



GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA



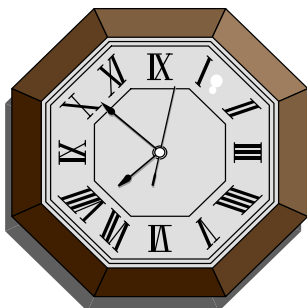
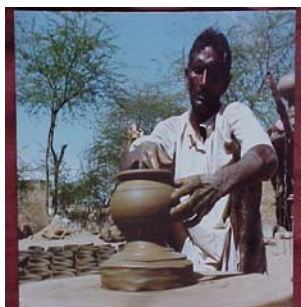
**HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE
IN HARYANA**



NSS 60TH ROUND (JANUARY 2004-JUNE 2004)

STATE SAMPLE

2008



ISSUED BY:

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PREFACE

The present report on 'household consumer expenditure in Haryana' is brought out by Tabulation Section on the basis of sample survey conducted under the 60th round of NSS (January 2004-June 2004).

It contains three Chapters and Appendices. Chapter-1 is introductory while Chapter-2 deals with the concepts and definitions of important terms used in the survey, which are relevant to this report. Chapter-3 deals with the findings on household consumer expenditure including the expenditure pattern etc.

This report has been prepared by Sh. Manoj Kumar Goel, Research Officer and Sh. R.S.Bhatia, Research Officer under the guidance of Sh. R.N.Dalal Dy. Economic & Statistical Adviser and overall supervision of Sh. S.S.Bhoria, Joint Economic & Statistical Adviser. The acknowledgement is made of the sincere efforts done by officers/officials of NSS and Tabulation Section for timely completion of scrutiny, data entry and data validation work of this survey. The credit also goes to Junior Field Investigators and Inspectors (NSS) for collecting information timely from the field against all odds. The credit also goes to DES, Delhi for assistance in table generation work.

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.

Chandigarh
May, 2008.

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HIGHLIGHTS

The main highlights of the results on the basis of 60th round of NSS are as follows: -

A. Living conditions:

1. About 74% of the population of the Haryana were found to reside in rural area and 26% in urban areas during 2004.
2. The average household size was 5.5 in rural areas of Haryana and it was 4.6 in urban areas during 2004.
3. About 26% households were found SC in rural sector and this percentage was found about 7% in urban sector.
4. In rural sector, about 40% persons were found never married and this percentage was found about 38% in urban sector.
5. In rural sector, about 44% persons were found to be illiterate. In urban sector, about 18% persons were found to be illiterate.
6. About 99% and 78% households were residing in owned house in rural and urban sector respectively.
7. In rural sector, 72% households were using firewood & chips and 20% L.P.G. for cooking. In urban sector, 86% households were depending on L.P.G. and 8% on firewood & chips for cooking purposes.

B. Consumer expenditure:

8. Average per capita monthly consumer expenditure was worked out to Rs. 853. Out of this Rs. 396(46.4%) was spent on food items and Rs. 457(53.6%) on non-food items.
9. For rural sector, average MPCE of Rs. 739 comprised Rs. 377 for food and Rs. 362 for non-food articles.
10. For urban sector, average MPCE of Rs. 1180 comprised Rs. 452 for food and Rs. 728 for non-food articles.
11. 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 2004.

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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 with the objective of filling up gaps in data required for planning. Beginning from the first round (1950-51) of the National Sample Survey (NSS), data on household consumer expenditure were collected in every round up to the 28th (1973-74). After the 26th round of the survey, the Governing Council of NSSO decided that the surveys on consumer expenditure and employment situation might be undertaken together on a large scale once in every five years. Accordingly, “quinquennial” surveys on consumer expenditure and employment surveys were conducted in the 27th, 32nd, 38th, 43rd, 50th rounds of NSS, at roughly 5-year intervals. In these rounds both survey schedules –Schedule 1.0 dealing with household consumer expenditure and Schedule 10, with employment-unemployment were canvassed. The present report gives the results of the 60th round survey (January-June,2004) on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment, the 16th survey of the 'annual' series. In the 60th round of NSS, schedule 1.0 was canvassed in 4 sample households per sample village/block. Besides schedules 1.0, the information was also collected on Employment and Unemployment and Morbidity and Health Care.

Period of survey and work programme: As mentioned earlier, the 60th round will be of six months duration starting on 1st January 2004 and ending on 30th June 2004. The survey period of this round is divided into two sub-rounds of three months duration each as follows:

Sub-Round	Period of Survey
1	January-March,2004
2	April-June,2004

There were 7612 and 8260 First Stage Units (FSUs) selected for Central sample and State sample respectively for conducting field survey work of 60th round of NSS. A total number of 144 samples termed as First Stage Units (FSUs) were allotted to Haryana State by NSSO, Govt. of India to conduct this survey. Out of this, 88 samples were allotted for rural areas and 56 samples

were for urban areas. Equal number of sample FSUs were allotted in each of two sub-rounds with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire period.

Schedules of enquiry:

The following table lists the schedules of enquiry for the 58th round:-

S. No.	Schedule no.	Title of the schedule
1.	0.0	List of households
2.	1.0	Household consumer expenditure
3.	10.0	Employment and unemployment
4.	25.0	Morbidity and Health Care

Schedule 0.0 meant for listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU.

Schedule 1.0 meant for collection of information pertaining to the monetary values of all items consumed by a household on domestic account during the reference period.

Schedule 10.0 meant for collection of information on various facets of employment and unemployment.

Schedule 25.0 meant for collection of information on (i) Morbidity and utilization of healthcare services including immunization and maternity care, (ii) Expenditure of the households for availing the healthcare services and (iii) Problems of aged persons.

Annual Series: The need for an annual series of data on consumer expenditure was also felt in the mid 80's by planners and research workers. The Governing Council therefore decided that while the quinquennial consumer expenditure-cum-employment surveys would be carried as before, every other round of NSS, starting from the 42nd (1986-87), would include a consumer expenditure enquiry on a reduced scale (2 or 4 sample households per sample village/block) with a slightly abridged version of Schedule 1.0. From the 45th round, it was decided to extend the scope of the "annual" survey on consumer expenditure enquiry on reduced scale by introducing some important questions on activity status of households members in Schedule 1.0 so as to be able to generate some indicators on employment and unemployment as well. It may be pointed out that in each round since the 42nd, the duration of field investigation has been one year except for the 47th, 49th,

58th and 60th rounds i.e., the present round, the duration of which had been six months. The present report gives the results of the 60th round survey (January-June,2004) on household consumer expenditure, the sixteenth survey of the “annual” series.

Subject Coverage: The 60th round of NSS covered employment and unemployment and morbidity and health care. In addition, the annual consumer expenditure enquiry out on a sample of four households in each sample FSU.

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 employment-unemployment and household consumer expenditure are explained in the following paragraphs.

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 number of normally resident members of a household is its size. It will include temporary stayaways but exclude temporary visitors and guests.

2.4 Household Consumer Expenditure: The expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period is the household's consumer expenditure. The household consumer expenditure is the total of the monetary value of consumption of various groups of items namely:

- i) food, pan (betal leaves), tobacco, intoxicants and fuels and light.
- ii) clothing and footwear; and
- iii) miscellaneous goods and services and durable articles.

For group (i) and (ii), the total value of consumption is derived by aggregating the monetary value of goods actually consumed during the reference period. An item of clothing and

footwear would be considered to have been consumed if it is brought into maiden or first use during reference period. The consumption may be out of:

- a) Purchase made during the reference period or earlier.
- b) home grown stock.
- c) receipt in exchange of goods and services
- d) any other receipt like gift, charity, borrowings; and
- e) free collection.

For evaluating the consumption of the items of group (iii) i.e. items categorized as miscellaneous goods and services and durable articles, a different approach is followed, in this case, the value of actual purchase i.e. the expenditure made during the reference period for the purchase of goods and services is considered as consumption. It is pertinent to mention here that the consumer expenditure of a household on food items relates to the actual consumption by the normal resident members of the household and also by the guests, whether during ceremonies or otherwise. To avoid double counting, transfer payments like charity, loan, advance, etc., made by the household are not considered consumption for items of groups (i) and (ii), since transfer receipts of these items have been taken into account. However, the item 'cooked meals' is an exception to the rule. Meals prepared in the household kitchen and provided to the employees and/or others would automatically get included in domestic consumption of employer (payer) household. There is a practical difficulty in estimating the quantities and values of individual items used for preparing the meals served to employees or to others. Thus, to avoid double counting, cooked meals received as perquisites from employer household or as gift or charity are not recorded in the recipient household. As a general principle, cooked meals purchased from the market for consumption of the normal resident members and of guests and employees will also be recorded in the purchaser household.

This procedure of recording cooked meals served to others in the expenditure of the serving households only leads to bias-free estimates of average per capita consumption as well as total consumer expenditure. However, as the proportions of donors and recipients of free cooked meals are likely to vary in opposite directions over the expenditure classes, the nutritional intake derived from the consumer expenditure survey data may present a somewhat distorted picture. These derived nutrition intakes may get inflated for the rich (net donors) and somewhat understated for the

poor (net recipients). This point has to be kept in mind while using the NSS consumer expenditure data for any nutritional studies relating to the nutritional status of households.

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

2.6 Value of consumption: Consumption out of purchase is evaluated at the purchase price. Consumption out of home produce is evaluated at ex farm or ex factory prices. Value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collection and goods received in exchange of goods and services is imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period.

2.7. Monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE): For a household, this is its 30 days' total consumer expenditure divided by its size. A person's MPCE is understood as that of the household to which he or she belongs.

2.8. MPCE class: The MPCE classes are monthly revised during quinquennial rounds of Consumer Expenditure. Usually, 12 MPCE classes are formed from a table giving estimated cumulative percentage frequency distribution of persons by MPCE for each sector separately and also combinedly. These classes correspond broadly to 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% and 100% of population. The class limits are given below:

S.No.	Rural (in Rs)	Urban (in Rs)	Combined (in Rs)
1	0-225	0-300	0-235
2	225-255	300-350	235-265
3	255-300	350-425	265-320
4	300-340	425-500	320-365
5	340-380	500-575	365-410
6	380-420	575-665	410-460
7	420-470	665-775	460-520
8	470-525	775-915	520-605
9	525-615	915-1120	605-730
10	615-775	1120-1500	730-980
11	775-950	1500-1925	980-1285
12	950+	1925+	1285+

Note:-The serial numbers of MPCE classes for rural and urban sectors as mentioned in the above table have been used in various tables incorporated in the Appendix for representing MPCE classes.

