21	0.21	100.00
15	96.00	4.00	—	100.00
23	93.53	6.47	—	100.00
36	26.67	73.33	—	100.00
minor lumped	77.01	22.99	—	100.00
all	87.65	12.29	0.06	100.00

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF LATRINE AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	type of latrine			total	No. of sample villages	
	no latrine	some latrine	not recorded			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
ORISSA : RURAL						
1	99.51	0.49	—	100.00	No. of sample villages : 360	
3	99.13	0.81	—	100.00		
11	99.60	0.20	0.06	100.00		
23	91.30	8.70	0.20	100.00		
49	99.45	0.56	—	100.00		
minor lumped	97.33	2.67	—	100.00		
all	98.69	1.25	0.06	100.00		
PUNJAB : RURAL						
1	96.78	3.22	—	100.00	No. of sample villages : 360	
3	99.05	0.95	—	100.00		
9	94.36	5.64	—	100.00		
11	96.65	3.35	—	100.00		
17	97.53	2.47	—	100.00		
19	97.29	2.71	—	100.00		
21	94.39	5.61	—	100.00		
23	92.54	7.46	—	100.00		
49	97.26	2.74	—	100.00		
53	96.99	2.58	—	100.00		
minor lumped	94.64	5.10	0.43	100.00		
all	96.49	3.45	0.26	100.00		
RAJASTHAN : RURAL						
1	98.06	1.94	—	100.00		No. of sample villages : 360
3	97.35	2.37	0.28	100.00		
9	97.80	1.65	0.55	100.00		
11	97.38	2.62	—	100.00		
19	96.55	3.07	—	100.00		
23	89.29	10.11	0.38	100.00		
49	93.47	6.23	0.60	100.00		
51	94.61	4.49	0.30	100.00		
53	94.64	4.17	0.90	100.00		
54	93.69	5.36	1.19	100.00		
minor lumped	83.97	15.82	0.95	100.00		
all	94.51	5.12	0.21	100.00		
TAMIL NADU : RURAL						
1	98.90	1.10	—	100.00	No. of sample villages : 534	
3	99.62	0.38	—	100.00		
23	94.64	5.36	—	100.00		
37	99.43	0.57	—	100.00		
49	99.76	0.24	—	100.00		
51	97.85	2.15	—	100.00		
52	98.28	1.72	—	100.00		
54	93.30	6.70	—	100.00		
minor lumped	94.50	5.40	—	100.00		
all	97.21	2.76	0.10	100.00		
TAMIL NADU : RURAL						
all	97.21	2.76	0.03	100.00		

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF LATRINE AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL

category of dwelling	type of latrine			total
	no latrine	some latrine	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TRIPURA : RURAL				
				No. of sample villages : 120
3	56.94	42.97	0.09	100.00
4	62.86	37.14	—	100.00
7	37.88	62.12	—	100.00
26	54.92	45.08	—	100.00
55	20.37	79.63	—	100.00
minor lumped	32.03	67.19	0.78	100.00
all	52.74	47.12	0.14	100.00
UTTAR PRADESH : RURAL				
				No. of sample villages : 1056
1	94.77	5.03	0.20	100.00
3	94.78	5.17	0.05	100.00
9	96.87	3.13	—	100.00
11	93.12	6.72	0.16	100.00
19	90.72	9.07	0.21	100.00
49	89.56	10.31	0.13	100.00
51	94.32	5.68	—	100.00
minor lumped	85.18	14.82	—	100.00
all	92.25	7.67	0.08	100.00
WEST BENGAL : RURAL				
				No. of sample villages : 552
3	97.61	2.33	0.06	100.00
4	97.26	2.54	0.20	100.00
11	94.89	5.02	0.09	100.00
23	56.99	43.01	—	100.00
49	97.56	2.33	0.11	100.00
51	96.32	3.15	0.53	100.00
minor lumped	81.61	18.39	—	100.00
all	92.49	7.42	0.09	100.00
DELHI : RURAL				
				No. of sample villages : 12
3	20.00	80.00	—	100.00
11	100.00	—	—	100.00
17	100.00	—	—	100.00
19	80.95	19.05	—	100.00
23	61.11	38.89	—	100.00
47	100.00	—	—	100.00
48	11.11	88.89	—	100.00
51	100.00	—	—	100.00
53	75.00	25.00	—	100.00
minor lumped	90.48	9.52	—	100.00
all	72.18	27.82	—	100.00

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF LATRINE AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	type of latrine			total
	no latrine	some latrine		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
GOA, DAMAN & DIU : RURAL				No. of sample villages : 24
3	96.87	3.13		100.00
4	88.89	11.11		100.00
9	75.00	25.00		100.00
11	84.62	15.38		100.00
12	81.25	18.75		100.00
19	66.67	33.33		100.00
23	15.38	84.62		100.00
49	93.33	6.67		100.00
51	71.43	28.57		100.00
minor lumped	65.00	35.00		100.00
all	75.18	24.82		100.00
PONDICHERRY : RURAL				No. of sample villages : 24
1	100.00	—		100.00
3	98.37	1.63		100.00
4	100.00	—		100.00
15	100.00	—		100.00
23	77.50	22.50		100.00
26	100.00	—		100.00
37	100.00	—		100.00
49	100.00	—		100.00
53	96.77	3.23		100.00
minor lumped	94.83	5.17		100.00
all	96.23	3.77		100.00

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TABLE (5) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE TOTAL AREA PER HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF LIGHTING.

No. of sample villages : 8730

type of lighting	percentage distribution of households	average no. of persons per household	average total area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
no lighting arrangement	0.73	4.37	29.59
kerosene	91.67	5.15	39.33
electricity	4.77	5.44	56.97
others	0.40	4.84	34.53
electricity and kerosene	1.70	6.04	61.56
electricity and others	0.04	5.07	46.00
electricity, kerosene and others	0.04	6.39	51.86
not recorded	0.65	5.32	25.63
all	100.00	5.17	40.38

TABLE (5) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	type of lighting				n. r.	total
	electricity	kerosene	others			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
No. of sample villages : 672						
ANDHRA PRADESH : RURAL						
1	0.43	98.47	1.10		100.00	
3	1.06	98.32	0.58	0.04	100.00	
9	3.06	96.38	0.56	—	100.00	
11	3.70	95.79	0.51	—	100.00	
15	19.77	80.23	—	—	100.00	
23	31.60	68.40	—	—	100.00	
49	1.24	98.08	0.45	0.23	100.00	
51	6.12	93.46	—	0.42	100.00	
54	28.16	71.52	0.32	—	100.00	
minor lumped	12.30	86.87	0.74	0.09	100.00	
all	7.53	91.81	0.59	0.07	100.00	
No. of sample villages : 360						
ASSAM : RURAL						
3	0.26	99.56	0.06	0.12	100.00	
4	—	99.28	0.72	—	100.00	
11	0.55	98.55	0.55	0.55	100.00	
26	0.65	99.35	—	—	100.00	
minor lumped	6.07	93.51	0.21	0.21	100.00	
all	1.40	98.30	0.15	0.15	100.00	

TABLE (5) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	type of lighting				total
	electricity	kerosene	others	n.r.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
BIHAR : RURAL					
				No. of sample villages : 768	
1	—	99.90	0.10	—	100.00
3	0.10	99.60	0.30	—	100.00
9	0.20	99.60	0.20	—	100.00
11	0.70	99.20	0.10	—	100.00
19	4.20	95.60	0.20	—	100.00
49	0.10	99.80	0.10	—	100.00
51	0.60	99.00	0.40	—	100.00
53	3.60	94.60	1.80	—	100.00
minor lumped	11.90	87.60	0.50	—	100.00
all	1.90	97.86	0.24	—	100.00
GUJARAT : RURAL					
				No. of sample villages : 312	
1	1.85	91.78	6.37	—	100.00
3	1.79	95.80	2.02	0.39	100.00
9	5.32	89.28	2.27	3.12	100.00
11	9.65	89.74	0.61	—	100.00
17	17.95	79.81	2.24	—	100.00
19	18.94	80.73	0.33	—	100.00
21	40.03	52.60	7.37	—	100.00
23	44.09	55.63	0.28	—	100.00
minor lumped	27.63	69.93	1.53	0.91	100.00
all	15.83	81.08	2.41	0.68	100.00
HARYANA : RURAL					
				No. of sample villages : 360	
1	8.19	91.66	0.15	—	100.00
3	7.06	92.55	0.39	—	100.00
9	17.39	82.61	—	—	100.00
11	12.60	86.85	0.55	—	100.00
17	17.48	82.10	0.21	0.21	100.00
19	18.52	81.48	—	—	100.00
21	45.45	53.94	0.61	—	100.00
23	45.87	54.13	—	—	100.00
49	6.92	92.78	0.30	—	100.00
53	16.10	83.52	0.19	0.19	100.00
54	41.45	58.55	—	—	100.00
minor lumped	33.20	66.64	0.16	—	100.00
all	19.95	79.83	0.18	0.04	100.00
HIMACHAL PRADESH : RURAL					
				No. of sample villages : 192	
1	16.15	81.99	1.86	—	100.00
3	23.51	74.60	1.89	—	100.00
9	39.41	59.71	0.88	—	100.00
11	34.21	63.00	2.79	—	100.00
19	24.53	70.39	5.08	—	100.00
21	45.58	33.24	21.18	—	100.00
23	28.59	57.11	14.30	—	100.00
minor lumped	31.10	62.45	6.45	—	100.00
all	30.17	64.42	5.41	—	100.00

TABLE (5) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLING—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	type of lighting				total
	electricity	kerosene	others	n.r.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
No. of sample villages : 360					
JAMMU & KASHMIR : RURAL					
1	12.54	84.38	2.99	0.09	100.00
3	10.20	85.14	4.66	—	100.00
9	31.92	78.22	7.22	0.64	100.00
11	12.14	77.00	10.64	0.22	100.00
19	31.70	53.29	14.84	0.17	100.00
49	20.43	73.82	5.67	0.08	100.00
51	19.01	67.66	13.33	—	100.00
53	34.50	47.00	18.50	—	100.00
minor lumped	31.67	61.85	6.40	0.08	100.00
all	18.37	73.10	8.39	0.14	100.00
No. of sample villages : 360					
KARNATAKA : RURAL					
1	1.99	97.47	0.36	0.18	100.00
3	1.55	97.98	0.47	—	100.00
9	8.36	91.64	—	—	100.00
11	10.61	89.23	—	0.16	100.00
15	25.05	74.95	—	—	100.00
39	10.56	89.44	—	—	100.00
49	4.26	94.68	0.53	0.53	100.00
51	9.98	90.02	—	—	100.00
minor lumped	20.09	79.29	0.52	0.10	100.00
all	12.54	87.04	0.32	0.10	100.00
No. of sample villages : 360					
KERALA : RURAL					
3	1.03	98.91	0.06	—	100.00
11	4.29	95.71	—	—	100.00
15	17.46	82.54	—	—	100.00
19	11.31	88.69	—	—	100.00
23	43.96	56.04	—	—	100.00
60	62.93	36.50	0.57	—	100.00
minor lumped	12.04	87.64	0.32	—	100.00
all	14.51	85.39	0.10	—	100.00
No. of sample villages : 720					
MADHYA PRADESH : RURAL					
1	1.44	96.40	2.16	—	100.00
3	1.36	96.26	2.04	0.34	100.00
9	0.51	98.21	1.15	0.13	100.00
11	1.78	96.41	1.71	0.10	100.00
17	5.79	94.00	0.21	—	100.00
19	8.10	91.59	0.31	—	100.00
39	2.12	96.61	1.27	—	100.00
51	3.10	93.80	3.10	—	100.00
minor lumped	9.70	87.82	2.37	0.11	100.00
all	3.30	94.93	1.67	0.10	100.00

TABLE (5) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	type of lighting				total
	electricity	kerosene	others	n.r.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
MAHARASHTRA : RURAL					
					No. of sample villages : 624
1	0.53	95.41	0.18	3.88	100.00
3	3.34	94.56	0.19	1.91	100.00
9	3.68	89.40	2.06	4.86	100.00
11	5.53	87.81	0.21	6.46	100.00
19	14.02	73.03	0.31	12.63	100.00
49	4.14	88.83	0.36	6.67	100.00
51	6.46	83.85	0.40	9.29	100.00
53	13.93	72.99	0.34	12.75	100.00
minor lumped	15.75	76.78	0.41	7.06	100.00
all	8.51	83.96	0.43	7.09	100.00
MANIPUR : RURAL					
					No. of sample villages : 120
3	2.00	96.34	1.58	0.08	100.00
7	—	98.13	1.87	—	100.00
11	26.79	68.31	2.45	2.45	100.00
15	3.80	90.50	5.70	—	100.00
minor lumped	7.86	90.56	0.79	0.79	100.00
all	3.58	94.33	1.85	0.24	100.00
MEGHALAYA : RURAL					
					No. of sample villages : 120
3	0.17	99.05	0.17	0.61	100.00
4	—	98.36	1.64	—	100.00
7	—	99.15	0.23	0.62	100.00
15	4.10	92.05	1.20	2.65	100.00
23	10.99	88.66	—	0.35	100.00
36	21.69	78.31	—	—	100.00
minor lumped	3.95	95.53	0.52	—	100.00
all	3.21	95.96	0.28	0.55	100.00
ORISSA : RURAL					
					No. of sample villages : 360
1	—	96.92	3.08	—	100.00
3	0.46	95.03	4.40	0.11	100.00
11	0.85	94.06	5.09	—	100.00
23	9.18	88.85	1.97	—	100.00
49	—	98.73	1.07	0.20	100.00
minor lumped	5.62	89.80	3.97	0.61	100.00
all	1.54	94.35	3.93	0.18	100.00
PUNJAB : RURAL					
					No. of sample villages : 360
1	6.43	93.28	0.29	—	100.00
3	9.89	87.94	2.02	0.15	100.00
9	17.22	81.27	1.51	—	100.00
11	23.21	75.49	1.30	—	100.00
17	30.05	69.95	—	—	100.00
19	32.05	67.57	0.38	—	100.00
21	52.40	47.60	—	—	100.00
23	68.77	31.23	—	—	100.00
49	10.24	86.10	3.66	—	100.00
53	32.87	67.13	—	—	100.00
minor lumped	31.64	65.50	2.86	—	100.00
all	23.19	75.04	1.75	0.02	100.00

TABLE (5) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	type of lighting				total
	electricity	kerosene	others	n.r.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
RAJASTHAN : RURAL					No. of sample villages : 360
1	1.04	92.31	6.56	—	100.00
3	1.30	91.38	6.16	1.16	100.00
9	0.54	96.76	2.16	0.54	100.00
11	1.83	94.78	3.39	—	100.00
19	2.63	91.36	5.26	0.75	100.00
23	13.99	84.26	1.46	0.29	100.00
49	0.73	96.58	2.69	—	100.00
51	0.59	95.89	3.52	—	100.00
53	1.17	91.23	7.60	—	100.00
54	8.64	89.51	1.54	0.31	100.00
minor lumped	14.33	80.96	4.08	0.63	100.00
all	3.83	91.47	4.29	0.41	100.00
TA MIL NADU : RURAL					No. of sample villages : 534
1	1.27	98.63	0.10	—	100.00
3	1.88	97.84	0.28	—	100.00
23	43.38	56.62	—	—	100.00
37	0.66	99.44	—	—	100.00
49	1.26	98.57	0.17	—	100.00
51	6.00	93.11	0.89	—	100.00
52	24.77	75.23	—	—	100.00
54	41.11	58.89	—	—	100.00
minor lumped	14.51	85.15	0.23	0.11	100.00
all	12.13	87.65	0.19	0.03	100.00
TRIPURA : RURAL					No. of sample villages : 120
3	0.10	99.44	0.27	0.19	100.00
4	2.93	97.07	—	—	100.00
7	—	98.45	1.55	—	100.00
26	4.12	95.88	—	—	100.00
55	5.69	94.31	—	—	100.00
minor lumped	18.76	80.55	—	10.69	100.00
all	2.26	97.27	0.27	0.20	100.00
UTTAR PRADESH : RURAL					No. of sample villages : 1056
1	0.37	98.97	0.59	0.07	100.00
3	0.21	99.29	0.46	0.04	100.00
9	0.44	99.01	0.44	0.11	100.00
11	0.78	98.78	0.44	—	100.00
19	2.27	92.28	5.45	—	100.00
49	0.47	99.15	0.38	—	100.00
51	0.32	99.46	0.11	0.11	100.00
minor lumped	7.34	90.85	1.64	0.17	100.00
all	1.74	97.22	0.97	0.07	100.00

TABLE (5) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS— MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	type of lighting					total
	electricity	kerosene	others	n.r.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
WEST BENGAL : RURAL						No. of sample villages : 552
3	0.02	99.68	0.30	—	100.00	
4	—	99.84	0.16	—	100.00	
11	0.36	99.14	0.21	0.29	100.00	
23	13.62	85.80	0.29	0.29	100.00	
49	—	99.91	0.09	—	100.00	
51	0.21	99.79	—	—	100.00	
minor lumped	4.69	94.76	0.49	0.06	100.00	
all	1.49	98.18	0.27	0.06	100.00	
DELHI : RURAL						No. of sample villages : 12
3	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	
11	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	
17	33.26	66.74	—	—	100.00	
19	23.81	76.19	—	—	100.00	
23	27.79	72.21	—	—	100.00	
47	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	
48	5.54	94.46	—	—	100.00	
51	24.96	75.04	—	—	100.00	
53	50.00	50.00	—	—	100.00	
minor lumped	23.81	76.19	—	—	100.00	
all	21.05	78.95	—	—	100.00	
GOA, DAMAN & DIU : RURAL						No. of sample villages : 24
3	3.08	96.92	—	—	100.00	
4	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	
9	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	
11	10.26	89.74	—	—	100.00	
12	6.34	93.66	—	—	100.00	
19	44.52	55.48	—	—	100.00	
23	53.79	46.21	—	—	100.00	
49	3.29	96.71	—	—	100.00	
51	7.11	92.89	—	—	100.00	
minor lumped	16.27	83.73	—	—	100.00	
all	11.72	88.28	—	—	100.00	
PONDICHERY : RURAL						No. of sample villages : 24
1	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	
3	2.43	97.57	—	—	100.00	
4	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	
15	18.66	81.34	—	—	100.00	
23	67.46	32.54	—	—	100.00	
26	5.52	88.96	5.52	—	100.00	
37	—	97.07	—	2.93	100.00	
49	3.21	96.79	—	—	100.00	
53	38.77	61.23	—	—	100.00	
minor lumped	27.59	72.41	—	—	100.00	
all	15.82	83.68	0.25	0.25	100.00	

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (6) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RENTED HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE TOTAL AREA PER RENTED HOUSEHOLD BY MONTHLY RENT GROUP.

No. of sample villages : 8730

monthly rent group (Rs.)	percentage of households	aveage no. of persons per household	average total area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0—10	26.69	3.49	22.99
10—20	15.70	3.88	25.96
20—50	9.82	4.08	32.27
50—100	2.16	3.85	39.29
100—150	0.88	3.34	30.67
150—250	0.50	3.51	40.10
250 & above	0.17	3.36	32.63
n.r.	44.08	3.93	24.72
all	100.00	3.81	25.65

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (7) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE TOTAL AREA PER HOUSEHOLD BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE GROUP.

No. of sample villages : 8730

monthly per capital expenditure group (Rs.)	percen- tage dis- tribution of house- hold	average no. of persons per household	aveage total area (in sq metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. below 21.00	5.13	5.96	30.00
2. 21.00—27.99	10.23	6.13	34.48
3. 28.00—42.99	39.64	5.59	38.72
4. 43.00—74.99	34.38	4.83	44.00
5. 75.00—99.99	6.14	3.88	44.61
6. 100.00—149.99	3.32	3.02	45.76
7. 150.00 & above	1.03	2.01	50.57
8. not recorded	0.13	2.44	43.09
all	100.00	5.17	40.38

TABLE (8) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE AND STATES.

RURAL

srl. no.	state	type of structure			total
		pucca	semi pucca	katcha	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.61	25.89	57.50	100.00
2.	Assam	7.71	7.43	84.86	100.00
3.	Bihar	13.91	37.86	48.23	100.00
4.	Gujarat	29.64	38.15	32.21	100.00
5.	Haryana	54.90	12.49	32.61	100.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	30.99	45.30	23.71	100.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.73	43.52	40.75	100.00
8.	Karnataka	15.15	45.84	39.01	100.00
9.	Kerala	31.28	24.92	43.80	100.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	13.02	69.30	17.68	100.00
11.	Maharashtra	20.64	50.09	29.27	100.00
12.	Manipur	2.57	11.69	85.74	100.00
13.	Meghalaya	23.44	6.82	69.74	100.00
14.	Orissa	5.97	15.25	78.78	100.00
15.	Punjab	36.12	17.07	46.81	100.00
16.	Rajasthan	26.71	24.12	49.17	100.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	22.32	16.79	60.89	100.00
18.	Tripura	2.18	2.47	95.35	100.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	18.11	29.47	52.42	100.00
20.	West Bengal	10.50	23.63	65.87	100.00
21.	Delhi	69.93	21.05	9.02	100.00
22.	Goa, Daman & Diu	14.79	52.46	32.75	100.00
23.	Pondicherry	22.36	9.79	67.85	100.00
24.	all-India	18.42	32.41	49.17	100.00

TABLE (9) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF TOTAL ROOMS AND AVERAGE TOTAL AREA PER HOUSEHOLD BY STATES.

RURAL

srl. no.	state	number of living rooms satisfying NBO specification				average no. of total rooms per household	average total area per household (in sq. metres)
		no room	one room	two rooms	three or more rooms		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	8.67	63.19	21.28	6.86	1.85	34.93
2.	Assam	2.56	35.50	37.45	24.49	3.09	63.88
3.	Bihar	1.82	47.80	32.65	17.73	2.40	43.03
4.	Gujarat	1.17	61.88	30.86	6.09	1.88	40.73
5.	Haryana	0.81	43.51	36.03	19.65	2.78	49.61
6.	Himachal Pradesh ..	3.74	37.09	32.27	26.90	3.14	52.29
7.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1.35	46.62	32.42	19.61	2.98	58.13
8.	Karnataka	6.96	62.59	22.95	7.50	2.27	43.10
9.	Kerala	9.62	23.13	30.85	36.40	3.66	41.68
10.	Madhya Pradesh .. .	0.85	50.75	33.30	15.10	2.26	44.46
11.	Maharashtra	1.63	63.36	27.50	7.51	1.85	29.23
12.	Manipur	0.11	55.01	26.52	18.36	1.93	71.06
13.	Meghalaya	0.23	34.94	39.53	25.30	2.57	39.69
14.	Orissa	1.54	45.22	35.49	17.75	2.69	39.50
15.	Punjab	1.77	54.53	31.24	12.46	2.22	41.65
16.	Rajasthan	1.19	49.52	31.59	17.70	2.49	48.96
17.	Tamil Nadu	7.41	70.84	17.08	4.67	1.78	26.58
18.	Tripura	0.34	77.66	18.31	3.69	2.15	36.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh .. .	2.17	43.69	32.60	21.54	2.68	43.26
20.	West Bengal	2.90	56.10	28.51	12.49	2.50	39.26
21.	Delhi	—	63.16	27.82	9.02	2.07	37.41
22.	Goa, Daman & Diu ..	3.44	26.90	42.07	27.59	3.32	42.73
23.	Pondicherry	0.50	66.59	22.36	10.55	2.03	29.02
24.	all-India	3.40	52.29	29.37	14.94	2.38	40.38

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974.

TABLE (0) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY DWELLING CATEGORY.

ALL-INDIA : URBAN

No. of sample blocks : 4944

houses/dwelling category	living rooms satisfying NBO specification			other living rooms		other rooms		
	percentage distribution of households	average no. of persons per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1.71	4.91	1.26	20.60	0.08	0.81	0.23	2.06
2	0.33	4.67	0.93	13.62	0.18	1.48	0.13	0.74
3	3.40	5.26	1.47	22.23	0.09	0.78	0.48	4.25
4	0.48	5.03	1.14	13.86	0.21	1.61	0.35	2.66
5	0.09	5.92	1.55	25.70	0.02	0.23	0.59	5.77
6	0.02	5.84	1.42	17.85	0.10	0.58	0.38	2.02
7	0.19	5.58	1.68	22.51	0.09	0.84	0.80	8.24
8	0.03	6.25	1.24	13.73	0.10	0.34	0.33	1.53
9	1.31	5.86	1.63	24.75	0.04	0.19	0.42	5.24
10	0.14	5.87	1.28	18.76	0.02	0.20	0.18	1.60
11	3.10	5.91	1.77	27.50	0.06	0.32	0.69	6.65
12	0.18	5.96	1.39	17.27	0.06	0.37	0.39	3.54
13	0.37	6.54	1.84	29.98	—	—	0.88	8.89
14	0.05	5.66	1.49	22.55	—	—	0.46	3.41
15	1.15	6.24	2.12	29.92	0.04	0.22	1.20	12.09
16	0.09	5.98	1.76	20.20	0.14	0.76	0.78	4.86
17	0.58	6.02	1.89	27.76	0.02	0.10	0.60	4.72
18	0.03	5.16	1.41	16.37	0.06	1.44	0.25	1.71
19	1.85	6.36	2.18	32.02	0.05	0.21	0.86	8.67
20	0.05	6.07	1.62	20.68	0.17	1.46	0.33	2.79
21	1.54	6.18	2.30	35.42	0.14	0.88	1.16	10.02
22	0.09	5.40	2.23	37.39	0.12	0.73	1.14	9.71
23	8.35	6.59	2.88	41.47	0.02	0.17	1.69	14.15
24	0.18	6.32	2.25	28.97	0.00	0.02	1.06	8.14
25	0.69	4.45	0.92	12.65	0.18	1.18	0.21	1.38
26	0.81	4.57	1.17	15.75	0.12	1.08	0.32	2.67
27	0.02	5.73	1.26	20.77	0.06	0.58	0.39	2.35
28	0.07	5.28	1.54	23.01	—	—	0.50	4.83
29	0.39	4.72	1.23	16.19	0.05	0.33	0.30	2.36
30	0.71	5.03	1.33	18.18	0.04	0.35	0.50	4.68
31	0.18	5.07	1.28	19.08	0.03	0.69	0.56	4.07
32	0.47	5.14	1.60	20.58	0.05	0.19	0.92	6.04
33	0.28	4.93	1.34	18.36	0.04	0.28	0.26	1.99
34	0.62	4.85	1.43	19.28	0.05	0.25	0.51	3.72
35	1.36	5.00	1.65	23.57	0.02	0.18	1.00	9.19
36	4.43	5.02	1.96	27.38	0.03	0.22	1.37	10.13
37	1.12	4.45	1.04	12.61	0.14	0.87	0.19	1.44
38	0.08	5.40	1.20	12.14	0.09	1.10	0.35	3.67
39	0.63	5.18	1.28	15.67	0.05	0.31	0.42	3.56
40	0.21	5.85	1.52	22.39	0.03	0.21	0.83	7.18
41	0.22	6.03	1.64	20.06	0.02	0.15	0.47	3.50
42	0.55	5.93	2.03	25.19	0.02	0.10	1.01	8.07
43	1.66	3.78	0.91	9.74	0.14	0.94	0.18	1.09
44	0.13	3.52	1.02	12.05	0.10	0.64	0.39	1.42
45	1.82	4.19	1.04	10.81	0.06	0.26	0.22	1.76
46	1.16	4.07	0.95	10.45	0.04	0.20	0.48	3.14

TABLE (0) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY DWELLINGS CATEGORY.

