

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

Publication No. 29

**SECOND REPORT
ON THE POONA SCHEDULES OF
THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY
(1950-51)**

**By
V. M. DANDEKAR**

Price Rs. 6 or 9s. or \$1.25.

1954

FOREWORD

The foreword to Publication No. 26 *Report on the Poona Schedules of the National Sample Survey* contains the following paragraph :

"The canvass of the Poona Schedules was based on a programme of four periodic visits to the selected households. The sudden discontinuance of the Poona Schedules after the first visit, therefore, detracts much from the value of the results, at least on items liable to considerable seasonal variation. For that reason we have not undertaken, in the present Report, any examination and analysis of the material presented. Another reason for not attempting an analysis of the data was the character of the survey. The National Sample Survey has been termed multi-purpose and it has no specific purpose beyond that of collection and presentation of data. Therefore, it was thought proper merely to present the data with full details of procedures regarding their collection and tabulation but without comment or interpretation which would necessarily involve addressing oneself to specific questions and adopting particular points of view. We also feel that before any useful analysis is attempted, a careful scrutiny and assessment of the material is necessary. This is now being undertaken and it is hoped to publish the results in a subsequent publication".

This publication embodies the results of the analysis of the material which was in hand at the time of the previous publication. The data collected with the help of the Poona Schedules during 1950-51 have been presented in it in significant groupings and with appropriate breakdowns. The data are presented as portraying, within certain limits, some broad features of the Indian economy, at the time the survey was undertaken. They relate in particular to certain elements which might be termed structural elements of the economy such as population composition, occupational structure, land utilization, volume of livestock and capital equipment such as implements and machinery. They also give details relating to transactions or operations during the year which may either represent comparatively stable features of the economy or may be closely related to characteristics of the annual season. Such are the data relating to employment, to livestock business, the commodity and other transactions recorded for part of the year covered by the period of the survey. The chief use of the publication is expected to be provision of classified data with a fairly wide coverage relating to some of the main structural characteristics of the economy of the country. There is a discussion at the end of the publication of the margin of error involved in various estimates that might be based on these N.S.S. data. It is clear from this discussion that even the estimates pertaining to large regions are in most directions liable to a margin of error that would seriously limit their use. This, however, is a

matter which relates to the design of the sample survey and the objectives at which it aims. Within the limitations imposed, the exposition in the publication is directed towards setting out the data in various directions and briefly indicating the main features which emerge on their examination.

We are grateful to Government for permitting us to bring out this publication. The present report is being published in the form it was submitted to Government of India. The views contained in the report are not necessarily those of the Government of India.

30th November 1954.

Gokhale Institute of Politics and
Economics, Poona 4.

D. R. GADGIL.

CONTENTS

	Pages
Foreword	iii-iv
Contents	v
List of Tables	vi-viii
1 Introductory	1-9
2 Population	10-18
3 Occupation	19-24
4 Employment	25-48
5 Real Estate	49-58
6 Livestock	59-76
7 Implements and Machinery	77-81
8 Capital Account	82-85
9 Debt and Dues	86-87
10 Reserve Account	88-90
11 Commodity Account	91-105
12 Operating Account	106-114
13 Revenue Account	115-157
14 Sampling Errors	158-171
15 Concluding Remarks	172

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	Pages.
1	General information relating to the NSS sample	5
2	Occupational distribution of the members of the agricultural families in the NSS sample (B-II)	6-7
3	Occupational distribution of the members of the non-agricultural families in the NSS sample (B-II)	8-9
4	Distribution of males in different age groups (B-II)	13
5	Distribution of females in different age groups (B-II)	14
6	Single year age distribution of males and females (B-II)	15
7	Comparison between the NSS and the 1951 Census (rural population) age-distributions (B-II)	16
8	Distribution of males, in agricultural families, by age and relation to the head of the family (B-II)	16
9	Distribution of males, in non-agricultural families, by age and relation to the head of the family (B-II)	17
10	Distribution of females, in agricultural families, by age and relation to the head of the family (B-II)	17
11	Distribution of females, in non-agricultural families, by age and relation to the head of the family (B-II)	18
12	Distribution of total population, depending on different occupations (B-II)	21
13	Distribution of male earners by principal occupation (B-II)	22
14	Distribution of female earners by principal occupation (B-II)	23
15	Proportion to total, of male and female earners, in different livelihood classes (B-II)	24
16a	Percentage distribution of adult male-days in different employment categories (C-II)	37
17	Percentage distribution of adult female-days in different employment categories (C-II)	38
18	Percentage distribution of non-adult male-days, in different employment categories (C-II)	39
19	Percentage distribution of non-adult female-days in different employment categories (C-II)	40
20	Percentage distribution of age-classified male-days of agricultural families in different employment categories (C-II)	41
21	Percentage distribution of age-classified female-days of agricultural families in different employment categories (C-II)	42
22	Percentage distribution of age-classified male-days of non-agricultural families in different employment categories (C-II)	43
23	Percentage distribution of age-classified female-days of non-agricultural families in different employment categories (C-II)	44
24	Proportion of unemployed labour force to that offering for employment	45
25	Proportion of unemployed labour force to that offering for employment, in different age groups (C-II)	46
26	Proportion of weekly hired labour days as reported by employers to those reported by employees (C-II and C-III)	47

Table No.	Title	Pages.
27	Wages (in rupees) per labour day, for males, female and children (C-III)	48
28	Real estate in land and buildings, real estate improvement and residential housing (B-III, IV, V)	54
29	Distribution of land holdings and related land improvement expenditure in agricultural families (B-III)	55
30	Distribution of land holdings and related land improvement expenditure in non-agricultural families (B-III)	56
31	Owned and rented houses : Storeys, Rooms and Area under roof (sq. ft.) (B-V)	57
32	Distribution of all families, by the types of their owned and rented homes (B-V)	58
33	Number of animals per 1000 families (B-VI)	65
34	Proportion of purchased animals to all animals (B-VI)	66
35	Purchase price (Rs.) of all animals, per 1000 families (B-VI)	67
36	Purchase price (Rs.) of animals of different ages (B-VI)	68
37	Average purchase prices (Rs.) of animals during last few years (B-VI)	69
38	Age distribution of home bred and purchased animals (B-VI)	70
39	Annual purchases of livestock, per 1000 families (C-VI)	71
40	Annual sales of livestock, per 1000 families (C-VI)	72
41	Average purchase and sale prices of livestock (C-VI)	73
42	Annual purchases and sales classified according to whether a trader was involved (C-VI)	74
43	Trader and 'non-trader' sale-purchase prices (Rs.) of livestock (C-VI)	75
44	Age distribution of animals and of slaughter and deaths (B-VI, C-VI)	75
45	Annual death rates of animals at different ages (B-VI, C-VI)	76
46	Birth rates for cows and buffaloes at different ages (B-VI, C-VI)	76
47	Number of implements and machinery owned, per 1000 families (B-VII)	78
48	Proportion to total of purchased implements and machinery (B-VII)	79
49	Purchase price (Rs.) of all implements and machinery owned (B-VII)	80
50	Average purchase prices (Rs.) of implements and machinery, during last few years (B-VII)	81
51	Capital account per 1000 families	85
52	Debt and Dues (B-IX)	87
53	Reserve account per 1000 families	90
54	Commodity account per 1000 families (C-IV)	93
55	Production receipts of commodities (Rs. per 1000 families) (C-IV)	94-96
56	Commodity sales (Rs. per 1000 families)	97-99
57	Particulars of annual receipts and disposals of commodities (Rs. per 1000 families) (C-IV, V)	100-101
58	Particulars of annual receipts and disposals of commodities, in agricultural families (C-IV, V)	102-103
59	Particulars of annual receipts and disposals of commodities, in non-agricultural families (C-IV, V)	104-105
60	Operating Account (Rs. per 1000 families)	107

Table No.	Title	Pages.
61	Rent on assets (Rs. per 1000 families) (C-VII, VIII)	108
62	Income from and expenditure on professions and services (Rs. per 1000 families) (C-XI, XII)	109
63	Purchases of raw materials for farm, forest and livestock production (Rs. per 1000 families) (C-IX)	110
64	Raw material purchases for non-farm production (Rs. per 1000 families) (C-X)	111
65	Raw material purchases (Rs. per 1000 families), classified according to whether they were made from a trader (C-IX, X)	112
66	Raw material purchases for farm, forest and livestock production (Rs. per 1000 families) (C-IX)	113
67	Raw material purchases for non-farm production (Rs. per 1000 families) (C-X)	114
68	Revenue Account per 1000 families	121
69	Annual family expenditure (Rs. per family) (C-XIII)	122-125
70	Annual family expenditure (Rs. per family) (C-XIV)	126-127
71	Distribution of family expenditure (C-XIII, XIV)	128-129
72	Annual family expenditure of non-agricultural families (Rs. per family) (C-XIII, XIV)	130-133
73	Distribution of annual family expenditure according to the agency from which purchases made (C-XIII, XIV)	134
74	Distribution of annual family expenditure on different items according to the agency from which purchases made (C-XIII)	135-137
75	Distribution of annual family expenditure on different items according to the agency from which purchases made (C-XIV)	138
76	Proportion of families reporting expenditure on different items of family expenditure in one week (C-XIII)	139-142
77	Proportion of families reporting expenditure on different items of family expenditure in four weeks (C-XIV)	143-144
78	Cumulative frequency distribution of weekly expenditure on different items of family expenditure by agricultural and non-agricultural families (C-XIII)	145-152
79	Cumulative frequency distribution of monthly expenditure on different items of family expenditure by agricultural and non-agricultural families (C-XIV)	153-157
80	Standard errors of means, expressed as their percentages (Sch. B)	160
81	Standard errors of means, expressed as their percentages (C-IV, V)	161
82	Standard errors of means, expressed as their percentages (C-XI)	162-163
83	Standard errors of means, expressed as their percentages (C-XII)	164-165
84	Standard errors of means, expressed as their percentages (C-XIII)	166-169
85	Standard errors of means, expressed as their percentages (C-XIV)	170-171

I. INTRODUCTORY

1.1 This report is supplementary to the 'Report on the Poona Schedules of the National Sample Survey (1950-51)' earlier published by the Institute. That Report was largely concerned with the procedures and methods involved in the initial setting up of the National Sample Survey by the Government of India. The results of the survey based on the Poona schedules were given in Chapter VI of that Report. The results were however given only in a summary form on an all-India basis without any regional breakdown and no examination or analysis of the material was attempted. The present Report is an expansion of Chapter VI of the earlier Report and attempts a fuller presentation of the statistical material collected through the Poona Schedules in the first round of the NSS during 1950-51.

1.2 The expansion will be developed in three directions. In the first instance, in the earlier Report only the all-India tables reduced to per 10,000 families were included, though similar tables for each one of a number of States were prepared and made available in a mimeographed volume supplementary to the Report. In the present Report, we intend giving the State tables in a summary form.

1.3 The State tables were prepared for 17 separate states or groups of states. For some of these the number of villages included in the sample was rather small. In presenting the following summary tables, the smaller states have, therefore, been suitably grouped. As a result only the following states or groups of states will appear in the summary tables.

1. Punjab, PEPSU, Delhi, and Himachal Pradesh.
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer.
3. Uttar Pradesh.
4. Bihar.
5. Orissa.
6. West Bengal.
7. Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman, Nicobar.
8. Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh.
9. Madhya Pradesh.
10. Hyderabad.
11. North Bombay, Saurashtra, Kutch.
12. Bombay Deccan.
13. Madras.
14. Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg.

1.4 It will appear from the above that while Saurashtra and Kutch have been combined with Bombay, the latter itself has been divided into two regions called North Bombay and Bombay Deccan. An explanation is necessary.

1.5 The manner in which the joint use of the Calcutta and the Poona Schedules was decided upon in the first round of the NSS has been fully narrated in Chapter II of the earlier Report. Broadly speaking 600 out of a total of 1800 sample villages selected for the NSS were to be covered by the Poona Schedules. There was however a minor exception. The exact decision in this respect was as under :

“Joint use of Poona and ISI schedules : In the first round, ISI schedules (1), (2.1), (2.2), (2.3), (3.1) and (3.2) will be used in one set of villages and the Poona schedules (B) and (C) in another set of villages in the proportion of 1 : 2 in the districts to be surveyed under the supervision of the Poona Institute, and in the proportion 2 : 1 in all other areas. The two sets of villages to be arranged in the form of two inter-penetrating network of random samples.”

1.6 Thus while the Poona Schedules were canvassed in one-third of the selected villages all over India, within the region in which the fieldwork was conducted by the Gokhale Institute, it was in two-thirds of the selected villages that the Poona Schedules were used. On account of this, the sample of villages covered by the Poona Schedules was not equally spread all over the country. In the area in which the survey was conducted by the Gokhale Institute, the sample of villages was relatively double its size in the rest of India. In preparing the all-India summary, it was, therefore, necessary to obtain a separate tabulation for this area and under-weight it appropriately in the all-India summary. Through oversight this was not done and the mistake was detected only at a late stage of tabulation. Though in the all-India summary this would not make any appreciable difference, we take this opportunity to correct this mistake.

1.7 It is on this account that a separate tabulation for this area, called the Bombay Deccan, has been obtained and included in the following summary tables. The area consists of all the Marathi and the Kannad speaking districts of the Bombay State except for the four northern districts of Thana, Nasik, West Khandesh and East Khandesh. These have been grouped with the Gujarathi speaking districts of the Bombay State and the region has been termed North Bombay. The latter is then combined with the states of Saurashtra and Kutch.

1.8 Table 1 gives general information relating to the NSS sample taken from different states or groups of states. The first column shows the number of selected villages, the total number being 585. The sample of families from each village were selected in accordance with the instructions for the Calcutta Schedules. Schedule 0 of that series was utilised to make a complete list of all households in each selected village. The second column in the table gives the number of households listed in schedule 0, the total number listed being 144,025. A random sample of 80 households from those listed in Schedule 0 was then taken and noted in Schedule 0.1 classifying the households into two classes, namely, agricultural and non-agricultural. In the third column with two sub-columns, are given the number of agricultural and non-agricultural families listed in Schedule 0.1, the total number of agricultural families being 24,640 and of non-agricultural families

15,078. From out of the families listed in Schedule 0.1, a sample of 8 agricultural and 8 non-agricultural families was selected for canvass of the Poona Schedules B and C. In the fourth column with two sub-columns, we give the number of agricultural and non-agricultural families so selected. It will be noted that the total number of agricultural families selected was 5103 and that of the non-agricultural families was 4098.

1.9 The sample of families, 80 from each selected village, noted in Schedule 0.1 formed a random sample of families. Their classification into two classes, namely, agricultural and non-agricultural, therefore, gives an indication of the proportion of agricultural families in different states. Such proportions based on the classification in Schedule 0.1 are shown in the last column of the table. Thus, all states taken together, the proportion of agricultural families in the rural population of India appears to be 62.04 percent. There is considerable variation in this proportion from state to state. On this basis the states might be broadly divided into three groups. Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh in the north, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh in the centre and Bombay Deccan in the south have high proportions of agricultural families. Orissa and West Bengal in the east, Saurashtra and North Bombay in the west and Madras in the south have proportions of agricultural families round about 60 percent. In the remaining states, the proportions of agricultural families are considerably lower. In judging these figures it should be noted that the agricultural labour has been generally classed as non-agricultural. Moreover apart from the sampling variation to which these percentages are liable, it is possible that the classification of families into the two categories of agricultural and non-agricultural was not uniformly understood by investigators working in different states.

1.10 Another extension of the results published in the earlier Report is on account of the following. As noted above the NSS sample of families consisted of a sample of agricultural and a sample of non-agricultural families from each one of the selected villages. The earlier Report gave only the all-India averages per 10,000 families which included both the agricultural and the non-agricultural families in appropriate proportions. No separate results for the two groups of families were given in that Report. In the present Report we propose to give some of the important data for the two groups separately.

1.11 The distinction between the agricultural and the non-agricultural families was broadly intended to correspond to the distinction between the cultivating and the non-cultivating families. Partly on account of the inadequacy of the instructions on this point and partly on account of errors of classification on the part of the field investigators, there have been however a few misclassifications. Nevertheless, the distinction might be taken to correspond approximately to the distinction between cultivators and non-cultivators. The exact content of the two categories might be seen from the occupational classifications of the members of the families in the two categories given in Tables 2 and 3 respectively.

1.12 The third direction in which an extension is attempted is in a more detailed tabulation of material presented in some of the all-India tables given in the earlier Report. Further, while no examination or analysis of the material was attempted in the earlier Report, in the present Report brief notes are being added to assist the reader in studying the statistical material presented.

1.13 It will be remembered that most of the items in the Poona Schedules referred either to one week or to four weeks immediately preceding the day of visit by the investigator. Data on employment in Schedule C-II, referred only to three preceding days. In the earlier Report, the basis on which the data were collected was adopted for their presentation as well. In the present Report, all data have been inflated to bring them to an annual basis. In view of the fact that the investigation was conducted from October 1950 to March 1951, and the possibility of a number of items in these Schedules being affected by seasonal variations, such inflation to annual basis is obviously not appropriate. The inflation to annual basis should, therefore, be regarded as no more than a convenient way of presentation.

1.14 In the earlier Report two types of data were presented on a number of items. These corresponded to the amounts reported and the number of 'entries' or the number of families reporting any amount on that item. Thus, in relation to the family expenditure, an average weekly or four-weekly expenditure on each expenditure item was given as also the number of families who reported any expenditure on that item during the one or four-week period. It is obvious that while the amounts of income or expenditure might be inflated to an annual basis, it would not be possible similarly to inflate the number of families reporting receipt or expenditure in a specified category. In the present Report, all data relating to 'entries' or the number of families reporting an item have therefore been omitted.

1.15 In the earlier Report, the presentation of the tables followed the arrangement of the blocks of information in the questionnaire Schedules. In the present Report, the same arrangement is more or less maintained. Some of the tables have however been rearranged according to the subject matter. The system of numbering the tables according to the block numbers in the Schedules to which they related, followed in the earlier Report, has not been adopted in the present Report. Instead, all tables have been numbered serially. Nevertheless, after the title of each table is shown the Schedule block from which the table is derived. Thus the occupational distributions given in Tables 2 and 3 are derived from Schedule B-II, that is, II block of B Schedule. This will facilitate ready reference to the questionnaire Schedules and the related instructions to investigators both of which are fully reproduced in the earlier Report.

INTRODUCTORY

5

TABLE 1
General information relating to the NSS sample.

STATE	No. of villages: selected.	No. of house-holds:		No. of house-holds Sch. 0.1		No. of house-holds selected for Sch. B & C.		Percent to total of Ag. house-holds Sch. 0.1.
		Sch. O.	Sch. O.	Ag.	N-Ag.	Ag.	N-Ag.	
1. Punjab, PEPSU, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh	38	5889	1654	758	353	255	68.57	
2. Rajasthan and Ajmer	31	4507	1441	570	295	194	71.66	
3. Uttar Pradesh	78	18578	3497	1745	670	570	66.71	
4. Bihar	54	11888	1873	1722	476	381	52.10	
5. Orissa	21	2215	744	510	146	151	59.33	
6. West Bengal	30	5896	1142	735	247	208	60.84	
7. Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman-Nicobar	22	5675	727	716	185	154	50.98	
8. Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh	34	3197	1278	620	323	196	67.33	
9. Madhya Pradesh	50	16401	1810	1858	405	391	49.85	
10. Hyderabad	23	8118	866	768	191	176	53.00	
11. North Bombay, Saurashtra, Kutch.	48	12572	1953	1249	446	322	60.99	
12. Bombay Deccan	57	14309	3264	976	546	367	76.98	
13. Madras	73	24706	3399	1995	602	536	63.01	
14. Mysore, Coorg, Travancore-Cochin	26	10074	992	856	219	197	53.58	
15. All-India	585	144025	24640	15078	5103	4098	62.04	

TABLE 2

*Occupational distribution of the members of the agricultural families
in the NSS sample (B-II)*

Occupation group		Earners		Non-earners		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
A.1	Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned	6725	2352	4806	8352	22235
.2	Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned	927	210	708	692	2537
.3	Cultivating labourers	653	345	235	284	1717
.4	Non-cultivating owners of land	89	55	108	567	819
A -	<i>All agricultural classes</i>	8394	3162	5857	9895	27308
0.1, 2	Stock raising and rearing of small animals and insects	196	19	18	19	252
.3	Plantation industries	61	56	7	15	139
.4	Forestry and wood-cutting	9	8	—	—	17
.6	Fishing	11	1	9	8	29
O -	<i>Primary industries not elsewhere specified</i>	277	84	34	42	437
1.0	Non-metallic mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified	6	3	1	—	10
.5	Stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits	—	—	—	—	—
1 -	<i>Mining and quarrying</i>	6	3	1	—	10
2.0	Food industries otherwise unclassified	—	—	—	—	—
.1	Grains and pulses	4	8	—	—	12
.2	Vegetable oil and dairy products	2	2	—	—	4
.3	Sugar industries	2	—	—	—	2
.4	Beverages	2	—	—	3	5
.5	Tobacco	8	4	—	—	12
.6	Cotton textiles	11	4	—	—	15
.7	Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made-up of textile goods	8	—	1	5	14
.8	Textile industries otherwise unclassified	8	6	1	5	20
.9	Leather, leather products and footwear	3	—	—	3	6
2 -	<i>Processing and manufacture of foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof</i>	48	24	2	16	90
3 -	<i>Processing and manufacture of metals, chemicals and products thereof</i>	6	1	1	1	9
4.0	Manufacturing industries otherwise classified	6	—	—	—	6
.2, 3	Bricks, tiles, cement pipes and other structural clay products	—	1	—	—	1
.4	Non-metallic mineral products	3	2	3	4	12
.6, 7	Wood, wood-products, furniture and fixtures	3	—	—	—	3
4 -	<i>Processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified</i>	12	3	3	4	22

TABLE 2—(Contd.)

