



GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

**A REPORT ON
'HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE'
BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN STATE SAMPLE OF
63RD ROUND OF NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY
(JULY, 2006 – JUNE, 2007)**

VOL. I

**Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning Department,
Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai**

PREFACE

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has prepared a report on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' based on the data of state sample collected in the 63rd round (July, 2006 – June, 2007) of National Sample Survey.

2. Vol. I of the report contains important results of the survey while estimation procedure, concepts & definitions and some statistical tables are given in vol. II. Both these volumes are available on the Directorate's website viz. <http://mahades.maharashtra.gov.in>.

3. I hope the results of this survey will be useful to senior officers of Government involved in policy framing, researchers, economists and academicians. Comments and suggestions on the report are welcome and may be sent to the Directorate.

August, 2011
Mumbai.

Director of Economics and Statistics,
Planning Department,
Government of Maharashtra.

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Chapter-1

Executive Summary

The average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure, as per the estimates based on the state sample of the survey on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' under the 63rd round of NSS, conducted during July 2006 to June 2007, was Rs.728 in rural and Rs.1,468 in urban area of the state.

Survey finding:

1. It was estimated that about 59.7 percent of rural population belonged to households with monthly per capita expenditure less than Rs.728, while about 53.7 percent urban households had their MPCE less than Rs. 1,468.
2. A steady decline has been observed in the percentage of households belonging to the lower MPCE classes (less than Rs. 510 in rural and less than Rs. 1100 in urban area) over the last three years.
3. The average household size was found to be 4.6 in rural and 4.1 in urban areas
4. About 44 percent of total monthly consumer expenditure was found to be on account of food items, which was 50.5 percent in rural and 38.6 percent in urban area. The percentage share of monthly consumer expenditure on food items has increased by 3.3 percent compared to the previous year.
5. Though the per capita consumption of cereals has decreased in both urban and rural areas, the value of consumption has increased by 19 percent in rural and 11.6 percent in urban area.
6. About 25 percent rural and 9.8 percent urban population is estimated to be illiterate.
7. The percentage of households with own houses is 92.5 in rural and 65.6 in urban area.
8. In both rural and urban areas, the dependence on kerosene for cooking purposes has been found to increase while that on firewood and chips has decreased. The percentage of households using LPG has remained constant in the urban areas but has increased in rural areas.
9. The percentage of households with electricity as the primary source of lighting has reduced by five percent in rural and 1.6 percent in urban area.

10. Percentage of households with 'Katcha' dwelling units has decreased by 1.6 percent in rural area but has increased by 1.3 percent in urban area.
11. About 21.7 percent rural and 38.7 percent urban household have covered area less than 25 sq.mts.
12. Higher percentage of households belonging to backward classes are residing in rural area (64.3 percent) compared to urban area (35.9 percent).

Chapter-2

Survey Findings

Introduction

2.1 The NSSO conducts regular consumer expenditure surveys as a part of the survey 'rounds', each round being normally of a year's duration and covering more than one subject of study. The present report is based on data collected through the 63rd round of NSS (July, 2006 – June, 2007). Since the 42nd round, every round of NSS includes a consumer expenditure survey (CES), thereby generating an annual series of consumption data. After every five years, i.e. quinquennially, a larger-than-usual-scale CES is conducted as the main enquiry of a round. This generates a 'quinquennial series' of CES's. (The 61st round CES, conducted in 2004-05, was the seventh quinquennial CES.) The other CES's, of which the 63rd round survey is one, are referred to collectively as the 'annual series' of CES's. 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 and 'last 365 days' for some less frequently purchased items. To minimize the recall errors, a very detailed item classification has been adopted to collect information on 148 items of food, 13 items of fuel, 28 items of clothing, bedding and footwear, 18 items of educational and medical expenses, 52 items of durable goods, and about 85 other items. The schedule also collected some other household particulars including age, sex and educational level of each household member. Besides the household consumption, some details of participation in public works programmes in respect of persons in rural areas aged 15 years and above were collected through this schedule during the 63rd round.

About the survey

2.2

- The state sample for this round of survey covered the entire rural and urban area of the State.
- The period of the survey was of one year duration from 1st July, 2006 to 30th June, 2007.
- The survey period was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration each as follows:
 - Sub-round 1: July – September, 2006,
 - Sub-round 2: October – December, 2006,
 - Sub-round 3: January – March, 2007,
 - Sub-round 4: April – June, 2007.
- In each of these four sub-rounds, equal number of sample villages/blocks (First Stage Units i.e. FSUs) were allotted for survey with a view to ensure uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period thereby capturing the seasonal variations.
- The first stage sampling units (villages/urban frame survey blocks) for the present survey have been selected on the basis of the requirement of the main subject of the survey i.e. 'Unorganised Service Sector (excl. trade)'.
- In all, 287 villages and 1399 urban blocks were covered in which 1718 households from rural areas and 5586 households from urban areas were surveyed.

Results of survey

2.3 The present survey results are compared with the 62nd round (July, 2005 – June, 2006) and 61st round (July, 2004 - June, 2005) results of household consumer expenditure. It may be noted that in the entire report whenever the survey period is not mentioned, that data pertains to the 63rd round (July, 2006 – June, 2007).

2.4 As per the estimates of the 63rd round survey, the average MPCE for households in rural areas was found to be Rs.728 while that for the households in urban areas was found to be Rs.1,468. The average MPCE according to earlier survey conducted during 2005-06 was Rs.615 in rural areas and Rs.1,361 in urban areas. Thus, the average monthly per capita expenditure shows 18.4 per cent rise over the previous year for households residing in rural areas while it shows 7.9 per cent rise for those residing in urban areas. The average MPCE in urban area is 102 percent more than that in rural area.

Table 1: Average MPCE (Rs.)

Round	Rural		Urban	
	Avg. MPCE (Rs.)	% increase over previous year	Avg. MPCE (Rs.)	% increase over previous year
63 rd Round (July, 2006 - June, 2007)	728	18.4	1,468	7.9
62 nd Round (July, 2005 - June, 2006)	615	7.5	1,361	10.3
61 st Round (July, 2004 - June, 2005)	572	--	1,234	--

2.5 The most important characteristic of the population made available through the consumer expenditure surveys is the distribution of households/persons according to the monthly per capita expenditure classes. This facilitates comparison over time and location. Table 1R and 1U gives such percentage distribution of households and persons according to the monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) classes for rural and urban areas of the State, respectively.

2.6 It is seen from the data on distribution of households according to MPCE that about 59.7 per cent households spent less than the average MPCE (Rs.728) in the rural areas, while about 53.7 per cent households had their MPCE less than the average (Rs.1468) in the urban areas. Over the last three years, there is a steady decline in the percentage of households belonging to the lower MPCE classes in rural area (less than Rs 510) as well as urban area (less than Rs. 1100).

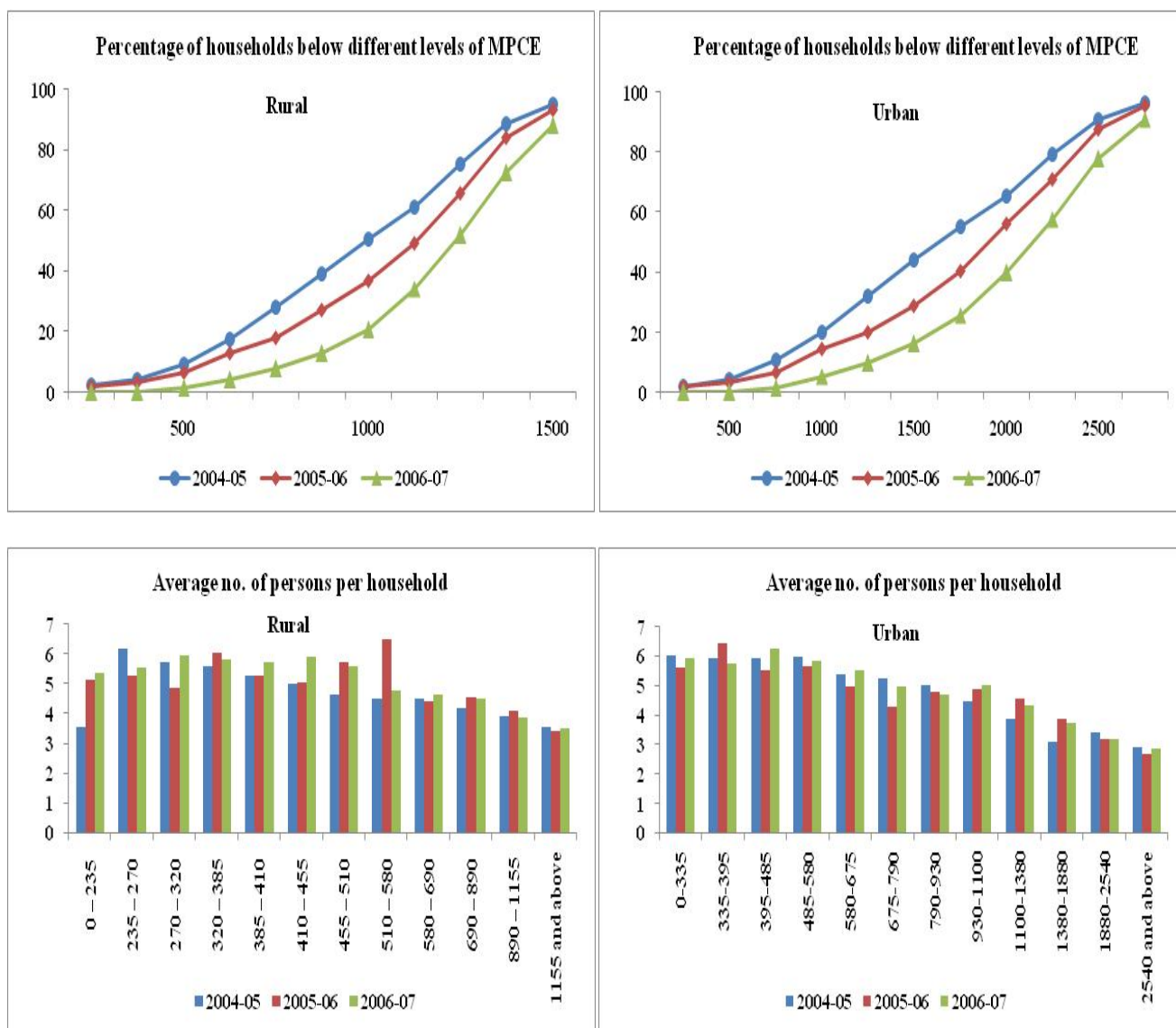
2.7 The average household size is 4.5 in rural and 4.3 in urban areas. In general, richer household in both rural and urban areas have smaller household size.

