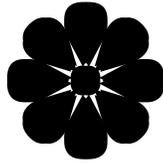




महाराष्ट्र शासन
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

राष्ट्रीय नमुना पाहणी ५४ व्या फेरीतील (जानेवारी, १९९८ ते जून, १९९८)
“कुटुंबाचा उपभोग्य बाबीवरील खर्च”
राज्य नमुन्यावरील अहवाल

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 54th ROUND
"HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE"
(JANUARY 1998 TO JUNE, 1998)
STATE SAMPLE REPORT



अर्थ व सांख्यिकी संचालनालय, महाराष्ट्र शासन, मुंबई

Directorate Of Economics And Statistics, Government Of Maharashtra, Mumbai

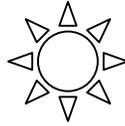
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प्रस्तावना

हा अहवाल राष्ट्रीय नमुना पाहणीच्या ५४ व्या फेरीत (जानेवारी,१९९८ ते जून,१९९८) पत्रक १.० मध्ये “कुटुंबाचा उपभोग्य बाबीवरील खर्च” या विषयावर राज्य नमुन्यात गोळा केलेल्या माहितीवर आधारित आहे. राज्यातील ग्रामीण व नागरी भागातील लोकांच्या राहणीमानाचा दर्जा जाणून घेणे हा या अहवालाचा हेतू आहे.

मुंबई:
दिनांक:

(भा.मा.नगराळे)
अर्थ व सांख्यिकी संचालक,
मुंबई.

PREFACE

The report is based on the data collected in the State sample in schedule 1.0 of 54th round (January, 1998 to June, 1998) of the National Sample Survey on the subject "Household Consumer Expenditure." The objective of this report is to judge the living status of population in the rural and urban areas of the State.

Mumbai:

Date:

(B.M.Nagrle)

**Director of Economics & Statistics,
Mumbai .**

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Chapter –1

Introduction

1.0 The data on household consumer expenditure were collected in every round of National sample survey from its inception (1950-51) upto the 26th round (1973-74). After the 26th round of the survey, the Governing Council of NSSO decided that the surveys on consumer expenditure and employment situation might be undertaken together once in every five years. Accordingly, quinquennial surveys on consumer expenditure and employment were conducted in the 27th, 32nd, 38th, 43rd and 50th round of NSS, at roughly 5-year interval. In these rounds both survey schedules- sch.1.0 dealing with household consumer expenditure and sch.10 with employment and unemployment were canvassed in each sample household.

1.1 **Annual series:** By considering the need for an annual series of data on consumer expenditure, the Governing Council decided to carry on consumer expenditure - cum - employment enquiry in each NSS survey starting from the 42nd expenditure enquiry. For such a survey, a slightly abridged version of sch.1.0 was canvassed to 2 or 4 sample households per sample village/block.

1.2 The Government of Maharashtra participates in these rounds on a matching sample basis independently. We call this sample as the State sample. The present report based on the State sample gives results of the 54th round survey (January - June 1998) on consumer expenditure. The principal subjects included in this survey were common property resources, sanitation and hygiene services and cultivation

practices. In addition, schedule 1.0 designed to collect household consumer expenditure data and some activity and employment particulars of household members was canvassed in four sample households per sample village/block.

1.3 **Survey period and reference period:** The fieldwork of the survey was carried out during the period (January to June, 1998). The reference period for collection of data on consumer expenditure was 30 days preceding the date of survey, for one half of the sample of households (schedule type - 1). In the other half (schedule type -2), different reference periods of 7, 30 and 365 days duration were used for different items.

1.4 **Geographical coverage:** The geographical coverage of the survey was the entire rural and urban areas of the State.

1.5 **Sample size:** The information was collected from 1340 households spread over 335 villages and 318 urban blocks.

1.6 **Contents of the report:** Concepts and definitions are given in Chapter two. Sample design and estimation procedure is given in chapter 3. Chapter 4 deals with main findings of the survey. Comparative picture in respect of some of the important characteristic of the Central and State sample estimates is shown in chapter 5. Chapter 6 presents comparative picture of some important characteristics based on 54th round survey and earlier surveys. The detailed tables are shown in Appendix-I.

Chapter - 2

Concepts And Definitions

2.0. Some of the concepts and definitions used in the survey are given below.

2.1. **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.

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

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

2.4 **Household consumer expenditure:** The expenditure incurred by a household on

domestic consumption during the reference period is the household's consumer expenditure. 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 and light, (ii) clothing and footwear and (iii) miscellaneous goods and services and durable articles.

2.5 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 price. For evaluating the consumption of the items of group (iii) i.e. items categorized as miscellaneous goods and services and durable articles, a different approach is followed. In this case, the expenditure made during the reference period for the purchase of goods and services is considered as consumption.

2.6 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.

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

2.8 Value of consumption: Consumption out of purchase is evaluated at the purchase price. Consumption out of home produce is evaluated at ex-farm or ex-factory price. Value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free goods & services, and medical

collection, and goods received in exchange of goods and services is imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period.

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

2.10. Reference period: In collecting data on consumption, the adoption of a reference period always involves a difficult choice. Too short a reference period (such as 1 day) gives rise to irregular data as a household's consumption expenditure does fluctuate a great deal from day to day, or from week to week. Too long a reference period, on the other hand, can introduce a good amount of recall error into the data. The annual series of consumer expenditure surveys, upto the 49th round, used a uniform reference period of "last 30 days" for all items of consumption. In the bigger surveys of the quinquennial series, an additional reference period of "last 365 days" was used for some items of consumption - particularly clothing, footwear and durable goods - but most results were tabulated using the "last 30 days" data. During the 51st and 52nd rounds, one-half of the sample of households were subjected to schedule type 1, which had a reference period of 30 days throughout. In the other half of the sample, a schedule (schedule type 2) with different reference periods for different items was tried out on an experimental basis. The reference periods for schedule type 2 were:

food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants	last 7 days
---------------------------------------	-------------

fuel & light, miscellaneous	last 30 days
--------------------------------	--------------

(non-institutional) educational, last 365 days medical (institutional), clothing, footwear and durable goods

2.11 Milk and milk products: This includes ghee, butter, curd, ice-cream etc. Milk-based sweetmeats (pera, rosogolla etc.) come under "beverages, refreshments and processed food" unless they are prepared from milk, sugar, etc. within the household. In the latter case consumption of milk, sugar, etc., are accounted separately instead of the entire consumption being accounted under "milk products".

2.12 Clothing and footwear: This category includes bedsheets, bedcovers, pillows, curtains, mattresses, blankets, rugs, mats and mattings, cotton yarn, wool and knitting wool. It, however, excludes tailoring charges, which come under "miscellaneous goods and services".

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

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

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

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

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

2.18 Economic activity: Any activity that results in production of goods and services that adds value to national product is considered as economic activity. Such activities include production of all goods and services for market i.e. production for pay or profit and the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets, among the non-market activities.

The entire spectrum of human activity falls into two categories economic and non-economic activities. The economic activities have two parts – market activities and non-market activities. Market activities are those that involve remuneration to those who perform it i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. These are essentially production of goods and services for the market including those of government services etc., Non-market activities are the production for own consumption of primary products including own account processing of primary products

and own account production of fixed assets. (i) all the market activities described above i.e. the activities performed for pay or profit which result in production of goods and services for exchange. (ii) of the non market activities, (a) all the activities relating to the agricultural sector (industry Divisions 01 to 05 of NIC 1998) which result in production (including gathering of uncultivated crops, forestry, collection of firewood, hunting, fishing etc.) of agricultural produce for own consumption and (b) the activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets include construction of own house, roads, wells etc., and of machinery, tools etc, for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction either in the capacity of a labour or a supervisor.