2.9. Reference period: For collecting data on consumption, the adoption of a reference period always involves a difficult choice. A short reference period (such as one day) gives rise to unstable data as a household's consumption expenditure fluctuates from day to day. A long reference period, on the other hand, can introduce a good amount of recall error into the data. The annual series of

consumer expenditure survey, up to the 49th round, used a uniform reference period of 'last 30 days' for all items of consumption. In the bigger surveys of the quinquennial series, an additional reference period of 'last 365 days' was used for some items of consumption- particularly, clothing, footwear and durable goods- but most results were tabulated using the 'last 30 days' data. During the 51st to 54th rounds, one-half of the sample of households was surveyed through schedule type 1, which had a reference period of 30 days for all items. In the other half of the sample, a schedule (schedule type 2) with different reference periods for different items was tried out on an experimental basis. the reference periods for schedule type 2 were:

Food, pan tobacco and intoxicants: Last 7 days
 Fuel & light, miscellaneous goods & services,
 and medical (non-institutional): last 30 days
 Educational, medical (institutional), clothing,
 footwear and durable goods: last 365 days.

However, **This report presents data having reference periods for different groups of consumption items are given below :-**

Sr. No.	Item	Reference period for	
		Schedule Type 1	Schedule Type 2
1.	Education, medical (institutional), clothing, bedding, footwear and durable goods	Last 365 days	Last 365 days
2.	Edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages and processed foods and pan, tobacco and intoxicants	Last 30 days	Last 7 days
3.	All other items (viz all food except those mentioned against Sr. No. 2, fuel and light miscellaneous goods and services including non-institutional medical, rents and taxes)	Last 30 days	Last 30 days

2.10 **Schedule Type** : The sample households of the 60th round were divided into two matched sets. In one set, data for all items of food, as well as pan, tobacco and intoxicants was collected with reference period of 30 days, in line with the practice of past rounds. The schedule used for this set of households was called schedule type 1. The other schedule called schedule type II, was canvassed

for the reference period as recommended by the expert group. In other words it was used for a 7 days reference period for the items mentioned earlier.

2.11 Milk and milk products: This group includes ghee, butter, curds, ice cream, etc. Milk-based sweetmeats (pera, rosogolla, etc.) come under 'beverages, refreshments and processed food' unless they are prepared from milk, sugar, etc., within the household. In the latter case, consumption of milk, sugar, etc., is accounted separately instead of as a single item under 'milk products'.

2.12 Beverages, refreshments, etc. (including processed food): This includes all beverages including tea, coffee, cocoa, cold drinks and various commercially produced beverages, biscuits confectionery, salted refreshments, sweets, pickles, sauce, jams and jellies, and also cooked meals obtained on payment.

2.13 Clothing: This category includes bed sheets, bedcovers, pillows, curtains, mattresses blankets, rugs, mats and matting, cotton yarn, wool and knitting wool. It, however, excludes tailoring charges, which come under 'miscellaneous goods and services'.

2.14 Miscellaneous goods and Services: Items of consumption other than food and drink (and substances chewed and smoked), fuel, clothing and footwear, educational and medical goods and services, rent, taxes and durable goods.

2.15 Taxes and cesses: This term includes only taxes and cusses which are levied on the household as a domestic consumer. It includes consumer license fees such as are paid for possession of firearms, etc. It excludes income tax.

2.16 Education: Apart from educational expenses proper such as school and college fees, private tuition charges, textbooks, etc., this group of items includes expenses on newspapers and magazines, fiction and stationery. Donations to school fund, however, are excluded.

2.17 Institutional and Non-institutional medical expenses: The distinction between institutional and non-institutional medical expenses lies in whether the expenses were incurred for medical treatment undergone as an in-patient of a medical institution (such as a hospital or nursing home) or otherwise. Medical expenses include expenditure on medicines and medical goods including family planning appliances, payments made for medical treatment, and expenses incurred for clinical tests.

2.18. **Durable goods:** Items included here are distinguished from miscellaneous goods by having a longer expected lifetime of use (roughly, one year or more). Expenditure incurred on repairs and construction of durable used for domestic purpose is included in 'expenditure on durable goods'.

2.19 **Katcha :** A structure which has walls and roof made of non-pucca materials is regarded as a katcha structure. Non-pucca materials include unburnt bricks, mud, bamboo, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch or. Katcha structures can be of the following two types:

- (a) **Unserviceable katcha structure** includes all structures with thatch walls and thatch roof i.e. wall made of grass, leaves, reeds etc. and roof of a similar material and
- (b) **Serviceable katcha structure** includes all katcha structures other than unserviceable katcha structures.

2.20 **Pucca :** A pucca structure is one whose walls and roof are made of pucca materials such as cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement/ash bricks, stone, stone blocks, jack board (cement-plastered reeds), iron, zinc or other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, asbestos cement sheet, veneer, plywood, artificial wood of synthetic material and poly vinyl chloride (PVC) material

2.21 **Semi-pucca :** A structure which cannot be classified as a pucca or a katcha structure as per definition is a semi-pucca structure. Such a structure will have is one of which either the roof or the walls but not both is made of pucca materials like burnt bricks, stone, cement, concrete or timber.

2.22 **Chawl/bustee :** A chawl/bustee is a collection of huts (thatched houses) or tenements which is generally constructed of katcha or semi-pucca materials like mud, bamboo, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, unburnt bricks etc.,

2.23 **Independent house :** An independent house is one which has a separate structure and entrance with self-contained arrangements. In other words, if the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house are physically the same, it is considered as an independent house. In some parts, particularly in rural areas, two or more structures together may constitute a single housing unit. While the main residence may be in one of the structures, the other structures may be used for sleeping, sitting and for store, bath etc. In such cases, all the structures together will form a single housing unit and will be treated as an independent house. Here dwelling unit means living rooms, kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store-room and verandah (both open and closed).

2.24 **Flat :** A flat, generally, is a part of a building and has one or more rooms with self-contained arrangements and normal housing facilities like water supply, latrine, toilet etc., which are

used exclusively by the family residing therein or jointly with other facilities. It also includes detached room or rooms, which may or may not have other housing facilities.

2.25 Covered Area : This will be the sum of the floor areas of all the rooms, kitchen, etc, and verandah of the house/building possessed by the household. The verandah will mean a roofed space adjacent to living/other rooms, which may not be walled on all sides. In other words, at least one side of such space is either open or walled only to some height or protected by grille, net, etc.

CHAPTER-3

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

This chapter is devoted to the analysis of results of household consumer expenditure survey held during January 2004 to June 2004. The main focus is on levels and pattern of consumer expenditure of households in Haryana. Besides certain demographic and social features of sampled population are also discussed. The analysis of results depicted in this chapter are based on 336 rural and 224 urban sample households.

3.1 Demographic differences according to MPCE classes:

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

Table: 3.1 Demographic differences between rural and urban Haryana.

S.No	Particulars	Rural	Urban
1	Average Household Size	5.5	4.6
2	Average No. of Adults Per Household	3.6	3.3
3	Average No. of Children Per Household	1.9	1.2
4	Sex Ratio	787	772
5	Sex-Ratio among adults	830	846
6	Sex-Ratio among children	711	599
7	Population	1,51,64,600	52,84,819
8	Households	27,36,859	11,53,690
9	% of Population	74.2	25.8
10	Average Household Size in Haryana	5.3	

The table 3.1 presents some key indicators of population in rural & urban Haryana. The above table reveals that about 74% of the population of the Haryana were found to reside in rural sector and 26% in urban sector. The sex ratio in rural sector was 787 and it was found 772 in urban sector. The average household size was 5.5 in rural sector and 4.9 in urban sector. The overall average household size was 5.3 in Haryana. The average number of children per household was 1.9 in rural sector and 1.2 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 households according to social group:

The table 3.2 and graphs 1& 2 gives distribution of households by social group-wise.

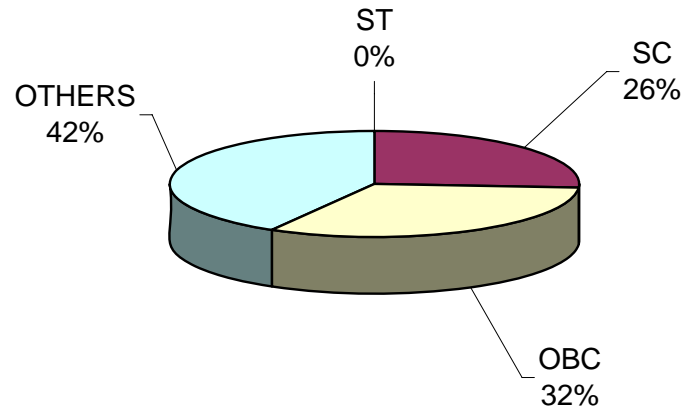
Table 3.2 Percentage and estimated number of households by social group-wise and sector-wise.

Sector	Estimated Number of Households				
	ST	SC	OBC	OTHERS	TOTAL
Rural	-	716407 (26.2)	882441 (32.2)	1138011 (41.6)	2736859 (100.0)
Urban	-	83312 (7.2)	274254 (23.8)	796124 (69.0)	1153690 (100.0)
Haryana	-	799719 (20.6)	1156695 (29.7)	1934135 (49.7)	3890549 (100.0)

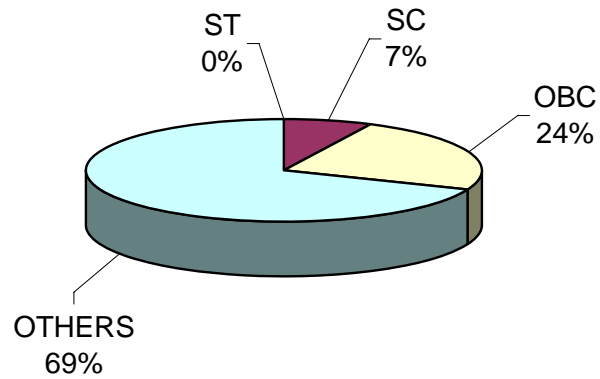
(Figures in brackets are percentages to total)

The above table reveals that about 20.6% of total population of Haryana belonged to 'Scheduled Caste' category, 29.7% to 'Other Backward Class' and 49.7% belonged to 'Other Social Groups' during 2004. It means that about half of population of Haryana belong to SC and OBC. 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 and OBC are residing more in rural sector in comparison to urban sector. The percentage of population of these two categories i.e. SC and OBC was much higher (58.4%) in rural sector as compared to urban sector (30.0%).

Graph-1. Percentage distribution of households by social group-wise (Rural)



Graph-2. Percentage distribution of households by social group-wise (Urban)



3.3 Martial Status :

The table 3.3 & graphs 3 & 4 gives the percentage distribution of female by martial status for the each age group.

Table 3.3 Percentage distribution of female population by martial status for the each age group.

Age-group	Never Married	Currently Married	Widower	Divorced/Separated	Total
Rural					
0-14	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
15-19	85.1	14.9	0	0	100.0
20-24	12.6	87.4	0	0	100.0
25-29	0	97.5	2.5	0	100.0
30-60	1.5	88.6	9.9	0	100.0
Above 60	0	59.1	40.9	0	100.0
Total	39.8	53.6	6.6	0	100.0
Urban					
0-14	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
15-19	92.2	7.8	0	0	100.0
20-24	28.6	71.4	0	0	100.0
25-29	6.8	93.2	0	0	100.0
30-60	1.9	91.9	6.2	0	100.0
Above 60	1.4	58.5	40.1	0	100.0
Total	37.6	56.2	6.2	0	100.0

The above table shows that out of the rural female population 39.8% were never married, 53.6% currently married and only 6.6% were widower. In the urban female population 37.6% were never married, 56.2% currently married and only 6.2% were widower. It has been also observed that, as the age group is progressing the proportion of never married is decreasing while that of "currently married" is increasing in both the sectors.