Table 2R: Percentage distribution of households, persons and average number of persons per household according to MPCE classes for Rural area

MPCE class (Rs.)	Percentage distribution of						Average no. of persons per household		
	Households			Persons					
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
0 – 235	2.4	2.0	0.0	1.8	2.0	0.0	3.54	5.14	5.35
235 – 270	1.7	1.5	0.2	2.3	1.6	0.2	6.16	5.27	5.54
270 – 320	5.3	3.2	1.1	6.5	3.1	1.4	5.71	4.88	5.97
320 – 365	8.0	6.5	3.0	9.5	7.9	3.8	5.57	6.04	5.81
365 – 410	10.6	5.0	3.5	11.9	5.3	4.4	5.27	5.28	5.73
410 – 455	11.1	8.8	5.0	11.9	8.9	6.4	5.01	5.03	5.89
455 – 510	11.3	10.0	7.8	11.2	11.6	9.5	4.65	5.75	5.60
510 – 580	10.9	12.2	13.6	10.4	15.9	14.1	4.50	6.49	4.77
580 – 690	14.0	16.6	17.7	13.5	14.7	17.8	4.52	4.39	4.62
690 – 890	13.1	18.0	20.6	11.6	16.5	20.1	4.17	4.54	4.49
890 – 1155	6.6	9.3	15.7	5.6	7.7	13.2	3.93	4.09	3.87
1155 and above	5.0	6.9	11.8	3.7	4.8	9.0	3.54	3.41	3.49
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.68	4.97	4.60

Table 2U: Percentage distribution of households, persons and average number of persons per household according to MPCE classes for Urban area

MPCE class (Rs.)	Percentage distribution of						Average no. of persons per household		
	Households			Persons					
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
0-335	1.5	0.5	0.1	2.2	0.7	0.2	6.02	5.60	5.94
335-395	2.3	1.4	0.6	3.2	2.1	0.8	5.94	6.46	5.77
395-485	4.7	2.7	2.4	6.6	3.6	3.6	5.95	5.52	6.27
485-580	6.4	6.0	3.4	7.6	8.0	4.8	6.00	5.66	5.84
580-675	6.4	5.1	4.9	8.1	6.0	6.6	5.38	4.97	5.54
675-790	8.0	8.0	6.2	9.9	8.2	7.5	5.27	4.28	4.98
790-930	9.8	9.2	7.9	11.5	10.5	9.0	5.00	4.77	4.71
930-1100	11.1	10.7	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.7	4.48	4.86	5.02
1100-1380	14.8	13.9	14.3	13.5	15.1	15.0	3.89	4.57	4.35
1380-1880	15.5	17.8	19.6	11.2	16.4	17.7	3.08	3.85	3.73
1880-2540	11.0	11.5	14.6	8.8	8.7	11.3	3.42	3.16	3.19
2540 and above	8.5	13.2	15.7	5.8	8.4	10.8	2.91	2.66	2.85
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.26	4.20	4.12



2.8 The main aim of the survey was to judge the level of expenditure made during last 30 days on different components of consumption by households, such as food and non-food items. Due to smaller sample size in the annual series of consumer expenditure surveys, the results based on them need to be cautiously studied and used.

2.9 The values of consumption for broad groups of items per person for rural and urban areas of the State are given in Table 3. It may be noted that the percentage share of expenditure on food items is much higher in rural areas compared to the urban area. About 44 percent of total monthly consumer expenditure was on account of food items which was 50.5 percent in rural and 38.6 percent in urban area. It may be noted that compared to the previous year, the percentage share of expenditure on food items has increased by about 3.3 percent. In food items, 'cereals' form the major component while in non-food items, 'misc. goods and services' form the major component followed by 'fuel and light'.

Table 3: Monthly per capita values (Rs.) of consumption for broad groups of items

Broad group of items	2005-06			2006-07		
	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State
Cereals	85.95	108.70	95.74	102.26	121.25	109.41
Gram	0.76	1.14	0.92	4.90	5.07	4.97
Cereal substitutes	2.69	2.30	2.52	3.42	2.23	2.97
Pulses & products	21.21	27.38	23.87	23.73	30.30	26.20
Milk & products	40.38	85.45	59.78	43.36	92.51	61.86
Edible oil	32.78	43.97	37.60	38.55	49.55	42.69
Meat, egg & fish	19.30	33.84	25.56	22.24	41.15	29.36
Vegetables	32.67	50.22	40.22	40.65	57.97	47.17
Fruits & nuts	19.86	38.48	27.87	22.96	41.55	29.96
Sugar	18.48	18.59	18.53	16.67	18.33	17.29
Salt & spices	13.97	16.26	14.96	17.91	19.62	18.56
Beverages & refreshments	20.82	92.28	51.58	30.75	87.62	52.15
Food sub-total	308.87	518.61	399.15	367.41	567.15	442.59
	(50.2)	(38.1)	(42.6)	(50.5)	(38.6)	(44.0)
Pan, tobacco & intoxicants	12.89	20.04	15.97	12.83	19.11	15.19
Fuel & light	70.04	127.28	94.68	82.15	139.84	103.86
Clothing and bedding	42.20	65.16	52.08	48.61	72.45	57.58
Footwear	6.91	12.01	9.11	7.65	13.84	9.98
Education	14.18	68.88	37.72	12.54	76.99	36.80
Medical	31.12	101.48	61.40	45.28	87.10	61.02
Miscellaneous goods & services	116.55	402.12	239.47	133.81	450.34	252.92
Durable goods	12.01	45.25	26.32	17.28	40.97	26.20
Non-food sub-total	305.90	842.22	536.74	360.15	900.64	563.65
	(49.8)	(61.9)	(57.4)	(49.50)	(61.4)	(56.0)
Total consumption expenditure	614.77	1360.83	935.89	727.56	1467.79	1006.14
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

2.10 Table 4 gives monthly per capita quantities and values of consumption of different cereals for rural and urban areas of the State. The monthly per capita consumption of cereals show a marginal decrease in both the rural and urban areas but the values of consumption have increased by 19 percent in rural and 11.6 percent in urban reflecting the high rise in prices of food items in one year.

Table 4: Monthly per capita quantities and values of consumption of different cereals

Cereal	2005-06				2006-07			
	Quantity (kg)		Value (Rs.)		Quantity (kg)		Value (Rs.)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Rice	3.13	3.09	31.25	45.04	3.02	3.05	34.08	47.42
Wheat	3.35	4.68	28.61	54.40	3.63	4.59	38.67	63.71
Jowar	2.85	0.85	18.71	7.64	2.44	0.85	21.04	8.36
Bajra	0.85	0.20	5.74	1.44	0.94	0.18	7.45	1.68
All cereals	10.19	8.84	85.91	108.69	10.17	8.67	102.26	121.25

2.11 It may be observed from Table 5 that the percentage of illiterate population in rural area is much higher than in urban area. Also, the percentage of literates up to primary is 31.9 percent in rural and 24.3 percent in urban area, while the percentage of educated population (middle and above) is much higher in urban (65.9 percent) compared to rural area (43 percent).

Table 5: Percentage distribution of persons of age 7 years and above by level of education

Education level	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Not literate	15.5	35.5	25.0	5.2	14.7	9.8
Literate without formal schooling	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3
Literate below primary	11.8	9.3	10.6	7.4	9.4	8.4
Primary	20.3	21.2	20.7	15.5	15.7	15.6
Middle	27.7	19.7	23.9	27.0	25.1	26.1
Secondary	13.8	9.0	11.5	16.8	14.2	15.6
Higher secondary	4.8	3.0	3.9	10.9	8.4	9.7
Diploma/ Certificate courses	1.4	0.2	0.8	2.8	1.2	2.0
Graduate	3.4	1.3	2.4	10.2	9.3	9.7
Post graduate and above	0.8	0.2	0.5	4.0	1.5	2.8
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.12 Table 6 shows that the percentage of households with own houses has increased to 92.5 from 91.7 percent in rural area but has decreased to 65.6 from 71.8 percent in urban area compared to the previous year. The percentage of household with hired dwelling units in urban areas shows 28 percent rise over the previous year.

Table 6: Percentage distribution of households by occupancy status of the dwelling units

Occupancy status	Rural		Urban	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
Owned	91.7	92.5	71.8	65.6
Hired	6.8	3.3	25.7	32.9
Others *	1.5	4.2	2.5	1.5
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*others – employers quarters, homeless etc.

2.13 It may be observed from Table 7 that the percentage of households using firewood and chips as primary source of energy for cooking in rural area has decreased from 82.2 in the previous year to 75.7 percent. Consequently the percentage of households using LPG has increased to 17.8 percent. Dependence on kerosene for cooking purposes has increased compared to the previous year in both rural and in urban areas.

Table 7: Percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking

Primary source of energy for cooking	Rural		Urban	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
	No cooking arrangement	0.7	2.7	10.2	9.6
Coke, coal	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4
Firewood and chips	82.2	75.7	12.4	9.6
LPG	14.6	17.8	69.0	69.0
Gobar gas	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
Dung cake	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kerosene	1.5	3.0	7.7	10.9
Electricity	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.14 Table 8 shows that percentage of households with electricity as primary source for lighting has reduced by five percent in rural and 1.6 percent in urban area compared to the previous year, resulting in increased dependence on kerosene, gas and other sources. This is clearly a consequence of shortage of power supply in the state.

Table 8: Percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting

Primary source of energy for lighting	Rural			Urban		
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Kerosene	19.7	21.2	21.9	2.7	2.9	2.4
Gas	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Electricity	79.8	78.5	73.5	97.1	96.2	94.6
No lighting	0.3	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.7
Others*	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.8	2.1
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* for 2006-07, other oil is taken into others

2.15 Table 9 shows that the percentage of households with 'katcha' dwelling units has decreased by about 1.6 percent in rural area but has increased by about 1.3 percent in urban area in one year reflecting on the increasing slums in the urban areas. The percentage of households with pucca structures has almost remained same in rural but has increased in urban area.

Table 9: Percentage distribution of households and average MPCE by type of structure

Type of structure	Rural				Urban			
	Percentage of hhds		Avg. MPCE (Rs.)		Percentage of hhds		Avg. MPCE (Rs.)	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
Katcha	12.9	11.3	398.0	539.58	1.6	2.9	627.1	812.27
Semi-Pucca	26.8	28.7	495.4	588.49	13.0	10.9	812.6	843.53
Pucca	60.3	60.0	705.4	822.64	85.4	86.2	1462.7	1574.34
All	100.0	100.0	614.8	727.57	100.0	100.0	1360.7	1467.85

2.16 Table 10 indicates that higher percentage of households in urban area have smaller dwelling units compared to rural area. About 61.6 percent rural and 48.1 percent urban household have dwelling units with covered area between 25 to 69 sq.mts, while about 21.7 percent rural and 38.7 percent household have covered area less than 25 sq.mts.

Table 10: Percentage distribution of households by covered area of dwelling unit

Sector	Covered area (Sq. m) of dwelling unit											All
	<10 14	10 – 19	15 – 19	20 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 39	40 – 54	55 – 69	70 – 89	90 – 119	120 & above	
Rural	2.0	6.0	6.3	7.4	10.1	21.8	19.6	10.1	6.3	4.5	5.9	100.0
Urban	4.9	12.7	12.1	9.0	8.8	13.4	18.3	7.6	5.2	4.8	3.1	100.0

2.17 Table 11 indicates that highest percentage of households are marginal land holders with upto 0.01 ha. of land – holding followed by 0.41 to 1 ha. land holding. The percentage of households having more than two ha. of land holding has decreased compared to previous year.

