



GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA



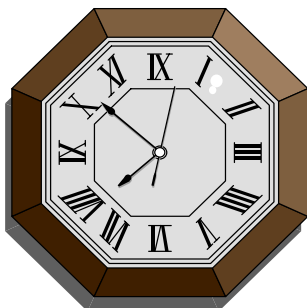
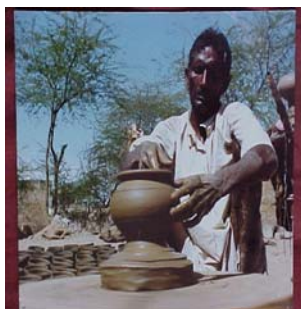
**HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE
IN HARYANA**



NSS 64th ROUND (JULY 2007-JUNE 2008)

STATE SAMPLE

2011



ISSUED BY:

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC & STATISTICAL
ANALYSIS, HARYANA**

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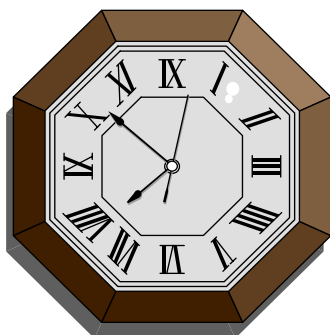
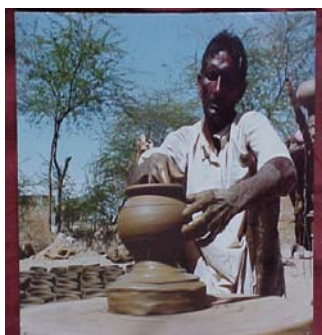
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PREFACE

The National Sample Survey Office has been collecting consumer expenditure data as a part of socio-economic surveys employing well tested scientific sampling methods, nation wide every year. Haryana State is a partner in these surveys on equal matching basis. The present report on 'household consumer expenditure in Haryana' is based on the State Sample results of NSS 64th round during the period (July, 2007 -June, 2008).

The report prepared by Tabulation section of the Department of Economic and Statistical Analysis brings out the results of the 64th Round survey on consumer expenditure. It is worth mentioning that the important schedule on consumer expenditure viz. schedule 1.0 was canvassed amongst 572 rural sample households and 384 urban sample households covering 4867 sample persons. In fact 143 villages and 96 blocks were surveyed during this round for purposes of detailed field enquiry. The report gives information about Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) and it also provides feedback on literacy, use of energy source for cooking and lighting, social status vis-à-vis population.

I am thankful to the National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India for providing detailed guidelines and assistance in table generation work on the basis of which this report has been prepared.

This report consists of chapters and annexure. Chapter 1 & 2 are devoted to introduction and concepts & definitions as adopted in the survey. Chapter 3 contains main findings of the enquiry on consumer expenditure. Chapter 4 contains executive summary and detailed tables of State samples are given in Appendix.

I place on record my appreciation for the officers/officials associated with NSS work whose concerted efforts made it possible to collect the data from the field against all odds and tabulate the data. I also place on record my thanks to Shri Manoj Kumar Goel, Deputy Director and Shri R.S. Bhatia, Research Officer, who analysed the NSS data exhaustively.

Last but not least, credit also goes to all respondents of households and enterprises, who provided the desired information to the field staff patiently during the survey.

I hope the publication will prove useful to the diverse set of users in their respective fields and will come up to the requirements and expectations. This report is placed on the Department Website also which can be accessed at www.esaharyana.gov.in.

Chandigarh
Dated the 19th August, 2011

R.K.Bishnoi
Director, Deptt. of Economic & Statistical Analysis
Haryana.

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CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

The National Sample Survey (NSS) was set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods. The National Sample Survey Organisation, under Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, conducts countrywide socio-economic survey. Survey of household consumer expenditure provides first and the foremost indicator of human living standard namely monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE). It also brings to light interstate rural-urban variation in constituent of Indian diet. This survey has multiple features to satisfy the thirst of various data user agencies despite the complexities involved in the collection of data. That is reason why this survey has come to stay as a regular component of NSS rounds.

1.2 This survey is now conducted in two different ways namely every five years with a much larger sample and annually with a relatively thin sample size. Household Consumer Expenditure survey conducted during NSS 64th round (July,2007-June,2008) was an annual survey by integrating it with the multiple subject of enquiry viz. “Participation and Expenditure in Education” and “Employment & Unemployment and Migration Particulars”. The annual series started from NSS 42nd round (1986-87). The current NSS 64th round is nineteenth in this series.

1.3 Objective Scope and Coverage: The main objective of the survey was to ascertain the level and pattern of household consumer expenditure and also provide necessary data to the researchers for conducting further studies on poverty line, nutritional status, sufficiency of food, unemployment etc. The household consumer expenditure schedule used for the survey collected information on quantity and value of household consumption with a reference period of “last 30 days” for some items of consumption (including all food items) and “last 365 days” for some less frequently purchased items. Specially, these are items of clothing, bedding, footwear, durable goods, education and “institutional” medical care. To minimize recall errors, a very detailed item classification was, as usual, adopted to collect information, including 146 items of food, 15 items of fuel, 28 items of clothing, bedding and footwear, 22 items of educational and medical expenses, 52 items of durable goods, and about 92 other items. The schedule also collected some other particulars of each household member, such as age, sex and education level.

1.4 The key estimates appearing in this report can be grouped as follows:

- ❖ Average MPCE (Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure)
- ❖ Deciles/Quintiles of distributions of persons by MPCE
- ❖ Composition of MPCE by item category (cereals, vegetables, fuel, clothing, etc.)
- ❖ Quantity and value of per capita consumption of different cereals
- ❖ Distribution of households by characteristics such as structure and area of dwelling unit, and energy sources used for cooking and lighting

1.5 Period of survey and work programme: The survey period (1st July,2007 to 30th June, 2008) of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration each to spread the survey workload uniformly. The sub-round were as follows:

Sub-Round	Period of Survey
1	July -September, 2007
2	October - December, 2007
3	January –March, 2008
4	April – June, 2008

A total number of 240 samples termed as First Stage Units (FSUs) were allotted to Haryana State by NSSO, Govt. of India to conduct this survey. Out of this, 144 samples were allotted for rural areas and 96 samples were for urban areas. An Equal number of sample villages/blocks (FSUs) was allotted for survey to each of these four sub-rounds with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire period. Each FSU was surveyed during the sub-round to which it was allotted.

1.6 Schedules of enquiry: During this round, the following schedules of enquiry were canvassed:

S. No.	Schedule No.	Title of the schedule
1.	0.0	List of Households
2.	1.0	Household Consumer Expenditure
3.	10.2	Employment and Unemployment and Migration Particulars
4.	25.2	Participation and Expenditure in Education

1.7 Chapter 2 sets out the concepts and definitions and some of the important procedures, followed in the consumer expenditure survey. The results obtained on consumption and consumer expenditure and findings on other living conditions of the population are discussed in Chapter 3. Appendix A gives detailed tables and Appendix B is a facsimile of the consumer expenditure schedule (Schedule 1.0) that was canvassed in the surveyed households.

CHAPTER - 2

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The concepts and definitions of some important terms used in the survey and which are relevant to this report viz., those used to generate the tables and estimates on household consumer expenditure are explained in this section.

Household and related concepts

2.1 House: Every structure, tent, shelter, etc., is a house irrespective of use. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both or even may be vacant.

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

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

2.4 Household Consumer Expenditure: The expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period is the household's consumer expenditure. Expenditure incurred towards productive enterprises of households is excluded from household consumer expenditure. Also excluded are expenditure on purchase and construction of residential land and building, interest payments, insurance premium payments, payments of fines and penalties, and expenditure on gambling including lottery tickets. Money given as remittance, charity, gift etc. is not consumer expenditure. However, self-consumed produce of own farm or other household enterprise is valued and included in household consumer expenditure. So are goods and services received as payment in kind or free from employer, such as accommodation and medical care, and traveling allowance excluding allowance for business trips.

2.4.1 For articles of food (including pan, tobacco and intoxicants) and fuel, household consumption is measured by the quantity of the article actually used by the household during the reference period, irrespective of the expenditure incurred on it. For articles of clothing and footwear, consumption by a household is considered to occur at the moment when the article is brought into maiden or first use by any household member. The consumption may be out of (a) purchases made in cash or credit during the reference period or earlier; (b) home grown stock; (c) receipts in exchange of goods and services; (d) any other receipt like gift, charity, borrowings and (e) free collection. Home produce is evaluated at the ex farm or ex factory rate.

2.4.2 For evaluating household consumption of all other items, a different approach is followed: the expenditure made by the household during the reference period for the purchase

or acquisition of goods and services, regardless of when the goods and services are used and by whom, is considered as household consumption. However, for few items of expenditure such as rent, telephone charges, consumer taxes and railway season tickets, expenditure during the month is recorded as the amount that was last paid divided by the number of months to which the payment related.

2.4.3 It is pertinent to mention here that the consumer expenditure of a household on food items relates to the actual consumption by the members of the household and also by the guests, during ceremonies or otherwise. Normally, transfers of food, fuel, clothing and footwear made by a household as charity, loan advance, etc. are not considered as consumption of that household, since consumption out of all transfer receipts of these items have to be included. However, meals prepared in a household and served to non-household members is an exception to this rule. Meals prepared in the household kitchen and provided to the employees and/or others would automatically get included in domestic consumption of employer (payer) household. There is a practical difficulty of estimating the quantities and values of individual items used for preparing the meals served to employees or others. Thus, to avoid double counting, cooked meals received as perquisites from employer household or as gift or charity are not recorded in the recipient household. As a general principle, cooked meals purchased from the market for consumption of the members and for guests and employees are also recorded in the purchaser household.

2.4.4 This procedure of recording cooked meals served to others in the expenditure of the serving households leads to bias-free estimates of average per capita consumption as well as total consumer expenditure. However, donors of free cooked meals are likely to be concentrated at the upper end of the per capita expenditure range and the corresponding recipients at the lower end of the same scale. Consequently, the derived nutrition intakes may get inflated for the rich (net donors) and understated for the poor (net recipients). This point has to be kept in mind while interpreting the NSS consumer expenditure data for studies relating to the nutritional status of households.

2.4.5 All goods and services received as payment in kind or perquisites were included in the consumption of the recipient household as goods and services received in exchange of services, except for meals received from other households' kitchens.

2.5 Monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE): For a household, this is the total consumer expenditure over all items divided by its size and expressed on a per month (30 days) basis. A person's MPCE is understood as that of the household to which he or she belongs.

2.5.1 Decile classes of MPCE: The first decile of the distribution of MPCE over the population of any region or domain is the level of MPCE below which 10% of the population lie, the second decile, the level below which 20% of the population lie, and so on. Thus the population can be divided in 10 "decile classes of MPCE" as follows: from zero MPCE to 1st decile of the MPCE distribution, from the 1st decile to the 2nd decile, from the 2nd decile to the 3rd decile, and so on. Averages of other variables of interest, computed separately for the 10 decile classes, help to portray the variation of such variables with variation in MPCE.

2.5.2 Quintile classes of MPCE: Similarly, the population of any region or domain can be divided into five quintile classes of MPCE, where the first quintile of the distribution of MPCE means the level of MPCE below which 20% of the population lie, the second quintile, the level below which 40% of the population lie, and so on. In this round quintiles are estimated separately for the distribution of MPCE in the rural and the urban sector.

2.5.3 Fractile classes of MPCE: Fractile is a general term of which deciles and quintiles (and also percentiles) are special instances.

2.6 Reference periods: The reference periods used for collection of consumption data for different groups of items are as shown in the following table. For items of category 1, the value of consumption for a period of 30 days is obtained for a surveyed household by multiplying the recorded figure by the factor 30/365. This system of reference periods, called the Mixed Reference Period (MRP) is the one used, by convention, in surveys of the annual series.

Sr. No.	Item of consumption	Reference period
1.	clothing, footwear, education, medical care (institutional) and durable goods	“last 365 days”
2.	all other items (viz, all food, pan, tobacco & intoxicants, fuel and light, miscellaneous goods and services including non-institutional medical care, rents and taxes)	“last 30 days”

2.7 Value of consumption: For items of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel, clothing and footwear, this term is not synonymous with expenditure incurred by the household on the item, and the following rules of valuations are specified. Consumption out of purchase is evaluated at the purchase price. Consumption out of home produce is evaluated at ex farm or ex factory rate. Value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collections, and goods received in exchange of goods and services is imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period

OTHER DEFINATIONS

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

2.9 Structure types: katcha ,pucca, semi-pucca: These are defined as follows:

Katcha	A katcha structure is one whose walls & roof are made of katcha materials, which means materials such as mud, bamboo, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch or unburnt bricks etc.
Pucca	A pucca structure is one whose walls and roof are made of pucca materials, which means materials such as burnt bricks, stone, cement, concrete, jackborad (cement-plastered reeds) and timber. Tiles, galvanized tin or asbestos cement sheets used in construction of roofs are regarded as pucca materials.
Semi-pucca	A semi-pucca structure is one of which either the roof or the walls but not both is made of pucca materials.

COVERAGE OF DIFFERENT CONSUMPTION ITEMS

2.10 The coverage of various categories of consumption items used in presenting the results of the survey in this report is explained below, with the categories arranged in alphabetical order.

2.10.1 Barley products: This includes sattu prepared by frying and powdering barley.

2.10.2 Beverages, etc.: This stands for “ beverage, refreshments and processed food.” It includes tea, coffee, mineral water, soft drinks, fruit juice (not prepared at home), green coconut water, soda water, other beverage such as cocoa, biscuits, cakes, pastries, pickles, sauce, jam, jelly, and other salted refreshments and sweets not prepared at home.

Refreshments prepared at home are not included here. Instead, the ingredients of the refreshments (such as flour, sugar, milk, etc.) are accounted under “cereals” (e.g. against “wheat”), “sugar”, etc. Food purchased in the form of cooked meals is also included in “processed food”.

2.10.3 Cereals: Note that household consumption of cereals does not include consumption of cereals by livestock belonging to the household. Such expenditure, being part of farm expenditure, is excluded from household consumer expenditure altogether.

2.10.4 Cereal substitutes: Cereals are usually a person’s staple food in India. But sometimes, by choice or due to scarcity, a person may consume little or no cereals. The food requirement is partially or wholly met in such cases by consumption of food items which could be treated as substitutes for cereals. Tapioca, for example, is consumed in some parts of the country as a substitute for cereals. Similarly, jackfruit seed, mahua, etc. are also consumed as substitute for cereals. Potato or sweet potato consumed as substitutes for cereals are not, however, shown here. These are included in “vegetables”.

2.10.5 Clothing: The term “clothing” is used in this report as a short form of “clothing and bedding”. Besides clothing proper, it includes bedding (pillows, quilts, mattresses, mosquito nets, etc.), as well as rugs, blankets, curtains, towels, mats, cloth for upholstery, etc. It excludes footwear and raincoats. Expenditure on tailor-made clothing excludes tailoring charges, which are accounted in “consumer services”. Consumption of an article of clothing is considered to take place when it is brought into first use. However, clothing purchased second-hand is considered as consumed as soon as it is purchased. Imported ready-made garments, even if purchased second-hand, are shown as first-hand purchase. Livery supplied by the employer is taken into account in household consumption of clothing even if used during duty hours only.

2.10.6 Conveyance: This includes expenditure incurred on account of journeys undertaken and/or transportation of goods made by any means of conveyance. The expenditure is the actual fare paid except in case of railway season tickets, for which expenditure is calculated as the cost of the ticket divided by the number of months for which it is valid. Expenditure on journeys undertaken by household members as part of official tours is not considered as consumer expenditure of the household. But journeys to commute to and from place of work are included here. The expenditure incurred on journeys undertaken under Leave Travel Concession, etc., even if reimbursed, is included. In case of owned conveyance, the cost of fuel (petrol, mobile oil, diesel, etc.) for power-driven transport and animal feed for animal-drawn carriage is considered.