3.4 Education Level:

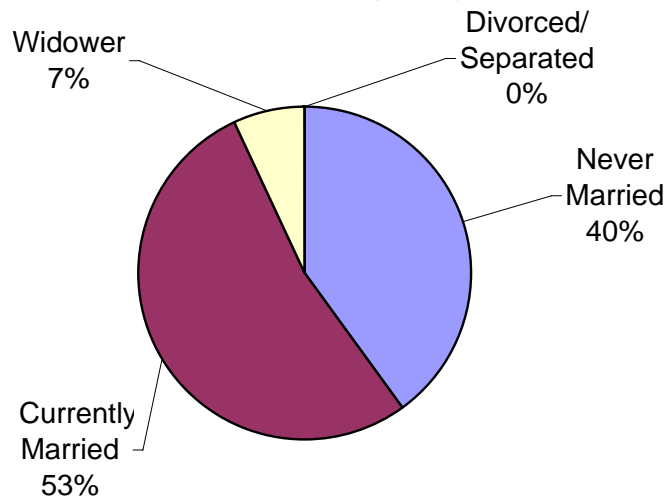
The table 3.4 and graphs 5 & 6 gives the percentage distribution of person by level of education for the age group 7 years & above.

Table 3.4 Percentage distribution of person by level of education for the age group 7 years & above.

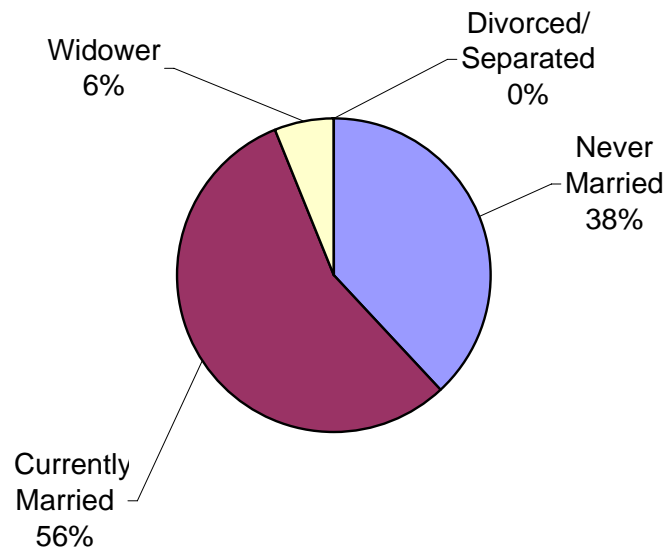
Sector	Level of Education									
	Not literate	Lit. without formal schooling	Lit. but below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Diploma/Certificate course	Graduate & above	All
Rural										
Male	34.8	1.3	14.4	14.3	13.6	13.1	5.3	0.3	2.9	100.0
Female	55.2	0.5	12.3	12.7	10.5	6.4	1.6	0.1	0.7	100.0
Person	43.7	1.0	13.5	13.6	12.2	10.1	3.7	0.2	2.0	100.0
Urban										
Male	12.4	1.4	12.1	14.2	13.4	20.8	9.7	0.8	15.2	100.0
Female	25.9	1.7	9.1	12.1	13.7	15.8	8.6	0.7	12.4	100.0
Person	18.3	1.5	10.9	13.3	13.5	18.6	9.2	0.7	14.0	100.0
All										
Male	28.9	1.3	13.9	14.3	13.5	15.1	6.5	0.4	6.1	100.0
Female	47.7	0.8	11.5	12.5	11.4	8.8	3.4	0.2	3.7	100.0
Person	37.2	1.1	12.8	13.5	12.6	12.3	5.1	0.3	5.1	100.0

The above table reveals that about 34% rural male were found to be illiterate and 66% were literate. Among them only 13.1% completed secondary and 2.9% were found to be graduate and above. Only 0.3% rural male were found diploma/certificate course holders. In rural female, about 55% were found to be illiterate and only 45% were literate. Among them only 6.4% completed secondary and 0.7% were found to be graduate and above. Only 0.1% rural female were

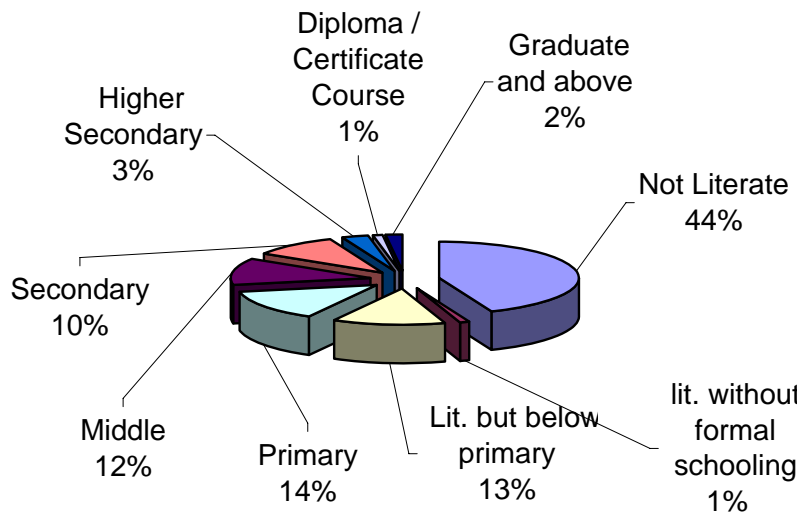
Graph-3. Percentage distribution of female by marital status (Rural).



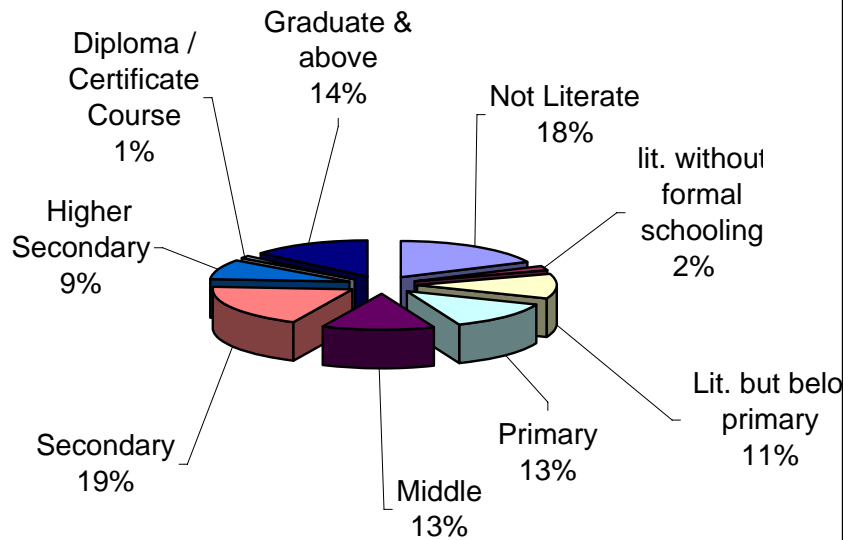
Graph-4. Percentage distribution of female by marital status (Urban).



Graph-5. Percentage distribution of person by level of education (Rural).



Graph-6. Percentage distribution of person by level of education (Urban).



found diploma/certificate course holders. In urban male, about 12% were found to be illiterate and 88% were literate. Out of them, 20.8% completed secondary and 15.2% were found to be graduate and above. Only 0.8% urban males were found diploma/certificate course holders. In urban female, about 26% were found to be illiterate and 74% were literate. Out of them 15.8% completed secondary and 12.4% were found to be graduate and above. Only 0.7% were found urban female diploma/certificate course holders. In urban sector the literacy rate (82%) was found much higher in comparison to rural sector (57%). The overall percentage of illiterate person was found 37% in Haryana. The literacy rate among male (71%) was also found much higher in comparison to female (52%).

3.5 Households by occupancy status:

The table 3.5 and graphs 7 & 8 gives the distribution of households by occupancy status of the dwelling unit.

Table 3.5 Percentage distribution of households by occupancy status of the dwelling unit sector-wise.

Sector	Type of Dwelling				
	Owned	Hired	No dwelling unit	Others	Total
Rural	98.7	0.8	0	0.5	100.0
Urban	77.5	20.9	0	1.6	100.0
Haryana	92.4	6.8	0	0.8	100.0

The above table reveals that about 99% of the households were residing in owned house, 1% in rented house in rural sector. In urban sector, 77% households were residing in owned, 21% in rented and 2% were residing in neither owned nor rented dwellings.

3.6 Households by type of dwelling unit:

The table 3.6 and graphs 9 & 10 gives percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling unit.

Table 3.6 Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling unit

Sector	Type of dwelling unit			
	Independent House	Flat	Other	Total
Rural	98.5	0.6	0.9	100.0
Urban	86.3	9.5	4.2	100.0
Haryana	94.9	3.2	1.9	100.0

The above table reveals that about 98% households were residing in independent house and 2% in flat and other category in rural sector. In urban sector, about 86% were residing in independent house & 14% in flat and other category.

3.7 Households by type of structure:

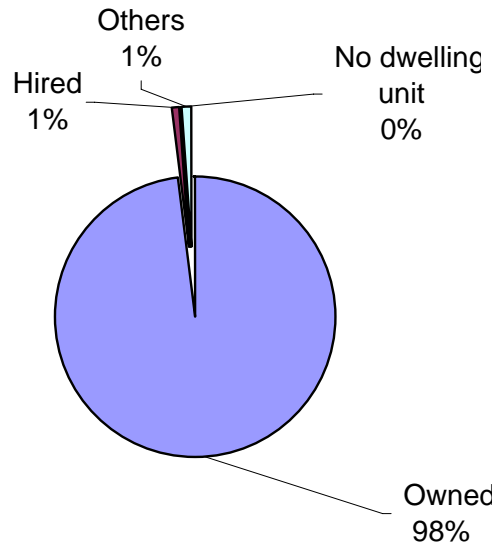
The table 3.7 & graphs 11 & 12 gives percentage distribution of households by type of structure.

Table: 3.7 Percentage distribution of households by type of structure.