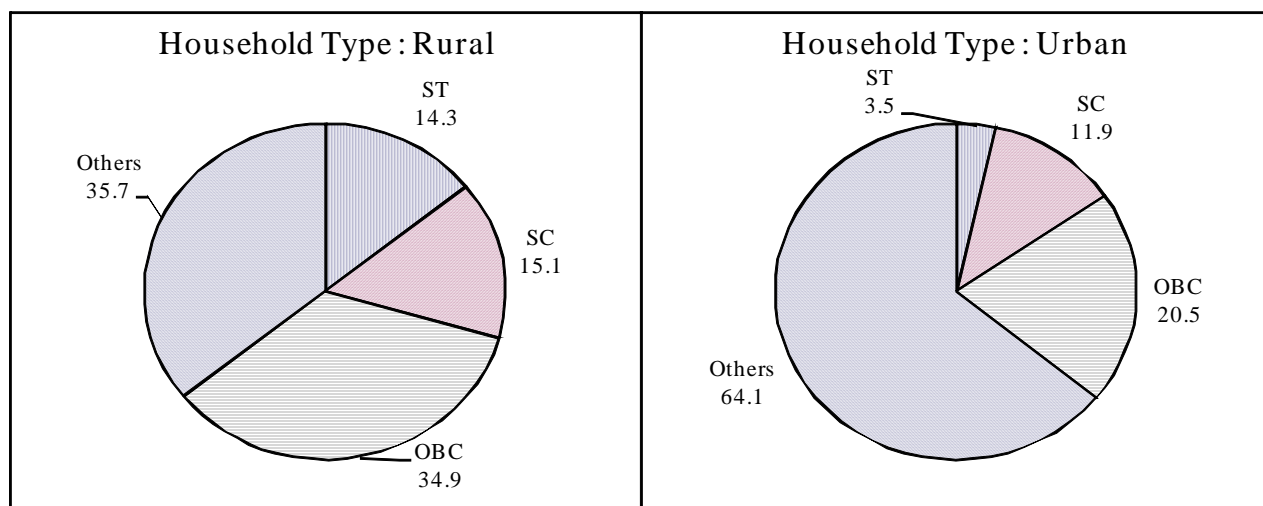
Table 11: Percentage distribution of households by size class of land possessed

Year	Households possessing land (in ha)										All
	Upto 0.01	0.02 – 0.20	0.21 – 0.40	0.41 – 1.00	1.01 – 2.00	2.01 – 3.00	3.01 – 4.00	4.01 – 5.00	> 5.00		
2005-06	32.1	7.9	9.3	16.8	17.3	7.4	4.1	3.8	1.3	100.0	
2006-07	36.0	9.3	7.2	19.4	15.4	4.2	3.5	2.6	2.3	100.0	

2.18 The constitution of population by social groups is given in table 12. It may be observed that higher percentages of households belonging to backward classes are residing in rural area.

Table 12: Percentage distribution of households by social group

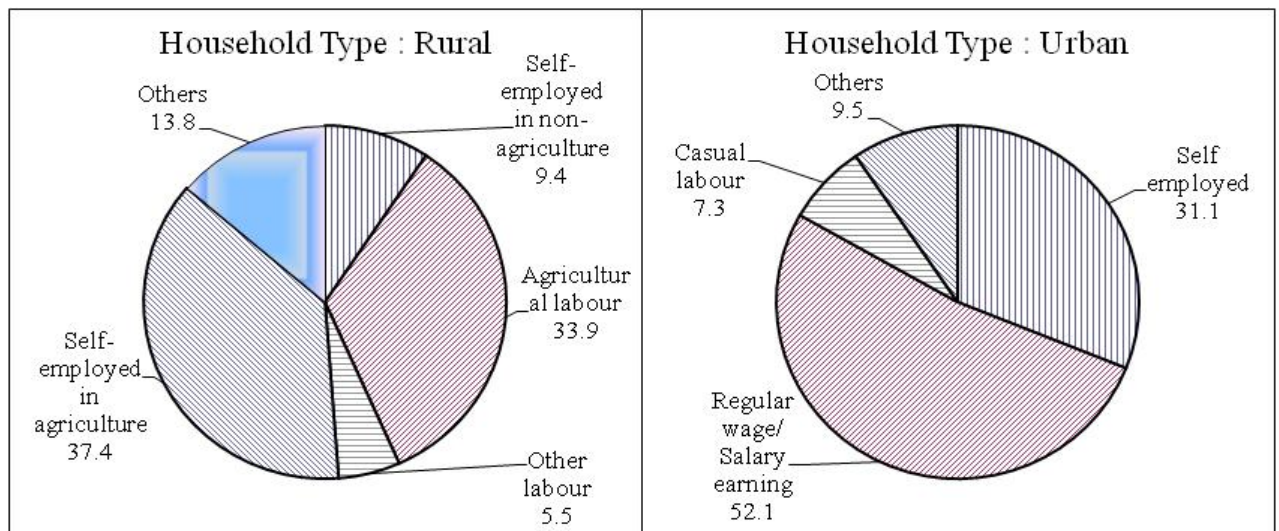
Sector	Year	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
Rural	2005-06	13.6	14.7	35.1	36.6	100.0
	2006-07	14.3	15.1	34.9	35.7	100.0
Urban	2005-06	3.6	7.8	20.0	68.6	100.0
	2006-07	3.5	11.9	20.5	64.1	100.0



2.19 The households have been categorized in various household types based on the source of principle earnings. In Table 13 it is observed that the self-employed (agriculture and non-agriculture) households have 46.8 percent share in total households in rural while the regular wage/ salary earning households have 52.1 percent share in total households in urban area. Agriculture labour in rural and self employed households in urban form the next highest component.

Table 13: Percentage distribution of households by household type

Household Type	Rural		Household Type	Urban	
	2005-06	2006-07		2005-06	2006-07
Self-employed in non-agriculture	12.8	9.4	Self-employed	34.3	31.1
Agricultural labour	32.1	33.9	Regular wage/Salary earning	50.8	52.1
Other labour	6.1	5.5	Casual labour	7.6	7.3
Self-employed in agriculture	38.1	37.4	Others	7.3	9.5
Others	10.9	13.8			
All	100.0	100.0	All	100.0	100.0



2.20 Table 14 indicates that about 90.8 percent rural population did not seek work in public works. However out of those sought work, only 37 percent actually got work. About 3.8 percent rural male and 3.1 percent rural females got work in public works.

Table 14: Percentage of persons aged 15 years and above by status of getting work in public work for rural areas

MPCE CLASS	Male			Female			Persons		
	Got work	Sought but did not get work	Did not seek work in public work	Got work	Sought but did not get work	Did not seek work in public work	Got work	Sought but did not get work	Did not seek work in public work
0-235	28.9	0.0	71.1	27.5	0.0	72.5	28.2	0.0	71.8
235-270	19.3	10.2	70.5	29.7	15.6	54.7	23.4	12.3	64.3
270-320	12.2	0.0	87.8	4.7	0.0	95.3	8.7	0.0	91.3
320-365	16.9	0.5	82.6	17.2	0.7	82.1	17.0	0.6	82.4
365-410	6.1	4.6	89.3	4.7	6.1	89.2	5.4	5.4	89.2
410-455	1.7	7.9	90.4	0.9	2.4	96.7	1.3	5.1	93.5
455-510	3.9	6.3	89.8	0.8	4.7	94.5	2.3	5.4	92.3
510-580	3.7	8.5	87.8	3.6	5.4	91.0	3.7	6.9	89.4
580-690	7.6	10.0	82.4	6.9	6.9	86.2	7.3	8.4	84.3
690-890	1.5	6.4	92.2	1.4	6.2	92.4	1.4	6.3	92.3
890-115	1.2	5.7	93.1	0.9	4.8	94.2	1.0	5.3	93.7
1155 & more	1.5	2.0	96.4	0.1	2.3	97.6	0.9	2.2	96.9
All Classes	3.8	6.5	89.7	3.1	5.1	91.9	3.4	5.8	90.8

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GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

A REPORT ON

‘HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE’

BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN STATE SAMPLE OF

**63rd ROUND OF NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY
(JULY, 2006 – JUNE, 2007)**

VOL.II

**Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning Department,
Government of Maharashtra,
Mumbai**

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Chapter – Two

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

2.1 Important concepts and definitions used in different schedules of this survey are explained below.

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

2.3 **Household:** A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen will constitute a household. The members of a household may or may not be related by blood or marriage to one another. The following cases are to be noted while determining the group of persons to be considered as households for the current survey:

(i) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, etc., will constitute a single member household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pool their income for spending, they together will be treated as forming a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel will be treated as a separate single household by itself.

(ii) Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc., are to be excluded, but residential staff therein will be listed while listing is done in such institutions. The persons of the first category will be considered as normal members of their parent households and will be counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence will be outside the coverage of the survey.

(iii) Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence will not be listed. But households residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge etc. more or less regularly in the same place will be listed.

(iv) Foreign nationals will not be listed, nor do their domestic servants, if by definition the latter belong to the foreign national's household. If, however, a foreign national becomes an Indian citizen for all practical purposes, he/ she will be covered.

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

(vi) Orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams and vagrant houses are outside the survey coverage. However, the persons staying in old age homes, the students staying in ashram/ hostels and the residential staff (other than monks/ nuns) of these ashrams may be listed. For orphanages, although orphans are not to be listed, the persons looking after them and staying there may be considered for listing.

2.4 **Household size:** The number of normally resident members of a household is its size. It will include temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months) but exclude temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months). Even though the determination of the actual composition of a household will be left to the judgment of the head of the household, the following procedures will be adopted as guidelines:

(i) In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis is to be placed on 'normally living together' than on 'ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen'. In case the place of residence of a person is different from the place of boarding, he or she will be treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resides.

(ii) A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) will be considered as a member of the household with whom he or she resides even though he or she is not a member of the same family.

- (iii) When a person sleeps in one place (say, in a shop or in a room in another house because of space shortage) but usually takes food with his or her family, he or she should be treated not as a single member household but as a member of the household in which other members of his or her family stay.
- (iv) If a member of a household (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the household) stays elsewhere (say, in hostel for studies or for any other reason), he/ she will not be considered as a member of his/ her parent's household. However, he/ she will be listed as a single member household if the hostel is listed.

2.5 **Pucca structure:** A pucca structure is one whose walls and roofs are made of pucca materials such as cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement/ ash bricks, stone, stone blocks, jack boards (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.

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

- (a) **Unserviceable katcha structure** includes all structures with thatch walls and thatch roof i.e. walls 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.

2.7 **Semi-pucca structure:** 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 either the walls or the roof but not both, made of pucca materials.

2.8 **Dwelling unit:** It is the accommodation availed of by a household for its residential purpose. It may be an entire structure or a part thereof or consisting of more than one structure. There may be cases of more than one household occupying a single structure such as those living in independent flats or sharing a single housing unit, in which case, there will be as many dwelling units as the number of households sharing the structure. There may also be cases of one household occupying more than one structure (i.e. detached structures for sitting, sleeping, cooking, bathing etc) for its housing accommodation. In this case, all the structures together constitute a single dwelling unit. In general, a dwelling unit consists of living room, kitchen, store, bath, latrine, garage, open and closed veranda etc. A structure or a portion thereof used exclusively for non-residential purposes or let out to other households does not form part of the dwelling unit of the household under consideration. However, a portion of a structure used for both residential and non-residential purposes is treated as part of the dwelling unit except when the use of such portion for residential purpose is very nominal. The dwelling unit covers all pucca, semi-pucca and katcha structures used by a household. Households living more or less regularly under bridges, in pipes, under staircase, in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the road side (which are liable to be removed at any moment) etc., are considered to have no dwelling.

2.9 **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 should be 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 all such cases, all the structures together will form a single housing unit and will be treated as an independent house.

2.10 **Flat:** A flat, generally, is a part of the 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 household residing therein or jointly with other households. It also includes detached room or rooms with or without other housing facilities.

2.11 Land possessed: The area of land possessed will include land 'owned', 'leased in' and 'land neither owned nor leased in' (i.e. encroached) by the household but exclude land 'leased out'. The total land area possessed by the household as on the date of survey is taken into account. A piece of land is considered to be owned by the household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title vests in a member or members of the household. Land held in owner-like possession say, under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure, long-term lease for 30 years or more, etc., will also be considered as land owned. For a piece of land under the possession of the household, if the household lacks title of ownership and also does not have lease agreement for the use of land transacted, either verbally or in writing, such land will be considered as 'neither owned nor leased in'. In collecting information regarding land possessed, the actual position as obtained on the date of survey will be considered. It may be noted that the 'area of land possessed' to be recorded should not include the area of land owned, leased-in, etc. by the servants/ paying guests who are considered as normal members of the household.

2.12 Household monthly per capita expenditure: Household consumer expenditure is measured as the expenditure incurred by a household on domestic account during a specified period, called reference period. It also includes the imputed values of goods and services, which are not purchased but procured otherwise for consumption. In other words, it is the sum total of monetary values of all the items (i.e. goods and services) consumed by the household on domestic account during the reference period. The imputed rent of owner-occupied houses is excluded from consumption expenditure. Any expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprises of the households is also excluded from the household consumer expenditure. Monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) is the household consumer expenditure over a period of 30 days divided by household size. A person's MPCE is understood as that of the household to which he/ she belongs.

