

Report No. 401

KEY RESULTS ON  
HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

1993-94

NSS FIFTIETH ROUND

**National Sample Survey Organisation**

**Department of Statistics**

**Government of India**

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## **PREFACE**

*The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has been carrying out All-India surveys quinquennially on consumer expenditure and employment - unemployment.*

*The present report is based on data collected in the 50th round (July 1993 - June 1994) socio-economic survey of NSS. It was the Fifth quinquennial survey on Consumer Expenditure and Employment - Unemployment. The previous four quinquennial surveys were the 27th (Oct. 1972 - Sept. 1973), the 32nd (Jul. 1977 - Jun. 1978), the 38th (Jan. - Dec. 1983) and 43rd (Jul. 1987 - Jun. 1988) rounds.*

*The report consists of three sections and tables. Sections one and two of the report give introduction and brief note on sample design respectively as adopted in the 50th round. Section three deals with summary findings on consumer expenditure. The report also includes comparative information from previous quinquennial surveys.*

*The schedule design for the survey was more or less similar to that adopted in the previous quinquennial round. The field work for the survey was conducted, as usual, by the Field Operations Division of the Organisation. The collected data were processed by the Data Processing Division of NSSO and tabulated by the Computer Centre of Department of Statistics. The report has been prepared by Survey Design & Research Division (SDRD) of NSSO under the guidance of the Governing Council, NSSO. I am grateful to the members of Governing Council, Heads of various Divisions of NSSO and their colleagues for the efforts in preparing the report which, hopefully, can serve as a reference document to planners and policy makers.*

*Comments/suggestions, from the readers of the report will be most welcome.*

*New Delhi  
Date: 25 March 96.*

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## Section One

### Introduction

**1.0 Background :** The 50th round of NSS was the NSS Organisation's fifth quinquennial survey on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment. According to a decision of the Governing Council of NSSO, consumer expenditure and employment surveys are carried out simultaneously every five years. The previous four quinquennial surveys were conducted during the 27th (Oct. 1972 - Sept. 1973), the 32nd (July 1977 - June 1978), the 38th (Jan-Dec. 1983), and the 43rd (July 1987- June 1988). In other rounds of NSS, also, a consumer expenditure inquiry on a limited scale is being carried out from the 42nd round (1986-87) onwards. From the 45th round onwards the subject coverage of this schedule has been expanded to include some important questions on employment so that an annual series of consumer expenditure and employment data is now available. While some of these smaller-scale surveys are spread over a full year and others over six months only, the quinquennial (full-scale) surveys have all been of a full year's duration.

**1.1** In the quinquennial surveys two separate schedules are canvassed - sch.1.0 for consumer expenditure and sch.10 for employment situation - in **each** sample household, to permit cross-tabulation of consumer expenditure and employment data. The present report is based on sch.1.0 only, that is, primarily on consumer expenditure data, along with some information on demographic particulars and household characteristics that sch.1.0 collects. A special feature of the consumer expenditure schedule used in the quinquennial rounds is the provision for simultaneous collection of data on consumption for a month and a year for certain items whose consumption at the household level is not likely to be regular, e.g. durable goods, clothing and footwear.

**1.2** The **survey period** of the 50th round was from July 1993 to June 1994. The **geographical coverage** of the survey was to be the whole of the Indian Union except Ladakh and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir, 768 interior villages of Nagaland and 172 villages in Andaman & Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year. However, certain districts of Jammu & Kashmir viz., Doda, Anantnag, Pulwama, Srinagar, Badgam, Baramula and Kupwara, and Punjab's Amritsar district, had to be excluded from the survey due to unfavourable field conditions.

**1.3** In all, 115354 households were interviewed, spread over 6951 sample villages and 4650 sample blocks. 10 households were selected for survey in each selected village / urban block.

**1.4** The survey period of one year was divided into four sub- rounds of three months each and equal numbers of sample villages and blocks allotted to each sub-round.

sub-round 1 : July-Sept'93;

sub-round 2 : Oct.-Dec'93;

sub-round 3 : Jan-Mar'94 ;

sub-round 4 : Apr-June'94

**1.5** Following usual NSS practice, the sample of villages and blocks in which the enquiry was carried out was drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples. Either of these sub-samples could be used to generate a valid set of estimates which might be regarded as the provisional results of the survey until such time as the final results, based on the entire sample, were available.

1.6 This report is based on the entire sample and presents the key results of the survey in summary form. The next section sets out the sampling design used for the survey. Section Three presents the summary findings after elucidating the concepts and definitions used in the survey and in the report. Section Three also contains the detailed tables on consumer expenditure at state and all-India level.

## Section Two

### Sample Design

**2.0 Sample Design :** A stratified two-stage sampling design was adopted, with census villages as first stage units (fsu's) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban, except for a few newly declared towns of the 1991 census, for which UFS frames were not available, and census enumeration blocks (EB's) were used as first stage units. Households formed the second stage units in both rural and urban sectors.

**2.1 Sampling frame for fsu's :** In the rural sector, the sampling frame was provided sometimes by the 1981 census list of villages and sometimes by the 1991 census list of villages, depending on the sub-round (see para 1.4) and the state/union territory being surveyed, as follows.

In the following areas of rural India (hereafter referred to as **Group A areas**), the **1981** census lists of villages served as the sampling frame for **all 4 sub-rounds** :

Jammu & Kashmir - where the 1991 census was not conducted.

Agra district of U.P. and Durg, Sagar and Morena districts of M.P. - for which the available information for 1991 was incomplete.

In the following areas of rural India (hereafter referred to as **Group B areas**), the **1991** census lists of villages served as the sampling frame for **all 4 sub-rounds** :

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Orissa, W.Bengal & Chandigarh.

U.P. and M.P. (excepting Group A areas).

In the remaining states/u.t.'s of rural India (hereafter referred to as **Group C areas**), the **1981** census lists of villages were used as sampling frame for **sub-round 1** and the **1991** census lists used for **sub-rounds 2 to 4** in order to make use of the latest available information in the sample selection process.

For Nagaland, the villages situated within 5 km of a bus route constituted the sampling frame. For the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the villages which remain inaccessible throughout the year were, as usual, excluded from the sampling frame.

In the urban sector, the lists of NSS Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks were the sampling frames used in most cases. However, 1991 census house listing enumeration blocks were considered as the sampling units for some of the newly declared towns of the 1991 population census, for which UFS frames were not available.

**2.2 Stratification :** As usual, each state/union territory (u.t.) was divided into one or more agro-economic regions by grouping contiguous districts which are similar with respect to population density and crop pattern. In Gujarat, however, some districts were sub-divided for the purpose of region formation on the basis of location of dry areas and the distribution of tribal population in the state. The total number of regions formed in the whole of India was 78.

In the rural sector, within each region, each district normally formed a separate stratum. However, if the census population of the district according to the sampling frame used exceeded 1.8 million / 2 million (depending on whether 1981 or 1991 census frame was used), the district was split into two or more strata by grouping contiguous tehsils. In Gujarat, however, in the case of districts extending over more than one region, the portion of a district falling in each region constituted a separate stratum even if the rural population of the district as a whole was less than 1.8 million / 2 million.

In the urban sector, strata were formed, again within NSS regions, on the basis of town population. In order to be able to allocate a larger proportion of the sample to the affluent section of society and thus improve the precision of the overall estimate of consumer expenditure, the usual first-stage stratification procedure was modified as follows. Urban blocks in towns with census population 400,000 or more were placed in different strata depending on whether they belonged to the "affluent" area of the town or not - the information on affluent areas being supplied by the regional/sub-regional field offices of NSSO. Full details of urban stratification are given below.

stratum	composition
1	towns with population less than 50,000
2	towns with population 50,000 - 199,999
3	towns with population 200,000 - 399,999
4	towns with population 400,000 - 999,999 : affluent areas
5	towns with population 400,000 - 999,999 : other areas
6	a single city (if any) with population 1 million or more : affluent areas
7	a single city (if any) with population 1 million or more : other areas
8	another city (if any) with population 1 million or more : affluent areas
9	another city (if any) with population 1 million or more : other areas

**2.3 Allocation of sample :** The first-stage sample size for any state/union territory of India was determined on the basis of its investigator strength and the expected workload per investigator. This sample was first allotted to the rural and urban sectors in consideration of the relative sizes of the rural and urban population with double weightage to the urban sector.

Within the **urban** sector of a state/u.t., allocation of the sample to the different urban strata was done in proportion to stratum population with double weightage to affluent strata - that is, strata 4, 6 & 8 (see para 2.2). Stratum level allocations were adjusted to multiples of 8 as far as possible so as to have equal allocations for each sub-sample-sub-round combination.

Within the **rural** sector of a state/u.t., allocation of the sample to the different rural strata was done as follows.

For Group B areas (see para 2.1), the state/u.t. level rural sample was allocated to the different rural strata in proportion to 1991 census population. For other areas (Group A and Group C), allocation was initially made on the basis of 1981 census population. Stratum level allocations were adjusted to multiples of 8 as far as possible so as to have equal allocations for each sub-sample-sub-round combination.

However, for Group C areas, the original allocations for sub-rounds 2 to 4 were revised as follows. The total state/u.t. level allocation for sub-rounds 2 to 4 combined - 75% of the total as 25% had gone to sub-round 1 - was

re-allocated to the rural strata in proportion to stratum population as per **1991** census. Stratum level allocations were adjusted to multiples of 6 as far as possible so as to have equal allocations for the remaining sub-sample-sub-round combinations.

**2.4 Selection of fsu's** : Sample villages - except in Arunachal Pradesh - were selected by PPS circular systematic sampling (with population as the size variable) from the appropriate sampling frame as explained in para 2.1, in



the form of two independent sub-samples. Sample blocks were selected by ordinary (equal probability) circular systematic sampling, also in the form of two independent sub-samples.

In Arunachal Pradesh the sample of villages was drawn by a cluster sampling procedure. The field staff were supplied with a list of sample "nucleus" villages and were advised to select clusters of villages - building up each cluster around a nucleus village - according to prescribed guidelines. The nucleus villages were selected circular systematically with equal probability, in the form of two independent sub-samples.

**2.5 Selection of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks :** To reduce workload the following procedure was adopted in drawing up the second-stage sampling frame. Larger sample villages and blocks were divided - according to usual NSS practice - into a suitable number of "hamlet-groups"/"sub-blocks" of roughly equal population content : the second-stage sampling frame was constituted of the households belonging to only two of these hamlet-groups, selected circular systematically, in case of sample villages, and one randomly selected sub-block in case of sample blocks (instead of the whole village/block). No hamlet-group formation was, however, done in Arunachal Pradesh. In Kerala, practical difficulties arose in hamlet-group formation during sub-round 1. These were resolved by selecting, instead of two hamlet-groups, two EB's from the constituent EB's of large villages.

**2.6 Selection of households :** The affluent classes of society have expenditure levels spread over a very wide section of the consumer expenditure range. As a result, the contribution of these classes to the sampling error of a consumer expenditure survey is large compared to that of an equal-sized chunk of population belonging to the more homogeneous "middle classes" (say). To improve the efficiency of consumer expenditure estimates, it was decided that the second-stage sampling frames ought to be stratified in such a way as to be able to allocate a larger proportion of the sample to the affluent sections of the population wherever they could be located.

**Rural :** In sample villages, households in the second-stage sampling frame were divided into two strata as follows. Households - if any - exhibiting signs of affluence such as the possession of any of a specified list of assets including land in excess of a certain specified area, or a member holding a good salaried job or belonging to a paying profession such as that of a doctor or advocate, were designated "affluent households" and the top 10 such households (subject to availability) placed in stratum 1. The remaining households formed second-stage stratum 2. **Two** households were selected circular systematically from second-stage stratum 1. From second-stage stratum 2, **eight** households were selected circular systematically after arranging the households in the stratum by "means of livelihood" ; this meant that households "self-employed in agriculture" were placed first, followed by "rural labour" households, and then the "others". Further, the households under "others" were arranged in five different land-possessed classes to ensure spread of the sample over households of different economic statuses.

**Urban :** In sample blocks, households with monthly per capita consumer expenditure (as reported at the time of household listing) Rs. 1200 or more (Rs. 1500 or more in towns with population one million and above) were placed in second-stage stratum 1 and the rest in second-stage stratum 2. In sample blocks belonging to first-stage strata 4,6 & 8 (affluent areas of towns with population 4 lakhs or more), as many as **four** sample households were selected for survey from second-stage stratum 1 and **six** from second-stage stratum 2. In all strata other than those numbered 4,6 & 8, **two** sample households were selected from second-stage stratum 1 and **eight** from second-stage stratum 2. In each case the sample of households, for each second-stage stratum, was drawn circular systematically with a random start. The households in second-stage stratum 2 were, prior to sample selection, placed in eight different groups and the different groups of households placed one after another in a specified order to ensure spread of the sample over the different groups. The grouping was done on considerations of means of livelihood (self-employed / regular wage or salary earning / casual labour / others) and household monthly per capita consumer expenditure.

**2.7 Sample size :** This survey covered, in all, 115354 households spread over 11601 sample villages/blocks. The number of sample villages and blocks allotted and surveyed, and the number of sample households and persons surveyed, are given for different state/u.t.'s and all-India in Table 0, separately for rural and urban sectors.

TABLE 0: NUMBER OF VILLAGES/BLOCKS ALLOTTED AND SURVEYED AND NUMBER OF  
SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS SURVEYED

state/u.t.	no.of villages		no.of blocks		no.of surveyed			
	allot- ted	sur- veyed	allot- ted	sur- veyed	households		persons	
					rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pr.	496	492	368	365	4908	3644	21408	15912
Arunachal Pr.	120*	120	24	24	1065	239	5135	838
Assam	344	320	88	88	3199	880	16714	3789
Bihar	704	699	216	216	6979	2155	36567	10599
Goa	16	15	24	22	146	213	644	847
Gujarat	224	223	240	238	2219	2372	11846	10953
Haryana	104	104	72	70	1040	697	6119	3123
Himachal Pr.	192	189	40	40	1875	400	9811	1472
J & K	264	82	168	53	820	528	4624	2549
Karnataka	264	263	248	247	2617	2469	14172	11497
Kerala	256	256	184	183	2555	1830	11832	8181
M.P.	544	533	328	325	5313	3233	28789	15904
Maharashtra	448	445	560	557	4440	5528	22076	24244
Manipur	104	100	72	70	1000	699	5465	3699
Meghalaya	112	112	48	48	1117	478	5076	1890
Mizoram	48	47	96	96	470	957	2350	4365
Nagaland	48	46	24	24	460	240	2532	1172
Orissa	336	335	104	104	3338	1037	16670	4533
Punjab	224	205	200	196	2046	1947	11144	8765
Rajasthan	312	312	184	184	3097	1799	16851	8447
Sikkim	48	48	16	16	480	160	2064	571
Tamil Nadu	392	391	408	407	3901	4042	16242	16373
Tripura	176	153	56	56	1530	560	6972	2321
U.P.	904	902	448	448	9010	4451	52161	23111
West Bengal	448	448	336	335	4480	3338	23473	13517
A. & N. Is.	56	50	40	40	500	399	2656	1505
Chandigarh	8	8	16	15	80	150	337	537
D. & N. Haveli	24	24	8	8	240	78	1201	334
Daman & Diu	8	8	8	8	80	80	398	347
Delhi	8	7	112	111	61	985	244	4046
Lakshadweep	8	7	24	24	70	240	391	1342
Pondicherry	8	7	32	32	70	320	325	1465
all-India	7248	6951	4792	4650	69206	46148	356289	208248

\* 26 nucleus villages.