It is to be noted that like in earlier rounds, the activities like prostitution, begging, smuggling etc., which may result in earnings, by convention, will not be considered as economic activities.

2.19 Activity status: It is the activity situation in which a person is found during a reference period which concerns with the person's participation in economic and non-economic activities. According to this, a person will be in one or a combination of the following three statuses during a reference period:

- (i) working or being engaged in economic activity (work) as defined in para 2.18,
- (ii) being not engaged in any economic activity (work) and either making tangible efforts to see 'work' or being available for 'work' if the 'work' is available and
- (iii) being not engaged in any economic activity (work) and also not available for 'work'.

Activity statuses mentioned in (i) & (ii) above are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force activity status (i) is associated with 'employment' and that of (ii) with 'unemployment' and that of (ii) with 'Unemployment'.

Identification of each individual into a unique situation poses a problem when more than one of the three activity statuses listed above concurrently obtain for a person. In such an eventuality, the identification uniquely under any one of the three activity statuses is done by adopting either the major time or priority criterion. The former is used for classification of persons under 'usual activity status'. The three major activity statuses have been further sub-divided into several detailed activity categories. If a person is categorised as engaged in economic/ non-economic activity, by adopting one of the two criteria mentioned above, is found to be pursuing more than one economic/non-economic activity during the reference period, the appropriate detailed status code will relate to the activity in which relatively more time has been spent. The categories under each of the three major activity statuses used in the survey are:

- (i) working or being engaged in economic activity (employed):
 - (a) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as an own-account worker (b) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as an employer (c) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as 'helper' (d) worked as regular salaried/wage employee (e) worked as casual wage labour in public work (f) worked as casual wage labour in other types of works (g) did not work due to sickness though there was work in household enterprise (h) did not work due to other reasons though there was work in household enterprise (i) did not work due to sickness but had regular salaried/ wage employment (j) did not work due to other

reasons but had regular salaries/wage employment

(ii) not working but seeking or available for work (unemployed): (a) sought work (b) did not seek but was available for work

(iii) not working and also not available for work (not in labour force): (a) attended education institution (b) attended domestic duties only (c) attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods, (d) recipients of rent, pension, remittance, etc. (e) not able to work due to disability (f) beggars, prostitutes, etc. (g) others (h) did not work due to sickness (for casual workers only)

2.20 Workers (or employed): Persons who are engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, have abstained from work for reason of illness injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work constitute workers. Unpaid helpers who assist in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities are also considered as workers. All the workers are assigned one of the detailed activity statuses under the broad activity category 'working or being engaged in economic activity'.

2.21 Seeking or available for work (or unemployed): Persons, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration are considered as those who are seeking or available for work' or unemployed).

2.22 Usual activity status: The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively longer time (major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey is considered the principal usual activity status of the persons. To decide the principal usual activity of a person, he/she is first categorised as belonging to the labour force or not, during the reference period on the basis of major time criterion. Persons, thus, adjudged as not belonging to the labour force are assigned the broad activity status 'neither working not available for work'. For the persons belonging to the labour force, the broad activity status of either 'working' or 'not working but seeking and/or available for work' is then ascertained again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent in the labour force during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. Within the broad activity status to determined, the detailed activity status category of a person pursuing more than one such activity will be determined again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent.

2.23 Subsidiary economic activity status: A person whose principal usual status is determined on the basis of the major time criterion may have pursued some economic activity for a relatively shorter time (minor time) during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The status in which such economic activity is pursued is the subsidiary economic activity status of the person. In case of multiple subsidiary economic activities, the major two activities and their statuses based on the relatively longer time spend criterion will be considered. It may be noted that engagement in work in subsidiary capacity may arise out of the two following situations: (i) a person may be engaged for a relatively longer period during the last 365 days in economic/ non-

economic activity and for a relatively shorter period in another economic activity and (ii) a person may be pursuing one economic activity/ non/economic activity almost throughout the year in the principal usual activity status and also simultaneously pursuing another economic activity for a relatively shorter period in a subsidiary capacity.

2.24 Current weekly activity status: The current weekly activity status of a person is the activity status obtaining for a person during a reference period of 7 days preceding the date of survey. It is decided on the basis of a certain priority cum major time criterion. According to the priority criterion, the status of 'working' gets priority over the status of 'not working but seeking or available for work' which in turn gets priority over the status of 'neither working nor available for work'. A person is considered working (or

employed) if he/ she, which pursuing any economic activity, had worked for at least one hour on at least one day during the 7 days unemployed)' if during the reference week no economic activity was pursued by the person but he/she made efforts to get work or had been available for work any time during the reference week though not actively seeking work though not actively seeking work in the belief that no work was available. a person who had neither worked nor was available for work any time during the reference week, is considered to be engaged in non-economic activities (or not in labour force). Having decided the broad current weekly activity status of a person on the basis of 'priority' criterion, the detailed current activity status is again decided on the basis of 'major time' criterion if a person is pursuing multiple economic activities.

Chapter -3

Sample Design And Estimation Procedure

3.0 Sample design: A stratified multi-stage sampling design for rural as well as urban areas was adopted for the survey. The first-stage units were census villages for the rural areas and the NSSO Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks for the urban areas. Households formed the ultimate stage units in both rural and urban areas.

3.1 Sampling frame for first-stage units (FSUs): For the rural areas, the list of census villages of 1991 population census constituted the sampling frame for the State. For the urban areas, the list of latest UFS blocks for all cities and towns constituted the sampling frame.

3.2 Stratification in the rural areas: From the list of villages of the State, initially, three separate strata were formed by considering villages (a) with no population, (b) with very small population and (c) with very high population. These are formally stated below:

Stratum-1: all uninhabited villages (as per 1991 census),

Stratum-2: villages with population 1 to 50 (including both the boundaries) as per 1991 census,

Stratum-3: villages with population more than 15,000 as per 1991 census.

3.3 Each of the above three strata were formed only when there were at least 10 villages of the specified population in the State as per 1991 population census. Otherwise, these villages were included in the general strata as described below.

3.4 After formation of the strata 1, 2 and 3, the remaining villages of the State were considered for formation of the general strata. Each district with population less than 2 million as per 1991 census formed a separate stratum. A district having population of 2 million or more was divided into two or more strata, depending on its population, as per the usual procedure followed in N.S.S.

3.5 Stratification in urban areas: For the urban areas, strata were formed within each N.S.S. region by grouping towns on the basis of their population as per 1991 census as specified below:

Stratum No.	Composition of strata within a NSS region
1	All towns with population less than 50,000
2	All towns with population 50,000 or more but less than 2 lakhs
3	All towns with population 2 lakhs or more but less than 10 lakhs
4,5	Each city with population 10 lakhs or more

3.6 Sub-stratification: Unlike the rural strata, each urban stratum was further divided into two sub-strata as follows:

Sub-stratum 1: UFS blocks identified as 'Slum area'

Sub-stratum 2: remaining UFS blocks of the stratum

3.7 Allocation of first-stage units (FSU's): State level sample size was allocated between rural and urban areas in proportion to their population.

3.8 Next, a suitable sample size – minimum 2 and maximum 6 villages, the exact number depending on the total number of villages in the frame – was allocated to stratum type 1 of rural areas of each State. In all, 68 sample villages were allocated to stratum 1 of the rural areas, considering all those States/U.Ts where stratum type 1 was formed. From stratum 2, a sample of maximum 6 villages was selected from each State. The number of sample villages sampled from stratum 3 was either 2 or 4, depending upon whether the number of villages in frame of stratum type 3 was less than 20 or more. The remaining sample size (i.e. total allocation for the rural areas less the allocations for strata 1, 2 and 3) of rural areas of each State

and was allocated to the general strata (i.e. the strata other than strata 1, 2 and 3) in proportion to their population.