2.13 Meal: A 'meal' is composed of one or more readily eatable (generally cooked) items of food, the usually major constituent of which is cereals. The meals consumed by a person twice or thrice a day provide him/ her the required energy (calorie) and other nutrients for living and for pursuing his/ her normal avocations. A 'meal', as opposed to 'snacks', 'nashta' or 'high tea', contains larger quantum and variety of food. In rare cases, a full meal may contain larger quantity of non-cereal food. Even then, if the quantum of food in a plate is heavy as a meal, the contents of the food plate will also be considered as a 'meal'. Sometimes the contents of a 'nashta' may not be very different from the contents of a 'meal'. The difference in quantity will therefore be the guiding factor for deciding whether the plate is to be labelled as a 'meal' or a 'nashta'.

A person rendering domestic service (like cleaning utensils, dusting and cleaning of rooms, washing linen, carrying water from outside, etc.) to a number of households during the daytime gets some food from each of the households he/ she serves. Although the quantum of food received from a single household may, by quantity, be far less than a full meal, the total quantity of food received from all the households taken together would often, if not more, be at least equivalent to a full meal. In this particular situation, the person will be considered to be consuming one meal every day under 'meal taken away from home'.

Subject to the guidelines given in the two preceding paragraphs, for the purpose of data collection on 'number of meals consumed' one has to depend on the judgement of the informant because, the informant would reckon the number on the basis of his/ her own understanding of the concept of a meal/ khana.

2.14 P.D.S.: This stands for Public Distribution System, which means the distribution of some essential commodities by the government at subsidised rates through ration shops, fair price shops and

control shops. These shops may be owned by the government, local government, a government undertaking, the proprietor of a firm, co-operatives or private persons (individually or jointly) or other bodies like club, trust, etc. The following points may be noted while classifying a *purchase* as “PDS” or otherwise.

- "Super Bazaars" and co-operative stores will not generally be included under public distribution system. However, when these also sell rationed commodities at controlled prices against ration cards, they will be taken as ration shops for particular commodities.
- For kerosene, "PDS" will also include kerosene depots selling kerosene at controlled prices.
- Distribution of some controlled price commodities such as kerosene may in some areas be made without a system of presentation of ration card. Except in such situations, a purchase which is not made against a ration card will not qualify as a PDS purchase.
- A purchase will be considered as “PDS” irrespective of whether the household uses its own ration card or that of some other household.
- Purchase from PDS shops at prices higher than the PDS prices will also be considered as purchase from PDS as long as the price paid is perceptibly lower than the market price. (This is a departure from the practice followed in earlier rounds.)

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Chapter III

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

3.0 Sample Design

3.1 **Outline of sample design:** Two frames have been used for the 63rd round survey viz. List frame and Area frame.

3.2 **List frame:** A list of 1000 service sector companies distributed all over India has been used as list frame. The list of financial sector enterprises has been supplied by RBI. For the other service sector enterprises the list has been supplied by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

For all the companies in the list frame, information will be collected considering all the branch offices. A combined schedule 2.345 is to be filled up for the list frame companies covering all the branches.

All these companies in the list frame will be surveyed. However, these companies and their branch offices will be excluded from the coverage of the area frame survey to avoid duplication.

There is no sub-round restriction for list frame units.

All the enterprises in the list frame are common to both central and state samples.

The list frame units will be surveyed by the central agency only. Validated data regarding list frame units will be supplied by DPD to the respective state agencies.

3.3 **Area frame:** A stratified multi multi-stage design has been adopted for the 63rd round survey. The first stage units (FSU) will be the 2001 census villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. In addition, for the newly declared towns and out growths (OGs) in census 2001 for which UFS has not yet been done, a separate list has been prepared and this list has been used as a frame for such towns and OGs in urban sector. For these towns and OGs the whole town/ OG will be considered as FSU. The ultimate stage units (USU) will be households/ service sector enterprises, in both the sectors. In the case of large villages/ towns/ blocks requiring hamlet-group (hg)/ sub-block (sb) formation, one intermediate stage will be the selection of hgs/ sbs from each FSU.

The list of villages as per census 2001 has been used as frame for the rural sector.

In the urban sector, three kinds of frames have been used:

- (a) For the 27 towns with population 10 lakhs or more (as per census 2001), EC-98 has been used as frame.
- (b) For other UFS towns, the latest available list of UFS blocks has been used as frame.
- (c) For non-UFS towns list of such towns / OGs has been used as frame.

3.3 Stratification:

3.3.1 **Rural sector:** All villages of a district form a separate stratum.

3.3.2 **Urban sector:** all urban areas of the district. However, if there are one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them will also form a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district will be considered as another basic stratum. There are 27 towns with population 10 lakhs or more at all-India level as per census 2001

3.4 **Total sample size (FSUs):** 13997 FSUs for area frame and 1000 service sector companies for list frame have been allocated at all-India level for central sample on the basis of investigator strength. For state sample, 16892 FSUs have been allocated for area frame.

3.5 **Allocation of total sample to States:** The total number of sample FSUs was allocated to the States in proportion to number of workers in service sector enterprises as per EC '98 engaged in the activities under coverage of the survey subject to the availability of investigators ensuring more or less uniform work-load per investigator.

3.6 **Allocation of State level sample to rural and urban sectors:** State level sample sizes have been allocated to the different strata in proportion to the total number of workers.

3.7 **Allocation to strata:** Within each sector of a State, the respective sample size has been allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population as census 2001.

3.8 **Selection of FSUs:** Samples have been drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples in each stratum x sub-stratum.

Rural sector: FSUs have been selected by PPSWR with size as 'other workers' (i.e. total workers - household industry workers - agricultural labourers - cultivators) as per census 2001

Urban sector:

(a) For 27 million plus cities: FSUs have been selected by PPSWR with the number of workers as size.

(b) For other cities/towns: FSUs have been selected by SRSWOR.

3.9 **Selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks/ households:** The approximate present population (P) and approximate total number of non-agricultural enterprises (E) for the whole FSU may be ascertained from knowledgeable persons. Depending upon the values of 'P' and 'E', it is divided into a suitable number (say, D) of 'hamlet-groups' in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks' in the urban sector as stated below.

population (P)	no. of hgs/sbs to be formed	no. of non-agricultural enterprises (E)	no. of hgs/sbs to be formed
less than 1200	1	less than 120	1
1200 - 1599	4	120 - 159	4
1600 - 1999	5	160 - 199	5
2000 - 2399	6	200 - 239	6
and so on	...	and so on	...

The higher of the two values as per population and enterprise criteria is accepted as the number of hgs/sbs to be actually formed.

3.10 Formation of Second Stage Strata and allocation of households

For rural sector in each selected village/ segments, three second stage strata (SSS) namely SSS 1, SSS 2 and SSS 3 are formed. Households with any member who worked for at least one day in any public works scheme of Govt. during last 365 days constitute SSS 1. Out of the remaining households SSS 2 and SSS 3 are formed on the basis of land possessed by household.

A cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) is determined at state level from NSS 59th round data in such a way that top 20% of the rural households possessed land equal to or more than X. Out of the remaining (other than SSS 1) households all the listed households possessing land less than X will be in SSS 2 and the rest of the households will be in SSS 3.

For urban sector in each selected block/ segments, two second stage strata (SSS) namely SSS 2 and SSS 3 (there is no SSS 1 for urban sector) are formed on the basis of household MPCE.

In the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) is determined at NSS state-region level from NSS 61st round data in such a way that top 20% of the households had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' will be seen in SSS 2 while the rest of the households will be in SSS 3.

The number of households to be surveyed for schedules 1.0 is 6 in a rural FSU and 4 households in an urban FSU. Composition of SSS with number of households to be surveyed for schedule 1.0 are as follows:

SSS	composition of SSS	no. of households to be surveyed for schedule 1.0	
		without hg/ sb formation	with hg/ sb formation (for each segment)
rural			
SSS 1:	households with at least one member who worked for at least one day in any public works scheme during last 365 days	2	1
SSS 2:	of the remaining hhs.; households with land possessed < X	2	1
SSS 3:	other households	2	1
urban			
SSS 2:	households with MPCE < A	2	1
SSS 2:	other households	2	1

3.11 **Selection of households for Schedules 1.0:** From each SSS the sample households for schedule 1.0 are selected by SRSWOR.

3.12 Estimation Procedure

Notations: The notations used for describing the procedure of estimation are given below:

s	= subscript for s-th stratum
t	= subscript for t-th sub-stratum
m	= subscript for sub-sample (m = 1, 2)
i	= subscript for i-th FSU [village (panchayat ward)/ block/ non-UFS town or OG]
d	= subscript for a segment (d = 1, 2, 9)
j	= subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/ segment (j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8)
k	= subscript for k-th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/segment
D	= total number of hg's/ sb's formed in the sample village (panchayat ward) / block
D*	= 1 if D = 1 = D/ 2 for FSUs with D > 1
N	= total number of FSUs in any urban sub-stratum belonging to the strata other than million plus cities
Z	= total size of a rural sub-stratum of million plus cities (= sum of sizes for all the FSUs of a sub-stratum)
z	= size of sample village/block used for selection.
n	= number of sample village/ block/ non-UFS town or OG surveyed including zero cases but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and sub-stratum.
H	= total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of a village/ block/ non-UFS town or OG/ segment of sample FSU
h	= number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of a village/ block/ non-UFS town or OG/ segment of sample FSU
E	= total number of enterprises listed in a second-stage stratum of a village/ block/ segment of sample FSU
e	= number of enterprises surveyed in a second-stage stratum of a village/ block/ non-UFS town or OG/ segment of sample FSU
x, y	= observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation
X^{\wedge} Y^{\wedge}	= estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y

Under the above symbols,

$y_{stmidjk}$ = observed value of the characteristic y for the k-th household in the j-th second stage stratum of the d-th hg/ sb (d = 1, 2, 9) of the i-th FSU belonging to the m-th sub-sample for the t-th sub-stratum of s-th stratum;

However, for ease of understanding, a few symbols have been suppressed in following paragraphs where they are obvious.

3.17 Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a particular sub-sample and stratum in Rural / Urban sector:

Rural:

Estimation formula for a sub-stratum:

(i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{Z_i} \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_1 * X \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all selected households:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

Urban:

(a) Estimation formula for a sub-stratum of million plus cities:

(i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{Z_i} \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_1 * X \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all selected households:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

(b) Estimation formula for a sub-stratum of other strata:

(i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_1 * X \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all selected households:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

Overall Estimate for Aggregates:

Overall estimate for aggregates for a stratum (\hat{Y}_s) based on two sub-samples is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{sm}$$

Estimates of Ratios:

Let \hat{Y} and \hat{X} the overall estimate of the aggregates Y and X (sum of area frame and list frame estimates) for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State level.

Then the combined ratio estimate (\hat{R}) of the ratio ($R=Y/X$) will be obtained as $\hat{R}=\hat{Y}/\hat{X}$.