2.10.7 Durable goods: Items included here all have a lifetime of one year or more. However, some petty durables such as spectacles, torches, locks, umbrellas, etc., are excluded. Note that glassware, earthenware and plastic goods such as buckets are excluded from durable goods and included in the “sundry articles” sub-group of “miscellaneous goods and services”. Consumption expenditure on durable goods includes both expenditure on purchase and expenditure on repair and construction of household durables. For land and residential building, only expenditure on repair and maintenance is included. Durable goods include furniture and fixtures, “entertainment” durable such as radios, TV, VCR/VCP/DVD players. Tape recorders and CD players, cameras, musical instruments, jewelry and ornaments, crockery and utensils, cooking and other household appliances such as fans, air conditioners, air coolers, sewing machines used for household work, washing machines, stoves, pressure cookers, fridges, water purifiers, electric irons, heater, toasters and ovens, household transport

equipment including two-wheelers, and their parts, therapeutic appliances, clocks, watches, computers for household use, mobile phone handsets, and bathroom and sanitary equipment.

2.10.8 Edible oil: Edible oils used for toilet purpose by the household are not included here.

2.10.9 Education: This includes expenditure on goods purchased for the purpose of education, viz., books and journals, newspapers, paper, pen, pencil, etc., and also magazines, novels and other fiction. It also includes fees paid to educational institutions (e.g., schools, colleges, universities, etc.) on account of tuition and other fees like game fees, library fees, etc., and payment of private tutors. Expenditure on Internet other than telephone charges is included here. Occasional payments to the schools fund made on account of charities, and donations generally, are not included here, as they are regarded as transfer payments.

2.10.10 Entertainment: This includes expenditure on cinemas, theaters, meals, fairs and picnics, expenditure incurred on processing, developing, etc., of photographic film, charges paid for hiring of video cassette/VCR/VCP, and charges for viewing video show. Expenses incurred on subscription to dish antenna, cable TV facilities, etc. are also included. Club fees are included here.

2.10.11 Footwear: This includes charges paid to a cobbler for getting a pair of shoes or other footwear made. It excludes the cost of straps purchased separately.

2.10.12 Gram: This includes gram products such as sattu obtained by frying and powdering of gram (whole grain). Besan made out of gram is, however, not included here, but in “other pulse products”.

2.10.13 Imputed Rent: It is a value imputed for each urban household residing in a house which is either owned or otherwise occupied (excluding accommodation provided by the employer) by the household, without paying any rent. Imputation is done on the basis of prevailing rate of rent for similar accommodation in the locality or surrounding areas. Imputed rent is not included in the MPCE of a household.

2.10.14 Maize Product: This includes cornflakes, popcorn, etc., made of maize.

2.10.15 Medical expenses: This includes expenditure on medicine of different types and on medical goods; also, payments made to doctor, nurse, etc., as professional fees and those made to hospital, nursing home, etc. for medical treatment, and expenditure incurred for clinical tests, including X-rays, ECG, pathological tests, etc. Medical expenditure on members of a household reimbursed or directly paid to employer or insurance company is included in household medical expenses.

2.10.16 Medical: Institution and non-institutional expenditure: The distinction between institutional and non-institutional medical expenses lies in whether the expenses were incurred on medical treatment as an in-patient of a medical institution (institutional), or otherwise (non-institutional). Medical institution here covers private as well as Government institutions such as hospitals and nursing home.

2.10.17 Milk and milk products: Milk products include ghee, butter, curd, etc. Milk used in home preparation of sweetmeats, etc., is also accounted here. This category also includes those baby foods of which the principal constituent is milk. Further, milk (liquid) includes ice-cream of which the major component is milk. Ice with syrup but without milk sold under the name of ice-cream is not included in this category.

2.10.18 Miscellaneous consumer goods: It covers goods for entertainment including sports goods and toys, toilet articles, other household consumables, and minor durable-type goods not listed in the durable goods block of the consumer expenditure schedule.

2.10.19 Miscellaneous goods and services: It includes miscellaneous consumer goods, education, medical care, all consumer services including conveyance, rent and consumer taxes & cesses. (Note however, that in Schedule 1.0, the schedule of enquiry of data collection, education and institutional medical are separated out from the “miscellaneous goods and services” block to form a separate block.

2.10.20 Pan:This includes, pan (betel leaves), supari, lime, katha, other ingredients of “finished” pan, and pan purchased in finished form.

2.10.21 Rent: Rent includes house and garage rent, residential land rent and other consumer rent. Expenditure on rent is calculated as the amount last paid divided by the number of months for which the payment was made. For households living in government quarters, house rent is calculated as the amount of house rent allowance (HRA) per month forfeited by the employee plus the license fee deducted per month from the salary for the quarters. Expenditure on rent is similarly calculated in case of quarters provided free by private employer.

2.10.22 Rice product: Rice product are food like chira, kholi, lawa, muri, rice powder, etc. which are obtained by splitting, frying, powdering, or parching of the grain.

2.10.23 Wheat products: Bread is included here, but not wheat preparations like biscuits, cakes, etc., which are accounted in “beverages, refreshments and processed food”.

CHAPTER-3

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

This chapter is devoted to the analysis of results of household consumer expenditure survey held during July, 2007 to June, 2008. The main focus is on levels and pattern of consumer expenditure of households in Haryana. Besides this certain demographic and social features of sampled population are also discussed. The analysis of results depicted in this chapter is based on 572 rural and 384 urban sample households.

3.1 Demographic differences:

Table 3.1 presents differences in some key indicators of population in rural and urban Haryana.

Table: 3.1 Demographic differences between rural and urban Haryana.

S. No	Particulars	Rural	Urban
1	Average Household Size	5.2	4.7
2	Average No. of Adults Per Household	3.6	3.3
3	Average No. of Children Per Household	1.6	1.4
4	Sex Ratio	836	795
5	Sex-Ratio among adults	870	867
6	Sex-Ratio among children	763	639
7	Population	1,39,21,500	53,50,400
8	Households	26,76,600	11,45,400
9	% of Population	72.2	27.8
10	Average Household Size in Haryana	5.0	

The above table reveals that about 72% of the population of the Haryana was found to reside in rural sector and 28% in urban sector. The sex ratio in rural sector was 836 and it was found 795 in urban sector. The average household size was 5.2 in rural sector and 4.6 in urban sector. The overall average household size was 5.0 in Haryana. The average number of children per household was 1.6 in rural sector and 1.4 in urban sector. While the average number of adults per household were 3.6 in rural sector and 3.3 in urban sector.

3.2 Estimated number of persons according to social group:

Table 3.2 and graphs 1& 2 shows the distribution of population by social group-wise in rural and urban sectors of the State.

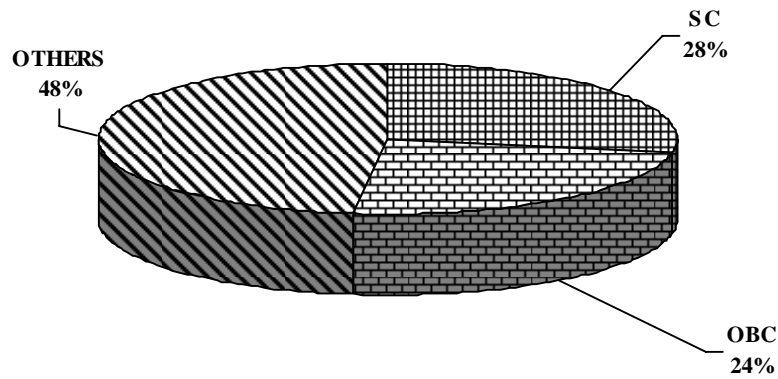
Table 3.2 Percentage and estimated number of persons (in 00) by social group-wise

Sector	Social Group				Total
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	
Rural	-	38504 (27.7)	33602 (24.1)	67109 (48.2)	139215 (100.0)
Urban	-	7358 (13.7)	11756 (22.0)	34390 (64.3)	53504 (100.0)
Haryana	-	45862 (23.8)	45358 (23.5)	101499 (52.7)	192719 (100.0)

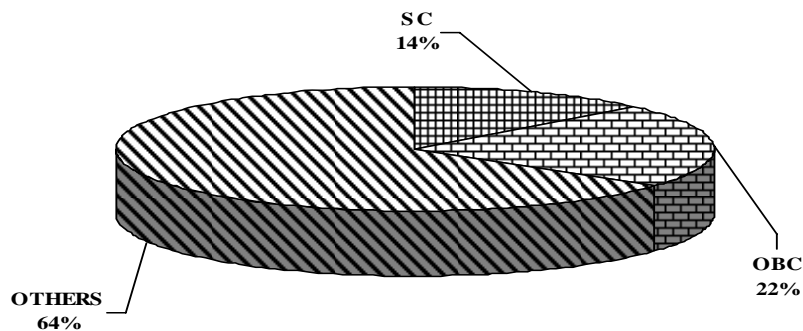
(Figures in brackets are percentages to total)

It may be seen from above table that about 23.8% of total population of Haryana belonged to 'Scheduled Caste' category, 23.5% to 'Other Backward Class' and 52.7% belonged to 'Other Social Groups' during 2007. It means that about half of population of Haryana belong to others. Scheduled Tribe population in Haryana is nil, because there is no area notified for ST. The table also reveals that the percentage population of SC is residing more in rural sector in comparison to urban sector. The percentage of population of OBC was 22.0% in urban sector as compared to rural sector 24.1%.

Graph 1: Percentage distribution of persons by social group-wise (Rural)



Graph 2: Percentage distribution of persons by social group-wise (Urban)



3.3 Distribution of households by household type:

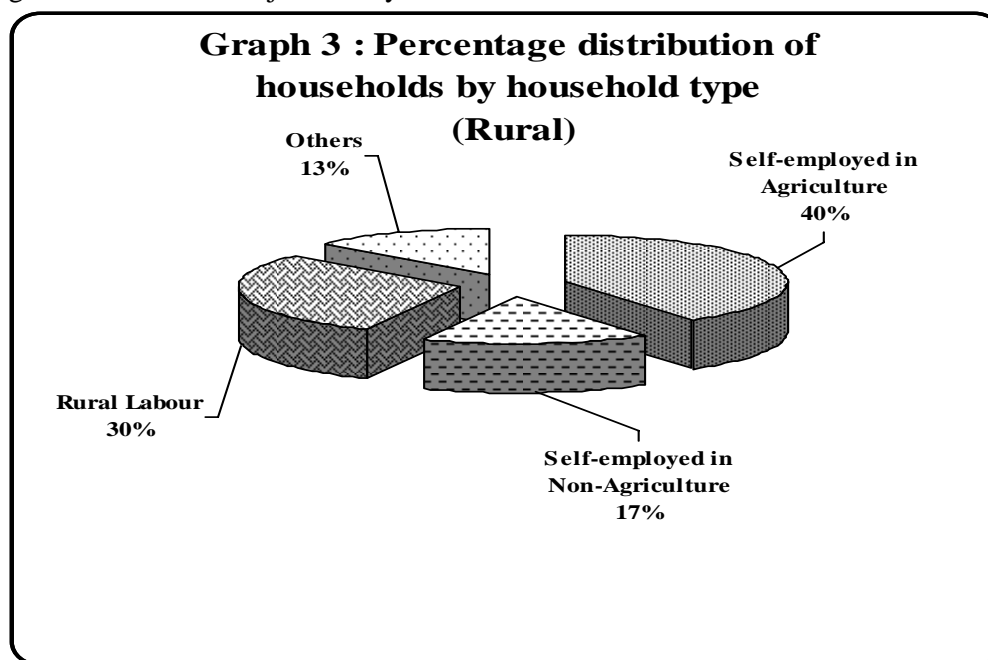
The nature and type of work from which a household derives its major income is an important indicator of the activity pattern of its members. Every sample household was, therefore, categorised into household types, depending on the economic activity of the members of the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey from which major income of the household was generated. Table 3.3 and graphs 3 & 4 shows the distribution of household by household type in rural and urban sectors of the State.

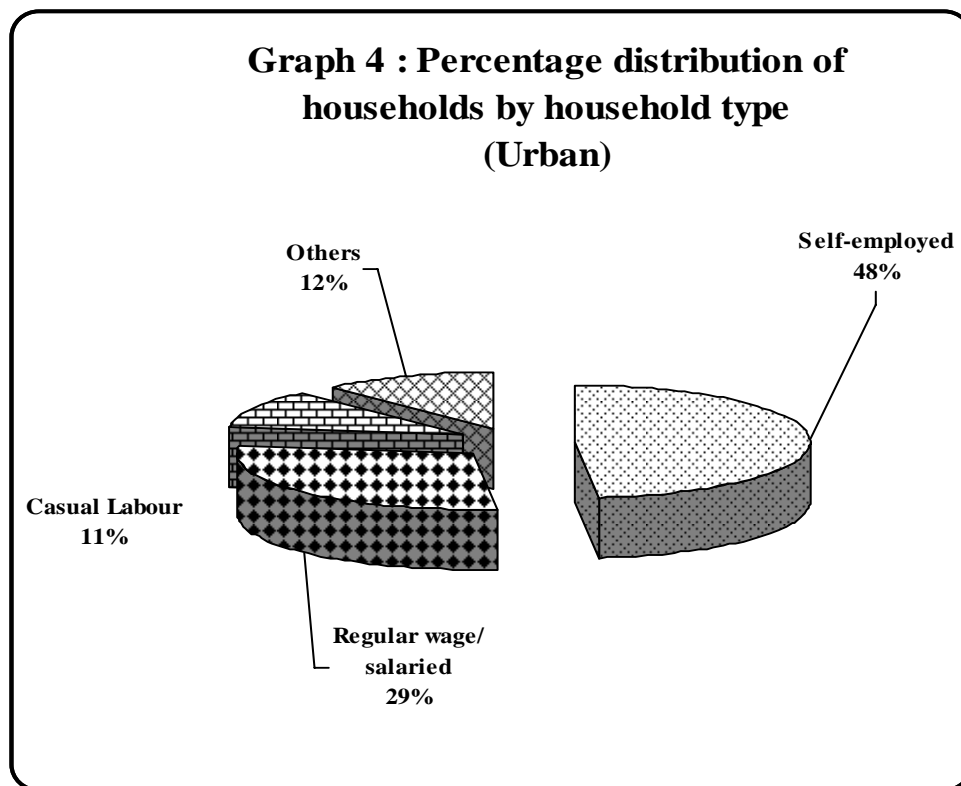
Table 3.3 Percentage distribution of households by Household Type

Sector	Household type	% of households
Rural	1. Self employed in non-agriculture	16.7
	2. Self employed in agriculture	40.2
	3. Rural Labour	29.9
	(i) Agriculture labour	18.9
	(ii) Other labour	11.0
	4. Others	13.2
	5. All	100.0
Urban	1. Self employed	48.3
	2. Regular wage/ salary earning	29.0
	3. Casual labour	10.8
	4. Others	11.9
	5. All	100.0

The above table reveals that in rural areas, 56.9% of the households were dependent on self employment either as self employment in agriculture (40.2%) or as self employment in non-agriculture (16.7%). The agriculture and other labour households in rural areas accounted for about 29.9% of household. In the urban areas, the casual labour households were only 10.8%.

In urban areas, the household belonging to self-employed was 48.3%. The regular wage/salary household accounted for about 29.0%. Hence, it can be observed that in rural sector, agriculture was the major activity of the households.





3.4 Rural household according to size class of land possessed:

Land being the main asset base in the rural sector, area of land possessed by a household is generally taken as a proxy to indicate the economic status of the households. The table 3.4 gives percentage distribution of rural households by size class of land possessed.

Table: 3.4 Percentage distribution of rural households by size class of land possessed.