No. of sample blocks : 4944

ALL-INDIA URBAN :

houses/dwellings category	percentage distribution of households	average no. of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
			average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
47	0.63	4.13	1.01	11.00	0.05	0.20	0.31	2.11
48	4.27	3.63	0.96	11.97	0.02	0.13	0.57	6.20
49	2.11	4.44	1.22	17.43	0.08	0.65	0.37	3.69
50	0.14	4.82	1.45	14.96	0.13	0.91	0.52	3.81
51	2.28	5.12	1.44	18.60	0.04	0.47	0.45	3.90
52	1.00	5.23	1.62	20.82	0.05	0.24	0.85	6.61
53	1.63	5.45	1.68	23.13	0.02	0.13	0.64	5.50
54	7.86	5.51	2.08	28.58	0.06	0.25	1.27	8.95
55	2.38	3.61	0.91	9.90	0.11	0.73	0.19	1.27
56	0.29	3.61	0.99	13.12	0.07	0.39	0.43	2.19
57	2.42	4.12	1.10	12.43	0.06	0.27	0.31	2.17
58	1.98	4.00	1.12	14.70	0.03	0.16	0.56	3.60
59	2.21	4.13	1.15	14.80	0.03	0.10	0.37	3.01
60	27.79	3.74	1.24	15.82	0.03	0.13	0.92	6.61
n.r.	0.09	4.96	1.43	17.48	0.02	0.18	0.93	6.18
all	100.00	4.74	1.54	20.94	0.05	0.30	0.82	6.52

TABLE (0) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS —MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL

srl. no.	dwelling category	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
				average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. meter) per household
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
No. of sample blocks : 384									
ANDHRA PRADESH : URBAN									
1	60	23.19	4.12	1.37	17.44	0.05	0.14	0.79	5.47
2	23	8.58	6.01	2.41	40.32	0.03	0.14	1.59	14.32
3	54	8.12	5.15	2.14	31.63	0.01	0.12	0.89	7.11
4	55	7.70	3.71	0.90	10.54	0.15	1.15	0.10	0.64
5	3	6.03	4.48	1.01	19.20	0.17	2.98	0.22	1.94
6	36	5.01	5.01	1.86	28.81	0.08	0.48	1.13	9.01
7	49	4.33	3.67	1.21	26.69	0.14	1.59	0.36	7.86
8	1	4.19	4.30	1.05	19.80	0.09	0.81	0.13	1.26
9	58	3.66	3.95	1.10	17.15	0.04	0.29	0.46	4.16
10	minor lumped	29.19	4.92	1.37	21.52	0.08	0.81	0.47	4.25
11	all	100.00	4.62	1.46	22.38	0.08	0.67	0.64	5.48

TABLE (0) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

srl. no.	dwelling category	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms		
				average no. of rooms per household	average Area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
ASSAM : URBAN										
No. of sample blocks : 144										
1	...	60	14.40	2.82	0.92	14.45	0.01	0.06	1.27	8.95
2	..	3	11.65	5.93	1.97	46.97	0.02	0.31	0.88	10.27
3	..	36	8.31	4.42	1.74	33.67	0.02	0.08	1.40	15.95
4	...	26	7.22	3.52	1.28	23.40	0.19	0.89	0.46	5.33
5	..	23	6.59	7.82	3.47	77.73	—	—	1.99	30.05
6	...	55	5.73	2.38	0.91	12.14	0.13	0.88	0.50	4.40
7	..	11	3.75	6.82	2.16	41.47	0.08	0.53	0.99	12.28
8	..	minor lumped	42.35	4.90	1.84	82.41	0.09	0.41	0.82	9.7
9	..	all	100.00	4.70	1.74	33.14	0.07	0.36	0.98	11.01
BIHAR : URBAN										
No. of sample blocks : 312										
1	..	60	29.30	3.62	1.23	17.27	0.01	0.02	0.69	5.15
2	..	54	7.14	6.10	2.26	31.46	0.01	0.05	0.94	9.58
3	..	23	5.91	7.82	3.21	45.68	—	—	1.33	14.54
4	...	51	5.76	5.18	1.52	19.01	0.03	0.27	0.29	2.70
5	...	53	5.21	3.23	1.51	18.73	—	—	0.42	3.46
6	...	57	4.56	3.40	1.02	13.27	0.03	0.23	0.27	2.07
7	...	11	4.23	5.92	1.93	26.47	0.03	0.09	0.60	6.32
8	...	59	4.11	3.76	1.07	12.82	0.02	0.09	0.33	1.86
9	...	49	3.43	4.87	1.32	20.39	0.01	0.04	0.22	2.47
10	..	1	3.41	4.85	1.54	32.10	0.01	0.02	0.21	2.31
11	..	19	3.01	6.50	2.09	26.63	—	—	0.78	7.25
12	..	minor lumped	23.93	4.91	1.64	23.60	0.04	0.21	0.51	4.87
13	..	all	100.00	4.79	1.60	22.57	0.02	0.10	0.60	5.73
GUJARAT : URBAN										
No. of sample blocks : 240										
1	..	60	18.40	4.01	1.46	23.45	0.00	0.01	0.57	5.78
2	..	23	14.43	6.35	2.40	40.76	0.01	0.11	1.25	10.37
3	...	48	10.76	4.55	1.17	15.75	0.02	0.15	0.40	3.92
4	..	36	7.40	5.31	1.62	23.60	0.01	0.02	0.51	3.53
5	...	21	6.75	6.16	1.91	34.13	0.01	0.08	0.80	7.63
6	..	54	5.24	5.72	2.16	32.26	—	—	1.05	8.72
7	...	35	4.66	5.26	1.48	24.48	—	—	0.40	4.20
8	..	11	4.11	6.19	1.53	25.47	—	—	0.34	2.58
9	...	minor lumped	28.25	5.07	1.27	19.94	0.04	0.30	0.31	2.44
10	..	all	100.00	5.17	1.60	25.45	00.2	0.14	0.59	5.21

TABLE (0) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

srl. no.	dwelling category	percentage of household	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms		
				average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
No of sample blocks : 144										
HARYANA : URBAN										
1	..	60	24.74	3.33	1.25	16.90	0.01	0.03	0.31	3.78
2	..	54	15.49	5.28	1.90	25.45	0.01	0.02	1.19	7.09
3	..	23	15.17	6.13	2.58	34.72	0.01	0.06	1.66	10.72
4	..	21	4.55	6.77	2.88	45.07	0.02	0.09	1.42	8.88
5	..	19	4.33	5.50	1.78	22.95	—	—	0.80	6.29
6	..	36	4.23	4.63	1.55	21.68	0.01	0.05	1.64	6.69
7	..	35	3.44	5.00	1.63	23.11	—	—	1.37	7.40
8	..	59	3.12	3.20	1.12	13.42	0.02	0.05	0.53	3.08
9	..	minor lumped	24.93	5.12	1.46	19.40	0.01	0.11	0.37	3.88
10	..	all	100.00	4.86	1.72	23.40	0.01	0.06	0.99	5.93
No of sample blocks : 50										
HIMACHAL PRADESH : URBAN										
1	..	60	35.97	2.68	1.16	16.00	0.06	0.29	0.71	4.73
2	..	23	9.36	5.78	3.04	51.40	0.04	0.27	1.49	17.67
3	..	36	8.73	3.26	1.57	23.24	0.10	0.90	1.90	16.10
4	..	11	6.65	5.25	2.06	27.13	0.09	1.72	1.78	20.88
5	..	32	3.95	2.37	1.05	19.05	—	—	1.05	4.84
6	..	57	3.74	2.22	1.17	15.61	—	—	0.89	10.44
7	..	58	3.74	2.89	1.22	16.39	—	—	0.72	5.22
8	..	59	3.74	2.83	1.06	15.50	0.06	0.39	0.44	3.28
9	..	minor lumped	24.12	4.00	1.71	28.51	0.06	0.53	1.21	12.03
10	..	all	100.00	3.49	1.56	23.80	0.06	0.46	1.09	9.95
No of sample blocks : 146										
JAMMU AND KASHMIR : URBAN										
1	..	53	20.88	5.79	2.44	38.39	0.04	0.26	1.19	14.22
2	..	19	11.08	6.99	4.02	70.49	0.25	0.43	1.92	25.96
3	..	60	10.74	3.44	1.34	20.62	0.05	0.20	0.69	6.70
4	..	54	9.69	5.57	2.57	41.41	0.08	0.30	1.27	14.68
5	..	51	9.05	5.53	2.21	36.12	0.09	0.15	0.94	10.56
6	..	23	6.17	7.05	4.30	77.30	0.03	0.30	1.80	22.56
7	..	11	5.02	6.40	2.83	50.76	0.24	0.40	1.17	17.36
8	..	49	3.59	5.30	2.06	36.13	0.02	0.12	0.69	7.95
9	..	59	3.44	4.00	1.20	20.14	0.01	0.04	0.60	5.55
10	..	minor lumped	20.34	5.22	2.15	36.37	0.09	0.19	0.94	11.63
11	..	all	100.00	5.54	2.51	42.02	0.09	0.25	1.15	14.03

TABLE (0) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS —MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

srl. no.	dwelling category	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms		
				average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
KARNATAKA : URBAN										
No. of sample blocks : 218										
1	..	60	19.06	3.61	1.15	13.54	0.02	0.04	1.24	13.49
2	..	48	7.16	3.43	0.98	13.73	0.03	0.30	0.96	21.66
3	..	36	5.67	5.97	2.25	29.32	0.01	0.08	2.24	20.55
4	..	23	5.38	7.74	2.78	39.79	0.01	0.05	2.27	23.95
5	..	35	4.24	6.07	1.83	22.07	0.01	0.09	1.90	15.26
6	..	45	4.02	5.40	1.24	13.02	0.04	0.10	0.53	5.47
7	..	46	3.86	4.93	1.10	14.46	0.09	0.53	0.93	7.13
8	..	15	3.32	7.01	1.98	30.90	0.03	0.27	1.70	23.09
9	..	minor lumped	47.29	5.68	1.43	18.92	0.05	0.51	0.87	8.24
10	..	all	100.00	5.27	1.48	19.36	0.03	0.32	1.16	12.38
KERALA : URBAN										
No. of sample blocks : 144										
1	..	23	21.19	6.73	4.53	47.72	0.05	0.24	2.42	17.99
2	..	60	17.50	2.08	0.68	6.92	0.06	0.21	1.22	13.09
3	..	3	10.85	5.67	1.74	15.08	0.31	1.50	1.02	6.37
4	..	36	8.52	5.03	2.74	29.17	0.13	1.58	2.25	17.02
5	..	11	6.20	6.12	2.49	20.11	0.07	0.27	1.12	7.79
6	..	15	4.42	6.27	2.77	25.26	0.13	0.55	1.34	8.78
7	..	19	3.42	6.87	3.21	33.95	0.09	0.64	1.51	13.40
8	..	minor lumped	27.90	5.53	1.67	14.21	0.15	0.96	1.20	7.66
9	..	all	100.00	5.27	2.35	22.98	0.12	0.71	1.54	11.71
MADHYA PRADESH : URBAN										
No. of sample blocks : 284										
1	..	60	15.01	4.57	1.71	21.33	0.02	0.16	0.91	5.72
2	..	36	7.22	4.81	1.74	21.77	0.01	0.03	1.37	7.63
3	..	11	7.13	5.85	1.90	41.05	0.03	0.17	0.59	6.48
4	..	23	6.99	6.52	2.96	46.73	0.08	0.69	1.60	18.21
5	..	9	5.40	5.56	1.68	24.32	0.04	0.24	0.47	3.11
6	..	57	4.40	4.75	1.32	13.17	0.01	0.04	0.32	2.17
7	..	45	3.76	4.36	1.19	14.59	0.07	0.34	0.14	1.41
8	..	43	3.57	4.34	1.07	12.73	0.22	2.36	0.09	0.38
9	..	54	3.43	6.10	2.67	40.37	0.02	0.05	1.37	11.89
10	..	59	3.23	4.58	1.39	19.53	0.03	0.09	0.37	2.66
11	..	19	3.15	6.37	2.42	40.38	—	—	0.88	10.45
12	..	minor lumped	36.71	5.07	1.68	24.56	0.05	0.29	0.47	3.75
13	..	all	100.00	5.15	1.79	26.17	0.04	0.31	0.70	5.68

TABLE (0) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS —MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

srl. no.	dwelling category	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms		
				average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
MAHARASHTRA : URBAN										
No. of sample blocks : 600										
1	..	60	31.37	3.93	1.23	16.93	0.01	0.03	0.98	9.24
2	..	48	11.80	3.84	0.93	10.78	0.03	0.06	0.57	5.82
3	..	59	4.92	4.45	1.28	16.86	0.03	0.09	0.30	3.50
4	..	54	4.85	5.72	2.23	32.30	0.02	0.05	1.04	10.17
5	..	45	4.49	4.60	1.08	10.90	0.04	0.09	0.12	1.11
6	..	11	4.02	6.12	1.66	24.29	0.01	0.02	0.64	5.64
7	..	57	3.81	4.31	1.20	13.54	0.03	0.09	0.29	2.15
8	..	51	3.77	5.32	1.34	15.56	0.03	0.10	0.31	2.21
9	..	minor lumped	30.97	5.50	1.64	21.64	0.03	0.08	0.53	4.87
10	..	all	100.00	4.70	1.39	18.25	0.02	0.06	0.69	6.20
MANIPUR : URBAN										
No. of sample blocks : 36										
1	..	3	49.27	5.57	1.86	32.64	—	—	0.14	1.81
2	..	11	17.48	6.96	2.79	50.72	—	—	0.24	4.64
3	..	37	6.07	6.56	2.52	41.32	—	—	0.40	6.28
4	..	23	5.34	8.45	3.32	55.95	0.14	0.91	0.68	10.00
5	..	minor lumped	21.84	5.47	2.32	35.59	0.09	0.36	0.08	1.23
6	..	all	100.00	6.00	2.24	38.22	0.03	0.18	0.19	2.89
MEGHALAYA : URBAN										
No. of sample blocks : 38										
1	..	60	45.56	3.61	1.62	26.65	—	—	0.17	1.11
2	..	23	14.49	6.39	4.29	53.32	0.10	0.29	0.73	6.48
3	..	36	8.88	4.61	2.42	29.71	—	—	1.11	7.34
4	..	58	8.64	3.76	1.97	30.73	—	—	0.38	1.73
5	..	57	3.50	5.00	1.00	15.53	—	—	—	—
6	..	minor lumped	18.93	5.16	2.09	25.56	0.04	0.12	0.68	4.58
7	..	all	100.00	4.45	2.18	30.54	0.02	0.07	0.44	3.11

TABLE (0) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS — MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

srl. no.	dwelling category	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms		
				average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
No. of sample blocks : 24										
NAGALAND : URBAN										
1	..	58	8.81	1.95	1.40	12.35	—	—	0.90	3.90
2	..	19	9.25	5.26	2.14	41.86	—	—	0.48	5.14
3	..	11	7.49	4.82	2.06	34.59	0.24	0.65	0.59	4.59
4	..	15	7.49	4.24	2.88	32.24	—	—	1.76	7.35
5	..	23	7.49	6.88	3.47	43.06	0.18	0.59	1.53	9.35
6	..	57	6.17	2.86	1.07	14.14	0.14	0.43	0.57	3.36
7	..	3	3.96	4.44	2.00	67.56	—	—	0.89	8.89
8	..	36	3.52	3.38	2.50	32.50	—	—	1.00	7.88
9	..	46	3.08	1.86	1.14	22.00	—	—	0.57	5.57
10	..	48	3.08	3.14	1.57	57.71	—	—	0.86	11.14
11	..	60	15.42	3.31	1.32	18.80	—	—	1.03	8.03
12	..	minor lumped	24.24	3.64	1.69	25.53	0.04	0.11	0.85	6.38
13	..	all	100.00	3.84	1.89	29.43	0.05	0.15	0.93	6.55
No. of sample blocks : 144										
ORISSA : URBAN										
1	..	60	22.12	2.96	1.26	16.45	0.01	0.03	1.55	8.30
2	..	3	14.38	4.69	1.64	21.53	0.03	0.08	0.66	6.07
3	..	36	13.18	4.87	1.83	28.77	0.01	0.13	1.53	12.10
4	..	23	8.11	6.98	3.28	55.39	0.05	0.12	1.92	26.10
5	..	26	5.33	3.71	1.14	13.69	0.02	0.08	0.29	2.09
6	..	55	3.61	2.97	0.93	8.80	0.04	0.25	0.20	1.41
7	..	11	3.40	4.86	1.74	21.49	—	—	0.72	7.00
8	..	15	3.40	5.69	2.38	35.43	—	—	0.28	13.48
9	..	49	3.35	4.67	1.31	11.77	0.05	0.16	0.72	5.44
10	..	minor lumped	23.12	4.26	1.41	18.70	0.02	0.09	0.60	4.83
11	..	all	100.00	4.34	1.63	22.72	0.02	0.09	1.05	8.58
No. of sample blocks : 144										
PUNJAB : URBAN										
1	..	60	25.06	3.24	1.10	16.04	0.00	0.01	0.77	6.81
2	..	23	17.19	6.46	2.73	41.93	0.01	0.04	1.35	9.72
3	..	54	14.25	4.98	1.84	27.82	—	—	0.88	5.32
4	..	36	6.43	4.59	1.88	26.16	—	—	1.34	8.51
5	..	21	3.59	6.01	2.39	39.17	—	—	1.40	13.51
6	..	19	3.14	5.52	1.70	26.33	—	—	0.65	5.17
7	..	minor lumped	30.34	4.79	1.30	19.98	0.03	0.15	0.44	2.96
8	..	all	100.00	4.77	1.66	25.17	0.01	0.05	0.84	6.23

TABLE (0) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS — MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

srl. no.	dwelling category	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms		
				average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
No. of sample blocks : 218										
RAJASTHAN : URBAN										
1	..	54	15.96	5.81	2.27	27.58	0.04	0.21	1.21	9.28
2	..	23	14.15	6.46	2.89	37.80	0.05	0.25	1.44	11.32
3	..	3	4.18	6.05	1.85	23.61	0.01	0.03	0.41	3.17
4	..	49	3.90	4.66	1.33	16.56	0.02	0.14	0.30	2.16
5	..	36	3.70	4.58	1.74	24.58	0.02	0.13	1.13	8.08
6	..	60	3.36	3.80	1.31	15.59	0.03	0.17	0.64	3.73
7	..	minor lumped	54.75	5.26	1.56	19.00	0.03	0.18	0.53	4.50
8	..	all	100.00	5.06	1.80	22.30	0.03	0.18	0.81	5.98
No. of sample blocks : 450										
TAMIL NADU : URBAN										
1	..	60	34.73	3.88	1.14	13.75	0.08	0.26	0.97	7.17
2	..	54	12.15	5.29	1.79	23.35	0.04	0.18	1.30	10.28
3	..	23	6.02	5.92	2.50	36.60	0.01	0.03	1.80	15.74
4	..	55	4.19	3.93	0.81	8.02	0.19	1.16	0.18	1.09
5	..	58	3.82	4.33	1.00	10.93	0.06	0.34	0.61	3.48
6	..	49	3.63	3.76	0.91	10.57	0.17	1.22	0.26	1.90
7	..	3	3.20	4.93	1.07	14.58	0.12	0.86	0.32	2.56
8	..	minor lumped	32.26	4.70	1.23	15.03	0.11	0.82	0.63	4.46
9	..	all	100.00	4.49	1.30	16.27	0.09	0.51	0.86	6.47
No. of sample blocks : 36										
TRIPURA : URBAN										
1	..	3	40.27	5.34	1.50	27.89	0.01	0.01	0.95	10.82
2	..	55	21.89	3.70	1.12	17.95	—	—	0.62	4.48
3	..	23	7.03	7.65	2.54	52.42	—	—	1.92	29.04
4	..	60	5.41	2.75	1.20	12.50	—	—	0.80	5.45
5	..	26	5.14	4.32	1.05	19.00	—	—	0.53	5.16
6	..	11	4.86	6.67	1.78	30.11	—	—	—	—
7	..	minor lumped	15.40	5.02	1.44	21.74	—	—	0.88	8.63
8	..	all	100.00	4.98	1.46	25.31	0.01	0.01	0.91	9.79
No. of sample blocks : 576										
UTTAR PRADESH : URBAN										
1	..	60	27.88	3.72	1.38	18.44	0.05	0.22	0.61	3.98
2	..	54	10.47	5.48	2.17	31.31	0.31	1.11	0.97	7.44
3	..	23	7.97	6.40	2.73	41.05	0.02	0.53	1.78	9.66
4	..	36	5.55	4.66	1.82	29.39	0.03	0.14	0.89	7.47
5	..	59	4.00	3.79	1.08	13.38	0.03	0.12	0.20	1.92
6	..	51	3.98	5.21	1.49	20.15	0.09	1.26	0.41	3.71
7	..	11	3.73	5.57	1.77	24.57	0.25	0.81	0.59	4.89
8	..	3	3.36	5.19	1.56	22.35	0.03	0.40	0.22	2.22
9	..	19	3.25	6.13	2.02	28.28	0.04	0.41	0.61	5.19
10	..	53	3.25	5.43	1.52	20.97	0.07	0.47	0.47	3.27
11	..	minor lumped	26.56	4.76	1.50	22.05	0.09	0.61	0.31	2.78
12	..	all	100.00	4.76	1.66	23.78	0.09	0.52	0.59	4.56

TABLE (0) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

srl. no.	dwelling category	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
				average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
WEST BENGAL : URBAN									
No. of sample blocks : 432									
1	60	35.30	3.38	1.11	13.03	0.02	0.10	0.95	4.43
2	48	10.47	2.75	0.67	6.00	0.01	0.05	0.53	2.11
3	23	9.04	6.98	2.76	37.84	0.01	0.04	1.79	13.25
4	54	6.09	5.46	2.18	27.58	0.01	0.03	1.36	8.21
5	46	4.76	3.44	0.78	6.71	0.03	0.13	0.41	1.93
6	45	4.14	3.05	0.80	6.66	0.05	0.32	0.22	0.64
7	minor lumped	30.20	4.65	1.27	14.50	0.05	0.25	0.62	4.08
8	all	100.00	4.14	1.30	15.30	0.03	0.14	0.85	4.83
CHANDIGARH : URBAN									
No. of sample blocks : 12									
1	36	39.69	4.97	2.52	28.81	—	—	2.64	12.21
2	60	36.59	2.87	1.25	15.39	—	—	2.54	15.08
3	41	3.61	5.14	1.71	14.29	—	—	0.29	3.14
4	43	3.61	1.00	—	—	—	—	1.00	15.00
5	47	3.09	1.83	0.50	3.00	—	—	0.83	7.50
6	minor lumped	13.41	4.19	1.65	20.54	—	—	1.31	10.42
7	all	100.00	3.87	1.76	20.43	—	—	2.29	12.65
DELHI : URBAN									
No. of sample blocks : 20									
1	60	47.29	4.25	1.29	13.64	—	0.02	1.36	5.51
2	54	15.74	5.62	1.89	21.22	0.00	0.01	1.94	8.14
3	23	9.83	6.44	2.84	29.26	—	—	2.83	10.98
4	43	3.92	3.31	0.91	13.09	0.09	0.71	0.05	0.91
5	minor lumped	23.22	4.42	1.29	14.20	0.05	0.26	0.75	5.23
6	all	100.00	4.69	1.49	16.47	0.02	0.09	1.36	6.21
GOA, DAMAN & DIU : URBAN									
No. of sample blocks : 24									
1	60	20.54	3.92	1.66	22.63	—	—	2.08	10.34
2	51	10.27	5.00	1.42	17.26	—	—	1.47	13.37
3	57	9.19	4.88	1.35	16.12	—	—	0.65	3.88
4	54	8.11	5.07	3.00	40.67	—	—	2.80	21.67
5	48	6.49	4.17	1.83	17.83	—	—	0.58	2.83
6	11	5.41	6.10	2.80	38.40	0.10	0.30	1.00	8.30
7	52	4.86	5.56	2.67	26.78	—	—	2.67	20.56
8	23	3.78	3.57	2.86	68.00	—	—	1.75	20.25
9	9	3.24	6.83	3.33	56.83	—	—	1.83	21.17
10	58	3.24	4.83	1.83	27.17	—	—	1.50	10.50
11	minor lumped	24.87	6.11	2.48	38.04	—	—	1.33	11.41
12	all	100.00	5.08	2.15	30.49	0.01	0.02	1.60	11.78

TABLE (0) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL

srl. no.	dwelling category	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other rooms		
				average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
PONDICHERRY : URBAN								No. of sample blocks : 24
1	..	60	18.34	4.36	1.29	13.69	1.05	5.90
2	..	23	12.23	7.75	2.89	29.39	2.36	13.79
3	..	54	10.04	5.17	1.78	16.13	1.74	10.91
4	..	4	8.30	5.79	1.21	14.42	0.37	3.68
5	..	49*	8.29	4.21	1.00	10.89	0.37	2.63
6	..	3	7.43	4.71	1.18	15.06	0.53	4.71
7	..	37	6.55	5.27	1.13	16.00	0.13	0.66
8	..	58	4.80	3.82	1.09	13.45	0.27	2.09
9	..	26	3.93	5.22	1.44	20.89	—	—
10	..	36	3.93	5.33	3.11	30.00	2.11	13.33
11	..	minor lumped	16.15	5.30	1.32	14.70	0.73	4.76
12	..	all**	100.00	5.24	1.56	17.01	0.98	6.17

*: Average number of other living rooms is 0.05 with area 0.11 sq. metre per household.