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Table no 1 : Distribution of households and persons by MPCE class, and number of adults and children by sex per thousand households in different MPCE classes

Maharashtra		no. of sample villages/block : 287								rural
		no. of persons per 1000 households								
		Adults			Children					
MPCE class (Rs)	no. of hhs per 1000 hhs	no. of persons per 1000 persons	Male	Female	Male	Female	All	sex ratio	Estd. no of persons (00)	Sample Households
0-235	0	0	1901	2000	450	1000	5351	1276	111	2
235-270	2	2	1671	1089	1208	1575	5543	925	1331	5
270-320	11	14	1775	1594	1315	1288	5973	933	8303	27
320-365	30	38	1622	1495	1177	1515	5809	1075	21607	49
365-410	35	44	1636	1739	1206	1146	5726	1015	25263	58
410-455	50	64	1832	1855	1370	828	5886	838	37023	82
455-510	78	95	1679	1895	1083	937	5594	1025	54849	118
510-580	136	141	1532	1510	1061	668	4771	840	81010	174
580-690	177	178	1622	1637	854	511	4624	868	102470	290
690-890	206	201	1778	1586	604	520	4487	884	115691	360
890-1155	157	132	1615	1532	388	338	3872	934	76002	274
1155 & more	118	90	1503	1288	379	322	3491	855	51514	279
all classes	1000	1000	1644	1581	773	597	4595	901	575171	1718

Table no 1 : Distribution of households and persons by MPCE class, and number of adults and children by sex per thousand households in different MPCE classes

Maharashtra		no. of sample villages/block : 1399								urban
		no. of persons per 1000 households								
		Adults			Children					
MPCE class (Rs)	no. of hhs per 1000 hhs	no. of persons per 1000 persons	Male	Female	Male	Female	All	sex ratio	Estd. no of persons (00)	Sample Households
0-335	1	2	1700	1121	2036	1081	5939	589	636	8
335-395	6	8	1246	2118	1033	1374	5770	1532	2792	33
395-485	24	36	1903	1958	982	1425	6269	1173	12612	107
485-580	34	48	1771	1810	1104	1152	5836	1030	16647	166
580-675	49	66	1836	1846	969	893	5544	977	23009	226
675-790	62	75	1665	1803	730	784	4981	1081	25991	291
790-930	79	90	1639	1589	770	713	4711	955	31147	365
930-1100	104	127	1740	1724	883	678	5024	916	43938	466
1100-1380	143	150	1693	1488	674	490	4346	836	52191	706
1380-1880	196	177	1543	1386	427	371	3727	892	61355	1145
1880-2540	146	113	1408	1155	382	241	3186	780	39122	946
2540 & more	157	108	1322	1101	244	178	2845	817	37614	1127
all classes	1000	1000	1575	1454	588	507	4124	907	347054	5586

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TABLE 2 : Quantity (kg 0.000) of consumption of cereals ,gram and cereal substitutes per person for a period of 30 days for each MPCE class

Item	Sector = Rural													No. reporting consumption	
	Quantity (kg 0.000 consumed in 30 days per person in MPCE class (Rs.))													hhs per 100 hhs	Sample hhs
	0-235	235-270	270-320	320-365	365-410	410-455	455-510	510-580	580-690	690-890	890-1155	1155 & more	All		
rice	0.36	2.92	1.63	1.89	1.91	1.84	2.31	3.96	3.11	3.35	3.28	3.11	3.02	207	1668
wheat	0.84	3.00	2.85	2.52	3.02	2.25	3.44	3.30	3.34	3.79	4.53	5.12	3.63	199	1634
jowar	4.39	2.12	2.19	2.04	2.57	3.49	2.73	2.32	2.09	2.46	2.56	2.17	2.44	125	1021
bajra	0	0.24	1.51	1.10	0.57	0.58	0.97	1.11	1.12	0.97	0.86	0.63	0.94	52	408
maize	0	0	0.13	0	0.05	0.40	0.00	0	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.05	5	24
barly and product	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.26	0	0.01	0.01	0	0.00	0.00	0.02	2	9
small millets and their product	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	3
ragi and its product	0	0	0	0.01	0.05	0.27	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.05	0.07	6	47
total cereal (101-122)	5.59	8.27	8.32	7.56	8.17	9.11	9.50	10.75	9.79	10.69	11.27	11.10	10.17	212	1697
gram	0	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03	51	400
Cereal substitutes	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.23	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.17	0.17	0.12	126	1051
Estd. no. of persons(00)	111	1331	8303	21607	25263	37023	54849	81010	102470	115691	76002	51514	575171	0	0
No. of sample hhs	2	5	27	49	58	82	118	174	290	360	274	279	1718	0	0

Item	Sector = Urban													No. reporting consumption	
	Quantity (kg 0.000 consumed in 30 days per person in MPCE class (Rs.))													hhs per 1000 hhs	Sample hhs
	0-335	335-395	395-485	485-580	580-675	675-790	790-930	930-1100	1100-1380	1380-1880	1880-2540	2540 & more	All		
rice	1.74	1.78	2.08	2.11	2.41	3.22	2.98	3.17	3.18	3.67	2.79	3.13	3.05	219	4850
wheat	2.09	3.45	2.87	4.34	4.45	4.33	4.67	4.54	5.07	4.92	4.61	4.44	4.59	218	4832
jowar	3.43	1.90	2.06	1.63	1.45	1.27	1.16	0.74	0.65	0.43	0.64	0.38	0.85	79	1914
bajra	0	0.37	0.80	0.23	0.40	0.21	0.21	0.24	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.18	21	513
maize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	20
barly and product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	6
small millets and their product	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.02	0	0.00	4	3
ragi and its product	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	21
total cereal (101-122)	7.26	7.50	7.80	8.31	8.71	9.02	9.03	8.69	9.00	9.13	8.17	8.00	8.67	220	4871
gram	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.04	73	1451
Cereal substitutes	0	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.08	0.08	92	2358
Estd. no. of persons(00)	636	2792	12612	16647	23009	25991	31147	43938	52191	61355	39123	37614	347054	0	0
No. of sample hhs	8	33	107	166	226	291	365	466	706	1145	946	1127	5586	0	0

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TABLE 3 : Value (Rs 0.00) of consumption of cereals ,gram and cereal substitutes per person for a period of
30 days for each MPCE class

Item	Sector = Rural													No. reporting consumption	
	Value (Rs 0.00 consumed in 30 days per person in MPCE class (Rs.))														
	0- 235	235- 270	270- 320	320- 365	365- 410	410- 455	455- 510	510- 580	580- 690	690- 890	890- 1155	1155 & more	All	hhs per 1000 hhs	Sample hhs
rice	4.57	15.65	9.65	15.32	16.75	18.96	21.82	44.90	32.72	38.93	39.28	45.96	34.08	207	1668
wheat	5.89	10.76	19.17	19.93	27.70	22.33	32.91	29.87	34.97	43.66	51.82	64.27	38.67	199	1634
jowar	30.76	12.69	15.38	14.95	17.98	27.53	22.18	17.34	18.92	22.37	24.21	22.69	21.04	125	1021
bajra	0	2.14	14.04	9.12	4.46	4.60	6.07	8.41	9.02	8.19	6.77	5.51	7.45	52	408
corn flakeS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.04	1	6
maize	0	0	1.24	0	0.24	4.52	0.01	0	0.21	0.26	0.03	0	0.41	4	18
barly and product	0	0	0	0	0.07	1.85	0	0.05	0.07	0	0.00	0.02	0.14	2	9
small millets and their product	0	0	0.06	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.03	0	0.01	0	3
ragi and its product	0	0	0	0.10	0.30	1.62	0.22	0.24	0.64	0.48	0.02	0.40	0.42	6	47
total cereal (101- 122)	41.22	41.24	59.54	59.42	67.49	81.42	83.21	100.81	96.56	113.89	122.43	138.84	102.26	212	1697
gram	0	0.90	2.17	3.28	3.83	1.94	4.37	4.17	4.24	5.20	7.73	7.00	4.90	149	1225
Cereal substitutes	0.72	0.40	0.80	2.36	1.17	2.62	2.44	2.90	3.10	3.96	5.04	4.95	3.42	126	1051
Estd. no. of persons(00)	111	1331	8303	21607	25263	37023	54849	81010	102470	115691	76002	51514	575171	0	0

Item	Sector = Urban													No. reporting consumption	
	Value (Rs. 0.00 consumed in 30 days per person in MPCE class (Rs.))														
	0- 335	335- 395	395- 485	485- 580	580- 675	675- 790	790- 930	930- 1100	1100- 1380	1380- 1880	1880- 2540	2540 & more	All	hhs per 1000 hhs	Sample hhs
rice	17.47	17.27	22.55	24.11	28.35	40.10	40.87	45.98	51.00	59.85	50.26	64.49	47.42	219	4850
wheat	18.65	34.38	30.24	47.38	50.21	51.69	57.43	61.49	71.70	72.52	69.90	77.54	63.71	218	4832
jowar	25.72	14.07	17.03	13.62	13.03	12.02	11.33	7.44	7.05	4.59	7.32	4.72	8.36	79	1914
bajra	0	2.91	6.51	1.73	3.35	1.82	1.74	2.13	1.00	1.06	1.43	0.55	1.68	21	513
maize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0	9
barly and product	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.00	0.06	0	0.01	0	6
small millets and their product	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.16	0	0.02	4	3
ragi and its product	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.03	1	21
total cereal (101- 122)	61.84	68.63	76.34	86.84	94.93	105.63	111.43	117.07	130.82	138.08	129.25	147.36	121.25	220	4871
gram	0.98	2.44	2.59	2.57	2.93	4.07	5.04	4.58	4.64	6.31	6.61	6.87	5.07	155	3385
Cereal substitutes	0	0.08	1.28	1.25	1.63	2.73	1.98	1.99	2.20	2.46	3.03	2.52	2.23	92	2358
Estd. No .of persons(00)	636	2792	12612	16647	23009	25991	31147	43938	52191	61355	39123	37614.00	347054	0	0

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Table4: Break-up of total monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) over broad groups of
items for households in different mpce class

item	State: Maharashtra												Rural		
	no.of sample villages/blocks: 287												All classes	no. of hhs reporting consumption	
	MPCE class(Rs)														
	0-235	235-270	270-320	320-365	365-410	410-455	455-510	510-580	580-690	690-890	890-1155	1155 & more	hhs per 1000	sample hhs	
total cereal (101-122)	41.22	41.24	59.54	59.42	67.49	81.42	83.21	100.81	96.56	113.89	122.43	138.84	102.26	973	1697
gram	.	0.90	2.17	3.28	3.83	1.94	4.37	4.17	4.24	5.20	7.73	7.00	4.90	684	1225
Cereal substitutes	0.72	0.40	0.80	2.36	1.17	2.62	2.44	2.90	3.10	3.96	5.04	4.95	3.42	579	1051
pulses & pulse products	13.89	15.43	12.75	19.03	18.15	19.48	22.43	21.27	22.50	25.09	29.68	29.38	23.73	973	1696
milk & milk products: s.t.(160-167)	18.28	4.18	12.71	13.30	16.03	17.55	30.95	27.61	34.82	51.84	64.22	99.07	43.36	861	1541
edible oil s.t.(170-174)	17.72	14.63	18.94	21.82	25.79	26.09	30.57	30.79	37.36	45.92	51.53	51.92	38.55	969	1691
egg,fish and meat:s.t. (180-186)	0.51	5.13	11.83	8.47	11.21	15.29	9.88	17.89	24.12	25.14	30.84	37.65	22.24	645	1054
vegetables:s.t. (190-222)	10.01	16.83	17.93	23.85	25.43	30.34	29.60	35.99	40.05	45.67	52.78	58.05	40.65	972	1696
fruits (fresh):s.t. (230-247)	1.19	3.42	3.52	4.03	4.85	3.84	5.52	6.70	9.07	11.96	16.83	30.76	11.14	866	1513
fruits (dry):s.t. (250-257)	1.58	1.93	4.74	5.55	4.70	8.13	6.97	8.72	10.18	13.68	16.49	24.24	11.82	886	1590
sugar :s.t. (260-264)	10.06	10.17	9.78	12.69	12.39	12.27	14.26	16.66	15.45	17.71	20.22	22.29	16.67	969	1693
salt	0.61	0.79	0.74	1.11	1.01	1.14	1.27	1.40	1.40	1.56	2.73	2.07	1.60	966	1691
spices:s.t.(280-288)	4.03	10.14	8.66	12.68	10.40	12.31	11.71	16.80	16.66	17.37	20.18	20.41	16.31	970	1696
beverages etc:s.t.(290-308)	3.35	7.18	9.45	11.79	12.32	10.69	16.56	15.66	26.29	25.22	34.83	120.42	30.75	996	1715
food :total	123.16	132.38	173.55	199.39	214.76	243.09	269.74	307.37	341.81	404.22	475.53	647.04	367.41	1000	1718
pan:s.t.(310-315)	.	0.73	1.33	1.54	2.28	1.26	2.49	3.29	3.81	2.67	3.90	5.72	3.21	547	930
tobacco:s.t.(320-327)	4.21	2.75	3.40	4.33	2.84	5.48	4.73	4.68	6.93	5.82	7.31	5.72	5.69	623	1051
intoxicants:s.t.(330-335)	.	6.42	2.20	3.50	3.88	11.68	2.29	3.18	4.53	3.09	4.20	1.98	3.93	125	234
fuel and light:s.t.(340-353)	19.64	36.95	39.38	45.21	52.20	48.97	57.61	61.33	78.30	93.99	112.87	138.93	82.15	981	1714
clothing and bedding	13.16	11.47	23.61	27.65	34.06	30.76	37.42	40.66	44.30	54.63	60.36	84.61	48.61	993	1714
footwear:s.t.(390-394)	0.97	2.83	2.76	4.38	4.95	5.08	6.20	5.90	6.53	8.64	9.60	14.55	7.65	999	1711