Household Type	Size class of Land possessed (hectares)						Total
	< =0.01	0.01-0.40	0.41-1.00	1.01-2.00	2.01-4.00	4.01- & above	
All household	36.0	18.1	14.0	14.2	11.5	6.3	100.00

It may be seen from above table that almost 68% rural households had less than 1 hectare land for cultivation, 26% had 1-4 hectare and 6% households had land 4 hectares and more for cultivation. It concludes that rural farmers have small pieces of land for the purpose of cultivation and other activities related to agriculture.

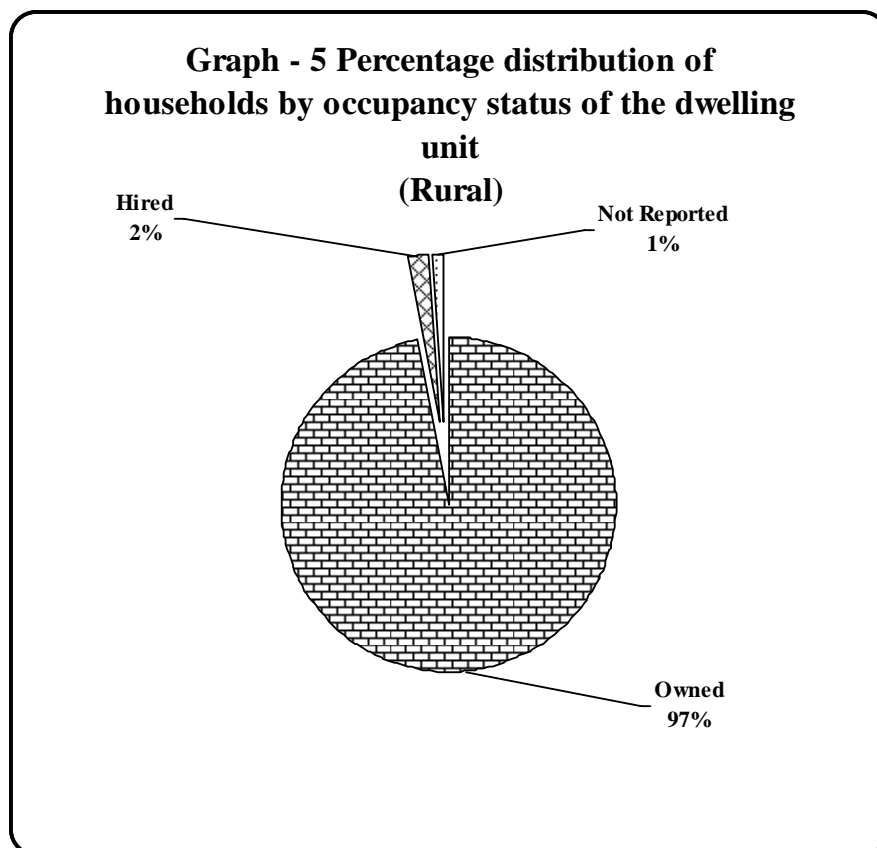
3.5 Household occupancy position:

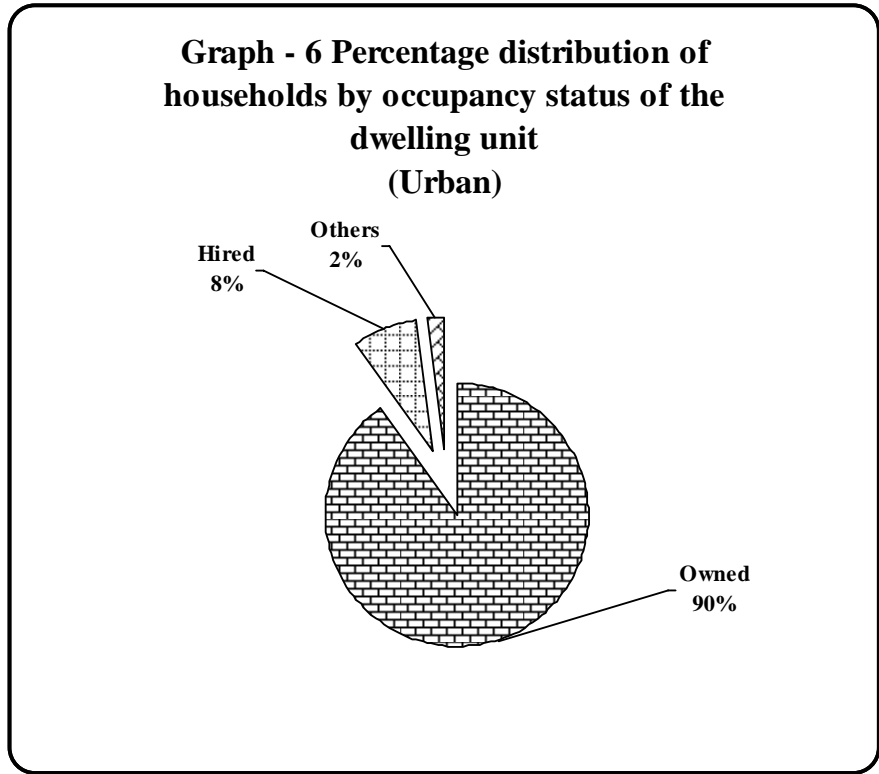
Occupancy position of households, or their break-up according to whether they owned, rented or otherwise occupied their dwelling units, is given in table 3.5 and graphs 5 and 6 gives the distribution of households by occupancy status of the dwelling unit.

Table: 3.5 Per 1000 distribution of households by occupancy status of the dwelling unit

Sector	No. per 1000 hhs with no dwelling	No. per 1000 hhs with occupancy status				Total
		Owned	Hired	Others	N.R.	
Rural	- (-)	976 (97.6)	19 (1.9)	- (-)	5 (0.5)	1000
Urban	- (-)	897 (89.7)	85 (8.5)	16 (1.6)	1 (0.1)	1000
Haryana	- (-)	952 (95.2)	39 (3.9)	5 (0.5)	4 (0.4)	1000

The above table reveals that 97.6% of the households were residing in owned house, 1.9% in rented house in rural sector. In urban sector, 89.7% households were residing in owned, 8.5 % in rented and 1.6% were residing in neither owned nor rented dwellings.





3.6 Covered area of dwelling unit:

Covered area of dwelling unit provides information regarding available space for use of residential purpose which is directly related to living condition of the residents. The table 3.6 gives average covered area of dwelling unit per household in different fractile classes of MPCE.

Table 3.6: Average covered area of dwelling unit per household in different fractile classes of MPCE

Fractile class of MPCE rural/urban	Average covered area of dwelling unit (sq.m.)	
	Rural	Urban
0-20%	25.00	30.33
20-40%	(-)	39.17
40-60%	(-)	48.44
60-80%	36.76	54.33
80-100%	47.97	48.49
All	38.05	42.08

Analysis revealed that the overall average of covered area per dwelling unit was 38 sq. meters for rural households and about 42 sq. meters for urban households. In every quintile class of rural population by MPCE, average covered area of dwelling unit was smaller than average for the corresponding quintile class of the urban population. Thus households forming the poorest 20% of the rural population had dwellings about 5.33 sq. meters smaller than those forming the poorest 20% of the urban population.

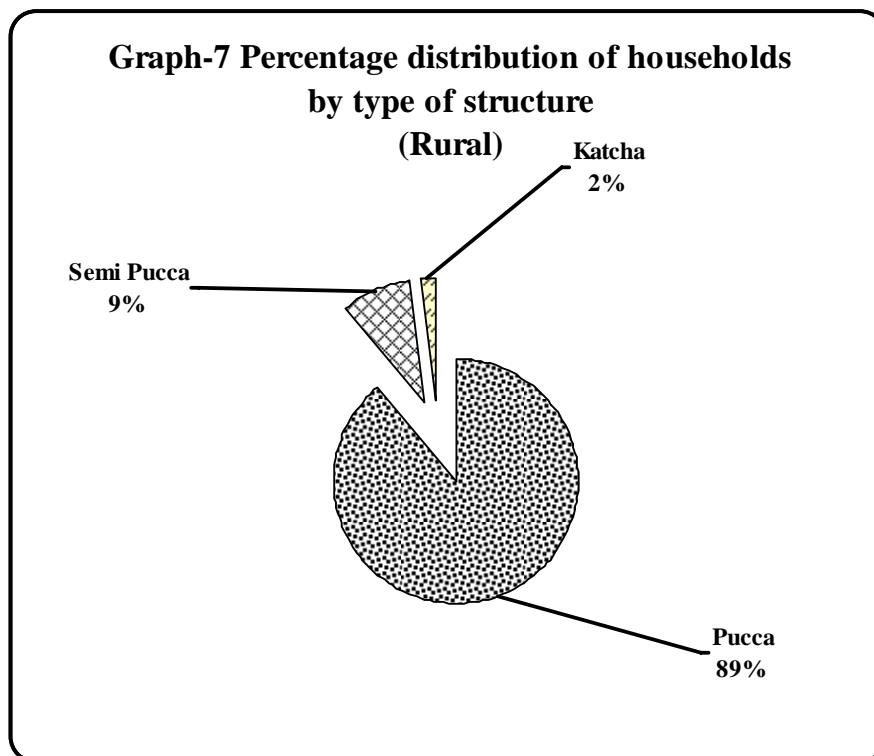
3.7 Structure of dwelling unit:

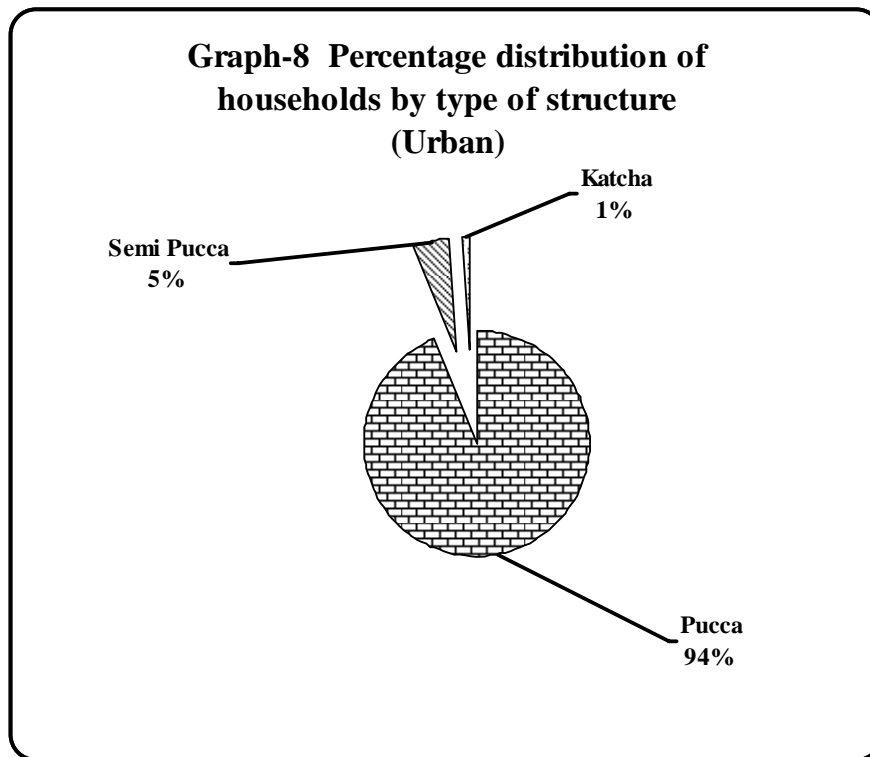
Structure of the dwelling not only reflects the living conditions of the household and its members but also has a bearing on the health, hygiene and other conditions of the household. The type of structure constitutes Katcha, Semi-pucca, Pucca, unserviceable katcha and no structure. The table 3.7 and graphs 7 and 8 presents the distributions of rural and urban households by structure type of dwelling unit. The average MPCE of households occupying each type of structure is also shown by sector.

Table 3.7: Percentage of households and average MPCE by structure type of dwelling unit

Structure of dwelling unit	Rural		Urban	
	% of hhs	average MPCE (₹)	% of hhs	average MPCE (₹)
Katcha	2	924	0.5	1433
Semi-pucca	9	934	5.4	783
Pucca	88.5	1173	94	1702
All	100.0	1148	100	1640

Analysis revealed that dwelling units with pucca structures were estimated to constitute 94% of all dwelling units in urban areas but only 89% in rural areas, where 2% lived in katcha structures and 9% in semi-pucca structures. In urban areas there was a substantial difference in average MPCE of the 5.9% households occupying katcha and semi-pucca structures from the rest. In rural areas households in pucca structures had an average MPCE of ₹ 1173 at the State level (about 2.2 % higher than the overall average), and the difference from the average MPCE of households living in katcha and semi pucca structure was less striking than in urban areas.





3.8 Primary source of energy for cooking:

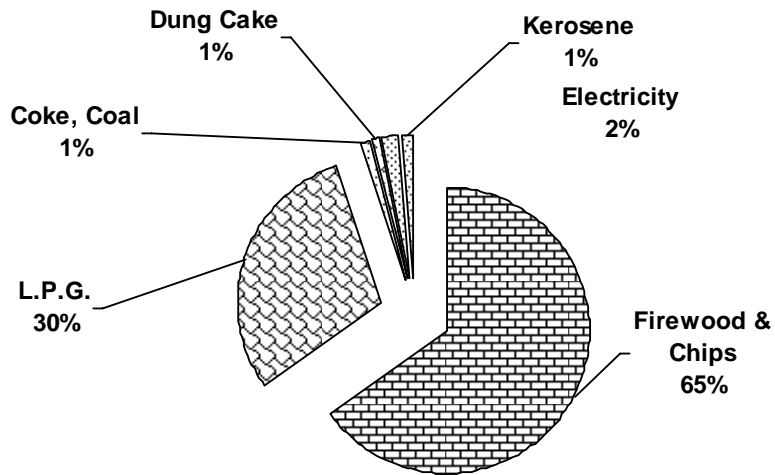
The source of energy used by a household during the last 30 days preceding the date of survey has been ascertained and collected in the survey 64th round NSS are Coke, Coal, Fire wood and Chips, LPG, Gobargas, Dung Cake, Charcoal, Kerosene, Electricity, Others. Table 3.9 and graphs 9 & 10 shows the percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking in rural and urban sectors of the State.

Table 3.8 Percentage distribution of households by Primary Source of Energy for cooking

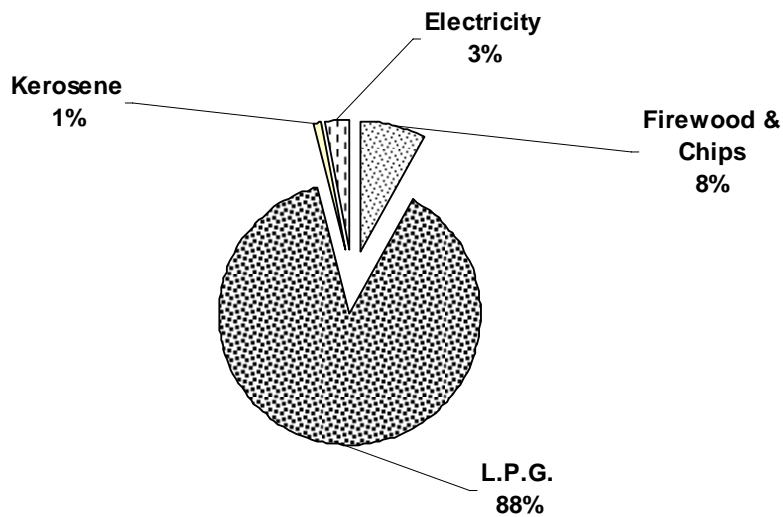
Sr. No.	Primary Source of Energy for Cooking	Percentage		
		Rural	Urban	Haryana
1.	Coke, Coal	0.5	-	0.4
2.	Firewood & Chips	66.5	8.7	49.2
3.	L.P.G.	29.7	87.7	47.1
4.	Gobar Gas	-	-	-
5.	Dung Cake	0.8	-	0.6
6.	Charcoal	-	-	-
7.	Kerosene	-	0.3	0.2
8.	Electricity	2.3	3.3	2.6
9.	Others	-	-	-
10.	No cooking arrangement	-	-	-
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0

The above table shows that, 66.5% households used firewood & chips, 29.7% LPG, 0.8% dung cake and 2.3% electricity as the primary source of cooking in rural sector of Haryana. In urban sector, 87.7% households used LPG, 8.7% firewood & chips, 0.3% kerosene and 3.3% electricity as the primary source of cooking. The above table also reveals that about 47% households of Haryana are using L.P.G. as the primary source of cooking.