Occupational distribution of the members of the agricultural families
in the NSS sample (B-II)

	Occupation group	Earners		Non-earners		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
5.1	Construction and maintenance— buildings	8	—	1	3	12
.2	Construction and maintenance— roads, bridges, etc.	1	—	—	—	1
.4	Construction and maintenance— irrigation works	—	—	—	—	—
5, 6, 0	Works and Services— electric-power, gas and water supply, etc.	1	—	—	—	1
.7	Sanitary works and services (including scavengers)	2	5	1	—	8
5 -	Construction and utilities	12	5	2	3	22
6.1	Retail trade in foodstuffs	25	11	—	—	36
.2, 3, 0	Retail trade in fuel, textile and leather goods, etc.	8	1	—	—	9
.4, 8	Wholesale trade in foodstuffs, money-lending and other financial business	17	5	12	14	48
6 -	Commerce	50	17	12	14	93
7.1	Transport by road	10	1	—	—	11
.2	Transport by water	2	—	—	—	2
.4, 6	Railway and postal services	3	—	—	—	3
7 -	Transport, storage and communications	15	1	—	—	16
8.1	Medical and other health services	—	1	—	—	1
.2	Educational services and research	14	1	1	11	27
.3, 4	Defence and police services	3	—	—	—	3
.5	Village officers and servants	7	3	2	—	12
.6, 7	Employees of local bodies and State Governments	2	—	—	—	2
8 -	Health, education and public administration	26	5	3	11	45
9, 0, 6	Services otherwise unclassified	107	101	7	16	231
.1	Domestic services	13	68	—	26	107
.2	Barbers and beauty shops	4	1	—	—	5
.3	Laundries and laundry services	4	11	1	—	16
.4	Hotels, restaurants, eating houses, etc.	5	—	—	—	5
.5	Recreation services	2	1	—	—	3
.8	Religious, charitable and welfare services	5	—	—	—	5
.9	Other non-productive occupations	4	1	2	8	15
9 -	Services not elsewhere specified	144	183	10	50	387
	Grand total	8990	3488	5925	10036	28439

TABLE 3

Occupational distribution of the members of the non-agricultural families in the NSS sample (B-II)

	Occupation group	Earners		Non-earners		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
A.1	Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned	169	143	14	34	360
.2	Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned	24	18	2	5	49
.3	Cultivating labourers	1952	1436	1080	1836	6304
.4	Non-cultivating owners of land	25	9	40	41	115
A -	<i>All agricultural classes</i>	2170	1606	1136	1916	6328
0.1,2	Stock raising and rearing of small animals and insects	261	41	72	165	539
.3	Plantation industries	127	97	90	81	395
.4	Forestry and wood-cutting	60	34	41	84	219
.6	Fishing	31	10	13	20	74
0 -	<i>Primary industries not elsewhere specified</i>	479	182	216	350	1227
1.0	Non-metallic mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified	39	22	28	32	121
.5	Stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits	20	2	8	23	53
1 -	<i>Mining and quarrying</i>	59	24	36	55	174
2.0	Food industries, otherwise unclassified	15	4	11	36	66
.1	Grains and pulses	27	70	21	26	144
.2	Vegetable oil and dairy products	23	6	21	37	87
.3	Sugar industries	13	5	11	17	46
.4	Beverages	10	—	9	14	33
.5	Tobacco	16	3	8	12	39
.6	Cotton textiles	128	46	83	140	397
.7	Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made-up of textile goods	86	8	52	102	248
.8	Textile industries otherwise unclassified	56	44	38	68	206
.9	Leather, leather products and footwear	135	20	116	193	464
2 -	<i>Processing and manufacture of foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof</i>	509	206	370	645	1730
3 -	<i>Processing and manufacture of metals, chemicals and products thereof</i>	115	4	90	147	356
4.9,0	Printing and manufacturing industries otherwise unclassified	60	3	61	103	227
.2,3	Bricks, tiles, cement pipes and other structural clay products	23	5	22	23	73
.4	Non-metallic mineral products	101	40	81	131	353
.6,7	Wood, wood-products, furniture and fixtures	219	30	191	341	781
4 -	<i>Processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified</i>	403	73	355	598	1434

TABLE 3—(Contd.)

Occupational distribution of the members of the non-agricultural families in the NSS sample (B-II)

	Occupation group	Earners		Non-earners		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
5.1	Construction and maintenance— buildings	98	12	77	112	299
.2	Construction and maintenance— roads, bridges, etc.	9	7	6	16	38
.4	Construction and maintenance— irrigation works	8	2	6	10	26
.5, .6, .0	Works and services— electric-power, gas and water supply, etc.	3	—	—	—	3
.7	Sanitary works and services (including scavengers)	27	33	25	24	109
5 -	<i>Construction and utilities</i>	145	54	114	162	475
6.1	Retail trade in foodstuffs	257	43	204	350	854
.2, .3, .0	Retail trade in fuel, textile and leather goods, etc.	83	11	81	128	303
.4, .8	Wholesale trade in foodstuffs, money-lending and other financial business	68	19	60	106	253
6 -	<i>Commerce</i>	408	73	345	584	1410
7.1	Transport by road	33	—	21	50	104
.2	Transport by water	9	—	7	13	29
.4, .6	Railway and postal services	53	—	63	90	206
7 -	<i>Transport, storage and communications</i>	95	—	91	153	339
8.1	Medical and other health services	19	8	35	59	121
.2	Educational services and research	59	3	68	114	244
.3, .4	Defence and police services	24	—	16	34	74
.5	Village officers and servants	85	6	87	131	309
.6, .7	Employees of local bodies and State Governments	22	—	19	44	85
8 -	<i>Health, education and public administration</i>	209	17	225	332	833
9.0, .6	Services otherwise unclassified	687	398	411	658	2154
.1	Domestic services	51	122	26	72	271
.2	Barbers and beauty shops	129	2	109	183	423
.3	Laundries and laundry services	105	65	80	106	356
.4	Hotels, restaurants, eating houses, etc.	21	6	22	27	76
.5	Recreation services	7	4	4	10	25
.8	Religious, charitable and welfare service	91	41	65	141	338
.9	Other non-productive occupations	18	9	29	50	106
9 -	Services not elsewhere specified	1109	647	746	1247	3749
<i>Grand total</i>		<i>5701</i>	<i>2891</i>	<i>3724</i>	<i>6239</i>	<i>18555</i>

2. POPULATION

2.1 With the more or less full publication of the 1951 population Census results, the NSS data on population is of no great interest. Its interest is now more statistical. The field work of the first round of the NSS was done during October 1950 to March 1951 while the population Census was conducted as on 1st March 1951. In view of this, a comparison of the NSS data based on a sample of only about 10,000 families with the results of the full census might be of interest.

2.2 In Tables 4 and 5 are given the age distributions of males and females in different states. In the last columns of the tables are given the average number of males and females per house-hold. It would have been worthwhile comparing these age distributions with those given by the 1951 Census. The latter are available in the Census of India Paper No. 3 of 1953 entitled 'Summary of Demographic and Economic Data—1951 Census'. Unfortunately the age groups by which the census publication gives the age distributions are different from those given in our tables. The census age groups are 5-14, 15-24, etc., and are thus centred at 10, 20, etc. On the other hand in our tables, the age groups adopted are 10-19, 20-29, etc. A comparison between the NSS and the Census age distributions state by state is, therefore, not attempted. Nevertheless, as will appear in the next section, a comparison on an all-India basis is made.

2.3 In Table 6 are given the single year age distributions of males and females in the all-India NSS sample. As will be seen this is no more than a detailed break up of the age distributions in decennial age-groups appearing in the last lines of Tables 4 and 5. The break up has been obtained in the following manner. Separate age distributions by single age years were obtained for members of agricultural and non-agricultural families respectively in the all-India sample. The two distributions were then appropriately weighted to obtain a combined distribution. It should be noted that this weighting procedure is inferior to the weighting procedure adopted in preparing Tables 4 and 5. In obtaining these tables the weighting of the agricultural and non-agricultural families was done at the state level, which was better than their weighting at the all-India level. Therefore, the combined distributions obtained by weighting at the all-India level were adjusted to agree with the decennial age group distributions given in earlier tables. Thus it is merely to obtain a single year break-up of the decennial age groups that the weighting at the all-India level was utilised.

2.4 On the basis of the table, a comparison with the Census data is presented in Table 7. The NSS single year age distributions are appropriately grouped to compare with the Census distributions. The Census distributions are taken from the Summary Table VI of the above mentioned publication and refer to the all-India rural population. As will appear, the agreement between the NSS and the Census distributions is satisfactory.

2.5 We do not propose here giving age and sex distributions separately for the agricultural and the non-agricultural families. There is nevertheless one point which deserves mention, namely that the size of the agricultural families is considerably larger than that of the non-agricultural families. Thus the 5103 agricultural families comprised 14915 males and 13524 female members; this gives 2.92 male and 2.65 female members per agricultural family. On the other hand, the 4098 non-agricultural families comprised 9424 male and 9130 female members; this gives only 2.30 male and 2.23 female members per non-agricultural family.

2.6 The reasons for the larger size of the agricultural families are perhaps not so much demographic as sociological. The joint family system is seen to be prevalent to a larger extent among the agriculturists than among the non-agriculturists. This is reflected in the relation compositions of these families. In Tables 8, 9, 10 and 11, we give the distribution by age and by relation to the family head, of the male and female members of the agricultural and non-agricultural families. It will be seen that relations through brothers and sisters, as also through sons and daughters are more numerous in the agricultural families than in the non-agricultural families.

2.7 It will be noted that the male relations through brothers and sisters are in most cases the nephews of the heads. Similarly, the male relations through sons and daughters are mostly the grandsons of the heads. On the other hand, the female relations through brothers and sisters, and through sons and daughters include, besides nieces and grand-daughters the sisters and daughters-in-law of the head. It is apparent from the tables that such relations through brothers and sisters as also through sons and daughters are more numerous in the agricultural than in the non-agricultural families.

2.8 It is clear from the above that the joint family system is less prevalent among the non-agricultural families. As a consequence, the members of the non-agricultural families are seen to undertake the responsibility of the head at younger ages. Thus in the age-group 23-27, half the male members of the non-agricultural families are heads. In the agricultural families on the other hand only 36.4 percent in this age-group are heads of families. The difference is clearly seen by seeing the progression of the proportion of heads through successive age groups.

2.9 Relation compositions of the female members in different age-groups have their peculiar characteristics. There are many more mothers than there are fathers of heads. The excess is of course largely on account of widowed mothers staying with their sons, when after the death of their husbands the headship of the family had passed on to their sons. It is a notable fact that in the age-group 53-57, the mothers and wives of heads are nearly equal in number. In later age-groups, mothers are actually in larger numbers. Contrasted with this is the position among males where in the age-group 53-57, barely 3 percent are fathers whereas over 90 percent are heads.

2.10 Among the females, wives of heads are again many fewer than the number of heads. This is of course on account of the widowed heads. At younger ages,

the daughters, nieces and grand-daughters naturally appear in numbers comparable with those of sons, nephews and grandsons. The relation composition of the females, begins to take a different shape from the age-group 13-17 where wives of heads appear in considerable numbers. With the appearance of wives of the heads the categories 'relations through brothers and sisters' and 'through sons and daughters' also record an increase, obviously on account of the arrivals of sisters and daughters-in-law. On the other hand sisters and daughters leave much more rapidly than do the brothers and sons. Thus the course that the relation composition takes in successive age-groups is seen to provide a picture of the progress of a family in a patrilineal society.

TABLE 5
Distribution of females in different age groups (B-II)

STATE	Age Groups										90 & above	No. of females in the selected house-holds.
	0-	10-	20-	30-	40-	50-	60-	70-	80-			
1. Punjab, etc.	31.37	21.19	17.45	11.69	7.76	4.81	3.65	1.58	0.55	--	1497	2.46
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	28.60	21.32	18.31	12.73	7.71	4.78	4.64	1.18	0.64	0.09	1280	2.58
3. Uttar Pradesh	26.84	20.71	16.83	12.62	10.18	6.37	4.42	1.38	0.48	0.17	2911	2.38
4. Bihar	27.11	21.18	16.91	14.39	8.52	5.94	3.99	1.26	0.37	0.33	2350	2.72
5. Orissa	26.06	19.60	15.25	15.25	8.65	6.87	5.31	1.75	0.99	0.27	788	2.35
6. West Bengal	26.18	20.27	19.38	12.67	8.94	6.14	4.14	1.52	0.65	0.11	1096	2.28
7. Assam, etc.	31.23	19.32	20.07	14.74	7.03	3.68	2.73	0.81	0.26	0.13	723	2.05
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	28.31	22.40	17.40	13.48	7.30	6.03	3.70	0.72	0.16	--	1299	2.39
9. Madhya Pradesh	25.00	19.19	17.73	14.95	9.73	6.26	4.67	1.92	0.55	--	1774	2.22
10. Hyderabad	25.24	20.70	16.28	13.47	8.56	6.73	5.02	3.32	0.57	0.11	859	2.33
11. N. Bombay, etc.	29.82	21.30	17.06	12.88	7.82	6.24	3.70	1.14	0.45	0.09	4280	2.55
12. Bombay Deccan		23.15	16.36	14.26	10.11	7.16	3.17	1.47	0.52	0.10	2780	2.34
13. Madras	26.31	24.21	18.41	11.09	7.25	6.40	3.75	1.94	0.46	0.11	1067	2.56
14. Mysore, etc.	27.31	21.27	17.27	13.36	8.64	6.11	3.99	1.44	0.49	0.12	22654	2.42

TABLE 6.

Single year age distribution of males and females (B-II)

Age (years)	Percent to total of males	Percent to total of females	Age (years)	Percent to total of males	Percent to total of females	Age (years)	Percent to total of males	Percent to total of females
0	2.05	1.75	26	1.00	1.02	52	0.44	0.37
1	2.45	2.44	27	0.76	0.66	53	0.14	0.07
2	2.68	2.84	28	1.54	1.63	54	0.15	0.16
3	3.01	3.23	29	0.31	0.23	55	1.49	1.53
4	2.69	2.82	30	4.97	5.31	56	0.21	0.20
5	3.38	3.50	31	0.22	0.22	57	0.14	0.08
6	2.80	2.70	32	1.51	1.38	58	0.18	0.16
7	2.54	2.57	33	0.40	0.35	59	0.07	0.04
8	3.47	3.45	34	0.36	0.31	60	2.39	2.67
9	1.85	2.01	35	4.43	3.84	61	0.07	0.03
10	3.83	3.81	36	0.77	0.66	62	0.21	0.16
11	1.32	1.51	37	0.37	0.32	63	0.06	0.04
12	3.90	3.32	38	0.65	0.79	64	0.10	0.08
13	1.63	1.54	39	0.23	0.18	65	0.77	0.83
14	2.03	1.96	40	4.18	4.14	66	0.05	0.03
15	2.21	2.01	41	0.14	0.10	67	0.04	0.06
16	2.25	2.36	42	0.74	0.59	68	0.07	0.06
17	0.99	1.11	43	0.26	0.26	69	0.05	0.03
18	2.74	2.94	44	0.20	0.15	70	0.82	1.00
19	0.70	0.71	45	3.16	2.50	71	0.01	0.03
20	3.48	4.29	46	0.34	0.21	72	0.08	0.07
21	0.68	0.64	47	0.20	0.15	73	0.02	0.02
22	2.23	2.15 *	48	0.44	0.43	74	0.02	0.02
23	0.81	0.86	49	0.16	0.11	75	0.26	0.28
24	1.04	0.98	50	3.27	3.44	76 and over	0.59	0.63
25	4.07	4.81	51	0.13	0.06	Total	24340	22654
						= 100		

TABLE 7

Comparison between the NSS and the 1951 Census (rural population)
age-distributions (B-II)

AGE	Males		Females	
	NSS (%)	Census (%)	NSS (%)	Census (%)
0	2.05	3.28	1.75	3.33
1-4	10.83	10.17	11.33	10.57
5-14	26.75	25.46	26.37	24.77
15-24	17.13	16.47	18.05	17.27
25-34	15.14	15.16	15.92	15.65
35-44	11.97	12.22	11.03	11.55
45-54	8.43	8.82	7.50	8.23
55-64	4.92	5.18	4.99	5.12
65-74	1.93	2.23	2.15	2.39
75 & over	0.85	0.95	0.91	1.05
Not stated	—	0.06	—	0.07
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 8

Distribution of males, in agricultural families by age and relation
to the head of the family (B-II)

Age group	Fathers of heads	Heads or husbands of heads	Brothers	Male relations through brothers & sisters	Sons	Male relations through sons & daughters	Other relations	Unrelated persons	Total = 100
0-2	—	—	0.9	8.4	66.6	23.0	1.1	—	1057
3-7	—	—	2.8	6.9	72.4	17.0	0.8	0.1	2113
8-12	—	0.6	6.5	7.5	75.3	8.5	0.6	1.0	2063
13-17	—	3.6	10.5	7.2	70.3	4.9	1.3	2.2	1338
18-22	—	15.4	13.0	5.6	58.5	4.0	0.9	2.6	1504
23-27	—	36.4	13.7	3.3	40.7	2.5	0.9	2.5	1197
28-32	—	56.2	12.9	1.7	24.3	2.2	1.0	1.7	1298
33-37	—	74.6	8.6	1.7	10.9	1.5	0.7	2.0	951
38-42	0.1	81.4	7.3	1.1	6.9	0.6	1.2	1.4	852
43-47	0.9	86.0	6.1	0.5	3.5	0.5	1.9	0.6	635
48-52	2.5	87.3	4.0	0.6	1.5	0.4	2.5	1.2	675
53-57	3.1	90.6	2.5	0.6	1.0	—	1.6	0.6	320
58-62	7.3	86.1	2.2	0.4	0.4	—	2.7	0.9	454
63 & over	12.7	79.7	2.2	—	—	—	5.2	0.2	458
All ages	0.8	33.8	7.4	4.5	44.3	6.6	1.3	1.3	14915

TABLE 9

Distribution of males, in non-agricultural families, by age and relation to the head of the family (B-II)

Age group	Fathers of heads	Heads or husbands of heads	Brothers	Male relations through brothers & sisters	Sons	Male relations through sons & daughters	Other relations	Unrelated persons	Total = 100
0-2	—	—	0.9	6.3	77.6	14.6	0.6	—	679
3-7	—	—	3.8	4.5	80.7	10.3	0.6	0.1	1375
8-12	—	1.1	8.6	4.2	79.9	4.9	0.9	0.4	1404
13-17	—	6.8	12.5	4.6	72.2	2.3	1.0	0.6	842
18-22	—	24.0	12.5	3.8	55.7	1.8	1.1	1.1	880
23-27	—	50.0	8.6	2.5	35.2	2.1	1.0	0.6	710
28-32	—	72.8	6.8	1.9	16.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	797
33-37	—	87.3	5.2	0.5	6.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	600
38-42	0.2	90.4	4.1	0.2	3.9	0.2	0.8	0.2	627
43-47	0.8	93.9	2.3	—	1.5	0.5	1.0	—	388
48-52	1.7	93.0	2.2	0.7	—	0.5	1.2	0.7	408
53-57	3.0	94.0	2.5	—	—	—	0.5	—	202
58-62	7.8	87.8	1.2	—	—	0.4	2.4	0.4	256
63 & over	17.9	75.5	2.3	—	—	—	3.9	0.4	257
All ages	0.9	38.9	6.3	2.9	45.7	4.0	0.9	0.4	9425

TABLE 10

Distribution of females, in agricultural families, by age and relation to the head of the family (B-II)

Age group	Mothers of heads	Heads or wives of heads	Sisters	Female relations through brothers & sisters	Daughters	Female relations through sons & daughters	Other relations	Unrelated persons	Total = 100
0-2	—	—	0.6	8.4	70.2	20.4	0.3	0.1	969
3-7	—	—	2.2	8.0	72.7	16.4	0.6	0.1	2087
8-12	—	0.7	6.2	8.2	71.4	11.7	1.7	0.1	1937
13-17	—	8.9	5.7	10.5	46.1	26.6	1.4	0.8	1277
17-22	—	36.0	2.2	12.9	13.4	33.8	1.3	0.4	1432
23-27	0.1	55.4	2.5	11.5	6.4	22.9	0.8	0.4	1130
28-32	1.8	71.9	3.0	8.3	3.4	10.3	1.2	0.1	1111
33-37	4.1	78.2	2.0	6.9	2.0	5.5	0.9	0.4	729
38-42	13.3	71.4	2.8	4.5	1.0	3.0	3.1	0.9	760
43-47	15.5	71.5	3.8	3.5	1.2	0.9	3.1	0.5	425
48-52	30.6	55.5	2.8	3.1	0.5	1.2	5.8	0.5	573
53-57	40.7	45.5	2.9	2.5	—	1.4	6.6	0.4	275
58-62	53.2	30.0	2.2	3.4	—	—	11.0	0.2	409
63 & over	61.5	19.4	2.0	2.7	—	—	14.4	—	410
All ages	7.2	30.5	3.2	8.1	33.4	15.1	2.2	0.3	13524

and sex composition of a population, it is not so suited for obtaining its occupational distribution.

3.7 The sampling errors, small or large, do not however explain the kind of systematic bias as is noted above. The bias might arise out of a faulty sampling procedure or a faulty tabulation procedure. The NSS sample was drawn at the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. We do not have sufficient details of the procedure in its actual operation to judge whether it could have given rise to any bias. Full details of the tabulation procedure were given in our first Report. There are, however, certain details relating to the tabulation of items in Schedule B-II, which might possibly impart a bias to the results. As was described in the first Report, as a matter of general procedure, all tabulations were first done for each village and separately for the agricultural and the non-agricultural families. The latter two were then appropriately combined to obtain a village tabulation per family. The state or the all-India tables were then derived by adding up the village tabulations. The items in Schedule B-II, namely those relating to sex, age and occupational distributions of the population, were however an exception. It was found too tedious and laborious to adopt the general procedure for tabulating items in Schedule B-II. An approximate procedure was therefore adopted. The sample of agricultural and non-agricultural families in all villages in a state were put together. The sex, age and occupational distributions of persons in agricultural and non-agricultural families were then separately obtained and appropriately combined to get the state tables of sex, age and occupational distributions. The procedure is obviously not quite proper. It is not, however, immediately clear whether it could give rise to the kind of bias as is apparent in the occupational tables.