** : Average number of other living rooms is 0.00 with area 0.01 sq. metre per household.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOM TYPE

ALL-INDIA : URBAN

No. of sample blocks : 4944

household room type	percentage distribution of households	average no. of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
			average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. no living room ..	7.23	1.25	—	—	—	—	1.19	14.15
2. only one living room below NBO specification ..	2.15	3.38	—	—	1.00	7.09	0.19	1.17
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification ..	0.29	5.52	—	—	2.30	17.00	0.56	4.32
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification ..	51.05	4.17	1.00	13.77	0.02	0.09	0.46	3.22
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification ..	25.03	5.74	2.00	26.14	0.03	0.15	1.02	7.17
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification ..	14.22	6.96	3.74	51.84	0.03	0.12	1.72	14.19
7. n. r. ..	0.03	1.99	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. all ..	100.00	4.74	1.54	20.94	0.05	0.30	0.82	6.52

n. r. : not recorded.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (1) : PERCENT AGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING N.B.O. SPECIFICATION (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOM TYPE

room type	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
			average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ANDHRA PRADESH : URBAN			No. of sample blocks : 384					
1. no living room ..	4.16	1.50	—	—	—	—	1.25	8.85
2. only one living room below NBO specification	4.46	3.63	—	—	1.00	9.87	0.04	0.29
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.48	4.59	—	—	2.00	23.07	0.07	1.19
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	55.52	4.18	1.00	15.65	0.03	0.12	0.42	3.34
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	23.51	5.52	2.00	29.25	0.02	0.17	0.78	6.60
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	11.87	6.35	3.63	57.37	0.02	0.09	1.44	14.18
7. all	100.00	4.62	1.46	22.38	0.08	0.67	0.64	5.48
ASSAM : URBAN			No. of sample blocks : 144					
1. no. living room ..	10.54	1.12	—	—	—	—	1.14	9.67
2. only one living room below NBO specification	1.75	1.68	—	—	1.00	8.58	0.16	1.23
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.11	3.50	—	—	2.00	12.00	0.50	2.00
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	37.41	3.33	1.00	18.40	0.08	0.30	0.62	6.03
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	28.62	5.63	2.00	35.57	0.05	0.18	1.11	11.63
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	21.57	7.83	3.66	74.52	0.02	0.16	1.41	20.29
7. all	100.00	4.70	1.74	33.14	0.07	0.36	0.98	11.01
BIHAR : URBAN			No. of sample blocks : 312					
1. no. living rooms ..	8.14	1.21	—	—	—	—	1.02	11.85
2. only one living room below NBO specification	1.23	2.78	—	—	1.00	5.35	0.08	0.47
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.20	3.62	—	—	2.25	11.25	—	—
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	47.08	3.79	1.00	14.88	0.00	0.00	0.26	2.42
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	28.28	5.82	2.00	26.92	—	—	0.65	5.78
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	15.08	8.12	3.76	52.74	0.01	0.04	1.36	13.17
7. all	100.00	4.79	1.60	22.57	0.02	0.10	0.60	5.73

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING N.B.O. SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOM TYPE.

room type	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms		
			average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average (area in sq. metre) per household	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
GUJARAT : URBAN								No. of sample blocks : 240	
1. no living room ..	1.37	1.38	—	—	—	—	1.00	20.95	
2. only one living room below NBO specification	1.41	4.12	—	—	1.00	8.71	0.07	0.39	
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.03	7.00	—	—	2.00	15.00	—	—	
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	54.22	4.48	1.00	16.66	0.00	0.02	0.36	3.36	
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	29.95	5.93	2.00	31.23	0.00	0.01	0.65	5.67	
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	13.02	6.79	3.51	54.27	—	—	1.46	10.71	
7. all	100.00	5.17	1.60	25.45	0.02	0.14	0.59	5.21	
HARYANA : URBAN								No. of sample blocks : 144	
1. no living room ..	2.27	1.28	—	—	—	—	1.23	12.95	
2. only one living room below NBO specification	0.21	4.75	—	—	1.00	8.00	0.50	3.00	
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.05	3.00	—	—	2.00	20.00	—	—	
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	49.26	3.91	1.00	13.71	0.01	0.02	0.59	3.25	
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	31.45	5.67	2.00	26.39	0.01	0.05	1.15	6.57	
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	16.75	6.49	3.60	49.82	0.01	0.03	1.83	11.74	
7. all	100.00	4.86	1.72	23.40	0.01	0.06	0.99	5.93	

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING N.B.O. SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOM TYPE.

room type	percentage of households	average number of persons per households	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms		
			average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
HIMACHAL PRADESH : URBAN								No. of sample blocks : 50	
1. living room	3.53	1.00	—	—	—	—	1.12	3.76	
2. only one living room below NBO specification	4.57	1.73	—	—	1.00	7.95	0.36	3.00	
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.21	1.00	—	—	2.00	16.00	1.00	8.00	
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	53.64	2.42	1.00	15.15	0.00	0.02	0.62	6.00	
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	24.12	4.76	2.00	29.20	0.03	0.24	1.69	14.22	
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	13.93	6.69	3.88	61.99	—	—	2.09	21.67	
7. all	100.00	3.49	1.56	23.80	0.06	0.46	1.09	9.95	
JAMMU AND KASHMIR : URBAN								No. of sample blocks : 146	
1. no living room	0.97	1.02	—	—	—	—	1.05	10.09	
2. only one living room below NBO specification	0.27	3.11	—	—	1.00	5.55	1.02	5.24	
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.10	3.81	—	—	2.81	15.32	1.95	15.57	
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	31.78	4.14	1.00	17.53	0.07	0.21	0.70	7.10	
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	28.30	5.56	2.00	32.71	0.08	0.14	1.12	13.43	
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	38.58	6.81	4.21	70.50	0.10	0.29	1.54	20.33	
7. all	100.00	5.54	2.51	42.02	0.09	0.25	1.15	14.03	

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING N.B.O. SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOM TYPE.

room type	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying N.B.O. specification		other living rooms		other rooms		
			average number of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average number of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average number of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
KARNATAKA : URBAN								No. of sample blocks : 218	
1. no living room ..	8.99	1.28	—	—	—	—	1.13	30.23	
2. only one living room below NBO specification	2.25	4.39	—	—	1.00	10.97	0.56	6.86	
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.22	6.43	—	—	2.14	10.14	1.29	4.14	
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	50.22	4.81	1.00	14.84	0.01	0.06	0.69	6.29	
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	25.44	6.37	2.00	23.42	0.00	0.06	1.58	12.74	
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	12.88	7.82	3.64	46.12	0.01	0.02	2.26	24.03	
7. all	100.00	5.27	1.48	19.36	0.03	0.32	1.16	12.38	
KERALA : URBAN								No. of sample blocks : 144	
1. no living room ..	11.71	1.55	—	—	—	—	1.57	19.09	
2. only one living room below NBO specification	3.01	3.58	—	—	1.00	6.05	0.48	2.44	
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	1.73	6.71	—	—	2.47	19.26	0.97	9.21	
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	21.65	4.12	1.00	9.71	0.10	0.27	0.85	5.16	
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	23.34	5.63	2.00	18.03	0.07	0.31	1.42	9.01	
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	38.56	6.89	4.33	43.24	0.03	0.18	2.10	15.62	
7. all	100.00	5.27	2.35	22.98	0.12	0.71	1.54	11.71	

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING N.B.O. SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOM TYPE.

room type	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying N.B.O. specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
			average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
MADHYA PRADESH : URBAN								
						No. of sample blocks : 284		
1. no living room ..	0.56	1.25	—	—	—	—	1.60	8.80
2. only one living room below NBO specification	1.42	4.06	—	—	1.00	8.37	0.22	1.41
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.50	7.06	—	—	2.83	20.72	0.61	3.83
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	46.71	4.17	1.00	15.42	0.01	0.05	0.35	2.96
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	33.37	5.72	2.00	27.12	0.02	0.14	0.83	5.84
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	17.41	6.89	3.75	56.94	0.02	0.08	1.40	12.96
7. n.r.	0.03	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. all	100.00	5.15	1.79	26.17	0.04	0.31	0.70	5.68
MAHARASHTRA : URBAN								
						No. of sample blocks : 600		
1. no living room ..	11.18	1.24	—	—	—	—	1.18	21.26
2. only one living room below NBO specification	1.15	3.09	—	—	1.00	2.44	0.08	0.62
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.24	5.39	—	—	2.72	7.72	0.83	8.39
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	53.25	4.58	1.00	14.18	0.01	0.02	0.32	2.52
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	23.81	5.77	2.00	24.48	0.00	0.01	0.28	5.40
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	10.36	6.80	3.64	52.14	—	—	1.66	11.30
7. n.r.	0.01	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. all	100.00	4.70	1.39	18.25	0.02	0.06	0.69	6.20

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING N.B.O. SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOM TYPE.

room type	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying N.B.O. specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
			average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
MANIPUR : URBAN			No. of sample blocks : 36					
1. no living room ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. only one living room below N.B.O. specification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. two or more living rooms below N.B.O. specification ..	0.24	13.00	—	—	3.00	42.00	—	—
4. only one living room satisfying N.B.O. specification	36.89	4.89	1.00	15.36	—	—	0.08	0.74
5. two living rooms satisfying N.B.O. specification	26.70	5.61	2.00	39.17	0.07	0.29	0.28	4.18
6. three or more living rooms satisfying N.B.O. specification ..	36.17	7.38	3.70	61.08	—	—	0.23	4.14
7. all	100.00	6.00	2.24	38.22	0.03	0.18	0.19	2.89
MEGHALAYA : URBAN			No. of sample blocks : 38					
1. no living room ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. only one living room below N.B.O. specification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. two or more living rooms below N.B.O. specification	0.23	5.00	—	—	3.00	10.00	1.00	1.00
4. only one living room satisfying N.B.O. specification	42.52	2.81	1.00	13.54	—	—	0.15	0.93
5. two living rooms satisfying N.B.O. specification	27.80	4.98	2.00	27.51	—	—	0.43	2.93
6. three or more living rooms satisfying N.B.O. specification	29.44	6.42	4.06	58.20	0.05	0.14	0.87	6.46
7. all	100.00	4.45	2.18	30.54	0.02	0.07	0.44	3.11

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING N.B.O. SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOMS TYPE.

room type	percentage of households	average no. of persons per household	living rooms satisfying N.B.O. specification			other living rooms		other rooms	
			average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
NAGALAND : URBAN			No. of sample blocks : 24						
1. no living room ..			×	×	×	×			
2. only one living room below NBO specification			×	×					
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification			×	×					
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	46.70	2.96	1.00	20.02	0.02	0.06	0.58	4.14	
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	29.07	3.97	2.00	30.67	0.05	0.12	0.98	7.83	
6. three or more living rooms satisfying N.B.O. specification	24.23	5.44	3.45	46.07	0.11	0.35	1.53	9.65	
7. all	100.00	3.84	1.89	29.43	0.05	0.15	0.93	6.55	
ORISSA : URBAN			No. of sample blocks : 144						
1. no living room ..	4.60	1.11	—	—	—	—	1.59	18.73	
2. only one living room below NBO specification	1.05	1.90	—	—	1.00	3.45	0.20	2.75	
3. two or more living rooms below N.B.O. specification ..	0.05	5.00	—	—	2.00	24.00	1.00	9.00	
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	50.42	3.38	1.00	13.57	0.01	0.04	0.54	3.79	
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	30.96	5.28	2.00	26.62	0.01	0.03	1.39	9.11	
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	12.92	7.22	3.89	59.08	0.03	0.08	2.10	22.84	
7. all	100.00	4.34	1.63	22.72	0.02	0.09	1.05	8.53	

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION, (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOM AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOM TYPE.

room type	percentage of household	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying N.B.O. specification		other living rooms		other rooms		
			average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
							No. of sample blocks : 144		
PUNJAB : URBAN								1.07	18.13
1. no living room	6.68	1.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. only one living room below NBO specification	0.85	3.12	—	—	1.00	4.88	—	—	
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	46.98	4.01	1.00	15.74	0.00	0.01	0.44	2.93	
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	29.10	5.70	2.00	29.43	0.00	0.01	1.01	6.14	
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	16.39	6.88	3.73	56.18	0.01	0.04	1.64	11.28	
7. all	100.00	4.77	1.66	25.17	0.01	0.05	0.84	6.3	
							No. of sample blocks : 218		
RAJASTHAN : URBAN								1.12	5.88
1. no living room	2.61	1.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. only one living room below NBO specification	1.41	2.11	—	—	1.00	5.77	0.11	0.69	
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.16	7.50	—	—	2.75	17.50	1.00	5.75	
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	48.37	4.02	1.00	13.23	0.01	0.06	0.40	2.55	
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	28.24	5.78	2.00	24.47	0.02	0.10	1.04	7.58	
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	19.22	7.33	3.83	46.78	0.01	1.08	1.51	11.67	
7. all	100.00	5.06	1.80	22.30	0.03	0.18	0.81	5.98	

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATIFYING NBO SPECIFICATION (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOM TYPE.

room type	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
			average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
TAMIL NADU : URBAN								
1. no living room ..	7.39	1.33	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of sample blocks : 450								
2. only one living room below NBO specification	5.12	3.51	—	—	—	—	1.24	13.88
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.59	5.12	—	—	1.00	6.85	0.22	0.90
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	57.93	4.40	1.00	12.31	2.12	15.51	0.29	1.32
5. two living rooms satisfying N.B.O. specification	19.55	5.46	2.00	24.12	0.01	0.07	0.60	4.00
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	9.19	6.05	3.61	48.07	0.07	0.13	1.13	8.17
7. not recorded	0.23	1.94	—	—	0.02	0.07	1.97	16.08
8. all	100.00	4.49	1.50	16.27	0.09	0.51	0.86	6.47
TRIPURA : URBAN								
1. no living room ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of sample blocks : 36								
2. only one living room below NBO specification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.27	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	69.19	4.15	1.00	18.92	2.00	2.00	1.00	8.00
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	18.92	6.00	2.00	29.96	—	—	0.68	6.41
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	11.62	8.23	3.33	56.37	—	—	1.21	13.01
7. all	100.00	4.98	1.46	25.31	0.01	0.01	1.81	24.70
							0.91	9.79

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOM TYPE.

room type	percentage of households	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
			average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
UTTAR PRADESH : URBAN			No. of sample blocks : 576					
1. no living room	1.67	1.35	×	×	×	×	0.95	9.63
2. only one living room below NBO specification	0.77	2.71	×	×	1.00	5.06	0.17	0.73
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.15	4.10	×	×	2.00	18.50	0.60	5.40
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	54.95	3.91	1.00	14.82	0.10	0.42	0.36	2.40
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	25.86	5.55	2.00	28.14	0.10	0.57	0.74	5.77
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	16.61	6.81	3.60	50.30	0.15	0.46	1.13	9.52
7. all	100.00	4.76	1.66	23.78	0.09	0.52	0.59	
WEST BENGAL : URBAN			No. of sample blocks : 432					
1. no living room	17.78	1.16	—	—	—	—	1.13	5.86
2. only one living room below NBO specification	1.77	2.68	—	—	1.00	5.15	0.11	0.43
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	0.07	7.00	—	—	2.00	11.00	0.73	5.75
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	49.41	3.74	1.00	10.87	0.02	0.06	0.39	1.74
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	19.84	6.02	2.00	23.31	0.01	0.04	1.21	7.34
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	10.98	7.59	3.71	48.33	0.01	0.03	1.93	13.29
7. not recored	0.16	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. all	100.00	4.14	1.29	15.30	0.06	0.14	0.85	4.83

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOM TYPE.

room type	percentage of households	average no. of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms		
			average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
CHANDIGARH : URBAN								No. of sample blocks : 12	
1. no living room ..	19.07	1.08	—	—	—	—	2.22	22.30	
2. only one living room below NBO specification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	15.98	3.29	1.00	11.26	—	—	1.23	5.58	
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	44.85	4.60	2.00	22.53	—	—	1.91	6.77	
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	20.10	5.33	3.49	42.41	—	—	4.05	22.23	
7. all	100.00	3.87	1.76	20.43	—	—	2.29	12.65	
DELHI : URBAN								No. of sample blocks : 120	
1. no living room ..	5.27	1.12	—	—	—	—	1.13	7.62	
2. only one living room below NBO specification	1.64	3.00	—	—	1.00	4.83	0.30	0.65	
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	56.56	4.03	1.00	10.31	0.00	0.00	0.75	2.93	
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	24.07	6.10	2.00	21.76	0.01	0.02	1.86	7.44	
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	12.46	6.66	3.53	43.39	0.00	0.02	3.37	18.91	
7. all	100.00	4.69	1.49	16.47	0.02	0.09	1.36	6.21	

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (1) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE NUMBER AND AREA PER HOUSEHOLD OF (i) LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION (ii) OTHER LIVING ROOMS AND (iii) OTHER ROOMS BY ROOM TYPE.

room type	percentage of household	average number of persons per household	living rooms satisfying NBO specification		other living rooms		other rooms	
			average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household	average no. of rooms per household	average area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU : URBAN								
No. of sample blocks : 24								
1. no living room ..	9.19	2.18	—	—	—	—	2.35	14.24
2. only one living room below NBO specification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. two or more living rooms below NBO specification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	22.70	4.40	1.00	14.71	—	—	1.21	8.55
5. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	33.51	5.11	2.00	28.00	—	—	1.18	9.35
6. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	34.59	6.27	3.61	51.36	0.02	0.05	2.06	15.61
7. all	100.00	5.08	2.15	30.49	0.01	0.02	1.60	11.78
PONDICHERRY : URBAN								
No. of sample blocks : 24								
1. no living room ..	0.87	2.00	—	—	—	—	3.50	15.00
2. only one living room below NBO specification	0.44	3.00	—	—	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00
3. only one living room satisfying NBO specification	62.88	4.70	1.00	12.54	—	—	0.53	3.96
4. two living rooms satisfying NBO specification	22.71	5.77	2.00	20.71	—	—	1.38	7.67
5. three or more living rooms satisfying NBO specification	13.10	7.23	3.63	33.77	—	—	2.27	13.70
6. all	100.00	5.24	1.56	17.01	0.00	0.01	0.98	6.1

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (2) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE TOTAL AREA PER HOUSEHOLD BY WALL TYPE AND ROOF TYPE.

ALL-INDIA : URBAN

No. of sample blocks : 4944

wall type (code)	roof type (code)	percentage distribution of households	average no. of persons per household	average total area (in sq. metre) per household	wall type (code)	roof type (code)	percentage distribution of households	average no. of persons per household	average total area (in sq. metre) per household	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1	1	15.01	4.54	23.04	4	1	0.30	5.22	32.36	
	2	11.74	5.09	27.52		2	0.25	5.23	38.01	
	3	0.15	5.00	32.87		3	0.08	4.86	35.09	
	4	0.13	5.08	33.02		4	0.05	5.11	48.72	
	5	0.19	5.41	30.26		5	0.08	4.78	36.82	
	not recorded	0.02	5.71	23.49		not recorded	—	—	—	—
	all	27.24	4.79	25.12		all	0.76	5.13	35.97	
2	1	0.54	5.05	25.24	not recorded	1	0.01	1.60	6.08	
	2	2.33	4.56	22.92	2	0.01	4.18	29.69		
	3	0.17	4.85	34.88	3	0.00	5.31	15.88		
	4	0.03	4.32	32.22	4	0.00	5.00	69.40		
	5	0.03	4.22	30.94	5	—	—	—		
	not recorded	0.00	6.00	38.00	not recorded	0.14	3.59	23.88		
	all	3.10	4.65	24.17	all	0.16	3.59	24.23		
3	1	4.89	4.96	29.66	all	1	20.75	4.66	24.78	
	2	22.32	4.79	32.43		2	36.65	4.87	30.29	
	3	35.45	4.58	39.23		3	35.85	4.59	39.18	
	4	4.01	4.94	34.51		4	4.22	4.94	34.64	
	5	2.06	5.31	36.46		5	2.36	5.28	3.90	
	not recorded	0.01	5.13	42.38		not recorded	0.17	3.93	25.46	
	all	68.74	4.72	35.99		all	100.00	4.74	32.64	

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE TOTAL AREA PER HOUSEHOLD BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND FACILITY OF DRINKING WATER.

No. of sample blocks : 4944

ALL-INDIA : URBAN

source of drinking water (code)	facility of drinking water (code)	percentage distribution of households	average no. of persons per household	average total area (in sq. metre) per household	source of drinking water (code)	facility of drinking water (code)	percentage distribution of households	average no. of persons per household	average total area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1	17.28	5.71	52.36	7	1	2.60	6.16	49.73
	2	29.15	4.66	24.91		2	1.94	4.28	25.81
	3	18.53	3.79	24.05		3	2.73	4.11	24.38
	4	1.80	4.45	24.51		4	0.36	4.52	25.87
	not recorded	0.21	5.30	32.19		not recorded	0.01	7.68	32.76
	all	66.97	4.69	31.77		all	7.64	4.88	33.46
2	1	2.37	6.35	63.58	8	1	0.02	4.45	67.08
	2	10.84	4.79	32.26		2	0.20	4.65	28.05
	3	3.00	3.96	29.65		3	0.01	1.22	21.29
	4	1.82	4.82	29.10		4	0.09	5.61	24.33
	not recorded	0.02	6.05	35.23		not recorded	0.00	6.50	43.00
	all	18.05	4.86	35.62		all	0.32	4.85	29.81
3	1	0.86	6.62	62.40	9	1	0.00	5.63	63.74
	2	2.81	4.56	26.06		2	0.05	3.58	35.24
	3	1.16	3.86	22.92		3	0.01	5.04	29.52
	4	0.21	4.62	31.02		4	0.04	3.62	15.44
	not recorded	0.01	4.68	39.96		not recorded	—	—	—
	all	5.05	4.75	31.78		all	0.10	3.87	28.35
4	1	0.07	6.74	65.79	not recorded	1	0.01	5.89	30.96
	2	0.55	4.52	37.45		2	0.03	6.05	34.94
	3	0.04	4.50	31.99		3	0.01	3.79	13.58
	4	0.10	4.89	21.87		4	—	—	—
	not recorded	0.00	9.60	70.61		not recorded	0.11	4.94	29.44
	all	0.76	4.78	37.76		all	0.16	5.13	29.52
5	1	0.00	11.71	94.54	all	1	23.23	5.87	53.64
	2	0.53	4.72	31.60		2	46.25	4.66	27.04
	3	0.00	4.00	18.57		3	25.50	3.85	24.71
	4	0.16	4.82	30.85		4	4.66	4.64	26.99
	not recorded	0.00	2.96	18.24		not recorded	0.36	5.30	31.87
	all	0.69	4.76	31.57		all	100.00	4.74	32.64
6	1	0.02	6.73	46.10					
	2	0.15	4.26	38.14					
	3	0.01	3.97	25.78					
	4	0.08	4.29	37.87					
	not recorded	—	—	—					
	all	0.26	4.42	38.09					

TABLE (3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling (1)	source of drinking water				total (6)
	tap (2)	well & tube-well (3)	others (4)	not recorded (5)	
ANDHRA PRADESH : URBAN					
					No. of sample blocks : 384
1	43.04	47.26	9.70	—	100.00
3	41.35	49.27	9.38	—	100.00
23	57.73	36.28	5.99	—	100.00
36	77.39	19.08	3.53	—	100.00
49	48.58	35.51	15.91	—	100.00
54	70.15	22.44	6.98	0.43	100.00
55	63.45	18.16	18.39	—	100.00
58	76.81	17.88	5.31	—	100.00
60	81.62	13.12	4.95	—	100.00
minor lumped	63.09	28.73	7.99	0.31	100.00
all	65.97	25.87	8.00	0.16	100.00
ASSAM : URBAN					
					No. of sample blocks—144
3	7.36	67.44	24.42	0.78	100.00
11	2.25	71.91	25.84	—	100.00
23	28.08	53.43	17.12	1.37	100.00
26	23.75	51.58	23.74	0.63	100.00
36	60.87	24.46	13.04	1.63	100.00
55	33.07	59.84	7.09	—	100.00
60	74.29	19.12	6.28	0.31	100.00
minor lumped	35.24	48.66	15.27	0.83	100.00
all	36.34	47.43	15.44	0.79	100.00
BIHAR : URBAN					
					No. of sample blocks : 312
1	20.59	52.94	26.47	—	100.00
11	23.08	56.81	20.11	—	100.00
19	35.00	39.17	25.83	—	100.00
23	51.71	29.23	19.06	—	100.00
49	21.90	55.47	22.63	—	100.00
51	38.26	46.53	15.21	—	100.00
53	42.31	31.73	25.48	0.48	100.00
54	54.39	29.82	15.79	—	100.00
57	47.80	45.61	6.04	0.55	100.00
59	66.46	25.00	8.54	—	100.00
60	71.80	20.25	7.78	—	100.00
minor lumped	40.17	38.81	20.92	0.17	100.00
all	50.38	33.81	15.68	0.13	100.00
GUJARAT : URBAN					
					No. of sample blocks : 120
11	74.16	16.67	9.17	—	100.00
21	87.81	8.12	3.56	0.51	100.00
23	84.08	11.88	4.04	—	100.00
35	91.91	8.09	—	—	100.00
36	88.90	8.33	2.31	0.46	100.00
48	88.21	8.92	2.55	0.32	100.00
54	92.16	5.88	1.96	—	100.00
60	91.43	7.45	1.12	—	100.00
minor lumped	76.83	16.26	5.70	1.21	100.00
all	84.81	11.18	3.56	0.45	100.00

TABLE (3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	source of drinking water			total
	tap	well & tube-well	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No. of sample blocks : 144				
HARYANA : URBAN				
19	63.41	12.20	24.39	100.00
21	62.79	5.81	31.40	100.00
23	66.20	4.18	29.27	100.00*
35	67.69	3.08	29.23	100.00
36	86.25	3.75	10.00	100.00
54	69.97	3.75	25.94	100.00*
59	52.55	3.38	44.07	100.00
60	64.10	3.21	32.69	100.00
minor lumped	57.20	10.81	31.99	100.00
all	64.71	5.87	29.81	100.00*
No. of sample blocks : 50				
HIMACHAL PRADESH : URBAN				
11	59.38	18.75	21.87	100.00
23	88.89	4.44	6.67	100.00
32	94.74	—	5.26	100.00
36	97.62	2.38	—	100.00
57	66.67	22.22	11.11	100.00
58	94.44	—	5.56	100.00
59	100.00	—	—	100.00
60	97.11	1.73	1.16	100.00
minor lumped	66.38	29.31	4.31	100.00
all	85.24	10.39	4.37	100.00
No. of sample blocks : 146				
JAMMU & KASHMIR : URBAN				
11	70.72	6.63	22.65	100.00
19	91.82	0.78	7.40	100.00
23	95.08	0.85	4.07	100.00
49	74.48	3.05	22.47	100.00
51	87.07	3.42	9.51	100.00
53	96.69	1.18	2.13	100.00
54	95.34	0.79	3.87	100.00
59	93.77	2.36	3.87	100.00
60	96.51	0.75	2.75	100.00
minor lumped	89.71	3.01	12.14	100.00*
all	90.40	1.98	7.59	100.00*
No. of sample blocks : 218				
KARNATAKA : URBAN				
15	71.43	28.57	—	100.00
23	83.53	15.88	0.59	100.00
35	97.01	2.99	—	100.00
36	90.50	9.50	—	100.00
45	78.74	16.54	4.72	100.00
46	78.69	19.67	0.82	100.00*
48	92.92	7.08	—	100.00
60	90.86	9.14	—	100.00
minor lumped	68.07	30.19	1.74	100.00
all	78.48	20.42	1.07	100.00

*The sum of cols (2), (3) & (4) does not add up exactly to 100.00 because of cases where particular information was not recorded

TABLE (3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	source of drinking water			total
	tap	well & tube- well	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
KERALA : URBAN				
3	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	No. of sample blocks : 144
11	23.11	62.61	14.28	100.00
15	17.64	77.94	4.42	100.00
19	25.77	61.86	12.37	100.00
23	9.34	88.00	2.66	100.00
36	33.98	62.37	3.65	100.00
60	71.12	27.28	1.60	100.00
minor lumped	63.80	35.94	0.26	100.00
all	43.14	51.96	4.90	100.00
all	41.52	53.69	4.79	100.00
MADHYA PRADESH : URBAN				
9	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	No. of sample blocks : 284
11	41.24	56.18	2.58	100.00
19	31.25	55.46	13.29	100.00
23	53.97	38.94	7.09	100.00
36	70.11	22.31	7.58	100.00
43	83.01	12.74	4.25	100.00
45	73.44	26.56	—	100.00
54	59.26	37.78	2.96	100.00
57	83.74	13.01	3.25	100.00
59	70.89	25.95	3.16	100.00
60	59.47	36.21	4.32	100.00
minor lumped	85.71	9.65	4.64	100.00
all	56.90	38.91	4.11	100.00*
all	63.57	31.56	4.84	100.00*
MAHARASHTRA : URBAN				
11	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	No. of sample blocks—600
45	54.10	43.28	2.62	100.00
48	87.69	12.02	0.29	100.00
51	93.87	5.35	0.45	100.00*
54	67.48	32.17	0.35	100.00
57	92.12	6.79	1.09	100.00
59	78.55	19.72	1.73	100.00
60	86.63	12.30	1.07	100.00
minor lumped	96.87	2.89	0.24	100.00
all	76.76	21.97	1.19	100.00*
all	85.60	13.53	0.80	100.00*
MANIPUR : URBAN				
3	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	No. of sample blocks : 36
11	55.17	0.49	44.34	100.00
23	75.00	2.78	22.22	100.00
37	81.82	—	18.18	100.00
minor lumped	72.00	—	28.00	100.00
all	80.00	3.33	16.67	100.00
all	66.50	1.46	32.04	100.00

*The sum of cols (2), (3) and (4) does not add up exactly to 100.00 because of cases where particular information was not recorded.