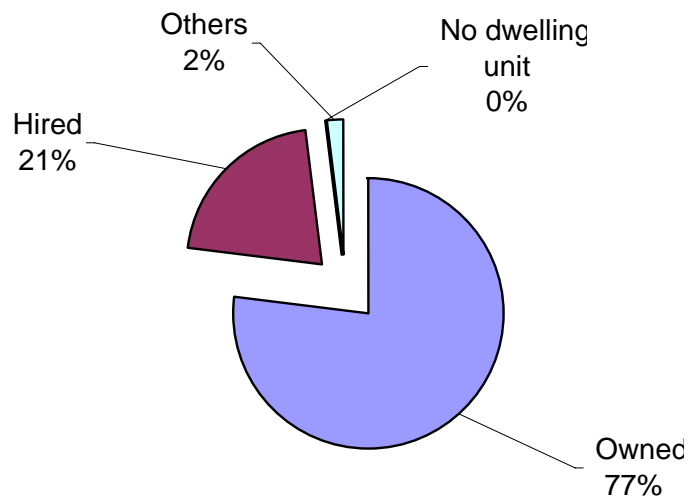
Sector	Type of structure				
	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Katcha	Other	Total
Rural	75.1	17.9	7.0	0	100.0
Urban	91.0	3.9	5.1	0	100.0
Haryana	79.8	13.8	6.4	0	100.0

The above table reveals that about 75% households were residing in pucca houses, 18% in semi-pucca & 7% in katcha houses in rural sector. In urban sector, about 91% were residing in pucca houses, 4% in semi-pucca & 5% in katcha houses. The above table also shows that about 80% households are residing in pucca houses in Haryana .

Graph-7. Percentage distribution of households by occupancy status of the dwelling unit (Rural).



Graph-8. Percentage distribution of households by occupancy status of the dwelling unit (Urban).



3.8 Primary source of energy for cooking:

The table 3.8 and graphs 13 & 14 gives the percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking sector-wise.

Table 3.8 Percentage distribution of households by Primary Source of Energy for cooking sector-wise.

S.No.	Primary Source of Energy for Cooking	Percentage	
		Rural	Urban
1.	Coke, Coal	-	1.6
2.	Firewood & Chips	72.0	7.6
3.	L.P.G.	20.2	86.4
4.	Gobar Gas	-	-
5.	Dung Cake	7.7	2.3
6.	Charcoal	-	0.3
7.	Kerosene	-	1.8
8.	Electricity	0.1	-
9.	Others	-	-
10.	No cooking arrangement	-	-
	Total	100.0	100.0

The above table shows that, 72.0% households used firewood & chips, 20.2% LPG, 7.7% dung cake and 0.1% electricity as the primary source of cooking in rural sector of Haryana. In urban sector, 86.4% households used LPG, 1.6 coke & coal, 7.6% firewood & chips, 2.3% dung cake, 0.3% charcoal and 1.8% kerosene as the primary source of cooking.

3.9 Primary source of energy for lighting:

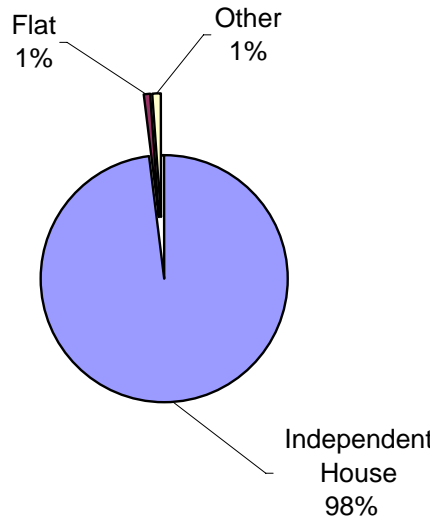
The table 3.9 and graphs 15 & 16 gives the percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting sector-wise.

Table 3.9 Percentage distribution of households by Primary Source of Energy for lighting sector-wise.

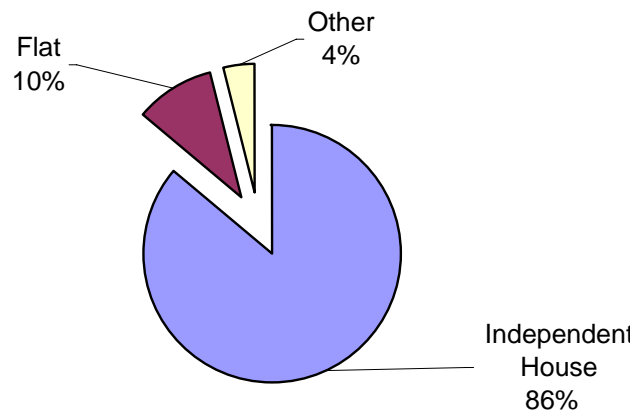
S.No.	Primary Source of Energy for lighting	Percentage	
		Rural	Urban
1.	Kerosene	6.1	1.0
2.	Other Oil	0.9	0.4
3.	Gas	0.2	1.0
4.	Candle	0.1	0.6
5.	Electricity	92.7	97.0
6.	Other	-	-
7.	No lighting arrangement	-	-
	Total	100.0	100.0

The above table reveals that, 92.7% households were found to be dependent on electricity and 6.1% on kerosene in rural sector for their lighting needs. In urban sector, 97.0% households were dependent on electricity and 1.0% on kerosene for their lighting needs. There were found 100% lighting arrangement in Haryana.

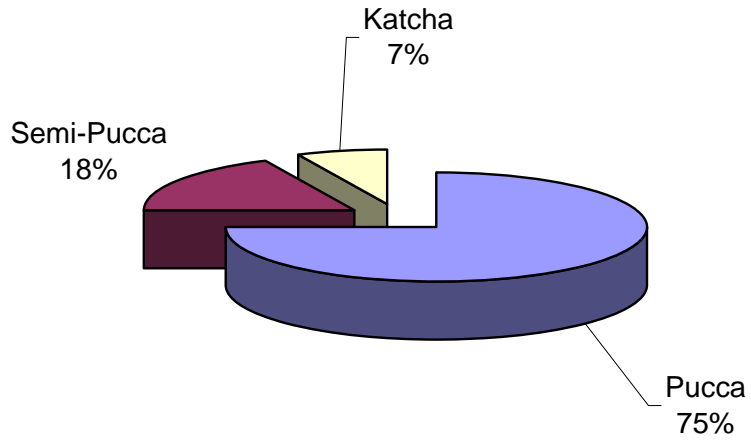
Graph-9. Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling unit (Rural).



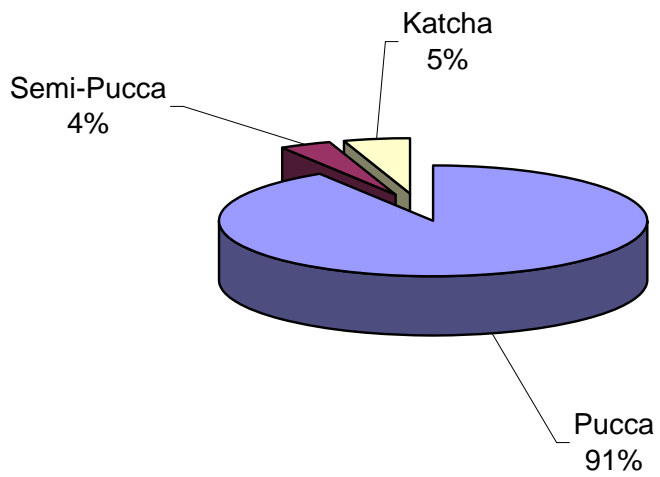
Graph-10. Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling unit (Urban).



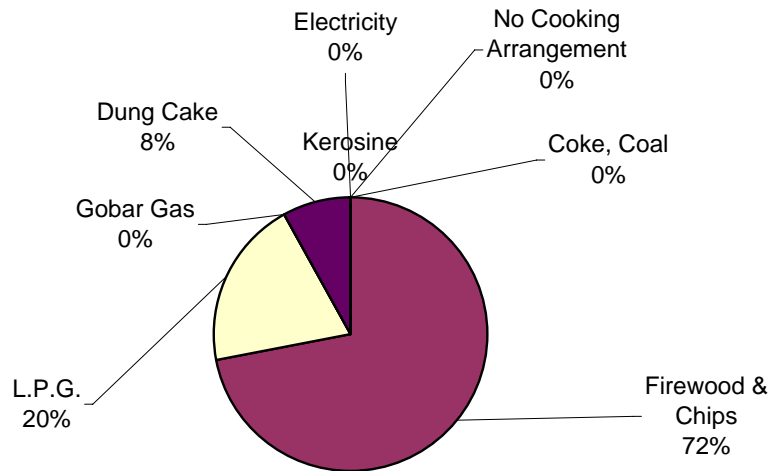
Graph-11. Percentage distribution of households by type of structure (Rural).



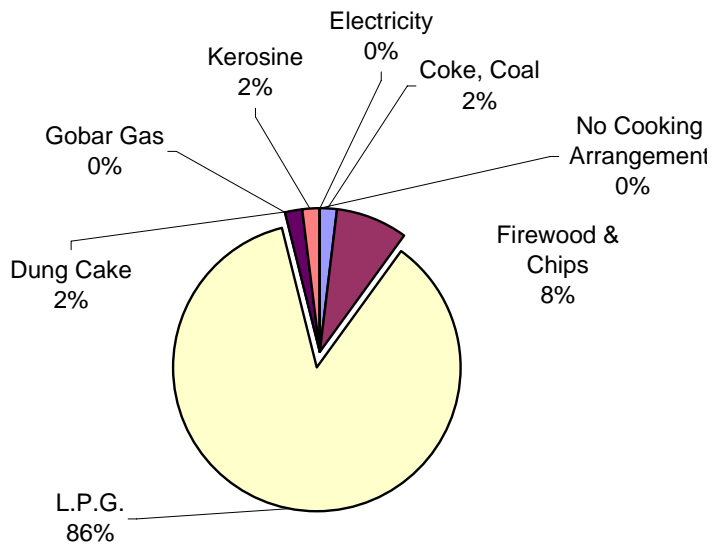
Graph-12. Percentage distribution of households by type of structure (Urban).



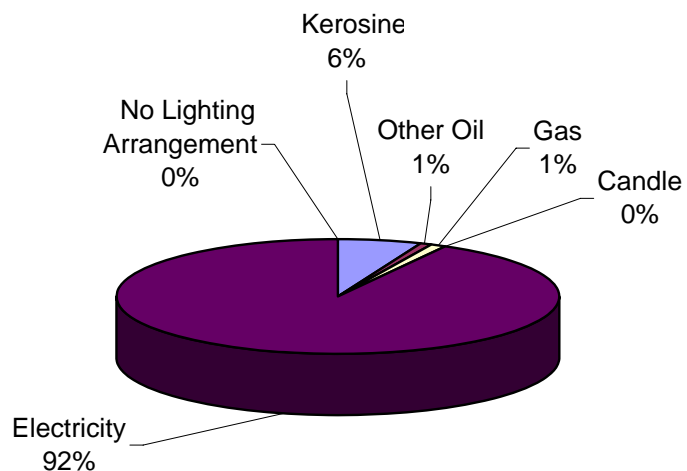
Graph-13. Percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking (Rural).