3.8 It appears to us that at least part of the discrepancy is on account of the Census categories 'self-supporting' and 'earning dependents' not corresponding exactly with our category of 'earner'. It is possible, for instance, that in agriculture fewer will be described as 'earners' than as either 'self-supporting' or 'earning dependents'. If this were true it should explain a large part of the systematic bias apparent in the NSS data.

TABLE 12
Distribution of total population, depending on different Occupations (B-II)

STATE	A	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
	Agriculture	Other primary production.	Mining & quarrying	PM-food-stuffs, textiles and chemicals leather.	PM-metals & chemicals	PM-other	Construction & utilities	Commerce	Transport & communication	Health education & administration	Other services	100
1. Punjab, etc.	76.60	1.31	0.12	4.01	0.65	2.78	2.40	3.22	0.92	3.43	4.56	3196
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	79.17	4.09	0.08	3.18	0.68	2.84	2.27	3.01	0.46	0.39	3.83	2722
3. Uttar Pradesh	82.44	0.73	0.05	3.32	0.97	2.09	0.54	3.40	0.98	1.17	4.31	6217
4. Bihar	79.42	3.51	2.03	0.95	1.18	2.43	0.42	2.05	0.22	0.51	7.28	4820
5. Orissa	81.32	0.88	0.06	2.39	0.59	2.19	0.45	1.81	0.95	0.56	8.80	1584
6. West Bengal	77.23	2.98	0.71	3.89	0.65	2.32	—	2.53	0.08	1.51	8.10	2267
7. Assam, etc.	52.28	31.48	—	0.44	1.09	2.14	0.58	2.39	0.78	3.35	5.47	1651
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	87.32	3.48	—	2.83	0.22	1.40	0.27	0.48	—	1.51	2.99	2678
9. Madhya Pradesh	75.27	2.88	0.27	3.20	0.37	2.18	0.24	4.33	1.13	2.32	7.81	3721
10. Hyderabad	71.20	2.91	1.56	4.92	—	2.79	0.51	2.13	0.45	1.64	11.89	1759
11. N. Bombay, etc.	77.66	2.18	0.41	2.66	0.63	2.67	0.63	2.50	0.84	1.18	8.64	9080
12. Bombay Deccan	70.91	2.61	0.35	4.88	0.35	3.30	1.48	2.27	0.40	2.39	11.06	5647
13. Madras	71.55	2.20	—	5.55	0.57	2.85	0.54	3.48	0.41	3.34	10.00	2203
14. Mysore, etc.	76.74	3.42	0.45	3.17	0.64	2.49	0.82	2.65	0.63	1.65	7.34	47545

PM = Production and manufacture.

TABLE 18
Distribution of male earners by principal occupation (B-II)

STATE	A	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
	Agriculture	Other primary production	Mining & quarrying	PM-food-stuffs, tax-tiles and chemicals leather.	PM-metals & chemicals	PM-other	Construction & utilities	Commerce & storage	Transport, communication	Health education & administration	Other services	=100
1. Punjab, etc.	77.42	2.60	0.08	3.97	0.60	2.42	2.34	3.10	0.94	2.66	4.17	960
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	76.48	7.28	0.08	3.41	0.63	2.62	2.27	2.69	0.60	0.46	3.63	903
3. Uttar Pradesh	81.23	1.44	0.04	3.66	0.99	1.83	0.42	3.64	0.88	1.09	4.78	1979
4. Bihar	78.74	4.10	2.49	1.08	1.25	2.12	0.52	2.10	0.37	0.83	6.40	1372
5. Orissa	75.88	2.25	0.18	2.75	1.24	1.83	0.32	2.75	0.64	0.50	11.86	482
6. West Bengal	77.26	5.56	0.74	1.86	0.96	2.12	—	2.73	0.26	0.93	7.58	738
7. Assam, etc.	53.78	32.85	—	0.60	1.17	2.42	0.28	1.63	0.79	2.47	4.01	517
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	84.52	7.20	—	2.11	0.17	1.25	0.28	0.20	—	1.22	3.05	398
9. Madhya Pradesh	73.43	4.99	0.33	3.51	0.35	1.89	0.33	3.70	1.18	1.97	8.32	1197
10. Hyderabad	64.98	6.08	1.91	5.24	—	2.44	0.36	2.97	0.53	1.42	14.07	562
11. N. Bombay, etc.	76.48	3.32	1.29	2.71	0.59	2.57	0.63	2.30	0.74	1.44	7.93	2839
12. Bombay Deccan												
13. Madras	71.05	3.91	0.36	4.55	0.44	3.35	1.71	2.33	0.21	1.12	10.97	1767
14. Mysore, etc.	67.93	4.74	—	5.73	0.75	1.86	0.79	4.07	0.79	2.80	10.54	633
15. All-India	75.37	6.06	0.67	3.15	0.69	2.30	0.83	2.63	0.62	1.38	7.30	14787

TABLE 14
Distribution of female earners by principal occupation (B-II)

STATE	A	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
	Agriculture	Other primary production	Mining and quarrying	PM-stuffs & textiles & leather chemicals	PM-food-stuffs & metals	PM-other	Construction & utilities	Commerce & storage	Transport & communication	Health & education & administration	Other services	=100
1. Punjab, etc.	73.77	0.77	0.46	5.83	—	0.46	6.59	0.46	—	0.92	10.74	163
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	91.47	0.42	0.28	2.18	—	0.56	0.93	0.79	—	0.13	3.24	532
3. Uttar Pradesh	82.41	0.17	—	3.69	—	1.13	2.33	3.75	—	1.64	4.88	438
4. Bihar	78.11	7.74	3.07	0.93	0.44	2.58	—	0.71	—	—	6.42	452
5. Orissa	77.78	0.58	—	6.15	—	2.34	1.02	2.63	—	—	9.50	151
6. West Bengal	58.40	1.53	0.97	27.46	—	1.53	—	1.10	—	—	14.01	171
7. Assam, etc.	27.60	66.01	—	0.44	—	—	—	1.21	—	0.66	4.08	218
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	86.03	2.91	—	1.29	—	1.68	0.97	1.10	—	0.26	5.76	369
9. Madhya Pradesh	80.73	0.57	0.71	3.07	—	1.03	0.29	1.75	0.14	0.43	11.28	697
10. Hyderabad	75.88	0.29	—	1.16	—	1.16	—	1.44	—	—	20.07	345
11. N. Bombay, etc.	82.45	1.94	—	1.55	0.07	0.82	0.36	0.56	—	0.07	12.18	1819
12. Bombay Deccan	73.59	2.13	0.35	2.24	0.08	0.93	0.69	1.20	—	—	18.79	914
13. Madras	72.20	1.41	—	8.03	—	0.35	—	1.41	—	1.41	15.19	283
14. Mysore, etc.	77.89	4.04	0.39	3.08	0.06	1.04	0.70	1.22	0.02	0.31	11.25	6552

TABLE 15
 Proportion to total, of male and female earners, in different livelihood classes (B-II)

Zone	NSS Census	Males		Females		A	5,7,8,9	Livelihood class		6	5,7,8,9
		A	Livelihood class 0-4	Livelihood class 6	Livelihood class 0-4			Livelihood class 6			
1. North India	NSS Census	81.22	7.97	3.64	7.17	82.41	4.99	3.75	4.99	3.75	8.85
		83.63	5.97	2.34	8.06	86.80	4.49	1.24	4.49	1.24	7.47
2. East India	NSS Census	75.06	13.73	2.25	8.96	65.13	25.62	1.18	25.62	1.18	8.07
		82.11	7.78	2.97	7.14	82.09	10.10	2.20	10.10	2.20	5.61
3. South India	NSS Census	70.25	12.73	2.78	14.24	73.27	6.67	1.25	6.67	1.25	18.81
		73.99	11.78	3.61	10.62	74.48	12.01	2.75	12.01	2.75	10.76
4. West India	NSS Census	76.48	10.49	2.30	10.73	82.45	4.38	0.56	4.38	0.56	12.61
		79.58	8.39	2.61	9.42	85.41	6.14	1.18	6.14	1.18	7.27
5. Central India	NSS Census	75.31	11.94	2.38	10.37	80.98	4.85	1.50	4.85	1.50	12.67
		83.43	8.94	2.07	5.56	87.10	7.49	1.19	7.49	1.19	4.22
6. North-west India	NSS Census	76.96	11.62	2.85	8.57	87.37	4.38	0.71	4.38	0.71	7.54
		81.62	6.51	3.42	8.45	86.91	5.22	1.38	5.22	1.38	6.49
7. Andaman-Nico- bar Islands	NSS Census	6.58	77.37	3.70	12.35	—	90.39	1.92	90.39	1.92	7.69
		10.14	57.47	4.82	27.57	3.79	88.41	1.21	88.41	1.21	6.59
8. All-India	NSS Census	75.37	11.87	2.63	10.13	77.89	8.62	1.22	8.62	1.22	12.27
		80.94	8.23	2.81	8.02	84.11	7.65	1.63	7.65	1.63	6.61

Livelihood Class A,
 0-4, Agriculture.
 6, Primary production.
 5,7,8,9, Commerce.
 Transport, construction and
 utilities, other services and
 miscellaneous sources.

4. EMPLOYMENT

4.1 Actual employment, as distinct from occupation, of the rural population is likely to be less regular than that of the urban population. Therefore, in order to ascertain the employment situation more precisely, details of employment on three days preceding the day of interview, of all members of age 6 and above of the selected households, were asked for. In Tables 16, 17, 18, and 19 are set out the relevant tabulations for all adult males, adult females, non-adult males and non-adult females. It should be noted that the information regarding the employment of each person was obtained for three days preceding the interview and that in the classification each person was classified three times in appropriate employment categories according to the manner in which he was employed on each one of the three days. In other words, the classification set out is not a classification of persons but a classification of 'person-days' and might be regarded as showing the disposition of the entire labour force on a day. In the present case, the investigation was done during October to March and hence the disposition of the labour force as shown by the tabulations might be taken to indicate the average conditions during this period.

4.2 In the questionnaire Schedule, 13 categories of employment were distinguished. Firstly a distinction was made according as the person on a day was or was not in the village of residence. When he was found in the village, his employment on a day was distinguished into a total of twelve categories, out of which 6 were 'earning' and 6 were 'not-earning' categories. In the present tables, two of the earning categories, namely, (i) employed on own farm and (ii) employed as exchange labour have been grouped into a single category called 'self-employed on farm.' Two other categories, one from the 'earning' and the other from the 'not earning' group are also combined to form a single category. They are (i) household but gainful work and (ii) domestic duties. The distinction between the two is obviously fine and in practice difficult to make on a uniform basis. The two categories are therefore combined into one and called 'household and domestic work.' Other categories of employment are retained as they were in the questionnaire. The disposition of the labour force in different categories is shown in the form of percentages of a total of 100 'person-days'. The actual total number of person-days on which the distribution for each state is based is shown in the last column.

4.3 A reference to Table 16 giving the employment details of adult males in different states, shows that considering all states together, 5.25 percent of the adult male labour force was not found in the village of residence. This proportion is considerably large for Punjab, Rajasthan and Bihar (groups of states are referred to only by the principal states) for convenience. The proportions are low in Orissa, Assam, Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Bombay and Madras. In interpreting

these figures it should be noted that it was left to the head of the household to enumerate the members of his household. Therefore, whenever a member did not actually stay with the household in the village, whether or not he was regarded as a member of the household was a matter for discretion of the head. Bearing in mind this important limitation the proportions might be taken to indicate the extent of emigration from the area concerned.

4.4 Considering the earning categories of employment, it will be seen that in the whole of India, nearly 50 percent of the adult male labour force in rural area is engaged in agriculture, of which 38 percent is self-employed and about 12 percent is employed for wages. These percentages are seen to differ to a considerable extent in different states. The highest proportion of farm employment is seen to be in Bombay and Saurashtra where over 60 percent of the force is farm-employed, about 50 percent self-employed and 10 percent employed for wages. Next to Bombay, in this respect, are West Bengal and Assam where the self-employed on farm amount to over 40 percent. Hired employment on farm is not comparatively large in West Bengal but is very large in Assam, obviously due to the tea and other plantations in that state. Hired farm employment is highest in Madhya Pradesh and is also very high in Madras and Bihar. The farm employment in Madhya Pradesh is peculiar. There, while hired employment in farm is maximum, the self-employment in farm is the minimum; the self-employment in farm accounts for only about 26.5 percent and the hired employment is nearly 20 percent. These figures obviously need a check up against the actual situation for, if true, they are undoubtedly serious. The proportions of hired farm employment are very small in Punjab and Rajasthan and also to some extent in Uttar Pradesh. It would be worthwhile relating these differences to the different systems of tenure and of proprietary rights in land prevalent in different states.

4.5 Considering the all-India figures, it will be seen that about 21 percent of the adult male labour force in rural area is employed in non-farm employment, about 12 percent of which is self-employed and 9 percent employed for salary or wages. Self-employment in non-farm occupations is high in Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh, where it accounts for nearly 20 percent of the labour force. Probably this has to be partly explained on account of the livestock industry which is important in these states. Non-farm employment is relatively small in West Bengal and Orissa.

4.6 If we combine the hired employment in farm and the hired employment in non-farm occupations, we see that about 20 percent of labour force is employed for salary or wages. There is, of course, a good deal of variation between different states in this respect. It is very high in Assam and Madhya Pradesh where it is more than 30 percent. It is also high in Hyderabad and Madras where it is nearly 25 percent and in Bihar and Orissa where also it is nearly 23 or 24 percent. It is very small in Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and also rather small in Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and Bombay.

4.7 The six 'not-earning' categories of employment account for about 25 percent of the total adult male labour force in rural India. This percentage does not differ greatly in different states though there are some exceptions. The percentage is very low in Assam where it is only about 17.6. It is also low in Saurashtra and Bombay where it is between 17 and 18. On the other hand the percentage is very high in Hyderabad and in Mysore and Travancore, where it is between 28 and 29.

4.8 These 'not-earning' categories might be looked upon as different forms and degrees of unemployment. The most important among them is of course the category termed 'unemployment' by which is meant the overt and involuntary unemployment. Considering the all-India figures, this accounts for 4 percent of the labour force. This is very high in Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore and Travancore where it accounts for nearly 8 percent of the total labour force. It is very small in Assam and the Bombay Deccan where it accounts for less than one percent. In most other states, it lies between 3 and 4 percent.

4.9 The two categories termed 'ill-health' and 'disabled' are forms of involuntary unemployment on account of physical disability, one temporary and the other permanent. Considering all-India figures, the former accounts for 4 percent and the latter for 2.5 percent of the total labour force. Permanent disabilities are more or less uniform in all states except that they are rather high in Rajasthan, Saurashtra and North Bombay where they account for 4 percent of the labour force. In Assam the percentage is only 1. Temporary illnesses are more frequent in Rajasthan, Orissa, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore where they account for more than 5 percent of the labour force.

4.10 There are three categories of voluntary unemployment. Of these the school-going population, though not-earning, need not be called unemployed. The proportion of the adult males going to school is exceptionally high in Mysore and Travancore where it is 4.6 percent as compared to the all-India average of 1.4 percent. The category 'not-seeking work' includes persons who were taking rest or enjoying a holiday or who could not work on a day on account of bad weather etc. They account for 5.72 percent in the all-India averages. The proportion is excessively large in Madhya Pradesh where it is more than 11 percent. Earlier we have noted that in Madhya Pradesh the proportion of self-employed on farm is too small and that the proportion of hired labour on farm is too large. If those figures are correct and if the present figure for not seeking work is correct, the three figures put together give a picture of a number of big land-lords managing their farms with hired labour while doing little by themselves. These figures undoubtedly deserve more careful attention.

4.11 The category of persons engaged in 'household and domestic work' accounts for nearly 7 percent in the all-India averages. This proportion is very high in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal where it exceeds 11 percent. It is not

impossible therefore that part of the unemployment in these states might be disguised in this form.

4.12 In interpreting the percentages in categories of 'not-seeking work' and engaged in 'household or domestic work' as forms of disguised unemployment, it should be borne in mind that the tabulation of the labour force days makes no allowance whatever for holidays etc. Judged by urban standards of holidays and leave to which the urban workers are ordinarily entitled, the percentages in the not-earning categories are indeed not high. For, it should be noted that an allowance of one weekly holiday accounts for 14 percent of the urban labour force.

4.13 A reference to Table 17 giving employment details of adult females in different states, shows that in all-India averages, nearly 60 percent of the adult female labour force in rural area is engaged in household and domestic work. This was to be expected. This proportion is however very high in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal where it is nearly 73 percent. In fact, even self-employment of women on farm is common only in the Bombay Deccan where it accounts for more than 30 percent of the total adult female labour force. It is also high in Rajasthan, Saurashtra and North Bombay where it accounts for 22 percent of the total. In the remaining states, self-employment of women on farm is more frequent in the south than in the north India. Hired employment of women on farm is common, apart from Assam, only in Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Bombay Deccan and Madras. In north India generally, it is much less common. Permanent disabilities account for a larger proportion of the female labour force than of the male labour force. In spite of the almost unlimited field of employment that the domestic duties offer to adult women, it is a little surprising that nearly 3 to 4 percent should have reported as 'not seeking work'. There is therefore some case for considering this category as a form of disguised unemployment. It is considerable in the Bombay Deccan, Madras, Mysore and Travancore. A surprisingly large proportion of the female labour force in Orissa and Bengal is reported as school-going, the proportions being nearly 3 percent. The proportions are larger in both the cases than the corresponding proportions for the adult males; they are also larger than similar proportions in Mysore and Travancore. The figures therefore look rather suspect.

4.14 In Table 18 are given employment details for the non-adult males. Considering the all-India figures, only about 32 percent is accounted for as school-going. This proportion is very high in Mysore and Travancore where it exceeds 62 percent. It is also high in the Bombay Deccan where it is more than 45 percent. It is very low in Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh and also to some extent in Hyderabad. In the remaining states it is between 30 to 35 percent. Self-employment of non-adult male labour on farm is common only in Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Bombay where the self-employment on farm of adult female labour was also noted to be high. In Rajasthan, Orissa and Madhya Bharat there is seen to be a considerable self-employment of non-adult male labour in

non-farm occupations. In Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat they are likely to be livestock occupations. It is not clear, what it could be in Orissa unless some forest industries do offer self-employment to children.

4.15 Table 19 gives details for non-adult females. Considering the all-India figures, only 10 or 11 percent of the girls are accounted as in school, which is only one-third of the corresponding proportion for boys. Nearly 42 percent of the girls are seen as engaged in household and domestic work. The proportion in school is very high in Mysore and Travancore where it is 45 percent. It is also considerable in Bombay, Madras and Bengal. The proportion is extremely low in Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh. The self-employment of girls on farm is also more frequent in Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Bombay. In Rajasthan, in addition, there is a considerable proportion of self-employed labour in non-farm occupations.

4.16 In Tables 20, 21, 22 and 23, we give more detailed tabulations of all-India data. In the first instance, separate details are shown for the agricultural and the non-agricultural families. Secondly, while in the state tables only a broad age-distinction such as adult and non-adult was done, here we give employment details for males and females by a much fuller breakdown by age.

4.17 In Table 20 are shown employment details for males in agricultural families. An examination of the figures for different age-groups is interesting. We might begin with the youngest age-group of ages 6-7. (For children under 6, employment details were not obtained). The largest proportion is to be found in the category of 'not-seeking work'. It should be noted that this category also excludes school-going so that 46.71 percent of boys of ages 6-7 in rural India, neither go to school nor are otherwise occupied. The proportion of school-going children in this age-group is 37.67 percent. In the next age-group 8-12, the proportion of 'not-seeking work' is reduced to 24.13 percent but with no increase in the proportion of school-going children. On the other hand a considerable proportion of boys in this age-group begin to earn. The proportion of earners in the age-group 6-7 was only 5 or 6 percent and practically all of them were self-employed in their family business. In the age-group 8-12, nearly 24 percent of boys are reported earners, and though most of them are self-employed in their family businesses, about 4 percent are employed for wages. In addition, about 10 percent are reported to be assisting in the household and domestic work, such as tending of cattle. This proportion at the age-group 6-7 was only 5 percent. The proportion of disabled children at the age group 6-7 is very high, nearly 3 percent and the fact that this proportion drops to 1.16 percent in the next age-group and to 0.22 in the age group 13-17, suggests that these disabled children at young ages are subjected to rather high mortality.

4.18 The proportions both of boys going to school and of not seeking work drop considerably in the next age-group 13-17. About 20 percent of boys of this age go to school and about 8 percent neither go to school nor are otherwise occupied.

In interpreting this last statement, it should be noted that while those going to school should be more or less regular school-goers (on school-holidays also the boys were recorded as school going), those in the category of not seeking work are not necessarily those not seeking working throughout the year. This being a classification of person-days and not of persons, it is obvious that the proportion of boys not seeking work throughout the year should be considerably smaller than 8 percent.

4.19 In the age-group 13-17 the proportion of earning boys shows a great increase. Actually nearly 57 percent of the boys are reported to be earning and of these about 11 percent are employed for wages. In addition about 10 percent assist in household work.

4.20 The proportion of boys going to school and those not seeking work both drop further in the next age-group 18-22 and the two categories together account for less than 10 percent of the boys in this age group. The proportion of those not in the villages of residence shows a sudden increase at this age, and if a part of these emigrants are supposed to be earners, actually more than 75 percent of the boys at this age are seen to be earners. As a majority of the emigrant earners must be working for wages, it would appear that about 15 percent of the boys of the age-group 18-22 are employed for wages.