3.9 Similarly, the urban sample size at the State level was allocated to the urban strata in proportion to their population. Stratum-level allocations were made in multiples of 4, wherever possible. The sample size for an urban stratum was further allocated between the two sub-strata in proportion to the number of UFS blocks in the respective sub-strata by giving double weightage to sub-stratum 1, while simultaneously, ensuring a minimum sample size of 2 or 4 blocks to sub-stratum 1, depending upon whether the stratum level allocation was 4 or greater than 4. All sub-stratum level allocations were done in multiples of 2.

3.10 Selection of first-stage units: The selection of the sample FSUs was done in the form of two independent sub-samples as follows:

Area	Stratum type	Sub-stratum	Selection procedure
Rural	1	-	CSS with equal probability @
	2	-	-Do-*
	3	-	-Do-*
	Others	-	CSS with PPS *
Urban	Each	Each	CSS with equal probability**

CSS: circular systematic sampling, PPS: probability proportional to size, size=population

@ Arrangement of villages in the frame is same as that of census

*After arranging the FSUs in ascending order of population

** After arranging the towns by districts and further arranging the towns in each district in ascending order of their population.

3.11 Selection of hamlet-groups in rural areas: Sample villages with large population were subjected to a further stage of random sampling to reduce workload, as follows. Depending on its population size, the selected village was subdivided into a specified number of

parts with roughly equal population content, by grouping contiguous natural hamlets. These groups of hamlets were called hamlet-groups. A random sample of these hamlet-groups was then selected for the subsequent stages of the survey. The specification of the number of

hamlet-groups to be formed and selected for the survey was as follows:

Approx. present population of the village	Number of hamlet groups formed (D)	Number of hamlet groups selected for survey (d)
Less than 1200	1, i.e. no hamlet group formation	Entire village is selected for survey
1200-1999	4	2
2000-2499	5	2
2500-2999	6	2
3000-3499	7	2
3500-3999	8	2
4000-4499	9	2
4500-4999	10	2
5000-5499	11	3
---	---	---
9500-9999	20	3
10000-10499	21	4
---	---	---
14500-14999	30	4
15000-15499	31	5 @
and so on		

@ 5 hamlet groups were selected for survey from each selected village having approx. present population of 15000 or more

3.12 UFS blocks did not require further division for limiting the workload. The UFS blocks – the FSUs for the urban sample – were formed in a manner so that each of them contains population of 800 to 1200.

3.13 **Selection of households:** A sample of 4 households for schedule 1.0 from each sample FSU (both rural and urban) were selected for survey after arranging all the households by means of livelihood code. The sample households were selected circular-systematically with independent random starts from the respective frames of households.

3.14 **Estimation procedure:** The estimation procedure adopted in the 54th

round for schedule 31 is briefly indicated below.

3.15 **Notation:** The notations used for describing the estimation procedure are as given below:

s = subscript for stratum

t = subscript for sub-stratum t (t= 1 & 2 for the urban sector and there is no sub-stratum in the rural sector)

i = subscript for sample village/ block

k = subscript for sample household

z = size of the sample village/block used for selection (z=1 for each block)

Z = total size for a stratum or sub-stratum as per the frame

n = number of sample villages/blocks surveyed including uninhabited and zero cases and excluding casualty and other not received cases (i.e. number used for tabulation)

D = number of hamlet-groups formed in the sample village

d = number of hamlet groups selected for survey

H = total number of households listed in the frame

h = number of sample households available for tabulation

y = value of any characteristic under estimation in a sample village/ block/ household

\hat{Y} = estimate of population total of the characteristic y

For rural areas:

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{Z_s}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \frac{D_{si}}{d_{si}} \frac{1}{Z_{si}} \sum_{k=1}^{H_{sij}} y_{sijk}$$

For urban areas:

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{2}{n_{st}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{st}} \frac{H_{stij}}{h_{stij}} y_{stijk}$$

Note: (i) For strata 1, 2 and 3 in the rural sector, z=1 and Z=total number of villages in the frame of the respective strata whereas for other strata in the rural sector, z= population of the sample village as per the frame used for selection and Z= total population of the stratum.

(ii) When D =1, d = 1 & for D ≥ 4, 2 ≤ d ≤ 5

(iii) When H>0 but h=0 for any second-stage stratum, that second-stage stratum

was merged with any of the other two second-stage strata. In particular, if h=0 for H>0 for second-stage stratum 1,

The pooled estimate \hat{Y} at the State has been obtained by summing the stratum estimates \hat{Y} , over all the strata of the State.

3.16 Estimates of ratios: The estimate of the ratio R = Y /X (where X and Y are the population totals of the two characters) obtained as $R = \hat{Y}/\hat{X}$.

Chapter – 4

Summary Of Findings

4.0. The percentage distribution of persons and households according to monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) class for rural and urban areas is given in Table No.4.1.

तक्ता क्र./ Table No.4.1

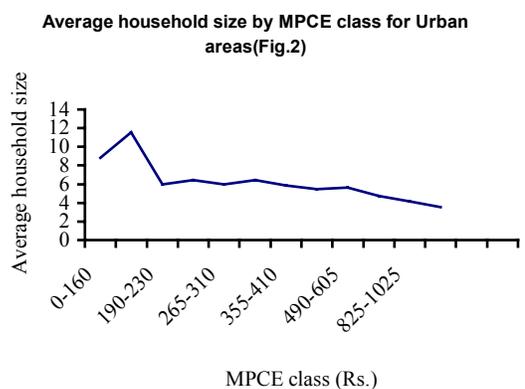
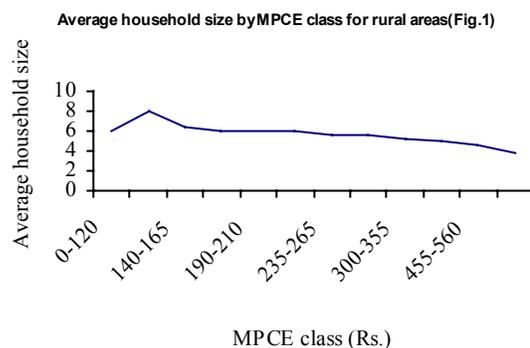
ग्रामीण व नागरी भागाकरिता दरडोई मासिक खर्चाच्या वर्गानुसार कुटुंबे व व्यक्तींची टक्केवारी

Percentage distribution of persons and households according to monthly per capita expenditure class.

मासिक दरडोई खर्चाचे वर्ग (रु.)/ MPCE class (Rs.)	टक्केवारी/ Percentage distribution of		प्रतिकुटुंब व्यक्तींची सरासरी Average No. of persons per household (0.00)
	कुटुंबे Households	व्यक्ती Persons	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ग्रामीण/ Rural			
Below120 पेक्षा कमी	0.05	0.06	6.03
120-140	0.08	0.13	8.02
140-165	0.58	0.78	6.33
165-190	1.26	1.59	5.98
190-210	1.79	2.25	5.93
210-235	1.76	2.28	6.12
235-265	3.32	3.89	5.52
265-300	5.84	6.89	5.56
300-355	13.30	14.95	5.30
355-455	24.23	25.47	4.95
455-560	18.88	18.06	4.51
560 आणि अधिक & above	28.87	23.59	3.85
सर्व वर्ग	100.0	100.0	-
All classes अंदाजित कुटुंबे / व्यक्ती/ Households/Persons Estimated(00)	109288	515598	4.71
द.मा.ख (रु.०.००) MPCE (Rs.0.00)	461.06	-	-