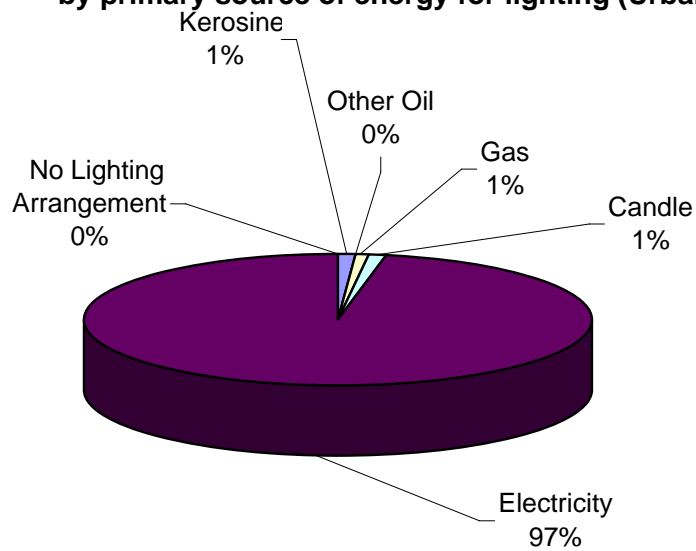
Graph-14. Percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking (Urban).



Graph-15. Percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting (Rural).



Graph-16. Percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting (Urban).



Sector-wise monthly per capita/household consumer expenditure:

The table 3.10 and graph 17 gives the per capita/household monthly consumer expenditure on food and non-food groups sector-wise.

Table 3.10 Average Per Capita/Household Monthly Consumer Expenditure sector-wise.

Sector	Food	Non-Food	Total
Average Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure(Rs.)			
Rural	377 (51.0)	362 (49.0)	739 (100.0)
Urban	452 (38.3)	728 (61.7)	1180 (100.0)
Haryana	396 (46.4)	457 (53.6)	853 (100.0)
Average Monthly Household Consumer Expenditure(Rs.)			
Rural	2074 (51.0)	1991 (49.0)	4065 (100.0)
Urban	2079 (38.3)	3349 (61.7)	5428 (100.0)
Haryana	2099 (46.4)	2422 (53.6)	4521 (100.0)

(Figures in brackets are percentages to total)

The above table shows that monthly per capita consumer expenditure worked out as Rs. 853 and of household as Rs. 4521. The 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 Rs. 739. Out of this expenditure, 51.0% (Rs. 377) was spent on food items and 49.0% (Rs. 362) on non-food items. In urban sector, it was worked out to Rs. 1180. Out of this expenditure, 38.3% (Rs. 452) was spent on food items and 61.7% (Rs. 728) on non-food items. This shows that expenditure on food items is more in rural sector (51.0%) in comparison to urban sector (38.3%). The expenditure on non-food items is less in rural sector (49.0%) in comparison to urban sector (61.7%).

Percentage distribution of MPCE of food and non-food items:

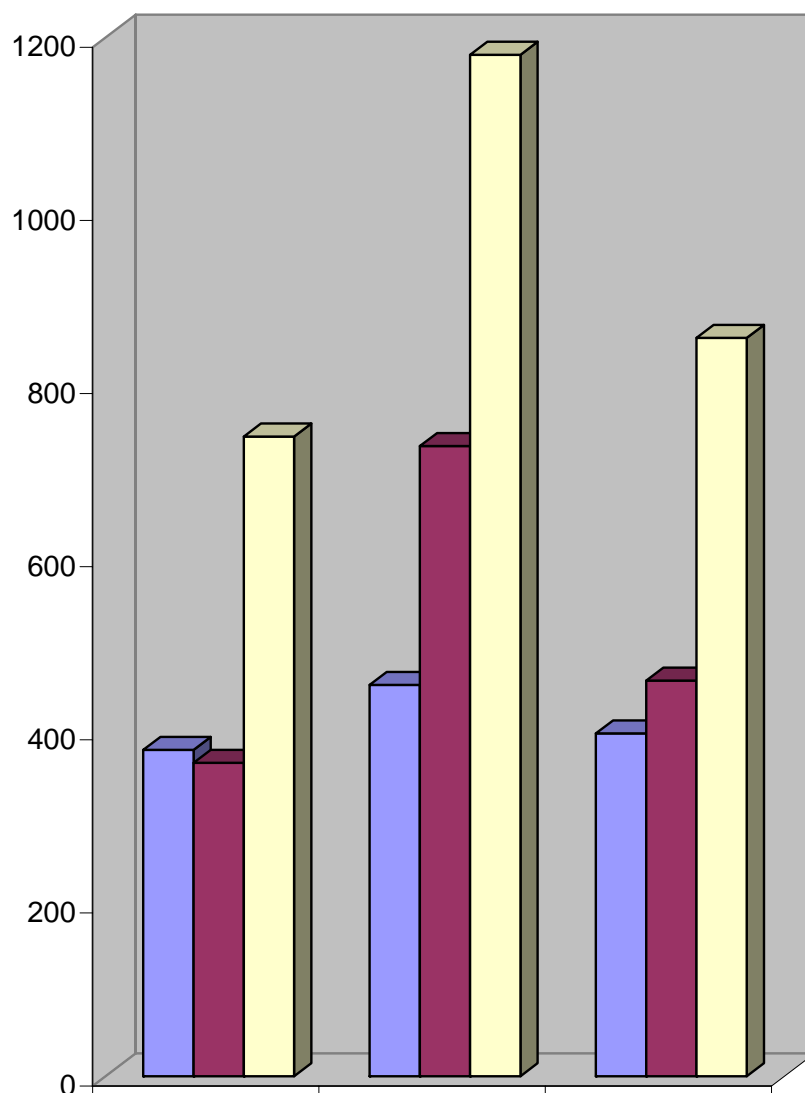
Percentage distribution of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure for broad groups of food and non-food items is presented in table 3.11 and graphs 18 & 19.

Table: 3.11 Percentage Distribution of MPCE according to Broad Groups of Food & Non-Food Items sector-wise.

S.No.	Items	Percentage	
		Rural	Urban
1.	Cereal	9.30	6.67
2.	Cereal substitute	0.00	0.00
3.	Pulses & pulse products	2.16	1.72
4.	Milk & milk products	26.71	17.54
5.	Edible oil	1.87	1.59
6.	Egg, fish & meat	0.24	0.48
7.	Vegetable	3.31	2.88
8.	Fruits (Fresh)	1.07	1.50
9.	Fruits (Dry)	0.09	0.36
10.	Sugar	3.02	1.78
11.	Salt	0.15	0.11
12.	Spices	1.03	0.90
13.	Beverages etc.	2.06	2.75
	Food (Total)	51.01	38.28
14.	Pan, tobacco & intoxicants	1.50	1.16
15.	Fuel & Light	11.68	12.17
16.	Clothing	7.68	7.21
17.	Footwear	1.53	1.55
18.	Education	4.63	6.32
19.	Medical-Institutional	1.54	0.54
20.	Medical-non-Institutional	2.23	2.94
21.	Misc. consumer goods	4.87	7.12
22.	Misc. consumer Services	5.86	8.45
23.	Conveyance	3.76	6.96
24.	Rent	0.06	3.58
25.	Taxes & cesses	0.08	0.94
26.	Durable goods	3.57	2.78
	Non-food (Total)	48.99	61.72
	Total Consumer expenditure	100.00	100.00

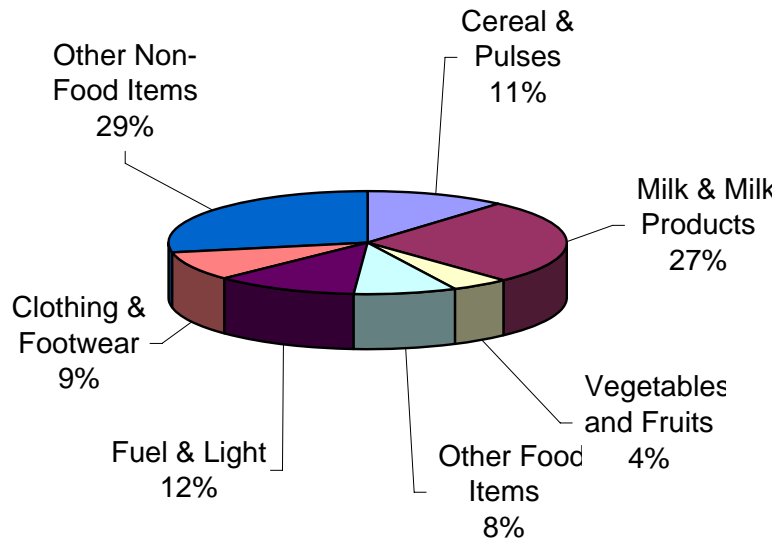
The above table reveals that the percentage expenditure on food items was higher in rural sector (51.01%) in comparison to urban sector (38.28%). But percentage expenditure on non-

Graph-17. Per capita monthly consumer expenditure sector-wise.

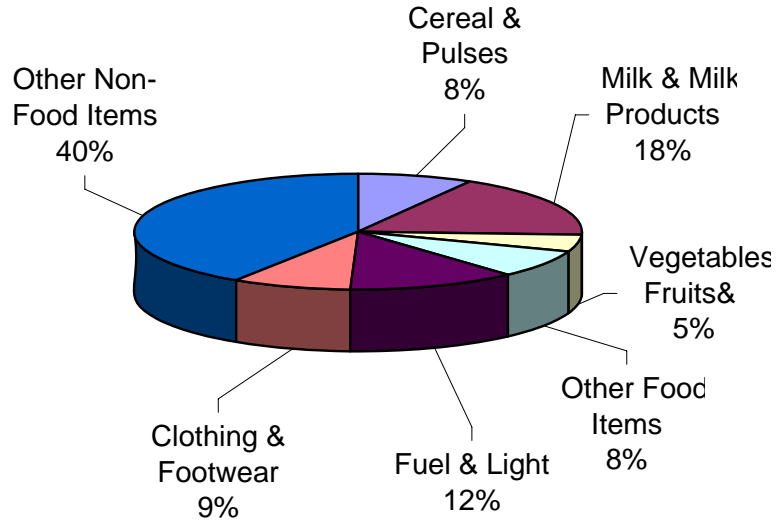


	Rural	Urban	Haryana
Food	377	452	396
Non-Food	362	728	457
Total	739	1180	853

Graph-18. Percentage composition of consumer expenditure (Rural).



Graph-19. Percentage composition of consumer expenditure (Urban).



food items was higher in urban sector (61.72%) in comparison to rural sector (48.99%). Milk & milk product items constitute the major part of food items in both sectors. The expenditure on milk & milk product was higher in rural sector (26.71%) as comparison to urban sector (17.54%). The expenditure on beverages was more in urban sector (2.75%) in comparison to rural sector (2.06%). The expenditure on cereals and pulses was more in rural sector (11.46%) in comparison to urban sector (8.39%).

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 3.12 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.