## Section Three

### Survey Findings

3.0 This report presents certain basic results on household consumer expenditure, mainly concentrating on the important indicator of living standards which the NSS consumer expenditure survey generates - viz. monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE). Average MPCE at all-India and state level for rural and urban sectors, and the distributions of households and persons by MPCE for each state and sector, will be presented first. The absolute and percentage composition of MPCE by items of consumption, which is also available for each state and sector, will be taken up next. Inter-state and rural-urban variation in consumption of cereals - the major constituent of the Indian diet - will be studied through the estimates obtained of per capita quantity and value of cereal consumption. Differences in consumption pattern of persons at different levels of MPCE will be briefly explored, and finally, comparisons made of the results of this round with those of earlier rounds of NSS.

3.1 The important definitions adopted for the survey are given below. They are, broadly, the same as followed in recent earlier rounds.

#### CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

3.2 **Household** : A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. The word "normally" means that temporary visitors are excluded but temporary stay-aways are included. Thus a son or daughter residing in a hostel for studies is excluded from the household of his/her parents, but a resident employee or resident domestic servant or paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) is included in the employer/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 the special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say in a shop or a different house) due to space shortage, the household formed by such a person's family members is taken to include the person also. Each inmate of a mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, hostel, etc. is considered as a single-member household except that a family living in a hotel (say) is considered as one household only; the same applies to residential staff of such establishments.

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

3.4 **Household size** : The size of a household is the total number of persons in the household.

3.5 **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 values of consumption of various groups of items namely (i) food, pan (betel leaves), tobacco, intoxicants and fuel & light, (ii) clothing and footwear and (iii) miscellaneous goods and services and durable articles.

For groups (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 the reference period. The consumption may be out of (a) purchases 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, borrowing and (e) free collection. Home produce is evaluated at the ex farm or ex factory rate.

For evaluating the consumption of the items of group (iii) i.e. items categorised as miscellaneous goods and services and durable articles, a different approach is followed. In this case, 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 as 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 of 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 for 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 firmly in mind while using the NSS consumer expenditure data for any nutritional studies relating to the nutritional status of households.

**3.6 Monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) :** For a household, this is 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.

**3.7 Milk and milk products :** This **includes** ghee, butter, curd, ice-cream etc. Consumption of 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. are accounted separately instead of the entire consumption being accounted under "milk products".

**3.8 Beverages, etc.:** This caption is used in the tables to refer to the food group **beverages, refreshments & processed food**. Processed food includes confectionery, biscuits, jam, pickles, etc. unless these are prepared within the household (in which case consumption would be accounted under the various ingredients such as sugar, flour, etc.) and, importantly, cooked meals purchased and consumed by household members.

**3.9 Clothing :** Apart from clothing proper, this category includes bedsheets, bedcovers, pillows, curtains, mattresses, blankets, rugs, mats and matings, cotton yarn, wool, and knitting wool. It, however, **excludes** tailoring charges, which come under "miscellaneous goods and services".

**3.10 Miscellaneous goods and services :** This is a residual group containing items other than food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel and light, clothing, footwear and durable goods.

3.11 **Durable goods** : This term refers to durable goods apart from clothing and footwear; 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 durables used for domestic purpose is included in "expenditure on durable goods".

3.12 **Monthly per capita expenditure classes** : It is the usual practice, in NSS consumer expenditure reports, to present various estimates, including state and all-India level values of different socio-economic indicators, and distributions of households and persons over different socio-economic categories or statuses, separately for a number of classes of the population formed on the basis of MPCE. For the 50th round, 12 MPCE classes were drawn up for each sector - rural and urban - as follows. For the rural (urban) sector, the class limits were so chosen that each class, excepting the top two classes and the bottom two, approximately contained an estimated 10% of the rural (urban) population, while the remaining four classes each contained an estimated 5% of the population. Some adjustments are however made to keep some common class limits for the rural and urban sectors. Tabulation of results by MPCE class from the 43rd to the 49th round of NSS, incidentally, was done using MPCE classes derived in a similar way, using 43rd round MPCE data. In other words, the MPCE classification is being updated for the first time since the 43rd round. The classification used here is :

	<u>RURAL</u>	<u>URBAN</u>
1.	less than 120	less than 160
2.	120 - 140	160 - 190
3.	140 - 165	190 - 230
4.	165 - 190	230 - 265
5.	190 - 210	265 - 310
6.	210 - 235	310 - 355
7.	235 - 265	355 - 410
8.	265 - 300	410 - 490
9.	300 - 355	490 - 605
10.	355 - 455	605 - 825
11.	455 - 560	825 - 1055
12.	560 & above	1055 & above
13.	all classes	all classes

3.13 **Groups of consumption items** : Results on break-up of MPCE over different items of consumption are presented for 19 broad item groups. These are (1) cereals (2) gram (3) cereal substitutes (4) pulses & pulse products (5) milk and milk products (6) edible oil (7) meat, fish & egg (8) vegetables (9) fruits & nuts (10) sugar (11) salt (12) spices (13) beverages, refreshments & processed food (14) pan, tobacco & intoxicants (15) fuel & light (16) clothing (17) footwear (18) miscellaneous goods and services (19) durable goods. Apart from these, sub-totals of MPCE on (a) food and (b) non-food are also provided.

3.14 The major findings of the survey on consumer expenditure are now discussed. The term **sector** is always used for the rural-urban demarcation - rural and urban are the only two sectors in the discussion which follows. **Major states** refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The abbreviation **MPCE** is used everywhere in preference to its expanded form : monthly per capita (consumer) expenditure.

### 3.15 Distributions of households and population by MPCE: rural vs. urban

3.15.1 Distributions of households and population over 12 MPCE classes are given - for the 15 major states and all-India - in Tables 1R and 2R for the rural sector, and in Tables 1U and 2U for the urban. Comparison of the all-India distributions (last row of each table) gives a reasonably clear picture of rural- urban differentials in consumer expenditure levels for the country as a whole. Here a person's MPCE is understood as that of the household to which he/she belongs. This allows us to speak of the number of persons belonging to a particular MPCE class, and hence of the distribution of persons by MPCE classes.

MPCE class	percentage of population	
	rural	urban
0- 190	30	10
190- 265	29	18
265- 355	21	21
355 & above	20	51
all classes	100	100
average MPCE	Rs.281	Rs.458

3.15.2 In rural areas, as much as 59% of the population is seen to have been below the MPCE level of Rs.265, during the period covered by the survey, compared to only 28% for the urban population. Again, only 20% of the rural population had MPCE Rs.355 or more, compared to 51% for urban. Average MPCE in the urban sector was Rs.458 - about 63% higher than average MPCE in the rural sector, which was estimated at Rs.281.

### 3.16 Average MPCE: states and all-India

3.16.1 At state level, one may first take a look at the averages of MPCE, which are provided in col.15 of Table 2R and 2U. In the rural sector, averages of MPCE for the 15 major states ranged from around Rs.220 for Orissa and Bihar to Rs.433 for Punjab. For as many as ten of these states the rural average figure was below Rs.300. Urban averages of MPCE, for the same 15 states, were spread over the range Rs.350-Rs.530.

rural		rural	
state	average MPCE (Rs.)	state	average MPCE (Rs.)
Bihar	218	Andhra Pradesh	289
Orissa	220	Tamil Nadu	294
Madhya Pradesh	252	Gujarat	303
Assam	258	Rajasthan	322
Karnataka	269	Haryana	385
Maharashtra	273	Kerala	390
Uttar Pradesh	274	Punjab	433

West Bengal	279	all-India	281
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3.16.2 In contrast to the rural sector, where average MPCE exceeded Rs.400 in only one state, all urban state-level MPCE averages except two - those of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh - were above Rs.400. Punjab, Haryana and Kerala were among the top five states in terms of MPCE in both sectors. For Bihar, per capita consumer expenditure fell short of the all-India average by Rs.63 in the rural sector, and Rs.105 in the urban.

urban		urban	
state	average MPCE (Rs.)	state	average MPCE (Rs.)
Bihar	353	Gujarat	454
Uttar Pradesh	389	Assam	459
Orissa	403	West Bengal	474
Madhya Pradesh	408	Haryana	474
Andhra Pradesh	409	Kerala	494
Karnataka	423	Punjab	511
Rajasthan	425	Maharashtra	530
Tamil Nadu	438	all-India	458
-----		-----	

### 3.17 Distributions of households and persons by MPCE classes: interstate comparison

3.17.1 Detailed information on the distribution of the rural and urban populations of major states by MPCE is available in Tables 1(R and U) and 2(R and U). Differences in consumption levels among these states can be studied far more effectively from these distributions than from the (one-dimensional) averages of MPCE. To illustrate, Table 2R reveals that while the all-India percentage of rural population below the MPCE level of Rs.190 - which is about Rs.90 less than the all-India rural average of MPCE - was 30%, the percentage was close to 47% in Orissa, around 11% in Kerala, and only 5% in Punjab. Or consider the MPCE level of Rs.265 - which is 42 per cent lower than the all-India urban average of Rs.458 and lower even than the rural average of Rs.281. From Table 2U, the percentage of urban population with MPCE less than Rs.265 can be derived for each of the major states; it ranged between about 14% in Punjab and 44% in Bihar.

% of rural population	% of urban population
-----	-----



with MPCE below Rs.190		with MPCE below Rs.265	
-----		-----	
Orissa	47	Bihar	44
Bihar	47	Uttar Pradesh	37
Madhya Pradesh	39	Andhra Pradesh	35
Maharashtra	36	Madhya Pradesh	34
...	..	Orissa	33
		...	..
all-India	30	all-India	28
...	..		
Gujarat	18	...	..
Rajasthan	17	Gujarat	21
Haryana	13	Kerala	20
Kerala	11	Haryana	18
Punjab	5	Punjab	14
-----		-----	

### 3.18 Per capita expenditure on different items of consumption: all-India

3.18.1 Tables 3R and 3U show the break-up of MPCE by 21 groups of items of consumption, including 13 food groups and 8 non-food groups, for each of the 15 major states and all-India. Looking at the **all-India** columns of these tables, a picture of "average" rural and urban consumption patterns for the country as a whole emerges. The following are the main features.

(a) Rural per capita expenditure levels exceeded urban levels for cereals and cereal substitutes, but were below the urban levels for every other group of items. These differences reflect differences in the consumption pattern as well as in the prices of goods and services consumed in rural and urban areas.

(b) Of the gap between urban and rural MPCE, which is of the order of Rs.170-180, as much as Rs.77 is accounted by the category "miscellaneous goods & services" (which includes transport, educational and medical expenses, expenses on non-durable non-food articles such as toilet articles, rents, taxes and most consumer services). The two groups "beverages, refreshments & processed food", and "milk & milk products", together account for another Rs.39 of the difference

(c) Per capita non-food expenditure in the urban sector is twice that in the rural sector, where it barely exceeds Rs.100.

item group	average expenditure per person over a 30-day period (Rs.)		diff- rence U-R (Rs.)
	-----		
	R	U	
cereals & cereal substitutes	68	64	(-)4
milk & milk products	27	45	18
bev./ref./proc. food	12	33	21

vegetables	17	25	8
edible oil	12	20	8
fruits & nuts	5	12	7
other food	37	51	14
-----			
all food	178	250	72
-----			
misc. goods & services	49	126	77
fuel & light	21	30	9
clothing & footwear	18	26	8
durable goods	8	15	7
other non-food	8	11	3
-----			
all non-food	104	208	104
-----			
all cons. items	281	458	177
-----			

### 3.19 Percentage break-up of MPCE by item group: all-India

3.19.1 Tables 4R and 4U express the figures of Tables 3R and 3U as percentages of total MPCE, for each state and all-India. One observes that

(a) The shares of total MPCE spent on some of the item groups, including "milk & milk products", "fuel & light", "vegetables", and "meat, fish & egg", were not much different in the two sectors.

(b) Important rural-urban differences are evident in the share of cereals (rural share exceeding urban by 10 percentage points), and of "miscellaneous goods & services" and "beverages, refreshments & processed food" (both of which had a much larger share in the urban sector than in the rural).

-----			-----				
item	% share in						
group	total MPCE						
	-----						
	R	U					
-----			-----				
cereals	24.2	14.0	rural	urban	misc.goods	17.3	27.5
pan,tobac-	3.2	2.3	share	share	& services		
co,etc.			>	>			
pulses	3.8	3.0	urban	rural	bev,ref,etc.	4.2	7.2
sugar	3.1	2.4	share	share	fruits,nuts	1.7	2.7
vegetables	6.0	5.5			durables	2.7	3.3
all food	63.2	54.7			all non-food	36.8	45.3
-----			-----				

### 3.20 Per capita expenditure on different item groups: inter-state variation

3.20.1 One may now turn to inter-state differences in consumption pattern as revealed by Tables 3(R & U). It may be observed that state-level per capita expenditures on food appear, in the urban sector, to cluster more closely around the

all-India urban average of Rs.250 than the rural state averages do around the all-India rural average of Rs.178. In other words, inter-state disparities in expenditure on food appear to be more pronounced in the rural sector. In the urban sector high levels of per capita expenditure on cereals (Rs.92) and "meat, fish & egg" (Rs.38) are seen to have raised Assam's food expenditure per person to Rs.274, while for Punjab and Haryana it is expenditure on "milk & milk products" which pulled up their per capita food expenditures above the national average. In the rural sector Orissa ranks lowest among the major states in food expenditure in spite of a very high level (Rs.86) of per capita expenditure on cereals.