TABLE (3): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	source of drinking water			total
	tap	well & tube well	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No. of sample blocks : 38				
MEGHALAYA : URBAN				
23	75.80	4.84	19.36	100.00
36	97.37	—	2.63	100.00
57	73.33	26.67	—	100.00
58	94.60	2.70	2.70	100.00
60	93.85	5.13	1.02	100.00
minor lumped	80.26	1.23	18.51	100.00
all	88.31	4.44	7.25	100.00
No. of sample blocks : 24				
NAGALAND : URBAN				
3	100.00	—	—	100.00
11	52.94	29.41	17.65	100.00
15	76.48	11.76	11.76	100.00
19	85.71	14.29	—	100.00
23	76.48	11.76	11.76	100.00
36	87.50	12.50	—	100.00
46	85.71	14.29	—	100.00
48	100.00	—	—	100.00
57	64.28	21.43	14.29	100.00
58	100.00	—	—	100.00
60	85.72	5.71	8.57	100.00
minor lumped	74.54	20.00	5.46	100.00
all	80.18	13.21	6.61	100.00
No. of sample blocks : 144				
ORISSA : URBAN				
3	23.64	60.73	15.27	100.00
11	32.31	47.69	20.00	100.00
15	46.15	53.84	—	100.00
23	54.19	36.78	9.03	100.00
26	49.02	49.02	1.96	100.00
36	72.22	27.38	0.40	100.00
49	26.56	70.32	3.12	100.00
55	57.97	39.13	2.90	100.00
60	84.40	15.60	—	100.00
minor lumped	46.15	43.21	10.41	100.00
all	54.93	38.59	6.38	100.00
No. of sample blocks : 144				
PUNJAB : URBAN				
19	25.40	4.76	69.84	100.00
21	38.89	1.39	58.34	100.00*
23	41.74	3.77	54.49	100.00
36	57.36	6.21	36.43	100.00
54	41.26	1.40	57.34	100.00
60	53.68	2.59	43.73	100.00
minor lumped	29.23	3.93	66.84	100.00
all	41.25	3.39	55.31	100.00

*The sum of cols (2), 3 and (4) does not add up exactly to 10.00 because of cases where particular information was not recorded.
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TABLE (3): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL

RAJASTHAN : URBAN		No. of sample blocks : 218			
category of dwelling	source)of drinking water				total
	tap	well & tube well	others	N.R.	
3	47.12	48.08	2.88	1.92	100.00
23	67.04	89.83	2.56	0.57	100.00
36	79.35	18.38	1.18	1.09	100.00
49	39.18	54.64	6.18	—	100.00
54	77.33	19.14	3.28	0.25	100.00
60	85.03	12.05	2.92	—	100.00
minor lumped	60.73	34.64	4.63	—	100.00
all	70.93	25.37	3.34	0.36	100.00
TAMIL NADU : URBAN		No. of sample blocks : 450			
3	55.81	32.14	12.05	—	100.00
23	62.21	26.37	11.42	—	100.00
49	65.76	24.80	9.44	—	100.00
54	79.17	12.83	8.00	—	100.00
55	73.04	10.24	16.38	0.34	100.00
58	80.54	11.61	7.85	—	100.00
60	78.56	13.21	8.15	0.08	100.00
minor lumped	67.78	22.91	9.04	0.27	100.00
all	72.81	17.95	9.13	0.13	100.00
TRIPURA : URBAN		No. of sample blocks : 36			
3	26.85	56.37	16.79	—	100.00
11	61.11	27.78	11.11	—	100.00
23	53.84	38.47	7.69	—	100.00
26	36.84	57.50	5.26	—	100.00
55	33.53	50.03	8.64	—	100.00
60	45.00	55.00	—	—	100.00
minor lumped	40.55	56.14	3.51	—	100.00
all	35.41	54.05	10.54	—	100.00
UTTAR PRADESH : URBAN		No. of sompl blocks : 576			
03	17.11	60.95	21.94	—	100.00
11	22.92	50.59	25.70	0.79	100.00
19	30.45	25.92	43.18	0.45	100.00
23	60.00	12.58	27.23	0.19	100.00
36	63.02	12.24	24.47	0.27	100.00
51	27.41	39.26	33.33	—	100.00
53	36.82	23.18	39.55	0.45	100.00
54	64.50	8.60	26.90	—	100.00
59	53.50	16.61	29.52	0.37	100.00
60	80.94	7.41	11.65	—	100.00
minor lumped	41.30	30.48	28.22	—	100.00
	55.42	20.51	23.97	0.10	100.00

TABLE (3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	source of drinking water			not recorded	
	tap	well & tube well	others		total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
WEST BENGAL : URBAN				No. of sample blocks : 43	
23	31.80	67.82	0.19	0.19	100.00
45	74.05	25.11	—	0.84	100.00
46	64.37	34.90	—	0.73	100.00
48	82.80	16.54	—	0.66	100.00
54	55.68	44.04	0.28	—	100.00
60	73.32	26.29	0.05	0.34	100.00
minor lumped	39.22	59.62	1.11	0.05	100.00
all	58.78	40.53	0.34	0.35	100.00
CHANDIGARH : URBAN				No. of sample blocks : 12	
36	98.70	—	1.30	—	100.00
41	100.00	—	—	—	100.00
43	100.00	—	—	—	100.00
47	100.00	—	—	—	100.00
60	96.59	—	—	1.41	100.00
minor lumped	96.15	—	3.85	—	100.00
all	98.45	—	1.04	0.51	100.00
DELHI : URBAN				No. of sample blocks : 120	
23	47.82	1.45	50.73	—	100.00
43	80.00	—	20.00	—	100.00
54	72.40	1.35	26.25	—	100.00
60	74.70	1.05	24.10	0.15	100.00
minor lumped	66.56	3.69	29.44	0.31	100.00
all	70.02	1.71	28.13	0.14	100.00
GOA, DAMAN & DIU : URBAN				No. of samle blocks : 24	
9	—	100.00	—	—	100.00
11	—	100.00	—	—	100.00
23	57.14	42.86	—	—	100.00
48	58.23	41.67	—	—	100.00
51	15.79	78.95	5.26	—	100.00
52	77.78	22.22	—	—	100.00
54	40.00	60.00	—	—	100.00
57	29.41	70.59	—	—	100.00
58	50.00	50.00	—	—	100.00
60	76.32	21.05	2.63	—	100.00
minor lumped	39.13	60.87	—	—	100.00
all	44.32	54.60	1.08	—	100.00

TABLE (3) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	source of drinking water				total
	tap	well & tube well	others	N.R.	
1	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
PONDICHERRY : URBAN					No. of sample blocks : 24
3	94.12	—	5.88	—	100.00
4	63.16	21.05	10.52	5.27	100.00
23	85.71	14.29	—	—	100.00
26	66.67	33.33	—	—	100.00
36	88.89	11.11	—	—	100.00
37	86.66	6.67	6.67	—	100.00
49	78.96	—	21.04	—	100.00
54	78.26	17.39	4.35	—	100.00
58	100.00	—	—	—	100.00
60	97.62	—	2.38	—	100.00
minor lumped	83.79	16.21	—	—	100.00
all	85.15	10.05	4.36	0.44	100.00

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE TOTAL AREA PER HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF LATRINE AND FACILITY OF LATRINE.

ALL-INDIA : URBAN

No. of sample blocks : 4944

type of latrine (code)	facility of latrine (code)	percentage distribution of households	average no. of persons per household	average total area (in sq. metre) per household	type of latrine (code)	facility of latrine (code)	percentage distribution of households	average no. of persons per household	average total area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1	7.17	5.64	55.79	5	1	1.19	6.52	48.80
	2	2.74	4.09	20.05		2	0.35	4.64	27.68
	3	9.89	3.90	23.30		3	0.68	4.68	25.62
	4	0.17	3.17	17.32		4	0.18	4.67	22.34
	not recorded	0.11	4.84	47.54		not recorded	0.16	5.10	34.66
	all	20.08	4.54	34.54		all	2.56	5.55	36.99
2	1	5.66	6.00	62.87	all	1	0.04	4.96	57.73
	2	1.60	3.82	23.92		2	0.04	4.68	21.02
	3	6.36	3.39	20.57		3	0.05	3.85	15.88
	4	0.20	3.43	24.08		4	0.00	2.88	15.21
	not recorded	0.10	5.06	48.53		not recorded	0.05	5.18	21.85
	all	13.92	4.51	38.40		all	0.18	4.60	26.92
3	1	10.07	6.09	52.30	all	1	24.13	5.95	55.65
	2	6.43	4.79	25.70		2	11.16	4.47	24.10
	3	13.02	4.34	26.26		3	30.00	4.00	24.05
	4	0.37	4.76	29.00		4	0.92	4.15	24.40
	not recorded	0.36	5.85	48.20		not recorded	33.79	4.63	26.88
	all	30.25	5.04	35.11		all	100.00	4.74	32.64
4	—	33.01	4.61	26.49	all	100.00	4.74	32.64	

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF LATRINE AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling (1)	type of latrine			total (5)
	no latrine (2)	some latrine (3)	not recorded (4)	
No. of sample blocks : 384				
ANDHRA PRADESH : URBAN				
	90.72	8.44	0.84	100.00
1	83.87	16.13	—	100.00
3	37.32	62.68	—	100.00
23	21.91	78.09	—	100.00
36	66.53	33.47	—	100.00
49	26.15	73.85	—	100.00
54	75.86	24.14	—	100.00
55	35.27	64.73	—	100.00
58	19.83	80.09	0.08	100.00
60	60.91	39.09	—	100.00
minor lumped			0.06	100.00
all	47.67	52.27		
No. of sample blocks : 144				
ASSAM : URBAN				
	31.78	67.06	1.16	100.00
3	19.10	80.90	—	100.00
11	2.05	96.58	1.37	100.00
23	18.75	80.62	0.63	100.00
26	3.80	94.03	2.17	100.00
36	25.98	74.02	—	100.00
55	4.07	95.62	0.31	100.00
60	16.37	82.66	0.97	100.00
minor lumped			0.96	100.00
all	15.66	83.38		
No. of sample blocks : 312				
BIHAR : URBAN				
	94.11	5.89	—	100.00
1	76.93	23.07	—	100.00
11	54.16	45.84	—	100.00
19	18.22	81.78	—	100.00
23	85.40	14.60	—	100.00
49	74.36	25.64	—	100.00
51	44.71	54.81	0.48	100.00
53	12.63	87.37	—	100.00
54	64.84	34.61	0.55	100.00
57	40.24	59.76	—	100.00
59	22.14	77.69	0.17	100.00
60	64.55	35.35	0.10	100.00
minor lumped			0.13	100.00
all	46.16	53.71		
No. of sample blocks : 240				
GUJARAT : URBAN				
	75.00	25.00	—	100.00
11	22.84	77.16	—	100.00
21	22.33	77.43	0.24	100.00
23	13.24	86.76	—	100.00
35	8.33	91.67	—	100.00
36	18.15	81.85	—	100.00
48	7.19	92.81	—	100.00
54	4.66	95.34	—	100.00
60	53.89	45.51	0.60	100.00
minor lumped			0.41	100.00
all	27.52	72.07		

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF LATRINE AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling (1)	type of latrine		total (5)
	no latrine (2)	some latrine (3)	
HARYANA : URBAN			
			No. of sample blocks : 144
19			
21	70.73	29.27	
23	51.16	48.84	100.00
35	28.57	71.43	100.00
36	43.08	56.92	100.00
54	25.00	75.00	100.00
59	27.65	71.33	100.00
60	59.32	40.68	100.00*
minor lumped	38.25	61.75	100.00
	75.21	24.58	100.00
all	46.62	53.17	100.00*
HIMACHAL PRADESH : URBAN			
			No. of sample blocks : 50
11			
23	96.87	3.13	
32	44.44	55.56	100.00
36	10.53	89.47	100.00
57	28.57	71.43	100.00
58	72.22	27.78	100.00
59	33.33	66.67	100.00
60	44.44	55.56	100.00
minor lumped	20.81	79.19	100.00
	45.10	54.90	100.00
all	42.00	58.00	100.00
JAMMU & KASHMIR : URBAN			
			No. of sample blocks : 146
11			
19	39.07	60.93	
23	12.03	87.97	100.00
49	11.13	88.87	100.00
51	32.88	67.12	100.00
53	24.11	75.89	100.00
54	4.66	95.34	100.00
59	6.71	93.29	100.00
60	15.45	84.55	100.00
minor lumped	13.09	86.91	100.00
	38.69	61.31	100.00
all	18.77	81.23	100.00
KARNATAKA : URBAN			
			No. of sample blocks : 218
15			
23	42.86	57.14	
35	22.36	77.64	100.00
36	4.48	95.52	100.00
45	11.17	88.83	100.00
46	37.79	62.21	100.00
48	27.05	72.13	100.00
60	9.29	90.71	100.00*
minor lumped	10.63	89.37	100.00
	59.97	39.96	100.00
all	37.07	62.87	100.00*

*The sum of cols. (2) & (3) does not add up exactly to 100.00 because of cases where particular information was recorded.

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF LATRINE AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	type of latrine			total
	no latrine	some latrine	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				No. of sample blocks : 144
KERALA : URBAN				
3	79.83	20.17	—	100.00
11	75.00	25.00	—	100.00
15	56.70	43.30	—	100.00
19	60.00	40.00	—	100.00
23	18.49	81.51	—	100.00
36	5.35	94.65	—	100.00
60	7.81	92.19	—	100.00
minor lumped	55.89	43.78	0.33	100.00
all	39.19	60.72	0.09	100.00
				No. of sample blocks : 284
MADHYA PRADESH : URBAN				
9	74.23	25.77	—	100.00
11	73.44	26.56	—	100.00
19	43.36	56.64	—	100.00
23	14.34	85.66	—	100.00
36	25.10	74.90	—	100.00
43	67.19	32.81	—	100.00
45	61.48	38.52	—	100.00
54	11.38	88.62	—	100.00
57	41.77	58.23	—	100.00
59	33.62	66.38	—	100.00
60	9.46	90.54	—	100.00
minor lumped	45.68	54.24	0.08	100.00
all	39.64	60.33	0.03	100.00
				No. of sample blocks : 600
MAHARASHTRA : URBAN				
11	60.33	39.67	—	100.00
45	56.60	43.40	—	100.00
48	7.48	92.07	0.45	100.00
51	59.78	40.22	—	100.00
54	8.42	91.58	—	100.00
57	35.29	64.71	—	100.00
59	28.07	71.93	—	100.00
60	5.67	94.25	0.08	100.00
minor lumped	43.44	56.43	0.13	100.00
all	26.48	73.40	0.12	100.00
				No. of sample blocks : 36
MANIPUR : URBAN				
3	1.48	96.35	1.97	100.00
11	—	100.00	—	100.00
23	4.55	95.45	—	100.00
37	4.00	96.00	—	100.00
minor lumped	12.23	86.66	1.11	100.00
all	3.89	94.90	1.21	100.00

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF LATRINE AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	type of latrine		total
	no latrine	some latrine	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
MEGHALAYA : URBAN			
			No. of sample blocks : 38
23	17.74	82.26	100.00
36	—	100.00	100.00
57	13.33	86.67	100.00
58	5.41	94.59	100.00
60	0.51	99.49	100.00
minor lumped	20.99	79.01	100.00
all	7.71	92.29	100.00
NAGALAND : URBAN			
			No. of sample blocks : 24
3	44.44	55.56	100.00
11	64.71	35.29	100.00
15	11.76	88.24	100.00
19	90.48	9.52	100.00
23	17.65	82.35	100.00
36	25.00	75.00	100.00
46	—	100.00	100.00
48	—	100.00	100.00
57	21.43	78.57	100.00
58	—	100.00	100.00
60	5.71	94.29	100.00
minor lumped	14.55	85.45	100.00
all	23.79	76.21	100.00
ORISSA : URBAN			
			No. of sample blocks : 144
3	92.00	7.64	100.00*
11	96.92	3.08	100.00
15	53.85	46.15	100.00
23	29.68	70.32	100.00
26	83.33	16.67	100.00
36	12.70	87.30	100.00
49	85.94	14.06	100.00
55	69.57	30.43	100.00
60	18.68	81.32	100.00
minor lumped	69.91	30.09	100.00
all	52.56	47.39	100.00*
PUNJAB : URBAN			
			No. of sample blocks : 144
19	69.84	30.16	100.00
21	25.00	75.00	100.00
23	11.59	88.41	100.00
36	20.15	79.85	100.00
54	14.68	85.32	100.00
60	18.69	81.31	100.00
minor lumped	62.89	37.11	100.00
all	32.23	67.77	100.00

*The sum of cols. (2) & (3) does not add up exactly to 100.00 because of cases where particular information was not recorded.

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF LATRINE AND BY CRATEGOY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	type of latrine			total
	no latrine	some latrine	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
RAJASTHAN : URBAN				No. of sample blocks : 218
3	76.92	21.16	1.92	100.00
23	44.32	55.11	0.57	100.00
36	36.96	63.04	—	100.00
49	77.82	22.68	—	100.00
54	26.20	73.05	0.75	100.00
60	19.87	79.48	0.65	100.00
minor lumped	66.53	32.60	0.87	100.00
all	42.46	56.82	0.72	100.00
TAMIL NADU : URBAN				No. of sample blocks : 450
3	88.83	11.17	—	100.00
23	31.12	68.88	—	100.00
49	83.86	16.14	—	100.00
54	32.00	68.00	—	100.00
55	58.02	41.64	0.34	100.00
58	34.08	65.92	—	100.00
60	12.88	87.12	—	100.00
minor lumped	61.26	38.47	0.27	100.00
all	39.62	60.28	0.10	100.00
TRIPURA : URBAN				No. of sample blocks : 36
3	7.38	91.95	0.67	100.00
11	5.56	94.44	—	100.00
23	—	100.00	—	100.00
26	10.53	89.47	—	100.00
55	9.88	90.12	—	100.00
60	—	100.00	—	100.00
minor lumped	8.77	91.23	—	100.00
all	7.30	92.43	0.27	100.00
UTTAR PRADESH : URBAN				No. of sample blocks : 576
3	73.25	26.75	—	100.00
11	51.38	47.43	1.19	100.00
19	44.55	55.45	—	100.00
23	16.67	83.14	0.19	100.00
36	18.35	81.65	—	100.00
51	44.07	55.56	0.37	100.00
53	25.91	74.09	—	100.00
54	7.61	92.39	—	100.00
59	35.79	65.47	0.74	100.00
60	12.22	87.67	0.11	100.00
minor lumped	41.09	58.86	0.05	100.00
all	27.32	72.53	0.15	100.00

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF LATRINE AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	type of latrine			total
	no latrine	some latrine	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
WEST BENGAL : URBAN				No. of sample blocks : 432
23	6.70	93.11	0.19	100.00
45	22.18	76.98	0.84	100.00
46	3.64	95.63	0.73	100.00
48	3.14	96.36	0.50	100.00
54	5.40	94.60	—	100.00
60	4.22	95.39	0.39	100.00
minor lumped	36.76	62.91	0.33	100.00
all	14.94	84.68	0.38	100.00
CHANDIGARH : URBAN				No. of sample blocks : 12
36	—	100.00	—	100.00
41	—	100.00	—	100.00
43	100.00	—	—	100.00
47	50.00	50.00	—	100.00
60	8.45	91.55	—	100.00
minor lumped	26.92	73.08	—	100.00
all	11.86	88.14	—	100.00
DELHI : URBAN				No. of sample blocks : 120
23	21.02	78.98	—	100.00
43	40.00	60.00	—	100.00
54	9.96	90.04	—	100.00
60	13.55	86.30	0.15	100.00
minor lumped	34.05	65.95	—	100.00
all	19.52	80.41	0.07	100.00
GOA, DAMAN & DIU : URBAN				No. of sample blocks : 24
9	50.00	50.00	—	100.00
11	90.00	10.00	—	100.00
23	—	100.00	—	100.00
48	25.00	75.00	—	100.00
51	84.21	15.79	—	100.00
52	33.33	66.67	—	100.00
54	13.33	86.67	—	100.00
57	64.71	35.29	—	100.00
58	50.00	50.00	—	100.00
60	7.89	92.11	—	100.00
minor lumped	65.21	34.79	—	100.00
all	44.86	55.14	—	100.00

TABLE (4) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF LATRINE AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	type of latrine		total
	no latrine	some latrine	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
PONDICHERRY : URBAN			No of sample blocks : 24
3	88.24	11.76	100.00
4	78.95	21.05	100.00
23	21.43	78.57	100.00
26	100.00	—	100.00
36	—	100.00	100.00
37	100.00	—	100.00
49	100.00	—	100.00
54	47.82	52.18	100.00
58	63.64	36.36	100.00
60	28.57	71.43	100.00
minor lumped	89.19	10.81	100.00
all	62.01	37.99	100.00

TABLE (5) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE TOTAL AREA PER HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF LIGHTING.

ALL-INDIA : URBAN

No. of sample blocks : 4944

type of lighting	percentage distribution of households	average no. of persons per household	average total area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
no lighting	0.31	3.56	21.70
kerosene	45.99	4.67	24.76
electricity	45.18	4.67	38.86
others	0.10	3.11	16.62
electricity and kerosene	7.90	5.57	43.22
electricity and others	0.22	4.81	36.37
electricity, kerosene and others	0.18	5.87	48.84
not recorded	0.12	4.38	23.42
all	100.00	4.74	32.64

TABLE (5) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling (1)	type of lighting				total (6)
	electricity (2)	kerosene (3)	others (4)	not recorded (5)	
ANDHRA PRADESH : URBAN					
					No. of sample blocks : 384
1	2.86	96.66	0.48	—	100.00
3	5.14	93.37	0.83	0.66	100.00
23	73.19	26.34	0.47	—	100.00
36	76.05	23.95	—	—	100.00
49	10.16	88.92	0.46	0.46	100.00
54	80.17	19.58	0.25	—	100.00
55	6.75	92.34	0.65	0.26	100.00
58	47.27	52.18	—	0.55	100.00
60	69.17	30.66	—	0.17	100.00
minor lumped	27.58	72.01	0.24	0.17	100.00
all	43.81	55.73	0.27	0.19	100.00
ASSAM : URBAN					
					No. of sample blocks : 144
3	3.52	96.05	—	0.43	100.00
11	6.95	93.05	—	—	100.00
23	66.46	33.54	—	—	100.00
26	2.49	97.51	—	—	100.00
36	71.12	27.20	1.08	0.60	100.00
55	5.57	91.99	2.44	—	100.00
60	88.40	11.60	—	—	100.00
minor lumped	36.72	62.67	0.50	0.11	100.00
all	36.39	63.07	0.45	0.09	100.00
BIHAR : URBAN					
					No. of sample blocks : 312
1	6.10	93.00	0.90	—	100.00
11	7.80	92.20	—	—	100.00
19	18.30	81.70	—	—	100.00
23	71.60	27.90	0.50	—	100.00
49	2.30	97.70	—	—	100.00
51	8.00	92.00	—	—	100.00
53	22.10	77.30	0.60	—	100.00
54	67.70	32.30	—	—	100.00
57	12.70	87.30	—	—	100.00
59	29.40	70.60	—	—	100.00
60	74.90	24.80	—	—	100.00
minor lumped	24.10	75.10	0.70	0.10	100.00
all	41.33	58.28	0.36	0.03	100.00
GUJARAT : URBAN					
					No. of sample blocks : 240
11	26.52	73.48	—	—	100.00
21	93.48	6.52	—	—	100.00
23	90.02	9.77	0.21	—	100.00
35	83.05	16.95	—	—	100.00
36	75.54	24.46	—	—	100.00
48	71.68	27.30	1.02	—	100.00
54	95.42	4.58	—	—	100.00
60	91.25	8.59	0.16	—	100.00
minor lumped	27.34	67.17	0.49	—	100.00
all	67.92	31.77	0.31	—	100.00

TABLE (5) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling (1)	type of lighting				total (6)
	electricity (2)	kerosene (3)	others (4)	not recorded (5)	
HARYANA : URBAN					
					No. of sample blocks : 144
19	46.31	53.69	—	—	100.00
21	81.54	17.36	—	—	100.00
23	91.63	8.37	—	1.10	100.00
35	76.97	23.03	—	—	100.00
36	85.11	14.89	—	—	100.00
54	91.80	7.88	—	—	100.00
59	57.82	40.58	—	0.32	100.00
60	83.99	15.61	1.60	—	100.00
minor lumped	38.37	61.23	0.40	—	100.00
all	72.22	27.43	0.20	0.20	100.00
				0.15	100.00
HIMACHAL PRADESH : URBAN					
					No. of sample blocks : 50
11	62.56	37.44	—	—	100.00
23	100.00	—	—	—	100.00
32	94.68	5.32	—	—	100.00
36	92.89	7.11	—	—	100.00
57	61.07	38.93	—	—	100.00
58	94.39	5.61	—	—	100.00
59	77.81	16.58	—	—	100.00
60	93.63	5.20	5.61	—	100.00
minor lumped	69.80	30.20	1.17	—	100.00
all	84.60	14.77	0.63	—	100.00
				—	100.00
JAMMU & KASHMIR : URBAN					
					No. of sample blocks : 140
11	74.45	25.55	—	—	100.00
19	93.86	5.60	0.54	—	100.00
23	98.87	0.81	0.32	—	100.00
49	77.37	22.07	0.56	—	100.00
51	87.86	10.93	1.21	—	100.00
53	96.07	2.25	1.68	—	100.00
54	97.83	1.86	0.31	—	100.00
59	85.76	11.05	3.19	—	100.00
60	95.16	4.00	0.28	—	100.00
minor lumped	74.71	24.50	0.28	0.56	100.00
all	88.88	10.17	0.65	0.14	100.00
				0.09	100.00
KARNATAKA : URBAN					
					No. of sample blocks : 218
15	56.32	43.68	—	—	100.00
23	85.87	14.13	—	—	100.00
35	85.14	14.86	—	—	100.00
36	91.00	8.47	—	—	100.00
45	24.38	75.62	0.53	—	100.00
46	54.92	45.08	—	—	100.00
48	87.15	12.85	—	—	100.00
60	86.36	13.48	—	—	100.00
minor lumped	33.85	65.81	0.16	—	100.00
all	57.07	42.74	0.34	—	100.00
				—	100.00

TABLE (5) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	type of lighting				total
	electricity	kerosene	others	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					No. of sample blocks : 144
KERALA : URBAN					
3	2.58	97.42	—	—	100.00
11	8.06	91.94	—	—	100.00
15	31.00	69.00	—	—	100.00
19	11.99	88.01	—	—	100.00
23	73.53	25.80	0.43	0.24	100.00
36	84.98	15.02	—	—	100.00
60	88.29	11.71	—	—	100.00
minor lumped	23.51	76.13	0.18	0.18	100.00
all	47.39	52.37	0.14	0.10	100.00
					No. of sample blocks : 284
MADHYA PRADESH : URBAN					
9	15.96	83.48	0.56	—	100.00
11	23.84	75.74	0.42	—	100.00
19	44.30	55.70	—	—	100.00
23	84.02	15.98	—	—	100.00
36	65.24	34.34	0.42	—	100.00
43	10.34	87.99	1.67	—	100.00
45	25.80	74.20	—	—	100.00
54	82.80	16.33	0.87	—	100.00
57	36.74	63.26	—	—	100.00
59	41.36	58.64	—	—	100.00
60	81.40	18.40	0.20	—	100.00
minor lumped	35.81	63.54	0.65	—	100.00
all	47.04	52.51	0.45	—	100.00
					No. of sample blocks : 600
MAHARASHTRA : URBAN					
11	6.67	92.73	0.30	0.30	100.00
45	19.78	79.33	0.89	—	100.00
48	81.73	16.75	1.52	—	100.00
51	31.65	67.02	1.33	—	100.00
54	95.87	3.72	0.21	0.21	100.00
57	42.26	57.48	0.26	—	100.00
59	56.10	42.89	0.81	0.20	100.00
60	94.90	4.59	0.25	0.25	100.00
minor lumped	44.47	55.21	0.28	0.03	100.00
all	64.84	34.53	0.51	0.12	100.00
					No. of sample blocks : 36
MANIPUR : URBAN					
3	29.06	70.94	—	—	100.00
11	72.25	27.75	—	—	100.00
23	90.84	9.16	—	—	100.00
37	39.93	56.11	3.96	—	100.00
minor lumped	47.76	52.24	—	—	100.00
all	44.66	55.10	0.24	—	100.00
					No. of sample blocks : 38
MEGHALAYA : URBAN					
23	77.36	20.98	1.66	—	100.00
36	78.94	21.06	—	—	100.00
57	6.57	93.43	—	—	100.00
58	62.15	37.85	—	—	100.00
60	84.11	15.38	—	0.51	100.00
minor lumped	27.21	71.58	1.21	—	100.00
all	67.29	32.01	0.47	0.23	100.00