नागरी / Urban			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
below 160 पेक्षा कमी	0.33	0.64	8.84
160-190	0.35	0.88	11.57
190-230	0.22	0.29	5.95
230-265	1.71	2.39	6.45
265-310	2.08	2.70	5.98
310-355	2.42	3.36	6.42
355-410	4.90	6.25	5.88
410-490	9.01	10.66	5.46
490-605	10.71	13.12	5.65
605-825	19.62	20.21	4.75
825-1025	16.06	14.42	4.14
1025 आणि अधिक/ & above	32.53	25.01	3.55
सर्व वर्ग/All classes	100.0	100.0	4.61
अंदाजित कुटुंबे / व्यक्ती/ Households/Persons Estimated(00)	71641	330796	-
द.मा.ख (रु.०.००) MPCE (Rs.0.00)	830.69	-	-

4.1. It is observed from the table that the average monthly per capita expenditure for rural and urban areas was Rs.461.06 and Rs.830.69 respectively. In rural areas about 59 per cent of the persons and about 53 per cent of the households had their monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) below the respective average expenditure, while in urban areas about 61 per cent of the persons from about 52 per cent of the households had their MPCE below the respective average expenditure. The average number of persons per households in rural areas was observed to be 4.7, whereas in urban areas, it was 4.6. The average no. of persons per household was maximum in the MPCE Class Rs.120-140, while it was minimum in the highest MPCE class, in rural areas. Similarly, in urban areas the average number of persons per household was maximum in the MPCE class Rs.160-190, whereas it was minimum in the highest MPCE class. (See Fig. 1 & 2).



4.2. The average value (Rs.0.00) of consumption of broad group of items per person for a period of 30 days for rural and

urban areas and for the State are given in Table No.4.2.

तक्ता क्र./ Table No.4.2
३० दिवसांच्या कालावधीतील स्थूल गटानुसार बाबवार दरडोई वापराचे सरासरी मुल्य (रु.०.००)
Average value (Rs.0.00) of consumption of broad group of items per person for a period of 30 days

बाब/ Item	क्षेत्र / Area		
	ग्रामीण/ Rural	नागरी/ Urban	राज्य /State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
तृणधान्य/ Cereals	79.61	92.14	84.51
हरभरा /Gram	0.93	1.50	1.15
पर्यायी तृणधान्य/ Cereal substitutes	2.47	2.67	2.55
दाळी आणि कडधान्ये/ Pulses & products	24.92	30.74	27.20
दुध व दुग्धपदार्थ/ Milk and milk products	31.63	65.50	44.87
खादयतेल /Edible oil	29.37	38.28	32.85
मास,अंडी व मासे/ Meat, egg and fish	21.07	35.98	26.89
भाजीपाला/ Vegetables	32.96	53.87	41.13
फळफळावळ/ Fruits & nuts	16.12	35.27	23.60
साखर/ Sugar	16.70	17.82	17.14
मीठ व मसाले /Salt and spices	17.52	19.31	18.22
पेये व अल्पोपहार /Beverages and refreshment	20.59	67.09	38.76
एकूण अन्नपदार्थ / Food total	293.89	460.16	358.87
पान, तंबाखू व मादक द्रव्य /Pan, tobacco and intoxicant	10.87	16.02	12.89
इंधन व दिवाबत्ती /Fuel and light	31.53	55.71	40.98
वस्त्र प्रावरणे /Clothing	30.29	42.45	35.04
पादत्राणे /Foot-wear	5.71	9.41	7.16
संकिर्ण वस्तू व सेवा/ Misc. goods and services	85.53	223.21	139.33
टिकावू वस्तू / Durable goods	3.24	23.73	11.25
एकूण अन्नेतर पदार्थ/ Non-food total	167.17	370.53	246.65
एकूण खर्च /Total expenditure	461.06	830.69	605.52

4.3 It is seen from the table that the average monthly per capita expenditure for the State was Rs.605.52. The monthly per capita expenditure on food items for the State was Rs.358.87. For rural and urban areas, it was Rs.293.89 and Rs.460.16 respectively. The monthly per capita expenditure on non-food items for the State was Rs.246.65. For

rural and urban areas, it was Rs.167.17 and Rs.370.53 respectively. It was also observed that in food items, the maximum expenditure was incurred on cereals. While in non-food items, the maximum expenditure was incurred miscellaneous goods and services in both rural and urban areas of the State. (See Fig. 3 & 4).

PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON DIFFERENT ITEMS

RURAL

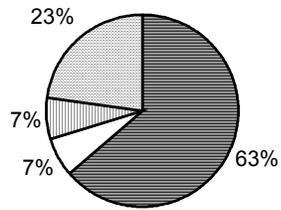


FIG.3

URBAN

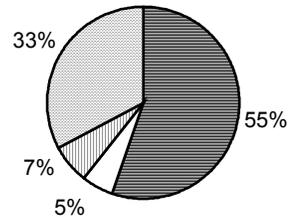


FIG.4



4.4 The percentage distribution of monthly per capita expenditure by broad

group of items for rural and urban areas and for the State is given in Table No.4.3.

तक्ता क्र./ Table No.4.3
३० दिवसांच्या कालावधीतील स्थूल गटानुसार बाबवार दरडोई मासिक खर्चाची टक्केवारी
Percentage distribution of monthly per capita expenditure by broad group of items

बाब/ Item	ग्रामीण/ Rural	नागरी/ Urban	राज्य /State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
तृणधान्य/ Cereals	17.27	11.09	13.96
हरभरा /Gram	0.20	0.18	0.19
पर्यायी तृणधान्य/ Cereal substitutes	0.54	0.32	0.42
दाळी/ Pulses	5.40	3.70	4.49
दुध व दुग्धपदार्थ/ Milk and milk products	6.86	7.88	7.41
खादयतेल /Edible oil	6.37	4.61	5.42
मास,अंडी व मासे/ Meat, egg and fish	4.57	4.33	4.44
भाजीपाला/ Vegetables	7.14	6.48	6.79
फळफळावळ/ Fruits & nuts	3.50	4.24	3.90
साखर/ Sugar	3.62	2.14	2.83
मीठ व मसाले /Salt and spices	3.80	2.32	3.00
पेये व अल्पोपहार /Beverages and refreshment	4.47	8.08	6.40
एकूण अन्नपदार्थ / Food total	63.74	55.39	59.25
पान, तंबाखू व मादक द्रव्य /Pan, tobacco and intoxicant	2.36	19.28	2.13
इंधन व दिवाबत्ती /Fuel and light	6.84	6.71	6.77
वस्त्र प्रावरणे /Clothing	6.57	5.11	5.79
पादत्राणे /Foot-wear	1.24	1.13	1.18
संकिर्ण वस्तू व सेवा/ Misc. goods and services	18.55	26.87	23.00
टिकावू वस्तू / Durable goods	0.70	2.86	1.86
एकूण अन्नेतर पदार्थ/ Non-food total	36.26	44.61	40.75
एकूण खर्च /Total expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.5 For the State, out of total monthly per capita expenditure, 59 per cent expenditure was on food items, while 41 per cent expenditure was on non-food items. The corresponding figures for rural areas were 64 per cent and 36 per cent respectively. For urban areas these were 55 per cent and 45 per cent respectively (see fig. 3&4). Further, it is observed that the maximum share of total monthly per capita expenditure was on cereals, vegetables, milk and milk products, edible oil and pulses in the rural areas. While

in urban areas it was on cereals, beverage and refreshment and vegetables. As far as non-food items are concerned, the maximum share to total consumer expenditure was on miscellaneous goods and services in both rural and urban areas of the State. The percentage expenditure on food items in rural areas was found to be more than that in urban areas. While on non-food items, the percentage expenditure was found to be less in rural areas as compared to that in urban areas.