4.21 In the next age-group 23-27, the proportion not-seeking work remains unchanged, but the proportion of school-going becomes negligible. The proportion of earners rises to nearly 87 percent but there is no great increase in the proportion of those earning for wages.

4.22 The pattern of employment in the next two age-groups of 28-32 and 33-38 remains more or less the same as in the earlier age-group 23-27 except that they show a considerable increase in the proportion of emigrants. In these age-groups the proportions of emigrants are seen to be over 6 percent. The pattern further remains the same in the next three age-groups of 38-42, 43-47 and 48-52 except that in these age-groups the proportions of those in ill-health show considerable rise and there is some drop in the proportion of emigrants. The effects of old age become apparent only from the next age-group. In the last three age-groups of 53-57, 58-62 and 63 and above, the proportions of those disabled, in ill-health and not seeking work gradually increase until when in the last age-group, the three categories account for nearly 50 percent of the males. The proportions of earners and emigrants consequently decrease.

4.23 The pattern of employment of females through different ages is characteristically different from those of males. Confining our attention to agricultural families, we might examine Table 21 from this point of view. As we have noted earlier the pattern of employment of adult males takes shape at the age-group 23-27. With females, this occurs a little earlier, namely, at the age-group 18-22. The effects of old age also become apparent somewhat earlier, namely, from the age-group 48-52.

4.24 The proportion of school-going among girls is of course very much smaller than among boys. Even in the youngest age-group 6-7, this proportion is only 16.37 percent and at this age, 53.23 percent of the girls do neither go to school nor are otherwise occupied. Over 20 percent are reported to assist in the domestic duties. The proportion of disabled girls, as of disabled boys, is very high at this young age and shows sudden drop in the next two age-groups, indicating high mortality among the disabled children.

4.25 The proportion of school-going, already small, drops very rapidly in the subsequent age-groups and becomes negligible in the age-group 18-22. The proportions of not seeking work drop much more rapidly, and at ages 8-12, over 40 percent, at ages 13-17, over 60 percent and at ages 18-22 nearly 65 percent are reported to be engaged in household and domestic work. The proportion of earners in the three age-groups are 12, 24 and 24 percent, respectively. Corresponding proportions for the boys, it will be remembered, are 23, 57 and 75 percent respectively. The difference is of course more than compensated by the larger proportions of girls of these ages who are engaged in domestic duties.

4.26 The proportions of the female emigrants are very high in the age-groups 13-17 and 18-22. In fact, in these age-groups they are higher than the corresponding proportions among males. The nature of emigration among males and females at these ages is presumably different. While the emigration among males steadily increases in higher age-groups, that among females gradually decreases. It appears, therefore, that while the emigration among males is largely for earning of livelihood, that among females is more for domestic reasons. Probably a large part of it might be explained by the young wives visiting their fathers' home during their earlier maternities.

4.27 While on the one hand the employment pattern of adult females is thus seen to take shape about five years earlier than among males, the effects of old age among females are also seen to become apparent about five years earlier. As we have noted, the effect of old age among males becomes apparent from the age-group 53-57. Among females it is seen to become effective at the earlier age-group 48-52. The proportion of disabled, which in most cases should be no more than old age disabilities, suddenly shoots up to above 7 percent in this age-group. This proportion then rapidly rises until in the final age-group of 63 and above, nearly 50 percent of females are reported as disabled. This proportion among males is only 26.44 percent. Underlying these large proportions of disabled among females, are of course the physiological differences between males and females. The sociological factors affecting the different economic roles that the male and the female are called upon to play are, however, likely to be more important. While among adult males above 80 percent are earners, among females the proportion is only about 25 percent. On the other hand about 65 percent of the adult females are seen to be engaged in household and domestic duties. Apparently the males take a somewhat longer period of training and upbringing to enter into their respective

occupations than do the females before they undertake domestic responsibilities. Consequently in their old age they are also relieved earlier from the domestic responsibilities by their daughters and daughters-in-law replacing them, than are the men by their sons. The women are thus seen to begin and to conclude their normal working life somewhat earlier than the men do.

4.28 In Tables 22 and 23 we give employment details for males and females among the non-agricultural families. In both the cases the employment patterns are strikingly different from those of the agricultural families, the characteristic feature being a high level of unemployment among the non-agricultural families as compared with the agricultural families. Thus among males the reporting of unemployment begins in the young age-group of 13-17 where the proportion of unemployment is above 6 percent. It remains equally high even in the oldest age group of 63 and above. Throughout the period from age 13 to the ripe age of 63 and above, the unemployment remains high and ranges between 6 and 9 percent. The proportion of unemployed among females, though relatively smaller, is very high compared with the situation in agricultural families where the proportion of unemployment in no age-group much exceeds 1 percent. Among the non-agricultural families, the proportion of unemployment remains between 3 to 5 percent at all ages between 13 and 52.

4.29 Among adult males about 8 or 9 percent are reported to be self-employed on farm. This must be largely due to a misclassification by the investigator of a few agricultural families as non-agricultural. About 20 percent are self-employed in non-farm business. On the other hand, nearly 40 to 45 percent of the males are employed for wages divided about equally between farm and non-farm labour. Among adult females about 20 percent are employed for wages, about 13 percent on farm and 7 percent elsewhere. To sum up, therefore, a high level of employment for wages and consequently a relatively higher level of unemployment are the characteristic features of the employment pattern among the non-agricultural families.

4.30 The category of unemployed was earlier commented upon. In order to appreciate the dimensions of unemployment, the reported unemployment should be related to those offering for hired or salaried employment. In Table 24 we extract the necessary categories from Tables 16, 17, 18 and 19. The figures are given separately for all states and separately for adult and non-adult males and females. For instance, considering the adult males, in the first column is given the percentage of those employed for wages or salaries in farm and non-farm occupations. In the next column is shown the percentage reported to be unemployed. In the third column, the unemployed is expressed as a percentage of the total of the first two columns, being the percentage 'seeking' hired employment. Thus related, it will be observed that nearly 17 percent of the rural population, offering for hired employment is unemployed. This percentage is higher in the south, except in the Bombay Deccan, than in the north. The percentage is nearly

the same for adult females. Among children of both sexes it is nearly 8 or 9 percent. The unemployment is generally higher in the south where it is nearly 25 percent, though the Bombay Deccan is a remarkable exception with very low unemployment. In the north, the percentage is lower, nearly 15 percent, though Rajasthan is again an exception with a very high proportion of unemployed among those offering for hired employment. It should be noted nevertheless that in this case, the proportion offering for hired employment is itself considerably smaller than in most other states and particularly in the southern states.

4.31 Table 25 gives a similar statement for the whole of India where a distinction between the agricultural and the non-agricultural families is made and the distinction between the adult and the non-adult is extended by means of a fuller age-distribution as given in Tables 20, 21, 22 and 23. We have earlier noted that unemployment is prevalent on a much larger scale among the non-agricultural families than among the agricultural families. However, when the unemployment is related to those offering for hired employment, as we do in these tables, it is seen that the incidence of unemployment is about the same in two cases; if anything, it is a little larger among the agricultural families than among the non-agricultural families. By age-group, the unemployment is seen to be lowest between ages 28 to 37 among males and between 18 and 27 among females.

4.32 Among the many categories into which the person-days were distributed in Tables 16, 17, 18 and 19, the two categories of hired employment, namely, hired employment on farm and in non-farm occupations are of special interest. An attempt was made in the Schedule to make available independent estimates of employment in these categories. The details of employment in C-II were obtained from the employees themselves. In C-III, the corresponding information was obtained from the employers, asking each selected family the details regarding the employment given by that family to others during the preceding week. The details of employment given in C-II were only for three days immediately preceding the interview. To make them comparable with the details obtained in C-III they were brought to a weekly basis by multiplying by 7/3. Thus compared, the two sets of data should agree except for the random errors of sampling and biases of response, provided the sampled population covered the related employers and employees. The random errors arise out of the fact that the data are based on only a small sample of families from each village. The biases of response are of various types; we shall indicate some of them in the following. Mainly, there might be a bias of either over or under-reporting either by the employers or by the employees; there might also be some differential bias affecting the male and female employees.

4.33 The possibility of an incomplete coverage of the related employer and the employee population arises out of the fact that even conceptually the NSS sample covers only the rural households. On the one hand it does not cover the urban area, roughly consisting of all towns of above five thousand population. On the

other hand it leaves out all institutions other than the household. Consequently if an employee seeks employment in a neighbouring urban centre, as often do the casual labour, or where even though the employee is employed in the village of residence the employer resides outside the rural area, as does an absentee landlord managing his farm with hired labour, it is obvious that the sample of rural families fails to cover some of the employers giving employment to them. Similarly, where the employer is an institution such as government, a school or a society, the sample of household fails to cover it. Therefore, in all such cases it is obvious that the employment reported in C-III by the employers will fall short of that reported in C-II by the employees. There is also the other possibility of missing some of the employees. It arises mainly out of a certain definitional ambiguity in listing the family members in the selected families. When in some cases the farm or domestic servants were provided board with the employer they were sometimes listed as members of the employer's family. In such cases, the employees were recorded as self-employed in the family business. On the other hand in C-III the employer reported their employment by him. Sometimes, the employees were not listed as members of the family of the employer, but could not be constituted into separate families as they were discovered only after the sample of families was selected. In these cases, therefore, the reporting in C-II would fall short of the employment reported in C-III.

4.34 We shall now proceed to compare the employment reported in C-II and C-III. In order to make the data in the two comparable, the following adjustments were made: The data in C-II was based on employment details for only three days while that in C-III was based on a reporting for a week. The former have been brought to one week basis by multiplying by 7/3. Secondly, the data in C-II has been tabulated for adult and non-adult males and females. In C-III only a three-fold distinction as between male, female and children was made. Hence the non-adult males and females in C-II have been combined and compared with the children in C-III. Thirdly, in noting the hired employment in C-II, only a two-fold distinction was made as between hired employment on farm and in non-farm occupations. On the other hand, in C-III, a three-fold distinction was made as employment on farm, in non-farm business and domestic work. The non-farm business and the domestic employment in C-III have, therefore, been combined and compared with the non-farm hired employment in C-II. With these three adjustments, the data in C-II and C-III become formally comparable. In both the cases the number of person-days or labour days were worked out. To facilitate comparison, in Table 26, we express the labour-days in each category as reported in C-III as percentages of the person-days in the corresponding categories from C-II.

4.35 To begin with, let us examine the all-India figures appearing in the last line. Considering first all categories of employment appearing in the last column, it appears that reporting in C-III forms 97.16 percent of employment reported in C-II. For all practical purposes, this would be regarded as an excellent agreement. How-

ever, a detailed comparison between different categories of employment and in different states shows that this is no more than a fortuitous coincidence.

4.36 Thus distinguishing the farm and the non-farm employment, we see that the farm employment reported in C-III is 43 percent more than that reported in C-II; on the other hand, the non-farm employment reported in C-III is only 30 percent of that reported in C-II. The latter phenomenon, namely, of underreporting of non-farm employment in C-III has occurred in all states and in no state the reporting of the non-farm employment in C-III is much above 50 percent of that reported in C-II. It might be thought that this could happen on account of misclassification of employment into farm and non-farm categories. In the particular instance, it would mean that in many cases where the employee reported as employed in non-farm business or in domestic work the employer reported him to have been employed on farm. Though this is not impossible, a more plausible explanation appears to be the fact of incomplete coverage of the sample; firstly in respect of the urban areas and secondly in respect of institutions other than the households; for it is obvious that a large part of the non-farm employment that the rural families seek would be located in urban areas and that in many cases the employer would be an institution. In such cases while the non-farm employment would be appropriately reported in C-II, the sample would miss the corresponding reporting by the employer in C-III.

4.37 Considering the farm employment, though in all-India figures, the reporting in C-III is considerably more than that in C-II, this is not true in all states. The most obvious exceptions are Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam. The most extreme exception is that of Assam where the farm employment reported in C-III is only 10 percent of that reported in C-II. This must be on account of the fact that due to the large plantations in that state, even the farm employment is considerably institutionalised and hence not reported in C-III. In the three states of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal the under-reporting of farm employment in C-III is probably on account of the bigger landlords, though managing their farms, being absent from the villages.

4.38 In the remaining states, except in Punjab, the farm employment reported in C-III is considerably in excess of that reported in C-II. The possibilities of discrepancies on account of the ambiguity of recording the permanent servants boarding with the employer have been already mentioned. Another reason appears to be a certain reporting bias on the part of the employees in reporting the employment of females. Thus it will be observed that in most of the states where the farm employment in C-III is in excess of that in C-II it is in respect of the employment of females on farm that the excess is larger. It appears, therefore, that there has been in fact some under-reporting of female employment by the employees. On the other hand there is apparent a considerable underreporting of child employment by the employer. However, this must be largely attributed to a genuine ignorance of the age of the employees. The distinction between the

adult and child in C-III was left to the reporting employer while that in C-II was arrived at by us by actual sorting of employees by ages, those under 15 being defined as non-adults. It is perfectly natural, therefore, that in many cases of child employment the employers reported them to be adults. Another source of discrepancy between the employer and employee reporting of employment is the migrant labour. Thus, when persons from the neighbouring and other places seek employment in a village, their employment will be duly reported by the employer. On the other hand, when persons leave a village even temporarily and seek employment elsewhere, they are often likely to be altogether omitted from the enumeration of the family members. It will be noted that for the purposes of noting the employment details in C-II, we had provided for a category called 'outside the village'. However, as will be seen from the earlier tables, the reported person-days in this category are nowhere sufficient to account for the large discrepancy between the employer and employee reporting of farm employment. Therefore it seems possible that there has been some underenumeration among persons who had left the village even temporarily.

4.39 Schedule C-III gives person-days employed in farm, non-farm and domestic work, as also wages paid to the labour so employed. It is, therefore, possible to derive wage rates for different kinds of labour employed for different purposes. In Table 27 are given wage rates for male, female and child labour employed in farm, non-farm and domestic work in different states. It should be noted that these data are reported by the employer. It will be seen that the all-India wage rates are approximately Re. 1 for male, As. 10 for female and As. 8 for child labour. Wage rates are generally very high in Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam. They are very low in Madhya Pradesh and also though to a smaller extent, in Orissa, Madhya Bharat, and Mysore-Travancore.

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 16
Percentage distribution of adult male-days in different employment categories (C-II)

STATE	Out of village employed	Category of employment				Not seeking work	Unem- ployed	Ill-health Disabled	Total =100		
		Self- employed on farm labour	Hired farm labour	Self- employed in non- farm labour occupation	Hired non- hold work and domestic duties					School	
1. Punjab, etc.	8.23	37.42	5.58	12.44	9.35	11.50	0.82	3.45	3.34	2.35	2861
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	9.57	37.98	2.74	20.07	5.23	5.47	0.41	3.51	6.18	4.00	2836
3. Uttar Pradesh	4.51	39.67	7.18	14.46	6.74	11.70	1.80	2.36	3.38	2.61	6004
4. Bihar	8.59	33.02	14.00	10.93	9.93	7.03	1.79	3.58	3.90	2.03	4145
5. Orissa	3.64	38.78	9.61	11.28	13.65	9.30	1.83	3.93	5.02	2.35	1540
6. West Bengal	6.80	41.38	12.95	6.91	5.99	11.13	1.63	2.74	5.97	1.12	2164
7. Assam, etc.	2.25	42.30	17.70	7.28	12.88	8.31	2.68	0.74	2.02	0.95	1557
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	5.87	31.06	9.01	18.86	6.08	9.40	0.56	3.26	4.21	3.10	2510
9. Madhya Pradesh	6.34	26.45	19.18	10.53	12.45	3.64	0.24	3.81	4.10	2.03	3290
10. Hyderabad	1.47	31.29	12.19	13.14	13.23	4.33	0.53	3.46	5.33	3.54	1561
11. N. Bombay, etc.	3.11	50.87	9.52	10.70	7.56	1.84	0.58	5.10	2.61	4.06	3501
12. Bombay Deccan	2.35	51.28	12.51	10.08	6.35	4.13	1.10	0.93	2.54	3.26	4289
13. Madras	3.40	39.54	15.33	8.33	9.22	4.06	1.42	7.86	4.12	2.06	5232
14. Mysore, etc.	5.16	33.00	10.48	10.91	11.15	4.31	4.63	6.61	5.76	2.38	2038
15. All-India	5.25	38.03	11.29	11.87	8.87	6.94	1.38	4.10	3.99	2.56	43047

TABLE 17
 Percentage distribution of adult female-days in different employment categories (C-II).

STATE	Category of employment				School	Not seeking work	Unem- Ill-health played	Disabled	Total		
	Out of village	Hired farm labour	Self-employed in non-farm occupation	Hired non-hold work in non-farm and domestic duties							
1. Punjab, etc.	4.72	2.41	2.11	1.71	72.80	0.13	2.25	0.22	3.46	5.43	2519
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	7.29	2.31	8.74	2.40	48.94	0.50	1.79	1.08	2.60	7.05	2145
3. Uttar Pradesh	2.27	1.26	2.82	2.28	74.15	0.12	3.07	0.98	2.86	4.24	5379
4. Bihar	3.15	4.74	3.72	3.44	65.39	1.08	1.69	0.92	4.15	6.27	4210
5. Orissa	2.62	1.32	3.35	1.96	69.54	3.77	4.12	1.51	1.78	7.57	1644
6. West Bengal	1.50	2.90	1.29	2.48	73.04	2.73	2.84	1.34	3.01	5.34	2087
7. Assam, etc.	0.44	11.94	0.88	7.19	54.42	—	3.34	0.29	1.61	5.17	1304
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	1.53	7.00	2.91	2.24	68.49	—	3.96	1.27	2.73	3.67	2436
9. Madhya Pradesh	4.35	10.69	3.95	6.25	49.45	—	4.27	2.16	2.77	5.19	3365
10. Hyderabad	1.75	13.45	3.08	4.31	45.33	—	3.40	4.60	3.13	8.53	1801
11. N. Bombay, etc.	2.58	22.70	2.05	1.97	54.20	—	2.16	2.12	2.06	6.36	3319
12. Bombay Deccan	0.86	30.87	1.90	1.16	39.22	1.86	5.30	0.58	3.37	5.76	3974
13. Madras	1.76	11.41	2.95	3.00	49.44	0.30	5.25	5.01	4.00	4.47	5206
14. Mysore, etc.	1.92	11.75	0.73	4.76	55.13	1.78	6.26	2.37	3.53	3.81	1927
15. All-India	2.69	11.04	2.99	3.09	59.25	0.69	3.49	1.89	3.08	5.40	41016

TABLE 18
Percentage distribution of non-adult male-days, in different employment categories (C-II).

STATE	Out of village employed	Self-employed on farm	Hired farm labour	Category of employment				School	Not seeking work	Unem- ployed	Ill-health	Disabled	Total
				Self-employed in non-farm occupation	Hired non-farm labour	House-hold work and domestic duties	House-hold work						
1. Punjab, etc.	2.21	9.43	2.56	4.98	2.69	14.14	35.35	26.11	—	2.15	0.98	1200	
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	1.30	17.17	1.02	24.03	2.77	5.75	16.67	26.91	—	2.27	2.11	1100	
3. Uttar Pradesh	0.80	8.32	0.94	6.05	3.82	12.68	31.01	31.89	1.18	1.25	2.06	2271	
4. Bihar	2.85	7.18	3.44	6.85	2.56	16.11	31.91	24.39	0.55	1.57	2.59	1815	
5. Orissa	0.74	5.84	2.90	15.52	3.55	7.92	32.40	19.57	—	2.08	9.48	612	
6. West Bengal	0.96	6.11	6.83	3.11	3.08	12.68	36.47	19.86	1.48	2.73	6.59	860	
7. Assam, etc.	0.59	11.36	7.73	2.05	3.07	14.11	33.84	23.97	0.18	1.99	1.11	854	
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	1.08	6.08	2.89	12.55	4.64	12.70	11.35	43.46	0.17	1.89	3.19	1201	
9. Madhya Pradesh	3.29	5.21	7.59	4.87	5.62	11.88	28.83	30.47	0.18	1.69	0.97	1406	
10. Hyderabad	2.15	8.74	7.09	8.81	3.98	10.42	25.36	29.12	1.57	0.69	2.07	653	
11. N. Bombay, etc.	0.77	20.62	2.35	6.72	3.01	6.06	33.24	25.11	0.89	0.83	0.40	1887	
12. Bombay Deccan	0.49	17.72	3.03	5.85	1.69	5.79	45.62	18.44	—	1.37	—	1988	
13. Madras	1.05	8.49	6.23	8.56	2.94	9.73	31.01	28.10	1.57	0.92	1.40	2167	
14. Mysore, etc.	0.83	5.08	1.80	6.14	0.96	5.99	62.68	15.31	0.24	0.75	0.72	831	
15. All India	1.38	10.09	3.81	7.97	3.23	10.71	31.78	26.92	0.66	1.50	1.95	18845	

TABLE 10
Percentage distribution of non-adult female-days in different employment categories (C-II).