-----				-----	
Orissa	Rs.150			Madhya	Rs.216
Madhya	Rs.154		per capita	Pradesh	
Pradesh			food	Uttar Pr.	Rs.218
Bihar	Rs.155		expenditure	Andhra	Rs.220
Maharashtra	Rs.162			Pradesh	
	-----	RURAL		Bihar	Rs.222
			URBAN		
Gujarat	Rs.203			Kerala	Rs.266
Haryana	Rs.231			Punjab	Rs.271
Kerala	Rs.236		over	Assam	Rs.274
Punjab	Rs.251		a period of	Maharashtra	Rs.281
-----			30 days	-----	
India	Rs.178			India	Rs.250

3.20.2 State-level per capita non-food expenditures in rural areas were under Rs.75 in 3 of the 15 major states - Bihar, Orissa and Assam - and exceeded Rs.130 in only 3 states - Punjab, Kerala and Haryana. In urban areas, non-food expenditure per person ranged between Rs.131 in Bihar and Rs.249 in Maharashtra.

-----		-----	
Distribution of 15 major states by 30 days' non-food expenditure per person in rural areas		Distribution of 15 major states by 30 days' non-food expenditure per person in urban areas	
-----		-----	
Rs. 60-Rs. 90	3 states	Rs.130-Rs.160	1 state
Rs. 90-Rs.130	9 states	Rs.160-Rs.200	9 states
Rs.130-Rs.190	3 states	Rs.200-Rs.250	5 states
-----		-----	

3.20.3 A comparison of various columns of Table 4(R & U) brings out the diversity in consumption patterns in different regions of the country in great detail. The table can be used to identify the item groups such as "vegetables", or "fuel & light", for which the percentage-to-total-MPCE figures for the different states lie closely around the national average, and other item groups, such as "milk & milk products", or "meat, fish & egg", where there is considerable heterogeneity in consumption pattern in the country.

3.20.4 The share of food in total expenditure shows little inter-state variation, especially in urban areas. It ranged between 58% (Punjab) and 72% (Assam) in the rural sector, and between 53% (Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra) and 63% (Bihar), for the 15 major states.

### 3.21 Consumption pattern at different expenditure levels

3.21.1 Information on differences in consumption pattern at different MPCE levels is provided in Tables 5(R & U) and 6(R & U), which give break-ups of MPCE by item group - in absolute and percentage terms respectively - for 12 different MPCE classes at all-India level. In urban areas, for instance, expenditure on clothing, miscellaneous goods & services, and durables increase rather sharply with MPCE. For other item groups, such as cereals, pulses, fuel & light, and vegetables, per capita consumption increases only slowly as average MPCE increases. This is confirmed by Table 6U. Similar patterns are seen in the rural sector also.

#### Urban India

MPCE class (Rs.)	av. MPCE (Rs.)	monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.) on					
		cere- als	milk & milk pro- ducts	vege- tab- les	fuel & light	clo- thing	misc. goods & servi- ces
190- 230	211	57	15	15	19	3	35
310- 355	332	64	34	22	26	8	71
410- 490	448	68	50	26	32	17	111
490- 605	543	69	61	30	37	26	152
825-1055	923	73	99	43	49	63	310

### 3.22 Consumption of cereals

3.22.1 Table 7(R & U) shows per capita quantity and value of monthly consumption of cereals per person at state and all-India level.

per capita consumption (kg.) of different cereals during 30 days		
cereal	rural India	urban India
rice	7.0	5.3
wheat	4.4	4.7
jowar	0.8	0.4
bajra	0.5	0.1
maize	0.4	0.0
other cereals	0.3	0.1
all cereals	13.4	10.6

The following points are of interest.

- (a) All-India per capita monthly consumption of cereals was 13.4 kg. in the rural sector and 10.6 kg. in the urban.
- (b) Rice and wheat together accounted for 11.4 kg. of per capita monthly cereal consumption in the rural sector and 10.0 kg. in the urban. About 650 gm of cereals other than rice and wheat, therefore, was consumed per person per month in the urban sector of the country as a whole. Consumption of jowar was largely confined to Karnataka and Maharashtra, and of bajra, to Gujarat and Rajasthan. In all other states rice and wheat accounted for more than 80 per cent of the quantity of cereals consumed.
- (c) Wheat was the only cereal for which per capita consumption in urban areas exceeded that in rural areas at the all-India level.
- (d) Per capita consumption of cereals in rural areas exceeded that in urban areas uniformly for all major states.
- (e) Value of average monthly consumption of cereals was around Rs.68 in rural areas and Rs.64 in the urban sector of the country as a whole.
- (f) While average quantity of cereals consumed per person over a period of 30 days varied only from 10 to 15 kg. in the rural sector for all major states except Orissa (where it exceeded 15 kg.) and only from 9 to 13 kg. in the urban sector, value of cereals consumed per capita per month in major states ranged between Rs.45 and Rs.90 in both sectors. In particular, the population in the eastern and north-eastern states of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa spent around Rs.80-90 on cereals per person per month in both rural and urban areas. Value of per capita cereal consumption was below Rs.50 in both sectors for only two major states - Punjab and Haryana.

-----			-----		
state	value of per capita cereal consumption over 30 days(Rs.)		state	value of per capita cereal consumption over 30 days(Rs.)	
	rural	urban		rural	urban
-----			-----		
Punjab	46	46	Kerala	68	64
Haryana	49	49	Andhra Pradesh	71	73
Maharashtra	49	60	Tamil Nadu	73	72
Gujarat	51	51	Orissa	86	80
Rajasthan	58	54	Bihar	81	81
Uttar Pradesh	59	55	Assam	91	92
Karnataka	61	69	West Bengal	94	81
Madhya Pradesh	66	60	all-India	68	64
-----			-----		

3.23 Variation in cereal consumption - at all-India level - over different MPCE classes of the population may be studied from Table 8(R & U).

### 3.24 Trends in level and composition of household MPCE : all-India

3.24.1 The percentage composition of household MPCE at the all- India level according to the five quinquennial consumer expenditure surveys of NSS (27th, 32nd, 38th, 43rd and 50th rounds) is shown in Table 9. Apart from absolute values of average MPCE, the bottom of the table presents indices of average MPCE using the 27th round figures as base (=100). The corresponding consumer price indices (CPI for agricultural workers for rural areas and CPI for non-manual employees for urban areas), again with 1972-73 as the base, are shown in the last row of the table. The following are among the noticeable features of the data.

- The share of cereals in household consumer expenditure has fallen steadily in both rural and urban areas by about **40% relative to its level** in 1972-73 (27th round of NSS).
- In rural areas, the share of food as a whole has not altered substantially since the 32nd round (1977-78). The shares of some food groups, notably "milk & milk products", "vegetables", and "beverages, refreshments & processed food", have increased at the expense of cereals.
- In urban areas, on the other hand, the share of food has continued to fall throughout the period 1972-1994, the overall decline being of the order of **10 percentage points**. In this sector the shares of the non-cereal food groups have not changed much. A rise in the share of "vegetables" by about 1 percentage point, and a fall in the share of "sugar" from its 27th round value, are the only noticeable changes.
- Among non-food groups, the share of "miscellaneous goods and services" has registered a steady rise since 1972-73. In the rural sector, the share of this category has doubled between 1972-73 and 1993-94.
- Both in rural and in urban areas, the overall rise in MPCE over this period was a little higher than the rise in consumer prices. In real terms, the rise in MPCE works out to approximately 22.5% for rural areas and approximately 17.2% for urban areas, between 1972-73 and 1993-94.
- In rural areas, the increase in average MPCE between the 43rd and 50th rounds appears to be wholly accountable to the rise in prices (as does the increase between the 32nd and 38th rounds). In urban areas, on the other hand, average MPCE has increased faster than the price level since 1983 (38th round).

3.24.2 More detailed information on the nature of rural and urban distributions of MPCE as estimated by the five quinquennial consumer expenditure surveys is provided in Table 10, which gives the 1st to 9th **deciles** of each of these distributions. For the 50th round, the median (5th decile) MPCE is seen to be Rs.237 for rural areas and Rs.359 for urban areas. In the rural sector, the lower deciles will be seen to have registered higher rates of growth between 1972-73 and 1993-94 than the upper deciles. The 9th decile of the rural MPCE distribution for the 50th round is Rs.453 (less than average urban MPCE) and that of the urban, Rs.816.

### 3.25 Distribution of households and persons over MPCE classes : all-India

3.25.1 Table 11(R & U) presents the per 1000 distributions of households and population in each sector by MPCE classes at the all-India level in columns 2 and 3 respectively. The remaining columns of the table give an idea of average household composition - in terms of numbers of adult males, adult females and children - in the different MPCE classes. "Numbers per 1000 households" are given : numbers per household may be obtained on division by 1000. For

example, dividing col.7 figures by 1000 will yield average household size for each MPCE class. The data once again confirm the inverse relationship between MPCE and household size and the high proportion of children in households with low levels of MPCE.

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### List of Tables

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6	Percentage composition of average monthly expenditure per person by 19 groups of	28

consumption items for each of 12 MPCE classes : all-India

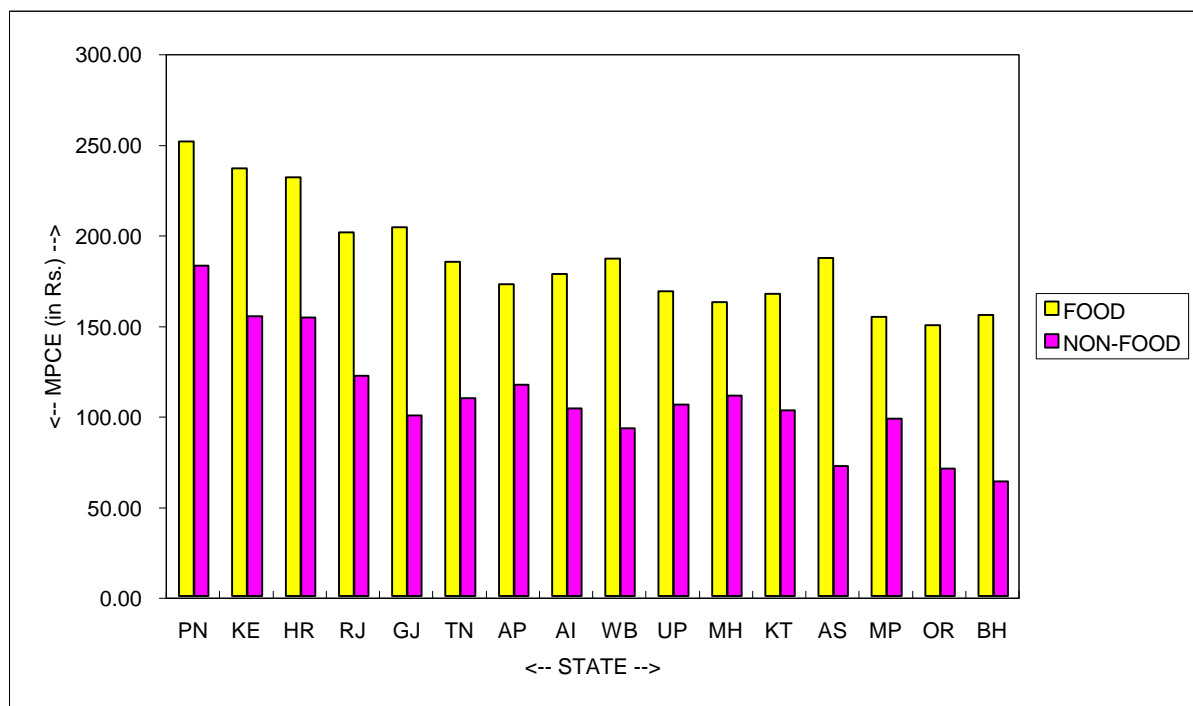
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Note : Tables are presented separately for rural and urban sectors, rural tables identified by 'R' and urban tables by 'U' following the table numbers.

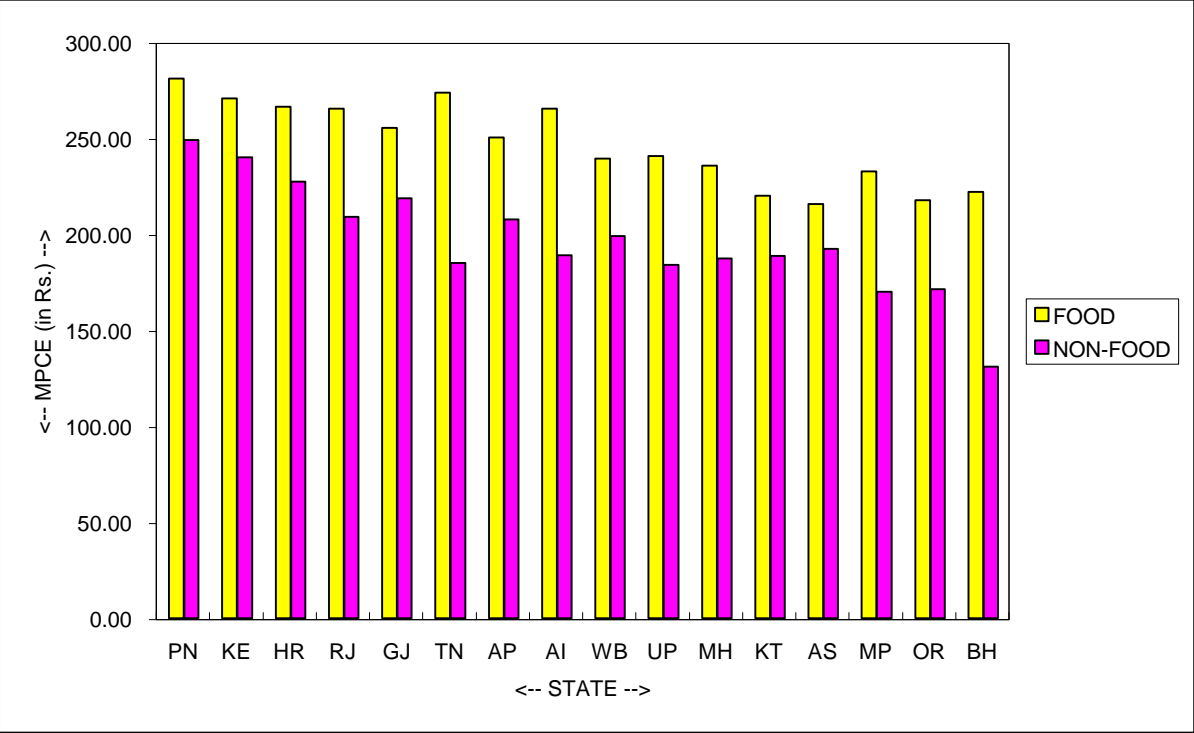


	Rural			Urban			
	food	non-food	total	food	non-food	total	
PN	250.80	182.20	433.00	280.90	248.90	529.80	MH
KE	236.00	154.40	390.40	270.80	239.90	510.70	PN
HR	231.20	153.80	385.00	266.30	227.50	493.80	KE
RJ	200.80	121.60	322.40	265.20	209.00	474.20	WB
GJ	203.50	99.80	303.30	255.30	218.60	473.90	HR
TN	184.50	109.10	293.60	273.70	184.90	458.60	AS
AP	172.00	116.70	288.70	250.30	207.70	458.00	AI
AI	177.80	103.60	281.40	265.30	188.90	454.20	GJ
WB	186.30	92.50	278.80	239.30	199.00	438.30	TN
UP	168.30	105.50	273.80	240.60	184.10	424.70	RJ
MH	162.20	110.50	272.70	235.70	187.40	423.10	KT
KT	166.90	102.50	269.40	220.00	188.60	408.60	AP
AS	186.50	71.60	258.10	215.70	192.40	408.10	MP
MP	154.20	97.80	252.00	232.60	169.90	402.50	OR
OR	149.60	70.20	219.80	217.80	171.20	389.00	UP
BH	155.00	63.30	218.30	222.10	130.90	353.00	BH