4.6 The average per capita quantity (in kg.) and value (in Rs.) of consumption of

cereals for a period of 30 days in rural and urban areas are given in Table No.4.4.

तक्ता क्र./ **Table No.4.4**

गामीण व नागरी भागाकरिता ३० दिवसांच्या कालावधीतील तृणधान्याच्या दरडोई मासिक वापराचे परिमाण (०.०० कि.ग्रॅ.) व मूल्य (०.०० रुपये)

Average per capita quantity (0.00 kg.) and value (Rs.0.00) of consumption of cereals for a period of 30 days

तृणधान्य Cereals	परिमाण(कि.ग्रॅ) Quantity (0.00 Kg)		मूल्य (रु.) Value (Rs.0.00)	
	ग्रामीण /Rural	नागरी /Urban	ग्रामीण /Rural	नागरी /Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
तांदूळ Rice	2.98	3.55	26.47	38.84
गहू Wheat	3.65	4.87	26.23	44.25
ज्वारी Jowar	3.96	1.16	22.36	7.65
बाजरी Bajra	0.71	0.24	3.96	1.39
एकूण तृणधान्ये Total cereals including others	11.41	9.82	79.61	92.14

4.7 It is observed from the table that in rural areas, the total quantity of cereals consumed per person for a period of 30 days was 11.41 kg. having a value of Rs.79.61. In urban areas, the corresponding figures were 9.82 kg and Rs.92.14 respectively. Jowar (3.96 kg.) was the major cereal item of consumption in rural areas having a value of Rs.22.36, while in urban areas, wheat (4.87 kg.) was the major cereal item having a value of Rs.44.25. It is further observed that the

total quantity of cereals consumed per capita was higher in rural areas than that in urban areas, whereas the total value of cereals was found to be higher in urban areas.

4.8 The percentage of expenditure on cereals to total consumer expenditure and percentage quantity of cereals consumed per person for a period of 30 days by items of cereals for rural and urban areas is given in Table No.4.5.

तक्ता क्र./Table No.4.5

ग्रामीण व नागरी भागाकरिता ३० दिवसाच्या कालावधीतील दरडोई
खर्चाची व वापराची एकूण खर्चाशी व वापराशी टक्केवारी

Percentage of expenditure on cereals to total consumer expenditure and percentage distribution of quantity of cereals consumed per person for a period of 30 days by items of cereals for rural and urban areas

बाब Item	तृणधान्याच्या वापराची एकूण वापराशी टक्केवारी		तृणधान्यावरील खर्चाची एकूण खर्चाशी टक्केवारी	
	Percentage of expenditure on cereals to total expenditure	Percentage of quantity of cereals consumed to total cereals	ग्रामीण /Rural	नागरी/ Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
तांदूळ Rice	5.74	4.67	26.12	36.15
गहू Wheat	5.69	5.33	31.99	49.59
ज्वारी Jowar	4.85	0.92	34.71	11.81
बाजरी Bajra	0.86	0.17	6.22	2.44
मका Maize	0.02	0.00	0.17	0.00
इतर तृणधान्ये Other cereals	0.10	0.00	0.79	0.01
एकूण तृणधान्ये Total cereals	17.26	11.09	100.00	100.00
सर्व अन्नपदार्थ तृणधान्ये All Food items	63.74	55.39	-	-

4.9 It is seen from the table that the percentage of expenditure on cereals to total consumer expenditure in rural areas was found to be more than that in urban areas. In rural, jowar was the major item of consumption, while in urban areas wheat was the major item of consumption.

by the corresponding quantity has been derived the implicit prices of different cereals. Average price (per kg.) of different items of cereals as derived from the value and quantity of consumer expenditure for rural and urban areas of the State is given in Table No.4.6.

4.10 No direct information was collected on the prices of items of cereals in the survey. Dividing the value of consumption of an item

तक्ता क्र./Table No.4.6

ग्रामीण व नागरी भागाकरिता उपभोग्य खर्चाच्या (परिमाण व मूल्य) आकडेवारीवरून काढण्यात आलेल्या तृणधान्याच्या बाबींची सरासरी किंमत (प्रति किलोग्रॅम)

Average price (per kg.) of different items of cereals as derived from the value and quantity figures of consumer expenditure for rural and urban areas

बाब /Item	सरासरी किंमत/ Average price	
	ग्रामीण /Rural	नागरी /Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
तांदूळ/ Rice	8.88	10.94
गहू /Wheat	7.18	9.08
ज्वारी /Jowar	5.64	6.59
बाजरी /Bajra	5.57	5.79
सर्व अन्नपदार्थ तृणधान्ये/ Total cereals	6.97	9.38

4.11 It is seen that average prices of all cereals was higher in urban areas. An implicit average price (per kg.) for rice and wheat in rural areas were Rs.8.88, and Rs.7.18 respectively. The corresponding figures in

urban areas were Rs.10.94 and Rs.9.08 respectively.

4.12 Percentage of employed persons according to 'usual status' and current weekly status are given in Table No.4.7.

तक्ता क्र./Table 4.7

नित्यस्थिती व चालू आठवड्याची स्थिती यानुसार रोजगारीत व्यक्तींची टक्केवारी

Percentage of employed persons according to usual and current weekly activity status

फेरी (वर्ष) Round (year)	पुरुष/ Male			स्त्री/ Female		
	नित्यस्थिती		चालू आठवड्याची स्थिती/ Current weekly status	नित्यस्थिती		चालू आठवड्याची स्थिती/ Current weekly status
	Usual status			Usual status		
	मुख्यस्थिती Principal status	सर्व/ All	मुख्यस्थिती Principal status	सर्व/ All		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ग्रामीण/Rural						
54 th (1998)	53.9	54.1	53.9	26.5	27.1	25.8
53 rd (1997)	54.3	54.5	54.3	26.6	27.3	26.2
52 nd (1995-96)	53.9	54.0	53.6	31.1	29.8	29.7
51 st (1994-95)	51.4	51.4	51.1	30.6	32.4	31.6
नागरी /Urban						
54 th (1998)	51.0	51.0	50.9	12.1	12.4	12.1
53 rd (1997)	51.3	51.4	51.2	11.7	12.4	11.7
52 nd (1995-96)	51.5	51.5	51.3	9.6	9.8	9.2
51 st (1994-95)	55.2	55.5	55.3	12.1	12.3	12.4

4.13 It is observed from the table that according to usual status, varying trend is observed in WPR for rural males from 51st to 54th round. In case of urban males, the WPR has decreased to 51 per cent from 55 per cent since 1994-95. The female WPR gradually decreasing from 32 to 27 percent in the rural areas whereas in the urban areas it was increase from 9.6 in 52nd round to 12.1 in the 54th round. Further, in the rural areas for females, the current weekly status estimates of WPRs shows decreasing trend round over

round or urban areas the current weekly status estimates of WPRs shows a varying trend.

4.14 Persons employed are categorized into three broad groups according to their status of employment. These groups are (i) self-employed, (ii) regular employees and (iii) casual labour. The percentage distribution of the usually employed by category of employment is given in Table No.4.8.