STATE	Category of employment										Total =100	
	Out of village employed on farm labour	Self-employed on farm labour	Hired farm labour	Self-employed in non-farm occupation	Hired non-farm labour	House-hold and domestic duties	School work	Not seeking work	Unem- ployed	Ill-health		Disabled
1. Punjab, etc.	2.50	2.96	0.26	2.64	0.42	52.98	7.75	28.38	—	1.82	0.29	1138
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	4.16	12.02	1.48	11.40	0.72	41.96	1.93	24.27	0.18	0.29	1.60	1049
3. Uttar Pradesh	2.13	4.06	0.30	1.92	0.85	50.08	6.37	33.28	0.19	0.41	0.91	2058
4. Bihar	1.96	2.88	3.39	1.09	1.78	48.50	7.51	22.29	0.64	1.94	8.02	1599
5. Orissa	3.62	0.42	3.10	2.35	0.42	49.30	4.98	23.59	1.18	0.80	10.29	532
6. West Bengal	1.70	0.42	0.61	0.67	0.42	52.91	12.32	25.80	—	0.76	4.39	826
7. Assam, etc.	0.09	6.62	3.12	0.34	4.49	44.15	8.89	30.17	—	—	2.13	585
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	1.84	2.20	1.49	2.79	0.36	41.77	1.51	42.28	0.86	0.77	4.63	1193
9. Madhya Pradesh	3.95	4.97	6.63	2.53	2.23	37.23	7.06	31.21	0.62	2.54	0.98	1247
10. Hyderabad	2.54	8.43	5.00	1.33	2.30	40.22	6.17	29.45	1.82	1.09	1.65	620
11. N. Bombay, etc.	2.31	12.74	1.49	2.04	0.97	34.12	16.92	28.48	0.22	0.59	0.12	1494
12. Bombay Deccan	0.26	13.15	2.88	2.18	0.14	35.34	14.34	30.30	—	0.56	0.85	1820
13. Madras	0.83	5.13	6.13	1.93	1.91	37.25	14.55	30.87	0.60	0.47	0.38	2168
14. Mysore, etc.	2.04	3.66	3.45	0.81	0.96	28.00	45.55	14.39	—	0.60	0.54	834
15. All-India	2.09	5.70	2.84	2.45	1.18	42.39	10.85	28.92	0.38	0.98	2.27	17163

TABLE 20

Percentage distribution of age-classified male-days of agricultural families in different employment categories (C-II).

Age group (years)	Category of employment							Total =100				
	Out of village	Self-em- played on farm	Hired farm labour	Self-em- played in non-farm occupation	Hired non-farm labour	House-hold work and domestic duties	School		Not seek- ing work	Unem- played	Ill- health	Disabled
1. 6-7	0.89	2.83	0.13	2.35	—	4.91	37.67	46.71	0.75	0.97	2.79	2259
2. 8-12	1.17	11.04	2.11	8.24	1.64	10.06	37.88	24.13	1.17	1.40	1.16	6216
3. 13-17	1.46	34.72	6.25	11.44	4.55	10.44	19.85	8.10	1.94	1.63	0.22	4110
4. 18-22	3.81	51.21	7.26	9.59	5.51	7.26	4.77	4.89	2.96	2.20	0.54	4461
5. 23-27	3.85	56.77	7.31	8.80	6.51	7.08	0.34	4.76	3.04	2.35	0.29	3489
6. 28-32	6.07	55.26	7.97	8.78	4.72	7.04	0.03	5.60	1.82	2.63	0.08	3837
7. 33-37	6.19	55.62	7.49	7.56	5.40	6.03	—	5.65	2.01	2.70	0.75	2778
8. 38-42	5.60	54.55	6.20	8.32	4.25	7.87	—	5.13	3.02	4.05	0.95	2517
9. 43-47	4.05	54.94	5.01	10.88	4.85	7.94	—	5.55	1.71	4.11	0.96	1875
10. 48-52	4.61	56.39	6.12	7.27	2.61	7.57	—	6.12	3.95	4.31	1.95	1995
11. 53-57	6.20	50.27	3.68	8.95	3.36	9.77	—	7.05	2.31	4.94	3.47	951
12. 58-62	3.44	44.25	2.91	7.70	2.91	9.87	—	7.92	3.29	7.40	10.31	1888
13. 63 & over	2.08	80.76	1.36	6.18	1.36	7.97	—	9.34	0.72	13.79	26.44	1392
14. All ages	3.50	40.57	5.23	8.47	3.85	8.13	11.41	11.86	2.02	3.05	2.21	37218

TABLE 21
Percentage distribution of age-classified female-days of agricultural families in different employment categories (C-II).

Age group (years)	Category of employment										Total = 100	
	Out of village	Self-em- ployed on farm	Hired farm labour	Self-em- ployed in non-farm occupation	Hired non-farm labour	House-hold work and domestic duties	School	Not seek- ing work	Unem- ployed	Ill- health		Disabled
1. 6-7	1.05	1.78	—	0.96	0.09	21.27	16.37	58.23	0.82	0.59	3.84	2187
2. 8-12	1.44	7.31	1.19	3.28	0.20	42.79	12.64	28.01	0.54	0.75	1.85	5886
3. 13-17	3.67	16.10	4.11	2.92	0.67	61.01	2.56	5.66	1.27	1.60	0.43	3870
4. 18-22	4.83	16.60	3.76	2.04	1.38	65.03	0.27	3.53	0.62	2.04	0.40	4497
5. 23-27	2.84	17.85	4.17	2.20	1.25	66.41	0.08	1.95	0.89	2.11	0.25	3597
6. 28-32	1.64	16.96	4.52	2.12	1.02	68.95	—	1.89	0.96	1.44	0.50	3543
7. 33-37	2.20	19.47	3.58	2.63	1.47	64.26	—	2.68	1.88	1.81	0.52	2916
8. 38-42	0.85	20.60	4.43	1.74	1.56	64.68	—	2.36	1.04	2.03	0.71	2121
9. 43-47	1.75	13.89	4.53	2.23	2.05	66.55	—	2.60	0.91	3.68	1.81	1656
10. 48-52	1.77	15.45	2.92	2.87	0.77	60.16	—	4.36	1.10	3.48	7.12	1812
11. 53-57	3.03	8.74	1.98	1.98	1.40	60.84	—	3.26	0.35	5.48	12.94	858
12. 58-62	2.44	5.04	0.87	1.18	1.10	48.94	—	5.75	0.24	5.83	28.61	1269
13. 63 & over	0.78	3.29	1.10	0.39	—	27.77	—	5.88	0.31	10.59	49.89	1275
14. All ages	2.30	13.36	3.02	2.28	0.98	56.32	3.49	10.71	0.84	2.30	4.45	34887

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 22
Percentage distribution of age-classified male-days of non-agricultural families in different employment categories (C-II).

Age group (years)	Out of village	Category of employment					Not seek- ing work	Unem- ployed	Ill- health	Disabled	Total =100	
		Self-em- ployed on farm	Hired farm labour	Self-em- ployed in non-farm occupation	Hired non-farm labour	House-hold work and domestic duties						School
1. 6-7	1.45	0.62	0.35	1.04	1.04	8.52	31.67	47.96	1.32	0.62	5.41	1448
2. 8-12	1.48	2.76	5.21	6.47	4.99	13.41	35.23	25.58	1.67	1.88	1.87	4065
3. 13-17	3.77	5.51	16.46	12.40	14.51	8.79	16.71	12.19	6.22	2.82	0.82	2412
4. 18-22	5.76	9.10	25.90	19.94	16.85	4.37	1.79	5.44	7.83	2.62	0.40	2517
5. 23-27	5.49	8.43	23.95	19.94	20.91	4.29	0.14	6.02	8.09	2.26	0.48	2076
6. 28-32	8.07	8.02	23.27	21.51	17.88	5.12	—	7.64	5.25	2.77	0.47	2343
7. 33-37	7.46	8.72	22.17	20.23	22.56	2.85	—	6.50	4.73	4.44	0.34	1755
8. 38-42	5.95	7.80	23.30	22.63	19.79	3.90	—	4.52	7.69	4.24	0.78	1794
9. 43-47	4.76	6.70	18.53	26.29	17.64	4.67	—	8.71	7.32	4.59	0.79	1134
10. 48-52	5.56	8.00	18.43	18.01	17.85	5.47	—	7.15	9.09	8.42	2.02	1188
11. 53-57	7.37	9.32	15.26	18.60	12.81	6.84	—	8.60	6.84	9.12	4.74	570
12. 58-62	5.96	9.35	12.33	20.60	9.08	10.57	—	8.94	7.32	7.59	8.26	738
13. 63 & over	5.60	5.33	5.60	13.25	9.56	5.74	—	9.02	6.01	10.93	28.96	732
14. All ages	4.81	6.47	16.53	15.92	14.13	7.01	10.28	13.30	5.60	3.52	2.43	22767

TABLE 23
Percentage distribution of age-classified female-days of non-agricultural families, in different employment categories (C-II).

Age group (years)	Out of village	Category of employment						Unem- ployed	Ill- health	Disabled	Total =100	
		Self-em- ployed on farm	Hired farm labour	Self-em- ployed in non-farm occupation	Hired non- farm labour	House-hold work and domestic duties	School					
1. 6-7	0.78	0.16	0.16	0.23	0.23	19.93	19.00	51.02	1.56	0.62	6.31	1284
2. 8-12	1.88	1.89	4.71	1.72	42.40	13.55	13.55	27.15	2.13	1.04	1.64	3654
3. 13-17	4.97	2.62	9.43	6.67	59.45	2.11	2.11	6.94	3.17	1.56	0.28	2175
4. 18-22	3.12	3.51	14.15	4.93	59.01	0.21	0.21	4.29	3.87	1.98	0.53	2920
5. 23-27	3.23	3.91	14.28	6.75	58.76	—	—	2.56	3.23	2.51	0.43	2073
6. 28-32	2.85	2.06	13.63	7.32	58.87	—	—	2.61	4.55	2.41	0.24	2526
7. 33-37	1.27	3.31	13.74	8.88	58.78	—	—	2.82	4.16	1.90	0.42	1419
8. 38-42	1.32	3.08	12.52	7.99	55.98	—	—	2.07	4.53	2.77	1.12	1590
9. 43-47	2.21	1.88	14.57	6.51	53.64	—	—	4.08	4.97	4.30	1.66	906
10. 48-52	2.33	2.83	12.97	5.82	50.78	—	—	4.87	3.16	4.49	6.65	1208
11. 53-57	2.13	2.89	7.71	5.97	45.47	—	—	3.85	1.85	5.97	17.92	519
12. 58-62	1.85	1.23	7.16	4.20	33.21	—	—	9.26	2.72	7.78	27.90	810
13. 63 & over	1.14	2.84	1.82	3.19	22.07	—	—	6.50	2.84	7.96	47.56	879
14. All ages	2.45	2.55	10.13	5.26	50.26	3.62	3.62	10.78	8.32	2.64	4.73	21858

TABLE 24

Proportion of unemployed labour force to that offering for employment.

STATE	Adult males			Adult females			Non-adult males			Non-adult females		
	Hired farm & non-farm labour	Unem- ployed	Propor- tion of (2) to (1+2)	Hired farm & non-farm labour	Unem- ployed	Propor- tion of (2) to (1+2)	Hired farm & non-farm labour	Unem- ployed	Propor- tion of (2) to (1+2)	Hired farm & non-farm labour	Unem- ployed	Propor- tion of (2) to (1+2)
	1	2	%	1	2	%	1	2	%	1	2	%
1. Punjab, etc.	14.93	3.45	18.77	4.12	0.22	5.07	5.25	—	—	0.68	—	—
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	7.97	3.51	30.57	4.71	1.08	18.65	3.79	—	—	2.20	0.18	7.56
3. Uttar Pradesh	13.92	2.36	14.50	3.54	0.98	21.68	4.76	1.18	19.87	0.65	0.19	22.62
4. Bihar	23.93	3.58	13.01	8.18	0.92	10.11	6.00	0.55	8.40	5.17	0.64	11.02
5. Orissa	23.26	3.93	14.45	4.42	1.51	25.46	6.45	—	—	3.52	1.13	24.30
6. West Bengal	18.94	2.74	12.64	6.01	1.34	18.23	9.91	14.8	12.99	1.03	—	—
7. Assam, etc.	30.58	0.74	2.36	21.91	0.29	1.31	10.80	0.18	1.64	7.61	—	—
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	27.87	3.26	17.77	8.44	1.27	13.08	7.53	0.17	2.21	1.85	0.36	16.29
9. Madhya Pradesh	31.63	3.81	10.75	17.17	2.16	11.17	18.21	0.18	1.34	8.91	0.62	6.51
10. Hyderabad	25.42	8.46	24.97	16.73	4.60	21.57	11.07	1.57	12.42	7.30	1.82	19.96
11. N. Bombay, etc.	17.08	5.10	22.99	5.77	2.12	26.87	5.36	0.89	14.24	2.46	0.22	8.21
12. Bombay Deccan	18.86	0.93	4.70	10.28	0.58	5.34	4.72	—	—	3.02	—	—
13. Madras	24.55	7.66	23.78	15.41	5.01	24.63	9.17	1.67	14.62	8.04	0.60	6.94
14. Mysore, etc.	21.63	6.61	23.41	12.72	2.37	15.71	2.76	0.24	8.00	4.41	—	—
15. All-India	20.16	4.10	16.90	9.48	1.89	16.62	7.04	0.66	8.57	4.02	0.88	8.64

TABLE 25
Proportion of unemployed labour force to that offering for employment, in different age groups (C-II)

Age group	Agricultural families				Non-agricultural families				Proportion of (2) to (1+2)			
	Males		Females		Males		Females					
	Hired farm & non-farm labour	Unemployed	Proportion of (2) to (1+2)	Hired farm & non-farm labour	Unemployed	Proportion of (2) to (1+2)	Hired farm & non-farm labour	Unemployed				
	1	2	%	1	2	%	1	2	1	2	%	
1. 6-7	0.13	0.75	85.23	0.09	0.82	90.11	1.39	1.32	48.71	0.39	1.56	80.00
2. 8-12	3.75	1.17	23.78	1.39	0.54	27.98	10.20	1.67	14.07	6.43	2.13	24.88
3. 13-17	10.80	1.84	11.04	4.78	1.27	21.00	30.97	6.22	16.72	16.10	3.17	16.45
4. 18-22	12.77	2.96	18.82	5.14	0.62	10.76	42.75	7.83	15.48	19.08	3.87	16.86
5. 23-27	13.82	3.04	18.03	5.42	0.89	14.10	44.86	8.09	15.28	21.03	3.23	13.31
6. 28-32	12.69	1.82	12.54	5.54	0.96	14.77	41.15	5.25	11.31	20.95	4.55	17.84
7. 33-37	12.89	2.01	13.49	5.05	1.38	21.46	44.73	4.73	9.56	22.62	4.16	15.53
8. 38-42	10.45	3.02	22.42	5.99	1.04	14.79	43.09	7.69	15.14	20.51	4.53	18.09
9. 43-47	9.86	1.71	14.78	6.58	0.91	12.15	36.17	7.32	16.83	21.08	4.97	19.08
10. 48-52	8.73	3.05	25.89	3.69	1.10	22.96	36.28	9.09	20.04	18.79	3.16	14.40
11. 53-57	7.04	2.31	24.71	3.38	0.35	9.38	28.07	6.84	19.59	13.68	1.35	8.98
12. 58-62	5.82	3.29	36.11	1.97	0.24	10.86	21.41	7.32	25.48	11.36	2.72	19.32
13. 63 & above	2.72	0.72	20.93	1.10	0.31	22.00	15.16	6.01	28.39	5.01	2.84	36.18
14. All ages	9.08	2.02	18.20	3.95	0.84	17.54	30.66	5.60	15.44	15.39	3.32	17.74

TABLE 26
Proportion of weekly hired labour days as reported by employers to those reported by employees (C-II and C-III).

STATE	Males		Females		Children		All		
	Farm	Total	Farm	Total	Farm	Total	Farm	Total	
1. Punjab, etc.	73.24	33.28	199.31	48.20	—	116.70	98.66	25.62	54.35
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	493.12	21.09	619.32	183.25	30.72	319.26	446.07	27.37	194.18
3. Uttar Pradesh	181.29	30.63	157.30	108.36	112.79	128.64	174.29	48.48	106.19
4. Bihar	96.86	—	61.43	56.66	—	35.58	78.89	—	46.29
5. Orissa	56.03	13.51	—	31.08	16.29	7.22	—	27.67	11.40
6. West Bengal	95.00	64.58	19.03	85.37	45.13	29.79	23.88	18.59	22.19
7. Assam, etc.	16.49	37.14	3.07	25.19	—	2.06	5.98	—	3.69
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	211.83	55.17	164.83	148.76	64.67	138.31	21.00	45.69	34.17
9. Madhya Pradesh	102.52	35.53	221.86	76.16	34.15	153.55	14.04	13.65	13.90
10. Hyderabad	142.65	55.52	199.01	97.30	23.16	153.68	73.52	15.16	53.52
11. N. Bombay, etc.	180.16	22.88	435.32	110.56	52.81	304.67	110.34	10.53	68.72
12. Bombay Deccan	177.58	37.59	190.38	180.43	1.86	169.44	25.28	72.88	36.81
13. Madras	139.82	16.54	321.60	93.53	34.55	265.75	36.19	45.24	38.74
14. Mysore, etc.	298.64	43.32	316.18	167.03	58.62	219.82	43.83	17.37	36.74
15. All-India	135.06	28.91	208.38	88.36	36.47	152.39	30.96	23.88	28.11
							142.83	29.85	97.16

TABLE 27.
Wages (in rupees) per labour day, for males, females and children (C-III).

STATE	Males		Females		Children		
	Farm	Non-farm	Domestic	Total	Farm	Non-Farm	Domestic Total
1. Punjab, etc.	1.43	1.30	1.81	1.47	0.97	—	—
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	1.03	0.68	0.32	1.00	0.57	0.51	0.26
3. Uttar Pradesh	0.96	0.99	0.71	0.95	0.81	0.58	0.51
4. Bihar	1.34	—	—	1.34	0.88	0.96	0.96
5. Orissa	0.83	0.59	0.56	0.76	—	0.24	0.76
6. West Bengal	1.39	1.50	1.37	1.40	0.59	1.08	0.64
7. Assam, etc.	1.78	1.78	1.97	1.84	1.00	0.28	0.28
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	0.71	0.91	1.13	0.75	0.92	0.31	0.52
9. Madhya Pradesh	0.51	0.36	0.29	0.48	0.37	0.31	0.34
10. Hyderabad	0.84	1.42	0.54	0.92	0.61	0.52	0.54
11. N. Bombay, etc.	1.03	0.84	0.97	1.02	0.88	0.83	0.81
12. Bombay Deccan	1.04	1.48	0.89	1.12	0.50	0.47	0.53
13. Madras	1.02	1.03	0.87	1.02	0.55	0.41	0.43
14. Mysore, etc.	0.68	1.20	0.80	0.73	0.62	0.98	0.90
15. All-India	0.95	1.04	1.06	0.97	0.60	0.57	0.54

5. REAL ESTATE IN LAND AND BUILDINGS, REAL ESTATE IMPROVEMENTS AND RESIDENTIAL HOUSING

5.1 In Table 28, we give details of real estate in land and buildings, of real estate improvements during the year and of residential housing.

5.2 In the first column of the table we show, for different states, the land-holding families as proportions of all families. Considering all states, it will be seen that about 60 percent of the rural families are land holders. This proportion does not vary greatly in different states except that it is rather low in Punjab and Assam. In the latter state, it is obviously on account of the large plantation estates. In Punjab, the low proportion of land holders is probably on account of the post-partition conditions prevailing in that state. The proportion of land holders is very high in the Bombay Deccan which is the premier Rayatwari tract. It is also considerably high in Orissa. In the second column are shown the average land holdings per land holder. The average land holding in the country is of 11 acres. There are, however, considerable variations between different states. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam form in this respect a homogeneous block with land holding ranging from 6 to 7 acres. In the south, Madras, Mysore and Travancore have slightly bigger land holdings of 7 to 10 acres. In the north, in Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh the average holdings vary between 12 and 18 acres. In Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Saurashtra and Bombay, they range from 12 to 16 acres.

5.3 In the third column of the table are shown the proportions of families having real estate in buildings. The proportion in the country is 89 percent. It is very high in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and also in the Bombay Deccan. It is very low in Saurashtra and North Bombay and also in Myhore and Travancore-Cochin. The average building area per holder is nearly 500 sq. ft. in the country and varies between 400 to 600 sq. ft. in different states. In West Bengal it is only 260 sq. ft. and in Bihar it is 349 sq. ft. Figures for Assam are extreme in this respect and it is doubtful whether in their extremity they are entirely reliable.

5.4 In column 5 are given expenditure on land improvements per family and in the next column the same is shown on a per acre basis. In the country as a whole, the expenditure on land improvement averages at Rs. 17.4 per rural family and Rs. 2.6 per acre of land. It will be seen that the level of expenditure is very high in the southern states and very low in the northern states except to some extent in Rajasthan. In the next column are shown the families incurring such expenditure as percentages of the land holding families. In the country as a whole about 22 percent of the land holders have reported expenditure on land improvements.

5.5 In columns 8 and 9 are given details of expenditure on new building construction. In column 8 is given the average of such expenditure per family in

different states and in the next column the families incurring such expenditure are shown as proportions of all families. It will be seen that considering all states together, 8 per cent of all families have reported to have incurred such expenditure while the average expenditure per family is Rs. 18.34. There is considerable variation in both these respects in different states.

5.6 In column 10 is shown the average per family expenditure on real estate improvements including land improvement, new construction and any other. The total expenditure comes to Rs. 40 per family in the whole country. It is very high in Mysore and Travancore-Cochin where it exceeds Rs. 70. It is also considerable in Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Bombay and Madras in the south and in Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh in the north. It is very low in the entire block comprising of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam.

5.7 In the last two columns of the table are shown details of residential housing. In column 11 is given the average number of rooms per family while in the next column is shown the average living area per family. It will be seen that the all-India figures are 2.17 rooms and 363 sq. ft. of area per family. In both these respects the Bombay Deccan stands very high. In living area, West Bengal appears to be very low.

5.8 Data on purchase and sale of real estate were noted in C-VII and VIII and are presented in Chapter 10.

5.9 In Tables 29 and 30 we present data on land holdings and land improvements on an all-India basis, but separately for the agricultural and the non-agricultural families. Thus in Table 29, we give the distribution of the agricultural families by their owned holdings. 696 out of the 5103 agricultural families had no land holdings. If we regard the agricultural families as mostly cultivating families, this means that nearly 14 per cent of the cultivating families have no owned land. The number of agricultural families owning various acreages of land are shown in the second column of the table. In the third column is shown the total land owned by families in each class. In the next two columns, namely, the fourth and the fifth, the number of families and their land holdings are shown in the form of cumulated frequencies. This presentation clearly demonstrates the inequalities in land holding. Thus from the fourth column it will be seen that 33.7 per cent, that is one-third, of the agricultural families owned less than 3 acres each and from the fifth column it will appear, that these one-third families owned only 2.76 per cent of the total land holdings. Or again, nearly 50 per cent of the families had holdings under 5 acres and their total holdings amounted to only 8.2 per cent of all holdings. Or at the bottom end of the table, it will be seen that nearly 90 per cent of the families had holdings of less than 25 acres accounting for 48.6 per cent of the total land holdings; which in other words means that less than 10 per cent families had holding of more than 25 acres but that between them they held more than one-half of the total land holdings.