TABLE (5) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling	type of lighting				total
	electricity	kerosene	others	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
No. of sample blocks : 24					
NAGALAND : URBAN					
3	11.11	88.89	—	—	100.00
11	23.50	76.50	—	—	100.00
15	76.47	23.53	—	—	100.00
19	28.51	71.49	—	—	100.00
23	82.40	17.60	—	—	100.00
36	87.50	12.50	—	—	100.00
46	42.86	57.14	—	—	100.00
48	100.00	—	—	—	100.00
57	42.86	57.14	—	—	100.00
58	85.03	14.97	—	—	100.00
60	88.59	11.41	—	—	100.00
minor lumped	30.91	69.09	—	—	100.00
all	55.51	44.49	—	—	100.00
No. of sample blocks : 144					
ORISSA : URBAN					
3	3.27	96.04	0.69	—	100.00
11	2.95	97.05	—	—	100.00
15	26.18	72.35	1.47	—	100.00
23	68.43	31.57	—	—	100.00
26	6.74	93.26	—	—	100.00
36	82.55	17.45	—	—	100.00
49	2.99	97.01	—	—	100.00
55	7.22	91.39	1.39	—	100.00
60	84.68	14.87	0.45	—	100.00
minor lumped	18.98	80.00	1.12	—	100.00
all	41.73	57.71	0.56	—	100.00
No. of sample blocks : 144					
PUNJAB : URBAN					
19	57.33	41.08	—	1.59	100.00
21	91.64	8.36	—	—	100.00
23	94.77	4.65	0.29	0.29	100.00
36	89.11	9.33	0.78	0.78	100.00
54	96.14	3.86	—	—	100.00
60	89.66	9.74	0.40	0.20	100.00
minor lumped	46.14	51.39	1.48	0.99	100.00
all	77.28	21.57	0.65	0.50	100.00
No. of sample blocks : 218					
RAJASTHAN : URBAN					
3	14.35	85.65	—	—	100.00
23	57.67	41.77	0.56	—	100.00
36	56.49	42.43	—	1.08	100.00
49	9.23	90.77	—	—	100.00
54	71.07	26.88	0.25	—	100.00
60	73.13	26.34	0.53	—	100.00
minor lumped	20.52	78.18	0.87	0.43	100.00
all	50.46	48.86	0.52	0.16	100.00

TABLE (5) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling (1)	type of lighting				total (6)
	electricity (2)	kerosene (3)	others (4)	not recorded (5)	
TAMIL NADU : URBAN					
					No. of sample blocks : 450
3	4.70	94.99	0.31	—	100.00
23	80.57	19.43	—	—	100.00
49	5.51	93.66	0.83	—	100.00
55	75.45	24.47	—	0.08	100.00
58	5.97	93.80	—	0.23	100.00
60	75.80	23.40	—	0.80	100.00
minor lumped	26.00	73.35	0.34	0.31	100.00
all	51.36	48.08	0.35	0.21	100.00
TRIPURA : URBAN					
					No. of sample blocks : 36
3	7.38	91.95	0.67	—	100.00
11	27.78	72.22	—	—	100.00
23	88.48	11.52	—	—	100.00
26	21.05	78.95	—	—	100.00
55	6.17	93.83	—	—	100.00
60	65.07	34.93	—	—	100.00
minor lumped	26.30	73.70	—	—	100.00
all	20.54	79.19	0.27	—	100.00
UTTAR PRADESH : URBAN					
					No. of sample blocks : 576
3	2.68	96.13	1.19	—	100.00
11	10.22	89.51	—	0.27	100.00
19	21.67	78.02	0.31	—	100.00
23	69.18	30.19	0.50	0.13	100.00
36	59.93	39.89	0.18	—	100.00
51	9.55	90.45	—	—	100.00
53	28.48	71.21	0.31	—	100.00
54	74.97	24.83	0.10	0.10	100.00
59	20.60	77.89	1.26	0.25	100.00
60	68.09	30.76	0.86	0.29	100.00
minor lumped	22.16	76.83	0.90	0.11	100.00
all	44.89	54.31	0.65	0.15	100.00
WEST BENGAL : URBAN					
					No. of sample blocks : 432
23	58.40	41.15	0.22	0.22	100.00
45	9.18	89.13	—	1.69	100.00
46	35.29	64.08	0.63	—	100.00
48	40.84	59.16	—	—	100.00
54	72.74	26.93	0.33	—	100.00
60	75.04	24.57	0.39	—	100.00
minor lumped	18.86	80.57	0.40	0.17	100.00
all	48.24	51.30	0.32	0.14	100.00

TABLE (5) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING AND BY CATEGORY OF DWELLINGS—MAJOR, MINOR LUMPED AND ALL.

category of dwelling (1)	type of lighting			total (5)
	electricity (2)	kerosene (3)	others (4)	
No. of sample blocks : 12				
CHANDIGARH : URBAN				
36	100.00	—	—	100.00
41	—	100.00	—	100.00
43	—	100.00	—	100.00
47	—	100.00	—	100.00
60	97.19	—	2.81	100.00
minor lumped	53.84	46.16	—	100.00
all	82.47	16.50	1.03	100.00
No. of sample blocks : 120				
DELHI : URBAN				
23	79.76	20.24	—	100.00
43	1.78	98.22	—	100.00
54	84.18	15.82	—	100.00*
60	80.58	18.97	0.30	100.00
minor lumped	30.36	68.73	0.91	100.00*
all	66.32	33.26	0.35	100.00*
No. of sample blocks : 24				
GOA, DAMAN & DIU : URBAN				
9	66.67	33.33	—	100.00
11	60.07	39.93	—	100.00
23	100.00	—	—	100.00
48	41.76	58.24	—	100.00
51	21.01	78.99	—	100.00
52	66.67	33.33	—	100.00
54	93.34	6.66	—	100.00
57	17.63	82.37	—	100.00
58	50.00	50.00	—	100.00
60	97.37	2.63	—	100.00
minor lumped	43.48	56.52	—	100.00
all	58.92	41.08	—	100.00
No. of sample blocks : 24				
PONDICHERRY : URBAN				
3	11.84	88.16	—	100.00
4	10.60	89.40	—	100.00
23	85.69	14.31	—	100.00
26	—	100.00	—	100.00
36	88.80	11.20	—	100.00
37	13.28	86.72	—	100.00
49	—	100.00	—	100.00
54	82.57	17.43	—	100.00
58	45.42	54.58	—	100.00
60	76.18	23.82	—	100.00
minor lumped	13.55	86.45	—	100.00
all	43.23	56.77	—	100.00

*The sum of Cols. (2) (3) & (4) does not add up exactly to 100.00 because of cases where particular information was not recorded.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 28TH ROUND : OCTOBER 1973—JUNE 1974

TABLE (6) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RENTED HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE TOTAL AREA PER RENTED HOUSEHOLD BY MONTHLY RENT GROUP.

ALL-INDIA : RURAN

No. of sample blocks : 4944

monthly rent group (Rs.)		percentage of households	average no. of persons per household	average total area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
0—10	.. .. .	19.58	3.29	16.86
10—20	.. .. .	26.14	4.08	18.67
20—50	.. .. .	29.77	5.80	25.99
50—100	.. .. .	9.75	5.26	39.28
100—150	.. .. .	2.34	5.51	53.83
150—250	.. .. .	1.47	5.43	71.26
250 & above	.. .. .	0.56	5.36	82.49
not recorded	.. .. .	10.39	3.11	25.84
all	.. .. .	100.00	4.17	25.14

TABLE (7) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE TOTAL AREA PER HOUSEHOLD BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE GROUP.

ALL-INDIA : URBAN

No. of sample blocks : 4944

monthly per capita expenditure group (Rs.)		percentage distribution of household	average no. of persons per household	average total area (in sq. metre) per household
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1. below 21.00	.. .. .	2.18	6.28	23.82
2. 21.00—27.99	.. .. .	4.90	6.87	28.99
3. 28.00—42.99	.. .. .	24.87	6.05	30.82
4. 43.00—74.99	.. .. .	33.24	5.07	33.84
5. 75.00—99.99	.. .. .	12.83	3.85	31.99
6. 100.00—149.99	.. .. .	13.47	2.93	34.01
7. 150 & above	.. .. .	8.34	2.15	36.51
8. not recorded	.. .. .	0.17	2.27	35.19
all	.. .. .	100.00	4.74	32.64

TABLE (8) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE AND BY STATE.

URBAN

srl. no. state		type of structure			total
(1)	(2)	pucca	semi-pucca	katcha	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh.	51.77	16.67	31.56	100.00
2.	Assam	45.06	15.04	39.90	100.00
3.	Bihar	62.97	21.97	15.06	100.00
4.	Gujarat	76.16	14.93	8.91	100.00
5.	Haryana	82.50	9.26	8.24	100.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	67.97	23.91	8.12	100.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	62.88	22.02	15.10	100.00
8.	Karnataka	51.08	34.66	14.26	100.00
9.	Kerala	57.15	19.64	23.21	100.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	54.54	32.07	13.39	100.00
11.	Maharashtra	67.05	24.76	8.19	100.00
12.	Manipur	11.64	24.03	64.33	100.00
13.	Meghalaya	73.17	19.37	7.46	100.00
14.	Nagaland	42.40	39.56	18.14	100.00
15.	Orissa	49.53	16.14	34.33	100.00
16.	Punjab	80.63	11.90	7.47	100.00
17.	Rajasthan	65.89	19.14	14.97	100.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	59.84	15.25	24.91	100.00
19.	Tripura	15.14	9.18	75.68	100.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	71.62	17.94	10.44	100.00
21.	West Bengal	68.42	21.47	10.11	100.00
22.	Chandigarh	92.26	3.62	4.12	100.00
23.	Delhi	86.26	5.77	7.97	100.00
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	48.13	43.77	8.10	100.00
25.	Pondicherry	45.83	11.36	42.81	100.00
26.	all-India	64.52	19.64	15.84	100.00

TABLE (9) : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF LIVING ROOMS SATISFYING NBO SPECIFICATION AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF TOTAL ROOMS AND AVERAGE TOTAL AREA PER HOUSEHOLD BY STATES.

URBAN

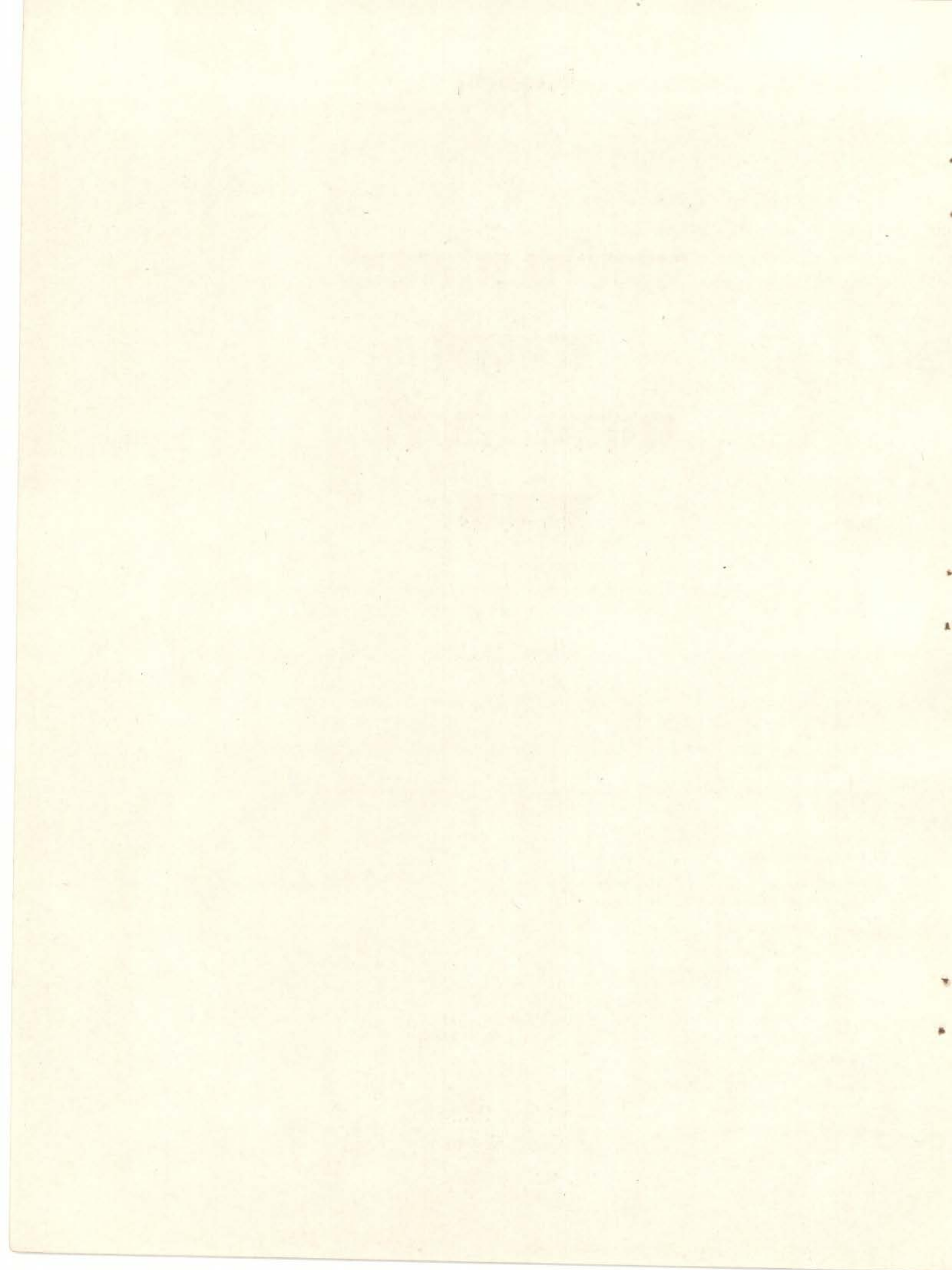
srl. no.	state	number of living rooms satisfying NBO specification				average no. of total rooms per household	average total area per household (in sq. metres)
		no. room	one room	two rooms	three or more rooms		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	9.10	55.52	23.51	11.87	2.18	34.06
2.	Assam	12.40	37.41	28.62	21.57	2.79	47.49
3.	Bihar	9.56	47.08	28.28	15.08	2.22	36.40
4.	Gujarat	2.81	54.22	29.95	13.02	2.21	37.29
5.	Haryana	2.54	49.26	31.45	16.75	2.72	36.32
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8.31	53.64	24.12	13.93	2.71	37.83
7.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	1.34	31.78	28.30	38.58	3.75	56.82
8.	Karnataka	11.46	50.22	25.44	12.88	2.67	36.83
9.	Kerala	16.45	21.65	23.34	38.56	4.01	42.01
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2.48	46.71	33.37	17.44	2.53	37.49
11.	Maharashtra	12.57	53.25	23.81	10.37	2.10	25.72
12.	Manipur	0.24	36.89	26.70	36.17	2.46	65.44
13.	Meghalaya	0.24	42.52	27.80	29.44	2.64	34.41
14.	Nagaland	—	46.70	29.07	24.23	2.87	37.62
15.	Orissa	5.70	50.42	30.96	12.92	2.70	38.36
16.	Punjab	7.53	46.98	29.10	16.39	2.51	35.40
17.	Rajasthan	4.18	48.37	28.23	19.22	2.64	34.63
18.	Tamil Nadu	13.10	57.93	19.55	9.42	2.25	27.79
19.	Tripura	0.27	69.19	18.92	11.62	2.38	36.74
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2.58	54.95	25.86	16.61	2.34	34.59
21.	West Bengal	19.61	49.41	19.84	11.14	2.18	24.92
22.	Chandigarh	19.07	15.98	44.85	20.10	4.05	41.40
23.	Delhi	6.91	56.56	24.07	12.46	2.87	26.32
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu ..	9.20	22.70	33.51	34.59	3.76	43.23
25.	Pondicherry	1.31	62.88	22.71	13.10	2.54	27.17
26.	all-India	9.65	51.05	25.05	14.25	2.41	32.64

सर्वेक्षण

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श
सर्वेक्षण
संगठन संबंधी
पत्रिका

अक्टूबर 1977

सांख्यिकी विभाग
योजना मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार



विषय-सूची

भाग-1 : लेख और टिप्पणी

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|--|-------|
| | पृष्ठ |
| 1. ग्रामीण लोगों का कमजोर वर्ग—राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के पच्चीसवें दौर के कुछ परिणाम-सारांश—एस० के० सिन्हा | हि-15 |
| 2. जोत भूमि की कुछ विशेषताओं की प्रवृत्तियाँ—कुछ राज्यों का विश्लेषण—II—सारांश—एस० के० सान्याल | हि-15 |
| 3. रा०प्र०सर्वे० के 28वें दौर के आंकड़ों पर आधारित ग्रामीण परिवारों के उपयोग-स्तर में अन्तर्राज्यीय विभिन्नता विषयक टिप्पणी—सारांश—एस० भट्टाचार्य, ए० बी० राय चौधरी तथा पी० डी० जोशी | हि-15 |

टिप्पणी :

रोजगार बेरोजगारी की स्थिति पर एक बिहंगम दृष्टि रा०प्र०सर्वे० के रोजगार—बेरोजगारी विषयक सर्वेक्षण के 27वें दौर (अक्तूबर, 1972—सितम्बर, 1973) के चारों उपदौरों के आंकड़ों पर आधारित संक्षिप्त, टिप्पणी हि-16-हि-22

भाग—2 : सर्वेक्षण परिणाम

- आवास संबंधी स्थिति के सर्वेक्षण के संबंध में प्रतिवेदन-राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण का 28वां दौर (अक्तूबर, 1973—जून, 1974) विशिष्ट सारणियों के बारे में विषय प्रवेश हि०-23हि-42

सारणी सं०

शीर्षक

- आवास की श्रेणी के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत विवरण औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा
(i) राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन के विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप रहने के कमरे (ii) रहने के अन्य कमरे तथा
(iii) अन्य कमरों की औसत संख्या एवं क्षेत्रफल—अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण हि-27 हि-28
1. कमरे के टाइप के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा (i) राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन के विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप रहने के कमरे (ii) रहने के अन्य कमरे तथा (iii) अन्य कमरों की औसत संख्या एवं क्षेत्रफल—अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण हि-29
2. दीवारों के टाइप तथा छत के टाइप के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण तथा प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा कुल औसत क्षेत्रफल—अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण हि-30
3. पेय जल के साधन तथा उसकी सुविधाओं के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण तथा प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा औसत कुल क्षेत्रफल—अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण हि-31
4. शौचालय के टाइप तथा उसकी सुविधा के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण तथा प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा कुल क्षेत्रफल—अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण हि-32
5. प्रकाश की व्यवस्था के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण तथा प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या एवं औसत कुल क्षेत्रफल—अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण हि-33
6. मासिक किराया वर्ग के अनुसार किराए पर रहने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण तथा प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या एवं औसत कुल क्षेत्रफल—अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण हि-33
7. मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति के व्यय वर्ग के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण तथा प्रति परिवार का प्रतिशत वितरण तथा प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या एवं औसत कुल क्षेत्रफल—अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण हि-34
- आवास की श्रेणी के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत विवरण औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा
(i) राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन के विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप रहने के कमरे (ii) रहने के अन्य कमरे तथा
(iii) अन्य कमरों की औसत संख्या एवं क्षेत्रफल—अखिल भारतीय नगरीय हि-35 हि-36
1. कमरे के टाइप के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा (i) राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन के विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप रहने के कमरे (ii) रहने के अन्य कमरे तथा (iii) अन्य कमरों की औसत संख्या एवं क्षेत्रफल—अखिल भारतीय नगरीय हि-37
2. दीवारों के टाइप तथा छत के टाइप के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण तथा प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा कुल औसत क्षेत्रफल—अखिल भारतीय नगरीय हि-38
3. पेय जल के साधन तथा उसकी सुविधाओं के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण तथा प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा औसत कुल क्षेत्रफल—अखिल भारतीय नगरीय हि-39

4. शौचालय के टाइप तथा उसकी मुविधा के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण तथा प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा कुल क्षेत्रफल
—अखिल भारतीय नगरीय हि- 40
5. प्रकाश की व्यवस्था के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण तथा प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या एवं औसत कुल क्षेत्रफल
—अखिल भारतीय नगरीय हि- 41
6. मासिक किराया वर्ग के अनुसार किराए पर रहने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण तथा प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या एवं औसत कुल क्षेत्रफल
—अखिल भारतीय नगरीय हि- 41
7. मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति के व्यय वर्ग के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण तथा प्रति परिवार का प्रतिशत वितरण तथा प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या एवं औसत कुल क्षेत्रफल
—अखिल भारतीय नगरीय हि- 42

भाग 1 : लेख एवं टिप्पणी

ग्रामीण लोगों का कमजोर वर्ग
राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के पच्चीसवें दौर के कुछ परिणाम

एस० के० सिन्हा

सारांश

ग्रामीण लोगों के कमजोर वर्ग में छोटे उपजकर्ता तथा मजदूरी करने वाले गैर-उपजकर्ता परिवार आते हैं उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति पर तथा सरकारी प्रयासों के माध्यम से उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार लाने की संभावनाओं के प्रति उनके दृष्टिकोण पर विचार किया गया है। कमजोर वर्ग का न्यूनतम जीवन स्तर सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अतिरिक्त रोजगार के रूप में जिस श्रमशक्ति की आवश्यकता होगी उसके अल्प उपयोग की समस्या पर भी विचार विमर्श किया गया है।

सर्वेक्षण से स्पष्ट होता है कि 1970-71 में कमजोर वर्ग से संबंधित जनसंख्या का लगभग 4/5वां वर्ग भाग गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे था। छोटे उपजकर्ता-परिवारों की कुल आय का 65 प्रतिशत भाग खेती के अलावा अन्य स्रोतों से था। उनकी आय का मुख्य स्रोत मजदूरी था। जहाँ तक मजदूरी करने वाले परिवारों का संबंध है उनकी 71 प्रतिशत आय मजदूरी से थी। छोटे उपजकर्ताओं के लगभग एक तिहाई परिवारों ने भूमि विकास उपायों के माध्यम से अपने खेतों की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने की संभावनाओं के बारे में बताया है लेकिन उनमें से केवल एक चौथाई खेतिहर परिवार ऋण लेने के लिए ऋण अभिकरणों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने का साहस कर सके हैं। ऐसे दो तिहाई परिवारों के पास एक भी भारवाही पशु नहीं था और उनमें से तीन चौथाई परिवारों की राय थी कि पशु रखना किसी प्रकार भी लाभप्रद नहीं है।

जोत भूमि की कुछ विशेषताओं की प्रवृत्तियाँ
कुछ राज्यों का विश्लेषण—II

एस० के० सान्याल

सारांश

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के 8वें, 17वें तथा 26वें दौरों के आंकड़ों के आधार पर संकार्यात्मक जोतों की वितरण पद्धति की प्रवृत्तियों का तथा भूमिगत, मिश्रित जोतों आदि पर कार्य न करने वाले परिवारों के अनुपात जैसी कुछ अन्य विशेषताओं का परीक्षण किया जाता है। काश्तकारी के विस्तार की प्रवृत्ति का पता लगाने के

लिए विभिन्न प्रवृत्ति का पता लगाने के लिए विभिन्न तरीकों का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

पंजाब (तथा हरियाणा) को छोड़कर सभी चुने हुए राज्यों में कुछ समय में छोटी संकार्यात्मक जोतों की संख्या में वृद्धि परिलक्षित हुई है। पंजाब तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में राज्यों में संकार्यात्मक जोतों का वितरण सुचारु रूप से हुआ है। तथापि पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में कार्य का झुकाव अभी भी आपेक्षाकृत छोटे आकार की ओर है।

रा० प्र० सर्वे० के 28वें दौर के आंकड़ों पर आधारित ग्रामीण परिवारों के उपभोग स्तर में अन्तरराज्यीय विभिन्नता विषयक टिप्पणी—

एस० भट्टाचार्य, ए० बी० राय चौधरी तथा पी० डी० जोशी

सारांश

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के 17वें (1961-62) तथा 18वें (1963-64) दौर के उपभोक्ता व्यय आंकड़ों का प्रयोग अन्य लेखकों ने जीवन स्तर एवं निर्वाह व्यय में क्षेत्रीय विभिन्नता के अध्ययन हेतु भारत में विभिन्न राज्यों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ता मूल्य संबंधी विभिन्नता के सूचकांक तैयार करने के लिए किया। परिवार के उपभोग की 96 मदों को लेकर 28वें दौर के परिवार व्यय के आंकड़ों से चार राज्यों कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए और अखिल भारत के लिए उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक तैयार किये गये हैं।

समस्त भारत को आधार मानकर इन चारों राज्यों में कीमत स्तर की तुलना करने के लिए लेसपियर्स, पासचे, मार्शल, एजवर्थ तथा फिशर के सूचकांक तैयार किये गये। अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण कीमतों का आधार 100 मानकर कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के लिए फिशर का सूचकांक क्रमशः 117, 114, 119 तथा 118 था। इन सूचकांकों का प्रयोग चारों राज्यों तथा अखिल भारत में अनुमानित सांकेतिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के वास्तविक मूल्यों की तुलना करने के लिए किया गया था। इस प्रक्रिया से प्रकट होता है कि तीन राज्यों कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के लिए जिनका वास्तविक उपभोग अखिल भारतीय औसत से कम है, चारों प्रकार के किसी भी अपस्फायक के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति मूल्य न्यूनताधिक वही रहे, जबकि पंजाब के संबंध में लेसपियर्स सूचकांक अन्य प्रकार के सूचकांकों से कहीं अधिक वास्तविक मूल्य दर्शाता है।

रोजगार—बेरोजगारी की स्थिति पर एक विहंगम दृष्टि
रा० प्र० सर्वे० के रोजगार—बेरोजगारी विषयक सर्वेक्षण के 27वें दौर
(अक्टूबर, 1972—सितम्बर, 1973) के चारों उप-दौरों के आंकड़ों पर
आधारित संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी।

प्रस्तावना

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन ने भारत के दोनों ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में 27वें दौर के दौरान रोजगार-बेरोजगारी विषयक एक व्यापक सर्वेक्षण का आयोजन किया था। राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन ने उपर्युक्त सर्वेक्षण पर आधारित रोजगार-बेरोजगारी संबंधी आंकड़े सितम्बर, 1974 से प्रकाशित करने शुरू किये। आंकड़ा उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा प्रदर्शित रुचि को देखते हुए सर्वेक्षण के पहले दो उप-दौरों में, जिनकी अन्तर्ग्रस्त अवधि अक्टूबर, 1972 से मार्च, 1973 तक थी, संगृहीत आधी सर्वेक्षण सामग्री का प्रथमतः सारणीयन किया गया और सरकारी उपयोग के लिए सारांश रूप में (अनुमोदित सारणीयन योजना में विनिर्दिष्ट विभिन्न सह-संबंधों में से कुछ सह-संबंधों को समाप्त करते हुए तथा अन्य को अभिदर्शित करते हुए प्रकाशित किया गया।¹ इसके अतिरिक्त यह निश्चय किया गया कि प्रथम दो उप-दौरों में संगृहीत आंकड़ों पर आधारित राज्यों एवं अखिल भारत के लिए अलग-अलग सारणीयन योजना के अनुबंध के अनुसार सभी सह-संबंधों का प्रयोग करते हुए सारणीकृत आंकड़े मुद्रित राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों के रूप में प्रकाशित किये जायेंगे। चौदह ऐसी राज्य रिपोर्टें इस समय छपी जा रही हैं और इनके शीघ्र ही प्रकाशित होने की संभावना है। शेष दो उप-दौरों के आंकड़ों का सारणीयन कार्य अब पूरा हो गया है और कुछ सारणियों को लेकर उप-दौर तीन तथा चार के लिए तथा अन्य सारणियों को लेकर सम्मिलित रूप से सभी उप-दौरों के लिए किसी प्रकार के संक्षिप्त अनुमान दर्शाते हुए पुस्तिकायें (ब्रोशर) प्रकाशित की जा रही हैं।² भारत में रोजगार तथा बेरोजगारी की व्यापक विशेषताओं को प्रकाश में लाने के उद्देश्य से सितम्बर, 1975 में एक अन्य छोटी पुस्तिका³ प्रकाशित की गई जिसमें पहले दो दौरों के सर्वेक्षण संबंधी आंकड़ों पर आधारित विभिन्न राज्यों तथा समस्त भारत के संबंध में रोजगार-बेरोजगारी विषयक कुछ आधार-भूत जानकारी दी गई है जिसे ऐसा समझा गया कि जब तक ऐसे परिणामों पर आधारित सम्पूर्ण सर्वेक्षण परिणाम एवं विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन उपलब्ध नहीं हो जाते, इसका नीति निर्धारण के लिए कार्यकारी सामग्री के रूप में प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। इस पुस्तिका में प्रो० वी० एन० डांडेकर द्वारा विश्लेषणात्मक टिप्पणी भी दी गई है जिसमें देश में अक्टूबर, 1972 से मार्च, 1973 तक रोजगार बेरोजगारी की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डाला गया है।