**STATEWISE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON FOOD & NON-FOOD ITEMS**  
**BY SECTOR BASED ON 48TH ROUND (1992)**

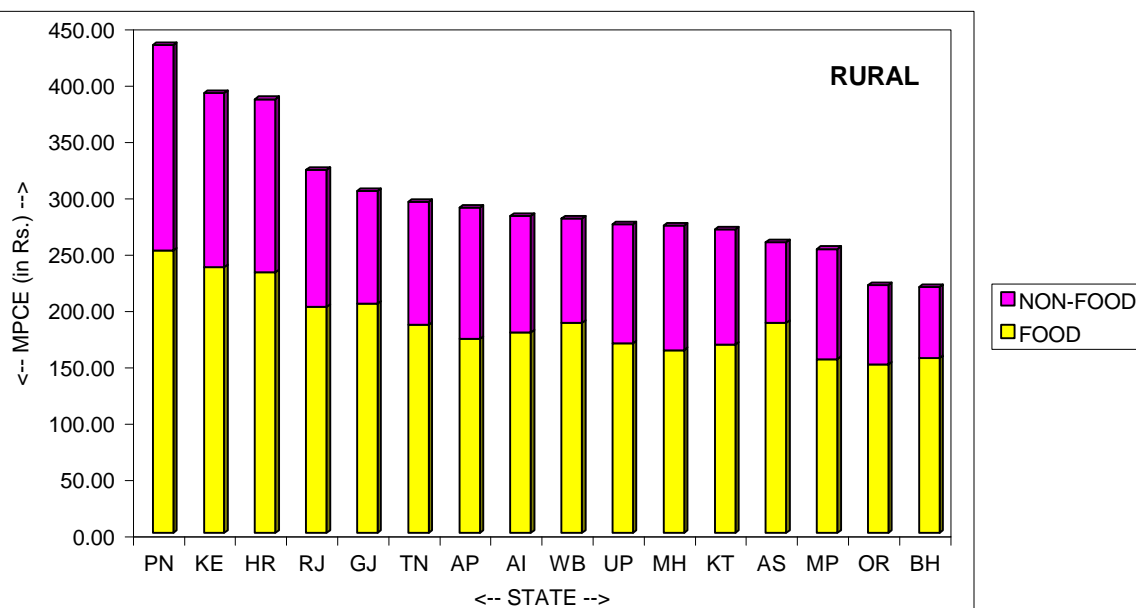


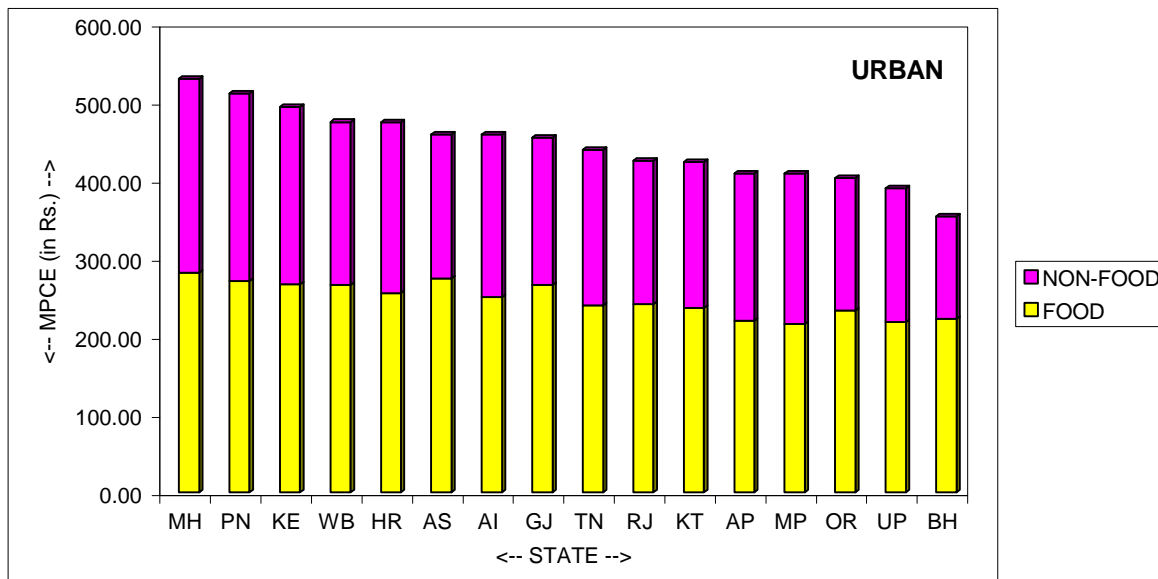
**R U R A L**



U R B A N

**STATEWISE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON FOOD & NON-FOOD ITEMS**  
**NSS 50TH ROUND (1993-94)**





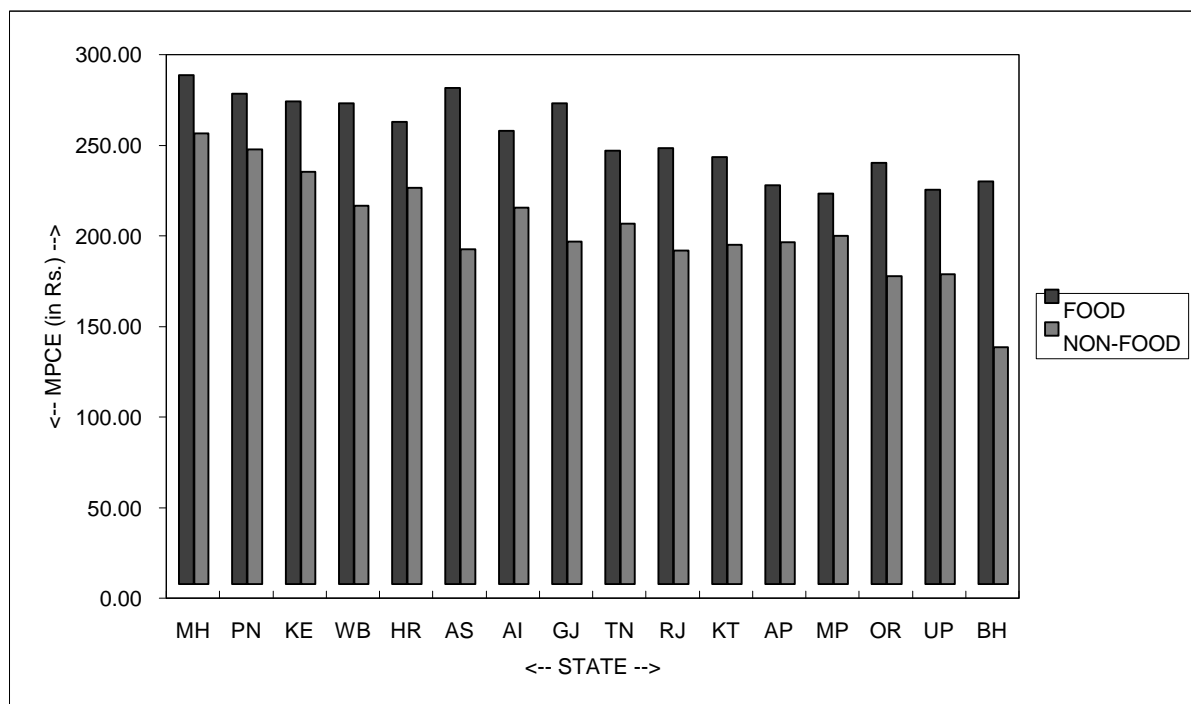
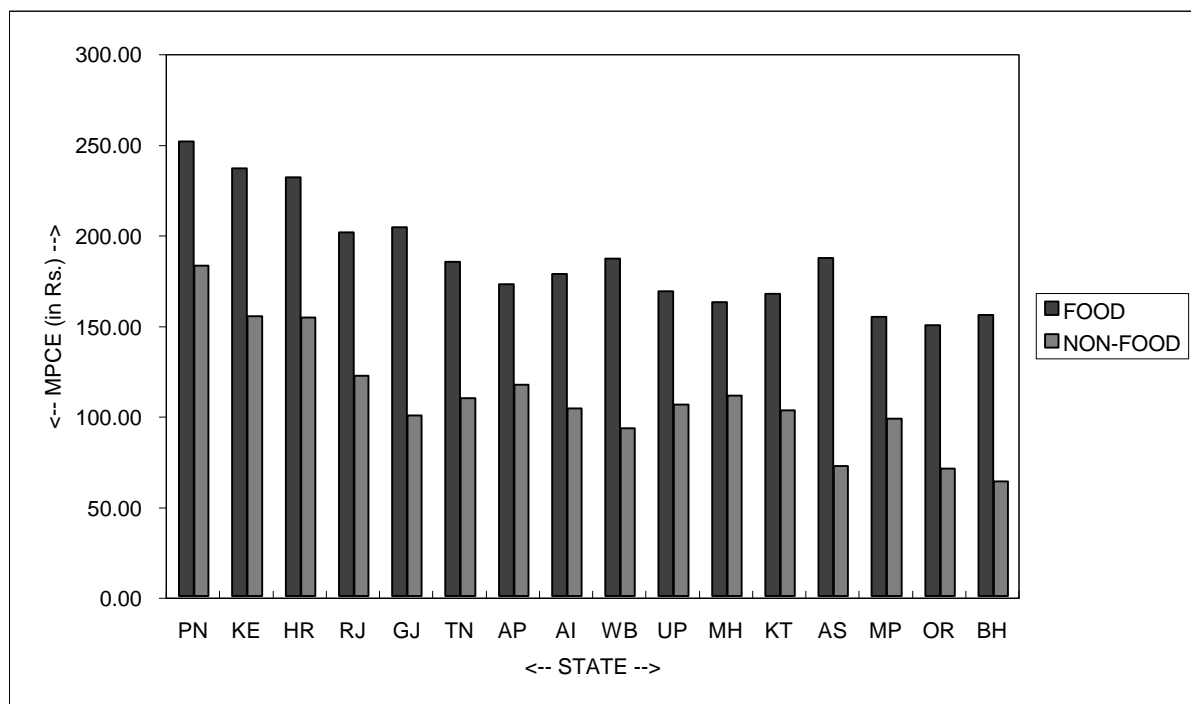
**AP - Andhra Pradesh**  
**AS - Assam**  
**BH - Bihar**  
**GJ - Gujarat**

**HR - Haryana**  
**KE - Kerala**  
**KT - Karnataka**  
**MH - Maharashtra**

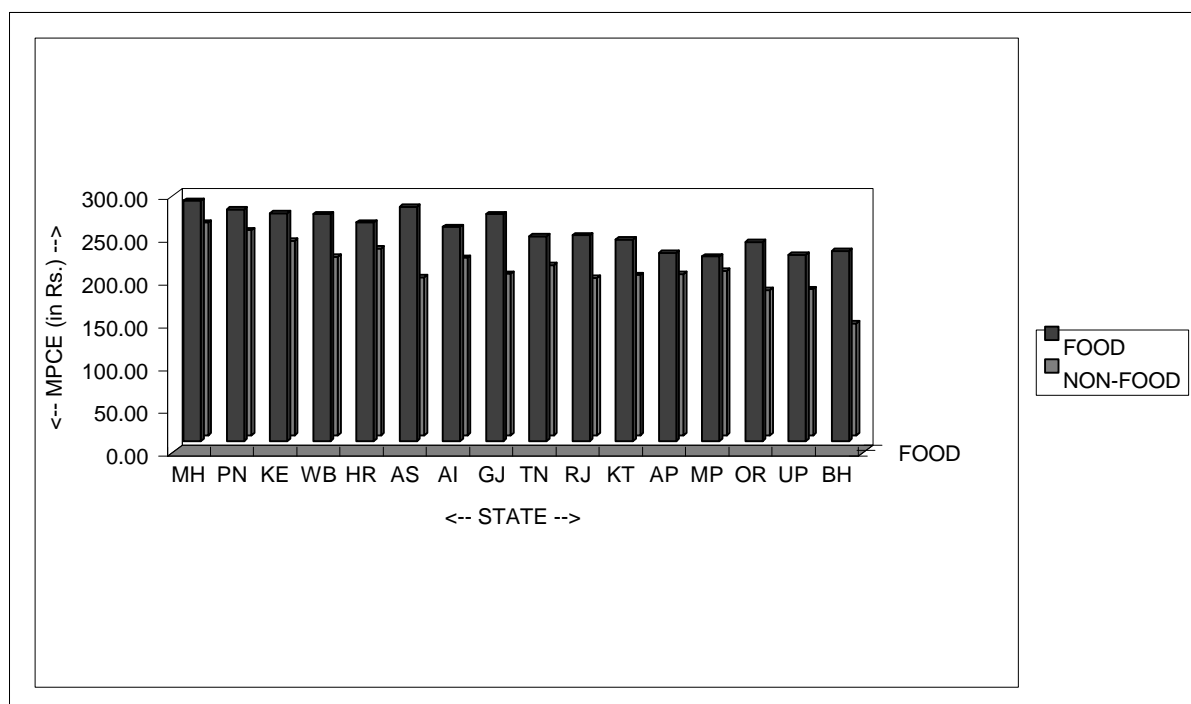
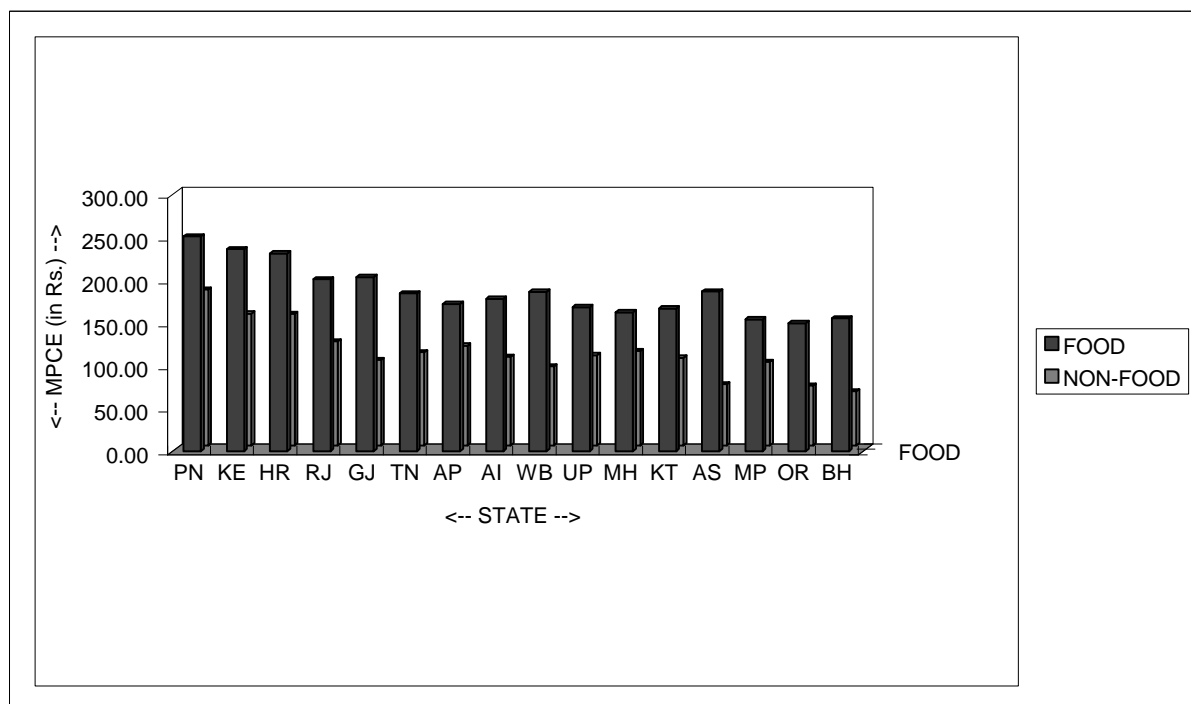
**MP - Madhya Pradesh**  
**OR - Orissa**  
**PN - Punjab**  
**RJ - Rajasthan**