5.10 A similar statement for the non-agricultural families appears in Table 30. As will appear from the fourth column of the table more than 60 percent of these families owned no land. At the other end of the table, it will be seen that only about half a percent of the families had holdings of 60 acres and above and that they accounted for nearly one-third of the land holding of the non-agricultural families.

5.11 In the last columns of the two tables, the expenditure during the year on land improvement undertaken by families in each class is shown on a per acre basis. Considering all agricultural families and all non-agricultural families, the expenditure on land improvements on a per acre basis, is nearly the same in the two cases; Rs. 2.84 per acre for agricultural and Rs. 2.36 per acre for non-agricultural families. Comparing the agricultural families with different sizes of land holdings, the variation in the level of per acre expenditure is not very regular. Nevertheless, there is an indication that the level of land improvement expenditure is somewhat lower on land holdings of, say, more than 20 acres.

5.12 In Tables 31 and 32, we present more details regarding residential housing. This is done only on an all-India basis but details are shown separately for the agricultural and the non-agricultural families. In these tables the residential houses have been classified, in the first place, according as they were owned or rented. Thus it appears from the bottom lines of these tables that among the agricultural families, 366 families, that is nearly 7 percent, lived in rented or, more accurately, in unowned houses. In terms of area, about 4 percent of the residential area of the agricultural families was tenant occupied. Among the non-agricultural families, on the other hand, nearly 25 percent of the families lived in rented houses and they occupied only about 15 percent of the area occupied by all non-agricultural families.

5.13 In Table 31, the houses have been classified firstly according to whether they were one, two or more storeyed and secondly according to the number of rooms in them. The number of families living in each category of houses, the number of rooms in them and the total area under their roof, are all shown as percentages of their respective totals shown in the bottom line of the table. It will be seen that considering all agricultural families staying in owned and unowned houses both, nearly 90 percent of their residential area comprised one storeyed structures and nearly 25 percent of the area comprised one room structures. Nearly 40 percent of the agricultural families and 55 percent of the non-agricultural families lived in one room tenements of average area of less than 250 sq. ft.

5.14 Some broad details regarding the plinth, walls and roof of each residential house were obtained in B-V. On the basis of this information, we propose to distinguish the following 15 structural types :—

Type 1. No or very low mud plinth; walls of mud, bamboo, reed; roof of straw, thatches, bamboo, reed and mud.

- Type 2.** Same as Type 1 but with roof of tin-sheet, asbestos or tiles.
- Type 3.** Same as Type 1 but with raised plinth of mud.
- Type 4.** Same as Type 3 but with roof of tin-sheet, asbestos or tiles.
- Type 5.** Raised plinth of mud; walls of timber, wood or tin-sheet; roof of straw, bamboo, etc., or of tin-sheet or tiles.
- Type 6.** Raised plinth of timber, wood, bamboo, reed; walls of mud, bamboo, reed or of timber wood; roof of straw, thatches, etc., or of tin-sheet.
- Type 7.** Raised plinth of mud; walls of mud, bamboo, reed; roof of brick, cement, etc.
- Type 8.** No or low mud plinth; walls of brick and stone; roof of straw, thatches, etc.
- Type 9.** Same as above but with raised plinth of mud.
- Type 10.** Walls of brick and stone; roof of tin-sheet, asbestos, tiles.
- Type 11.** Raised plinth of brick and stone; walls of mud, bamboo or of timber, wood, tin-sheet; roof of straw, thatches, etc., or of tin-sheet, asbestos, tiles.
- Type 12.** Raised plinth of mud; walls of brick and stone; roof of brick or tile.
- Type 13.** Plinth and walls of brick and stone, roof of straw, thatches, etc.
- Type 14.** Same as above, but roof of tin-sheet, asbestos, tin-sheet or tiles.
- Type 15.** Same as above but with roof of brick, cement, etc.

5.15 In Table 32, we have classified the residential houses according to these structural types. The number of families living in each type of houses, number of rooms in them and the total area under their roof are all given, as in earlier table, in the form of percentages to their respective totals given in the bottom line. It will be noted that the most common type of residential houses is the 2nd type. Nearly 40 per cent of all families lived in this type of houses. The next common type is the 1st type. More than 20 percent of the families lived in this type of houses. Nearly 75 to 80 percent of the families lived in houses belonging to the first four types which have the common characteristic of their walls being of mud, bamboo and reed.

5.16 No data on value of houses was obtained during the NSS. Nevertheless, from certain surveys of rural housing done by ourselves, where detailed quantity evaluation was attempted, it appears that even the lowest type of rural housing costs about Re. 1 per sq. ft. of area while the best type does not usually cost more than Rs. 4 or Rs. 5. It might therefore be worthwhile attempting a rough evaluation of the residential houses on this basis. We propose, as a rough basis, that the Type 1 houses in our classification might be evaluated at the lowest rate of Re. 1 per sq. ft. For each subsequent type we might add As. 4 per sq. ft. so that the Type 2 houses will be valued at Rs. 1.4 per sq. ft.; the Type 3 houses at Rs. 1.8, etc. The last type, namely Type 15 houses will then be valued at Rs. 4.8 per sq. ft. If this is done, the value of the residential houses of the agricultural

families comes to Rs. 875 per family; the same for the non-agricultural families comes to Rs. 587. When the two averages are appropriately weighted, the value of rural houses comes to about Rs. 778 per family.

5.17 The above includes, it should be noted, only the residential houses. If some allowance is made for the non-residential buildings, the value of real estate in buildings in rural area might be taken at about Rs. 1000 per family. On the other hand, as we have earlier seen, the value of new annual construction is about Rs. 18 per family. New construction thus forms less than 2 percent of the existing assets in buildings.

TABLE 28
Real estate in land and buildings, real estate improvement and residential housing, (B-III, IV, V)

STATE	Proportion of land owners to total families (%)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Average size of land holding per land holder (acres)	Proportion of building owners to total families (%)	Average area under roof per owner (sq. ft.)	Value of land improve-ment per family (Rs.)	Value of land improve-ment per acre (Rs.)	% of land holders report- ing im- prove-ment	Value of new construction per family (Rs.)	% of families report- ing con- struction	Real estate improve-ment per family Rs.	No. of rooms under roof per family (sq. ft.)			
1. Punjab, etc.	51.56	12.16	90.95	577	7.06	1.13	19.78	29.08	8.72	42.49	2.10	445	
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	65.82	18.48	91.07	408	14.45	1.19	24.35	28.40	12.05	49.75	2.21	289	
3. Uttar Pradesh	63.86	6.17	92.30	521	8.23	2.09	13.89	14.13	8.91	28.60	2.45	388	
4. Bihar	64.47	6.78	98.32	349	6.46	1.48	14.72	10.05	6.02	18.37	2.65	305	
5. Orissa	75.67	6.05	97.69	427	4.41	0.96	16.42	19.36	13.47	24.34	2.60	298	
6. West Bengal	57.34	6.22	98.80	260	7.58	2.13	18.62	12.30	6.46	20.73	2.02	219	
7. Assam, etc.	51.70	6.63	85.80	367	4.44	1.30	18.13	10.96	14.56	16.22	2.58	316	
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	70.04	17.88	94.95	435	7.38	0.59	13.25	21.45	10.57	52.89	2.12	292	
9. Madhya Pradesh	58.44	12.53	90.44	547	24.07	3.29	39.84	10.38	7.94	37.11	2.00	397	
10. Hyderabad	54.08	15.14	92.12	414	26.39	3.22	28.27	15.87	6.05	48.13	1.75	309	
11. N. Bombay, etc.	59.47	16.86	83.23	539	26.53	2.65	29.28	24.68	6.35	55.23	1.70	372	
12. Bombay Deccan	79.63	16.41	96.96	488	30.36	2.32	20.41	21.88	7.26	53.19	3.37	594	
13. Madras	59.33	7.07	89.58	502	32.23	7.68	26.48	18.63	4.67	55.58	1.61	389	
14. Mysore, etc.	59.19	9.97	85.88	601	38.73	6.56	26.70	29.91	7.09	71.75	2.37	460	
15. All-India	60.77	11.03	89.00	481	17.40	2.60	22.30	18.34	8.00	40.82	2.17	363	

TABLE 29

Distribution of land holdings and related land improvement expenditure, in agricultural families (B-III)

Land owned (acres)	No. of families	Total owned land (acres)	Cumulative proportion of families	Cumulative proportion of holding	Land improvement per acre (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
0	696	—	14.20	—	—
Below 1	81	40	15.85	0.08	3.60
1-	383	383	23.66	0.83	4.84
2	492	984	33.70	2.76	6.05
3	458	1374	43.04	5.45	4.05
4	350	1400	50.18	8.20	3.24
5	283	1415	55.96	10.97	2.39
6	262	1572	61.30	14.06	3.42
7	184	1288	65.06	16.58	3.60
8	199	1592	69.11	19.71	3.17
9	118	1062	71.52	21.79	6.79
10	164	1640	74.87	25.01	3.50
11	71	781	76.32	26.54	3.41
12	119	1428	78.74	29.34	2.42
13	71	923	80.19	31.15	3.82
14	59	826	81.40	32.77	2.20
15	79	1185	83.01	35.09	7.08
16	73	1168	84.50	37.38	2.18
17	34	578	85.19	38.52	2.79
18	52	936	86.25	40.35	5.29
19-	24	456	86.74	41.25	0.26
20-24	173	3756	90.27	48.61	2.37
25-29	119	3161	92.70	54.81	1.99
30-34	83	2592	94.39	59.90	1.53
35-39	47	1702	95.35	63.23	2.07
40-49	74	3193	96.86	69.50	2.91
50-59	47	2445	97.82	74.29	1.63
60 & above	107	13109	100.00	100.00	2.31
Not stated	201	—	—	—	—
Total	5103	50989	—	—	2.84

TABLE 30

Distribution of land holdings and related land improvement expenditure, in non-agricultural families (B-III)

Land owned (acres)	No. of families	Total land (acres)	Comulative proportion of families	Comulative proportion of holding	Land improvement per acre (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
0	2121	—	60.14	—	—
Below 1	210	105	66.09	1.34	0.43
1-	410	410	77.72	6.59	2.38
2	250	500	84.80	12.99	4.80
3	147	441	88.97	18.63	3.15
4	89	356	91.50	23.18	5.96
5	47	235	92.83	26.19	9.67
6	38	228	93.91	29.11	1.39
7	21	147	94.50	30.99	5.51
8	36	288	95.52	34.67	6.82
9	14	126	95.92	36.28	0.48
10	17	170	96.40	38.48	0.24
11	10	110	96.68	39.87	0.14
12	8	96	96.91	41.10	0.66
13	6	78	97.08	42.09	1.92
14	6	84	97.25	43.17	1.38
15	12	180	97.59	45.47	—
16	5	80	97.73	46.49	—
17	2	34	97.79	46.93	—
18	5	90	97.93	48.08	0.33
19-	2	38	97.99	48.57	—
20-24	18	376	98.50	53.38	1.46
25-29	14	369	98.90	58.10	3.25
30-34	4	122	99.01	59.66	1.64
35-39	4	147	99.12	61.54	0.34
40-49	6	258	99.29	64.84	0.39
50-59	4	200	99.41	67.40	1.25
60 & above	21	2548	100.00	100.00	1.30
Not stated	571	—	—	—	—
Total	4098	7816	—	—	2.36

TABLE 31
Owned and rented houses : Storeys, Rooms and Area under roof (sq. ft.) (B-V).

Category	Owned houses			Agricultural families			Owned houses			Non-agricultural families		
	No. of families	No. of rooms	Area under roof (sq. ft.)	No. of families	No. of rooms	Area under roof (sq. ft.)	No. of families	Total no. of rooms	Area under roof (sq. ft.)	No. of families	Total no. of rooms	Area under roof (sq. ft.)
1	36.71	15.70	22.19	57.92	35.69	41.52	52.19	28.57	34.77	60.40	37.39	44.28
2	28.28	24.19	24.28	28.42	35.01	34.86	28.88	31.08	30.29	23.46	29.04	25.72
3	14.07	18.05	15.90	6.83	12.63	10.93	9.28	15.24	12.61	8.70	16.16	14.84
4	6.99	11.85	9.82	2.46	6.06	7.06	3.27	7.17	5.21	1.99	4.68	3.11
5	3.82	7.09	5.88	1.64	5.05	2.03	1.55	4.23	3.39	0.68	1.95	2.47
6	1.85	3.47	2.46	—	—	—	0.45	1.49	1.21	0.63	2.34	2.09
7	0.89	2.66	2.07	0.27	1.18	1.67	0.27	1.05	0.65	—	—	—
8	0.46	1.59	1.73	—	—	—	0.09	0.40	0.23	—	—	—
9 & more	0.99	3.82	4.04	—	—	—	0.24	1.19	0.75	0.25	1.41	1.15
Total	93.00	88.42	88.17	97.54	95.62	97.47	96.72	90.48	89.11	95.96	92.97	93.66
2	2.22	1.90	1.93	1.09	1.35	0.65	1.24	1.36	1.77	2.65	3.28	3.27
3	1.62	2.09	1.73	0.55	1.01	0.57	0.85	1.39	1.15	0.38	0.70	0.66
4	1.12	1.92	1.94	0.82	2.02	1.31	0.82	1.80	1.35	0.38	0.94	1.17
5	0.72	1.83	1.65	—	—	—	0.24	0.66	0.66	0.38	1.17	0.71
6	0.36	0.92	0.57	—	—	—	0.52	1.69	2.82	0.25	0.94	0.53
7	0.23	0.70	0.57	—	—	—	0.09	0.35	0.27	—	—	—
8	0.12	0.43	0.27	—	—	—	0.09	0.40	0.38	—	—	—
9 & more	0.42	1.63	2.50	—	—	—	0.36	1.80	2.25	—	—	—
Total	6.81	11.12	11.16	2.46	4.88	3.53	4.21	9.45	10.65	4.04	7.03	6.34
3 & More—	0.19	0.46	0.67	—	—	—	0.07	0.13	0.24	—	—	—
Total—100	4785	11069	2198931	366	594	95860	3298	6024	1055630	793	1281	182695

6. LIVESTOCK

6.1 In Table 33 we give details regarding number of different kinds of livestock in different states. All figures are given as per 1000 families. It will be observed that the number of bulls and bullocks in Madhya Bharat is very large so much so that the figure might be considered suspect were it not well supported by the number of cows and calves. Next in importance are Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Kutch and Bombay where there are nearly 1.5 bullocks per family. Orissa also has a rather large number of bullocks. In most other states there is on an average one bullock per family.

6.2 There is great variation in the ratio of cows to bullocks in different states. The number of cows in relation to the number of bullocks is actually larger in Rajasthan. In Orissa and Hyderabad cows and bullocks are equal in number. Everywhere else the number of cows is smaller than the number of bullocks. It is particularly small in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and also in Saurashtra, Bombay and Mysore-Travancore. The ratio of cows to bullocks might be taken as an indicator of whether cow is or is not regarded as a milch animal. Partly it might also indicate how far a region is capable of maintaining its livestock population. Another indicator for the latter purpose will be the ratio of calves to cows or to bullocks and cows together. Considering the ratio of calves to cows, it is seen that it is nearly 1 in Punjab and West Bengal. It is also very high in Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra, Bombay and Mysore-Travancore. The all-India ratio of calves to cows is nearly 75 per cent. For all practical purposes, calves might be regarded as young stock under three years.

6.3 He-buffaloes are indeed few and form only 10 per cent of the number of bullocks. The number of she-buffaloes is relatively large and everywhere, except in West Bengal, Assam and Madhya Pradesh, larger than the number of he-buffaloes. The number of she-buffaloes is very large in the three north-western states of Punjab, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat which is also known to be the main exporting area of these animals to the south. In the south, in Saurashtra and Bombay, their number is considerable where it is the principal milch animal. Rather large numbers of buffalo calves in relation to the number of she-buffaloes are reported in West Bengal and Assam. The ratio is also high in Rajasthan and Hyderabad. All-India ratio of buffalo calves to she-buffaloes is nearly 70 per cent.

6.4 In comparison to all other states, the number of sheep and goat is very large in Rajasthan. In Madhya Bharat there are a large number of goats but not so many sheep. The number of these animals is also considerable in the south. In Saurashtra and North Bombay, the number of goats is large while in the Bombay Deccan, Madras and Mysore-Travancore, the number of sheep is large.

6.5 The number of poultry and other birds is surprisingly small in the north and north-west India. Their number is considerable, about one bird per family in

Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. In Assam their number is too large and it is not certain whether it is trustworthy. In the south the numbers are moderate except in the Bombay Deccan where again there is a bird per family.

6.6 Among the owned livestock only some of the animals are purchased; others are home-bred or otherwise acquired. The proportion that the purchased animals bear to the total owned animals might be taken to indicate the extent to which livestock business is commercialised. In Table 34 we show these proportions for different kinds of animals in different states. Considering the all-India figures, it will be seen that 60 per cent of the bullocks, 20 per cent of the cows, 70 per cent of he-buffaloes and 40 per cent of the she-buffaloes are purchased. Only 14 per cent of the poultry birds are purchased. The last column giving the proportion of purchased animals to the value of all animals indicates in this respect the overall position when all animals are considered together. It will be observed that these proportions vary a good deal in different states. For instance, they are above all-India proportions in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Hyderabad and Madras. On the other hand, they are very low in Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan. It is difficult to discuss, with the existing material, the implications of these variations. It will nevertheless be readily appreciated that they are vital to a study of the livestock economy of the country.

6.7 In Table 35 are given the valuations of the livestock. The figures are again per 1000 families. In arriving at the total valuation, the purchased animals were valued at purchase price while the home-bred or otherwise acquired animals were valued at the average purchase price of the purchased animals of the respective categories in each state. It will be seen that the all-India value of all livestock comes to about Rs. 407 per family. It is highest in Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat where the value of livestock is nearly Rs. 800 per family. In Punjab, it is nearly Rs. 600 and so it is in Saurashtra and North Bombay. In the Bombay Deccan, it is nearly Rs. 500 per family. In all other states, the value of livestock per family is less than Rs. 400. It is very low in Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Madras.

6.8 The method of valuation adopted in Table 35 is defective on account of two considerations. In the first place the purchased animals were valued at purchase prices. This would not be quite correct as the current prices of the animals would be different from their purchase prices for two reasons. Firstly, the purchase prices are prices at the time the animals were purchased and these might no longer be the current prices. Secondly, the animals on account of the change in their ages since they were purchased might have either appreciated or depreciated in their value. The evaluation of animals, not actually purchased, at the average purchase prices of the purchased animals might again cause some error on two accounts. Firstly the prices being used are not current prices but average prices over a number of past years. Secondly, the age composition of the animals purchased and not purchased might be very different. We could avoid some of these

difficulties by using the current price data. We have some data on current prices available from C-VI where information on sale and purchase of all kinds of livestock during one month was asked for. We shall present these data in subsequent tables. We did not, however, find it fit to use these data to evaluate the existing livestock as, for each state, the data are inadequate in number. On the other hand by using all-India average prices, though we could have used the current prices, we would have neglected the regional differences in the livestock prices.

6.9 We shall nevertheless present relevant data, though on all-India basis, to indicate differences in prices of animals of different ages, differences in livestock prices that might have taken place over last few years and the differences in the age-composition of the purchased and the not-purchased animals. We shall give these data only for Bullocks, Cows, He-and She-buffaloes and their calves.

6.10 In Table 36, we give the average purchase prices of different animals at different ages. It will be seen that for bullocks and cows, the price maximum reaches at age 5. For he-and she-buffaloes the maximum is reached at ages 6 or 7.

6.11 In Table 37, we give the average purchase prices for different animals purchased in the past classified by the year of their purchase. It will be seen that over the period of ten years from 1941-42 to 1950-51, the prices of all kinds of livestock have practically doubled.

6.12 In Table 38, we give the age distribution of the purchased and the home-bred or otherwise acquired animals. It will be seen that among the purchased animals, there is a preponderance of older animals.

6.13 Details of current purchases and of sales of livestock were obtained in C-VI. In Tables 39 and 40 we give the particulars for different states. The figures are on an annual basis per 1000 families. In Table 39 are given the annual purchases. It will be observed that considering the all-India average, the annual purchases of livestock amount to Rs. 120 per family. This might be compared with the total value of the existing livestock. As appears from Table 35 the value of owned livestock amounts to Rs. 413 per family. The annual purchases thus amount to about 30 per cent of the total stock. Such proportions of annual purchases to total stock vary a great deal in different states. For instance, they are very high in Hyderabad, Punjab and West Bengal. They are also rather high in Madras and Mysore-Travancore. On the other hand practically no purchases were reported in Orissa. Compared to the total stock, the purchases are also very low in Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Bombay. Our data on current purchases are affected by seasonal bias which detracts much from the value of the present comparison. Nevertheless they are given here to illustrate a form of analysis which should be relevant to a study of the livestock economy of the country.