0. 2. इस लघु टिप्पणी में समस्त देश की रोजगार-बेरोजगारी स्थिति की कुछ व्यापक विशेषतायें दी गई हैं जो 27वें दौर संबंधी सर्वेक्षण के सभी चार उप-दौरों अर्थात् सर्वेक्षण की समस्त अवधि अक्टूबर, 1972 से सितम्बर, 1973

1. सम समरी इन्फार्मेशन आन दि सर्वे आन एम्प्लायमेंट—अनइम्प्लायमेंट, एन०एस०एस० : 27 राउण्ड नामक प्रारूप रिपोर्ट सं० 255/1 से 255/5
2. 1/ के अनुसार समरूप शीर्ष वाली प्रारूप रिपोर्ट सं० 255/6 तथा 255/7
3. इम्प्लायमेंट-अनइम्प्लायमेंट प्रोफाइल फार इंडिया नामक रिपोर्ट सं० 255-ए/इस रिपोर्ट का संशोधित संस्करण अप्रैल, 1976 में प्रकाशित किया गया था।

तक के आंकड़ों के सारणीकृत परिणामों से स्पष्ट होती है। यहां पर प्रस्तुत रोजगार-बेरोजगारी के अनुमान और इस विषय में 27वें दौर संबंधी सर्वेक्षण से सम्बद्ध अब तक प्रकाशित सभी प्रारूप रिपोर्टों में 5 तथा इससे ऊपर आयु वाली जन संख्या को लिया गया है। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि कुल जनसंख्या की 15 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या 5 वर्ष की आयु से कम है।

सामान्य कार्य पद्धति

घरेलू उद्यम में निजी रोजगार एवं उत्पादन का गौरव, कृषि एवं गैर खेतिहर उत्पादन संबंधी कार्यकलाप के लिए पूंजी स्रोतों की सीमित उपलब्धि, अपेक्षाकृत लघु संगठित क्षेत्र की मौजूदगी तथा जनसंख्या के दबाव जैसे अन्य सम्बद्ध उपादानों आदि का प्रभाव यह है कि ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में केवल अपनी जीविका चलाने के लिए सामान्यतः जो भी लाभप्रद कार्य अथवा धंधा मिलता है उसमें स्वयं को लगाने का प्रयास करते हैं हालांकि कुछ मामलों में कार्य का स्वरूप दिन प्रतिदिन अलग-अलग भी हो सकता है। शायद कुछ सौभाग्यशाली व्यक्ति तब तक प्रतीक्षा करते रहने की सामर्थ्य रखते हैं जब तक कि वे या तो अपनी रुचि का कोई लाभप्रद कार्य प्राप्त नहीं कर लेते अथवा कार्य चाहने वालों के रूप में स्पष्टतः समक्ष आकर अन्तिम रूप से श्रमिकों में शामिल नहीं हो जाते। अतः ऐसा होते हुए भी कार्य का स्वरूप एवं उसकी गुणवत्ता लम्बे समय तक स्थिर नहीं रहती। यह जानना उचित होगा कि सामान्यतः हमारे लोग कैसे काम करते हैं और कैसे रहते हैं, अर्थात् उनका सामान्य आर्थिक व्यवसाय क्या है। अतः 27वें दौर संबंधी सर्वेक्षण में परिवार के सदस्यों को सामान्य स्थिति के अनुसार वर्गीकृत किया गया था अर्थात् चिरस्थायी आर्थिक व्यवसाय जिसका विगत काल में वे एक लम्बे समय से अनुसरण करते रहे और भविष्य में भी करते रहने की संभावना है।

सर्वेक्षण परिणामों से प्रकट होता है (देखिए सारणी-1) कि ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों को मिलाकर मार्च, 1973 को 5 तथा इससे ऊपर आयु के अनुमानित 48 करोड़ 84 लाख व्यक्तियों में से 24 करोड़ 82.8 लाख व्यक्ति न तो कोई लाभप्रद कार्य करते हैं और न वे काम करने के लिए तैयार होते हैं। वे श्रमिकों की जनसंख्या में सम्मिलित हैं। शेष 24 करोड़ 2 लाख लोग श्रमिक वर्ग में आते हैं। निःसंदेह श्रम शक्ति का आकार तथा गठन शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एक समान नहीं है; उनका अनुपात तत्संबंधी ग्रामीण एवं शहरी जनसंख्या का 51.40 प्र० श० (अथवा 1 करोड़ 99.6 लाख) तथा 39.60 प्रतिशत (अथवा 4 करोड़ 5 लाख) है।

श्रम शक्ति में व्यक्तियों को अनेक उप-वर्गों में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है। बताया जाता है कि 1 से 4 तक प्रवर्गों में वर्गीकृत व्यक्ति अपने घरेलू खेतों में या गैर-खेतिहर उद्यमों में काम करते हैं या इन उद्यमों में सहायक के रूप में कार्य करते हैं, वे तत्संबंधी ग्रामीण तथा शहरी जनसंख्या का 33.31 प्रतिशत (अथवा 12 करोड़ 93.4 लाख) तथा 15.43 प्रतिशत (अथवा एक करोड़ 57.5 लाख) है 6 से 8 तक के प्रवर्गों में वर्गीकृत व्यक्ति वे हैं जो कहा जाता है कि नियमित तथा अनियमित मजूरी या वेतन भोगी के रूप में काम करते हैं, वे तत्संबंधी ग्रामीण तथा शहरी जनसंख्या का 17.62 प्रतिशत (या 6 करोड़ 84.6 लाख) और 22.1 प्रतिशत (या 2 करोड़ 26.9 लाख) है।

सारणी (1) : सामान्य कार्यकलाप की स्थिति और स्त्री-पुरुष के अनुसार जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत वितरण

	ग्रामीण			शहरी		
	पुरुष	स्त्री	जोड़	पुरुष	स्त्री	जोड़
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. अपने खेत में काम करने वाले	24.87 (49.54)	4.38 (8.24)	14.82 (57.68)	2.16 (1.18)	0.60 (0.27)	1.43 (1.45)
2. गैर-खेतिहर पारिवारिक उद्यम/व्यवसाय में काम करने वाले	5.88 (11.71)	1.96 (3.69)	3.96 (15.40)	16.11 (8.83)	3.15 (1.46)	10.04 (10.99)
3. पारिवारिक खेत में हेल्पर के रूप में काम करने वाले	10.24 (20.40)	16.15 (30.39)	13.14 (50.79)	0.77 (0.42)	1.31 (0.60)	1.02
4. गैर खेतिहर पारिवारिक उद्यम में हेल्पर के रूप में काम करने वाले	1.08 (3.15)	1.71 (3.22)	1.39 (5.37)	3.37 (1.85)	3.46 (1.14)	2.94 (2.99)
5. उप-जोड़	42.07 (83.80)	24.20 (45.54)	33.31(129.34)	22.41 (12.28)	7.52 (3.47)	15.43 (15.75)
6. खेत में नियमित वेतनभोगी कर्मचारी के रूप में मजदूरी पर काम करने वाले	4.21 (8.39)	0.79 (1.49)	2.53 (9.88)	0.60 (0.33)	0.14 (0.06)	0.38 (0.39)
7. गैर-खेतिहर उद्यम/व्यवसाय में नियमित वेतन भोगी-कर्मचारी के रूप में मजदूरी पर काम करने वाले	3.49 (6.95)	0.74 (1.39)	2.14 (8.34)	28.34 (15.53)	4.18 (1.94)	17.02 (17.47)
8. कैबुल मजदूरी पर काम करने वाले	14.07 (28.03)	11.80 (22.21)	12.95 (50.24)	5.74 (3.15)	3.69 (1.70)	4.78 (4.85)
9. उप-जोड़	21.77 (43.37)	13.33 (25.09)	17.62 (68.46)	34.68 (19.01)	8.01 (3.70)	22.18 (22.69)
10. जो काम पर नहीं है बल्कि काम ढूंढ रहे हैं और काम करने के लिए उपलब्ध हैं	0.75 (1.49)	0.18 (0.34)	0.47 (1.83)	2.87 (1.57)	1.00 (0.46)	1.99 (2.03)
11. जो अक्षमशक्ति में नहीं हैं	35.41 (70.54)	62.29(117.23)	48.60(187.77)	40.04 (21.94)	83.47 (38.57)	60.40 (60.51)
12. कुल जनसंख्या	100.00(199.20)	100.00(188.20)	100.00(387.40)	100.00 (54.80)	100.00 (46.20)	100.00(101.00)

जिन्हें मार्च, 73 की जनगणना के उपर प्रतिशत अनुमान लगाकर निकाला गया है।

कोष्ठकों में दिए गए आंकड़े दस लाख (मिलियन) में अनुमानित संख्या में हैं।

विशाल जनसंख्या की तुलना में (ग्रामीण आबादी का 50.93 प्रतिशत अथवा 19 करोड़ 78 लाख और शहरी आबादी का 37.61 प्रतिशत अथवा 3 करोड़ 84 लाख 40 हजार जो या तो निजी पारिवारिक खेती या गैर-खेतिहर उद्यम में काम करते हैं या नियमित अथवा कैंजुएल मजदूरी पर या अन्य फार्म अथवा गैर-खेतिहर उद्यम में काम करते हैं। जिनके पास लगातार लम्बे समय तक कोई काम नहीं रहता और जो काम नूढ़ रहे थे अथवा जो पूरे समय काम करने के लिए उपलब्ध थे, उनकी मात्रा या तो शहर और ग्रामीण आबादी के अनुपात में अथवा संख्या के रूप में बिल्कुल कम थी। उनकी संख्या ग्रामीण आबादी का केवल 0.47 प्रतिशत (अथवा 18.30 लाख) और शहरी आबादी के 1.99 प्रतिशत (अथवा 20.3 लाख) थी। उन्हें चिरकाल से बेरोजगार कहा जा सकता है। कुल शहरी और ग्रामीण आबादी में उन लोगों का अनुपात बहुत कम है जो चिरकाल से बेरोजगार हैं। यदि ग्रामीण और शहरी श्रम-शक्ति में चिरकालीन बेरोजगार लोगों का अनुपात बतलाया जाए तो उसकी संख्या ग्रामीण श्रम शक्ति का 1 प्रतिशत और शहरी श्रम शक्ति का 5 प्रतिशत बैठेगी (पहले दो उप-दौरों के जो सर्वेक्षण परिणाम प्रकाशित किए गए हैं, उनके आधार पर चिरकालीन बेरोजगार लोगों की संख्या 41 लाख होने का अनुमान है—20 लाख ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में और 21 लाख शहरी क्षेत्र में)। विकसित देशों की तुलना में भी यह कोई चौकाने वाली संख्या प्रतीत नहीं होती। लेकिन हमारी विशाल जन संख्या अथवा श्रमशक्ति संबंधी आधार को ध्यान में रखते हुए ये अनुमान बेरोजगार लोगों की वास्तविक संख्या के रूप में बहुत अधिक है।

(लगभग 40 लाख— मोटे तौर पर शहरी व ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में बीस-बीस लाख)।

1.5 चिरकालीन बेरोजगार लोगों के सामान्य शैक्षणिक स्तर (देखिए सारणी 2) के बहुमुखी वर्गीकरण के अनुसार कोई भी व्यक्ति यह अनुमान लगा सकता है कि बेकार लोग किस किसमें हैं तथा इस बात से यह मदद मिल सकती है कि उनके लिए किस प्रकार के कार्य का सृजन किया जा सकता है। इस सारणी से यह बात सामने आती है कि अधिकांश प्रभावित व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिनका शैक्षणिक स्तर बहुत कम है। ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में चिरकाल से बेरोजगार चने आ रहे कुछ लोगों में से क्रमशः 53.70 प्रतिशत और 53.54 प्रतिशत ऐसे लोग हैं जो सामान्य शिक्षा वर्ग-प्राइमरी से अधिक और सेकण्डरी तक के अन्त-गंत आते हैं तथा 18.08 प्रतिशत और 24.25 प्रतिशत सामान्य शिक्षा वर्ग-साक्षर और प्राइमरी तक के अन्तगंत आते हैं। विभिन्न रोजगार कार्यालयों में, जो मुख्यतः शहरी क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित हैं, पंजीकृत रोजगार चाहने वालों की संख्या देखने से इसी प्रकार के लक्षण सामने आते हैं। इस समय चालू रजिस्टर में पंजीकृत कुछ लोगों की संख्या में वे लोग बहुत हैं जिनका शैक्षणिक स्तर सेकण्डरी तक और उससे कम है। यद्यपि यह देखा जा सकता है कि बेरोजगार लोगों में शिक्षित (स्नातक और उससे अधिक) लोगों का अनुपात अधिक है फिर भी जो कम पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं उनमें बेरोजगारी की समस्या अधिक विकट है तथा उन पर ध्यान देने की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है।

सारणी 2 : स्त्री-पुरुष एवं सामान्य शिक्षा के अनुसार चिरकालीन बेरोजगार लोगों का प्रतिशत विभाजन।

सामान्य शिक्षा	ग्रामीण			शहरी		
	पुरुष	स्त्री	जोड़	पुरुष	स्त्री	जोड़
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. अशिक्षित	15.48	40.24	20.17	8.98	14.24	10.19
2. प्राइमरी स्तर तक साक्षर	19.36	12.62	18.09	27.12	14.78	24.25
3. प्राइमरी से अधिक तथा माध्यमिक स्तर तक	56.18	43.04	53.70	53.63	54.50	53.54
4. स्नातक व उससे अधिक	8.98	4.00	8.04	10.27	16.48	11.72
जोड़	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

अल्परोजगार का विस्तार

सारे देश में चिरकालीन बेरोजगार लोगों की अनुमानित संख्या 4 लाख है, फिर भी जहाँ तक बेरोजगारी का संबंध है उससे हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था का बुनियादी रोग प्रतिबिम्बित नहीं होता। संभवतः कोई भी व्यक्ति यह नहीं बतला सकता कि 50 प्रतिशत शहरी व 40 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण लोग ग्रामतौर पर लाभदायक कार्यकलापों में जुटे हुए हैं, फिर भी जनसंख्या का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग अत्यन्त दरिद्रता व गंदगी की स्थिति में रह रहा है। कोई भी व्यक्ति सामान्यतः यह प्रश्न पूछ सकता है कि जो व्यक्ति लाभप्रद कार्यों में लगे हुए हैं क्या वे किसी प्रकार के अल्प-बेरोजगार से ग्रस्त हैं या उनके श्रम का पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। या उनमें से कुछ को अपने कार्य का पर्याप्त पारिश्रमिक नहीं मिल रहा है। लाभप्रद रोजगार में लगे विभिन्न श्रेणी के लोगों के सर्वेक्षण में पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर से, ऊपर बतलाई गई विरोधाभास स्थिति के उत्तरदायी कारणों का पता लगाने हेतु कुछ अप्रत्यक्ष

प्रमाण सामने आते हैं। इन खोजपूर्ण प्रश्नों (देखिए सारणी 3) के सारणीबद्ध उत्तर से तीन विशिष्ट बातें सामने आती हैं जो हमारी ग्रामीण व शहरी अर्थव्यवस्था को स्पष्ट करती हैं। वे इस प्रकार हैं:—

- पारिवारिक खेती और गैर-खेतिहर उद्यमों में सभी स्वनियोजित व्यक्तियों के पास पूरे साल पर्याप्त कार्य नहीं रहता।
- इनमें से बहुत लोग काम भी करते हैं, काम की तलाश में हैं अथवा मजदूरी/वितन पर काम करने के लिए उपलब्ध हैं।
- जिन लोगों के पास पूरे वर्ष काम है उनका एक भाग, यद्यपि उनकी संख्या अपेक्षाकृत अधिक नहीं है, संभवतः मौजूदा कार्य को लाभप्रद नहीं समझता और वे संभावित मजदूरी/वितन पर अन्यत्र काम करना पसंद करते हैं।

सारणी 3 : ग्रामीण व शहरी क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न सामान्य कार्य वर्गों में उन लोगों का लिंग के अनुसार प्रतिशत जिन्होंने (I) पूरे वर्ष काम नहीं किया और (II) अन्यत्र काम किया, काम की तलाश में रहे अथवा काम के लिए उपलब्ध थे /

कार्य वर्ग	शहरी												
	ग्रामीण						शहरी						जोड़
	पुरुष	स्त्री	जोड़	पुरुष	स्त्री	जोड़	पुरुष	स्त्री	जोड़	पुरुष	स्त्री	जोड़	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
	पुरुष	स्त्री	जोड़	पुरुष	स्त्री	जोड़	पुरुष	स्त्री	जोड़	पुरुष	स्त्री	जोड़	
	अन्यत्र काम करने वालों का प्रतिशत												
	पूरे वर्ष काम न करने वालों का प्रतिशत												
	अन्यत्र काम करने वालों, काम की तलाश करने						पूरे वर्ष काम न करने वालों का प्रतिशत						
	वालों अथवा काम के लिए उपलब्ध लोगों का प्रतिशत						अन्यत्र काम करने वालों, काम की तलाश करने						
	वालों अथवा काम के लिए उपलब्ध लोगों का प्रतिशत						करने वालों अथवा काम के लिए उपलब्ध लोगों का प्रतिशत						
(1)													
1. निजी खेती करने वाले	11.89 (5.89)	15.65 (1.29)	12.44 (7.18)	20.86 (10.33)	15.37 (1.27)	20.06 (11.60)	13.70 (0.16)	18.13 (0.05)	14.58 (0.21)	13.74 (0.16)	0.91 (0.02)	12.39 (0.18)	
2. पारिवारिक गैर-खेतिहर उद्यम/व्यवसाय में काम करने वाले	9.75 (1.14)	11.24 (0.41)	10.12 (1.55)	17.86 (2.09)	11.93 (0.44)	16.42 (2.53)	6.45 (0.57)	9.88 (0.14)	6.96 (0.78)	8.87 (0.78)	7.10 (0.10)	8.61 (0.88)	
3. खेती में नियमित वेतन मजदूरी पर काम करने वाले	—	—	—	13.83 (1.16)	8.38 (0.12)	12.99 (1.28)	—	—	—	13.37 (0.04)	17.69 (0.01)	14.12 (0.05)	
4. गैर-खेतिहर उद्यम में नियमित वेतन मजदूरी पर काम करने वाले	—	—	—	11.56 (0.80)	6.28 (0.09)	10.66 (0.89)	—	—	—	11.74 (1.82)	8.95 (0.17)	11.42 (1.99)	
5. कैजुअल मजदूरी पर काम करने वाले	—	—	—	62.74 (17.59)	54.33 (12.07)	58.98 (29.66)	—	—	—	65.18 (2.05)	55.19 (0.94)	61.58 (2.99)	

† कोष्ठकों में दिए गए आंकड़े दस लाख (मिलियन) में लोगों की संख्या है जिन्हें मार्च, 1973 की जनगणना के ऊपर प्रतिशत अनुमान लगाकर निकाला गया है।

सारणी (3) में दिये गये सर्वेक्षण परिणामों से उपयोगिता का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है और उनकी कुल संख्या का अनुमान भी हो सकता है जो यद्यपि घरेलू फार्म या गैर-फार्म उद्यमों में लाभप्रद कार्य में जुटे हुए बताए गए हैं या अन्य फार्म या गैर-फार्म उद्यमों में वेतन भोगी कर्मचारियों के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं या अर्ध-रोजगार से पीड़ित कभी-कभी मजदूर के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। कार्य की अर्थापत्ता और अतिरिक्त कार्य के लिए मांग को बढ़ते हुए क्रम में रखकर उनकी स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :-

1. फार्म या गैर-फार्म उद्यमों में नियमित मजदूर/वेतन पाकर कार्य करते हुए और जो कार्य की तलाश में भी हैं या अतिरिक्त कार्य के लिए उपलब्ध हैं। 4. 20 लाख
2. जो अपने फार्म या गैर-फार्म उद्यमों में कार्य कर रहे हैं और कार्य की तलाश में भी हैं या अतिरिक्त कार्य के लिए उपलब्ध हैं। 15. 19 लाख
3. अनियत वेतन मजदूर जो आन्तरायिक बेरोजगार हैं और जो कार्य की तलाश में हैं या कार्य के लिए उपलब्ध हैं। 32. 65 लाख

अपने फार्म या गैर-फार्म उद्यम में सहायता करने वालों के बारे में जो 60. 17 लाख है (24.82 लाख पुरुष और 35.35 लाख महिलाएं), इनके कार्य के बारे में हम नहीं जानते क्योंकि सम्बद्ध आंकड़े सारणीबद्ध नहीं हुए हैं। परन्तु कोई भी आसानी से यह मान सकता है कि स्वयं बेरोजगार की हैसियत में अपने फार्म या गैर-फार्म उद्यमों में काम कर रहे वर्गीकृत व्यक्तियों की अपेक्षा उनके लिए वह अधिक नहीं होगा। अतः अब सारणी (3) में ग्रामीण और शहरी इलाकों के लिए क्रमशः कालम (5), (6), (7) और (8), (9), (10) में दिये गये अपने फार्म या गैर-फार्म उद्यमों के रूप में वर्गीकृत व्यक्तियों के लिए कार्य में लगे कार्य की तलाश में या कार्य के लिए उपलब्ध का सम्बद्ध प्रतिशत प्रयोग में लाते हुए, फार्म और गैर-फार्म उद्यमों में सहायता करने वालों की अनुमानित कुल संख्या जो, फार्म या गैर-फार्म उद्यमों में अर्थापत्त कार्य को ध्यान में रखकर, कार्य की तलाश में हो सकते थे या कार्य के लिए उपलब्ध हो सकते थे, 11.29 लाख की होगी—प्रत्याशित रूप में कुल सहायता करने वालों की काफी बड़ी संख्या की न्यूनतम संख्या केवल घरेलू उद्यमों में लगी है क्योंकि उनके पास सहारे के लिए कुछ नहीं है। चारों वर्गों को इकट्ठा करने पर जिन व्यक्तियों के पास स्थायी और पर्याप्त रोजगार नहीं है और जिनके बारे में हमें सोचना चाहिए उनकी कुल संख्या देश में 63. 34 लाख होगी।

चूंकि सभी चार वर्गों से संबंधित व्यक्ति विभिन्न प्रकार और स्तर के अर्ध रोजगार से पीड़ित हैं, उक्त चारों वर्गों में प्रत्येक के लिए निर्धारित नीति अलग-अलग होनी आवश्यक है। कुछ के लिए, फार्म या गैर-फार्म उद्यमों में अतिरिक्त कार्य पैदा करने के लिए व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी और दूसरों के लिए अतिरिक्त नौकरी पैदा करनी पड़ेगी। किसी विशेष वर्ग के लिए कार्य या नौकरी के सृजन, विशेषतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाएं, में घर पर भी कार्य का सृजन शामिल है।

सारणी 4 : रोजगार चाहने वाले तथा रोजगार के लिए उपलब्ध व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत-साप्ताहिक स्थिति और स्त्री पुरुष के अनुसार सप्ताहों की संख्या —

उप-दौर	ग्रामीण			शहरी		
	पुरुष	स्त्री	जोड़	पुरुष	स्त्री	जोड़
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. (अक्टूबर-दिसम्बर, 1972)	1.65(3.29)	1.52(2.86)	1.59(6.15)	3.30(1.81)	1.41(0.65)	2.42(2.46)
2. (जनवरी-मार्च, 1973)	2.06(4.10)	1.94(3.65)	2.00(7.75)	3.45(1.89)	1.39(0.64)	2.48(2.53)
3. (अप्रैल-जून, 1973)	2.38(4.74)	2.58(4.86)	2.48(9.60)	3.60(1.97)	1.67(0.77)	2.70(2.74)
4. (जुलाई-सितम्बर, 1973)	1.66(3.31)	1.58(2.97)	1.62(6.28)	3.84(2.10)	1.28(0.59)	2.64(2.69)
सम्मिलित (अक्टूबर, 72-सितम्बर, 73)	1.94(3.86)	1.91(3.59)	1.93(7.45)	3.55(1.94)	1.44(0.66)	2.56(2.60)

कोष्ठकों के आंकड़े श्रम सप्ताह दस लाख में अनुमानित संख्याएं हैं, जिन्हें मार्च, 1973 की जनगणना के ऊपर प्रतिशत अनुमान लगाकर निकाला गया है।

बेरोजगारी की तीन दरें

बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या :—सर्वेक्षण परिणामों से 4 लाख बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के बारे में अनुमान मिला है जो एक लम्बी अवधि तक बेरोजगार रहे हैं और यह कहा जा सकता है कि देश में बेरोजगारी की मुख्य कड़ी यही है। उन्हें शहरी और ग्रामीण इलाकों में लगभग बराबर विभाजित किया गया है।

बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या-सप्ताह। परन्तु तथ्यों को देखते हुए कि व्यक्तियों की एक बड़ी मात्रा विशेषकर मजदूरी और वेतन पाने वाले तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में छोटे दस्तकार और छोटे उद्यमों में अपने रोजगार में लगे और शहरी क्षेत्रों में अनियत कामगार कार्य की कमी के लिए अन्तरायिक रूप से बेकार हो गये हैं और जो कार्य की तलाश में आए हैं सर्वेक्षण में उनकी पहचान करने और इस प्रकार की आन्तरिक या मौसमी बेरोजगारी की प्रकृति एवं सीमा की माप करने का प्रयास किया गया था। व्यक्तियों से यह पूछने के साथ-साथ कि वे क्या करते हैं, यह भी पूछा गया था : अन्वेषक के उनके घर आने वाली दिन से पूर्व के सप्ताह में उन्होंने क्या किया था ? उनमें से अधिकतरने यह कहा कि संबर्धगत सप्ताह के दौरान उनके पास एक घण्टे का भी कार्य नहीं था और ये कार्य की तलाश में थे या उसके लिए उपलब्ध। चूंकि एक वर्ष की समूची सर्वेक्षण की अवधि में सर्वेक्षण प्रतिचयन बांटे गये थे, समक संग्रहण और तत्पश्चात् आंकड़ों के सारणीबद्ध करने दोनों में इस प्रकार प्रावधान रखा गया था कि ऐसे व्यक्तियों का विभिन्न चार महीनों का या वर्ष के चार विभिन्न महीनों के लिए मोटे तौर पर प्राप्त हो सके। ये बेरोजगार व्यक्ति-सप्ताह अनुमान हैं या बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की प्रति सप्ताह संख्या हैं। ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में उनका विभाजन सारणी 4 में दिया गया है।

यह नोट किया जाए कि सर्वेक्षण की सारी अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न व्यक्तियों के विभिन्न सप्ताह की कार्य स्थिति का औसत निकाला जा चुका है, व्यक्तियों के सर्वेक्षण आंकड़ों से निकाले अनुमान को भिन्न संबर्धगत सप्ताहों के दौरान 'कार्य की तलाश में या कार्य के लिए उपलब्ध के अनुसार कार्य की तलाश में और उपलब्ध व्यक्ति-सप्ताह' के रूप में दिया गया है न कि कार्य की तलाश में और उपलब्ध व्यक्तियों की संख्या के रूप में।

सारणी 4 में दी गई साप्ताहिक स्तर बेरोजगारी दर और विभिन्न सर्वेक्षण उप-दौर या मौसमों के लिए बेरोजगार व्यक्ति-सप्ताह की संवादी अनुमानित संख्या को ध्यानपूर्वक देखने से पता चलता है, जैसी आशा थी, वर्ष के दौरान दर की असमानता, तीसरे उप-दौर अर्थात् अप्रैल-जून, 1973 के दौरान—कृषि में अपेक्षतया मंदे समय में उच्चतम दर और प्रथम उप-दौर अर्थात् अक्टूबर-दिसम्बर, 1972 के दौरान-कृषि में अपेक्षतया अच्छे समय में न्यूनतम दर। व्यक्ति सप्ताह की अनुमानित संख्या के शब्दों में देने पर, बेरोजगार व्यक्ति सप्ताह में भिन्नता-अक्टूबर-दिसम्बर, 1972 के दौरान 8.61 लाख न्यूनतम और अप्रैल से जून, 1973 के दौरान 8.61 लाख उच्चतम। इस बारे में यह देखना चाहिए कि सामान्य स्तर वर्गीकरण से जिनको चिरकालिक बेरोजगार वर्गीकृत किया है उनमें से अधिकतर का बेरोजगार सप्ताह की सर्वेक्षण में दिये गये कुल बेरोजगार सप्ताहों का भाग है।