**TN - Tamil Nadu**  
**UP - Uttar Pradesh**  
**WB - West Bengal**  
**AI - All India**

**STATEWISE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON FOOD & NON-FOOD ITEMS**  
**NSS 48TH ROUND (1992)**



**STATEWISE MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON FOOD & NON-FOOD ITEMS**  
**NSS 48TH ROUND (1992)**



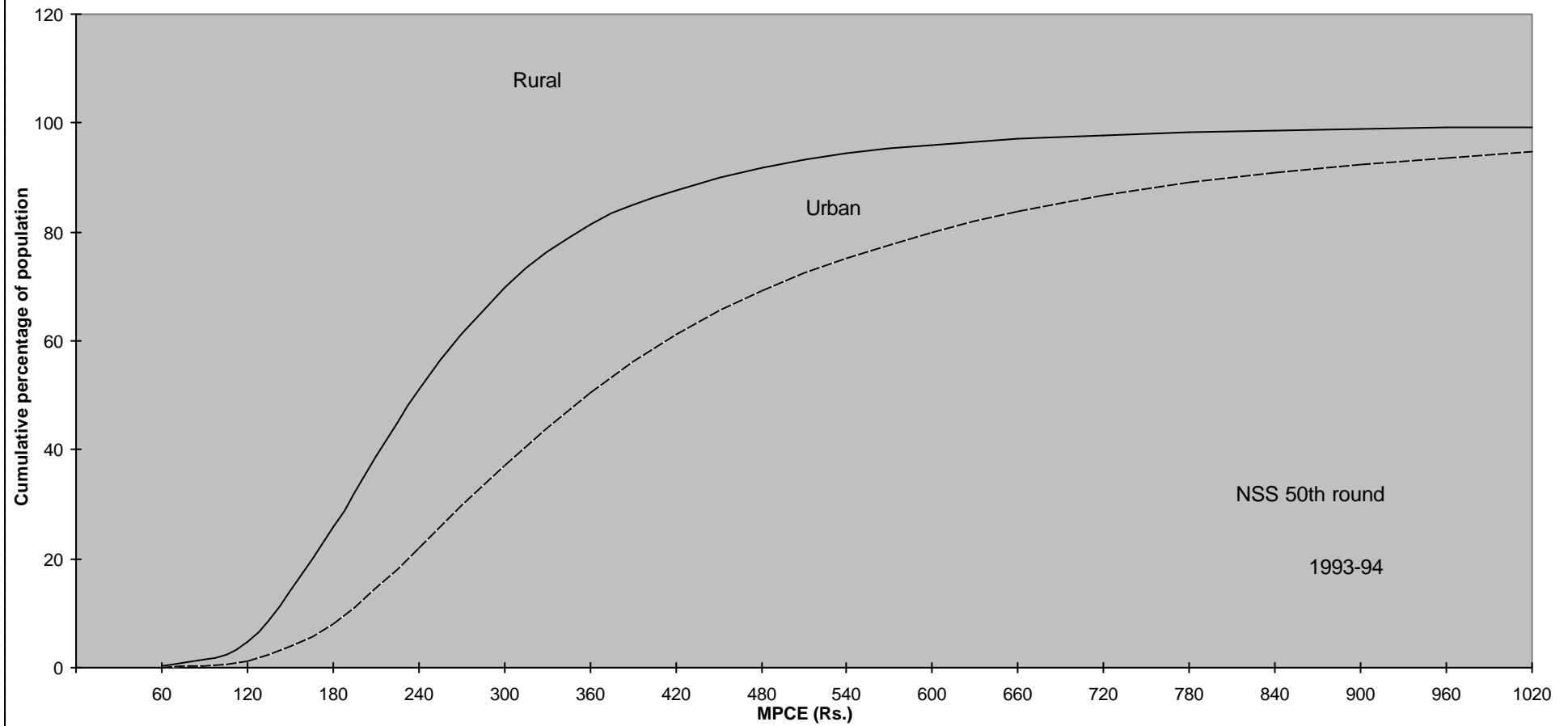
**AP - Andhra Pradesh**  
**AS - Assam**  
**BH - Bihar**  
**GJ - Gujarat**

**HR - Haryana**  
**KE - Kerala**  
**KT - Karnataka**  
**MH - Maharashtra**

**MP - Madhya Pradesh**  
**OR - Orissa**  
**PN - Punjab**  
**RJ - Rajasthan**

**TN - Tamil Nadu**  
**UP - Uttar Pradesh**  
**WB - West Bengal**  
**AI - All India**

all-India : Percentage of population below different levels of MPCE



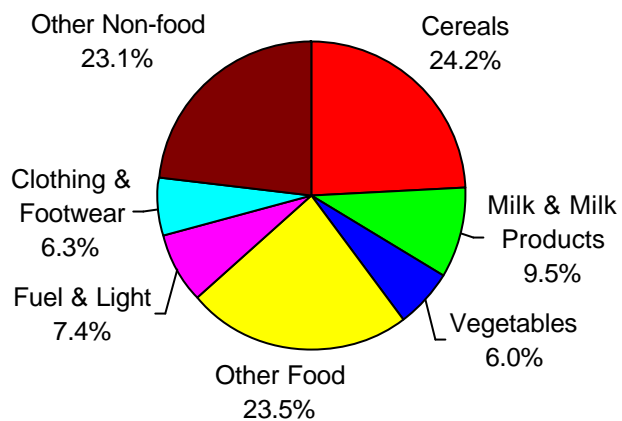


	rural	urban
Cereals	24.2	14
Milk & Milk Products	9.5	9.8
Vegetables	6	5.5
Other Food	23.5	25.4
Fuel & Light	7.4	6.6
Clothing & Footwear	6.3	5.6
Other Non-food	23.1	33.1
	100	100

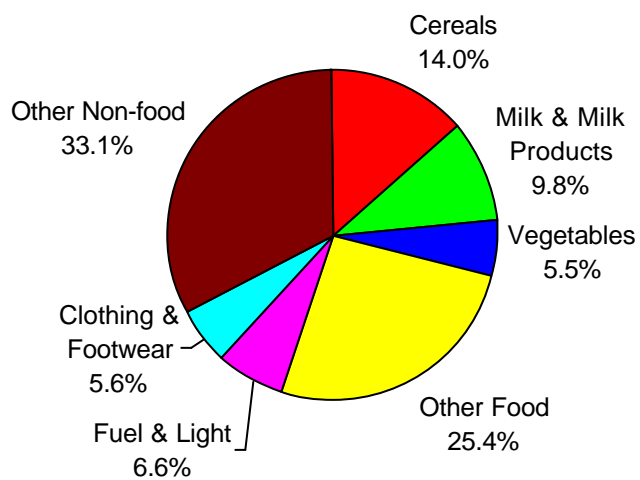
## Percentage Composition of Consumer Expenditure

NSS 50th round  
1993-94

### RURAL



### URBAN



**TABLE 1R : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE RURAL SECTOR OVER 12 MPCE CLASSES FOR MAJOR STATES AND ALL-INDIA**

STATE	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Class (in Rs.)												
	000-120	120-140	140-165	165-190	190-210	210-235	235-265	265-300	300-355	355-455	455-560	560& above	all classes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA PRADESH	30	35	70	104	87	103	115	108	117	97	67	67	1000
ASSAM	8	19	50	105	99	143	154	139	142	101	27	13	1000
BIHAR	67	78	136	139	99	109	107	86	86	53	22	18	1000
GUJARAT	12	19	42	73	61	93	111	122	154	173	65	75	1000
HARYANA	11	11	37	52	58	86	80	100	126	158	108	173	1000
KARNATAKA	42	52	72	103	88	95	110	105	110	118	51	54	1000
KERALA	9	14	27	38	46	62	74	101	155	199	100	175	1000
MADHYA PRADESH	64	69	100	126	89	101	97	89	94	87	44	40	1000
MAHARASHTRA	63	49	98	110	74	90	102	90	108	96	49	71	1000
ORISSA	81	82	140	131	113	107	87	72	79	57	22	29	1000
PUNJAB	1	3	13	21	19	48	81	109	144	233	126	202	1000
RAJASTHAN	12	23	41	64	69	92	106	106	145	167	90	85	1000
TAMIL NADU	47	41	71	100	78	102	108	103	112	105	60	73	1000
UTTAR PRADESH	46	57	92	98	82	94	100	96	106	105	56	68	1000
WEST BENGAL	23	24	71	107	99	109	135	117	121	102	44	48	1000
ALL INDIA	41	45	81	100	82	98	106	100	115	109	56	67	1000

**TABLE 1U : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE URBAN SECTOR OVER 12 MPCE CLASSES FOR MAJOR STATES AND ALL-INDIA**

STATE	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Class (in Rs.)												
	000-160	160-190	190-230	230-265	265-310	310-355	355-410	410-490	490-605	605-825	825-1055	1055& above	all classes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA PRADESH	47	48	94	108	113	92	95	105	105	98	41	54	1000
ASSAM	8	12	69	73	110	81	109	113	119	166	90	50	1000
BIHAR	67	58	116	113	111	91	86	101	85	87	49	36	1000
GUJARAT	13	24	54	63	88	106	124	149	153	123	48	55	1000
HARYANA	15	18	43	69	81	87	121	137	139	139	72	79	1000
KARNATAKA	50	35	93	77	93	77	95	109	118	126	67	60	1000
KERALA	25	24	62	57	104	99	108	121	122	120	71	87	1000
MADHYA PRADESH	39	53	93	96	112	107	104	103	100	104	38	51	1000
MAHARASHTRA	39	33	48	53	80	76	87	100	123	155	93	113	1000
ORISSA	49	51	95	82	99	86	93	92	116	127	59	51	1000
PUNJAB	6	11	32	51	77	84	103	130	158	198	84	66	1000
RAJASTHAN	24	30	83	74	99	103	119	119	123	102	70	54	1000
TAMIL NADU	56	48	99	88	115	86	102	109	84	99	51	63	1000
UTTAR PRADESH	68	55	100	91	102	96	91	100	99	101	52	45	1000
WEST BENGAL	24	34	70	68	83	91	92	104	125	167	69	73	1000
ALL INDIA	39	38	76	76	96	89	97	108	113	127	66	75	1000

TABLE 2R : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN THE RURAL SECTOR OVER 12 MPCE CLASSES FOR MAJOR STATES AND ALL-INDIA

STATE	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Class (in Rs.)													average MPCE (Rs.)	estd.no.(oo) of hhs
	000-120	120-140	140-165	165-190	190-210	210-235	235-265	265-300	300-355	355-455	455-560	560& above	all classes		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ANDHRA PRADESH	37	43	86	117	92	108	110	104	105	89	55	54	1000	289	110281
ASSAM	10	21	59	115	111	152	148	141	127	86	21	9	1000	258	35512
BIHAR	74	91	146	159	103	105	97	77	77	44	16	11	1000	218	123511
GUJARAT	15	27	52	83	74	97	121	128	151	152	50	50	1000	303	51559
HARYANA	15	15	39	57	60	99	77	103	135	160	102	138	1000	385	22931
KARNATA	53	59	83	120	92	101	106	106	103	97	39	41	1000	269	57725
KERALA	14	16	33	44	52	73	87	108	153	191	92	137	1000	390	38986
MADHYA PRADESH	74	76	109	133	93	103	96	85	83	78	38	32	1000	252	95602
MAHARASHTRA	77	57	109	117	78	95	101	89	100	83	42	52	1000	273	95575
ORISSA	92	92	151	138	120	106	82	66	70	45	19	19	1000	220	59547
PUNJAB	1	3	17	25	23	52	88	116	151	229	121	174	1000	433	25486
RAJASTHAN	17	26	50	74	74	100	112	105	151	155	75	61	1000	322	57798
TAMIL NADU	54	48	83	113	85	104	111	99	102	87	52	62	1000	294	89375
UTTAR PRADESH	51	63	103	110	84	98	104	97	99	94	48	49	1000	274	199920
WEST BENGAL	25	26	82	117	109	114	134	117	109	90	40	37	1000	279	99838
ALL INDIA	48	52	92	111	88	101	106	99	107	98	48	50	1000	281	1194669

TABLE 2U : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN THE URBAN SECTOR OVER 12 MPCE CLASSES FOR MAJOR STATES AND ALL-INDIA