Graph 9 : Percentage distribution of households by primary source for cooking (Rural)



Graph 10: Percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking (Urban)



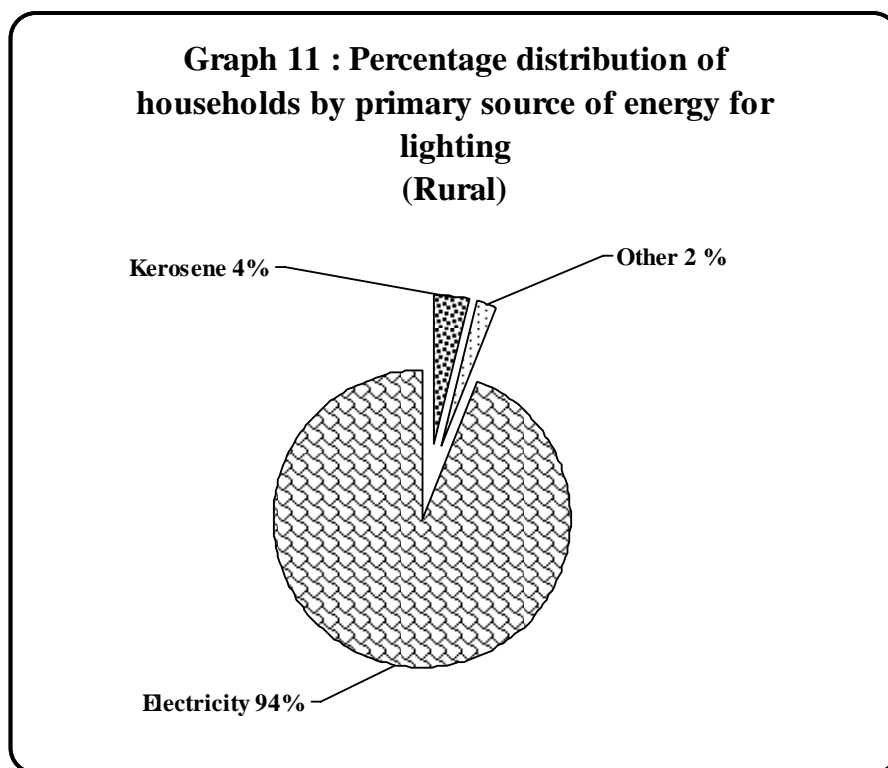
3.9 Primary source of energy for lighting:

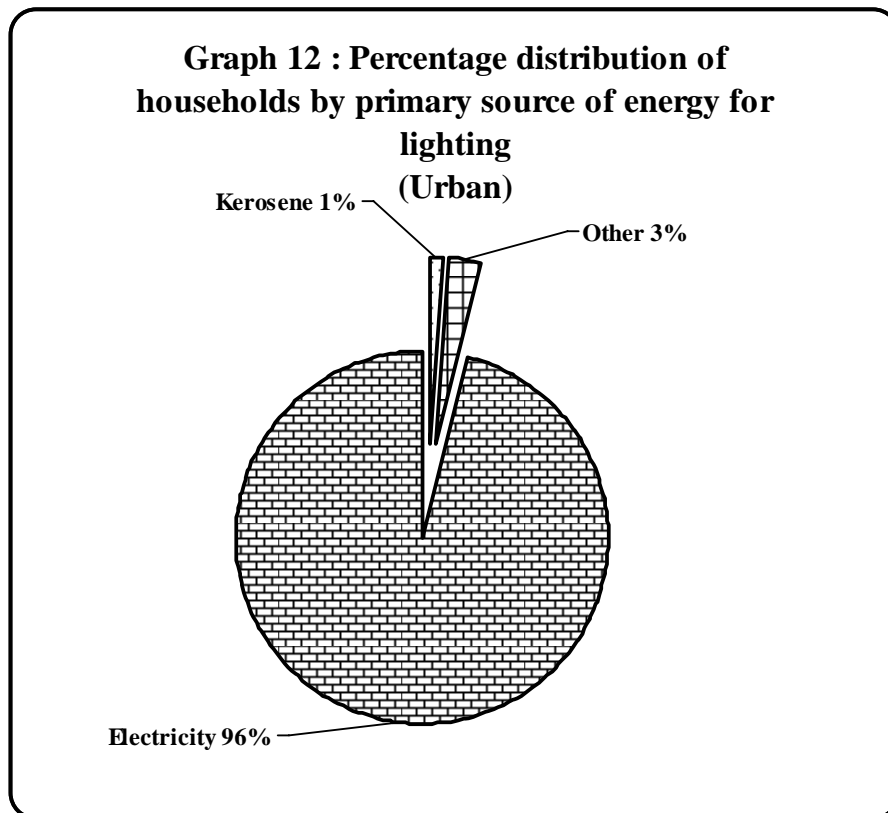
Table 3.10 and graphs 11 & 12 shows the percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting in rural and urban sectors of the State.

Table 3.9 Percentage distribution of households by Primary Source of Energy for lighting

S. No.	Primary Source of Energy for lighting	Percentage		
		Rural	Urban	Haryana
1.	Kerosene	3.8	1.2	3.3
2.	Other Oil	-	-	-
3.	Gas	-	-	-
4.	Candle	-	-	-
5.	Electricity	94.4	95.7	94.8
6.	Other	1.8	3.1	1.9
7.	No lighting arrangement	-	-	-
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0

The above table reveals that, 94.4% households were found to be dependent on electricity, 3.8% on kerosene and 1.8% on other in rural sector for their lighting needs. In urban sector, 95.7% households were dependent on electricity, 1.2% on kerosene and 3.1% on other for their lighting needs. While there were found 100% lighting arrangement in Haryana, only 95% are using electricity for their lighting needs and about 5% are using other sources for their lighting needs.





3.10 Sector-wise monthly per capita/household consumer expenditure:

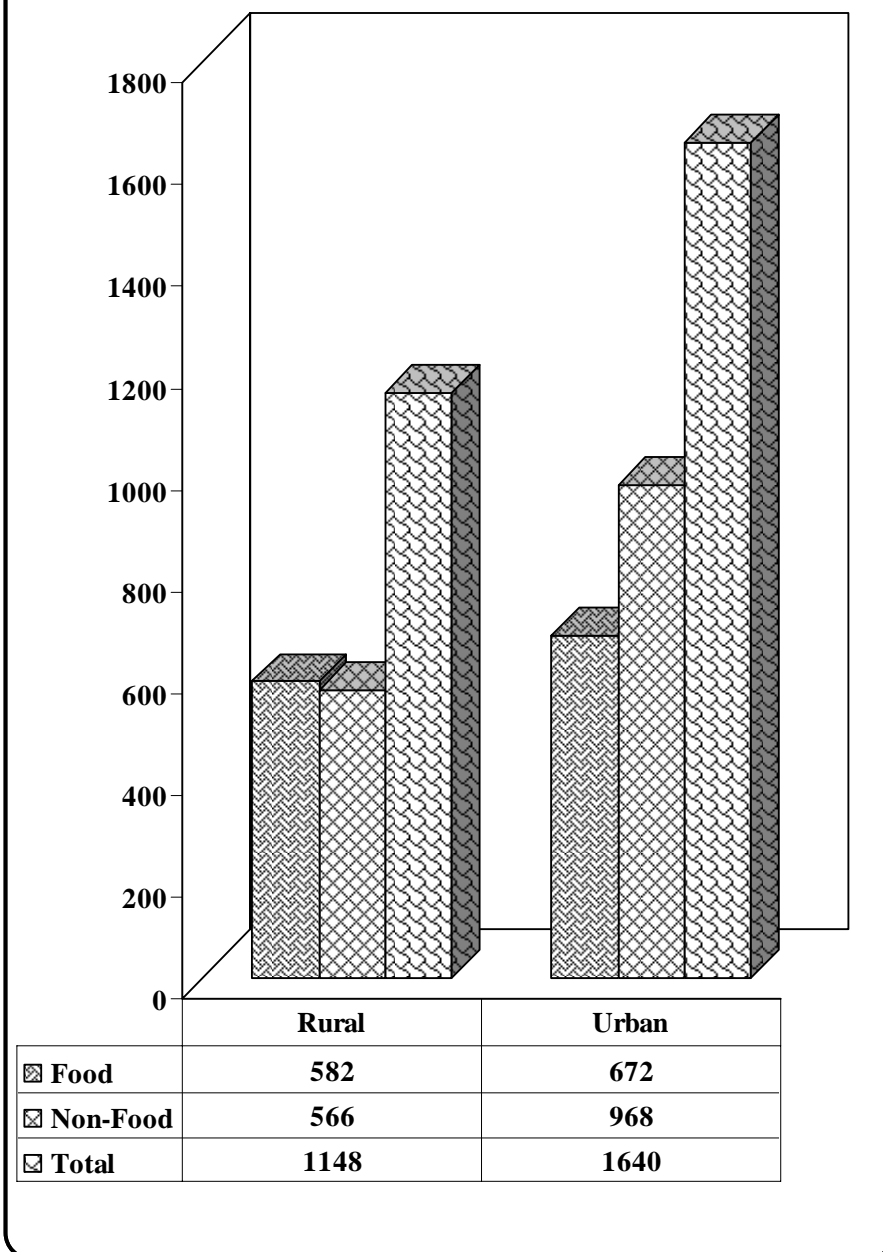
The main results of consumer expenditure survey with reference to per capita per household consumer expenditure both in rural and urban areas, distribution of expenditure under main heads namely food and non-food items are presented in Table 3.11 and graph 13. The analysis will help to ascertain the pattern of consumer expenditure in rural and urban areas of the State.

Table 3.10 Average Per Capita/Household Monthly Consumer Expenditure

Sector	Food	Non-Food	Total
Average Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (₹)			
Rural	582 (50.7)	566 (49.3)	1148 (100.0)
Urban	672 (41.0)	968 (59.0)	1640 (100.0)
Average Monthly Household Consumer Expenditure (₹)			
Rural	3026 (50.7)	2943 (49.3)	5970 (100.0)
Urban	3158 (41.0)	4550 (59.0)	7708 (100.0)

(Figures in brackets are percentages to total)

Graph 13 : Average monthly per capita consumer expenditure (in ₹) sector-wise



The average monthly per capita expenditure as well as household expenditure was found higher in urban sector in comparison to rural sector. The monthly per capita expenditure in rural sector worked out to ₹ 1148. Out of this expenditure, 50.7% (₹ 582) was spent on food items and 49.3% (₹. 566) on non-food items. In urban sector, it was worked out to ₹ 1640. Out of this expenditure, 41.0% (₹. 672) was spent on food items and 59.0% (₹ 968) on non-food items. This shows that expenditure on food items is more in rural sector (50.7%)

in comparison to urban sector (41.0%). The expenditure on non-food items is less in rural sector (49.3%) in comparison to urban sector (59.0%).

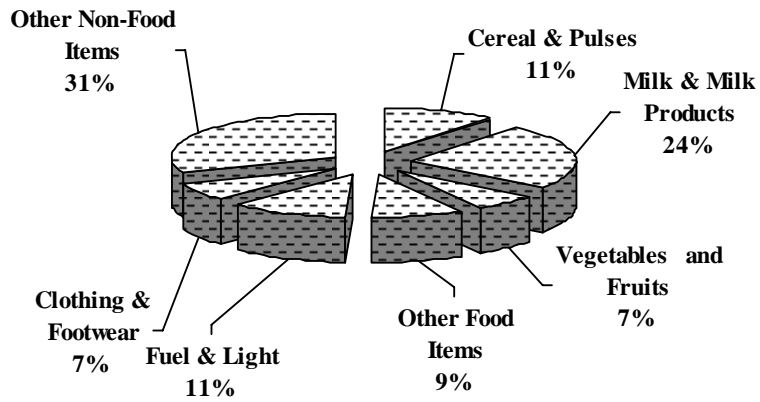
3.11 Shares of various food and non-food groups in total MPCE:

Table 3.11 and graphs 14 and 15 gives the absolute and percentage break-up of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure into 9 broad groups of food items and 11 broad groups of non-food items group in rural and urban areas.

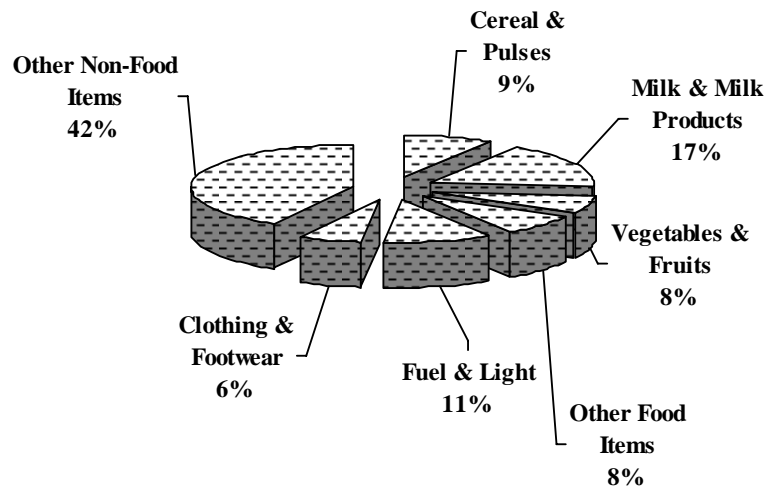
Table: 3.11 Absolute and percentage break-up of MPCE by item group

Sr. No.	Items	Monthly per capita exp. (₹)		Percentage to total MPCE	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1.	Cereals & cereal substitutes	102	111	8.9	6.8
2.	Pulses & their products	24	30	2.1	8.2
3.	Milk & milk products	278	275	24.2	16.8
4.	Edible oil	23	33	2.0	2.0
5.	Egg, fish & meat	2	3	0.2	0.2
6.	Vegetables	56	71	4.9	4.3
7.	Fruits	20	40	1.7	2.4
8.	Sugar, salt & spices	43	47	3.7	2.9
9.	Beverage, refreshments & processed food	34	62	3.0	3.8
	Food (Total)	582	672	50.7	41.0
10.	Pan, tobacco & intoxicants	23	25	2.0	1.5
11.	Fuel & Light	131	175	11.4	10.7
12.	Clothing & footwear	81	107	7.1	6.5
13.	Education	66	145	5.7	8.8
14.	Medical	45	65	3.9	4.0
15.	Conveyance	45	100	3.9	6.1
16.	Consumer services excl. conveyance	64	130	5.6	7.9
17.	Misc. goods, entertainment	63	110	5.5	6.7
18.	Rent	2	29	0.2	1.8
19.	Taxes and cesses	1	11	0.1	0.7
20.	Durable goods	45	71	3.9	4.3
	Non-food (Total)	566	968	49.3	59.0
	Total Consumer expenditure	1148	1640	100.0	100.0

Graph 14 : Percentage break-up of monthly per capita consumer expenditure (Rural)



Graph 15 : Percentage break-up of monthly per capita consumer expenditure (Urban)



The above table reveals that out of every rupee of the value of the average rural household consumption during 2007-08, food accounted for about 51 paise. Of this, 9 paise went towards cereals and cereal substitutes, 24 paise on milk and milk products, and 5 paise on vegetables. Among non-food item categories, fuel for cooking and lighting accounted for 11 paise, education for 6 paise, medical expenses 4 paise. For the average urban household, 41 paise of each rupee of the value of household consumption was accounted for by food, including 7 paise for cereals and 17 paise for milk and milk products.