सर्वेक्षण

अक्तूबर 1977

सारणी 4 में दिए गए आंकड़ों की व्याख्या करते हुए यह नोट किया जाना चाहिए कि :-

(1) प्रत्येक उप-दौर के अनुमान प्रतिशत एवं श्रम सप्ताहों जिनमें बेरोजगार रहे वह विभिन्न सर्वेक्षणों के उपदौरों की अवधि के दौरान औसतन साप्ताहिक स्थिति बताते हैं और सम्मिलित अनुमान एक वर्ष की सारी सर्वेक्षण स्थिति को दर्शाते हैं।

(2) श्रम सप्ताहों या प्रति सप्ताह बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या के अनुमान का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि उप-दौरों की सारी अवधि के या वर्ष के दौरान जैसा भी मामला हो लोग बेरोजगार रहें। उनमें से कुछ केवल एक सप्ताह के लिए बेरोजगार रहे हों, और अन्य लोग वर्ष के एक सप्ताह से अधिक बेरोजगार रहे हों। परन्तु उनमें से सारे लगातार एक सप्ताह तक बेरोजगार रहे।

(3) अनुमानों का केवल यह अर्थ होगा कि औसतन, लाखों लोग (जो अक्तूबर-दिसम्बर के 86.10 लाख से अप्रैल जून में 123.40 लाख से भिन्न है) रोजगार की तलाश में थे या रोजगार के लिए उपलब्ध थे क्योंकि वे संदर्भाधीन सप्ताह के दौरान एक घंटे के लिए भी रोजगार पाने में असमर्थ थे। यह आशा की जा सकती है कि यदि उपयुक्त काम उपयुक्त स्थान पर दिया जाय तो प्रति सप्ताह औसतन लगभग एक करोड़ लोग काम को स्वीकार करेंगे यद्यपि यह संख्या प्रति सप्ताह भिन्न-भिन्न हो सकती है।

बेरोजगार लोगों के श्रम दिवसों की संख्या : पहले यह देखा गया है कि देश में रोजगार की स्थिति ऐसी है कि कभी-कभी रोजगार की किस्म प्रति दिन भिन्न-भिन्न होती है, यहां तक कि सप्ताह की छोटी सी अवधि के दौरान भी भिन्न-भिन्न हो जाती है परन्तु जब किसी व्यक्ति का वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति के अनुसार वर्गीकरण

सारणी 5. स्त्री-पुरुष के अनुसार कुल श्रम शक्ति मानव दिवसों में रोजगार चाहने वाले तथा रोजगार के लिए उपलब्ध मानव दिवसों की प्रतिशतता।

उपदौर	ग्रामीण			शहरी		
	पुरुष	स्त्री	जोड़	पुरुष	स्त्री	जोड़
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	5.96	8.39	6.82	7.57	12.01	8.42
(अक्तूबर-दिसम्बर)	(7.69)	(5.80)	(13.49)	(2.45)	(0.89)	(3.34)
2	7.17	10.04	8.15	7.83	12.06	8.63
(जनवरी-मार्च)	(9.11)	(6.38)	(15.49)	(2.55)	(0.87)	(3.42)
3	7.76	12.57	9.32	8.09	14.25	9.23
(अप्रैल-जून)	(9.82)	(7.52)	(17.34)	(2.67)	(1.01)	(3.68)
4	6.09	8.91	7.07	8.42	12.06	9.10
(जुलाई-सितम्बर)	(7.79)	(5.99)	(13.78)	(2.73)	(0.87)	(3.60)
संयुक्त	6.75	9.92	7.83	7.99	12.58	8.85
(अक्तूबर-सितम्बर)	(8.62)	(6.44)	(15.06)	(2.60)	(0.91)	(8.51)

*कोष्ठकों में दिए गए आंकड़े दस लाख (मिलियन) में प्रति दिवस व्यक्तियों की संख्या में जिन्हें वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति के अनुसार श्रमशक्ति में सम्मिलित होने की दर तक मार्च, 1973 की जनगणना के ऊपर प्रतिशत अनुमान लगाकर निकाला गया है।

सारणी-5 में प्रस्तुत परिणामों से यह देखा जा सकता है कि औसत रूप में सर्वेक्षण की पूरी अवधि में एक करोड़ 90 लाख से कुछ अधिक व्यक्ति वर्ष के प्रत्येक दिन बेरोजगार रहे। जैसी आशा की जाती थी, जनशक्ति के अल्प उपयोग की सीमा वर्ष की एक अवधि से दूसरी अवधि में बदलती रही जो देश में कृषि संबंधी कार्य-कलाप की गति से प्रभावित थी। यह अल्प उपयोग अप्रैल से जून की अवधि में सर्वाधिक है, अक्तूबर से दिसम्बर तक सब से कम है क्योंकि ये कृषि कार्य की व्यस्त अवधि है।

किया जाता है, तो यह पता लगता है कि सप्ताह के एक घण्टे या एक दिन के काम के कारण भी व्यक्ति को रोजगार पर लगे व्यक्तियों की श्रेणी में रखा जा सकता है यह कोई बात नहीं है यदि अन्य-दिनों में व्यक्ति ने रोजगार की तलाश की या काम के लिए उपलब्ध था बेरोजगारी की दर साप्ताहिक स्थिति के वर्गीकरण की प्रक्रिया से प्राप्त की गई इसलिए बेरोजगारी के प्रभाव के महत्व को कम किया गया क्योंकि बेरोजगारी से रोजगारी को अग्रता देना आंकड़ा संग्रहण प्रक्रिया में निहित था। इस प्रत्यात्मक प्रतिबन्ध को दूर करने के लिए प्रत्येक दिन के लिए श्रम-समय की व्यवस्था या वर्गीकरण की साप्ताहिक स्थिति जो श्रमशक्ति के अन्तर्गत आता है, उनके संबंध में सप्ताह में आधे दिन के लिए सर्वेक्षण के 27वें दौर में आंकड़े एकत्र किए गए थे। दूसरे शब्दों में, संदर्भाधीन सप्ताह के लिए दिन प्रति दिन की श्रम-समय की व्यवस्था के लिए प्रतिदर्श परिवारों में प्रत्येक दिन के लिए व्यक्ति और कुछ लोगों के लिए जिनके संदर्भाधीन सप्ताह के आधे दिन के लिए या दिन के लिए एक से अधिक काम करने को है, उनके वर्गीकरण करने के कार्य को सुनिश्चित किया गया उपयुक्त प्रक्रिया को ध्यान में रखते हुए श्रम दिवसों (या प्रति दिन कितने व्यक्ति काम पर लगाए गए, श्रम दिवस (प्रति दिन कितने व्यक्ति) बेरोजगार थे और श्रम दिवसों (प्रति दिन कितने व्यक्ति) में भी श्रम शक्ति के अन्तर्गत काम पर लगाए गए, और औसतन सारे सर्वेक्षण की अवधि के उप-दौर के लिए जिसमें यह बताया गया हो कि उपलब्ध श्रमिकों की पूर्ति जिसका अभी तक उपयोग नहीं किया गया है, का अनुमान लगाना संभव हो गया है, श्रम दिवसों (या प्रति दिन व्यक्तियों की संख्या) जो रोजगार की तलाश में हैं, और जो रोजगार के लिए उपलब्ध हैं, या बेरोजगार लोगों के श्रम दिवसों (या प्रतिदिन व्यक्तियों की संख्या) अलग से प्रत्येक उप-दौर के लिए तथा सभी उप-दौरों के लिए अनुमान सारणी-5 में दर्शाए गए हैं।

सारणी-5 में दिये गये आंकड़ों की व्याख्या करते समय तथा उन्हें देश में रोजगार एवं बेरोजगारी की स्थिति के अग्रतर विश्लेषण करने के लिए प्रयोग में लाते हुए किसी को यह नहीं सोचना चाहिए कि उन अनुमानों से यह तात्पर्य नहीं है कि उक्त अवधि (उप-दौर अथवा पूरा वर्ष) के दौरान बेरोजगार वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या सूचित करते हैं। यह केवल श्रम शक्ति के अल्प उपयोग की औसत स्थिति सूचित करता है जिससे उक्त अवधि के लिए प्रतिदिन कार्य-दिवसों के रूप में व्यक्त किया गया है।

निष्कर्ष

पूर्वोक्त पैरा में प्रस्तुत किये गये सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामों से देश में रोजगार एवं बेरोजगारी की स्थिति की समस्त रूपरेखा देखी जा सकती है। आसानी से यह निष्कर्ष निकाला जा सकता है कि प्रष्टन्न अथवा खुली बेरोजगारी की समस्या उत्तनी भयकर नहीं है जितनी कि क्रमशः ग्रामीण और शहरी भारत में रहने वाले 6 करोड़ लोगों के लिए अतिरिक्त काम ढूँढना। यह पर्याप्त रूप से आवश्यक है

कि देश के देहाती क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त कार्य का सृजन करने पर जोर दिया जाये जिससे वहाँ बेरोजगारी अधिकांश रूप में दूर हो सके जिससे शहरी क्षेत्रों में काम ढूँढने वालों के प्रवाह को रोका जा सके। देहाती क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त कार्य के सृजन से ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के लिए प्रभावशाली मांग में वृद्धि होगी जिससे शहरी क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त कार्य और पूर्ण कालिक रोजगार का सृजन होगा जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वहाँ पर क्रमशः बेरोजगारी की दर कम होगी।

भाग 2 : सर्वेक्षण परिणाम

आवास संबंधी स्थिति के सर्वेक्षण के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिवेदन-राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण का 28वां दौर, अक्टूबर 1973 से जून 1974 ।

भूमिका

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के पिछले कुछ दौरों में आवास संबंधी स्थिति, अध्ययन का विषय रहा है। किन्तु ये अध्ययन मुख्यतः अन्वेषणात्मक किस्म के थे। प्रतिदर्श का आकार भी छोटा था तथा ये राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के अन्य मूल अध्ययनों से जुड़े हुए थे। आवास संबंधी स्थिति के संबंध में पहली बार 28वें दौर में व्यापक तौर पर सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। यह सर्वेक्षण अन्वेषण की विस्तृत अनुसूची अनुसूची 1.2 को प्रयोग में लाकर किया गया। आवास के विभिन्न पहलुओं से संबंधित अनेक मदों को इस दौर के अन्तर्गत लाया गया तथा प्रतिदर्श का आकार भी इतना बढ़ा था कि राज्य तथा प्रांशिक स्तर पर निर्भर योग्य आंकलन किया जा सके।

भौगोलिक सीमा

भारतीय संघ के सम्पूर्ण ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया जिसमें जम्मू एवं कश्मीर के लद्दाख जिले, सरगुजा तथा बीजापुर जिले के पाल तथा सामरी तहसीलों तथा मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले के डेंटावारा कोंटा, नारायणपुर तहसीलों, चन्दा जिले के राजौरा, सिरोंचा तथा गाघ-चिरोली तहसीलों एवं महाराष्ट्र जिले के अमरावती जिले के मेलघाट तहसील के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, नागालैण्ड के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, त्रिपुरा के उपद्रवग्रस्त ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, मधु प्रशासित चंडीगढ़, संघ, शासित अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूहों, मीजोरम, लक्षद्वीप, मिजोरम तथा अमीनदीवी द्वीप समूह, दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा अरुणाचल प्रदेश के सियांग, लोहित तथा तिराप जिलों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र सम्मिलित नहीं किये गये।

प्रतीकों की अभिकल्पना तथा प्रतीकों का आकार

सर्वेक्षण का प्रतीक अभिकल्प स्तरित दो चरणों का था जिसमें, गांव एवं शहरी खण्ड क्रमशः ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्र के लिए प्रथम चरण की इकाइयां थीं। दोनों क्षेत्रों में, परिवार दूसरे चरण के यूनिट थे*। केन्द्रीय नमूने में कुल 8730 गांवों के प्रतीक तथा 4944 शहरी प्रतीक अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर चुने गये थे। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए राज्य स्तर पर अभिकल्प स्वतः भाग्य बनाया गया था। प्रत्येक प्रतीक गांव/खण्ड में औसतन 16 परिवार चुने गये थे जिसमें से प्रत्येक के बारे में अन्वेषण अनुसूची भरी गई थी।

प्रांकड़ों का संग्रह केवल परिवारों से किया गया था, इसलिए गैर-परिवारिक संस्थान, सर्वेक्षण के क्षेत्र से बाहर रखे गये। परिवारिक क्षेत्रों में भी मकानों को केवल उस भाग के लिये ही अपेक्षित सूचना पूछनाछ की प्रक्रिया द्वारा प्राप्त की गई जो आवासीय दृष्टि से प्रयोग में लाये जा रहे थे।

इस सर्वेक्षण का क्षेत्रीय कार्य अक्टूबर 1973 में शुरू किया गया था तथा यह कार्य जून 1974 तक चलता रहा। इस कार्य को पूरा करने में 9 माह** का समय लगा जो कि 3 माह की अवधि के 3 उप दौरों में विभक्त किया गया था। सभी राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय नमूने से संबंधित क्षेत्रीय कार्य, क्षेत्रीय संकाय प्रभाग के निदेशालय द्वारा किया गया था। राज्य नमूने से संबंधित क्षेत्रीय कार्यों के लिए राज्यों के संख्या ब्यूरो उत्तरदायी थे। सभी राज्यों ने, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों अरुणाचल प्रदेश, दिल्ली तथा गोआ, दमन एवं दीव को छोड़कर, समानस्तर पर इस सर्वेक्षण में भाग लिया।

इस सर्वेक्षण के महत्वपूर्ण परिणाम इस रिपोर्ट में अखिल भारतीय तथा राज्य स्तर पर दिखाये गये हैं। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों, राज्यों तथा पूरे भारत के लिए विस्तृत सारणियों पर आधारित आकलन, राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के मसौदा प्रतिवेदन-माला मैथियोप्रापड में विभिन्न चरणों में निकाले जा रहे हैं। इस रिपोर्ट में प्रस्तुत की गई तालिकायें केवल केन्द्रीय प्रतीक आंकड़ों पर आधारित हैं।

इस सर्वेक्षण में जो संकल्पनाएं तथा परिभाषाएं अपनाई गईं, वे खण्ड 2 में बताई गई हैं तथा तालिकाओं पर संक्षिप्त विवरणात्मक टिप्पणी खण्ड 3 में दी गई हैं। सर्वेक्षण के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण परिणाम खण्ड 4 में प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं। राज्य तथा अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर सर्वेक्षण के महत्वपूर्ण नतीजों से संबंधित तालिकाएं परिशिष्ट I में दी गई हैं। परिशिष्ट II में आवास संबंधी श्रेणियों की सूचियां हैं तथा परिशिष्ट III में प्रतीकों की अभिकल्पना तथा आकलन प्रक्रिया के बारे में टिप्पणी दी गई है।

खण्ड 2 : संकल्पनाएं तथा परिभाषाएं

पहले किए गए इसी प्रकार के सर्वेक्षणों में इस तरह की संकल्पनाओं आदि को या तो पर्याप्त रूप से प्रतिपादित नहीं किया गया था या उनमें एकरूपता का अभाव था इसलिए यह आवश्यक समझा गया कि इस सर्वेक्षण के दौरान अपनाए गए विभिन्न शब्दों की संकल्पनाओं एवं परिभाषाओं को स्पष्ट रूप से प्रतिपादित किया जाए। वर्तमान सर्वेक्षण के दौरान अपनाई गई कुछ मूलभूत संकल्पनाओं तथा परिभाषाओं की चर्चा नीचे की जाती है :—

परिवार : व्यक्तियों का वह वर्ग, जो सामान्यतः एक साथ रहते हैं तथा एक ही रसोई से खाना खाते हैं, उसे परिवार कहते हैं। अस्थायी तौर पर बाहर रहने वाले सदस्य सामान्यतः आवासीय सदस्य होते हैं। इसमें अतिथि एवं आगन्तुक शामिल नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार एक परिवार के सामान्यतः आवासीय सदस्यों की संख्या से परिवार का आकार बनता है।

भवन :—भवन से आशय उस स्वतंत्र, मुक्त संरचना से है जिसमें एक या एक से अधिक कमरे हों अथवा अन्य खाली जगह जो छत से ढकी हुई हो तथा जो साधारणतः बाहरी दीवारों से घिरी हुई हो अथवा ऐसी विभाजक दीवारें हों जो नीचे से छत तक फैली हुई हों। विभाजक दीवारों का आशय निकटवर्ती भवनों को विभाजित करने वाली दीवारों से है अर्थात् पंक्ति में बने हुए मकानों को विभक्त करने वाली दीवारें।

आवास गृह : आवास गृह (आवास इकाई) से आशय परिवार के लिए उपलब्ध आवास से है, जो निवास के प्रयोजन के लिए हो। आवास गृह पूरा भवन अथवा संरचना, बस्ती चाल में झोपड़ी, छप्पर से आच्छादित

टिप्पणी :—* प्रतीकों की अभिकल्पना तथा आकलन प्रक्रिया पर टिप्पणी, परिशिष्ट II में दी गई है।

टिप्पणी :—**साधारणतः राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के अध्ययन का समय एक छह-वर्ष होता है जो प्रत्येक वर्ष के जुलाई माह से शुरू होता है और अगले वर्ष के जून में समाप्त होता है। क्योंकि 27वां दौर सितम्बर 1973 में समाप्त हुआ था इसलिए यह दौर देर से शुरू हुआ था।

बिखरे हुए घर या झोपड़ी (जो बस्ती या चाल के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता), या मकान का एक हिस्सा अर्थात् स्वतः परिपूर्ण फ्लैट, आवास की सुविधाओं से युक्त फ्लैट, जो संयुक्त रूप से अन्य परिवार द्वारा काम में लाया जाता है, एक कमरा अथवा कमरे जो या जो पूरी तरह से एक ही परिवार द्वारा अथवा अन्य परिवारों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से काम में लाया जा रहा हो, हो सकता है। रहने के अलग कमरे को जिसका स्पष्ट उद्देश्य आवास गृह के एक भाग के रूप में व्यवहार करना था उसी रूप में लिया गया जबकि कोई भवन, निर्माण, फ्लैट अथवा उसका कोई अंश, जो प्रारम्भ में परिवार द्वारा रहने के लिए था किन्तु व्यवहार में गैर-आवासीय उद्देश्यों जैसे कार्यालय अथवा पारिवारिक उद्योगों के व्यवहार में आने वाले कार्यस्थल के लिए था, आवास-गृह में शामिल नहीं किए गए। आवास इकाई में साधारणतः रहने के कमरे, रसोईघर, स्नानागार, शौचालय, भण्डार कमरा, खूला तथा ढका हुआ बरामदा आदि होते हैं।

आवास का टाइप : सभी आवास स्थानों को तीन प्रकार की आवास इकाईयों के टाइप में श्रेणीबद्ध किया गया है।—अर्थात् चालबस्ती, स्वतन्त्र घर तथा फ्लैट

- (क) झोपड़ियों/कोठरियों के समूह को चाल/बस्ती कहते हैं जो कि साधारणतः कच्चे अर्ध पक्के सामग्री से मामूली तौर की बनी हुई होती हैं। चालें या बस्तियां शहरी क्षेत्रों में विशेष करके शहरों में पायी जाती हैं।
- (ख) स्वतन्त्र गृह : एक ऐसी अलग संरचना है जिसमें एक कमरा या कमरे तथा आवश्यक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होती हैं तथा जिसमें एक अलग प्रवेश द्वार होता है। दूसरे शब्दों में, यदि आवास इकाई तथा भवन की सम्पूर्ण संरचना भौतिक दृष्टि से मिलती जुलती है तो वह स्वतन्त्र गृह समझा जाता है।
- (ग) फ्लैट : एक स्वतः परिपूर्ण आवास इकाई है जिसमें एक कमरा अथवा कमरे होते हैं तथा जिसमें आवास की सामान्य सुविधाएं जैसे जल की सप्लाई, स्नानागार, एवं शौचालय, होती हैं जो कि उसमें रहने वाले परिवार द्वारा ही अथवा अन्य परिवारों के साथ संयुक्त रूप से प्रयोग में लाई जाती हैं। इसमें आवास की सुविधा सहित अथवा सुविधा रहित अलग कमरा अथवा कमरे इसमें शामिल हैं। यह आवास का एक स्पष्ट वर्गीकरण है जो कि स्वतन्त्र गृह तथा बस्ती टाईप के अन्तर्गत आने वाले आवास के वर्ग से भिन्न है।

संरचना का टाइप : आवास की सभी संरचनाएं तीन स्पष्ट टाइपों में पक्का, अर्ध पक्का, तथा कच्चा वर्गीकृत की गई हैं।

- (क) पक्का मकान वह है जिसकी दीवारें तथा छत तो कम से कम पकी हुई ईंटों, पत्थरों, सीमेंट कंक्रीट, जैक बोर्ड (सीमेंट द्वारा प्लास्टर किए गए सरकण्डे) तथा लकड़ी से बनी हुई हों। छतों के बनाने में प्रयुक्त होने वाली खपरैल, जस्तेदार लोहे या एस्बेस्टस की सीमेंट की चदरें तथा पत्थर खण्ड, पक्का सामान कहलाता है।
- (ख) कच्चा मकान वह है जिसकी दीवारें तथा छतें कच्ची ईंटों बांस, मिट्टी घास, पत्ते, सरकण्डे तथा/या छप्पर से बनी हुई होती हैं।
- (ग) अर्ध पक्का मकान वह है जो न तो पक्का है न कच्चा है। साधारणतः अर्ध पक्की संरचना में दीवारें पक्के माल अर्थात् पत्थरों, भट्टे में तैयार की गई ईंटों की बनी हुई होती हैं तथा छतें कच्चे माल अर्थात् मिट्टी घास आदि की बनी हुई होती हैं। कुछ मामलों में, अर्ध पक्की संरचना में दीवारें कच्चे माल जैसे कच्ची ईंटों, बांस आदि की बनी हुई होती हैं तथा छतें पक्के माल जैसे लकड़ी, जैक बोर्ड आदि की बनी हुई होती हैं।

जमीन का स्वामित्व : जिस जमीन पर संरचना होती है, वह सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति के स्वामित्व में समझी जाएगी यदि उसके पास स्थायी रूपसे

दाय योग्य स्वामित्व है जिसे वह हस्तान्तरण करने या न करने का अधिकार रखता है। 30 वर्ष से 90 वर्ष या उससे अधिक अवधि के लिए पट्टे पर ली गई जमीन भी स्वाधिकृत समझी जाती है।

प्लिनथ लेवेल : प्लिनथ, मकान के लिए बना हुआ आधार है। प्लिनथ लेवेल से आशय है मकान के आधार से लेकर मकान के प्लोर तल तक बनी हुई ऊंचाई।

कमरा : कमरा एक ऐसी संरचना है जिसके चारों तरफ दीवारें तथा/अथवा विभाजक हों तथा जिसके ऊपर एक छत हो।

रहने का कमरा : रहने के कमरे वे कमरे हैं जो सोने के कमरे, बैठकों के कमरे, खाने के लिए कमरे, नौकरों के कमरे आदि के रूप में परिवार द्वारा काम में लाए जाते हैं किन्तु इसमें घिरा हुआ बरामदा, रसोईघर, स्नानागार, शौचालय, भण्डार तथा गैरेज शामिल नहीं हैं। रसोई घर सहित खाने के लिए व्यवहार में आने वाला कमरा भी रहने का कमरा समझा गया है।

राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन के द्वारा निर्धारित मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुसार रहने का कमरा : यदि किसी कमरे के फर्श का क्षेत्रफल कम से कम, 4 वर्ग-मीटर है तथा जो फर्श से छत तक दीवारों से घिरा हुआ है तथा जिसमें एक दरवाजा एवं एक छत है तथा जिसकी ऊंचाई फर्श से छत तक कम से कम दो मीटर है तो उसे रहने के कमरे में वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

रहने के अन्य कमरे : यदि कमरा राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन के उपर्युक्त विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप नहीं है तो उसे "रहने का अन्य कमरा" समझा जाता है।

अन्य कमरें : वे कमरे जो रहने के व्यवहार में नहीं लाये जाते हैं, वे अन्य कमरे समझे जाते हैं। उदाहरण के लिये रसोई घर, स्नानागार, शौचालय, भण्डार, गैरेज आदि।

कुल क्षेत्रफल : सोने के कमरों, रहने के कमरों, भोजनकक्ष, रूके तथा खुले हुए बरामदों, नौकरों के कमरों आदि के फर्श का योगफल आवासीय का कुल क्षेत्रफल होता है।

टैप : टैप पीने का पानी का एक ऐसा साधन है जिसकी सहायता से निगम, नगर पालिकाओं, जिला बोर्ड, पंचायतों तथा अन्य स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों अथवा किसी सार्वजनिक अथवा प्राइवेट आवास सम्पदा या एजेंसी द्वारा पीने का पानी पाइप के द्वारा वितरित किया जाता है। पीने का पानी जो पाइपों के जरिए कुएं, झरनों आदि से लाया जाता है वह "टैप का पानी" नहीं समझा जाता है बल्कि उसे प्राप्ति स्थान के अनुसार "कुएं" या "झरने के पानी" के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है।

प्रभालन व्यवस्था : एक प्रकार का ऐसा शौचालय है जो भूमिगत मल व्यवस्था से संबंधित रहता है तथा जिसमें मनुष्यों के लिए अपने मलों को निकालने की व्यवस्था होती है तथा जहां से मल पानी से बहा दिया जाता है।

सेप्टिक टैंक व्यवस्था : शौचालय का वह टाइप जो भूमिगत मल व्यवस्था से जुड़ा नहीं रहता है किन्तु जमीन के अन्दर सेप्टिक चेम्बर के साथ जुड़ा रहता है, उसे "सेप्टिक टैंक व्यवस्था" समझा जाता है।

सेवा : शौचालय के वे टाइप जो नगरपालिकाओं या सहाकारी संस्थाओं के मेहतरों द्वारा साफ किए जाते हैं, उन्हें सेवा-शौचालय कहते हैं।

मालिक भाड़ा : यह रुपये की वह राशि है जो रहने वाले तथा भाड़े पर देने वाले के बीच किए गए करार के अनुसार प्रतिमाह मकान मालिक को या किसी अन्य पक्ष को दी जाती है। स्थानीय स्वशासन अथवा सरकार को दी जाने वाली किसी प्रकार की सलाही अथवा पगड़ी या उपकर भाड़े के अन्तर्गत नहीं लिया जाता है।

परिवारिक प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक खर्च : परिवार के प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक खर्च निकालने के लिए पिछले बारह महीनों के औसत के आधार पर परिवारिक मासिक उपभोक्ता खर्च को (परिवार द्वारा उत्पादनशील उद्योगों पर किए जाने वाले खर्च को छोड़कर) परिवार के आकार से विभाजित किया गया है।

खण्ड 3 : तालिकाओं पर व्याख्यात्मक टिप्पणियाँ

इस रिपोर्ट में दी गई तालिकाएं, प्रतिदर्श परिवार की आवास इकाई पर एकत्रित सूचना पर आधारित हैं। प्रतिदर्श परिवार से आशय परिवार के पास उपलब्ध आवास से है। क्योंकि आवास इकाइयां अपनी भौतिकी विशिष्टताओं के कारण अनेक प्रकार की हैं, इसलिए सारणीकृत योजना का अभिकल्पन इस प्रकार से किया गया है कि यह अनेकता प्रकट कर सके। इस प्रकार आवासों को उनकी भौतिकी विशिष्टताओं तथा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण गुणों के अनुसार विभिन्न श्रेणियों में लाने का विचार उद्भूत हुआ। ये श्रेणियां आवास श्रेणियां कही गईं।