item	State: Maharashtra												Rural		
	no.of sample villages/blocks: 287												All classes	no. of hhs reporting consumption	
	MPCE class(Rs)													hhs per 1000	sample hhs
	0-235	235-270	270-320	320-365	365-410	410-455	455-510	510-580	580-690	690-890	890-1155	1155 & more			
education:s.t. (400-406)	1.38	1.96	1.08	2.76	5.60	4.21	4.58	7.15	7.01	10.49	16.46	55.00	12.54	548	1005
medical-institutional:s.t.(410-415)	.	.	.	1.05	0.30	0.56	2.75	4.01	2.03	4.68	14.27	38.93	7.59	78	199
medical-non institutional:s.t.(420-428)	6.16	23.75	10.65	11.36	18.17	9.75	26.68	27.51	29.36	28.86	46.70	134.02	37.69	699	1230
entertainment:s.t.(430-438)	.	.	1.11	0.18	0.05	0.69	1.86	1.52	3.46	3.90	12.76	14.98	4.89	219	432
goods for personal care and effects:s.t.(440-445)	.	.	.	0.10	0.24	0.46	0.41	0.88	3.45	3.62	3.22	4.38	2.37	155	250
toilet articles:s.t.(450-457)	2.70	11.96	7.50	10.32	12.04	10.80	15.90	16.48	19.12	24.51	26.66	34.59	20.54	985	1704
sundry articles:s.t.(460-473)	2.04	4.98	6.33	6.42	8.68	8.70	11.37	11.31	14.07	19.00	23.15	29.44	15.99	984	1702
consumer services excluding conveyance:s.t.(480-496)	6.08	8.14	14.79	11.45	13.69	17.91	20.52	23.31	27.65	40.43	61.00	121.45	39.65	975	1699
conveyance:s.t.(500-512)	2.05	5.77	9.85	8.57	9.88	13.81	10.84	13.63	22.52	41.06	56.32	130.18	36.13	865	1512
rent:s.t.(520-523)	.	.	.	.	0.43	0.28	0.18	0.36	1.17	1.08	8.52	47.41	5.90	41	106
other consumer taxes & cesses s.t.(540-541)	6.45	1.86	2.21	1.43	2.51	4.96	4.72	5.98	7.21	7.90	15.78	17.56	8.34	852	1489
durable goods:total (559+569+579+589+609+619+629+639+649)	.	0.84	0.45	4.18	2.04	13.43	5.65	8.46	10.75	14.08	27.23	68.01	17.28	673	1166
nonfood: total	64.84	120.41	126.64	144.42	173.85	188.79	216.22	239.65	292.20	368.43	510.32	947.48	360.16	1000	1718
total consumer exp	188.00	252.79	300.19	343.81	388.61	431.88	485.96	547.02	634.02	772.65	985.85	1594.52	727.57	1000	1718
clothing: second-hand	.	.	.	0.01	0.02	0.00	.	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	7	17
house rent,garage rent (imputed-urban only)	.	.	.	0.00	.	.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5	23
Estd. no. hhs (00)	21	240	1390	3719	4412	6290	9805	16980	22160	25783	19627	14756	125183	.	.
Estd. no. Persons (00)	111	1331	8303	21607.00	25263	37023	54849	81010	102470	115691	76002	51514	575171	.	.
No. of sample hhs	2	5	27	49	58	82	118	174	290	360	274	279	1718	.	.
No. of sample Persons	11	30	173	296	328	478	635	903	1530	1795	1266	1088	8533	.	.

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Table4: Break-up of total monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) over broad groups of items for households in different mpce class

item	State: Maharastra												Urban		
	no. of sample villages/blocks: 1399												All classes	hhs per 1000	sample hhs
	0-335	335-395	395-485	485-580	580-675	675-790	790-930	930-1100	1100-1380	1380-1880	1880-2540	2540 & more			
total cereal (101-122)	61.84	68.63	76.34	86.84	94.93	105.63	111.43	117.07	130.82	138.08	129.25	147.36	121.25	906	4871
gram	0.98	2.44	2.59	2.57	2.93	4.07	5.04	4.58	4.64	6.31	6.61	6.87	5.07	640	3385
Cereal substitutes	.	0.08	1.28	1.25	1.63	2.73	1.98	1.99	2.20	2.46	3.03	2.52	2.23	380	2358
pulses & pulse products	20.35	19.48	18.43	19.77	22.26	23.19	27.13	30.19	31.91	35.03	33.58	39.17	30.30	905	4863
milk & milk products: s.t.(160-167)	11.63	16.36	22.81	29.97	35.68	45.40	57.68	71.61	89.53	107.50	142.08	199.25	92.51	888	4805
edible oil s.t.(170-174)	17.24	22.77	26.08	29.63	35.24	39.40	44.71	47.27	50.90	57.22	60.13	65.81	49.55	904	4856
egg,fish and meat:s.t. (180-186)	13.78	12.66	19.79	21.82	26.21	27.45	32.79	39.85	38.83	46.95	42.84	78.52	41.15	613	3006
vegetables:s.t. (190-222)	14.79	25.74	26.85	28.95	37.19	43.76	46.20	56.98	61.00	67.02	76.62	79.40	57.97	905	4869
fruits (fresh):s.t. (230-247)	5.15	3.30	4.46	7.41	7.71	9.27	12.50	18.14	28.00	30.42	41.92	72.37	27.34	917	5034
fruits (dry):s.t. (250-257)	5.03	5.05	5.19	6.72	8.25	7.28	10.34	10.69	12.71	15.26	23.17	28.19	14.21	818	4487
sugar :s.t. (260-264)	9.56	10.29	13.30	13.84	15.87	15.96	17.40	17.54	18.12	20.48	20.02	22.62	18.33	905	4859
salt	0.97	0.92	1.16	1.14	1.32	1.54	1.63	1.61	1.64	1.86	1.88	2.09	1.67	905	4855
spices:s.t.(280-288)	8.93	10.62	10.65	12.70	13.89	16.54	16.36	16.53	18.07	19.17	20.93	24.64	17.95	907	4862
beverages etc:s.t.(290-308)	7.79	11.06	16.05	19.04	20.56	27.76	33.14	47.56	65.15	98.13	165.41	256.42	87.62	999	5572
food :total	178.03	209.41	244.98	281.64	323.67	369.99	418.33	481.62	553.53	645.89	767.46	1025.22	567.16	1000	5582
pan:s.t.(310-315)	0.07	0.66	1.77	2.43	3.02	3.78	3.73	3.29	5.58	6.50	4.48	5.29	4.49	335	1930
tobacco:s.t.(320-327)	1.96	3.98	4.68	4.17	5.96	4.62	6.64	3.92	3.39	6.64	9.79	9.87	6.10	313	1725
intoxicants:s.t.(330-335)	2.46	1.46	2.27	8.01	4.79	6.82	4.60	5.85	6.32	13.90	7.56	16.57	8.52	121	636
fuel and light:s.t.(340-353)	33.50	44.41	55.50	67.98	76.02	93.64	100.85	115.93	131.33	162.48	170.85	282.60	139.84	991	5536
clothing and bedding	16.23	27.08	33.73	37.52	46.10	49.61	53.47	59.13	68.15	76.77	92.48	146.50	72.45	999	5579
footwear:s.t.(390-394)	3.27	3.72	5.51	5.87	6.73	7.28	9.09	10.13	12.46	15.17	19.24	32.37	13.84	990	5521

item	State: Maharashtra												Urban		
	no. of sample villages/blocks: 1399												All classes	hhs per 1000	sample hhs
	MPCE class(Rs)														
	0-335	335-395	395-485	485-580	580-675	675-790	790-930	930-1100	1100-1380	1380-1880	1880-2540	2540 & more			
education:s.t. (400-406)	1.19	3.25	6.31	7.18	10.27	15.09	24.31	36.05	47.67	82.07	123.61	297.27	76.99	708	3861
medical-institutional:s.t.(410-415)	.	1.57	2.12	1.08	4.94	4.74	5.91	6.61	6.59	25.30	33.50	171.32	30.00	99	563
medical-non institutional:s.t.(420-428)	1.90	12.37	19.94	26.32	26.92	30.85	36.14	37.61	43.28	68.80	112.90	106.22	57.10	663	3585
entertainment:s.t.(430-438)	.	0.95	1.21	4.14	5.95	8.98	14.26	25.85	34.28	39.33	55.70	87.08	33.70	614	3492
goods for personal care and effects:s.t.(440-445)	.	0.65	0.31	0.67	0.70	1.27	1.98	1.39	2.23	2.66	4.90	9.05	2.88	93	779
toilet articles:s.t.(450-457)	9.08	12.92	13.15	16.60	19.19	23.20	25.81	28.62	32.84	35.17	40.96	56.36	32.23	993	5526
sundry articles:s.t.(460-473)	6.52	7.44	8.80	11.99	13.30	16.18	18.84	24.04	29.90	32.67	42.90	60.77	29.49	984	5489
consumer services excluding conveyance:s.t.(480-496)	11.80	18.70	19.34	24.13	29.02	36.43	45.06	68.88	93.85	135.43	236.36	566.65	145.56	993	5552
conveyance:s.t.(500-512)	3.85	5.91	5.18	11.91	20.79	18.63	34.50	50.01	73.40	103.92	159.16	330.98	96.24	860	4759
rent:s.t.(520-523)	25.81	1.46	10.85	7.58	13.03	15.77	26.38	31.08	48.38	80.38	129.05	237.73	70.96	368	1924
other consumer taxes & cesses s.t.(540-541)	2.30	3.69	6.54	8.12	10.95	15.51	17.75	19.32	21.59	35.61	62.69	148.37	39.28	664	3704
durable goods:total (559+569+579+589+609+619+629+639+649)	0.87	2.65	2.25	3.16	4.48	6.96	9.04	11.61	13.32	35.39	72.56	195.41	40.97	644	3597
nonfood: total	120.81	152.89	199.46	248.86	302.18	359.37	438.35	539.33	674.58	958.19	1378.70	2760.40	900.63	1000	5585
total consumer exp	298.84	362.30	444.43	530.51	625.85	729.36	856.69	1020.95	1228.11	1604.07	2146.15	3785.62	1467.80	1000	5585
clothing: second-hand	0.28	0.29	0.04	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03	6	41
house rent, garage rent (imputed-urban only)	38.51	62.81	90.29	90.98	104.57	149.90	168.88	166.48	213.38	328.57	460.89	890.45	301.25	655	3753
Estd. no. hhs (00)	107	484	2012	2852	4150	5218	6611	8746	12010	16463	12278	13219	84150	.	.
Estd. no. Persons (00)	636	2792	12612	16647	23009	25991	31147	43938	52191	61355	39123	37614	347054	.	.
No. of sample hhs	8	33	107	166	226	291	365	466	706	1145	946	1127	5586	.	.
No. of sample Persons	51	198	710	993	1289	1428	1785	2315	3116	4205	2890	3061	22041	.	.