तक्ता क्र./Table No.4.8

रोजगाराच्या स्थितीनुसार नित्य रोजगारीतांची टक्केवारी

Percentage distribution of the usually employed by status of employment

फेरी/ Round	मुख्यस्थिती/ Principal status			सर्व (मुख्यस्थिती +दुय्यम स्थिती) All (principal status +subsidiary status)		
	स्वयंरोजगारीत Self employed	नियमित कर्मचारी Regular employee	नैमित्तिक मजूर Casual labour	स्वयंरोजगारीत self employed	नियमित कर्मचारी Regular employee	नैमित्तिक मजूर Casual labour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ग्रामीण पुरुष /Rural Males						
54	47.9	8.5	43.6	48.1	8.5	43.4
53	48.8	10.3	40.9	48.8	10.3	40.9
52	55.7	9.1	35.2	55.7	9.1	35.2
51	48.7	12.5	38.8	48.8	12.5	38.7
ग्रामीण स्त्रिया/Rural females						
54	39.4	1.8	58.7	39.6	1.8	58.3
53	39.4	2.2	58.4	39.6	2.2	58.2
52	49.8	2.7	47.5	50.2	2.6	47.2
51	40.8	2.0	57.2	42.9	1.9	55.2
नागरी पुरुष /Urban Males						
54	31.2	52.0	16.7	31.2	51.7	16.9
53	32.9	46.2	20.9	32.9	46.3	20.8
52	34.2	52.3	13.5	34.3	52.3	13.4
51	29.2	54.2	16.6	29.3	54.1	16.6
नागरी स्त्रिया /Urban females						
54	24.8	46.3	28.9	25.0	45.2	29.0
53	22.9	30.5	46.6	25.0	29.0	46.0
52	19.4	48.4	32.2	20.8	46.0	32.3
51	19.3	37.0	43.7	21.1	35.8	43.1

4.15 The basic distribution of employed in terms of status of employment shows that about half of the employed in the rural areas were in the 'self employed' category. The percentage of regular employees was about 9 for male and 2 for female in rural areas. The proportion of the self employed was higher among rural males than the urban males in every round..

4.16 Two different estimates are obtained from the annual survey data for the 'unemployed' viz. (i) number of persons unemployed based on the usual status classification and (ii) number of persons unemployed based on weekly status classification. The first estimates relates to persons unemployment for a relatively longer period during the reference period of 365 days and approximates to an indicator of the chronic unemployment. Two estimates of the usually unemployed are presented. Usually

unemployed in terms of their principal status (ps) and usually unemployed excluding the subsidiary status of workers (usual adjusted). Some of the unemployed identified on the basis of principal status might be working in a subsidiary capacity. Hence, the unemployment rate derived on the basis of adjusted usual status is expected to be lower than that based on principal status. The other estimates, i.e. the one based on current weekly status, given the average weekly picture of unemployment during the survey year and covers both chronic unemployment and intermittent unemployment caused by seasonal fluctuation in the employment of those categorised as usually employed. Unemployment rates (No. of persons unemployed per thousand persons in the labour force) are given in Table No.4.9.

तक्का क्र./Table 4.9

बेरोजगारीचा दर (श्रमशक्तीतील दर हजार व्यक्तीमागे बेरोजगार व्यक्तींची संख्या)

**Unemployment rates (No. of persons unemployed per 1000 persons)
in the labour force**

फेरी/ Round	पुरुष/ Male			स्त्री/ Female		
	नित्यस्थिती/ Usual status	नित्यसमायोजित Usual adjusted	चालू आठवड्याची स्थिती Current weekly status	नित्यस्थिती/ Usual status	नित्यसमायोजित Usual adjusted	चालू आठवड्याची स्थिती Current weekly status
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ग्रामीण/Rural						
54	29	27	29	7	7	8
53	15	14	15	0	0	0
52	13	13	13	0	0	0
51	8	8	8	0	0	0
नागरी /Urban						
54	61	61	59	24	24	32
53	30	30	30	33	31	25
52	34	34	34	51	50	52
51	22	22	21	8	8	8

4.17 It is seen from the table that the unemployment rates were higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Unemployment rates in 54th round in both the rural and urban areas for males and females are higher than

the previous round except the females in the urban areas for the 54th round.

4.18 The percentage distribution of the usually unemployed (ps+ss) by their broad current weekly status is given in Table No.4.10.

तक्ता क्र./Table No.4.10

स्थूल चालू आठवड्याच्या स्थितीनुसार नित्यरोजगारीतांची (मुख्य स्थिती + दुय्यम स्थिती) टक्केवारी
Percentage distribution of the usually employed (principal status +subsidiary status) by their broad current weekly status

फेरी/Round	चालू आठवड्याची स्थिती / Current weekly activity					
	नित्यरोजगारीत पुरुष			नित्यरोजगारीत स्त्रिया		
	Usually employed males			Usually employed females		
	रोजगारीत Employed	बेरोजगारीत Unemployed	श्रमशक्ती नसलेले/Not in labour force	रोजगारीत Employed	बेरोजगारीत Unemployed	श्रमशक्ती नसलेले/Not in labour force
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			ग्रामीण/Rural			
54	99.4	0.3	0.3	94.4	0.1	5.4
53	99.6	0.0	0.4	95.6	0.1	4.4
52	98.7	0.0	1.3	94.5	0.0	5.5
51	99.2	0.0	0.8	94.5	0.0	5.5
			नागरी/ Urban			
54	99.7	0.0	0.4	97.5	0.0	2.4
53	99.6	0.0	0.4	93.9	0.0	6.1
52	99.5	0.0	0.5	94.7	0.0	5.3
51	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

4.19 It is seen that percentage of employed males according to current weekly status remains same i.e. about 99 in rural areas and about 100 in urban areas. Among females these percentages were about 95 per cent in rural areas.

4.20 The work force participation rates (WPRS), unemployment rates (URs) and labour force participation rates (LFPRs) according to current weekly status for persons of age 15 years and above for each sub round are given in Table No.4.11.

तक्का क्र./Table No.4.11

१५ वर्षे व अधिक वयाच्या व्यक्तीकरिता चालू आठवड्याच्या स्थितीनुसार प्रत्येक उपफेरीसाठी कार्यबल सहभाग दर, बेरोजगार दर, श्रमशक्ती सहभाग दर

Work force participation rates (wprs), unemployment rates (urs) and labour force participation rates (lfprs) according to current weekly status for persons of age 15 years and above for each sub-round

(दर हजार व्यक्ती मागे)/ (Rate per 1000 Persons)

उपफेरी Sub-round	कालावधी Period	ग्रामीण/Rural		नागरी/Urban	
		पुरुष/ Male	स्त्री/ Female	पुरुष/ Male	स्त्री/Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कार्यबल सहभाग दर/ Work-force Participation Rates (WPR)					
1	जानेवारी-मार्च १९९८ Jan-March 1998	536	275	514	129
2	एप्रिल-जून १९९८ April-June 1998	544	267	505	118
बेरोजगारीचा दर/Unemployment Rate (UR)					
1	जानेवारी-मार्च १९९८ Jan-March 1998	15	3	26	4
2	एप्रिल-जून १९९८ April-June 1998	16	1	39	3
श्रमशक्ती सहभाग दर/ Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)					
1	जानेवारी-मार्च १९९८ Jan-March 1998	551	278	540	133
2	एप्रिल-जून १९९८ April-June 1998	560	268	544	121

4.21 It is observed from the table that in rural areas, labour force participation rates was highest for males and females respectively during April-June 1998 and January-March 1998. The work force

participation rate was highest for males in rural areas during April-June 1998 and for females in rural areas during January-March 1998.

Chapter-5

Comparative picture in respect of some of the important characteristics of central and state sample estimates

5.0. The State participates in the National Sample Survey programmes on a matching sample basis. An independent matching sample was drawn for the State for which all steps viz. fieldwork, tabulation etc. were carried out. An independent set of results is therefore, available for the State sample. The results from two independent samples namely State and Central samples, help not only in increasing the precision of the results by way of combining them but the difference

between the two estimates gives also an idea about the magnitude of the error, due to the sampling of the enquiry. The following paras give comparison for some important characteristics of the household consumer expenditure.

5.1. The average number of persons per household according to State and Central sample is given in the following Table No.5.1.