STATE	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Class (in Rs.)													average MPCE (Rs.)	estd.no.(oo) of hhs
	000-160	160-190	190-230	230-265	265-310	310-355	355-410	410-490	490-605	605-825	825-1025	1025& above	all classes		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ANDHRA PRADESH	56	61	109	121	121	92	95	102	92	79	34	38	1000	409	37149
ASSAM	12	16	88	94	141	91	126	122	96	126	54	34	1000	459	4771
BIHAR	96	73	145	131	122	93	79	88	68	59	26	20	1000	353	17796
GUJARAT	18	32	75	83	99	117	145	134	120	102	37	38	1000	454	27839
HARYANA	19	26	51	84	102	98	130	148	137	111	51	43	1000	474	10098
KARNATAKA	66	46	117	89	99	88	103	108	106	104	42	32	1000	423	25469
KERALA	31	31	77	64	122	108	119	129	115	103	48	53	1000	494	13038
MADHYA PRADESH	53	65	114	111	123	112	106	98	82	76	27	33	1000	408	30151
MAHARASHTRA	52	43	61	65	94	86	96	100	115	138	71	79	1000	530	61304
ORISSA	65	63	121	85	113	101	96	90	111	98	35	22	1000	403	9455
PUNJAB	7	15	45	69	97	103	118	133	150	153	63	47	1000	511	12056
RAJASTHAN	33	41	108	81	120	113	115	112	115	88	46	28	1000	425	19077
TAMIL NADU	46	54	107	100	129	99	104	114	79	86	40	42	1000	438	50425
UTTAR PRADESH	85	73	113	100	112	111	91	99	85	70	32	29	1000	389	49763
WEST BENGAL	35	47	96	92	100	103	98	97	102	122	53	55	1000	474	37473
ALL INDIA	50	50	94	90	109	100	103	106	100	102	47	49	1000	458	432603

**TABLE 3R : AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER PERSON ON 19 GROUPS OF ITEMS OF CONSUMPTION FOR MAJOR STATES & ALL-INDIA : RURAL SECTOR**

I T E M	<i>Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)</i>									
	ANDHRA PRADESH	ASSAM	BIHAR	GUJARAT	HARYANA	KARNA- TAKA	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH	MAHARA- SHTRA	ORISSA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
CEREALS	70.8	90.6	80.5	50.7	49.0	61.5	68.4	66.2	48.7	85.6
GRAM	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.2
CEREAL SUBST.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.2	1.3	0.1
PULSES & PROD.	11.1	6.8	8.7	13.8	9.3	11.6	7.2	12.5	14.0	5.8
MILK & PROD.	15.3	11.6	16.2	42.7	98.2	18.3	20.4	20.7	17.9	5.3
EDIBLE OIL	14.2	9.6	9.9	26.5	9.1	10.4	11.3	11.7	16.4	6.9
MEAT,EGG,FISH	13.1	21.7	5.8	3.2	1.8	9.0	33.0	4.4	8.6	9.1
VEGETABLES	14.5	20.8	16.9	24.0	16.9	13.1	16.3	14.3	13.8	19.0
FRUITS & NUTS	4.8	3.0	1.5	4.0	6.1	8.6	23.9	2.6	7.9	2.4
SUGAR	5.4	5.1	3.9	14.4	20.7	9.9	9.9	8.0	12.5	3.9
SALT	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
SPICES	9.8	4.0	4.6	7.4	7.1	7.5	10.2	5.9	7.2	4.0
BEVERAGES etc.	12.5	12.2	5.3	16.1	11.8	16.1	29.6	6.8	13.1	6.6
<b>FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>172.0</b>	<b>186.5</b>	<b>155.0</b>	<b>203.5</b>	<b>231.2</b>	<b>166.9</b>	<b>236.0</b>	<b>154.2</b>	<b>162.2</b>	<b>149.6</b>
PAN,TOBACCO & INTOXICANTS	13.6	12.8	4.7	8.9	10.8	11.3	13.0	9.4	7.0	6.5
FUEL & LIGHT	17.2	19.8	16.9	23.5	22.8	21.8	22.4	24.5	20.1	20.3
CLOTHING	21.7	7.9	8.0	11.4	20.7	15.9	16.8	15.9	17.7	10.7
FOOTWEAR	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.9	7.6	1.3	3.6	2.8	1.6	0.7
MISC. GOODS & SERVICES	55.4	26.2	29.8	48.5	67.2	47.4	78.4	39.0	55.3	27.4
DURABLE GOODS	7.1	3.7	2.8	5.6	24.7	4.8	20.2	6.2	8.8	4.6
<b>NON-FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>153.8</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>154.4</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>70.2</b>
<b>TOTAL CONS. EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>288.7</b>	<b>258.1</b>	<b>218.3</b>	<b>303.3</b>	<b>385.0</b>	<b>269.4</b>	<b>390.4</b>	<b>252.0</b>	<b>272.7</b>	<b>219.8</b>
<b>SAMPLE HHS.</b>	<b>4908</b>	<b>3199</b>	<b>6979</b>	<b>2219</b>	<b>1040</b>	<b>2617</b>	<b>2555</b>	<b>5313</b>	<b>4440</b>	<b>3338</b>

**TABLE 3R : AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER PERSON ON 19 GROUPS OF ITEMS OF CONSUMPTION FOR MAJOR STATES & ALL-INDIA : RURAL SECTOR**

I T E M	<i>Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)</i>					
	PUNJAB	RAJAS- THAN	TAMIL NADU	UTTAR PRADESH	WEST BENGAL	ALL- INDIA
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
CEREALS	45.6	58.1	72.6	59.3	94.4	68.1
GRAM	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.5
CEREAL SUBST.	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
PULSES & PROD.	14.1	8.7	11.7	13.2	5.7	10.7
MILK & PROD.	88.5	70.5	13.2	34.2	10.6	26.7
EDIBLE OIL	18.0	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.2	12.5
MEAT,EGG,FISH	3.5	2.4	12.6	4.6	18.5	9.4
VEGETABLES	22.3	14.0	16.8	16.4	21.3	17.0
FRUITS & NUTS	6.8	3.0	6.0	3.9	3.2	4.9
SUGAR	23.9	13.8	5.0	9.3	4.5	8.6
SALT	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5
SPICES	8.0	7.5	11.3	6.5	5.5	6.9
BEVERAGES etc.	18.1	10.7	22.5	8.3	10.4	11.7
<b>FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>250.8</b>	<b>200.8</b>	<b>184.5</b>	<b>168.3</b>	<b>186.3</b>	<b>177.8</b>
PAN, TOBACCO & INTOXICANTS	9.8	12.3	8.1	7.6	7.4	8.9
FUEL & LIGHT	33.5	26.7	17.6	19.0	19.7	20.7
CLOTHING	21.5	15.6	12.6	17.9	12.7	15.1
FOOTWEAR	8.2	5.4	0.8	3.2	1.6	2.5
MISC. GOODS & SERVICES	88.4	54.1	57.1	49.9	46.3	48.7
DURABLE GOODS	20.8	7.5	12.9	7.9	4.8	7.7
<b>NON-FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>182.2</b>	<b>121.6</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>103.6</b>
<b>TOTAL CONS. EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>433.0</b>	<b>322.4</b>	<b>293.6</b>	<b>273.8</b>	<b>278.8</b>	<b>281.4</b>
<b>SAMPLE HHS.</b>	<b>2046</b>	<b>3097</b>	<b>3901</b>	<b>9010</b>	<b>4480</b>	<b>69206</b>

**TABLE 3U : AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER PERSON ON 19 GROUPS OF ITEMS OF CONSUMPTION FOR  
MAJOR STATES & ALL-INDIA : URBAN SECTOR**

I T E M	<i>Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)</i>									
	ANDHRA PRADESH	ASSAM	BIHAR	GUJARAT	HARYANA	KARNA- TAKA	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH	MAHARA- SHTRA	ORISSA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
CEREALS	73.2	92.3	80.8	51.5	48.9	69.2	64.1	59.9	60.0	80.0
GRAM	0.1	0.8	2.6	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.3
CEREAL SUBST.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.5	1.3	0.0
PULSES & PROD.	13.9	10.6	11.5	15.3	10.9	14.7	8.1	16.0	16.2	11.6
MILK & PROD.	28.2	25.9	30.8	61.6	87.1	34.6	27.7	40.1	48.9	19.9
EDIBLE OIL	18.3	17.1	16.2	35.0	16.9	15.8	12.7	20.0	27.4	14.0
MEAT,EGG,FISH	16.1	37.8	12.8	5.6	3.4	14.4	40.0	7.5	17.2	20.2
VEGETABLES	18.2	29.5	24.5	28.9	25.2	17.6	16.9	22.1	26.1	32.1
FRUITS & NUTS	8.3	10.1	6.1	10.1	12.6	13.5	27.2	7.8	18.1	7.6
SUGAR	7.0	8.3	7.1	14.1	16.1	10.7	10.8	12.1	13.0	7.9
SALT	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
SPICES	10.2	5.5	6.1	8.2	7.8	8.5	10.0	7.5	8.7	6.0
BEVERAGES etc.	25.9	35.0	22.9	34.0	24.3	35.3	44.8	20.9	42.6	32.2
<b>FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>220.0</b>	<b>273.7</b>	<b>222.1</b>	<b>265.3</b>	<b>255.3</b>	<b>235.7</b>	<b>266.3</b>	<b>215.7</b>	<b>280.9</b>	<b>232.6</b>
PAN,TOBACCO & INTOXICANTS	12.1	18.8	5.8	8.3	9.9	9.6	11.9	11.6	10.5	11.1
FUEL & LIGHT	25.0	26.8	24.9	32.3	31.8	31.3	27.4	26.7	34.6	29.9
CLOTHING	22.3	20.9	13.0	16.3	16.8	19.5	36.2	23.6	21.3	21.1
FOOTWEAR	2.7	4.6	2.7	3.7	5.6	2.3	4.8	4.2	3.6	3.0
MISC. GOODS & SERVICES	116.7	103.3	79.9	116.4	134.2	117.7	122.6	108.8	158.2	95.4
DURABLE GOODS	9.8	10.5	4.6	11.9	20.3	7.0	24.6	17.5	20.7	9.4
<b>NON-FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>188.6</b>	<b>184.9</b>	<b>130.9</b>	<b>188.9</b>	<b>218.6</b>	<b>187.4</b>	<b>227.5</b>	<b>192.4</b>	<b>248.9</b>	<b>169.9</b>
<b>TOTAL CONS. EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>408.6</b>	<b>458.6</b>	<b>353.0</b>	<b>454.2</b>	<b>473.9</b>	<b>423.1</b>	<b>493.8</b>	<b>408.1</b>	<b>529.8</b>	<b>402.5</b>
<b>SAMPLE HHS.</b>	<b>3644</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>2155</b>	<b>2372</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>2469</b>	<b>1830</b>	<b>3233</b>	<b>5528</b>	<b>1037</b>

**TABLE 3U : AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER PERSON ON 19 GROUPS OF ITEMS OF CONSUMPTION FOR MAJOR STATES & ALL-INDIA : URBAN SECTOR**

I T E M	<i>Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)</i>					
	PUNJAB	RAJAS- THAN	TAMIL NADU	UTTAR PRADESH	WEST BENGAL	ALL- INDIA
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
CEREALS	45.9	54.0	71.6	55.0	80.9	64.3
GRAM	1.9	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.8
CEREAL SUBST.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
PULSES & PROD.	15.1	10.8	15.0	14.2	9.1	13.9
MILK & PROD.	81.4	72.0	27.4	49.6	28.1	44.9
EDIBLE OIL	22.7	18.7	15.7	15.8	17.8	20.1
MEAT,EGG,FISH	4.8	5.4	18.5	7.9	35.1	15.5
VEGETABLES	27.3	22.8	21.0	22.8	30.2	25.0
FRUITS & NUTS	13.3	9.0	9.8	10.1	8.8	12.2
SUGAR	20.3	14.6	7.1	11.7	7.2	10.9
SALT	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6
SPICES	8.5	7.9	11.7	8.1	8.0	8.8
BEVERAGES etc.	28.9	24.6	40.0	21.1	38.5	33.0
<b>FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>270.8</b>	<b>240.6</b>	<b>239.3</b>	<b>217.8</b>	<b>265.2</b>	<b>250.3</b>
PAN, TOBACCO & INTOXICANTS	10.3	13.1	8.4	9.1	14.1	10.7
FUEL & LIGHT	39.1	28.9	28.0	27.6	34.5	30.2
CLOTHING	19.7	15.2	21.1	21.1	23.0	21.4
FOOTWEAR	9.2	6.0	2.1	4.6	4.5	4.2
MISC. GOODS & SERVICES	145.8	110.0	122.8	98.9	123.0	126.0
DURABLE GOODS	15.8	10.9	16.5	9.9	9.9	15.2
<b>NON-FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>239.9</b>	<b>184.1</b>	<b>199.0</b>	<b>171.2</b>	<b>209.0</b>	<b>207.7</b>
<b>TOTAL CONS. EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>510.7</b>	<b>424.7</b>	<b>438.3</b>	<b>389.0</b>	<b>474.2</b>	<b>458.0</b>
<b>SAMPLE HHS.</b>	<b>1947</b>	<b>1799</b>	<b>4042</b>	<b>4451</b>	<b>3338</b>	<b>46148</b>



**TABLE 4R : Percentage composition of average monthly expenditure per person by 19 groups of items of consumption for major states & all-India : rural sector**

I T E M	<i>Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure as % of total MPCE</i>									
	ANDHRA PRADESH	ASSAM	BIHAR	GUJARAT	HARYANA	KARNA- TAKA	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH	MAHARA- SHTRA	ORISSA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
CEREALS	24.5	35.1	36.9	16.7	12.7	22.8	17.5	26.3	17.9	38.9
GRAM	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
CEREAL SUBST.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.0
PULSES & PROD.	3.8	2.6	4.0	4.5	2.4	4.3	1.8	5.0	5.1	2.6
MILK & PROD.	5.3	4.5	7.4	14.1	25.5	6.8	5.2	8.2	6.6	2.4
EDIBLE OIL	4.9	3.7	4.5	8.7	2.4	3.9	2.9	4.6	6.0	3.1
MEAT,EGG,FISH	4.5	8.4	2.7	1.1	0.5	3.3	8.5	1.7	3.2	4.1
VEGETABLES	5.0	8.1	7.7	7.9	4.4	4.9	4.2	5.7	5.1	8.6
FRUITS & NUTS	1.7	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.6	3.2	6.1	1.0	2.9	1.1
SUGAR	1.9	2.0	1.8	4.7	5.4	3.7	2.5	3.2	4.6	1.8
SALT	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
SPICES	3.4	1.5	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.6	1.8
BEVERAGES etc.	4.3	4.7	2.4	5.3	3.1	6.0	7.6	2.7	4.8	3.0
<b>FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>68.1</b>
PAN,TOBACCO & INTOXICANTS	4.7	5.0	2.2	2.9	2.8	4.2	3.3	3.7	2.6	3.0
FUEL & LIGHT	6.0	7.7	7.7	7.7	5.9	8.1	5.7	9.7	7.4	9.2
CLOTHING	7.5	3.1	3.7	3.8	5.4	5.9	4.3	6.3	6.5	4.9
FOOTWEAR	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.0	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.3
MISC. GOODS & SERVICES	19.2	10.2	13.7	16.0	17.5	17.6	20.1	15.5	20.3	12.5
DURABLE GOODS	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.8	6.4	1.8	5.2	2.5	3.2	2.1
<b>NON-FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>31.9</b>
<b>TOTAL CONS. EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 4R : Percentage composition of average monthly expenditure per person by 19 groups of items of consumption for major states & all-India : rural sector**