While the share of most of the total food item groups in total consumption expenditure was higher in rural than in urban, fruits, Beverage, refreshment & processed food were exceptions. For non-food item groups, the share was usually higher in urban. The noticeable differences were in case of education (urban:8.8%,rural:5.7%), conveyance (urban:6.1%,rural:3.9%), consumer services (urban:7.9%,rural:5.6 %) and durable goods (urban :4.3%,rural:3.9%).

3.12 Per capita consumption and value of cereals:

Table 3.12 and graph 16 shows the per capita consumption of cereals over a period of 30 days in rural and urban sectors of the State.

Table 3.12 Per capita consumption of cereals over a period of 30 days

Sector	Per capita consumption (Kg. 0.000) of cereals							
	Rice	Wheat	Bajra	Maize	Barley	Other Cereals	Total Cereals	Gram
Rural	0.587	8.913	0.046	-	-	-	9.546	0.031
Urban	0.647	8.776	0.007	0.004	-	-	9.434	0.069

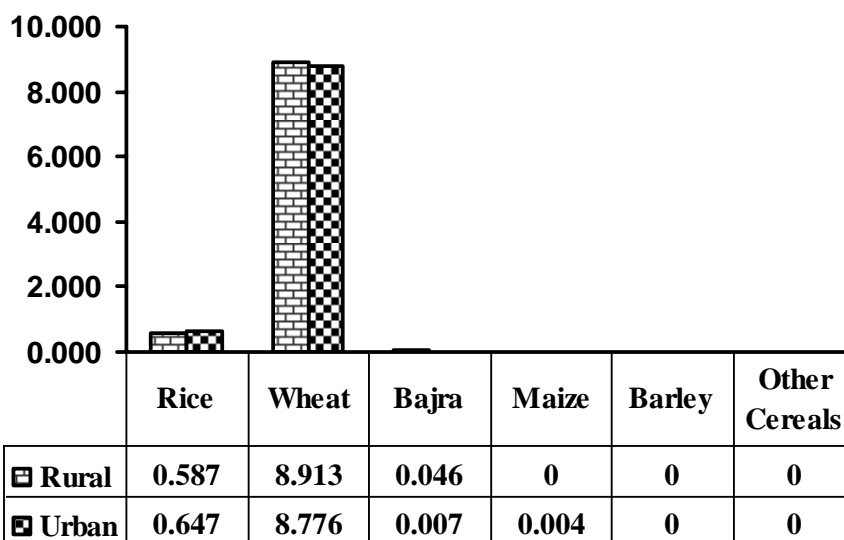
The above table reveals that the average per capita monthly consumption of cereals was 9.546 Kg. in the rural sector and 9.434 Kg. in the urban sector. Wheat is the major cereal item of consumption both in rural and urban area. It means that the people of Haryana consumed more wheat in comparison to any other cereal. The rural population also consumed more Bajra in comparison to urban population. The consumption of gram was also very low. Only 31 gms. was consumed per person per month in the rural sector and 69 gms. for the urban sector.

Table 3.13 and graph 17 shows the per capita value of consumption of cereals over a period of 30 days in rural and urban sectors of the State.

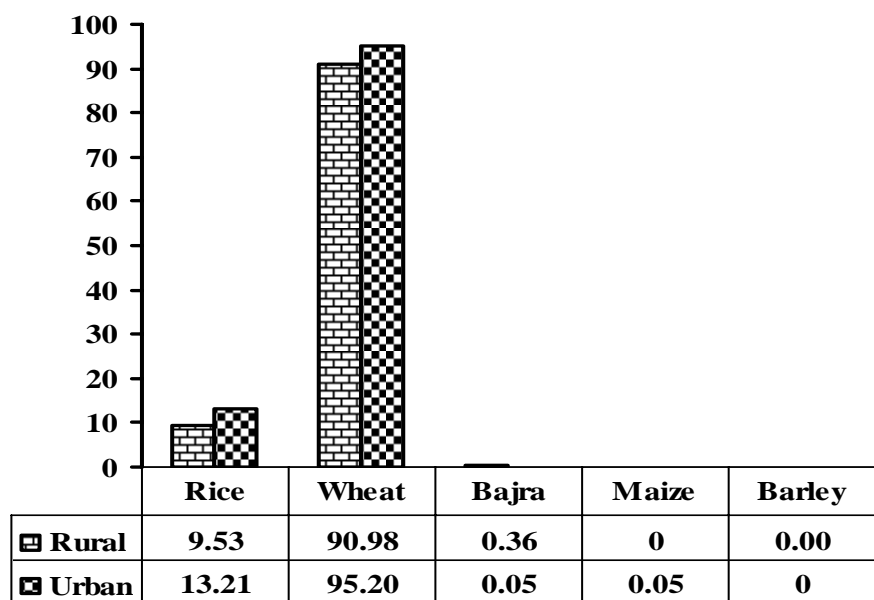
Table 3.13 Per capita values of consumption of cereals over a period of 30 days

Sector	Per capita value (Rs.0.00) of consumption of cereals						
	Rice	Wheat	Bajra	Maize	Barley	Total Cereals	Gram
Rural	9.53	90.98	0.36	-	-	100.87	1.12
Urban	13.21	95.20	0.05	0.05	-	108.51	2.51

Graph 16 : Per capita consumption (Kg.) of cereals



Graph 17 : Per capita values (₹) of consumption of cereals



The value of average monthly consumption of cereals per person was around ₹ 100.87 for rural sector and ₹ 108.51 for the urban sector. It is evident from the above table

that the per capita values of consumption of cereals in urban sector were higher than that in rural sector. Although per capita consumption of cereals was less in urban sector in comparison to rural sector.

3.13 State-wise MPCE:

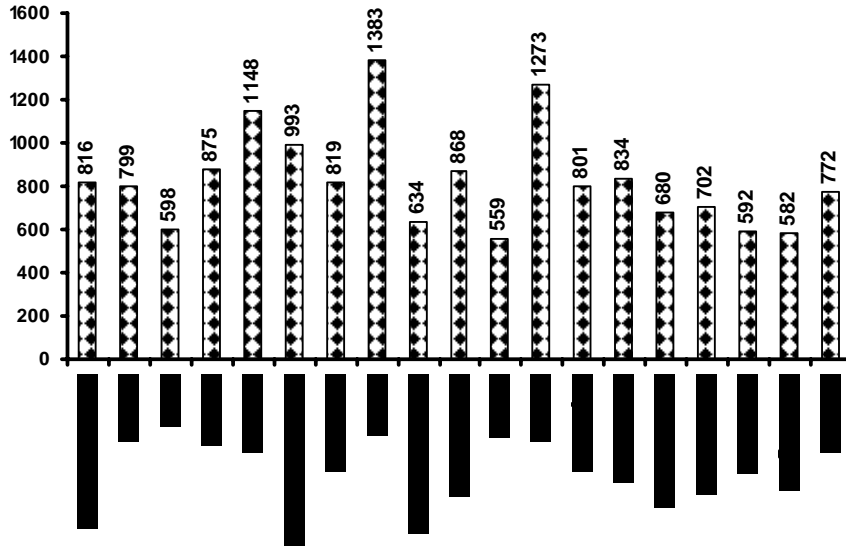
State-wise MPCE in respect of States including Haryana is given in table 3.14 and graphs 18 and 19 represent the data of other states pertains to central sample of 62nd round.

Table 3.14 State-wise Monthly Per Capita Expenditure

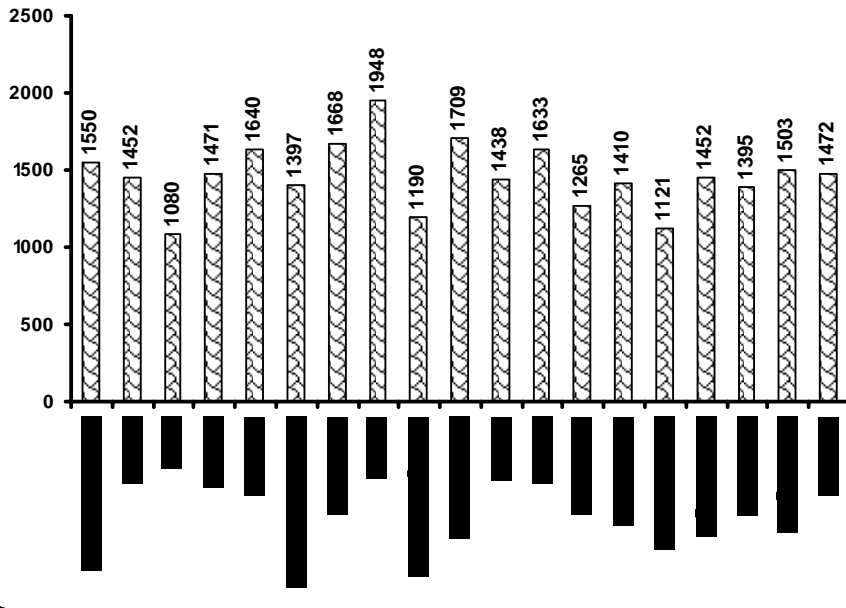
Sr. No.	States	MPCE (₹)	
		Rural	Urban
1.	Andhra Pradesh	816	1550
2.	Assam	799	1452
3.	Bihar	598	1080
4.	Gujarat	875	1471
5.	Haryana Central Sample	1034	1628
	State Sample	1148	1640
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	993	1397
7.	Karnataka	819	1668
8.	Kerala	1383	1948
9.	Madhya Pradesh	634	1190
10.	Maharashtra	868	1709
11.	Orissa	559	1438
12.	Punjab	1273	1633
13.	Rajasthan	801	1265
14.	Tamil Nadu	834	1410
15.	Uttar Pradesh	680	1121
16.	West Bengal	702	1452
17.	Jharkhand	592	1395
18.	Chhatisgarh	582	1503
	All India	772	1472

The perusal of the above table shows that Kerala occupied 1st position in rural and urban areas. Haryana occupied 3rd position in rural areas. In urban areas, Haryana occupied 5th position. The data of Haryana in graphs 18 and 19 relates to State Sample.

Graph 18 : State-wise MPCE (Rural)



Graph 19 : State-wise MPCE (Urban)



3.14 Food availability status:

The table given below reveals that the proportion of chronically hungry (not getting enough to eat even some months of the year) households was estimated as nil in rural as well as urban sector of the Haryana. The seasonal hunger (getting enough to eat for only some months of the year) was also estimated as nil in both sectors.

Table 3.15 Per 1000 distribution of households by food availability status sector-wise.

Sector	Per 1000 of households getting enough food			
	Through out the year	Only some months of the year	No	All
Rural	1000	0	0	1000
Urban	1000	0	0	1000

The results of above table conclude that the people of Haryana were getting enough food to eat through out the year. It means that there is no shortage of food in Haryana.

CHAPTER -4

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following are the main highlights of the survey conducted during NSS 64th round carried out during July, 2007 to June, 2008.

A. DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES:

- Estimated numbers of households in Haryana was about 38.22 lakh, and out of which 26.17 lakh were in rural and 11.45 lakh in urban areas.
- Average household size in rural, urban and Haryana worked out to 5.2, 4.7 and 5.0 persons per household respectively.
- Of the total persons, 23.8% belong to Scheduled Caste, 23.5% Other Backward Classes and 52.7% to other social groups.
- Occupational distribution of the rural households revealed that, 16.7% were self employed in non-agriculture, 40.2% self employed in agriculture, 18.9% Agriculture labour, 11.0% other labour and 13.2% others.
- Occupational distribution of the urban households revealed that, 48.3% were self employed, 29.0% regular wage, 10.8% casual labour and 11.9% others.

B. ASPECTS OF LIVING CONDITIONS :

- In rural sector, 66.5% households were using Firewood & chips, 29.7% LPG, 0.8% Dung Cake, Kerosene 0.2%, electricity 2.3% and Coke & Coal 0.5% as the primary source of energy for their cooking.
- In urban sector, 87.7% households were using LPG, 8.7% Firewood and chips, 0.3% Kerosene, 3.3% Electricity as the primary source of energy for their cooking.
- About 94% of households in rural area used electricity for lighting while 4% used kerosene. In urban area 96% households used electricity for lighting.
- About 97.6% and 89.7 % households were residing in owned house in rural and urban sector respectively.
- About 88.5% and 94 % households were residing in pucca house in rural and urban sector respectively.
- Average covered area of dwelling unit per household was estimated as 38 sq.m in rural areas and about 42 sq.m in urban areas

C. CONSUMER EXPENDITURE:

- For rural sector, average MPCE of ₹ 1148 comprised ₹ 582 for food and ₹ 566 for non-food articles.
- For urban sector, average MPCE of ₹ 1640 comprised ₹ 672 for food and ₹ 968 for non-food articles.
- Per Capita monthly consumption of cereals in rural and urban areas was 9.546 Kgs. and 9.434 Kgs respectively.

- Average value of cereals consumed per person per month was ₹ 100.87 in rural areas and ₹ 108.53 in urban areas.
- Average monthly consumer expenditure per family in rural and urban area was estimated as ₹ 5970 and ₹ 7708
- No chronically hungry household (not getting enough to eat even some months of the year) was found in rural as well as urban areas of Haryana. The seasonal hunger (getting enough to eat for only some months of the year) household was also estimated as nil in both sectors during 2007-08.

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APPENDIX – A

DETAILED TABLES

Table 1(R): Distribution of households and persons by 5 fractile classes of MPCE class and number of adults and children by sex per thousand households in different MPCE classes.

No. of sample Villages: 143

Fractile Classes of MPCE (%)	Number of households per 1000 households	No. of persons per 1000 households				Sex Ratio	Estimated no. of persons (00)	Sample no. of households	
		Adults		Children					All
		Male	Female	Male	Female				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0 - 20%	288	1921	1832	1121	1029	5903	941	45553	106
20 - 40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 60%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 80%	294	1909	1643	900	591	5043	795	39720	134
80 - 100%	417	1941	1589	766	532	4828	784	53942	332
All Class	1000	1926	1675	908	693	5201	836	139215	572
Est. no. (00)	26766	51545	44831	24298	18541	139215	-	-	-
Sample no.	572	1197	1033	521	364	3115	-	-	-

Table 1(U): Distribution of households and persons by 5 fractile classes of MPCE class and number of adults and children by sex per thousand households in different MPCE classes.