6.14 In Table 40 are given the annual sales of livestock. The all-India average is seen to be Rs. 45 per family. This is only one-third of the value of annual pur-

chases. The gap between the reported purchases and sales is of varying magnitudes in different states but, except in the Bombay Deccan where the purchases and sales are nearly equal, the gap is everywhere positive and is very large in some states. The reasons for these large differences between the reported purchases and sales are many and complex. Partly they might be due to reporting biases, namely, the possibility of the sales being underreported. Partly, they might be due to a considerable proportion of the sellers of livestock to the rural population lying outside the NSS sample; this might happen not so much because such dealers or traders in livestock are urban residents, but because in many cases they are either nomadic tribals or such as wander from place to place for business purposes. The NSS sample, as it was based on only the resident families in selected villages, would naturally exclude such persons. Part of the difference between the reported purchases and sales of livestock might also be due to the difference between the sale and purchase prices on account of the commission of the middlemen. The large variations which different states show are worthwhile studying from the point of view of these possibilities. It is obviously impossible here to go into these details on the basis of the type of summary data that the NSS furnishes. Nevertheless, we have mentioned these points to illustrate the complexity of the problems involved.

6.15 In Table 41 we give the average purchase and sale prices of different kinds of animals in different states. The averages are based on insufficient number of observations and are not very regular. Nevertheless, it will be observed that in most cases the purchase prices are considerably above the sale prices.

6.16 Our data afford an important classification of the current purchases and sales of animals, namely, according to whether a trader was or was not involved. Thus the purchases might be classified according to whether they were from a producer or a trader. Similarly, the sales might be classified according to whether they were to a 'user' or a trader. This is done in Table 42. The data are given both on the basis of the number of reported purchases or sales and their value. Thus, considering the whole country, only 35 per cent of the reported purchases were from a trader but their value amounted to 47 per cent of the total purchase price. On the other hand, while 30 per cent of the reported sales were to traders, their value amounted to only 23 per cent of the total sale price.

6.17 These proportions differ considerably in different states. In Madhya Bharat, more than 80 per cent of the purchases and sales are through a trader. In Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad, on the other hand, while a large proportion of the purchases are from a trader, only a small proportion of the sales are to a trader. The same is true of Mysore and Travancore. In the Bombay Deccan the position is reversed. Practically no purchases are from a trader while about one-fourth of the sales are to a trader. It is not possible here to go more fully into the causes underlying these radical variations. It is obvious, however, that they need a careful examination.

6.18 In Table 43 we give, on an all-India basis, further details of purchases and sales of animals. As in the previous table, the purchases have been classified according to whether they were from a producer or a trader. Under each class, the number of animals of each type purchased and their total purchase price are shown. The average purchase price of each type of animal has been worked out. Similarly a distinction has been made according as the sale was to a "user" or to a trader. It will be seen that in purchases from a trader the prices are generally higher than in those from a producer. On the other hand, the sale prices to a trader are lower than those to a non-trader. These data might be found useful as indicating the margins available to the traders in livestock.

6.19 Information on births, deaths and slaughter of livestock was also obtained in C-VI. In the following tables, we shall present the information and try to derive rough mortality and fertility rates for the cattle population. Table 44 gives distributions by age of different animals enumerated in B-VI and of the deaths and slaughter in four weeks recorded in C-VI. When the latter are related to the former, we get four-weekly death rates in different age-groups. These rates for the bullock calves, for instance, are 35.7, 8.6 and 4.3 per 1000 for the three age-groups, below 1, between 1 and 2 and between 2 and 3 years respectively. The annual death rates derived from these are given in Table 45. In order to derive the annual death rates the following procedure was adopted for the first two age-groups. In order to derive the annual death rate in the age-group below 1 year, the four weekly death rates for successive 13 periods were obtained from the first two death rates namely 35.7 and 8.6 by taking weighted averages, the weights being 13,0; 1,12; 2,11; etc., 12,1. These death rates were then successively applied to the survivals at the end of each period. This gives the annual death rate of 263.2 per 1000. The interpretation of this death rate is somewhat different from that of the usual death rates as presented in a life table. The annual death rate at age 0 as shown in the life table gives the proportion who die in the first year of their life; that is to say out of an initial 1000 at birth, it gives the proportion who do not reach the age 1. The death rate for the age-group below 1 year, as we derived it, on the other hand indicates the proportion, out of a total of 1000 of age below 1 year, who will die within the course of one year. The death rate for the age-group between 1 and 2 years, has been similarly derived on the basis of the four weekly death rates for the two age-groups, namely, the age-groups 1-2 and 2-3 years. The death rate for the age-group between 2 and 3 years is derived by applying the four weekly death rate for this age-group successively thirteen times to the survivals at the end of each four weekly period. Death rates for further age-groups have been derived in the same way. Death rates for he-and she-buffaloes have been derived in a similar manner. For obtaining better graduated death rates certain of the advanced ages were combined. For instance for bullocks the ages 3-5 and 7-8 were combined. Besides this grouping of certain ages, no graduation proper has been done.

6.20 Because the sex was not noted for calves under three years, death rates for

calves are joint for male and female. For later years, the sexes have been of course differentiated. It will be noticed that the death rates at all ages are higher among cows than among bullocks. Death rate for cows somewhat increases over the ages from 3 to 8. For bullocks on the other hand it decreases considerably over this period. The condition is entirely different among buffaloes. The death rate is very much higher among he- than among she-buffaloes.

6.21 These rates are undoubtedly based on scanty material with possibly not very accurate reporting of ages of animals as also possibly not very complete reporting of deaths. It is believed, however, that the material is the only of its kind ever published in this country and hence would be found valuable.

6.22 Table 46 gives the age-specific rates for cows and she-buffaloes. The rates have been derived by relating the reported births during the four week period to the cows of appropriate ages. This would give a four weekly fertility rate. The annual fertility rate has been obtained by multiplying the four weekly rate by 13. It will be noted that for cows the fertility rate remains practically constant over the ages from 4 to 8. It will be noted that this is very different from what happens among human females, where the fertility rates rise and fall very rapidly as the age advances. The practically constant fertility rates among cows suggest that possibly in all animals including man, the fecundity remains very much the same over a large part of the fertile period and that the large differences in the human fertility rates at different ages are perhaps mostly differences in fertility and not so much in fecundity.

TABLE 33
Number of animals per 1000 families (B-VI)

STATE	Bulls, bullocks	Cows	Calves	He- buffaloes	She- buffaloes	Calves	Sheep	Goat	Horses	Camels	Donkeys, Hens, pigs & ducks, other animals poultry and birds
1. Punjab, etc.	1018	824	934	91	806	558	521	818	29	49	43
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	1429	1845	1293	102	686	619	5509	2248	36	148	42
3. Uttar Pradesh	1133	639	461	133	489	335	152	453	25	3	99
4. Bihar	1127	726	519	131	273	188	59	612	13	—	136
5. Orissa	1332	1344	816	97	157	77	103	595	—	—	42
6. West Bengal	1159	962	937	151	34	64	10	619	3	—	10
7. Assam, etc.	974	871	539	80	26	125	15	293	—	—	644
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	2345	2273	1875	95	903	615	165	988	58	—	18
9. Madhya Pradesh	1131	995	788	281	193	139	238	136	10	—	30
10. Hyderabad	987	999	608	90	233	215	356	500	10	—	152
11. N. Bombay, etc.	1429	843	719	21	507	343	348	1298	51	3	36
12. Bombay Deccan	1327	803	623	133	404	255	872	699	24	—	121
13. Madras	939	686	424	128	271	170	1407	500	3	—	59
14. Mysore, etc.	1231	788	686	124	328	186	1134	561	45	—	61
15. All-India	1226	967	743	124	395	282	733	704	22	12	90
											747

TABLE 34
Proportion of purchased animals to all animals (B-VI)

STATE	Bulls, bullocks	Cows	Calves	He-buffaloes	She-buffaloes	Calves	Sheep	Goat	Horses	Camels	Donkeys, mules, pigs and other animals	Hens, ducks, other poultry to birds	Price of chased value of all animals
1. Punjab, etc.	69.09	40.05	7.04	74.32	55.18	8.85	7.66	12.31	88.73	90.68	56.19	37.27	55.28
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	48.32	13.91	2.26	61.88	39.72	0.24	8.26	22.84	45.83	43.69	45.24	14.52	30.43
3. Uttar Pradesh	77.89	24.47	6.87	77.41	50.96	7.59	9.76	21.22	72.80	100.00	45.05	24.81	58.68
4. Bihar	62.24	21.70	6.47	59.47	34.53	9.22	11.76	17.40	97.73	—	3.04	6.00	42.77
5. Orissa	55.47	10.57	3.83	32.82	14.69	1.94	—	4.25	—	—	28.57	3.51	33.00
6. West Bengal	60.00	15.64	8.67	54.48	53.03	4.92	60.00	14.21	48.67	—	36.84	18.98	41.05
7. Assam, etc.	82.00	42.01	2.11	95.54	66.67	9.09	80.95	25.18	—	—	12.13	11.98	57.40
8. Madhya Bharat	30.12	5.96	1.27	51.21	14.10	—	10.00	9.21	50.79	—	25.00	2.82	19.93
9. Madhya Pradesh	53.63	19.50	4.23	92.11	34.89	1.13	15.88	19.12	81.82	—	25.00	22.36	39.41
10. Hyderabad	73.57	29.16	4.13	59.85	40.23	1.26	22.90	42.93	53.33	—	11.16	22.98	51.75
11. N. Bombay, etc.	56.98	13.28	6.16	—	30.96	4.74	2.06	12.89	61.39	100.00	27.93	6.65	38.48
12. Bombay Deccan	52.87	18.39	2.63	58.44	48.24	6.88	20.83	15.33	65.12	—	19.95	17.69	42.66
13. Madras	76.53	41.31	11.31	84.56	46.76	12.70	26.77	39.23	100.00	—	27.74	12.55	58.62
14. Mysore, etc.	57.88	14.95	1.23	64.56	42.86	1.29	0.85	3.64	33.33	—	4.95	12.01	41.54
15. All-India	60.07	20.65	4.93	71.75	39.63	5.28	12.81	18.62	63.92	59.54	21.29	13.60	42.75

LIVESTOCK

Table 35
Purchase price (Rs.) of all animals, per 1000 families (B-VI)

STATE	Bulls, bullocks	Cows	Calves	He- buffaloes	She- buffaloes	Calves	Sheep	Goat	Horses	Camles, donkeys, mules, pigs & other poultry & birds	Hens, ducks, other	Total
1. Punjab, etc.	215051	55047	41481	9364	202016	13599	8265	16676	9886	25113	461	597939
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	244785	155516	65154	7850	145786	8665	38706	38386	5317	61744	73	822082
3. Uttar Pradesh	192843	36031	20441	9822	99805	12783	1183	6534	1877	6235	459	387493
4. Bihar	150318	47387	39952	14576	43774	8398	394	4176	1803	88	1477	312343
5. Orissa	83568	37709	22252	13081	10833	613	685	3764	—	51	1147	173703
6. West Bengal	122192	61907	32199	34447	5760	1811	35	5196	583	58	1580	265668
7. Assam, etc.	75481	46015	19541	13116	8007	9180	56	3465	—	2783	6367	184011
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	346317	111635	88440	8175	184265	8608	1860	16029	4608	135	1146	770718
9. Madhya Pradesh	111965	48391	19844	31035	2137	2137	3408	1564	1043	19	1117	217660
10. Hyderabad	163710	73587	13360	6214	28384	7753	8484	8874	1223	395	3382	315366
11. N. Bombay, etc.	285074	59451	62580	2719	120652	19039	4876	30446	6653	2419	1982	565891
12. Bombay Deccan	272857	58425	35048	15501	70269	5166	8025	10171	1829	363	2282	479936
13. Madras	124263	45806	10903	10457	26344	3991	16847	7043	519	290	934	247397
14. Mysore, etc.	221192	54540	19172	7080	35989	2879	21617	19971	4010	421	1130	388001
15. All-India	187604	61657	32315	13011	76000	9534	10324	11140	2979	7101	1438	413103

N.B. Where only home bred animals were reported, they were valued at their purchase prices, in an adjacent state.

TABLE 26
Purchase price (Rs.) of animals of different ages (B-VI)

Age of animal at purchase (years)	Bulls and bullocks			Cows			He-buffaloes			She-buffaloes		
	No. of animals	Total purchase price	Average purchase price	No. of animals	Total purchase price	Average purchase price	No. of animals	Total purchase price	Average purchase price	No. of animals	Total purchase price	Average purchase price
Below 1	470	34880	74.21	139	5753	41.39	19	1391	77.28	127	7826	61.62
1-	487	44651	91.69	156	7153	45.85	43	3110	72.33	120	6994	58.28
2-	668	83250	132.11	223	12072	54.13	76	7272	95.68	142	14725	103.70
3-	908	137780	151.74	246	15731	63.95	122	10895	85.20	148	26367	178.16
4-	971	167840	172.85	243	17711	72.88	117	11832	101.13	222	44808	201.84
5-	895	176854	197.50	240	17909	74.62	123	13932	113.27	219	45364	207.14
6-	764	126734	165.88	169	11557	68.38	114	13623	119.50	202	48431	239.76
7-	574	91567	159.52	120	9824	81.87	76	9737	128.12	155	35423	228.54
8-	550	77065	140.12	112	6654	59.41	68	7802	114.74	132	27341	207.13
9-	162	20975	129.48	33	1848	55.00	17	1727	101.59	48	8507	183.48
Not stated	153	25097	164.03	54	6939	128.50	16	1212	75.75	28	7310	261.07
All ages	6602	991693	150.21	1735	113151	65.22	791	82033	103.84	1543	273396	177.18

TABLE 37
Average purchase prices (Rs.) of animals, during last few years (B-VI)

Year of purchase	Bulls and bullocks			Cows			Calves			He-buffaloes			She-buffaloes			Calves		
	No.	Average purchase price	No.	Average purchase price	No.	Average purchase price	No.	Average purchase price	No.	Average purchase price	No.	Average purchase price	No.	Average purchase price	No.	Average purchase price	No.	Average purchase price
1941-42	285	62.80	64	30.80	—	—	14	69.36	45	64.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942-43	187	86.22	51	36.63	—	—	11	84.55	24	101.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1943-44	133	115.52	32	40.28	—	—	5	100.00	25	107.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944-45	277	98.10	89	54.02	1	40.00	26	61.27	40	124.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1945-46	382	141.85	119	52.71	2	41.00	49	102.98	78	154.79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946-47	629	167.50	171	60.16	4	37.25	57	120.39	121	163.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947-48	948	163.45	263	73.17	14	31.21	117	106.29	222	203.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1948-49	1027	171.11	310	73.38	50	32.82	123	123.32	249	212.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949-50	1738	166.70	438	68.23	138	40.22	261	103.78	385	204.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950-51	691	177.84	198	74.63	96	46.80	128	89.77	208	228.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

LIVESTOCK

71

TABLE 39
Annual purchases of live-stock, per 1000 families (C-VI)

STATE	Value of purchases (Rs.)										Total	
	Bulls, bullocks	Cows	Calves	He- buffaloes	She- buffaloes	Calves	Sheep	Goat	Horses	Camels, donkeys, mules, pigs		Ducks, hens, other poultry and birds
1. Punjab, etc.	98457	27491	321	9274	105096	1689	1684	2919	5720	102760 (camels)	—	355411
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	40461	19710	524	16460	14075	203	124	2628	—	—	26	94211
3. Uttar Pradesh	73983	4852	1779	4516	57696	609	—	7706	3906	406 (pigs)	365	155768
4. Bihar	59362	6436	8287	4360	6049	218	335	1651	2765	45 (pigs)	150	39658
5. Orissa	4807	—	455	—	—	—	—	368	—	—	—	5630
6. West Bengal	75454	4002	724	5562	—	—	—	12309	—	—	772	98813
7. Assam, etc.	18946	34642	2770	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1902	58260
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	74374	108	1434	—	9451	—	—	956	—	—	—	36323
9. Madhya Pradesh	45069	3189	471	20516	1519	1934	—	1601	483	—	463	75245
10. Hyderabad	197817	11092	10925	2914	1837	—	1192	1219	—	—	680	227676
11. N. Bombay, etc.	40164	2615	4236	2856	16991	—	457	1642	12285	6415 (camels)	199	87860
12. Bombay Deccan	35932	7712	1611	—	25882	371	—	677	1996	150 (donkeys)	303	74634
13. Madras	65108	10510	1447	7045	11803	339	2880	304	—	245 (pigs, donkeys)	262	100548
14. Mysore, etc.	155711	1094	63	2391	2867	55	—	3813	—	—	867	166861
15. All-India	67986	8667	2492	6151	21897	474	621	2989	2412	7679	361	121729

TABLE 40
Annual sales of live-stock, per 1000 families (C-VI)

STATE	Bulls, bullocks	Cows	Calves	He- buffaloes	She- buffaloes	Calves	Sheep	Goat	Horses	Camels, donkeys, mules, pigs	Ducks, hens, other poultry and birds	Total
				Value of sales (Rs.)								
1. Punjab, etc.	27438	134	—	—	34644	4357	—	470	—	—	—	67043
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	1900	—	—	—	16171	—	242	845	229	18738 (camels)	—	38120
3. Uttar Pradesh	16068	3412	2906	1635	18972	169	227	1349	1989	169 (pigs)	—	46876
4. Bihar	14144	1234	1569	1008	8569	—	—	835	—	282 (pigs)	158	27799
5. Orissa	—	445	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	542
6. West Bengal	39054	5525	833	6568	—	—	—	352	—	—	210	52542
7. Assam, etc.	19399	3001	5078	—	—	—	—	526	2382	2364 (pigs)	2761	35511
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	21824	5986	—	—	1314	10132	155	4869	—	508 (pigs)	—	44788
9. Madhya Pradesh	46934	894	1288	7483	4063	1381	557	561	—	—	—	63161
10. Hyderabad	29232	—	11163	—	—	—	3921	636	—	—	44	44996
11. N. Bombay, etc.	15163	—	—	—	2306	8	—	863	—	—	34	18374
12. Bombay Deccan	57670	688	353	—	11706	—	5014	1871	—	2523 (donkeys)	—	79575
13. Madras	32040	6517	754	529	2713	292	3225	1458	—	988 (pigs)	58	48574
14. Mysore, etc.	56766	3703	—	—	—	—	—	469	—	—	—	64516
15. All-India	26851	2547	1505	1590	8857	1103	947	1136	383	1478	152	45549

TABLE 41
Average purchase and sale prices of livestock (C-VI)

STATE	Average purchase price (Rs.)			Average sale price (Rs.)								
	Bulls, bullocks	Cows Calves	She- buffaloes	Bulls, bullocks	Cows Calves	She- buffaloes						
1. Punjab, etc.	239	69	4	133	289	21	285	6	—	—	249	43
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	363	143	80	369	165	5	145	—	—	—	224	—
3. Uttar Pradesh	217	75	49	67	219	20	103	78	74	52	178	16
4. Bihar	177	114	105	88	179	29	104	41	46	67	285	—
5. Orissa	41	—	16	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
6. West Bengal	113	59	18	205	—	—	123	54	21	121	—	—
7. Assam, etc.	57	71	50	—	—	—	124	46	26	—	—	—
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	218	6	80	—	132	—	188	77	—	—	220	68
9. Madhya Pradesh	173	41	19	180	125	119	154	37	26	71	148	68
10. Hyderabad	311	79	155	110	69	—	107	—	126	—	—	—
11. N. Bombay, etc.	202	62	83	225	287	—	163	—	—	—	78	1
12. Bombay Deccan	202	87	75	—	191	17	213	30	33	—	173	—
13. Madras	170	77	19	79	103	10	111	56	19	48	163	26
14. Mysore, etc.	297	35	8	77	74	2	251	47	—	65	—	—
15. All-India	200	76	53	126	208	22	144	53	46	71	196	51

TABLE 42
Annual purchases and sales classified according to whether a trader was involved (C-VI)

STATE	Proportion of purchases from		Purchase value of purchases from		Proportion of sales to		Sale value of sales to					
	Pro-ducer	Trader	Pro-ducer	Trader	Consu-mer	Trader	Consu-mer	Trader				
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total				
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
1. Punjab, etc.	82.14	17.86	100.00	83.80	16.20	365411	57.68	42.37	100.00	67.46	32.54	67043
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	84.31	15.69	100.00	60.23	39.77	94211	82.14	17.86	100.00	99.31	0.69	33120
3. Uttar Pradesh	53.20	46.80	100.00	46.59	53.41	155768	69.19	30.81	100.00	76.53	23.47	46876
4. Bihar	69.62	30.38	100.00	52.05	47.95	89658	72.00	28.00	100.00	80.70	19.30	27799
5. Orissa	33.33	66.67	100.00	41.01	58.99	5630	100.00	—	100.00	100.00	—	542
6. West Bengal	63.91	36.09	100.00	54.57	45.43	98313	54.44	45.56	100.00	40.49	59.51	52542
7. Assam, etc.	79.66	20.34	100.00	84.93	15.07	53260	88.29	11.71	100.00	92.07	7.93	35511
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	31.34	68.66	100.00	19.13	80.87	86323	19.57	80.43	100.00	14.45	85.55	44788
9. Madhya Pradesh	49.32	50.68	100.00	24.17	75.83	76245	62.68	37.32	100.00	59.37	40.63	63161
10. Hyderabad	60.14	39.86	100.00	20.87	79.13	227676	88.00	12.00	100.00	97.01	2.99	44996
11. N. Bombay, etc.	59.67	40.33	100.00	30.18	69.82	87860	90.70	9.30	100.00	90.32	9.68	13374
12. Bombay Deccan	96.99	3.01	100.00	98.48	1.52	74634	66.67	33.33	100.00	75.27	24.73	79675
13. Madras	56.59	43.41	100.00	42.87	57.13	100543	66.53	33.47	100.00	75.90	24.10	48574
14. Mysore, etc.	55.32	44.68	100.00	38.84	61.16	166861	78.92	23.08	100.00	93.76	6.24	64516
15. All-India	63.49	36.51	100.00	51.96	48.04	121729	66.82	33.18	100.00	71.59	28.41	45549

TABLE 43

Trader and 'non-trader' sale-purchase prices (Rs.) of livestock (C-VI)