Households according to household type:

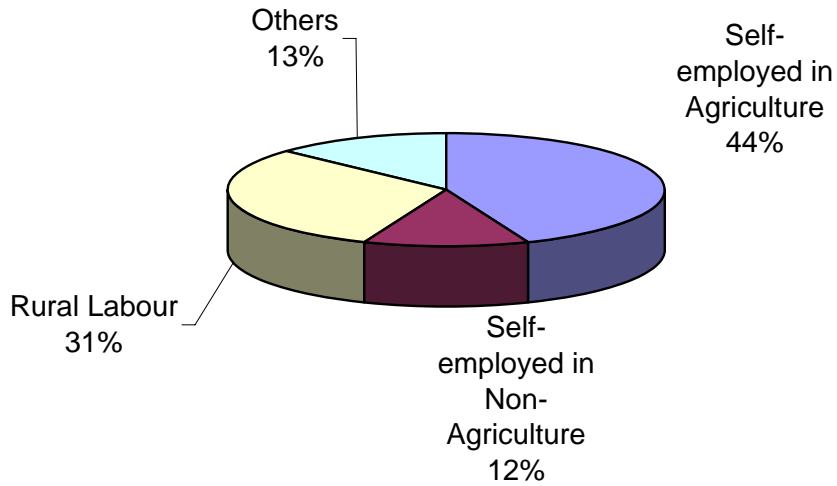
The nature and type of work from which a household derives its major income is an important indicator of the activity pattern of its members. Every sample household was, therefore, categorised into household types, depending on the economic activity of the members of the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey from which major income of the household was generated. The table 3.13 and graphs 20 & 21 gives distribution of households by household type.

Table 3.13 Percentage Distribution of Households by Household Type and sector-wise.

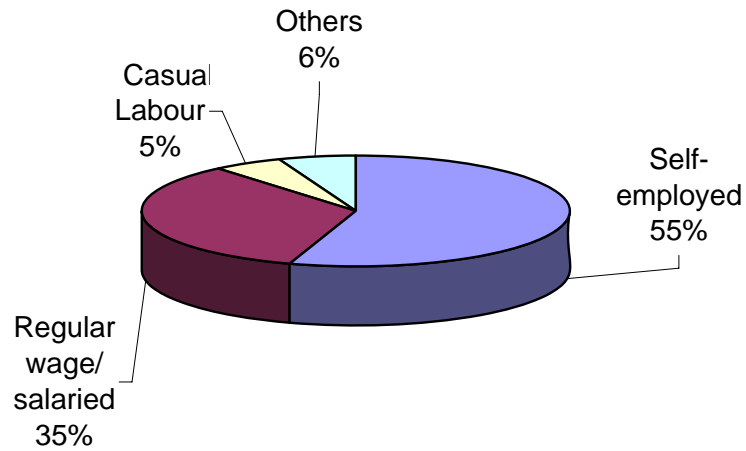
Household Type	Households
Rural	
Self employed in:	
Agriculture	43.8
Non-Agriculture	12.2
(a) Self employed	56.0
Agricultural labour	18.1
Other labour	13.1
(b) Rural labour	31.2
(c) Others	12.8
Total	100.0
Urban	
(a) Self employed	54.7
(b) Regular wage/salaried	34.1
(c) Casual labour	5.3
(d) Others	5.9
Total	100.0

The above table reveals that about 56.0% of the rural households took recourse to self-employment and 31.0% belonged to labour class. Among urban households, self-employed was the mainstay of 55.0% of households. Nearly 34.0% of the urban households had income mainly from regular wage/salary. Hence, it can be observed that in rural as well as urban sector,

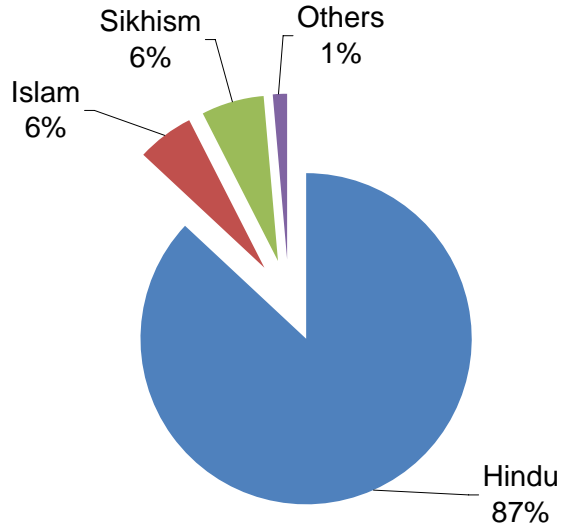
Graph-20. Percentage distribution of Households by Household Type (Rural).



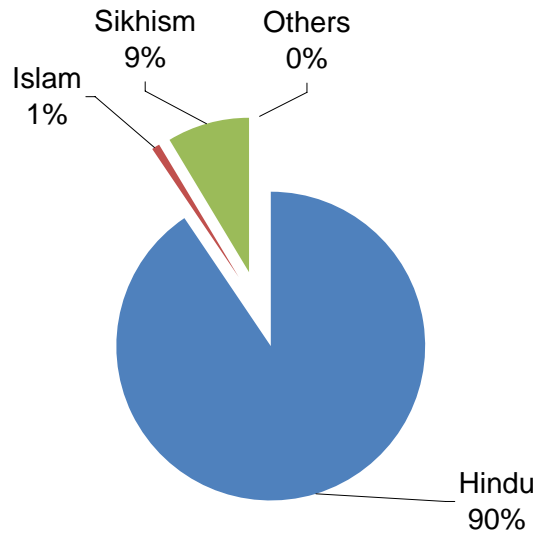
Graph-21. Percentage distribution of Households by Household Type (Urban).



Graph-22. Percentage distribution of Person by Religion-wise (Rural)



Graph-23. Percentage distribution of Person by Religion-wise (Urban)



self-employment was the major activity of the households. In rural sector, 62.0% of households were engaged in agricultural activities.

Person according to Religion:

The table 3.14 and graphs 22 & 23 gives the percentage distribution of person by religion-wise.

Table 3.14 Percentage distribution of person by religion-wise.

Sector	Religion-wise								
	Hindu	Islam	Christian	Sikhism	Jainism	Buddhism	Zoro	Others	All
Rural	86.9	5.6	0	6.2	0	0	0	1.3	100.0
Urban	90.5	0.9	0	8.6	0	0	0	0	100.0
Haryana	87.8	4.4	0	6.8	0	0	0	1.0	100.0

The above table reveals that, about 87% person were belonging to Hindu community, 6% Islam, 6% Sikh and 1% Others in rural sector of Haryana. In urban sector, about 91% were belonging to Hindu, 1% Islam and 8% Sikh community.

Table 1: Estimated Number of Households and Persons according to MPCE Class.

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Estimated Households	Adults		Children		Total	Sample Persons	Sample Households
		Male	Female	Male	Female			
Rural								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225-255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255-300	22133	22133	22133	66398	44265	154929	7	1
300-340	22035	22035	22035	44070	22035	110175	5	1
340-380	20586	20586	20586	20586	61757	123515	6	1
380-420	74122	163418	114751	126852	62740	467761	43	6
420-470	70078	126918	119173	153300	29340	428731	30	5
470-525	74002	188020	164591	109180	112099	573890	82	9
525-615	480811	798548	691666	504937	586694	2581845	210	36
615-775	574201	1167436	947641	896529	530213	3541819	471	70
775-950	687969	1400680	1244668	659435	402055	3706838	556	86
>950	710922	1521401	1160111	473015	320570	3475097	618	121
Total	2736859	5431175	4507355	3054302	2171768	15164600	2028	336
Urban								
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350-425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425-500	15587	24346	24346	38000	15587	102279	13	2
500-575	25257	43955	34595	41176	26395	146121	28	5
575-665	82381	120640	123047	90057	88485	422229	79	15
665-775	93644	174716	155207	113388	72034	515345	89	17
775-915	111017	291479	203390	82750	98103	675722	144	24
915-1120	187276	358172	275383	113972	94299	841826	189	43
1120-1500	239911	356708	335440	203338	80254	975740	223	55
1500-1925	151614	265050	255868	94973	28287	644178	117	31
>1925	247003	449861	356616	120374	34528	961379	111	32
Total	1153690	2084927	1763892	898028	537972	5284819	993	224

Table 2: Distribution of Households by MPCE Class and Social Group-Wise.

MPCE Class (Rs.)	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total	Sample No
Rural						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
< 225	0	0	0	0	0	0
225 - 255	0	0	0	0	0	0
255 - 300	0	0	22133	0	22133	1
300 - 340	0	22035	0	0	22035	1
340 - 380	0	0	20586	0	20586	1
380 - 420	0	70783	3339	0	74122	6
420 - 470	0	60494	9584	0	70078	5
470 - 525	0	16844	49542	7616	74002	9
525 - 615	0	187955	197997	94859	480811	36
615 - 775	0	156258	227408	190535	574201	70
775 - 950	0	125615	205986	356368	687969	86
>950	0	76423	145866	488633	710922	121
Total	0	716407	882441	1138011	2736859	336
Sample No	0	61	98	177	336	0
Urabn						
< 300	0	0	0	0	0	0
300 - 350	0	0	0	0	0	0
350 - 425	0	0	0	0	0	0
425 - 500	0	6827	8760	0	15587	2
500 - 575	0	13653	5936	5668	25257	5
575 - 665	0	21612	36588	24181	82381	15
665 - 775	0	12280	34863	46501	93644	17
775 - 915	0	9811	52879	48327	111017	24
915 - 1120	0	13242	50051	123983	187276	43
1120-1500	0	742	60916	178253	239911	55
1500-1925	0	1734	22132	127748	151614	31
>1925	0	3411	2129	241463	247003	32
Total	0	83312	274254	796124	1153690	224
Sample No	1	17	60	146	224	

Table 3: Distribution of Female by martial Status for the age group.

Sector	Never Married	Currently Married	Widower	Divorced Separated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural					
0 -14	2171765	0	0	0	2171765
15-19	366897	64187	0	0	431084
20-24	84417	585469	0	0	669886
25-29	0	642319	16641	0	658960
30-60	33000	2005838	224942	0	2263780
Above 60	0	285971	197677	0	483648
Total	2656079	3583784	439260	0	6679123
Urban					
0 -14	537969	0	0	0	537969
15-19	232824	19728	0	0	252552
20-24	59165	148053	0	0	207218
25-29	14617	201324	0	0	215941
30-60	16776	796638	53706	0	867120
Above 60	3138	129236	88690	0	221064
Total	864489	1294979	142396	0	2301864

Table 4: Distribution of person by level of education for the age group 7 years & above (Urban).