No. of sample Blocks: 96

Fractile Classes of MPCE	Number of households per 1000 households	No. of persons per 1000 households				Sex Ratio	Estimated no. of persons (00)	Sample no. of households	
		Adults		Children					All
		Male	Female	Male	Female				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0 - 20%	252	1980	1731	1184	618	5513	742	15931	65
20 - 40%	276	1637	1402	795	630	4464	835	14123	76
40 - 60%	202	1838	1584	699	423	4544	791	10535	73
60 - 80%	129	1668	1416	749	453	4286	774	6338	80
80 - 100%	140	1703	1528	491	380	4102	870	6577	90
All Class	1000	1777	1541	825	527	4670	795	53504	384
Est. no. (00)	11454	20358	17653	9453	6039	53504	-	-	-
Sample no.	384	666	595	301	190	1752	-	-	-

Table 2(R) : Quantity (kg 0.000) of consumption of cereals, gram and cereal substitutes per person for a period of 30 days for each of 5 fractile classes of MPCE

Item	Fractile Class					No. reporting consumption		
	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	All	hhs per 1000	sample hhs
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rice	0.589	0.000	0.000	0.520	0.635	0.587	883	514
Wheat	8.235	0.000	0.000	9.124	9.330	8.913	998	571
Jowar	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0
Bajra	0.024	0.000	0.000	0.065	0.051	0.046	51	27
Maize	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0	2
Barley	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	1
Small millets	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	1
Ragi	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0
Other cereals	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	1
Total cereals	8.848	0.000	0.000	9.709	10.016	9.546	1000	572
Gram	0.033	0.000	0.000	0.023	0.035	0.031	197	133
Cereal subst.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0
Estd no. pers(00)	45553	0	0	39720	53942	139215	-	-
No. of sample hh	106	0	0	134	332	572	-	-

Table 2(U) : Quantity (kg 0.000) of consumption of cereals, gram and cereal substitutes per person for a period of 30 days for each of 5 fractile classes of MPCE

Item	Fractile Class						No. reporting consumption	
	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	All	hhs per 1000	sample hhs
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rice	0.653	0.582	0.613	0.629	0.846	0.647	903	352
Wheat	7.899	8.856	9.475	9.379	9.029	8.776	1000	383
Jowar	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	1
Bajra	0.006	0.008	0.014	0.000	0.000	0.007	6	3
Maize	0.007	0.004	0.000	0.007	0.001	0.004	8	5
Barley	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0
Small millets	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0
Ragi	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0
Other cereals	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	1
Total cereals	8.564	9.449	10.102	10.016	9.876	9.434	1000	383
Gram	0.070	0.067	0.039	0.076	0.113	0.069	397	164
Cereal subst.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0
Estd no. pers(00)	15931	14123	10535	6338	6577	53504	-	-
No. of sample hh	65	76	73	80	90	384	-	-

Table 3(R): Value (Rs 0.00) of consumption of cereals, gram and cereal substitutes per person for a period of 30 days for each of 5 fractile classes of MPCE

No. of sample villages : 143

Item	Fractile Class						No. reporting consumption	
	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	All	hhs per 1000	sample hhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rice	8.67	0.00	0.00	8.39	11.07	9.53	883	514
Wheat	83.63	0.00	0.00	91.63	96.70	90.98	998	571
Jowar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Bajra	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.44	0.36	51	27
Maize	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0	2
Barley	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0	1
Small millets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1
Ragi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Other cereals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1
Total cereals	92.48	0.00	0.00	100.50	108.23	100.87	1000	572
Gram	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.83	1.31	1.12	197	133
Cereal subst.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Estd no. pers(00)	45553	0	0	39720	53942	139215	-	-
No. of sample hh	106	0	0	134	332	572	-	-

Table 3(U): Value (Rs 0.00) of consumption of cereals, gram and cereal substitutes per person for a period of 30 days for each of 5 fractile classes of MPCE

Item	Fractile Class						No. reporting consumption	
	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	All	hhs per 1000	sample hhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rice	10.60	10.43	12.26	14.65	25.64	13.21	903	352
Wheat	83.39	94.51	108.65	100.84	98.38	95.20	1000	383
Jowar	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1
Bajra	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.05	6	3
Maize	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.05	8	5
Barley	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Small millets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Ragi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Other cereals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1
Total cereals	94.12	105.05	121.03	115.60	124.04	108.51	1000	383
Gram	2.49	2.41	1.43	2.78	4.29	2.51	397	164
Cereal subst.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Estd no. pers(00)	15931	14123	10535	6338	6577	53504	-	-
No. of sample hh	65	76	73	80	90	384	-	-

Table 4(R): Break-up of total monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) over broad groups of items for households in each of 5 quintile classes of MPCE

Item	Quintile Class						No. reporting consumption	
	1	2	3	4	5	All	hhs per 1000	Sample his
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cereals	92.47	0.00	0.00	100.51	108.22	100.87	1000	572
Gram	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.83	1.31	1.12	197	133
Cereal substitutes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Pulses & pulse products	20.08	0.00	0.00	22.87	28.02	23.95	1000	572
Milk & milk products	157.33	0.00	0.00	266.01	388.40	277.87	1000	572
Edible oil	22.46	0.00	0.00	24.45	23.13	23.29	896	491
Egg, Fish & Meat	1.62	0.00	0.00	2.67	1.14	1.73	73	41
Vegetables	42.93	0.00	0.00	53.08	69.57	56.15	997	571
Fruits (fresh)	9.88	0.00	0.00	13.64	28.24	18.07	949	550
Fruits (dry)	0.97	0.00	0.00	1.14	2.33	1.54	210	127
Sugar	19.34	0.00	0.00	23.01	25.44	22.75	994	570
Salt	1.74	0.00	0.00	1.87	2.07	1.90	996	570
Spices	15.33	0.00	0.00	19.09	20.92	18.57	1000	572
Beverages etc.	21.52	0.00	0.00	32.36	45.42	33.88	996	569
Total: Food Group	406.81	0.00	0.00	561.53	744.21	581.69	1000	572
Pan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.06	0.25	10	3
Tobacco	14.36	0.00	0.00	17.58	19.52	17.28	666	367
Intoxicants	2.98	0.00	0.00	4.18	7.88	5.22	148	100
Fuel & Light	92.96	0.00	0.00	130.99	162.24	130.65	1000	572
Clothing	45.72	0.00	0.00	56.67	80.50	62.32	1000	572
Footwear	13.90	0.00	0.00	16.50	25.51	19.14	1000	572
Education	27.73	0.00	0.00	54.58	107.72	66.38	694	424
Medical-institutional	2.41	0.00	0.00	3.47	16.45	8.16	124	84
Medical-non-institutional	20.80	0.00	0.00	28.16	55.59	36.38	748	441
Entertainment	2.67	0.00	0.00	7.34	24.50	12.46	438	325
Goods for personal care	0.53	0.00	0.00	1.40	7.45	3.46	138	98
Toilet articles	15.92	0.00	0.00	19.47	29.70	22.27	990	569
Sundry articles	16.69	0.00	0.00	22.26	34.66	25.24	993	569
Cons. Art. Excl. conv.	30.34	0.00	0.00	49.42	102.34	63.68	980	565

Contd.

Item	Quintile Class						No. reporting consumption	
	1	2	3	4	5	All	hhs per 1000	Sample hhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Conveyance	17.14	0.00	0.00	32.33	76.85	44.61	858	517
Rent	1.63	0.00	0.00	1.11	3.93	2.37	19	8
Taxes and Cesses	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.23	1.92	0.87	90	64
Durable Goods total	15.62	0.00	0.00	26.73	83.75	45.19	955	550
Total:Non-Food Group	321.58	0.00	0.00	473.22	840.57	565.93	1000	572
Total Expenditure	728.39	0.00	0.00	1034.75	1584.78	1147.62	1000	572
Clothing:second hand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.04	6	5
Footwear: (2nd hand)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.14	0.10	8	4
Durable goods (2nd hasnd)	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.04	13	5
Imputed rent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Cooked meals assistance	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.22	0.55	22	11
Medical insurance prm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.03	6	6
Insurance premium other	0.13	0.00	0.00	2.91	55.98	22.56	51	55
Estd. no hhs(00)	7716	0.00	0.00	7876	11174	26766	-	-
Estd no. pers(00)	45553	0	0	39720	53942	139215	-	-
No. of sample hh	106	0	0	134	332	572	-	-
No. of sample pers	625	0	0	775	1715	3115	-	-

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The kth quintile is the level of MPCE below which 20k% of the urban population lies; k=1,2,3,4. The quintiles may also be called the 20th , 40th , 60th and 80th percentiles.

Table 4(U): Break-up of total monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) over broad groups of items for households in each of 5 quintile classes of MPCE

Item	Quintile Class						No. reporting consumption	
	1	2	3	4	5	All	hhs per 1000	Sample hhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cereals	94.13	105.05	121.03	115.60	124.04	108.53	1000	383
Gram	2.49	2.41	1.43	2.78	4.29	2.51	397	164
Cereal substitutes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Pulses & pulse products	25.76	28.71	28.26	32.57	42.80	29.93	1000	383
Milk & milk products	158.52	244.58	309.22	384.24	458.76	274.56	1000	383
Edible oil	25.34	33.59	31.82	39.29	43.37	32.66	982	376
Egg, Fish & Meat	1.54	3.88	1.92	5.01	1.16	2.60	119	42
Vegetables	48.53	72.98	75.45	92.75	95.34	71.28	1000	384
Fruits (fresh)	16.69	27.85	36.26	50.82	78.62	35.15	986	380
Fruits (dry)	1.04	0.65	3.71	10.15	18.00	4.63	253	112
Sugar	21.31	24.94	22.17	27.33	24.53	23.55	1000	384
Salt	1.63	2.00	2.08	2.20	2.26	1.96	1000	384
Spices	16.99	22.36	21.98	26.45	28.83	21.97	997	383
Beverages etc.	29.06	51.22	63.40	100.73	127.75	62.29	997	383
Total : Food Group	443.03	620.22	718.73	889.92	1049.75	671.61	1000	384
Pan	0.65	0.44	0.00	0.57	0.35	0.42	23	11
Tobacco	13.30	14.27	17.51	21.41	10.71	15.03	529	193
Intoxicants	8.58	1.95	7.21	22.65	17.17	9.28	149	87
Fuel & Light	105.96	151.68	183.36	234.54	323.05	175.19	1000	384
Clothing	57.67	71.15	86.15	100.49	139.17	81.93	1000	384
Footwear	16.81	23.47	27.65	30.49	38.99	25.05	996	382
Education	32.13	90.40	142.41	236.11	452.43	145.06	761	314
Medical-institutional	3.33	2.77	6.41	12.96	8.33	5.54	94	42
Medical-non-institutional	24.09	28.71	70.36	92.47	158.11	58.99	766	316
Entertainment	18.34	36.55	37.50	43.94	74.28	36.83	796	324
Goods for personal care	1.38	2.73	10.12	2.64	3.95	3.92	188	83
Toilet articles	18.86	30.37	34.68	40.03	48.96	31.22	998	383
Sundry articles	20.86	34.23	38.88	43.63	80.93	38.02	997	383

Contd.

Item	Quintile Class						No. reporting consumption	
	1	2	3	4	5	All	hhs per 1000	Sample hhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cons. Art. Excl. conv.	46.57	96.60	135.27	184.23	343.64	130.06	1000	384
Conveyance	20.12	61.37	97.10	134.44	352.53	100.57	899	343
Rent	13.31	21.03	30.56	55.47	52.35	28.54	125	47
Taxes and Cesses	4.82	9.52	12.49	14.61	27.10	11.47	563	247
Durable Goods total	19.92	50.16	81.65	100.60	194.78	71.11	946	367
Total:Non-Food Group	426.70	727.40	1019.31	1371.28	2326.83	968.24	1000	384
Total Expenditure	869.73	1347.62	1738.04	2261.20	3376.58	1639.84	1000	384
Clothing:second hand	0.05	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.13	20	6
Footwear: (2 nd hand)	0.33	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.14	25	7
Durable goods (2 nd hasnd)	0.10	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.09	6	2
Imputed rent	209.90	334.03	459.13	543.23	1026.03	431.55	912	347
Cooked meals assistance	0.64	0.00	1.15	1.52	0.00	0.60	12	5
Medical insurance prm	0.02	0.00	0.16	0.04	1.44	0.22	9	8
Insurance premium other	7.48	30.38	50.77	20.38	72.22	31.54	116	53
Estd. no hhs(00)	2890	3163	2318	1479	1604	11454	-	-
Estd no. pers(00)	15931	14123	10535	6338	6577	53504	-	-
No. of sample hh	65	76	73	80	90	384	-	-
No. of sample pers	353	340	348	344	367	1752	-	-

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The kth quintile is the level of MPCE below which 20k% of the urban population lies; k=1,2,3,4. The quintiles may also be called the 20th , 40th , 60th and 80th percentiles.

Table 5 (R): Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE by type of structure

State	Households with no structure	Household with structure type					No. of hhs	
		Katcha	Semi-pucca	Pucca	N.R.	All	Estd. (00)	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	0	20	90	885	5	1000	26766	572
	(0.00)	923.89	934.36	1173.18	1410.48	1147.63		
Estd. no. of hhs(00)	0	545	2408	23675	138	26766	-	-
No. of sample hhs	0	8	36	526	2	572	-	-

Note: Figures in second row are estimates of Average MPCE(₹)

Table 5 (U): Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE by type of structure

State	Households with no structure	Household with structure type					No. of hhs	
		Katcha	Semi-pucca	Pucca	N.R.	All	Estd. (00)	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	0	5	54	940	1	1000	11454	384
	(0.00)	1432.96	782.53	1702.02	1498.46	1639.84		
Estd. no. of hhs(00)	0	55	619	10763	17	11454	-	-
No. of sample hhs	0	2	13	368	1	384	-	-

Note: Figures in second row are estimates of Average MPCE(₹)

Table 5 (T): Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE by type of structure

State	Households with no structure	Household with structure type					No. of hhs	
		Katcha	Semi-pucca	Pucca	N.R.	All	Estd. (00)	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	0	16	79	901	4	1000	38220	956
	(0.00)	950.29	901.53	1325.34	1418.36	1284.28		
Estd. no. of hhs(00)	0	600	3027	34439	154	38220	-	-
No. of sample hhs	0	10	49	894	3	956	-	-

Note: Figures in second row are estimates of Average MPCE(₹)

Table 6 (R) : Per 1000 distribution of households and average MPCE (₹) by primary source of energy for cooking

State	Per 1000 no. of hhs with no cooking arrangement	Per 1000 no. of households with primary source of energy for cooking										No. of Hhs	
		Coke, Coal Chips	Fire-wood and chips	LPG	Gobar Gas	Dung Cake	Kero-sene	Electri-city	Others	N.R.	All	Estd. hhs (00)	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Haryana	0	5	665	297	0	8	2	23	0	0	1000	26766	572
	0	1349	1019	1443	0	957	810	1255					
Estd No of hhs (00)	0	143	17801	7947	0	214	47	614	0	0	26766	-	-
No. of Sample hhs	0	1	322	230	0	5	1	13	0	0	572	-	-

Note : Figures in second row are estimates of Average MPCE (₹)

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Table 6 (U) : Per 1000 distribution of households and average MPCE (₹) by primary source of energy for cooking

State	Per 1000 no. of hhs with no cooking arrangement	Per 1000 no. of households with primary source of energy for cooking										No. of Hhs	
		Coke, Coal Chips	Fire-wood and chips	LPG	Gobar Gas	Dung Cake	Kero-sene	Electri-city	Others	N.R.	All	Estd. hhs (00)	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Haryana	0	0	87	877	0	0	3	33	0	0	1000	11454	384
	0	0	945	1704	0	0	2313	1941			1640		
Estd No of hhs (00)	0	0	991	10045	0	0	36	382	0	0	11454	-	-
No. of Sample hhs	0	0	28	344	0	0	2	10	0	0	384	-	-

Note : Figures in second row are estimates of Average MPCE (₹)

Table 6 (T) : Per 1000 distribution of households and average MPCE (₹) by primary source of energy for cooking

State	Per 1000 no. of hhs with no cooking arrangement	Per 1000 no. of households with primary source of energy for cooking									No. of Hhs		
		Coke, Coal Chips	Fire-wood and chips	LPG	Gobar Gas	Dung Cake	Kero-sene	Electri-city	Others	N.R.	All	Estd. hhs (00)	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Haryana	0	4	492	470	0	6	2	26	0	0	1000	38220	956
	0	1349	1015	1582	0	957	1276	1528			1284		
Estd No of hhs (00)	0	143	18792	17992	0	214	83	996	0	0	38220	-	-
No. of Sample hhs	0	1	350	574	0	5	3	23	0	0	956	-	-

Note : Figures in second row are estimates of Average MPCE (₹)

Table 7 (R): Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting

State	Per 10000 hhs. with no lighting	Per 1000 no. of hhs. with primary source of energy for lighting					No. of hhs	
		Kerosene	Electricity	Other sources	N.R.	All	Estd. (00)	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	0 (0.00)	38 993	944 1154	18 1408	0 0	1000 1148	26766	572
Estd. no. of hhs(00)	0	1029	25277	460	0	26766	-	-
No. of sample hhs	0	14	552	6	0	572	-	-

Note: Figures in second row are estimates of Average MPCE(₹)

Table 7 (R): Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting

State	Per 10000 hhs. with no lighting	Per 1000 no. of hhs. with primary source of energy for lighting					No. of hhs	
		Kerosene	Electricity	Other sources	N.R.	All	Estd. (00)	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	0 (0.00)	12 1210	957 1666	31 935	0 0	1000 1640	11454	384
Estd. no. of hhs(00)	0	143	10960	351	0	11454	-	-
No. of sample hhs	0	3	374	7	0	384	-	-