I T E M	<i>Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure as % of total MPCE</i>					
	PUNJAB	RAJAS- THAN	TAMIL NADU	UTTAR PRADESH	WEST BENGAL	ALL- INDIA
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
CEREALS	10.5	18.0	24.7	21.7	33.9	24.2
GRAM	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
CEREAL SUBST.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
PULSES & PROD.	3.3	2.7	4.0	4.8	2.0	3.8
MILK & PROD.	20.4	21.9	4.5	12.5	3.8	9.5
EDIBLE OIL	4.2	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.4
MEAT,EGG,FISH	0.8	0.7	4.3	1.7	6.6	3.3
VEGETABLES	5.2	4.3	5.7	6.0	7.6	6.0
FRUITS & NUTS	1.6	0.9	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.7
SUGAR	5.5	4.3	1.7	3.4	1.6	3.1
SALT	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
SPICES	1.8	2.3	3.8	2.4	2.0	2.5
BEVERAGES etc.	4.2	3.3	7.7	3.0	3.7	4.2
<b>FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>63.2</b>
PAN, TOBACCO & INTOXICANTS	2.3	3.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.2
FUEL & LIGHT	7.7	8.3	6.0	6.9	7.1	7.4
CLOTHING	5.0	4.8	4.3	6.5	4.6	5.4
FOOTWEAR	1.9	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.9
MISC. GOODS & SERVICES	20.4	16.8	19.4	18.2	16.6	17.3
DURABLE GOODS	4.8	2.3	4.4	2.9	1.7	2.7
<b>NON-FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>36.8</b>
<b>TOTAL CONS. EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 4U : Percentage composition of average monthly expenditure per person by 19 groups of items of consumption for major states & all-India : urban sector**

I T E M	<i>Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure as % of total MPCE</i>									
	ANDHRA PRADESH	ASSAM	BIHAR	GUJARAT	HARYANA	KARNA- TAKA	KERALA	MADHYA PRADESH	MAHARA- SHTRA	ORISSA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
CEREALS	17.9	20.1	22.9	11.3	10.3	16.4	13.0	14.7	11.3	19.9
GRAM	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
CEREAL SUBST.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0
PULSES & PROD.	3.4	2.3	3.3	3.4	2.3	3.5	1.6	3.9	3.1	2.9
MILK & PROD.	6.9	5.6	8.7	13.6	18.4	8.2	5.6	9.8	9.2	4.9
EDIBLE OIL	4.5	3.7	4.6	7.7	3.6	3.7	2.6	4.9	5.2	3.5
MEAT,EGG,FISH	3.9	8.2	3.6	1.2	0.7	3.4	8.1	1.8	3.2	5.0
VEGETABLES	4.5	6.4	6.9	6.4	5.3	4.2	3.4	5.4	4.9	8.0
FRUITS & NUTS	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.2	5.5	1.9	3.4	1.9
SUGAR	1.7	1.8	2.0	3.1	3.4	2.5	2.2	3.0	2.5	2.0
SALT	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
SPICES	2.5	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5
BEVERAGES etc.	6.3	7.6	6.5	7.5	5.1	8.3	9.1	5.1	8.0	8.0
<b>FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>57.8</b>
PAN,TOBACCO & INTOXICANTS	3.0	4.1	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.8
FUEL & LIGHT	6.1	5.8	7.1	7.1	6.7	7.4	5.5	6.5	6.5	7.4
CLOTHING	5.5	4.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.6	7.3	5.8	4.0	5.2
FOOTWEAR	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
MISC. GOODS & SERVICES	28.6	22.5	22.6	25.6	28.3	27.8	24.8	26.7	29.9	23.7
DURABLE GOODS	2.4	2.3	1.3	2.6	4.3	1.7	5.0	4.3	3.9	2.3
<b>NON-FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>
<b>TOTAL CONS. EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 4U : Percentage composition of average monthly expenditure per person by 19 groups of items of consumption for major states & all - India : urban sector**

I T E M	<i>Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure as % of total MPCE</i>					
	PUNJAB	RAJAS- THAN	TAMIL NADU	UTTAR PRADESH	WEST BENGAL	ALL- INDIA
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
CEREALS	9.0	12.7	16.3	14.1	17.1	14.0
GRAM	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
CEREAL SUBST.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
PULSES & PROD.	3.0	2.5	3.4	3.7	1.9	3.0
MILK & PROD.	15.9	17.0	6.3	12.8	5.9	9.8
EDIBLE OIL	4.4	4.4	3.6	4.1	3.8	4.4
MEAT,EGG,FISH	0.9	1.3	4.2	2.0	7.4	3.4
VEGETABLES	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.9	6.4	5.5
FRUITS & NUTS	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.7
SUGAR	4.0	3.4	1.6	3.0	1.5	2.4
SALT	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
SPICES	1.7	1.9	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
BEVERAGES etc.	5.7	5.8	9.1	5.4	8.1	7.2
<b>FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>54.7</b>
PAN, TOBACCO & INTOXICANTS	2.0	3.1	1.9	2.3	3.0	2.3
FUEL & LIGHT	7.7	6.8	6.4	7.1	7.3	6.6
CLOTHING	3.9	3.6	4.8	5.4	4.9	4.7
FOOTWEAR	1.8	1.4	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.9
MISC. GOODS & SERVICES	28.5	25.9	28.0	25.4	25.9	27.5
DURABLE GOODS	3.1	2.6	3.8	2.5	2.1	3.3
<b>NON-FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>45.3</b>
<b>TOTAL CONS. EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

TABLE 5R : AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER PERSON ON 19 GROUPS OF ITEMS OF CONSUMPTION FOR EACH OF 12 MPCE CLASSES : RURAL SECTOR

I T E M	Average monthly expenditure per person (Rs.) in MPCE class (Rs.)														per 1000 hhs. reporting consumption	sample hhs. reporting consumption	all-India
	000-120	120-140	140-165	165-190	190-210	210-235	235-265	265-300	300-355	355-455	455-560	560 & above	all classes				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
CEREALS	40.5	51.8	57.5	62.6	67.1	68.1	71.2	73.3	75.9	76.0	79.3	85.8	68.1	989	68598		
GRAM	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.7	0.6	141	11058		
CEREAL SUBST.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	75	5544		
PULSES & PROD.	5.1	6.4	7.2	8.2	8.9	9.8	10.6	11.4	12.6	14.1	16.3	20.5	10.7	967	66699		
MILK & PROD.	2.4	4.7	7.0	10.5	13.6	17.9	22.7	28.2	36.4	49.9	65.7	87.7	26.7	696	49351		
EDIBLE OIL	5.2	6.7	7.8	8.9	10.0	11.1	12.3	13.5	14.9	17.2	18.8	25.7	12.4	978	67358		
MEAT,EGG,FISH	2.0	3.1	4.3	5.5	6.8	7.7	9.1	10.2	12.0	14.5	17.2	24.4	9.4	564	41670		
VEGETABLES	7.7	10.0	11.6	13.2	14.4	15.5	17.2	18.6	20.1	22.5	25.1	30.5	17.0	989	68583		
FRUITS & NUTS	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.4	3.1	3.7	4.8	6.1	8.6	11.9	19.2	4.9	667	47469		
SUGAR	2.7	3.5	4.3	5.3	6.0	7.1	8.1	9.3	10.7	13.2	15.4	21.4	8.6	905	63169		
SALT	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	988	68498		
SPICES	3.5	4.2	4.8	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.9	7.3	8.1	9.0	10.1	12.7	6.9	987	68100		
BEVERAGES etc.	2.6	3.6	4.9	6.2	7.1	8.6	10.2	11.9	14.5	18.9	23.3	39.5	11.7	902	63445		
FOOD TOTAL	73.1	95.8	111.6	128.6	143.1	156.4	173.2	189.9	213.0	245.9	285.4	370.5	177.8	XXX	XXX		
PAN,TOBACCO & INTOXICANTS	3.8	4.7	5.4	6.2	7.1	7.7	8.7	9.5	10.9	12.2	14.1	21.0	8.9	769	53882		
FUEL & LIGHT	10.9	13.0	14.3	15.6	17.1	18.3	20.0	21.4	23.4	27.1	30.0	44.7	20.7	994	68894		
CLOTHING	0.9	1.4	2.2	2.9	4.2	5.9	7.6	10.7	16.1	27.7	47.2	98.5	15.1	254	18607		
FOOTWEAR	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.8	4.6	7.6	14.0	2.5	169	12923		
MISC. GOODS & SERVICES	11.0	15.0	18.2	22.4	26.2	30.8	36.2	44.4	54.5	73.5	104.9	229.0	48.7	995	68682		
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.4	3.6	4.2	7.3	11.1	94.7	7.7	234	16478		
NON-FOOD TOTAL	27.3	34.9	41.3	48.9	56.9	65.7	76.3	91.6	111.9	152.4	214.9	501.9	103.6	XXX	XXX		
TOTAL CONS. EXPENDITURE	100.4	130.7	152.9	177.5	200.0	222.1	249.5	281.5	324.9	398.3	500.3	872.4	281.4	XXX	XXX		
SAMPLE HHS.	2286	2569	4632	5869	5010	6249	7109	6917	8428	8907	4736	6494	69206	XXX	XXX		

TABLE 5U : AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER PERSON ON 19 GROUPS OF ITEMS OF CONSUMPTION FOR EACH OF 12 MPCE CLASSES : URBAN SECTOR

I T E M	Average monthly expenditure per person (Rs.) in MPCE class (Rs.)													per 1000 hhs. reporting consumption	sample hhs. reporting consumption	all-India
	000-160	160-190	190-230	230-265	265-310	310-355	355-410	410-490	490-605	605-825	825-1055	1055 & above	all classes			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
CEREALS	42.5	52.4	57.3	60.3	62.6	64.3	65.7	68.1	68.6	72.0	72.7	78.6	64.3	935	43958	
GRAM	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.0	0.8	223	10668	
CEREAL SUBST.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	94	4343	
PULSES & PROD.	6.1	8.4	9.4	10.7	12.1	13.1	14.2	15.5	16.7	18.6	19.7	22.8	13.9	921	43315	
MILK & PROD.	7.1	10.7	15.4	20.4	26.6	34.3	41.9	50.4	61.2	77.7	98.9	122.0	44.9	843	39288	
EDIBLE OIL	7.6	10.1	11.9	14.1	15.8	18.3	20.4	22.2	25.2	28.6	32.0	38.0	20.1	925	43533	
MEAT,EGG,FISH	3.6	5.8	8.3	9.8	11.4	13.4	14.7	16.7	19.9	23.6	27.2	37.7	15.5	570	27903	
VEGETABLES	9.6	12.7	15.0	17.6	19.3	22.1	24.1	26.5	29.9	35.9	42.6	53.4	25.0	928	43725	
FRUITS & NUTS	1.7	2.5	3.6	4.6	6.2	7.5	9.4	11.8	14.7	21.9	32.1	48.3	12.2	856	39789	
SUGAR	4.8	6.0	6.9	8.1	9.3	10.4	11.2	12.6	13.3	14.7	15.9	17.5	10.9	904	42649	
SALT	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	928	43674	
SPICES	4.6	5.6	6.4	7.1	7.8	8.2	8.8	9.3	10.1	11.2	12.5	15.0	8.8	926	43595	
BEVERAGES etc.	6.2	8.6	11.6	13.9	17.3	19.8	24.1	30.8	41.5	57.9	86.7	126.1	33.0	981	45387	
FOOD TOTAL	94.4	123.5	146.6	167.8	189.6	213.0	236.2	266.0	303.2	364.8	443.4	563.0	250.3	XXX	XXX	
PAN,TOBACCO & INTOXICANTS	4.1	5.4	6.2	7.9	8.1	9.3	10.0	11.1	11.9	15.2	18.7	27.0	10.7	587	27978	
FUEL & LIGHT	13.4	15.9	18.6	21.5	23.7	26.3	28.8	32.0	36.8	42.6	49.4	62.6	30.2	970	45219	
CLOTHING	0.8	1.6	2.7	3.8	6.1	7.8	11.9	17.5	26.0	41.2	63.1	131.5	21.4	223	11136	
FOOTWEAR	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.6	3.9	5.2	6.7	11.2	24.6	4.2	170	8701	
MISC. GOODS & SERVICES	19.4	27.8	35.0	44.0	56.0	70.7	87.5	111.3	152.0	213.7	309.6	631.5	126.0	996	45979	
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.5	3.7	5.8	8.4	14.1	28.0	202.9	15.2	243	11161	
NON-FOOD TOTAL	38.4	52.0	64.2	79.7	97.2	118.6	144.5	181.6	240.3	333.5	480.0	1080.1	207.7	XXX	XXX	
TOTAL CONS. EXPENDITURE	132.8	175.5	210.8	247.5	286.8	331.6	380.7	447.6	543.5	698.3	923.4	1643.1	458.0	XXX	XXX	
SAMPLE HHS.	1502	1529	3175	3342	4331	3933	4365	4968	5163	5817	2946	5077	46148	XXX	XXX	

TABLE 6R : Percentage composition of average monthly expenditure per person by 19 groups of consumption items for each of 12 MPCE classes : rural sector  
all-India

I T E M	Average monthly expenditure per person as % of total MPCE in MPCE class (Rs.)												
	000-120	120-140	140-165	165-190	190-210	210-235	235-265	265-300	300-355	355-455	455-560	560 & above	all classes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
CEREALS	40.3	39.6	37.6	35.3	33.6	30.7	28.5	26.0	23.4	19.1	15.9	9.8	24.2
GRAM	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
CEREAL SUBST.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
PULSES & PROD.	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.3	3.8
MILK & PROD.	2.4	3.6	4.6	5.9	6.8	8.1	9.1	10.0	11.2	12.5	13.1	10.1	9.5
EDIBLE OIL	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.8	2.9	4.4
MEAT,EGG,FISH	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.4	2.8	3.3
VEGETABLES	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.2	5.6	5.0	3.5	6.0
FRUITS & NUTS	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.7
SUGAR	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.5	3.1
SALT	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
SPICES	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.5	2.5
BEVERAGES etc.	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.2
<b>FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>63.2</b>
PAN,TOBACCO & INTOXICANTS	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.4	3.2
FUEL & LIGHT	10.9	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.6	8.2	8.0	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.0	5.1	7.4
CLOTHING	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.8	5.0	7.0	9.4	11.3	5.4
FOOTWEAR	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.6	0.9
MISC. GOODS & SERVICES	11.0	11.5	11.9	12.6	13.1	13.9	14.5	15.8	16.8	18.5	21.0	26.2	17.3
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.2	10.9	2.7
<b>NON-FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>36.8</b>
<b>TOTAL CONS. EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