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TABLE 5 : Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7 years and above by level of education

Sector	Male											All	Estd. no of persons (00)	Sample no. of persons
	No. of persons per 1000 with general education level													
	Not Literate	literate without formal schooling	literate but below primary	primary	middle	secondary	Higher Secondary	diploma/certificate course	Graduate	postgraduate and above	n.r			
Rural	155	6	118	203	277	138	48	14	34	8	0	1000	264336	3831
Urban	52	2	74	155	270	168	109	28	102	40	0	1000	160493	10558
Estd.no.of persons(00)	49442	1807	43020	78501	116372	63509	30096	8147	25262	8671	0	424829	0	0
No.of sample persons	1085	54	1122	2175	3541	2459	1555	422	1464	512	0	14389	0	0

Sector	Female											All	Estd. no of persons (00)	Sample no. of persons
	No. of persons per 1000 with general education level													
	Not Literate	literate without formal schooling	literate but below primary	primary	middle	secondary	Higher Secondary	diploma/certificate course	Graduate	postgraduate and above	n.r			
Rural	355	6	93	212	197	90	30	2	13	2	0	1000	239295	3640
Urban	147	5	94	157	251	142	84	12	93	15	0	1000	148678	9383
Estd.no.of persons(00)	106972	2248	36211	74063	84508	42606	19740	2208	16856	2561	0	387972	0	0
No.of sample persons	2424	92	1060	2087	3020	1833	1036	167	1045	259	0	13023	0	0

Sector	Persons											All	Estd. no of persons (00)	Sample no. of persons
	No. of persons per 1000 with general education level													
	Not Literate	literate without formal schooling	literate but below primary	primary	middle	secondary	Higher Secondary	diploma/certificate course	Graduate	postgraduate and above	n.r			
Rural	250	6	106	207	239	115	39	8	24	5	0	1000	503631	7471
Urban	98	3	84	156	261	156	97	20	97	28	0	1000	309171	19941
Estd.no.of persons(00)	156415	4055	79231	152564	200880	106115	49836	10355	42118	11232	0	812802	0	0
No.of sample persons	3509	146	2182	4262	6561	4292	2591	589	2509	771	0	27412	0	0

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TABLE 6 : Per 1000 distribution of households by occupancy status of dwelling units

Sector	No. per 1000 hhs with occupancy status						All	Estd. no of hhs (00)	Sample no. of hhs
	Owned	Hired	No Dwelling Unit	Others	n.r				
Rural	926	33	0	42	0	1000	125183	1718	
Urban	656	329	0	15	0	1000	84150	5586	
Estd.no.of hhs(00)	171055	31797	0	6482	0	209334	0	0	
No.of sample hhs	5348	1816	0	140	0	7304	0	0	

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Table 7. Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE (in Rs.) by type of structure

Sector	Sector = All											
	TYPE OF STRUCTURE											
	KATCHA		SEMI-PUCCA		PUCCA		N.R.		All		Estd. no. of hhs (00)	Sample
no. of hhs per 1000	Avg. MPCE (Rs.)	no. of hhs per 1000	Avg. MPCE (Rs.)	no. of hhs per 1000	Avg. MPCE (Rs.)	no. of hhs per 1000	Avg. MPCE (Rs.)	no. of hhs per 1000	Avg. MPCE (Rs.)			
Rural	113	539.58	287	588.49	600	822.64	0	.	1000	727.57	125183	1718
Urban	29	812.27	109	843.53	862	1574.34	0	.	1000	1467.85	84147	5585
total	79	582.63	215	637.81	706	1165.74	0	.	1000	1006.15	209330	7303
Estd households(00)	16569	.	45021	.	147740	.	0	.	209330	.	0	0
Sample households	287	.	963	.	6053	.	0	.	7303	.	0	0

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N.S.S. 63RD ROUND SCHEDULE 1.0
TABLE 8 : Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE(in Rs.) by primary source of energy for cooking

Sector	Rural										n.r	All	Estd. no of hhs (00)	Sample no. of hhs
	Per 1000 no. of hhs with primary source of energy for cooking													
	Coke, Coal	Firewood and Chips	LPG	Gobar Gas	Dung Cake	Kerosene	Electricity	Others	No Cooking Arrangement					
Maharashtra	2	757	178	3	1	30	2	0	27	0	1000	125183	1718	
Estd. no. of hhs(00)	279	94748	22261	359	121	3805	195	0	3415	0	125183	0	0	
No. of sample hhs	2	1205	436	11	1	39	2	0	22	0	1718	0	0	

Sector	Urban										n.r	All	Estd. no of hhs (00)	Sample no. of hhs
	Per 1000 no. of hhs with primary source of energy for cooking													
	Coke, Coal	Firewood and Chips	LPG	Gobar Gas	Dung Cake	Kerosene	Electricity	Others	No Cooking Arrangement					
Maharashtra	4	96	690	0	1	109	2	1	96	0	1000	84150	5586	
Estd. no. of hhs(00)	368	8068	58098	0	42	9204	204	60	8105	0	84150	0	0	
No. of sample hhs	21	501	3908	0	4	424	13	3	712	0	5586	0	0	

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TABLE 9 : Per 1000 number of households and average MPCE(in Rs.) by primary source of energy for lighting

Sector	Rural											Estd. no of hhs (00)	Sample no. of hhs
	Per 1000 no. of hhs with primary source of energy for lighting												
	Kerosene	Other Oil	Gas	Candle	Electricity	Others	No Lighting Arrangement	n.r	All				
Maharashtra	219	7	4	0	735	8	27	0	1000	125183	1718		
Estd.no.of hhs(00)	27439	895	445	0	92037	986	3382	0	125183	0	0		
No.of sample hhs	301	7	6	0	1368	13	23	0	1718	0	0		

Sector	Urban											Estd. no of hhs (00)	Sample no. of hhs
	Per 1000 no. of hhs with primary source of energy for lighting												
	Kerosene	Other Oil	Gas	Candle	Electricity	Others	No Lighting Arrangement	n.r	All				
Maharashtra	24	8	2	0	946	12	7	0	1000	84150	5586		
Estd.no.of hhs(00)	2037	700	156	22	79648	1035	552	0	84150	0	0		
No.of sample hhs	127	33	30	6	5277	70	43	0	5586	0	0		

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TABLE 10 : Per 1000 distribution of households by covered area of dwelling unit

Sector	Rural												Avg. per household covered area (0.00 sq. m)	No. of hhs		
	Per 1000 no. of hhs with covered area (sq.m) of dwelling unit													Estd. no of hhs (00)	Sample no. of hhs	
	<10	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-54	55-69	70-89	90-119	120 & above	n.r	All			
Maharashtra	20.00	60.00	63.00	74.00	101.00	218.00	196.00	101.00	63.00	45.00	59.00	0	1000.00	48.63	125183	1718
Avg. MPCE (0.00)	862.38	673.93	667.68	623.24	666.01	707.94	734.61	735.16	830.60	823.06	799.72	0	727.61	0	0	0
Estd. no. of hhs(00)	2546	7523	7918	9224	12594	27265	24575	12625	7912	5577	7424	0	125183	0	0	0
No. of sample hhs	32	99	120	124	176	276	310	178	153	130	120	0	1718	0	0	0

Sector	Urban												Avg. per household covered area (0.00 sq. m)	No. of hhs		
	Per 1000 no. of hhs with covered area (sq.m) of dwelling unit													Estd. no of hhs (00)	Sample no. of hhs	
	<10	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-54	55-69	70-89	90-119	120 & above	n.r	All			
Maharashtra	49.00	127.00	121.00	90.00	88.00	134.00	183.00	76.00	52.00	48.00	31.00	0	1000.00	39.98	84147	5585
Avg. MPCE (0.00)	1261.19	1239.08	1413.86	1294.95	1201.28	1229.06	1744.86	1627.02	1691.68	1923.86	1662.13	0	1467.84	0	0	0
Estd. no. of hhs(00)	4125	10669	10159	7614	7439	11296	15406	6433	4378	4018	2609	0	84147	0	0	0
No. of sample hhs	328	577	638	468	444	717	934	487	429	309	254	0	5585	0	0	0

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TABLE 11R : Per 1000 distribution of rural households by size class of land possessed (in hectares)

State	Rural										No. of hhs		
	No. per 1000 hhs possessing land of size										All	Estd. no of hhs (00)	Sample no. of hhs
Upto 0.01	0.02 - 0.20	0.21 - 0.40	0.41 - 1.00	1.01 - 2.00	2.01 - 3.00	3.01 - 4.00	4.01 - 6.00	> 6.00	n.r				
Maharashtra	360	93	72	194	154	42	35	26	23	0	1000	125183	1718
Avg. MPCE (0.00)	748	685	651	654	698	916	853	841	838	0	728	0	0
Estd.no.of hhs(00)	45033	11691	9052	24339	19236	5290	4415	3259	2870	0	125183	0	0
No.of sample hhs	649	124	102	187	191	170	132	89	74	0	1718	0	0

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TABLE 12 : Per 1000 distribution of households by covered area of dwelling unit

State	Rural							No. of hhs	
	Per 1000 no. of hhs with social group							Estd. no of hhs (00)	Sample no. of hhs
Schedule Tribe	Schedule Caste	Other Backward Class	Others	n.r	All				
Maharashtra	143.00	151.00	349.00	357.00	0	1000.00	125183	1718	
Avg. MPCE (0.00)	592.56	655.17	736.04	789.24	0	727.61	0	0	
Estd.no.of hhs(00)	17851.00	18965.00	43715.00	44652.00	0	125183.0	0	0	
No.of sample hhs	215.00	237.00	581.00	685.00	0	1718.00	0	0	

State	Urban							No. of hhs	
	Per 1000 no. of hhs with social group							Estd. no of hhs (00)	Sample no. of hhs
Schedule Tribe	Schedule Caste	Other Backward Class	Others	n.r	All				
Maharashtra	35.00	119.00	205.00	641.00	0	1000.00	84147	5585	
Avg. MPCE (0.00)	1142.92	1214.70	1247.75	1612.23	0	1467.84	0	0	
Estd.no.of hhs(00)	2963.00	10013.00	17234.00	53937.00	0	84147.00	0	0	
No.of sample hhs	229.00	616.00	1121.00	3619.00	0	5585.00	0	0	

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TABLE 13 : Per 1000 distribution of rural households by household type

State	Rural						No. of hhs		
	No. per 1000 hhs with household type						All	Estd. no of hhs (00)	Sample no. of hhs
	Self-Employed in Non-Agriculture	Agricultural labour	Other labour	Self Employed in Agriculture	Others	n.r			
Maharashtra	94	339	55	374	139	0	1000	125183	1718
Avg. MPCE (0.00)	854.08	602.71	823.17	733.66	916.59	0.00	727.57	0	0
Estd.no.of persons(00)	59102	185896	27155	241296	61722	0	575171	0	0
Estd.no.of hhs(00)	11711	42378	6869	46848	17379	0	125183	0	0
No.of sample hhs	193	562	113	642	208	0	1718	0	0

State	Urban						No. of hhs	
	No. per 1000 hhs with household type						All	Estd. no of hhs (00)	Sample no. of hhs
	Self-Employed	Regular wage/salary earning	casual labour	others	n.r			
Maharashtra	311	521	73	95	0	1000	84147	5585
Avg. MPCE (0.00)	1444.92	1602.86	675.03	1631.43	0.00	1467.84	0	0
Estd.no.of persons(00)	121987	172154	30423	22476	0	347040	0	0
Estd.no.of hhs(00)	26181	43827	6114	8024	0	84147	0	0
No.of sample hhs	1846	2772	365	602	0	5585	0	0