Note: Figures in second row are estimates of Average MPCE(₹)

Table 7 (T): Per 1000 distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting

State	Per 10000 hhs. with no lighting	Per 1000 no. of hhs. with primary source of energy for lighting					No. of hhs	
		Kerosene	Electricity	Other sources	N.R.	All	Estd. (00)	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	0 (0.00)	33 1006	948 1297	19 1156	0 0	1000 1284	38220	956
Estd. no. of hhs(00)	0	1275	36237	708	0	38220	-	-
No. of sample hhs	0	18	926	12	0	956	-	-

Note: Figures in second row are estimates of Average MPCE(₹)

Table 8 (R): Per 1000 distribution of households by covered area of dwelling unit in five fractile classes of MPCE

Fractile class of MPCE	Number per 1000 households occupying dwelling units with covered area (sq. m)								Average covered area (sq. m) per hh	No. of hhs	
	<20	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-99	>100	N.R.	All		Estd (00)	In sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0-20	498	258	100	59	25	0	60	1000	25.00	7716	106
20-40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
40-60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
60-80	466	242	67	44	82	78	21	1000	36.76	7876	134
80-100	299	284	98	97	29	153	40	1000	47.97	11174	332
All	405	264	90	70	44	87	40	1000	38.05	26766	572
Average MPCE (₹)	1052	1175	1137	1273	1230	1362	1070	1148		-	-
Est. no. of hhs(00)	10853	7070	2397	1883	1164	2323	1076	26766		-	-
No. of sample hhs	176	164	50	41	32	73	36	572		-	-

Table 8 (U): Per 1000 distribution of households by covered area of dwelling unit in five fractile classes of MPCE

Fractile class of MPCE	Number per 1000 households occupying dwelling units with covered area (sq. m)								Average covered area (sq. m) per hh	No. of hhs	
	<20	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-99	>100	N.R.	All		Estd (00)	In sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0-20	408	170	83	30	50	68	191	1000	30.33	2890	65
20-40	363	137	137	103	152	20	88	1000	39.17	3163	76
40-60	345	241	22	104	71	146	71	1000	48.44	2318	73
60-80	228	242	167	83	83	166	31	1000	54.33	1479	80
80-100	173	318	197	193	88	31	0	1000	48.49	1604	90
All	326	205	112	95	92	78	92	1000	42.08	11454	384
Average MPCE (₹)	1431	1789	1803	2155	1673	1793	1187	1640		-	-
Est. no. of hhs(00)	3740	2350	1285	1085	1056	893	1045	11454		-	-
No. of sample hhs	141	91	37	31	25	39	20	384		-	-

Table 8 (T): Per 1000 distribution of households by covered area of dwelling unit in five fractile classes of MPCE

Fractile class of MPCE	Number per 1000 households occupying dwelling units with covered area (sq. m)								Average covered area (sq. m) per hh	No. of hhs	
	<20	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-99	>100	N.R.	All		Estd (00)	In sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0-20	473	234	95	51	32	19	96	1000	26.46	10606	171
20-40	363	137	137	103	152	20	88	1000	39.17	3163	76
40-60	345	241	22	104	71	146	71	1000	48.44	2318	73
60-80	428	242	83	50	82	92	23	1000	39.53	9355	214
80-100	284	288	110	109	37	138	33	1000	48.03	12778	422
All	382	246	96	78	58	84	56	1000	39.26	38220	956
Average MPCE (₹)	1148	1310	1333	1564	1442	1470	1122	1284		-	-
Est. no. of hhs(00)	14593	9420	3682	2969	2220	3217	2119	38220		-	-
No. of sample hhs	317	255	87	72	57	112	56	956		-	-

Table 9 (R) : Per 1000 distribution of rural households by size class of land possessed (in hectares)

State	Size of land possessed (hectares)											Estd. No. of hhs	No. of Sample hhs
	<=0.01	0.02-0.20	0.21-0.40	0.41-1.0	1.01-2.0	2.01-3.00	3.01-4.00	4.01-6.00	> 6.00	N.R.	All		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Haryana	360	77	104	140	142	70	45	38	24	0	1000	26766	572
Average MPCE(₹)	962	1053	1167	1092	1224	1312	1664	1402	1819	0	1148		
Estd no of hhs(00)	9630	2070	2771	3741	3793	1862	1216	1029	654	0	26766	-	-
No. of sample hhs	159	48	44	51	80	68	44	35	43	0	572	-	-

Table 10 (R): Per 1000 distribution of households by occupancy status of the dwelling unit

State	No. per 10000 hhs. with no dwelling	No. per 1000 hhs. with occupancy status					No. of hhs	
		Owned	Hired	Others	N.R.	Total	Estd. (00)	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	0	976	19	0	5	1000	26766	572
Estd. no. of hhs(00)	0	26117	511	0	138	26766	-	-
No. of sample hhs	0	563	7	0	2	572	-	-

Table 10 (U): Per 1000 distribution of households by occupancy status of the dwelling unit

State	No. per 10000 hhs. with no dwelling	No. per 1000 hhs. with occupancy status					No. of hhs	
		Owned	Hired	Others	N.R.	Total	Owned	Hired
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	0	897	85	17	1	1000	11454	384
Estd. no. of hhs(00)	0	10278	979	181	16	11454	-	-
No. of sample hhs	0	343	35	5	1	384	-	-

Table 10 (T): Per 1000 distribution of households by occupancy status of the dwelling unit

State	No. per 10000 hhs. with no dwelling	No. per 1000 hhs. with occupancy status					No. of hhs	
		Owned	Hired	Others	N.R.	Total	Estd. (00)	sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	0	952	39	5	4	1000	38220	956
Estd. no. of hhs(00)	0	36395	1490	181	154	38220	-	-
No. of sample hhs	0	906	42	5	3	956	-	-

Table 11 (R) : Per 1000 distribution of households by social group in each of 10 fractile classes of MPCE

Fractile classes of MPCE	ST	SC	OBC	Others	N.R.	All	Estd. hhs (00)	Sample hhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-20%	-	530	243	227	0	1000	7716	106
20-40%	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-60%	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-80%	-	303	264	433	0	1000	7876	134
80-100%	-	122	201	677	0	1000	11174	332
All Classes	-	294	231	475	0	1000	26766	572
Average MPCE (₹)	-	941	2071	1298	0	1148		
Estd no of pers(00)	-	38504	33602	67109	0	139215	-	-
Est. no. of hhs (00)	-	7855	6187	12724	0	26766	-	-
No. of sample hhs	-	134	125	313	0	572	-	-

Table 11 (U) : Per 1000 distribution of households by social group in each of 10 fractile classes of MPCE

Fractile classes of MPCE	ST	SC	OBC	Others	N.R.	All	Estd. hhs (00)	Sample hhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-20%	-	216	361	423	0	1000	2890	65
20-40%	-	168	186	646	0	1000	3163	76
40-60%	-	98	138	764	0	1000	2318	73
60-80%	-	137	170	695	0	1000	1479	80
80-100%	-	2	91	907	0	1000	1604	90
All Classes	-	138	205	657	0	1000	11454	384
Average MPCE (₹)	-	1260	1247	1837	0	1640		
Estd no of pers(00)	-	7358	11756	34390	0	53504	-	-
Est. no. of hhs (00)	-	1585	2350	7519	0	11454	-	-
No. of sample hhs	-	44	80	260	0	384	-	-

Table 11 (T) : Per 1000 distribution of households by social group in each of 10 fractile classes of MPCE

Fractile classes of MPCE	ST	SC	OBC	Others	N.R.	All	Estd. hhs (00)	Sample hhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-20%	-	446	274	280	0	1000	10606	171
20-40%	-	168	186	646	0	1000	3163	76
40-60%	-	98	138	764	0	1000	2318	73
60-80%	-	276	249	475	0	1000	9355	214
80-100%	-	108	186	706	0	1000	12778	422
All Classes	-	247	223	530	0	1000	38220	956
Average MPCE (₹)	-	993	1131	1480	0	1284		
Estd no of pers(00)	-	45862	45358	101499	0	192719	-	-
Est. no. of hhs (00)	-	9440	8537	20243	0	38220	-	-
No. of sample hhs	-	178	205	573	0	956	-	-

Table 12 (R) : Per 1000 distribution of households by household type in each of 5 fractile classes of MPCE

Fractile classes of MPCE	no. per 1000 of households with hh type							Estd. hhs (00)	Sample hhs
	Self-emp non-agr	Agr. labour	Other labour	Self-emp In Agr.	Others	N.R.	All		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-20%	100	443	221	165	71	0	1000	7716	106
20-40%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-60%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-80%	155	177	118	419	131	0	1000	7876	134
80-100%	221	23	27	553	176	0	1000	11174	332
All Classes	167	189	110	402	132	0	1000	26766	572
Average MPCE (₹)	1232	802	823	1282	1330	0	1148		
Estd persons(00)	24321	25137	13713	58248	17796	0	139215	-	-
Estd No of hhs (00)	4460	5066	2944	10754	3342	0	26766	-	-
No. of sample hhs	104	71	40	272	85	0	572	-	-

Table 12 (U) : Per 1000 distribution of households by household type in each of 5 fractile classes of MPCE

Fractile classes of MPCE	no. per 1000 of households with hh type						Estd. hhs (00)	Sample hhs
	Self-emp	Regular wage salary earning	Casual labour	Others	N.R.	All		
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10
0-20%	512	158	277	53	0	1000	2890	65
20-40%	423	354	102	121	0	1000	3163	76
40-60%	557	308	15	120	0	1000	2318	73
60-80%	422	421	19	138	0	1000	1479	80
80-100%	499	258	31	212	0	1000	1604	90
All Classes	483	290	108	119	0	1000	11454	384
Average MPCE (°)	1633	1753	1093	1870	0	1640		
Estd persons(00)	26848	14923	5417	6317	0	53504	-	-
Estd No of hhs (00)	5533	3325	1238	1358	0	11454	-	-
No. of sample hhs	205	97	29	53	0	384	-	-

Table 13(R) : Per 1000 distribution of households by time taken(in mins.) to canvass schedule 1.0

State	Time taken to canvass Sch. 1.0 (in minutes)											Average canvassing time (min.)	No. of Sch. 1.0 canvassed
	<30	30-60	60-90	90-120	120-150	150-180	180-210	210-240	240- more	N.R	All		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Haryana	2	196	643	142	17	0	0	0	0	0	1000	68	572

Table 13(U) : Per 1000 distribution of households by time taken(in mins.) to canvass schedule 1.0

State	Time taken to canvass Sch. 1.0 (in minutes)											Average canvassing time (min.)	No. of Sch. 1.0 canvassed
	<30	30-60	60-90	90-120	120-150	150-180	180-210	210-240	240- more	N.R	All		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Haryana	0	255	641	83	18	3	0	0	0	0	1000	67	384

Table 13(T) : Per 1000 distribution of households by time taken(in mins.) to canvass schedule 1.0

State	Time taken to canvass Sch. 1.0 (in minutes)											Average canvassing time (min.)	No. of Sch. 1.0 canvassed
	<30	30-60	60-90	90-120	120-150	150-180	180-210	210-240	240- more	N.R	All		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Haryana	1	220	642	118	18	1	0	0	0	0	1000	68	956

APPENDIX – B

SCHEDULE ON CONSUMER EXPENDITURE 1.0

RURAL		*
URBAN		

CENTRAL		*
STATE		

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
SIXTY-FOURTH ROUND: JULY 2007 - JUNE 2008**

SCHEDULE 1.0: CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

[0] descriptive identification of sample household	
1. state/u.t.:	5. hamlet name:
2. district:	6. ward/inv. unit/block:
3. tehsil/town:	7. name of head of household:
4. village name:	8. name of informant:

[1] identification of sample household							
item no.	item	code			item no.	item	code
1.	srl. no. of sample village/ block				11.	sub-sample	
2.	round number	6		4	12.	FOD sub-region	
3.	schedule number	0	1	0	13.	sample hamlet-group/sub-block number (1/2)	
4.	sample (central-1, state-2)						
5.	sector (rural-1, urban-2)				14.	second-stage stratum	
6.	state-region				15.	sample household number	
7.	district				16.	srl. no. of informant (as in col.1, bl. 4)	
8.	stratum				17.	response code	
9.	sub-stratum				18.	survey code	
10.	sub-round				19.	reason for substitution of original household (code)	

CODES FOR BLOCK 1

item 17: response code : informant: co-operative and capable -1, co-operative but not capable -2, busy -3, reluctant - 4, others - 9

item 18: survey code : original – 1, substitute – 2, casualty – 3

item 19: reason for substitution of original household : informant busy -1, members away from home -2, informant non-cooperative -3, others - 9

* tick mark (✓) may be put in the appropriate place.

[2] particulars of field operations												
sl. no.	item	investigator/ senior investigator			superintendent/ senior superintendent			other supervisory officer				
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)			(5)				
1.	i) name (block letters)											
	ii) code											
2.	date(s) of :	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY		
	(i) survey/inspection											
	(ii) receipt											
	(iii) scrutiny											
	(iv) despatch											
3.	number of additional sheets attached											
4.	total time taken to canvass schedule 1.0 (in minutes)											
5.	signature											

[13] remarks by investigator/ senior investigator

[14] comments of supervisory officer(s)

[3] household characteristics									
1. household size						9. type of dwelling (code) (<i>independent house -1, flat -2, others -9, no dwelling - 3</i>)			
2. principal industry (NIC-2004)	description				10. type of structure (code)				
	code (5-digit)				11. covered area (sq. ft.: whole number)				
3. principal occupation (NCO-2004)	description				primary source of energy for	12. cooking (code)			
	code (3-digit)					13. lighting (code)			
4. household type (code)						14. monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.0.00) [item 37, bl. 12]			
5. religion (code)									
6. social group (code)						15. did the household perform any ceremony during the last 30 days? (yes - 1, no - 2)			
7. land possessed (code)						16. no. of meals served to non-household members during the last 30 days			
8. dwelling unit (code) (<i>owned -1, hired -2, no dwelling unit -3, others -9</i>)						17. did the household purchase any cereal from ration/ fair price shop during the last 30 days? (yes -1, no -2)			

CODES FOR BLOCK 3

item 4: **household type** : for rural areas: self-employed in non-agriculture-1, agricultural labour-2, other labour-3, self-employed in agriculture-4, others-9
for urban areas: self-employed-1, regular wage/salary earning-2, casual labour-3, others-9

item 5: **religion** : Hinduism-1, Islam-2, Christianity -3, Sikhism-4, Jainism-5, Buddhism-6, Zoroastrianism-7, others-9

item 6: **social group** : scheduled tribe-1, scheduled caste-2, other backward class-3, others-9

item 7: **land possessed (class intervals in hectares)**:

less than 0.005.....	01	2.01 - 3.00.....	07
0.005 - 0.01.....	02	3.01 - 4.00	08
0.02 - 0.20	03	4.01 - 6.00.....	10
0.21 - 0.40	04	6.01 - 8.00	11
0.41 - 1.00.....	05	greater than 8.00	12
1.01 - 2.00	06		

item 10: **type of structure**: pucca-1, semi-pucca-2, serviceable katcha -3, unserviceable katcha - 4, no structure-5

item 12: **primary source of energy for cooking** : coke, coal and charcoal -1, firewood and chips-2, LPG-3, gohar gas-4, dung cake-5, kerosene-6, electricity-7, others-9, no cooking arrangement-8

item 13: **primary source of energy for lighting** : kerosene-1, other oil -2, gas-3, candle-4, electricity-5, others-9, no lighting arrangement-6

Note: 1 acre = 0.4047 hectare; 1 sq. metre= 10.76 sq. feet

CODES FOR BLOCK 4

*Col. (3) : **relation to head:** self-1, spouse of head-2, married child-3, spouse of married child-4, unmarried child-5, grandchild-6, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law-7, brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives-8, servants/employees/other non-relatives-9*

*Col.(6) : **marital status:** never married – 1, currently married – 2, widowed – 3, divorced/separated – 4*

*Col. (7) : **general educational level :** not literate -01, literate without any schooling - 02, literate without formal schooling: through NFEC/AIEP -03, through TLC/ AEC -04, others- 05; literate with formal schooling including EGS: below primary - 06, primary -07, upper primary/middle -08, secondary -10, higher secondary -11, diploma/certificate course -12, graduate -13, postgraduate and above -14*

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on				
item	code	quantity@ (0.000)	value (Rs: whole no.)	source code ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rice – PDS	101			1
rice – other sources	102			
chira	103			*
khoi, lawa	104			*
muri	105			*
other rice products	106			*
wheat/ atta – PDS	107			1
wheat/ atta – other sources	108			
maida	110			
suji, rawa	111			*
sewai, noodles	112			*
bread (bakery)	113			*
other wheat products	114			*
jowar & its products	115			
bajra & its products	116			
maize & products (excl. cornflakes)	117			
cornflakes	118			*
barley & its products	120			
small millets & their products	121			
ragi & its products	122			
other cereals	123			
cereal: sub-total (101-123)	129			
cereal substitutes (tapioca, jackfruit seed, etc.)	139			
arhar (tur)	140			
gram (split)	141			
gram (whole)	142			
moong	143			
masur	144			
urd	145			
peas	146			
soyabean	147			
khesari	148			
other pulses	150			
gram products	151			
besan	152			
other pulse products	153			
pulses & pulse products: sub-total (140-153)	159			

@Unit is kg unless otherwise specified in col(1).