TABLE 6U : Percentage composition of average monthly expenditure per person by 19 groups of consumption items for each of 12 MPCE classes : urban sector  
all-India

I T E M	Average monthly expenditure per person as % of total MPCE in MPCE class (Rs.)												
	000-160	160-190	190-230	230-265	265-310	310-355	355-410	410-490	490-605	605-825	825-1055	055 & above	all classes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
CEREALS	32.0	29.9	27.2	24.4	21.8	19.4	17.3	15.2	12.6	10.3	7.9	4.8	14.0
GRAM	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
CEREAL SUBST.	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
PULSES & PROD.	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.4	3.0
MILK & PROD.	5.3	6.1	7.3	8.2	9.3	10.3	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.1	10.7	7.4	9.8
EDIBLE OIL	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.1	3.5	2.3	4.4
MEAT,EGG,FISH	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.3	3.4
VEGETABLES	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.1	4.6	3.2	5.5
FRUITS & NUTS	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.5	2.9	2.7
SUGAR	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.1	2.4
SALT	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
SPICES	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.9
BEVERAGES etc.	4.7	4.9	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.9	7.6	8.3	9.4	7.7	7.2
<b>FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>54.7</b>
PAN,TOBACCO & INTOXICANTS	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.3
FUEL & LIGHT	10.1	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.3	7.9	7.6	7.1	6.8	6.1	5.3	3.8	6.6
CLOTHING	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.9	4.8	5.9	6.8	8.0	4.7
FOOTWEAR	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	0.9
MISC. GOODS & SERVICES	14.6	15.8	16.6	17.8	19.5	21.3	23.0	24.9	28.0	30.6	33.5	38.4	27.5
DURABLE GOODS	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.0	3.0	12.3	3.3
<b>NON-FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>45.3</b>
<b>TOTAL CONS. EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 7R : QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MONTHLY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF DIFFERENT CEREALS PER PERSON FOR STATES AND ALL-INDIA: RURAL SECTOR**

STATE	Quantity (in kg.)							Value (in Rs.)						
	RICE	WHEAT	JOWAR	BAJRA	MAIZE	OTHER CEREALS	TOTAL CEREALS	RICE	WHEAT	JOWAR	BAJRA	MAIZE	OTHER CEREALS	TOTAL CEREALS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ANDHRA PRADESH	11.5	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	13.3	64.5	1.3	3.1	0.3	0.2	1.4	70.8
ASSAM	12.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	87.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.6
BIHAR	7.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	14.3	51.6	26.2	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.2	80.5
GUJARAT	2.0	4.0	0.9	2.9	0.8	0.1	10.7	14.2	18.4	3.5	11.4	2.8	0.4	50.7
HARYANA	0.7	11.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	12.9	5.3	42.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.0
KARNATAKA	5.4	0.9	4.0	0.1	0.2	2.6	13.2	35.3	4.5	13.2	0.3	0.6	7.6	61.5
KERALA	9.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	63.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.5
MADHYA PRADESH	6.0	5.8	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	14.2	35.4	24.1	3.7	0.4	2.3	0.3	66.2
MAHARASHTRA	3.0	2.2	4.8	1.2	0.0	0.2	11.4	19.7	11.2	13.2	3.7	0.1	0.8	48.7
ORISSA	15.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	15.9	82.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	85.7
PUNJAB	0.7	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	10.8	5.5	39.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	45.6
RAJASTHAN	0.2	9.4	0.2	3.2	1.7	0.2	14.9	1.8	37.9	0.6	11.8	5.5	0.5	58.1
TAMIL NADU	10.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	11.7	66.8	1.9	0.6	0.9	0.0	2.4	72.6
UTTAR PRADESH	4.0	9.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	13.9	22.4	34.7	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.2	59.3
WEST BENGAL	13.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	15.0	88.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	94.4
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>68.1</b>

**TABLE 7U : QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MONTHLY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF DIFFERENT CEREALS PER PERSON FOR STATES AND ALL-INDIA: URBAN SECTOR**

STATE	Quantity (in kg.)							Value (in Rs.)						
	RICE	WHEAT	JOWAR	BAJRA	MAIZE	OTHER CEREALS	TOTAL CEREALS	RICE	WHEAT	JOWAR	BAJRA	MAIZE	OTHER CEREALS	TOTAL CEREALS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ANDHRA PRADESH	10.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.3	66.9	4.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	73.2
ASSAM	10.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	83.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.3
BIHAR	6.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	12.8	49.5	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	80.8
GUJARAT	2.1	5.6	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	17.2	28.8	1.3	4.0	0.2	0.0	51.5
HARYANA	1.5	8.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.5	11.3	37.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	49.0
KARNATAKA	6.4	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	10.9	48.4	10.1	6.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	69.2
KERALA	8.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	58.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.1
MADHYA PRADESH	3.6	7.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	11.3	24.9	33.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	59.9
MAHARASHTRA	3.2	4.4	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	9.4	25.8	27.7	5.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	60.0
ORISSA	11.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.4	68.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	80.0
PUNJAB	0.9	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	9.0	8.0	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	45.9
RAJASTHAN	0.6	10.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	11.5	5.5	46.2	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.1	54.0
TAMIL NADU	9.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.1	66.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	71.6
UTTAR PRADESH	2.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	11.1	17.6	37.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	55.0
WEST BENGAL	8.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	64.9	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.9
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>64.3</b>

**TABLE 8R: QUANTITY AND VALUE OF AVERAGE MONTHLY CONSUMPTION OF DIFFERENT CEREALS FOR EACH OF 12 MPCE CLASSES : RURAL SECTOR**  
**ALL-INDIA**

item	MPCE class(Rs.)													reporting consumption	
	000-120	120-140	140-165	165-190	190-210	210-235	235-265	265-300	300-355	355-455	455-560	560&above	all classes	per 1000 hhs.	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Quantity(kg)															
rice	4.1	5.5	6.4	7.0	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.0	913	63782
wheat	2.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.5	5.0	5.8	6.0	7.0	4.4	692	47632
jowar	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	124	7136
bajra	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	74	4226
maize	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	87	7692
other cereals	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	*	4890
total cereals	9.7	11.3	12.0	12.6	13.2	13.3	13.7	14.1	14.4	14.6	15.0	15.8	13.4	989	68603
gram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	141	11084
cereal subst.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	75	5544
Value(Rs)															
rice	22.2	31.0	36.8	41.3	45.1	45.3	46.8	48.0	48.8	45.6	48.1	50.6	43.5		
wheat	10.4	13.8	14.3	14.7	15.6	16.8	18.1	19.0	20.9	24.1	25.5	29.8	18.3		
jowar	4.4	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.5		
bajra	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.7		
maize	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2		
other cereals	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9		
total cereals	40.5	51.8	57.5	62.6	67.1	68.1	71.2	73.3	75.9	76.0	79.3	85.8	68.1		
gram	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.7	0.5		
cereal subst.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3		

\* not available

**TABLE 8U: QUANTITY AND VALUE OF AVERAGE MONTHLY CONSUMPTION OF DIFFERENT CEREALS FOR EACH OF 12 MPCE CLASSES : URBAN SECTOR**  
**ALL-INDIA**

item	MPCE class(Rs.)													reporting consumption	
	000-160	160-190	190-230	230-265	265-310	310-355	355-410	410-490	490-605	605-825	825-1055	1055&above	all classes	per 1000 hhs.	sample hhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Quantity(kg)															
rice	3.7	4.9	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.3	894	42371
wheat	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.4	4.7	836	38511
jowar	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	88	3563
bajra	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	38	1536
maize	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17	1040
other cereals	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	1547
total cereals	8.9	10.1	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.0	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.2	10.3	10.6	935	43964
gram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	224	10674
cereal subst.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	94	4344
Value(Rs)															
rice	22.1	30.5	35.1	37.4	38.3	38.5	39.4	41.2	40.4	41.8	41.4	44.3	38.2		
wheat	15.8	18.1	19.0	20.1	21.8	23.2	23.9	25.0	26.5	28.8	29.9	33.6	23.7		
jowar	3.9	2.6	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.5		
bajra	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5		
maize	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
other cereals	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3		
total cereals	42.5	52.4	57.3	60.4	62.6	64.3	65.7	68.1	68.6	72.0	72.6	78.6	64.3		
gram	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.0	0.8		
cereal subst.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3		

\* not available



**TABLE 9 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MPCE BY 18 GROUPS OF CONSUMPTION  
ITEMS OVER NSS ROUNDS**

I T E M	Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure As Percentage Of Total MPCE									
	RURAL					URBAN				
	27th round	32nd round	38th round	43rd round	50th round	27th round	32nd round	38th round	43rd round	50th round
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
CEREALS	40.6	32.8	32.3	26.3	24.2	23.3	20.5	19.4	15.0	14.0
GRAM	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
CEREAL SUBST.	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
PULSES & PROD.	4.3	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.0
MILK & PROD.	7.3	7.7	7.5	8.6	9.5	9.3	9.5	9.2	9.5	9.8
EDIBLE OIL	3.5	3.6	4.0	5.0	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.8	5.3	4.4
MEAT,EGG,FISH	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4
VEGETABLES	3.6	3.8	4.7	5.2	6.0	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.5
FRUITS & NUTS	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.7
SUGAR	3.8	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
SALT & SPICES	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.0
BEVERAGES etc.	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.9	4.2	7.6	6.3	6.8	6.8	7.2
<b>FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>54.7</b>
PAN,TOBACCO & INTOXICANTS	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.3
FUEL & LIGHT	5.6	6.0	7.0	7.5	7.4	5.6	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.6
CLOTHING	7.0	8.7	8.6	6.7	5.4	5.3	7.1	7.6	5.9	4.7
FOOTWEAR	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.9
MISC. GOODS & SERVICES*	8.7	10.3	12.5	14.5	17.3	19.2	14.6	20.5	23.2	27.5
DUR'BLE GOODS	2.2	7.0	2.3	3.1	2.7	2.2	8.9	2.3	4.1	3.3
<b>NON-FOOD TOTAL</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>45.3</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPEN- DITURE(Rs.)</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>158.1</b>	<b>281.4</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>164.0</b>	<b>249.9</b>	<b>458.0</b>
<b>MPCE index (27th round=100)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>724</b>
<b>Consumer price index (27th round=100)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>618</b>

\* includes rents and taxes

Note: 27th round - Oct.1972 to Sept. 1973  
32nd round - July 1977 to June 1978  
38th round - Jan. 1983 to Dec. 1983  
43rd round - July 1987 to June 1988  
50th round - July 1993 to June 1994

**Table 10 : Population Deciles of the rural and urban distributions of MPCE : 27th, 32nd, 38th, 43rd and 50th rounds**

(in Rs.)

DECILE	RURAL					URBAN				
	27th round	32nd round	38th round	43rd round	50th round	27th round	32nd round	38th round	43rd round	50th round
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1st	20.1	29.9	51.9	75.1	140.0	26.5	39.5	70.0	100.8	190.0
2nd	24.8	36.6	63.7	91.2	166.8	32.3	48.8	85.7	124.4	232.3
3rd	28.8	42.5	73.8	103.9	189.3	37.7	57.1	99.8	145.3	271.6
4th	32.6	48.3	83.7	116.4	212.2	43.0	65.7	114.4	166.5	313.2
5th	37.0	54.8	94.5	130.3	237.3	49.6	75.1	130.1	191.9	358.7
6th	41.8	81.9	107.4	147.0	265.7	57.1	87.0	149.2	223.5	413.0
7th	48.4	70.9	122.1	168.1	301.5	68.3	101.6	179.3	263.5	488.5
8th	56.9	85.4	145.1	200.5	352.9	84.1	130.3	218.6	326.9	602.7
9th	73.8	116.1	191.1	263.6	453.0	118.7	173.6	293.4	456.3	816.4
average MPCE	44.2	68.9	112.5	158.1	281.4	63.3	96.2	164.0	249.9	458.0

**TABLE 11R : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY  
MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE(MPCE) CLASS AND NO.  
OF PERSONS PER 1000 HOUSEHOLDS FOR DIFFERENT MPCE  
CLASSES**

ALL-INDIA		NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGES: 6951				RURAL	
MPCE class(Rs.)	per 1000 distribution of		number of persons per 1000 households				
	households	persons	adult		children	all	
			male	female			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
000-120	41	48	1350	1499	2824	5673	
120-140	45	52	1457	1516	2642	5615	
140-165	81	92	1521	1562	2456	5539	
165-190	100	111	1568	1577	2283	5428	
190-210	82	88	1577	1560	2085	5222	
210-235	98	101	1595	1556	1925	5076	
235-265	106	106	1592	1554	1757	4902	
265-300	100	99	1629	1547	1660	4835	
300-355	115	107	1580	1525	1494	4599	
355-455	109	98	1582	1487	1333	4402	
455-560	56	48	1556	1432	1192	4180	
560&above	67	50	1494	1287	897	3679	
all classes	1000	1000	1559	1518	1818	4896	
estd. no.(00)	1194669	5848894	1863029	1813013	2172852	5848894	
sample no.	69206	356289	115250	111637	129402	356289	

**TABLE 11U : PER 1000 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BY  
MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE(MPCE) CLASS AND NO.  
OF PERSONS PER 1000 HOUSEHOLDS FOR DIFFERENT MPCE  
CLASSES**

ALL-INDIA		NO. OF SAMPLE BLOCKS: 4650				URBAN	
MPCE class(Rs.)	per 1000 distribution of		number of persons per 1000 households				
	households	persons	adult		children	all	
			male	female			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
000-160	39	50	1397	1489	2757	5643	
160-190	38	50	1571	1630	2620	5820	
190-230	76	94	1629	1628	2256	5512	
230-265	76	90	1610	1582	2101	5293	
265-310	96	109	1710	1583	1791	5084	
310-355	89	100	1710	1609	1700	5020	
355-410	97	103	1661	1512	1530	4702	
410-490	108	106	1646	1460	1279	4385	
490-605	113	100	1518	1325	1117	3959	
605-825	127	102	1470	1230	870	3570	
825-1055	66	47	1388	1083	727	3198	
1055&above	75	49	1273	1026	594	2893	
all classes	1000	1000	1561	1418	1477	4455	
estd. no.(00)	432603	1927372	675139	613339	638895	1927372	
sample no.	46148	208248	73631	67584	67033	208248	