आवास श्रेणी : आवास श्रेणियां बनाते समय आवास की छः मूल-भूत विशिष्टताओं पर विचार किया गया। वे हैं (क) आवास का स्वामित्व (स्वामित्व या गैर-स्वामित्व) (ख) संरचना का टाइप कच्चा (अर्द्ध-पक्का तथा पक्का) (ग) फ्लोर टाइप मिट्टी, मिट्टी के अलावा, (घ) आवास का टाइप (चाल/बस्ती, फ्लैट, स्वतंत्र घर) (ङ) प्लिंथ लेवल (प्लिंथ सहित, प्लिंथ बगैर, (च) जमीन का स्वामित्व (स्वामित्व, गैर स्वामित्व)।

ऊपर लिखित संबंधित विशिष्टताओं को जोड़ने से आवास की स्पष्ट श्रेणियों की संख्या 60 आती है, जो नीचे दी जाती है :—

क्रम संख्या	आवास का टाइप	श्रेणियों की संख्या
1.	चाल/बस्ती	12
2.	फ्लैट	12
3.	स्वतंत्र गैर स्वामित्व वाले घर	12
4.	स्वामित्व वाले स्वतंत्र घर	24
5.	श्रेणियों की कुल संख्या	60

इन 60 श्रेणियों का वर्णन परिशिष्ट II में दिया गया है।

मुख्य श्रेणियां :—मुख्य श्रेणियों में कुल परिवारों का 90. % आता है तथा ये श्रेणियां इस प्रकार से तैयार की गईं कि प्रत्येक श्रेणी परिवारों के एक प्रतिशत से कम की नहीं थी।

आवास की शेष श्रेणियों को मिलाकर लघु श्रेणी बनी है :।

अलग-अलग प्रकार की आठ तालिकाएं जिनकी क्रम संख्या (0) से (7) तक है, इस रिपोर्ट में प्रस्तुत की गई हैं। ये तालिकाएं परिशिष्ट I में 0 तालिका के लिए सभी श्रेणियों के लिए अलग-अलग दी गई हैं तथा सभी वर्गों को अखिल भारतीय स्तर के आधार पर, 1 से 7 तालिकाओं में एकत्रित रूप में दिखाया गया है।

प्रत्येक तालिका में दी गई सूचना निम्नलिखित है* :—

तालिका :—परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण कुल अनुमानित परिवारों को आधार मान कर तथा आवास श्रेणियों के अनुसार प्रति परिवार की औसत व्यक्ति संख्या इस तालिका में दी गई है। (I) राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन के विनिर्देशों के अनुसार रहने के कमरों, (II) रहने के अन्य कमरों तथा (III) अन्य कमरों का प्रति

* सर्वेक्षण के दौरान आवास स्थिति के संबंध में एकत्रित किए गए आंकड़े परिवारों के आवास एककों से संबंधित हैं। किन्तु तालिकाओं में "परिवारों" का प्रयोग किया गया है न कि "आवास इकाइयों" का। जैसा कि परिभाषा के अनुसार एक परिवार के पास एक आवास इकाई हो सकती है। वास्तव में, "परिवार" तथा "आवास इकाई" सहव्यवस्थित हो गए हैं।

परिवार औसत क्षेत्रफल तथा व्यक्तियों की औसत संख्या आवास की श्रेणीवार तथा संगृहीत रूप में दी गई है।

तालिका 1 : कमरे के टाइप की दृष्टि से परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण (कुल अनुमानित परिवारों को आधार बनाकर) तथा प्रति परिवार की औसत व्यक्ति संख्या इस तालिका में दिखाई गई है (I) राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन के विनिर्देशों के अनुसार रहने के कमरे (II) रहने के अन्य कमरे तथा (III) अन्य कमरे का प्रति परिवार औसत क्षेत्रफल तथा औसत व्यक्ति संख्या कमरे के टाइप के अनुसार तथा संगृहीत रूप में दी गई हैं।

तालिका 2 : इस तालिका में दीवार तथा छतों के टाइप के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण (कुल अनुमानित परिवारों को आधार बनाकर) दिया गया है। प्रत्येक परिवार की औसत व्यक्ति संख्या तथा औसत क्षेत्रफल भी उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण के अनुसार तथा उन्हीं सभी परिवारों के लिए दर्शाया गया है।

तालिका 3 : पेय जल का साधन तथा पेय जल के वितरण की सुविधा की दृष्टि से परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण (कुल अनुमानित परिवारों को आधार बनाकर) इस तालिका में दिया गया है। प्रत्येक परिवार की औसत व्यक्ति संख्या तथा औसत क्षेत्रफल भी उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण के अनुसार तथा उन्हीं सभी परिवारों के लिए दर्शाया गया है।

तालिका 4 : शौचालय का टाइप तथा शौचालय के सुविधा की दृष्टि से परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण (कुल अनुमानित परिवारों को आधार बनाकर) इस तालिका में दिखाया गया है। प्रत्येक परिवार की औसत व्यक्ति संख्या तथा औसत क्षेत्रफल भी उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण के अनुसार तथा उन्हीं सभी परिवारों के लिए दर्शाया गया है।

तालिका 5 : प्रकाश के टाइप की दृष्टि से परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण (कुल अनुमानित परिवारों को आधार बनाकर) इस तालिका में दिया गया है। प्रत्येक परिवार की औसत व्यक्ति संख्या तथा औसत क्षेत्रफल भी उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण के अनुसार तथा उन्हीं सभी परिवारों के लिए दर्शाया गया है।

तालिका 6 : मासिक किराए वर्ग की दृष्टि से किराए के आवास में रहने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण (किराए के आवास में रहने वाले कुल अनुमानित परिवारों को आधार मान कर) इस तालिका में दिया गया है। प्रत्येक परिवार की औसत व्यक्ति संख्या तथा औसत क्षेत्रफल भी उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण के अनुसार तथा उन्हीं सभी परिवारों के लिए दर्शाया गया है।

तालिका 7 : प्रतिमाह प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय वर्ग के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण (कुल अनुमानित परिवारों को आधार बनाकर) इस तालिका में दिया गया है। प्रत्येक परिवार की औसत व्यक्ति संख्या तथा औसत क्षेत्रफल भी उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण के अनुसार तथा उन्हीं सभी परिवारों के लिए दर्शाया गया है।

विभिन्न तालिकाओं में प्रयुक्त दीवार का टाइप, छत का टाइप, पेय जल का साधन तथा सुविधा, शौचालय का टाइप, शौचालय की सुविधा आदि जैसे वर्गत्मक स्वरूपों के लिए प्रयुक्त कोडों का वर्णन नीचे दिया गया है। जिस विशेष तालिका के लिए इन कोडों का प्रयोग किया गया है उनके बारे में संदर्भ का भी उल्लेख किया गया है :

1. आवास के दीवार का टाइप तथा छत का टाइप (तालिका 2) 1

दीवार का टाइप	कोड
1. मिट्टी, बांस, सरकंडे	1
2. इमारती लकड़ी, लकड़ी, सी०आई० शीट	2
3. ईंट, सीमेन्ट, कंक्रीट, पत्थर	3
4. अन्य	4

छत का टाइप	कोड
1. घास-फूस, घास, बांस, सरकंडे तथा मिट्टी	1
2. सी०आई० शीट, एसबेसटोस, टार्गुस देशी खपरल सहित	2
3. सीमेन्ट, कंक्रीट	3
4. पत्थर खण्ड सहित पत्थर	4
5. अन्य पक्का	5

तालिका 1 के लिए वर्गत्मक मर्दाने तथा कोडें तालिका में ही दी गई हैं।

2. पेय जल का साधन तथा उसकी सुविधाएं (तालिका 3)

उद्गम	कोड	सुविधाएं	कोड
1. टैप	1	1. केवल परिवारों के प्रयोग के लिए	1
2. कुंभा	2	2. समाज के प्रयोग के लिए	2
3. नलकूप	3	3. एक ही भवन में अन्य परिवारों द्वारा शेयर किया गया	3
4. जलाशय एवं तालाब	4	4. अन्य	4
5. नदियां, झीलें तथा झरने	5		
6. नहरें	6		
7. छिछने पानी को निकालने वाला हस्तचालित पम्प	7		
8. टैंकर	8		
9. अन्य	9		

3. शौचालय का टाइप तथा उसकी सुविधा (तालिका 4)

शौचालय का टाइप	कोड	शौचालय की सुविधा	कोड
1. प्रक्षालन व्यवस्था	1	1. केवल परिवारों के प्रयोग के लिए	1
2. सेप्टिक टैंक	2	2. समाज के प्रयोग के लिए	2
3. सेवा	3	3. एक ही भवन में अन्य परिवारों द्वारा शेयर किया गया	3
4. शौचालय के बिना	4	4. अन्य	4
5. अन्य	5		

4. आवास की श्रेणी तथा प्रकार का माध्यम (तालिका 5)

आवास की श्रेणी	प्रकार का माध्यम
1. परिशिष्ट 1 में कोड दिए गए हैं	1. रोशनी की व्यवस्था से रहित
	2. मिट्टी का तेल
	3. बिजली
	4. अन्य
	5. बिजली तथा मिट्टी का तेल
	6. बिजली तथा अन्य
	7. बिजली, मिट्टी का तेल तथा अन्य

5. मासिक किराए का वर्ग (तालिका 6)

मासिक किराया ए०	ग्रुप कोड
0 से 10 तक	1
10 से 20 तक	2
20 से 50 तक	3
50 से 100 तक	4
100 से 150 तक	5
150 से 250 तक	6
250 तथा उससे अधिक	7

6. आवास की श्रेणी तथा परिवार के प्रति व्यक्ति का मासिक व्यय (तालिका 7)

आवास की श्रेणी	परिवार के प्रति व्यक्ति का मासिक व्यय (रुपयें)	ग्रुप
कोड परिशिष्ट I में दिखाये गये हैं।	21.00 से कम	1
	21.00 से 27.99 तक	2
	28.00 से 42.99 तक	3
	43.00 से 74.99 तक	4
	75.00 से 99.99 तक	5
	100.00 से 149.99 तक	6
	150.00 तथा उससे अधिक	7

केवल संबंधित कोड (जो कुछ वर्गान्मक स्वरूपों को बताते हैं) जिनके लिए कुछ प्रविष्टियां तालिका व्यवस्था में दी गई हैं, तालिकाओं में दिखाये गये हैं।

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदश सर्वेक्षण, 28वां दौर : अक्तूबर, 1973 से जून 1974

तालिका (0) : आवास की श्रेणी के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण, औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा (i) राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन के विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप रहने के कमरे, (ii) रहने के अन्य कमरे तथा (iii) अन्य कमरों की औसत संख्या एवं क्षेत्रफल।

ग्रामीण भारतीय : ग्रामीण

प्रतीक ग्रामों की संख्या : 8730

आवास की श्रेणी	परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण	प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या	राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन के विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप रहने के कमरे		रहने के अन्य कमरे		अन्य कमरे	
			प्रति परिवार कमरों की औसत संख्या	प्रति परिवार औसत क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर में)	प्रति परिवार कमरों की औसत संख्या	प्रति परिवार औसत क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर में)	प्रति परिवार कमरों की औसत संख्या	प्रति परिवार औसत क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर में)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	9.71	4.92	1.48	23.29	0.07	0.60	0.33	3.93
2	0.48	4.51	0.97	13.78	0.27	2.62	0.21	1.82
3	23.36	5.21	1.68	25.29	0.07	0.72	0.62	8.10
4	1.37	4.68	1.24	16.51	0.51	1.09	0.49	4.53
5	0.10	5.14	1.34	26.69	0.07	0.45	0.53	5.88
6	0.01	5.87	1.11	13.46	0.12	1.05	0.23	2.45
7	0.47	5.53	1.78	31.50	0.12	2.75	0.66	6.58
8	0.02	5.77	1.22	22.11	0.23	2.36	0.39	2.73
9	6.78	5.37	1.73	28.98	0.03	0.16	0.52	9.93
10	0.25	5.00	1.57	21.99	0.06	0.36	0.30	3.25
11	12.35	5.79	1.96	31.44	0.03	0.23	0.83	11.98
12	0.33	5.14	1.78	25.62	0.06	0.45	0.69	7.01
13	0.44	5.86	1.63	33.28	0.01	0.08	0.82	13.43
14	0.01	4.70	1.20	12.11	0.42	2.83	0.68	5.62
15	1.46	5.98	2.22	34.62	0.04	0.32	1.10	12.58
16	0.03	6.63	2.20	21.40	0.07	0.63	1.02	11.14
17	1.55	5.85	1.98	32.88	0.02	0.19	0.60	7.42
18	0.03	6.05	1.65	23.37	—	—	0.25	2.14
19	4.21	6.21	2.31	35.73	0.05	0.42	0.93	11.22
20	0.03	6.37	1.80	28.43	0.06	0.56	1.09	12.88
21	0.89	6.09	2.22	36.07	0.05	0.44	0.89	9.89
22	0.01	3.49	1.35	27.47	—	—	0.47	3.15
23	4.16	6.16	2.71	39.95	0.04	0.36	1.38	15.01
24	0.04	5.64	2.19	32.71	—	—	1.07	9.41
25	0.56	4.30	1.02	15.14	0.12	1.11	0.18	1.81
26	1.23	4.29	1.33	17.61	0.09	0.79	0.45	3.55
27	0.01	3.47	0.87	26.78	0.11	1.06	0.67	9.29
28	0.03	4.96	1.49	22.98	—	—	0.68	7.64
29	0.26	4.21	1.16	16.76	0.06	0.41	0.30	3.22
30	0.58	4.45	1.43	20.11	0.04	0.50	0.48	5.12
31	0.03	4.85	1.18	23.40	0.03	0.08	0.24	2.69
32	0.11	4.31	1.55	20.26	0.09	0.94	0.79	6.78
33	0.08	4.07	1.50	19.87	0.03	0.12	0.31	2.94
34	0.33	4.49	1.64	23.87	0.06	0.65	0.57	4.98
35	0.16	3.71	1.49	24.91	0.07	0.59	0.57	4.33
36	0.52	4.06	1.93	25.94	0.02	0.24	1.12	8.73

आवास की श्रेणी	परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण	प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या	राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन के विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप रहने के कमरे		रहने के अन्य कमरे		अन्य कमरे	
			प्रति परिवार कमरों की औसत संख्या	प्रति परिवार औसत क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर में)	प्रति परिवार कमरों की औसत संख्या	प्रति परिवार औसत क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर में)	प्रति परिवार कमरों की औसत संख्या	प्रति परिवार औसत क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर में)
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
37	1.90	4.78	1.34	21.30	0.09	1.12	0.34	4.09
38	0.02	5.72	1.73	33.10	0.08	0.73	0.57	6.86
39	1.07	5.10	1.54	23.99	0.03	0.21	0.53	6.47
40	0.12	5.21	1.42	26.14	0.03	0.33	0.54	6.07
41	0.25	5.94	1.84	34.15	0.03	1.09	0.69	8.31
42	0.15	5.86	2.40	35.07	0.01	0.05	0.96	11.40
43	0.27	4.04	0.98	13.50	0.09	0.64	0.21	1.56
44	0.01	4.01	1.28	14.97	0.23	1.15	0.28	5.97
45	0.24	3.82	1.15	15.65	0.03	0.15	0.18	1.7
46	0.03	3.75	1.13	12.21	—	—	0.47	3.84
47	0.10	3.66	1.12	15.16	0.04	0.26	0.42	4.89
48	0.15	3.19	1.20	13.97	0.02	0.40	0.59	3.45
49	8.51	4.51	1.33	17.72	0.06	0.40	0.38	3.84
50	0.09	4.67	1.29	21.40	0.05	0.18	0.61	5.05
51	6.81	4.99	1.54	21.49	0.03	0.15	0.49	5.15
52	0.62	4.87	1.55	23.90	0.02	0.13	0.77	9.22
53	2.33	5.32	1.72	24.31	0.02	0.20	0.63	6.73
54	1.93	5.05	1.95	27.68	0.02	0.13	0.99	9.54
55	1.01	3.50	0.96	11.32	0.14	0.70	0.27	2.01
56	0.01	3.22	0.98	15.14	0.08	0.49	0.51	2.52
57	0.74	3.65	1.17	14.74	0.04	0.21	0.35	3.70
58	0.15	3.55	1.14	14.85	0.03	0.10	0.71	6.19
59	0.36	3.53	1.21	23.81	0.05	0.19	0.43	3.66
60	1.14	2.82	1.08	14.43	0.01	0.09	0.91	6.31
रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.10	4.99	1.33	21.09	0.02	0.19	0.34	2.97
कुल	100.00	5.17	1.70	25.75	0.06	0.47	0.62	7.73

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तालिका (1) : कमरे के टाइप के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा (i) राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन के विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप रहने के कमरे (ii) रहने के अन्य कमरे तथा (iii) अन्य कमरों की औसत संख्या एवं क्षेत्रफल।

प्रतीक ग्रामों की संख्या : 8730

अखिल भारतीय : ग्रामीण

कमरे का टाइप	परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण	प्रति-परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या	राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन के विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप रहने के कमरे		रहने के अन्य कमरे		अन्य कमरे	
			प्रति परिवार क. र. की औसत संख्या	प्रति परिवार औसत क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर में)	प्रति परिवार कमरों की औसत संख्या	प्रति परिवार औसत क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर में)	प्रति परिवार कमरों की औसत संख्या	प्रति-परिवार औसत क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर में)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. रहने का कोई कमरा नहीं	0.82	2.71	—	—	—	—	1.44	15.71
2. रहने का केवल एक कमरा जो राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन के विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप नहीं है	2.03	3.97	—	—	1.00	10.06	0.25	2.05
3. रहने के दो या उससे अधिक ऐसे कमरे, जो राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन के विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप नहीं हैं	0.53	5.74	—	—	2.34	21.71	0.49	4.04
4. रहने का केवल एक ऐसा कमरा जो राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन के विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है	52.29	4.37	1.00	17.32	0.02	0.11	0.43	4.63
5. रहने के दो ऐसे कमरे जो राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन के विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप हैं	29.37	5.67	2.00	29.89	0.03	0.16	0.72	10.27
6. रहने के तीन या उससे अधिक ऐसे कमरे जो राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन के विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप हैं	14.94	7.27	3.94	53.18	0.02	0.20	1.14	14.11
7. रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.07	3.64	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. कुल	100.00	5.17	1.70	25.75	0.06	0.47	0.62	7.73

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण : 28वां दौर : अक्टूबर 1973 से जून 1974

तालिका (2) : दीवारों के टाइप तथा छत के टाइप के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण तथा प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा कुल औसत क्षेत्रफल ।

अखिल भारतीय : ग्रामीण

प्रतीक ग्रामों की संख्या : 8730

दीवार का टाइप (कोड)	छत का टाइप (कोड)	परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण	प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या	प्रति परिवार कुल औसत क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर में)	दीवार का टाइप (कोड)	छत का टाइप (कोड)	परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण	प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या	प्रति परिवार कुल औसत क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर में)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(5)
1	1	48.39	4.92	34.36	4	1	0.53	5.49	41.77
	2	23.86	5.33	42.82		2	0.27	5.33	42.15
	3	0.16	5.72	53.00		3	0.01	6.26	50.72
	4	0.53	5.40	47.77		4	0.08	6.09	44.34
	5	0.76	5.56	43.40		5	0.09	5.66	42.59
	रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.02	3.83	28.56		रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.00	7.42	6.24
कुल		73.72	5.06	37.33	कुल		0.98	5.52	42.22
2	1	0.52	5.29	44.55	रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	1	0.02	5.68	22.08
	2	0.90	5.44	45.08	2	0.01	5.49	50.19	
	3	0.05	4.77	60.00	3	0.00	4.55	109.55	
	4	0.07	5.81	53.96	4	—	—	—	
	5	0.05	4.82	53.03	5	0.00	8.86	99.85	
	रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.00	8.80	89.97	रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.10	4.78	54.68	
कुल		1.59	5.37	46.10	कुल		0.13	5.02	50.50
3	1	5.54	5.46	43.95	कुल	1	55.02	4.98	35.48
	2	9.23	5.42	49.70	2	34.26	5.36	44.73	
	3	5.20	5.51	55.10	3	5.42	5.51	55.12	
	4	2.03	5.38	48.12	4	2.71	5.42	48.09	
	5	1.56	5.97	49.62	5	2.46	5.81	47.54	
	रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.01	5.47	50.94	रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.13	4.78	51.32	
कुल		23.57	5.48	49.40	कुल		100.00	5.17	40.38

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण 28वां दौर : अक्तूबर 1973 से जून 1974

तालिका (3) : पेय जल के साधन तथा उसकी सुविधाओं के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत विवरण तथा प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा औसत कुल क्षेत्रफल ।

अखिल भारतीय : ग्रामीण

प्रतीक गांवों की संख्या : 8730

पेय जल का साधन (कोड)	पेय जल की सुविधा (कोड)	परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण	प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या	प्रति परिवार कुल औसत क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर में)	पेय जल का साधन (कोड)	पेय जल की सुविधा (कोड)	परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण	प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या	प्रति परिवार कुल औसत क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग-मीटर में)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1	0.82	5.74	66.12	7.	1	3.33	6.41	62.62
	2	3.39	4.87	34.71		2	2.78	4.76	31.10
	3	0.34	3.83	35.62		3	1.55	4.77	37.82
	4	0.13	4.62	32.39		4	0.88	4.64	31.54
	रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.01	5.74	31.23		रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.02	4.63	40.79
	कुल	4.69	4.94	40.19		कुल	8.56	5.39	44.64
2	1	5.57	6.31	65.66	8.	1	0.02	6.33	48.88
	2	51.29	5.07	37.75		2	0.09	4.77	31.79
	3	3.11	4.84	43.58		3	0.00	5.20	47.40
	4	5.79	4.99	34.43		4	0.02	6.25	37.48
	रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.08	4.79	37.25		रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.00	5.00	84.00
	कुल	65.84	5.16	40.10		कुल	0.13	5.19	35.39
3	1	0.69	7.08	73.69	9	1	0.02	4.72	24.93
	2	5.48	5.34	40.33		2	0.29	4.88	39.66
	3	0.36	4.73	40.37		3	0.04	4.16	29.39
	4	0.50	5.00	33.37		4	0.05	4.80	37.19
	रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.00	4.22	37.79		रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.00	4.00	18.00
	कुल	7.03	5.46	43.11		कुल	0.40	4.79	37.58
4	1	0.43	6.12	58.24	रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	1	0.00	6.00	67.87
	2	3.50	4.80	37.28		2	0.02	5.14	53.15
	3	0.17	5.00	36.35		3	0.00	4.48	78.47
	4	0.38	5.17	33.76		4	0.00	5.57	61.60
	रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.02	5.71	34.82		रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.61	5.42	27.29
	कुल	4.50	4.97	38.94		कुल	0.63	5.41	28.89
5	1	0.07	6.02	66.26	कुल	1	10.99	6.33	64.80
	2	5.39	5.08	37.79		2	72.79	5.06	37.58
	3	0.04	4.18	34.20		3	5.62	4.75	40.89
	4	1.90	4.90	35.24		4	9.84	4.94	34.37
	रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.02	6.52	30.74		रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.76	5.36	29.08
	कुल	7.42	5.04	37.36		कुल	100.00	5.17	40.38
6	1	0.04	5.74	39.29					
	2	0.56	5.19	43.41					
	3	0.01	3.84	22.73					
	4	0.19	4.79	40.61					
	रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	—	—	—					
	कुल	0.80	5.10	42.18					

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तालिका (4) शौचालय के टाइप तथा उसकी सुविधा के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण तथा प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा कुल क्षेत्रफल।

अखिल भारतीय : ग्रामीण

प्रतीक गांवों की संख्या : 8730

शौचालय का टाइप (कोड)	शौचा- लय की सुविधा (कोड)	परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण	प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या	प्रति परिवार कुल औसत क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर में)	शौचालय का टाइप (कोड)	शौचा- लय की सुविधा (कोड)	परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण	प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या	प्रति परिवार कुल औसत क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग- मीटर में)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1	0.16	5.62	71.78	5	1	1.47	6.28	64.24
	2	0.07	2.95	18.19		2	0.12	4.92	43.12
	3	0.09	2.37	25.81		3	0.23	4.72	43.51
	4	0.01	2.81	26.24		4	0.12	5.15	44.89
	रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.15	5.51	46.10		रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.34	5.53	50.43
कुल	0.48	4.55	46.82	कुल	2.28	5.88	57.98		
2	1	1.05	6.03	82.48	रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	1	0.00	7.17	25.83
	2	0.09	4.40	34.28	2	0.00	1.00	19.00	
	3	0.44	3.50	32.97	4	0.00	7.00	8.00	
	4	0.04	3.47	37.22	रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.61	5.44	27.48	
	रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.11	5.60	54.34	कुल	0.61	5.45	27.43	
कुल	1.73	5.22	64.69	कुल	1	3.98	6.00	71.18	
3	1	1.30	5.95	69.85	2	0.88	4.75	43.08	
	2	0.60	4.97	46.83	3	1.25	4.03	36.39	
	3	0.49	4.48	37.91	4	0.20	4.60	44.06	
	4	0.03	4.09	40.69	रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	93.69	5.15	39.08	
	रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.08	5.76	62.13	कुल	100.00	5.17	40.38	
कुल	2.50	5.40	57.52						
4	92.40	5.15	39.08						

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण, 28वां दौर: अक्टूबर 1973 से जून 1974

तालिका (5) : प्रकाश के व्यवस्था के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण तथा प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या एवं औसत कुल क्षेत्रफल।

प्रतीक गांवों की संख्या : 8730

अखिल भारतीय : ग्रामीण	परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण	प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या	प्रति परिवार औसत कुल क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर में)
प्रकाश की व्यवस्था	(2)	(3)	(4)
प्रकाश की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं	0.73	4.37	29.59
मिट्टी का तेल	91.67	5.15	39.33
बिजली	4.77	5.44	56.97
अन्य	0.40	4.84	34.53
बिजली तथा मिट्टी-तेल	1.70	6.04	61.56
बिजली तथा अन्य	0.04	5.07	46.00
बिजली, मिट्टी-तेल तथा अन्य	0.04	6.39	51.86
रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.65	5.32	25.63
कुल	100.00	5.17	40.38

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण 28वां दौर : अक्टूबर 1973 से जून 1974

तालिका (6) : मासिक किराए-वर्ग के अनुसार किराए पर रहने वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण, तथा प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या एवं औसत कुल क्षेत्रफल।

प्रतीक गांवों की संख्या : 8730

अखिल भारतीय : ग्रामीण	परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण	प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या	प्रति परिवार औसत कुल क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर में)
मासिक किराया वर्ग (रुपए)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0-10	26.69	3.49	22.99
10-20	15.70	3.88	25.96
20-50	9.82	4.08	32.27
50-100	2.16	3.85	39.29
100-150	0.88	3.34	30.67
150-250	0.50	3.51	40.10
250 तथा उससे अधिक	0.17	3.36	32.63
रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	44.08	3.93	24.72
कुल	100.00	3.81	25.65

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण 28वां दौर : अक्टूबर 1973 से जून 1974

तालिका (7) : मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति के व्यय-वर्गों के अनुसार परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण तथा प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या एवं औसत कुल क्षेत्रफल।

ग्रामिण भारतीय : ग्रामीण

प्रतीक गांवों की संख्या : 8730

मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय वर्ग (रुपए)	परिवारों का प्रतिशत वितरण	प्रति परिवार औसत व्यक्तियों की संख्या	प्रति परिवार औसत कुल क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग मीटर में)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. 21.00 से कम	5.13	5.96	30.00
2. 21.00-27.99	10.23	6.13	34.48
3. 28.00-42.99	39.64	5.59	38.72
4. 43.00-74.99	34.38	4.83	44.00
5. 75.00-99.99	6.14	3.88	44.61
6. 100.00-149.99	3.32	3.02	45.76
7. 150.00 तथा उससे अधिक	1.03	2.01	50.57
8. रिकार्ड नहीं किया गया	0.13	2.44	43.04
कुल	100.00	5.17	40.38