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TABLE 15R : Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by status of getting work in public works during last 365 days preceeding the date of survey, seperately for each MPCE class

MPCE Class	Rural Male				No. of persons aged 15 and above		
	Per 1000 no. of persons who				n.r	All	Estd. (00)	Sample
	got work in public works	sought but did not get work in public works	did not seek work in public works				
0-235	289	0	711	0	1000	39	4
235-270	193	102	705	0	1000	401	8
270-320	122	0	878	0	1000	2467	50
320-365	169	5	826	0	1000	6034	79
365-410	61	46	893	0	1000	7217	97
410-455	17	79	904	0	1000	11523	167
455-510	39	63	898	0	1000	16465	211
510-580	37	85	878	0	1000	26013	307
580-690	76	100	824	0	1000	35953	547
690-890	15	64	922	0	1000	45838	681
890-1155	12	57	931	0	1000	31690	509
1155 & more	15	20	964	0	1000	22176	471
All Classes	38	65	897	0	1000	205817	3131
Estd.no.of persons(00)	7777	13321	184719	0	205817	0	0
Sample no. of persons	261	146	2724	0	3131	0	0

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TABLE 15R : Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by status of getting work in public works during last 365 days preceeding the date of survey, seperately for each MPCE class

MPCE Class	Rural		Female		n.r	All	No. of persons aged 15 and above	
	Per 1000 no. of persons who						Estd. (00)	Sample
	got work in public works	sought but did not get work in public works	did not seek work in public works					
0-235	275	0	725	0	1000	41	4	
235-270	297	156	547	0	1000	261	7	
270-320	47	0	953	0	1000	2217	49	
320-365	172	7	821	0	1000	5560	85	
365-410	47	61	892	0	1000	7672	98	
410-455	9	24	967	0	1000	11671	155	
455-510	8	47	945	0	1000	18577	207	
510-580	36	54	910	0	1000	25645	314	
580-690	69	69	862	0	1000	36272	542	
690-890	14	62	924	0	1000	40890	657	
890-1155	9	48	942	0	1000	30061	473	
1155 & more	1	23	976	0	1000	18999	404	
All Classes	31	51	919	0	1000	197867	2995	
Estd.no.of persons(00)	6070	10012	181784	0	197867	0	0	
Sample no. of persons	180	124	2691	0	2995	0	0	

MPCE Class	Rural		Persons		n.r	All	No. of persons aged 15 and above	
	Per 1000 no. of persons who						Estd. (00)	Sample
	got work in public works	sought but did not get work in public works	did not seek work in public works					
0-235	282	0	718	0	1000	81	8	
235-270	234	123	643	0	1000	663	15	
270-320	87	0	913	0	1000	4684	99	
320-365	170	6	824	0	1000	11594	164	
365-410	54	54	892	0	1000	14889	195	
410-455	13	51	935	0	1000	23195	322	
455-510	23	54	923	0	1000	35041	418	
510-580	37	69	894	0	1000	51658	621	
580-690	73	84	843	0	1000	72225	1089	
690-890	14	63	923	0	1000	86728	1338	
890-1155	10	53	937	0	1000	61751	982	
1155 & more	9	22	969	0	1000	41175	875	
All Classes	34	58	908	0	1000	403684	6126	
Estd.no.of persons(00)	13848	23333	366504	0	403684	0	0	
Sample no. of persons	441	270	5415	0	6126	0	0	

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TABLE 16R : Average no. of days worked in public works and average wages received per day for such work by persons of age 15 years and above who got work in public works, separately for each MPCE class

MPCE Class	Rural		Male			Persons who got work in public works		Persons	
	No. per 1000 who got work in public works	Avg. no of days worked in public works	Average wages received per day (Rs.)			Estd (00)	Sample	Estd (00)	Sample
			Cash	Kind	Total				
0-235	289	30	34	34	67	11	1	39	4
235-270	193	14	51	0	51	78	3	401	8
270-320	122	19	48	3	51	300	11	2467	50
320-365	169	111	28	3	31	1017	21	6034	79
365-410	61	27	41	2	43	438	19	7217	97
410-455	17	25	53	7	60	197	22	11523	167
455-510	39	13	57	3	60	648	33	16465	211
510-580	37	15	47	4	51	963	32	26013	307
580-690	76	21	39	16	55	2739	63	35953	547
690-890	15	21	22	6	28	679	40	45838	681
890-1155	12	14	58	4	62	367	9	31690	509
1155 & more	15	2	39	1	40	339	7	22176	471
All Classes	38	30	35	6	41	7777	261	205817	3131
Estd.no.of persons(00)	7777	235645	8274700	1471600	9746300	7777	0	205817	0
Sample no. of persons	261	5471	0	0	0	0	261	0	3131

MPCE Class	Rural		Female			Persons who got work in public works		Persons	
	No. per 1000 who got work in public works	Avg.no of days worked in public works	Average wages received per day (Rs.)			Estd (00)	Sample	Estd (00)	Sample
			Cash	Kind	Total				
0-235	275	30	34	34	67	11	1	41	4
235-270	297	14	51	0	51	78	3	261	7
270-320	47	20	51	1	53	105	9	2217	49
320-365	172	109	27	3	29	956	13	5560	85
365-410	47	17	31	10	42	360	15	7672	98
410-455	9	28	33	10	43	109	15	11671	155
455-510	8	14	40	4	44	155	10	18577	207
510-580	36	16	39	7	46	922	23	25645	314
580-690	69	20	40	17	57	2510	45	36272	542
690-890	14	20	22	9	31	561	33	40890	657
890-1155	9	10	38	10	48	278	10	30061	473
1155 & more	1	8	3	4	7	26	3	18999	404
All Classes	31	33	32	8	39	6070	180	197867	2995
Estd.no.of persons(00)	6070	198167	6254600	1520100	7774700	6070	0	197867	0
Sample no. of persons	180	4148	0	0	0	0	180	0	2995

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TABLE 16R : Average no. of days worked in public works and average wages received per day for such work by persons of age 15 years and above who got work in public works, separately for each MPCE class

MPCE Class	Rural		Persons						
	No. per 1000 who got work in public works	Avg.no of days worked in public works	Average wages received per day (Rs.)			Persons who got work in public works		Persons	
			Cash	Kind	Total	Estd (00)	Sample	Estd (00)	Sample
0-235	282	30	34	34	67	23	2	81	8
235-270	234	14	51	0	51	155	6	663	15
270-320	87	19	49	3	51	406	20	4684	99
320-365	170	110	28	3	30	1973	34	11594	164
365-410	54	23	38	5	43	797	34	14889	195
410-455	13	26	45	8	53	306	37	23195	322
455-510	23	13	53	3	56	803	43	35041	418
510-580	37	15	43	6	49	1886	55	51658	621
580-690	73	20	39	16	56	5249	108	72225	1089
690-890	14	21	22	7	29	1240	73	86728	1338
890-1155	10	12	51	6	57	645	19	61751	982
1155 & more	9	3	31	1	33	365	10	41175	875
All Classes	34	31	33	7	40	13848	441	403684	6126
Estd.no.of persons(00)	13848	433812	14529000	2991700	17521000	13848	0	403684	0
Sample no. of persons	441	9619	0	0	0	0	441	0	6126

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TABLE 17R : No. of persons who made complaint per 1000 persons aged 15 years and above who sought but did not get work in public works and average amount of compensation received by those who received any compensation seperately for each MPCE class

MPCE Class	No. of persons of age 15 years and above per 1000 persons	Rural		Male		Persons who sought but did not get work in public works		Persons	
		No. of persons who made complaint per 1000 persons who sought but did not get work in public work	No. of persons who received compensation per 1000 persons who made complaint	Average amount of compensation recd by those who recd compensation (Rs.)	Estd (00)	Sample	Estd (00)	Sample	
0-235	808	0	0	0	0	0	39	4	
235-270	580	102	0	0	41	2	401	8	
270-320	574	0	0	0	0	0	2467	50	
320-365	579	4	0	0	30	2	6034	79	
365-410	576	21	0	0	335	4	7217	97	
410-455	572	0	0	0	914	12	11523	167	
455-510	608	10	0	0	1037	7	16465	211	
510-580	591	23	0	0	2200	21	26013	307	
580-690	655	0	0	0	3578	27	35953	547	
690-890	746	6	0	0	2917	32	45838	681	
890-1155	806	5	0	0	1816	25	31690	509	
1155 & more	799	0	0	0	452	14	22176	471	
All Classes	680	7	0	0	13321	146	205817	3131	
Estd.no.of Persons(00)	205817	1439	0	0	13321	0	205817	0	
Sample no. of Persons	3131	14	0	0	0	146	0	3131	

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TABLE 17R : No. of persons who made complaint per 1000 persons aged 15 years and above who sought but did not get work in public works and average amount of compensation received by those who received any compensation seperately for each MPCE class

MPCE Class	No. of persons of age 15 years and above per 1000 persons	Rural		Female		Persons who sought but did not get work in public works		Persons	
		No. of persons who made complaint per 1000 persons who sought but did not get work in public work	No. of persons who received compensation per 1000 persons who made complaint	Average amount of compensation recd by those who recd compensation (Rs.)	Estd (00)	Sample	Estd (00)	Sample	
0-235	851	0	0	0	0	0	41	4	
235-270	378	156	0	0	41	2	261	7	
270-320	516	0	0	0	0	0	2217	49	
320-365	534	4	0	0	37	3	5560	85	
365-410	612	20	0	0	470	5	7672	98	
410-455	579	0	0	0	277	5	11671	155	
455-510	686	0	0	0	871	6	18577	207	
510-580	582	0	0	0	1380	25	25645	314	
580-690	661	0	0	0	2497	19	36272	542	
690-890	666	2	0	0	2543	23	40890	657	
890-1155	765	0	0	0	1456	22	30061	473	
1155 & more	684	0	0	0	439	14	18999	404	
All Classes	654	2	0	0	10012	124	197867	2995	
Estd.no.of Persons(00)	197867	303	0	0	10012	0	197867	0	
Sample no. of Persons	2995	7	0	0	0	124	0	2995	

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TABLE 17R : No. of persons who made complaint per 1000 persons aged 15 years and above who sought but did not get work in public works and average amount of compensation received by those who received any compensation seperately for each MPCE class

MPCE Class	No. of persons of age 15 years and above per 1000 persons	Rural		Persons		Persons who sought but did not get work in public works		Persons	
		No. of persons who made complaint per 1000 persons who sought but did not get work in public work	No. of persons who received compensation per 1000 persons who made complaint	Average amount of compensation recd by those who recd compensation (Rs.)	Estd (00)	Sample	Estd (00)	Sample	
0-235	1659	0	0	0	0	0	81	8	
235-270	959	123	0	0	82	4	663	15	
270-320	1090	0	0	0	0	0	4684	99	
320-365	1113	4	0	0	67	5	11594	164	
365-410	1188	21	0	0	805	9	14889	195	
410-455	1151	0	0	0	1191	17	23195	322	
455-510	1294	5	0	0	1908	13	35041	418	
510-580	1173	12	0	0	3581	46	51658	621	
580-690	1316	0	0	0	6075	46	72225	1089	
690-890	1412	4	0	0	5460	55	86728	1338	
890-1155	1571	3	0	0	3273	47	61751	982	
1155 & more	1483	0	0	0	891	28	41175	875	
All Classes	1334	4	0	0	23333	270	403684	6126	
Estd.no.of Persons(00)	403684	1743	0	0	23333	0	403684	0	
Sample no. of Persons	6126	21	0	0	0	270	0	6126	