Age-Group	Not literate	Literate without formal schooling	Literate but below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary	Diploma certificate course	Graduate and above	Total	Sample Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MALE											
0-4	224048	6768	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230816	46
5-6	43689	11755	72423	0	0	0	0	0	0	127867	22
7-9	0	22056	148986	0	0	0	0	0	0	171042	33
10-14	0	0	101856	203241	61519	1486	0	0	0	368102	63
15-19	7960	0	0	74961	66628	87642	22870	7172	0	267233	52
20-24	1925	0	15450	33733	49853	62102	130054	3645	109766	406528	69
25-29	11796	0	891	24879	40017	75000	22133	0	72497	247213	52
30-34	0	0	0	20640	67283	69161	20179	3425	83397	264085	43
35-39	7061	0	0	13935	29740	55051	33282	1134	47994	188197	43
40-44	14486	0	0	16548	34279	70871	4809	0	34857	175850	33
45-49	15083	0	0	12157	19635	29257	15670	0	49808	141610	28
50-54	2666	0	0	8128	6551	67539	8079	6111	5620	104694	22
55-59	25132	0	0	2831	12009	5395	10132	1697	17401	74597	14
60 & above	15905	0	23018	13629	10956	95998	23702	0	31814	215022	35
Estd.	369751	40579	362624	424682	398470	619502	290910	23184	453154	2982856	555
FEMALE											
0-4	155802	8511	972	0	0	0	0	0	0	165285	35
5-6	27813	0	23462	0	0	0	0	0	0	51275	15
7-9	1319	14139	103066	1337	0	0	0	0	0	119861	24
10-14	24427	8200	44389	71115	53416	0	0	0	0	201547	37
15-19	8760	0	0	18516	61007	108536	55733	0	0	252552	40
20-24	26995	0	0	16053	21490	38956	35716	0	68008	207218	45
25-29	47880	0	2889	20993	56393	10745	18097	0	58944	215941	41
30-34	39899	0	11230	20593	8988	56139	17182	0	82385	236416	45
35-39	30850	0	0	3555	42789	51069	13577	7193	3555	152588	29
40-44	53233	0	3380	21853	10236	19316	10773	6430	41614	166835	29
45-49	31821	0	11875	15804	3061	55241	4415	0	9386	131603	30
50-54	42752	0	0	8869	12277	20185	9080	1697	8320	103180	17
55-59	19682	0	0	9708	14328	0	32781	0	0	76499	12
60 & above	85520	7278	9103	71084	31242	3137	0	0	13699	221063	39
Estd.	596753	38128	210366	279480	315227	363324	197354	15320	285911	2301863	438

Table 4.1: Distribution of person by level of education for the age group 7 years & above (Rural).

Age-group	Not literate	literate without formal schooling	literate but below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher secondary	Diploma certificate	Graduate and above	Total	Sample Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MALE											
0-4	1034560	8694	20247	0	0	0	0	0	0	1063501	131
5-6	232728	9926	185719	0	0	0	0	0	0	428373	50
7-9	85897	65980	451189	23346	0	0	0	0	0	626412	73
10-14	41147	22147	302598	394128	157595	18399	0	0	0	936014	123
15-19	108238	0	45999	185883	193236	246372	119364	197	0	899289	115
20-24	136607	766	38017	139160	181632	235736	79469	4506	89972	905865	116
25-29	72185	0	27619	63349	201107	76757	118710	2903	62350	624980	96
30-34	158691	1113	8610	123704	74440	158778	55666	14861	37193	633056	89
35-39	152838	0	22131	56077	68857	172598	13671	0	15676	501848	66
40-44	169548	0	3339	55791	78538	26076	8929	0	4679	346900	42
45-49	99159	0	13736	50959	55009	39255	41638	554	13263	313573	43
50-54	148403	0	0	47312	47177	67903	2902	0	4059	317756	43
55-59	97835	0	25463	14401	21169	39553	1801	195	13800	214217	30
60 & above	412700	0	79424	63795	72878	27260	8985	0	8651	673693	100
Estd.	2950536	108626	1224091	1217905	1151638	1108687	451135	23216	249643	8485477	1117
FEMALE											
0-4	661341	4679	766	1258	0	0	0	0	0	668044	92
5-6	235634	6836	180490	5594	0	0	0	0	0	428554	53
7-9	67835	19950	276910	28125	0	0	0	0	0	392820	56
10-14	24798	0	202270	334964	120319	0	0	0	0	682351	80
15-19	79689	0	18438	73860	124432	105166	26758	0	2741	431084	70
20-24	267440	0	21066	47997	147351	101835	45608	0	38586	669883	102
25-29	179366	0	27954	117375	173853	127897	27525	0	4989	658959	88
30-34	405753	0	69310	67436	18875	13550	9310	0	0	584234	80
35-39	286868	0	8796	57626	35006	37759	0	0	0	426055	50
40-44	243160	0	13664	15477	16298	8906	0	0	0	297505	41
45-49	261607	4741	1318	45368	45568	20735	0	0	0	379337	48
50-54	190768	0	582	20047	6120	8617	0	1521	0	227655	37
55-59	326888	0	498	5558	16051	0	0	0	0	348995	39
60 & above	453428	0	0	25541	0	4678	0	0	0	483647	75
Estd.	3684575	36206	822062	846226	703873	429143	109201	1521	46316	6679123	911

Table 5: Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status of the Dwelling Unit.

Sector	Type of Dwelling Unit				
	Owned	Hired	No Dwelling Unit	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	2701287	22551	0	13021	2736859
Urban	893935	241458	0	18297	1153690
Total	3595222	264009	0	31318	3890549

Table 6: Distribution of Households by Type of Dwelling Unit.

Sector	Type of Dwelling Unit				
	Independent House	Flat	Others	Total	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	2696498	14861	0	2711359	336
Urban	995538	109478	0	1105016	224
Total	3692036	124339	0	3816375	560

Table 7: Distribution of Households by Type of Structure.

Sector	Type of Structure				
	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural	2054967	491252	190640	0	2736859
Urban	1049664	44681	59345	0	1153690
Total	3104631	535933	249985	0	3890549

Table 8: Distribution of Households by Primary Source of Energy for Cooking.

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Coke coal	Firewood & Chips	LPG	Gobar gas	Dung cake	Kerosine	Electricity	Others	No Cooking arrangement	Total	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rural											
< 225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225 - 255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255 - 300	0	22133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22133	1
300 - 340	0	22035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22035	1
340 - 380	0	20586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20586	1
380 - 420	0	66079	8043	0	0	0	0	0	0	74122	6
420 - 470	0	70078	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70078	5
470 - 525	0	73236	766	0	0	0	0	0	0	74002	9
525 - 615	0	385002	64921	0	30888	0	0	0	0	480811	36
615 - 775	0	401582	85026	0	87593	0	0	0	0	574201	70
775 - 950	0	506558	133371	0	47554	0	486	0	0	687969	86
>950	0	404419	260980	0	45523	0	0	0	0	710922	121
Total	0	1971708	553107	0	211558	0	486	0	0	2736859	336
Sample No	0	227	89	0	19	0	0	1	0	336	
Urban											
< 300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300 - 350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350 - 425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425 - 500	6827	8759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15586	2
500 - 575	0	6826	10230	0	6827	0	1374	0	0	25257	5
575 - 665	0	22393	58615	0	0	0	1374	0	0	82382	15
665 - 775	0	8201	70900	0	14543	0	0	0	0	93644	17
775 - 915	0	8750	101297	0	0	0	970	0	0	111017	24
915 - 1120	11230	5116	157830	0	0	0	13100	0	0	187276	43
1120-1500	0	23539	209137	0	5584	1651	0	0	0	239911	55
1500-1925	0	3797	143939	0	0	0	3878	0	0	151614	31
>1925	0	0	244512	0	0	2491	0	0	0	247003	32
Total	18057	87381	996460	0	26954	4142	20696	0	0	1153690	224
Sample No	2	15	194	0	5	2	6	0	0	224	

Table 9: Distribution of Households by Primary Source of Energy for Lighting

MPCE Class (RS.)	Kerosen	Other Oil	Gas	Candle	Electricity	Others	No lighting arrangement	Total	Sample
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural									
< 225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225 - 255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255 - 300	0	0	0	0	22133	0	0	22133	1
300 - 340	0	0	0	0	22035	0	0	22035	1
340 - 380	0	0	0	0	20586	0	0	20586	1
380 - 420	3339	0	0	0	70783	0	0	74122	6
420 - 470	29339	0	0	0	40739	0	0	70078	5
470 - 525	0	0	0	0	74002	0	0	74002	9
525 - 615	66665	0	0	0	414146	0	0	480811	36
615 - 775	26356	21248	2937	0	523660	0	0	574201	70
775 - 950	26023	3814	1623	0	656509	0	0	687969	86
>950	16104	0	0	1024	693794	0	0	710922	121
Total	167826	25062	4560	1024	2538387	0	0	2736859	336
Sample No	14	2	2	1	317	0	0	336	
Urban									
< 300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300 - 350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350 - 425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425 - 500	0	0	0	0	15587	0	0	15587	2
500 - 575	6827	0	0	0	18430	0	0	25257	5
575 - 665	0	0	0	0	82381	0	0	82381	15
665 - 775	5009	0	9534	0	79101	0	0	93644	17
775 - 915	0	0	0	0	111017	0	0	111017	24
915 - 1120	0	0	0	6827	180449	0	0	187276	43
1120-1500	0	4292	1651	0	233968	0	0	239911	55
1500-1925	0	0	0	0	151614	0	0	151614	31
>1925	0	0	0	0	247003	0	0	247003	32
Total	11836	4292	11185	6827	1119550	0	0	1153690	224
Sample No	2	1	2	1	218	0	0	224	

Table 10: Monthly consumption (Rs.) of food-and non-food Item per person for MPCE Class (Rural).