^sSource code: only purchase –1, only home-grown stock –2, both purchase and home-grown stock –3, only free collection –4, only exchange of goods and services –5, only gifts / charities –6, others –9

*Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items. For home-processed items such as *chira*, *muri*, consumption should be recorded against ingredients (e.g. home-produced *chira*: record against rice).

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on					
item	code	quantity@ (0.000)		value (Rs: whole no.)	source code ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)
milk: liquid (litre)	160				
baby food	161				*
milk: condensed/ powder	162				*
curd	163				*
ghee	164				*
butter	165				*
ice-cream	166				*
other milk products	167				
milk & milk products: sub-total (160-167)	169				
vanaspati, margarine	170				*
mustard oil	171				
groundnut oil	172				
coconut oil	173				
sunflower/soyabean oil	174				
rice bran oil	175				
edible oil: other	176				
edible oil: sub-total (170-176)	179				
eggs (no.)	180		000		
fish, prawn	181				
goat meat/mutton	182				
beef/ buffalo meat	183				
pork	184				
chicken	185				
others (birds, crab, oyster, tortoise, etc.)	186				
egg, fish & meat: sub-total (180-186)	189				

@Unit is kg unless otherwise specified in col(1).

^sSource code: only purchase -1, only home-grown stock -2, both purchase and home-grown stock -3, only free collection -4, only exchange of goods and services -5, only gifts / charities - 6, others -9

*Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items. For home-processed items such as curd, gur and pickles, consumption should be recorded against ingredients.

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on					
item	code	quantity@ (0.000)		value (Rs: whole no.)	source code ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)
potato	190				
onion	191				
radish	192				
carrot	193				
turnip	194				
beet	195				
sweet potato	196				
arum	197				
pumpkin	198				
gourd	200				
bitter gourd	201				
cucumber	202				
parwal/ patal	203				
jhinga/ torai	204				
snake gourd	205				
papaya (green)	206				
cauliflower	207				
cabbage	208				
brinjal	210				
lady's finger	211				
palak/ other leafy vegetables	212				
french beans and barbati	213				
tomato	214				
peas	215				
chillis (green)	216				
capsicum	217				
plantain (green)	218				
jackfruit (green)	220				
lemon (no.)	221		000		
other vegetables	222				
vegetables: sub-total (190-222)	229				

@Unit is kg unless otherwise specified in col(1).

^sSource code: only purchase -1, only home-grown stock -2, both purchase and home-grown stock -3, only free collection -4, only exchange of goods and services -5, only gifts / charities -6, others -9

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on					
item	code	quantity@ (0.000)		value (Rs: whole no.)	source code ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)
banana (no.)	230		000		
jackfruit	231				
watermelon	232				
pineapple (no.)	233		000		
coconut (no.)	234		000		
coconut green (no.)	235		000		
guava	236				
singara	237				
orange, mausami (no.)	238		000		
papaya	240				
mango	241				
kharbooza	242				
pears (naspati)	243				
berries	244				
leechi	245				
apple	246				
grapes	247				
other fresh fruits	248				
fruits (fresh): sub-total (230-247)	249				
coconut (copra)	250				
groundnut	251				
dates	252				
cashewnut	253				
walnut	254				
other nuts	255				
raisin (kishmish, monacca, etc.)	256				
other dry fruits	257				
fruits (dry): sub-total (250-257)	259				
sugar – PDS	260				1
sugar – other sources	261				*
gur	262				*
candy (misri)	263				*
honey	264				
sugar : s.t. (260-264)	269				
salt	279				

@Unit is kg unless otherwise specified in col(1).

^sSource code: only purchase -1, only home-grown stock -2, both purchase and home-grown stock -3, only free collection -4, only exchange of goods and services -5, only gifts / charities -6, others -9

*Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items. For home-processed items, consumption should be recorded against ingredients.

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on					
item	code	quantity@ (0.000)		value (Rs: whole no.)	source code ⁵
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)
turmeric (gm)	280		000		
black pepper (gm)	281		000		
dry chillies (gm)	282		000		
garlic (gm)	283		000		
tamarind (gm)	284		000		
ginger (gm)	285		000		
curry powder (gm)	286		000		
oilseeds (gm)	287		000		
other spices (gm)	288		000		
spices: sub-total (280-288)	289		000		
tea : cups (no.)	290		000		
tea : leaf (gm)	291		000		
coffee : cups (no.)	292		000		
coffee: powder (gm)	293		000		
mineral water (litre)	294				
cold beverages: bottled/canned (litre)	295				*
fruit juice and shake (litre)	296				*
other beverages (cocoa, etc.)	297				*
chocolate, lozenge etc. and sugar substitutes	298				*
biscuits, cake, pastry, etc.	300				*
prepared sweets	301				*
cooked meals received as assistance or payment** (no.)	302		000		
cooked meals purchased (no.)	303		000		
salted refreshments	304				
pickles (gm)	305		000		
sauce (gm)	306		000		
jam, jelly (gm)	307		000		
other processed food	308				
beverages, etc.: sub-total (290-308)	309				
pan : leaf (no.)	310		000		
pan : finished (no.)	311		000		
supari (gm)	312		000		
lime (gm)	313		000		
katha (gm)	314		000		
other ingredients for pan (gm)	315		000		
pan: sub-total (310-315)	319				

@Unit is kg unless otherwise specified in col(1).

⁵Source code: only purchase -1, only home-grown stock -2, both purchase and home-grown stock -3, only free collection -4, only exchange of goods and services -5, only gifts / charities -6, others -9

*Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items. For home-processed items like curd, gur and pickles, consumption should be recorded against ingredients.

** Do not include cooked meals received from other households.

[5] consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days ended on					
item	code	quantity@ (0.000)		value (Rs: whole no.)	source code ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)
bidi (no.)	320		000		
cigarettes (no.)	321		000		
leaf tobacco (gm)	322		000		
snuff (gm)	323		000		
hookah tobacco (gm)	324		000		
cheroot (no.)	325		000		
zarda, kimam, surti (gm)	326		000		
other tobacco products (gm)	327		000		
tobacco: sub-total (320-327)	329				
ganja	330				
toddy (litre)	331				
country liquor (litre)	332				*
beer (litre)	333				*
foreign liquor or refined liquor (litre)	334				*
other intoxicants	335				
intoxicants: sub-total (330-335)	339				

[6] consumption of fuel for cooking, lighting and other purposes excluding conveyance during the last 30 days ended on					
item	code	quantity@ (0.000)		value (Rs: whole no.)	source code ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)
coke	340				
firewood and chips	341				
electricity (std. unit)	342		000		
dung cake	343				
kerosene – PDS (litre)	344				1
kerosene – other sources (litre)	345				
matches (box)	346		000		
coal	347				
LPG	348				
charcoal	350				
candle (no.)	351		000		
gobar gas	352				
petrol (litre)	353				
diesel (litre)	354				
other fuel	355				
fuel and light: sub-total (340-355)	359				

@Unit is kg unless otherwise specified in col(1).

^sSource code: only purchase -1, only home-grown stock -2, both purchase and home-grown stock -3, only free collection -4, only exchange of goods and services -5, only gifts / charities -6, others -9

*Source code cannot be 2, 3 or 4 for these items. For home-processed items, consumption should be recorded against ingredients.

[7] consumption of clothing, bedding, etc. during the last 365 days ended on			
item	code	quantity (0.000)	value (Rs: whole no.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
dhoti (no.)	360	000	
sari (no.)	361	000	
cloth for shirt, pyjama, salwar, etc. (metre)	362		
cloth for coat, trousers, overcoat, etc. (metre)	363		
chaddar, dupatta, shawl, etc. (no.)	364	000	
lungi (no.)	365	000	
gamchha, towel, handkerchief (no.)	366	000	
hosiery articles, stockings, undergarments, etc.(no.)	367	000	
ready-made garments (no.)	368	000	
headwear (no.)	370	000	
knitted garments, sweater, pullover, cardigan, muffler, scarf, etc. (no.)	371	000	
knitting wool, cotton yarn (gm)	372	000	
clothing: others	373		
clothing: second-hand	374		
clothing: sub-total (360-374)	379		
bed sheet, bed cover (no.)	380	000	
rug, blanket (no.)	381	000	
pillow, quilt, mattress (no.)	382	000	
cloth for upholstery, curtain, table-cloth, etc. (metre)	383		
mosquito net (no.)	384	000	
mats and matting (no.)	385	000	
cotton (gm)	386	000	
bedding: others	387		
bedding, etc.: sub-total (380-387)	389		

[8] consumption of footwear during the last 365 days ended on			
item	code	no. of pairs	value (Rs: whole no.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
leather boots, shoes	390		
leather sandals, chappals, etc.	391		
other leather footwear	392		
rubber / PVC footwear	393		
other footwear	394		
footwear: second-hand	395		
footwear: sub-total (390-395)	399		

[9] expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services during the last 365 days ended on					
item	code	value (in Rs)	item	code	value (in Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
books, journals	400		medical insurance premium	410	
newspapers, periodicals	401		medicine	411	
library charges	402		X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc.	412	
stationery	403		doctor's/surgeon's fee	413	
tuition & other fees (school, college etc.)	404		hospital & nursing home charges	414	
private tutor/ coaching centre	405		other medical expenses	415	
other educational expenses	406		medical – institutional: sub-total	419	
education: sub-total (400-406)	409		(411-415)		

[10] expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days ended on					
Item	code	value (in Rs)	item	code	value (in Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
medicine (allopathic)	420		toilet soap	450	
medicine (homeopathic)	421		toothpaste, toothbrush, comb, etc.	451	
medicine (ayurvedic)	422		powder, snow, cream, lotion	452	
medicine (unani)	423		hair oil, shampoo, hair cream	453	
medicine (others)	424		shaving blades, shaving stick, razor	454	
X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc.	425		shaving cream	455	
doctor's/ surgeon's fee	426		sanitary napkins	456	
family planning appliances	427		other toilet articles	457	
other medical expenses	428		toilet articles: sub-total (450-457)	459	
medical – non-institutional: sub-total (420-428)	429				
			electric bulb, tubelight	460	
			electric batteries	461	
cinema, theatre	430		other non-durable electric goods	462	
mela, fair, picnic	431		earthenware	463	
sports goods, toys, etc.	432		glassware	464	
club fees	433		bucket, water bottle/ feeding bottle & other plastic goods	465	
goods for recreation and hobbies	434		coir, rope, etc.	466	
photography	435		washing soap/soda	467	
video cassette/ VCR / VCP – hire	436		other washing requisites	468	
cable TV	437		incense (<i>agarbatti</i>), room freshener	470	
other entertainment	438		flower (fresh): all purposes	471	
entertainment: sub-total (430-438)	439		mosquito mat, insecticide, acid etc.	472	
			other petty articles	473	
spectacles	440		other household consumables: sub-total (460-473)	479	
torch	441				
lock	442				
umbrella, raincoat	443				
lighter (bidi/ cigarette/ gas stove)	444				
other minor durable-type goods	445				
minor durable-type goods: sub-total (440-445)	449				

[10] expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days ended on					
Item	code	value (in Rs)	item	code	value (in Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
insurance premium: other**	480		air fare	500	
domestic servant/cook	481		railway fare	501	
attendant	482		bus/tram fare	502	
sweeper	483		taxi, auto-rickshaw fare	503	
barber, beautician, etc.	484		steamer, boat fare	504	
washerman, laundry, ironing	485		rickshaw (hand drawn & cycle) fare	505	
tailor	486		horse cart fare	506	
grinding charges	487		porter charges	507	
telephone charges: landline	488		petrol for vehicle	508	
telephone charges: mobile	490		diesel for vehicle	510	
postage & telegram	491		lubricants & other fuels for vehicle	511	
miscellaneous expenses	492		school bus, van, etc.	512	
priest	493		other conveyance expenses	513	
legal expenses	494		conveyance: sub-total (500-513)	519	
repair charges for non-durables	495				
pet animals (incl. birds, fish)	496		house rent, garage rent (actual)	520*	
other consumer services excluding conveyance	497		hotel lodging charges	521	
			residential land rent	522*	
consumer services excluding conveyance: sub-total (481-497)	499		other consumer rent	523	
			rent: sub-total (520-523)	529	
			house rent, garage rent (imputed- urban only)	539	
			water charges	540*	
			other consumer taxes & cesses	541*	
			consumer taxes and cesses: sub-total (540-541)	549	

*The value may be derived as the amount last paid divided by the number of months for which amount was paid.

**Excludes medical insurance. Includes premium for insurance against car, fire, accident, etc.

[12] summary of consumer expenditure							
srl. no.	item	reference			value (Rs: whole no.) of consumption during last		
		block	item	column	30 days	365 days	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1.	cereals	5	129	4			
2.	cereal substitute	5	139	4			
3.	pulses & products	5	159	4			
4.	milk & milk products	5	169	4			
5.	edible oil	5	179	4			
6.	egg, fish & meat	5	189	4			
7.	vegetables	5	229	4			
8.	fruits (fresh)	5	249	4			
9.	fruits (dry)	5	259	4			
10.	sugar	5	269	4			
11.	salt	5	279	4			
12.	spices	5	289	4			
13.	beverages, etc.	5	309	4			
14.	pan	5	319	4			
15.	tobacco	5	329	4			
16.	intoxicants	5	339	4			
17.	fuel and light	6	359	4			
18.	clothing	7	379	4			
19.	bedding etc.	7	389	4			
20.	footwear	8	399	4			
21.	education	9	409	3			
22.	medical (institutional)	9	419	3			
23.	medical (non-institutional)	10	429	3			
24.	entertainment	10	439	3			
25.	minor durable-type goods	10	449	3			
26.	toilet articles	10	459	3			
27.	other household consumables	10	479	3			
28.	consumer services excluding conveyance	10	499	3			
29.	conveyance	10	519	3			
30.	rent	10	529	3			
31.	consumer taxes & cesses	10	549	3			
32.	durable goods	11	659	10			
33.	total for 365 days' data [column 7 total (18-22, 32)]						
34.	(30/365) × srl. no. 33 (in whole no.)						
35.	total monthly expenditure [column 6 total (1 – 34)]						
36.	household size	3	1	×			
37.	monthly per capita expenditure (Rs 0.00) [srl. no. 35 ÷ srl. no. 36]						
38.	imputed rent	10	539	3		00	