तक्ता क्र./Table No.5.1
प्रति कुटुंब व्यक्तींची सरासरी संख्या
Average number of persons per household

Area	कुटुंबाचा सरासरी आकार Average household size	
	केंद्र / Central	राज्य / State
(1)	(2)	(3)
ग्रामीण / Rural	5.0	4.7
नागरी / Urban	4.7	4.6

5.2. It is observed that the estimated average household size was coincide with the central sample estimate, in both the areas.

5.3. Value (Rs.0.00) of consumption of food and non-food and total expenditure per person for a period of 30 days for both the State and Central sample are given in the Table No.5.2.

तक्ता क्र./Table No.5.2
३० दिवसाच्या कालावधीतील अन्न व अन्नेतर बाबींच्या एकूण दरडोई वापराचे मूल्य.(रु.)
Value (Rs.0.00) of consumption of food and non-food items and total expenditure per person for a period of 30 days

बाब/ Item	ग्रामीण /Rural		नागरी /Urban	
	केंद्र/ Central	राज्य/ State	केंद्र/ Central	राज्य/ State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
अन्नपदार्थ/ Food	219.09	293.88	397.91	460.16
अन्नेतर पदार्थ/ Non-food	164.95	167.18	490.73	370.53
एकूण खर्च/ Total expenditure	384.04	461.06	888.64	830.69

5.4. It is seen from the table that the State sample estimates are on higher side than the Central sample estimates in both the areas except for non-food items in urban areas.

5.5. Quantity (0.00 kg.) and value (Rs.0.00) of consumption of cereals per person for a period of 30 days for Central and State sample are given in the Table No.5.3.

तक्ता क्र./Table No.5.3

३० दिवसाच्या कालावधीतील तृणधान्याच्या दरडोई वापराचे परिमाण व मूल्य

Quantity (0.00 kg) and value (Rs.0.00) of consumption of cereals per person for a period of 30 days

क्षेत्र/ Area	केंद्र/ Central		राज्य/ State	
	परिमाण/ Quantity (kg)	मूल्य/ Value (Rs.)	परिमाण/ Quantity (kg)	मूल्य/ Value (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ग्रामीण /Rural	10.45	69.60	11.41	79.61
नागरी /Urban	8.86	88.23	9.82	92.14

5.6. It is seen that in both the areas, the State sample estimates are on higher side than the Central sample estimates.

5.7. The value of consumption on food items other than cereals per person for a period of 30 days for both the State and Central sample is given in Table No.5.4.

तक्ता क्र./Table No.5.4

३० दिवसाच्या कालावधीतील तृणधान्ये व्यतिरिक्त अन्नपदार्थांच्या दरडोई वापराचे मूल्य (रु.०.००)

Value (Rs.0.00) of consumption of food items other than cereals per person for a period of 30 days

बाब/ Item	ग्रामीण /Rural		नागरी /Urban	
	केंद्र/ Central	राज्य/ State	केंद्र/ Central	राज्य/ State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
तृणधान्ये व्यतिरिक्त अन्नपदार्थ Food items other than cereals	149.49	213.39	309.68	368.02

5.8 It is observed that in both the areas,

the State sample estimates are on higher side.

Chapter - 6

Comparative Picture Of Some Important Characteristics Based On N.S.S. 54th Round Survey And Earlier Surveys

6.0. The enquiry of household consumer expenditure was conducted in earlier rounds viz. 27th, 32nd, 38th, 42nd to 51st rounds. Amongst these rounds, 27th, 32nd, 38th, 43rd and 50th rounds surveys were quinquennial in nature with a large sample size and rest of the survey rounds were having a thin sample.

However, in this chapter, comparisons of estimates generated from 51st, 52nd, 53rd & 54th round are discussed.

6.1. Table No.6.1 gives the average number of persons per households in rural and urban areas.

तक्ता क्र./Table No.6.1

ग्रामीण व नागरी भागातील सरासरी प्रतिकुटुंब व्यक्तींची संख्या

Average number of persons per household in rural and urban areas

क्षेत्र/ Area	फेरी/ Round			
	51 st	52 nd	53 rd	54 th
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ग्रामीण /Rural	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.7
नागरी /Urban	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.6

6.2. The average household size in the rural areas goes on decreasing from 51st to 54th round except 52nd round, In urban areas the trend was seems to be reverse except 53rd round.

6.3. Average monthly per capita expenditure (in Rs.) of rural and urban areas are given in the Table No.6.2.

तक्ता क्र./Table No.6.2

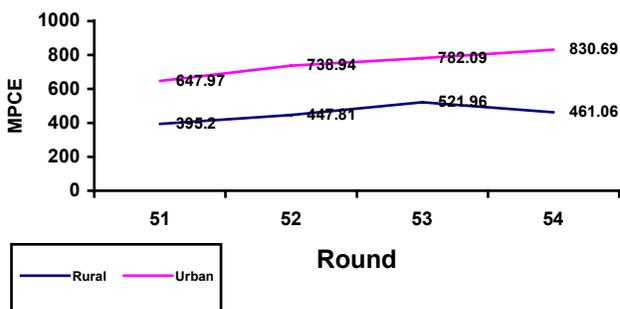
ग्रामीण व नागरी भागातील सरासरी दरडोई मासिक खर्च (रुपयांमध्ये)

Average monthly per capita expenditure (in Rs.) of rural and urban areas

क्षेत्र/Area	फेरी/ Round			
	51 st	52 nd	53 rd	54 th
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ग्रामीण /Rural	395.20	447.81	521.96	461.06
नागरी /Urban	647.97	738.94	782.09	830.69

6.4. It is observed that there is an increasing trend in the average monthly per capita expenditure in both rural and urban

areas of the State except for rural areas in 54th round. (see Fig.5).

MPCE during the various Rounds (Fig.5)

6.5. The monthly per capita quantity and value of consumption of cereals in rural and urban areas are given in Table No.6.3.

तक्ता क्र./Table No.6.3

ग्रामीण व नागरी भागातील तृणधान्यांचे दरडोई मासिक वापराचे परिमाण व मूल्य

Monthly per capita quantity and value of consumption of cereals in rural and urban areas

क्षेत्र/Area	परिमाण(कि.ग्र.मध्ये) /Quantity (in kg)				मुल्य (रुपयांमध्ये) /Value (in Rs)			
	फेरी/ Round				फेरी/ Round			
	51 st	52 nd	53 rd	54 th	51 st	52 nd	53 rd	54 th
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ग्रामीण Rural	13.03	12.96	11.88	11.41	76.00	83.80	84.24	79.61
नागरी Urban	10.65	10.39	10.55	9.82	76.33	83.95	90.06	92.14

6.6 It is observed that the quantity of consumption of cereals per person for a period of 30 days are found to be decreasing in both the areas of the State, except for urban areas in 53rd round. Whereas the value of consumption goes on increasing over round to round except for rural areas in 54th round.

6.7. The monthly per capita quantity of consumption of rice and wheat in both the rural and urban areas is given in Table No.6.4.

तक्ता क्र./Table No.6.4

तांदुळ व गहू यांच्या वापराचे दरडोई मासिक परिमाण

Monthly per capita quantity of consumption of rice and wheat

बाब/ Item	परिमाण (कि.ग्र.) /Quantity (in kg.)							
	ग्रामीण /Rural				नागरी /Urban			
	51 st	52 nd	53 rd	54 th	51 st	52 nd	53 rd	54 th
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
तांदुळ /Rice	3.03	2.93	3.41	2.98	3.56	3.50	3.39	3.55
गहू /Wheat	3.57	4.37	3.96	3.65	5.22	5.28	5.24	4.87

6.8. It is observed that the average monthly per capita quantity of consumption of rice and wheat shows the varying trend in both the rural and urban areas.