Items	Item Code	MPCE CLASS (Rs.)												Total	Sample Household
		0-225	225-255	255-300	300-340	340-380	380-420	420-470	470-525	525-615	615-775	775-950	>950 & above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cereals	129	0	0	7635713	4627350	7616635	24631265	26821423	36477040	172360626	247818579	259408800	254766407	1042163838	336
Cereal Subst.	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulses & pro	159	0	0	1283685	1233960	1132202	5299982	5645587	5367254	40874385	49867262	64142434	66904927	241751678	336
Milk & Prod	169	0	0	9959625	7932600	7410780	34708545	22549553	66959965	313885713	603198415	764719595	1160198918	2991523709	336
Sugar	179	0	0	1327950	1322100	1317472	6312024	8340019	11218478	51138099	81276542	85072172	90745641	338070497	334
Salt	189	0	0	0	66105	144099	447758	241542	641327	3200951	3666835	4163794	4231068	16803479	280
Edible Oil	199	0	0	2832960	1718730	514638	9642005	9569324	4537214	42890688	46140989	50871074	41022633	209740255	299
Meat, egg	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107170	5176310	6863572	2617653	12325395	27090100	37
Vegetables	249	0	0	1991925	2071290	761664	12177361	10289086	8185979	66397776	73277275	92796718	102341984	370291058	336
fruits(fresh)	269	0	0	442650	330525	411710	3660523	2337738	1687138	12847769	22103765	31808402	44087557	119717777	310
Fruits(dry)	279	0	0	0	661050	0	0	0	38275	1031352	2466449	2142681	4121180	10460987	65
Spices	289	0	0	929565	1145820	349954	4377142	3551509	2229910	21312123	25073634	28174875	28396269	115540801	332
Beverage	309	0	0	995963	991575	555809	7227001	6219773	8011242	31505171	46276565	56589743	72396489	230769331	336
Food		0	0	27400036	22101105	20214963	108483606	95565554	145460992	762620963	1208029882	1442507941	1881538468	5713923510	3337
Pan	319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68710	68710	1
Tobacco	329	0	0	1327950	0	288197	3488512	3631290	3127539	18651349	29902206	30792423	31917051	123126517	222
Intoxicants	339	0	0	0	0	0	267120	0	1112170	7473393	5461870	11330833	19065105	44710491	55
Fuel & Light	359	0	0	5201138	5420610	4940520	25465888	18390056	30188092	199529645	274155805	327126018	418293646	1308711418	336
Clothing	379	0	0	3328971	2481201	2825571	16683113	16502652	23212184	91473605	176371705	210650350	246593384	790122736	336
Bedding	389	0	0	363822	452774	338392	760185	684838	1578584	6862282	17314331	21035950	21409707	70800865	259
Footwear	399	0	0	909555	851215	845979	5043371	3358324	4917960	19402160	39173921	41087782	56322929	171913196	335
Education	409	0	0	1819109	507107	1691959	1503764	11259200	4966256	39558215	112226790	170027036	174979011	518538447	238
Medical	419	0	0	0	0	0	1525130	0	2639599	2885277	4277505	31133780	130428185	172889476	72
Medical-non	429	0	0	0	1101750	1029275	1912935	3997788	9890725	30747553	54930797	55821585	90733255	250165663	236
Entertainment	439	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3623670	6591905	8118575	11527023	29861173	55
Goods for personal	449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	404343	3097565	9672353	16916475	30090736	63
Toilet article	459	0	0	2877225	1762800	2058550	4443360	5878050	5925238	32528366	48816852	63034660	76323197	243648298	333
Sundry article	479	0	0	1549275	881400	926348	4766740	4373555	6486997	31295363	49511845	62883797	77715449	240390769	336
Consumer services	499	0	0	663975	991575	1029275	7547485	18420693	6565236	55650659	105440563	195458818	264183689	655951968	327
Conveyance	519	0	0	0	0	0	2333985	2277900	3861522	26655370	56997575	112351783	216748510	421226645	251
Rent	529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6169200	360250	0	0	104550	6634000	3
Consumer taxes	549	0	0	442650	0	0	0	221150	0	878986	1050138	2102653	3977570	8673147	48
Durable goods	659	0	0	181911	271664	169196	1072379	1419741	2619828	18319073	42279499	84235182	249014332	399582805	301
Non Food		0	0	18665581	14722096	16143262	76813967	90415237	113261130	586299559	1027600872	1436863578	2106321778	5487107060	3807
Total		0	0	46065617	36823201	36358225	185297573	185980791	258722122	1348920522	2235630754	2879371519	3987860246	11201030570	7144

Table: 10.1- Monthly consumption (Rs. 0.00) of food-and non-food Item per person for MPCE Class (Urban).

Items	Item code	MPCE CLASS (Rs.)													Total	Sample Household
		0-300	300-350	350-425	425-500	500-575	575-665	665-775	775-915	915-1120	1120-1500	1501-1925	1925& above			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Cereals	129	0	0	0	5543503	10762211	29057806	41252104	50501053	61627961	72297048	58654443	86400914	416097043	224	
Cereal Subst.	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pulses & pro	159	0	0	0	1771190	2177195	7530824	7684441	10987729	15307949	20172143	15092267	26984848	107708586	224	
Milk & Prod	169	0	0	0	5194911	15469383	38644139	72604492	111618106	134097072	191851381	183819274	340443444	1093742202	224	
Sugar	179	0	0	0	1368650	2908174	8260109	6990498	15604040	17645964	23312394	14279547	20678987	111048363	223	
Salt	189	0	0	0	47789	145607	419747	594760	809319	1068587	1363115	814081	1464633	6727638	205	
Edible Oil	199	0	0	0	996633	2532977	8353837	8324743	12410656	15030580	20851241	14125131	16635331	99261129	220	
Meat, egg	209	0	0	0	614430	819241	1553546	356580	2956955	1587456	3741120	768460	17356000	29753788	30	
Vegetables	249	0	0	0	2031772	3558421	12087774	14159642	21134062	25580853	31664607	25159706	44285096	179661933	224	
fruits(fresh)	269	0	0	0	163848	854706	3205879	4037974	7486653	9196561	16604618	13557605	38206224	93314068	214	
Fruits(dry)	279	0	0	0	0	0	295420	131811	92514	428795	921093	1862772	18886670	22619075	46	
Spices	289	0	0	0	493874	1291291	3771020	4720659	6231467	7941278	9545095	9305226	13111299	56411209	223	
Beverage	309	0	0	0	827367	2388136	8345040	8717526	15939667	18834816	27216714	27304307	61667358	171240931	224	
Food		0	0	0	19053967	42907342	121525141	169575230	255772221	308347872	419540569	364742819	686120804	2387585965	2281	
Pan	319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	357580	681200	0	0	1038780	4	
Tobacco	329	0	0	0	518346	1719606	3357246	3474452	9449214	4449668	5599662	5339740	5867883	39775817	82	
Intoxicants	339	0	0	0	1197975	614430	1496730	939505	953350	1194195	1205530	730800	23020700	31353215	23	
Fuel & Light	359	0	0	0	6588501	14844584	34884253	44149950	77847479	96059305	142894215	102776521	239306673	759351481	224	
Clothing	379	0	0	0	3062765	5021211	17474101	27990538	43320029	57338341	73319860	51722699	121508902	400758446	224	
Bedding	389	0	0	0	344622	880365	3027542	3934999	6997447	7243986	6657661	19636168	48722790	182		
Footwear	399	0	0	0	1306926	996390	4494615	6552670	10326169	12570344	17647477	12090319	30653012	96637922	222	
Education	409	0	0	0	2614863	1724910	11253929	14919059	24136804	46878714	82459714	45264190	164844134	394096317	141	
Medical	419	0	0	0	0	0	2089443	1516599	10888535	12397584	1345932	5295640	33533733	50		
Medical-non	429	0	0	0	1112100	9699690	8223705	17003760	30917408	50433218	19993680	45969628	183353189	159		
Entertainment	439	0	0	0	0	0	2742450	1161375	2570362	8594460	17840348	16056706	62968705	111934406	94	
Goods for personal	449	0	0	0	0	214700	620930	7730	549035	4455855	5558860	657330	9406695	21471135	54	
Toilet article	459	0	0	0	872971	2304078	9292572	9208578	14397297	20733549	32151218	26367343	52710219	168037825	221	
Sundry article	479	0	0	0	876583	2215842	6693383	7063453	15009020	16821561	23748854	25135262	45670891	143234849	224	
Consumer services	499	0	0	0	1027300	1722708	7373054	13173815	30639073	48875064	84722037	99483103	239754866	526771020	218	
Conveyance	519	0	0	0	1558650	640195	4427538	4315893	10231505	36055435	61105584	79975018	236075918	434385736	181	
Rent	529	0	0	0	0	0	7536500	5934000	5208000	35914450	47413225	87733280	33534950	223274405	41	
Consumer taxes	549	0	0	0	341350	468535	2309859	2325305	2490405	4314625	7367640	7429383	31189353	58236455	144	
Durable goods	659	0	0	0	2913610	373050	2278066	8560117	8171787	16124322	43839734	20827608	70396346	173484640	205	
Non Food		0	0	0	22879840	34316961	126815281	163117130	277754887	459540858	717629946	609586575	1437810683	3849452161	2693	
Total		0	0	0	41933807	77224303	248340422	332692360	533527108	767888730	1137170515	974329394	2123931487	6237038126	4974	

Table 11: Distribution of Households by Household Type.

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Self Employed	Agri. Labour	Other Labour	Self employed in Agri.	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural						
< 225	0	0	0	0	0	0
225 - 255	0	0	0	0	0	0
255 - 300	0	0	0	0	22133	22133
300 - 340	0	22035	0	0	0	22035
340 - 380	0	20586	0	0	0	20586
380 - 420	7664	49577	13542	0	3339	74122
420 - 470	0	70078	0	0	0	70078
470 - 525	7407	7003	23497	15531	20564	74002
525 - 615	59911	189080	147748	47903	36169	480811
615 - 775	52636	95226	114576	262090	49673	574201
775 - 950	149069	38282	43874	343162	113582	687969
>950	56343	4417	13960	530522	105680	710922
Total	333030	496284	357197	1199208	351140	2736859
Sample No	38	36	27	198	37	336
Urban						
< 300	0	0	0	0	0	0
300 - 350	0	0	0	0	0	0
350 - 425	0	0	0	0	0	0
425 - 500	0	6827	8760	0	0	15587
500 - 575	0	6827	14136	4294	0	25257
575 - 665	32977	42167	1336	5901	0	82381
665 - 775	23470	47596	19143	3435	0	93644
775 - 915	61484	29551	3473	16509	0	111017
915 - 1120	105503	66726	8563	6484	0	187276
1120-1500	137213	78184	2889	21625	0	239911
1500-1925	90805	57689	311	2809	0	151614
>1925	179512	57629	2662	7200	0	247003
Total	630964	393196	61273	68257	0	1153690
Sample No	94	104	27	31	0	256

Table 12: Distribution of person by religion-wise.

MPCE Class (Rs.)	Hindu	Islam	Christian	Sikhism	Jainism	Buddhism	Zoro	Others	Total	Estimated Household	Sample Household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rural											
< 225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225 - 255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255 - 300	154929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154929	22133	1
300 - 340	110175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110175	22035	1
340 - 380	123515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123515	20586	1
380 - 420	336781	0	0	130980	0	0	0	0	467761	74122	6
420 - 470	362386	0	0	66345	0	0	0	0	428731	70078	5
470 - 525	565469	0	0	8421	0	0	0	0	573890	74002	9
525 - 615	2286797	185226	0	109822	0	0	0	0	2581845	480811	36
615 - 775	3050861	263293	0	227665	0	0	0	0	3541819	574201	70
775 - 950	3118095	284229	0	216601	0	0	0	87913	3706838	687969	86
>950	3066952	117103	0	178011	0	0	0	113031	3475097	710922	121
Total	13175960	849851	0	937845	0	0	0	200944	15164600	2736859	336
Sample No	295	10	0	29	0	0	0	2	0	336	
Urban											
< 300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300 - 350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350 - 425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425 - 500	102279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102279	15587	2
500 - 575	120357	0	0	25764	0	0	0	0	146121	25257	5
575 - 665	370019	0	0	52210	0	0	0	0	422229	82381	15
665 - 775	515345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	515345	93644	17
775 - 915	640174	35548	0	0	0	0	0	0	675722	111017	24
915 - 1120	815648	0	0	26178	0	0	0	0	841826	187276	43
1120-1500	896832	9371	0	69537	0	0	0	0	975740	239911	55
1500-1925	644178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	644178	151614	31
>1925	678135	0	0	283244	0	0	0	0	961379	247003	32
Total	4782967	44919	0	456933	0	0	0	0	5284819	1153690	224
Sample No	211	3	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	224	