6.9. The average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.) on food and non-food items is given in the Table No.6.5.

तक्ता क्र./Table No.6.5
अन्न व अन्नेतर पदार्थावरील सरासरी दरडोई मासिक खर्च (रु.)
**Average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.) on food
and non-food items**

बाब/ Item	ग्रामीण /Rural				नागरी /Urban			
	51 st	52 nd	53 rd	54 th	51 st	52 nd	53 rd	54 th
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
अन्न पदार्थ	242.21	284.74	324.79	293.89	353.84	404.74	403.81	460.16
Food								
अन्नेतर पदार्थ	152.99	163.07	197.17	167.17	294.07	334.19	378.28	370.53
Non-food								

6.10. It is observed that the estimates of average monthly per capita expenditure on food and non-food items goes on increasing over round to round i.e. from 51st to 54th

round in both the areas except for food items for rural areas in 54th round and urban areas in 53rd round and for non-food items in rural and urban areas in 54th round.

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APPENDIX –I			
<u>LIST OF DETAILED TABLES</u>			
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2	Per 1000 distribution of households and persons by monthly per capita expenditure class and no of persons and economically active Persons per 1000 households for different monthly per capita expenditure classes	32	33
3	Quantity and value of consumption of cereals, gram and cereal Substitutes per person for a period of 30 days for each monthly per capita expenditure class	34	35
4	Value (Rs.0.00) of consumption of broad group of food and non-food items per person for a period of 30 days for each monthly per capita expenditure class.	36	38
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6	Per 1000 distribution of persons by current weekly activity for each age-group	41	44
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9R	Per 1000 distribution of persons (age 15 & above) by usual activity status (principal and subsidiary status taken	59	-
9U	Per 1000 distribution of persons (age 15 years & above) by usual activity status (principal and subsidiary status taken together) for each household type for rural areas.	-	62
10	Per 1000 distribution of usually working persons by industry.	65	66
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राष्ट्रीय नमुना पाहणीच्या फेरी क्र. ५४ (जानेवारी, १९९८ ते जून, १९९८) मधील पत्रक १.०
“कुटुंबाचा उपभोग्य बाबींवरील खर्च” या विषयावरील राज्य नमुना पाहणीच्या अहवालाचा सारांश

१) **प्रस्तावना** : केंद्र शासन राष्ट्रीय नमुना पाहणी संघटनेमार्फत नियमितपणे देशातील लोकांच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक बाबींविषयी पाहण्या घेत असते. महाराष्ट्र शासन या पाहण्यांमध्ये अनुरूप नमुना तत्वावर नियमितपणे सहभागी होत असून राज्यासाठी स्वतंत्रपणे निवडलेल्या नमुन्यासाठी आकडेवारी गोळा करून तिचे विश्लेषण करते. राष्ट्रीय नमुना पाहणी फेरी क्र. १ (ऑक्टोबर, १९५० ते मार्च, १९५१) पासून फेरी क्र. २६ (जुलै, १९७१ ते जून, १९७२) पर्यंत नियमितपणे “ कुटुंबाचा उपभोग्य बाबींवरील खर्च ” या विषयावर पाहणी घेण्यात येत होती. फेरी क्र. २६ नंतर राष्ट्रीय नमुना पाहणी संघटनेच्या नियामक परिषदेने “कुटुंबाचा उपभोग्य बाबींवरील खर्च” व “ रोजगार व बेरोजगार ” या दोन विषयावरील पाहणी एकत्रितपणे दर पाच वर्षांनी घेण्याचे ठरविले. फेरी क्र. २७ (ऑक्टोबर, १९७२ ते सप्टेंबर, १९७३) पासून याची सुरुवात झाली. पुन्हा फेरी क्र. ४२ पासून “ कुटुंबाचा उपभोग्य बाबींवरील खर्च ” या विषयावर दरवर्षी लहान नमुना आकारामध्ये पाहणी घेण्याचे ठरविण्यात आले. या अनुषंगाने फेरी क्र.५४ ही अकरावी फेरी होती. ही फेरी जानेवारी, १९९८ ते जून, १९९८ या कालावधीत घेण्यात आली. या फेरीत सामुहिक मालमत्तेची साधने, सांडपाणी व्यवस्था व लागवडीच्या पध्दती यावर प्रामुख्याने माहिती गोळा केली गेली. त्या सोबतच लहान नमुन्यामध्ये कुटुंबांचा उपभोग्य बाबींवरील खर्चावर माहिती गोळा केली गेली. या फेरीत स्वतंत्रपणे निवडण्यात आलेल्या नमुन्यांमध्ये राज्यातील ३३५ ग्रामीण व ३१८ नागरी घटकातील १,३४० कुटुंबाकडून आकडेवारी गोळा करण्यात आली.

२) **महत्वाचे निष्कर्ष** :- पाहणी मध्ये गोळा करण्यात आलेल्या आकडेवारीच्या तपशीलवार विश्लेषणातून प्राप्त झालेले निष्कर्ष पुढे देण्यात आले आहेत.

३) राज्यात कुटुंबाचा उपभोग्य बाबींवरील सरासरी दरडोई मासिक खर्च ६०५.५२ रुपये इतका आढळला. कुटुंबाचा उपभोग्य बाबींवरील सरासरी दरडोई मासिक खर्च ग्रामीण भागात ४६१.०६ रुपये तर नागरी भागात ८३०.६९ रुपये इतका आढळला. दरडोई मासिक खर्चाच्या वर्गानुसार ग्रामीण भागात ५३ टक्के कुटुंबातील ५९ टक्के व्यक्तींचा खर्च सरासरी खर्चापेक्षा कमी होता. नागरी भागात हे प्रमाण ६१ टक्के व्यक्ती आणि ५२ टक्के कुटुंबे इतके आढळले. प्रती कुटुंब सरासरी व्यक्तींचे प्रमाण ग्रामीण भागात ४.७ व्यक्ती तर नागरी भागात ४.६ व्यक्ती इतके आढळले.

४) कुटुंबाच्या राहणीमानाचा दर्जा अभ्यासण्यासाठी कुटुंबाच्या खर्चाची निरनिराळ्या बाबींनुसार विभागणी करण्यात आली. विश्लेषणाकरीता ही आकडेवारी अन्नपदार्थ व अन्नेतर पदार्थ अशा दोन गटात विभागण्यात आली. या दोन गटात येणा-या बाबींचे उपगट पाडण्यात आले. ग्रामीण भागातील सरासरी दरडोई मासिक खर्च ४६१.०६ रुपयांपैकी अन्नपदार्थ गटातील बाबींवर २९३.८९ रुपये तर अन्नेतर पदार्थ गटातील बाबींवर १६७.१७ रुपये खर्च झाल्याचे आढळले. नागरी भागातील सरासरी दरडोई मासिक खर्च ८३०.६९ रुपयांपैकी अन्नपदार्थ गटातील बाबींवर ४६०.१६ रुपये तर अन्नेतर पदार्थ गटातील बाबींवर ३७०.५३ रुपये खर्च झाल्याचे आढळून आले. ग्रामीण भागात तृणधान्ये, दूध व दुग्धजन्य पदार्थ, खाद्यतेल, आणि कडधान्ये यावर तर नागरी भागात तृणधान्ये, दूध व दुग्धजन्य पदार्थ आणि पेये व अल्पोपहार यावर जास्त खर्च होत असल्याचे आढळले. अन्नेतर पदार्थांमध्ये इतर किरकोळ वस्तू व सेवा यावरील खर्च जास्त असल्याचे ग्रामीण व नागरी दोन्ही भागात आढळले.

५) ग्रामीण भागातील कुटुंबाचे ज्वारी तर नागरी भागातील कुटुंबांचे गहू हे मुख्य अन्न होते.