Kind of animal	Purchased from			Sold to			Average sale price	No. of animals	Average sale price	No. of animals	Average sale price
	trader	non-trader	trader	non-trader	trader	non-trader					
	No. of animals	Average purchase price	No. of animals	Average purchase price	No. of animals	Average sale price	No. of animals	Average sale price	No. of animals	Average sale price	
1. Bulls, bullocks	86	21921	144	23552	163.56	25	2868	114.72	97	14496	149.44
2. Cows	9	753	66	5166	78.27	11	495	45.00	18	953	52.94
3. Calves	5	637	29	1171	40.38	6	195	32.50	19	1379	72.58
4. He-buffaloes	11	2089	20	1432	71.60	4	842	86.50	11	777	70.64
5. She-buffaloes	21	5085	49	9736	198.69	7	1320	188.57	23	4957	216.52
6. Calves	2	38	11	308	28.00	9	526	58.44	4	187	46.75

TABLE 44

Age distribution of animals and of slaughter and deaths (B-VI, C-VI)

Age in years	No. of animals as enumerated in sch. B, block VI				Slaughter and deaths during one month (four weeks) as given in sch. C, block VI						
	Bulls & bullocks	Cows	Calves	He-buffaloes	She-buffaloes	Calves	Bulls & bullocks	Cows	Calves	He-buffaloes	She-buffaloes
Below 1	—	—	1268	—	—	612	—	—	47	—	—
1-	—	—	2070	—	—	748	—	—	18	—	—
2-	—	—	2082	—	—	698	—	—	9	—	—
3-	1010	985	—	178	387	—	5	3	—	3	—
4-	1005	1135	—	148	367	—	2	10	—	2	—
5-	1164	1223	—	114	453	—	8	10	—	4	—
6-	1467	1318	—	178	554	—	5	10	—	1	—
7-	971	795	—	109	376	—	2	6	—	—	—
8-	1398	1043	—	128	461	—	3	11	—	3	—
9 & above	3541	2153	—	288	1044	—	38	82	—	4	—
Unspecified	189	115	98	19	39	26	5	1	—	2	—
Total	10735	8720	5518	1155	3681	2079	68	83	74	18	31

TABLE 45
Annual death rates of animals at different ages (B-VI, C-VI)

Age in years	Average death rate per 1000 animals					
	Bulls & bullocks	Cows	Calves	He-buffaloes	She-buffaloes	Calves
Below 1	—	—	263.2	—	—	385.6
1-	—	—	84.5	—	—	194.7
2-	—	—	55.2	—	—	154.3
3-	60.9	85.9	—	149.3	83.2	—
4-	60.9	85.9	—	149.3	83.2	—
5-	60.9	85.9	—	198.7	74.9	—
6-	41.0	94.1	—	198.7	74.9	—
7-	26.6	94.1	—	151.8	88.6	—
8-	26.6	126.0	—	151.8	88.6	—
9 & above	128.6	174.4	—	164.4	136.4	—

TABLE 46
Birth rates for cows and buffaloes at different ages (B-VI, C-VI)

Age of animal	Cows	Buffaloes
	No. of calves per 100 cows	No. of calves per 100 buffaloes
3.	27.82	20.15
4.	40.04	} 52.00
5.	44.59	
6.	} 45.50	
7.		44.98
8.	46.02	36.66
9 & above	16.90	21.19

7. IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY

7.1 In Table 47 we give details of implements and machinery owned by families in different states. All figures are given on the basis of per 1000 families. Not all implements are purchased. Some are home-made or otherwise acquired. In Table 48 is shown what proportion the purchased implements and machinery bear to all implements owned. Thus of all ploughs, only 64.4 per cent are purchased. The remaining, most of which should be the wooden ones, are home-made. In this connection, it should be noted that a number of traditional implements of agriculture are supplied by village artisans who are remunerated on an annual basis so that the supply of these implements by them do not always take the form of direct sale and purchase. It is possible that in such cases the implements were reported as not purchased and hence by inference as home-made. Thus only about half of the smaller implements such as harrows, hoes, and seed-drills are reported to be purchased. If the remaining were home-made, it is probably meant that they were supplied by the village artisans receiving annual remuneration. In Table 49 the implements and machinery have been valued at their purchase prices. Implements not purchased, that is those home-made, have been valued at corresponding purchase prices. It will be noted that the value of implements comes to about Rs. 65 per family in rural India. It is considerably higher in Saurashtra and Bombay and also to some extent in Punjab and Rajasthan.

7.2 In Table 50 is shown the average purchase price of implements purchased in different years in the past. It will be noticed that, unlike the prices of livestock, the prices of implements do not show any positive rise during the period from 1941 to 1950.

7.3 Data on current purchases and sales were noted on C-VII and VIII and are presented in the next section.

TABLE 47
 Number of implements and machinery owned, per 1000 families (B-VII).

STATE	Plough	Clod-crusher	Harrows	Bullock hoes	Seed-drill	Water lift	Bullock cart	Machinery	Others.
1. Punjab, etc.	655	62	130	41	6	10	183	302	574
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	796	71	47	7	48	337	267	57	583
3. Uttar Pradesh	626	73	4	91	10	47	137	126	300
4. Bihar	465	19	30	1	1	4	76	30	89
5. Orissa	581	—	—	—	—	—	164	5	70
6. West Bengal	532	16	43	—	7	13	157	14	216
7. Assam, etc.	481	11	23	54	43	3	45	80	351
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	793	131	133	158	147	89	249	14	222
9. Madhya Pradesh	446	2	119	24	83	13	375	41	253
10. Hyderabad	761	79	206	5	192	86	252	20	555
11. N. Bombay, etc.	598	250	218	193	253	192	269	20	570
12. Bombay Deccan	423	16	506	159	249	122	236	58	501
13. Madras	562	9	18	39	26	96	106	83	224
14. Mysore, etc.	720	11	321	46	61	40	121	99	552
15. All-India	592	57	108	62	72	74	185	68	340

TABLE 48
Proportion to total of purchased implements and machinery (B-VII)

STATE	Plough	Clod-crusher	Harrow	Bullock hoes	Seed drill	Water lift	Bullock cart	Machinery	Others	Price of purchased to value of all implements.
1. Punjab, etc.	70.54	43.33	30.38	—	26.67	100.00	98.26	91.56	72.71	85.59
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	82.15	62.14	62.37	53.85	32.29	88.49	88.11	96.49	84.00	86.51
3. Uttar Pradesh	77.34	57.46	100.00	44.49	93.75	100.00	95.33	94.44	95.27	90.54
4. Bihar	71.69	84.62	84.31	100.00	100.00	100.00	79.85	87.62	80.58	79.77
5. Orissa	63.50	—	—	—	—	—	85.00	100.00	91.49	79.45
6. West Bengal	70.65	—	45.78	—	100.00	100.00	74.83	81.48	69.57	75.91
7. Assam, etc.	11.96	50.00	—	—	13.33	100.00	100.00	14.29	63.77	37.94
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	39.83	34.97	24.48	36.05	14.06	85.49	81.15	96.67	47.20	67.39
9. Madhya Pradesh	52.98	100.00	65.09	41.56	71.70	100.00	84.25	90.84	56.44	77.53
10. Hyderabad	53.98	49.14	41.25	25.00	20.49	69.84	73.58	76.67	78.58	66.87
11. N. Bombay, etc.	76.59	85.05	78.77	84.51	79.90	97.80	93.95	69.35	92.06	88.09
12. Bombay Deccan	62.13	68.33	39.02	29.53	51.27	98.21	87.80	97.55	69.16	83.92
13. Madras	59.35	11.63	42.17	9.34	69.11	92.43	89.66	94.12	87.08	85.61
14. Mysore, etc.	65.69	—	66.67	—	70.59	86.36	98.51	64.55	87.38	79.51
15. All-India	64.40	62.25	52.74	43.98	55.02	92.37	87.33	86.54	79.64	81.16

TABLE 49
Purchase price (Rs.) of all implements and machinery owned (B-VII)

STATE	Plough	Clod-crusher	Harrow	Bullock hoes	Seed drill	Water lift	Bullock cart	Machinery	Others	Total
1. Punjab, etc.	11382	650	1470	288	23	1950	45514	22484	15676	99437
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	11372	1977	659	40	473	13774	47318	6975	12845	95433
3. Uttar Pradesh	9089	2118	48	819	1458	2328	22855	13202	8441	60358
4. Bihar	5071	370	203	5	4	52	9163	4262	3469	22599
5. Orissa	6352	—	—	—	—	—	9334	475	670	16832
6. West Bengal	6375	161	314	—	92	264	13427	19093	5217	44943
7. Assam, etc.	4989	57	164	270	234	57	3793	14378	9420	33362
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	3557	1096	909	1059	1669	5133	30746	1032	5284	55485
9. Madhya Pradesh	5277	16	1313	614	878	693	26217	5712	4508	45228
10. Hyderabad	12618	1840	4221	90	2254	2938	39128	2059	10805	75453
11. N. Bombay, etc.	13794	4123	3396	3650	4813	10339	59518	12089	12722	124944
12. Bombay Deccan	9570	205	5833	1268	2538	6605	45994	46325	19151	137509
13. Madras	5695	160	231	231	549	7480	18412	8665	3119	44542
14. Mysore, etc.	9090	194	2698	278	468	2086	22615	22115	10472	69966
15. All-India	3541	1068	1378	962	1384	4071	28382	11775	8064	65545

TABLE 50

Average purchase prices (Rs.) of implements and machinery, during last few years (B-VII)

Year of purchase	Plough		Harrow		Seed drill		Clod crusher		Bullock hoes	
	No.	Av. purchase price	No.	Av. purchase price	No.	Av. purchase price	No.	Av. purchase price	No.	Av. purchase price
1941-42	177	18.97	46	22.83	25	13.60	5	30.60	14	9.43
1942-43	51	22.61	38	9.71	14	26.57	9	14.89	4	8.75
1943-44	22	15.86	8	13.88	11	25.36	5	28.80	4	6.50
1944-45	43	19.86	18	14.22	13	17.38	5	39.00	6	6.17
1945-46	108	15.45	30	14.87	31	14.03	13	18.62	19	11.79
1946-47	149	18.91	45	13.24	29	16.83	16	25.13	16	10.88
1947-48	301	14.95	76	13.84	54	18.69	53	29.11	38	13.08
1948-49	495	14.08	112	11.46	87	13.93	58	14.29	57	10.23
1949-50	1576	12.49	164	11.98	87	14.72	101	15.61	52	11.48
1950-51	244	16.20	19	12.05	7	9.71	12	14.83	4	9.50

TABLE 50—(Contd.)

Average purchase prices (Rs.) of implements and machinery, during last few years (B-VII)

Year of purchase	Water lift		Bullock cart		Machinery		Others	
	No.	Av. purchase price	No.	Av. purchase price	No.	Total purchase price	No.	Total purchase price
1941-42	34	56.56	334	112.44	119	14439	305	9492
1942-43	8	21.38	64	143.66	26	1788	81	1928
1943-44	1	10.00	41	186.17	12	556	45	857
1944-45	8	38.25	81	163.70	26	6068	90	2213
1945-46	19	106.58	92	156.47	35	2952	178	3940
1946-47	30	40.43	129	160.56	54	14822	190	4192
1947-48	61	37.74	183	165.03	59	10756	328	12632
1948-49	102	44.99	190	176.44	67	17307	394	9041
1949-50	222	52.06	232	179.62	85	32501	597	20246
1950-51	83	46.93	68	184.06	63	64136	150	4039

8. CAPITAL ACCOUNT

8.1 Information on receipts obtained by liquidating assets or creating liabilities was noted in C-VII. Similarly information on outlays on formation of new assets and clearing of liabilities was noted in C-VIII. The asset items enumerated in C-VII and C-VIII might be broadly grouped into two groups, namely, physical and financial. The physical assets comprise real estate in lands and buildings, livestock, implements and machinery. In previous sections we have described the existing stocks of these capital assets. In the present section we propose to present material regarding current capital formation. In this section we shall present the data relating to the material assets only and shall deal with the financial assets in a subsequent section.

8.2 Regarding real estate in land and buildings, the data noted in C-VII and C-VIII relate to purchases and sales of real estate. We had intended that the outlay on creation of new assets would also cover expenditure on land improvement and on new construction. But apparently our instructions on this point were not sufficiently clear. We had also thought that such bulk items of expenditure as might be involved in land improvement and new construction could not be satisfactorily estimated from the information collected on a four week basis and had therefore included these items in B-IV. That could also have caused the misunderstanding that they were not to be included in C-VIII. In any case, as it appears, in C-VII and C-VIII, only the sales and purchases of real estate were noted. For reasons explained below, we propose to deal with sales and purchases of real estate in a subsequent chapter.

8.3 As will appear from the data presented later the reported expenditure on purchase of real estate somewhat exceeds the reported receipts from its sale. From the stand-point of an individual, such a situation must be regarded as leading to an addition to his assets. From the standpoint of the whole community, however, purchase or sale of real estate does not imply more than a mere transfer of the holding of such assets, except perhaps for some amount of expenditure incidental to the transfer itself, such as, the middlemen's commission, stamp duties etc. Such transfers do not obviously lead to any addition to the material assets of the community. In so far as the NSS sample did not cover the whole community but only the rural sector, our data stand in an intermediate position. There is reason to believe that the small difference between the reported purchases and sales of real estate is real in the sense that it is neither all due to sampling errors of the sample nor is entirely due to the incidental expenses of the transfer. With the rural community, purchase of land and sometimes of buildings, has been a traditional form of holding or investing their savings and it is generally believed, on reasonable evidence, that there has been going on in recent years a net transfer of ownership of land from the urban and the small town sector to the

rural sector. In so far as the difference between the reported purchase and sale of real estate is indicative of such a transfer, it must be interpreted as adding to the assets of the rural sector. Nevertheless, it seems it would be desirable not to treat it on par with net additions to material assets such as for instance would result from the expenditure on land improvement or new construction. We therefor prefer to treat the purchase of real estate as more a form of holding savings rather than a component of material capital formation and propose to treat transactions in real estate, along with other items of savings, in a subsequent chapter.

8.4 Items which might be regarded as directly leading to the formation of new capital in the field of real estate are land improvement and new construction. Information relating to annual expenditure on these items was collected in B-IV and presented in Table 28. We have reproduced the items on the expenditure side of Table 51. As was earlier noted, the annual expenditure on land improvements is reported to be about Rs. 17 per family and that on new construction to be about Rs. 18 per family.

8.5 We have also earlier presented the data relating to the purchase and sale of livestock. For ready reference, we have reproduced the summary figures in Table 51. As was noted, there is a substantial gap between the reported purchases and sales of livestock. The nature of this gap, as indicated earlier, appears to be too complex and various to treat it as a simple item of balance between the urban and the rural sectors and hence to regard it as net investment by the rural sector in the form of livestock. In order to assess the net capital formation in the form of livestock it seems preferable to approach the problem from the actuarial standpoint and to calculate the annual appreciation and depreciation in the value of livestock due to births and deaths as also on account of the changes in its age composition. We have earlier presented the relevant data. We do not however propose to derive any net appreciation or depreciation figure as it might tax the data too much. More extensive data with greater regional breakdown would be desirable for the purpose. Nevertheless, it might be remarked that on the face of it, there appears little evidence to suppose that the livestock is more than replacing itself.

8.6 Other items of physical capital formation are the purchase of implements, machinery and other assets. The data relating to the receipts by sale and expenditure on purchases of these items were obtained in C-VII and C-VIII and are given in respective columns of Table 51. As will be observed, the receipts on account of the sale of these items are small. Moreover, the expenditure on purchases need to be netted for receipts by sale only to the extent that the latter involved only a transfer of old and already existing equipment. Therefore, practically the whole of the expenditure on purchases of implements and machinery might be regarded as net investment in this form. It will be noted that the all-India average expenditure on these items is about Rs. 46 per family.

8.7 Broadly if as a measure of physical capital formation we take the difference between the expenditure and receipts sides of Table 51, we see that the all-India average is nearly Rs. 150 per family. However, nearly half of this difference is on account of the transactions in livestock. For reasons already explained if we prefer to exclude the livestock purchases and sales, we have about Rs. 75 per family as net investment in physical capital formation. It should be noted that this gives gross physical capital formation in real estate and equipment as no allowance is made for the depreciation of existing assets. On the other hand no account is taken of expenditure on routine repairs as also of all activity leading to the addition of physical assets not involving explicit expenditure. These might be presumed to meet the depreciation. In that case, one might regard Rs. 75 per family as net formation of physical capital.

8.8 In the two bottom lines appear similar data separately tabulated for the agricultural and the non-agricultural families, on an all-India basis. Generally speaking, the all-India average for all families should lie between the average for the agricultural and the non-agricultural families. It will be noticed that this is generally so. Nevertheless, there are a few discrepant results, in the present as well subsequent tables. The principal reason for these discrepancies is the fact that though in deriving the all-India average for all families, for reasons earlier explained, the sample of families in the Bombay Deccan was halved, no such adjustment was done in deriving the all-India average for the agricultural and the non-agricultural families. The discrepancies are usually negligible and might be neglected.

8.9 It will be noticed that the capital formation by the agricultural families is very much higher than that by the non-agricultural families. If we include the net purchases of livestock, the net investment by the agricultural families is seen to be Rs. 217; excluding the purchases of livestock it is nearly Rs. 120 per family. Corresponding figures for the non-agricultural families are Rs. 58 and Rs. 28 only.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

85

TABLE 51
Capital account per 1000 families.

STATE	Receipts (Rs.)			Expenditure (Rs.)						Total	
	Sale of live-stock	Sale of other machinery	Sale of other assets	Total	Pur-chase of live-stock	Pur-chase of farm-imple-ments	Pur-chase of other mach-inery	Pur-chase of other assets	Land improve-ments		New con-struction
1. Punjab, etc.	67043	—	9296	76339	355411	40812	449	2956	7060	29080	435768
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	38120	767	5190	44077	94211	49444	9851	—	14450	28400	196366
3. Uttar Pradesh	46876	7914	3083	58823	155768	19802	20318	927	8280	14130	219175
4. Bihar	27799	312	5507	33618	89658	2242	36412	1452	6460	10050	146274
5. Orissa	542	—	—	542	5630	4411	2321	—	4410	19360	36132
6. West Bengal	52542	440	4503	57485	98813	542	74	1449	7850	12300	120758
7. Assam, etc.	35511	4857	222	40590	58260	5651	1782	—	4440	10960	81093
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	44788	—	5275	50063	86323	3549	4899	1721	7380	21450	125322
9. Madhya Pradesh	63161	2856	6390	79179	75245	7203	3851	94201	24070	10380	214950
10. Hyderabad	44996	—	—	44996	227676	2994	1722	114191	26390	15870	388943
11. N. Bombay, etc.	18374	559	—	20224	87860	25217	13279	10580	26530	24680	188146
12. Bombay Deccan	79575	—	—	8047	82622	74634	2637	143381	—	30360	272892
13. Madras	48574	326	3562	55534	100543	8189	2309	—	32230	18630	161901
14. Mysore, etc.	64516	2492	—	71602	166861	21727	17719	2268	38730	29910	277205
15. All-India	45549	1817	1183	52543	121729	14340	17458	14857	17400	18340	204124
Agricultural families	61191	1123	2020	67959	158923	19858	37087	10799	28370	29660	284897
Non-agricultural families	23665	692	63	29121	53361	1938	2604	14288	4500	10010	86701

9. DEBT AND DUES

9.1 In Table 52 we give details regarding debts and dues reported in different states. In the first two columns of the table, are given the proportions of indebted families and debt per family in different states. It will be observed that considering the whole of India, nearly 52 percent of the rural families were reported indebted. The debt per family was Rs. 224 so that the debt per indebted family would be about Rs. 430. Comparing different states, it will be seen that the level of indebtedness was very high in the south and very low in the east. The figures for indebtedness in Rajasthan appear very high and are not in keeping with the level of indebtedness in the neighbouring states.

9.2 In the next three columns is given a distribution by purpose of the outstanding debt. It will be observed that, considering the whole country, nearly half of the indebtedness is for household purposes and less than 40 percent for farm and other business purposes. In Hyderabad and Bombay where the level of indebtedness was noted to be high, nearly 60 percent of the debt is reported for business and only about 33 percent for household purpose. This is not true of Madras where the level of indebtedness is also equally high but the proportion for business purposes is not much above the all-India average. Proportion of the debt for household purposes is high in the eastern states where the level of indebtedness was noted to be low. In Rajasthan where the level of indebtedness was noted to be exceptionally high, a large proportion of the debt is for household purposes.

9.3 In the remaining columns of the table, similar information concerning reported dues is given. It will be noted that the all-India average of the reported dues is only Rs. 54 per family which is only about one-fourth of the reported indebtedness. This should be largely on account of the fact that a considerable number of the creditors are residents of urban towns and cities not covered by the NSS sample. Madras and to some extent Hyderabad are important exceptions to this general observation. In Madras, the reported dues form about 66 percent of the reported debt and in Hyderabad the dues are nearly 40 percent of the debt. It appears, therefore, that a large part of the rural credit in these states, particularly in Madras, is available in the rural areas. Regarding the figures of dues generally, it should be noted that apart from the fact of a large number of creditors being residents, there also exists a certain possibility of under-reporting of dues.

9.4 Generally a larger proportion of dues has been reported as given for business purposes than the corresponding proportion of reported debt. There appears little prima facie justification to suppose that the urban creditors lend more for the household purposes and the rural creditors more for the business purposes. What appears more likely is that the debtor often pretends to borrow for business purposes and actually spends on private account.

TABLE 52
Debt and Dues (B-IX)

STATE	Proportion of indebted families %	Debt per family Rs.	Distribution of debt, by purpose (%)		Proportion of families reporting dues %	Dues per family Rs.	Distribution of dues by purpose (%)		
			Household	Business			Others	Household	Business
1. Punjab, etc.	57.28	271	60.74	32.00	7.26	34	42.17	27.92	29.91
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	61.79	419	56.62	31.45	11.93	84	62.53	18.01	19.46
3. Uttar Pradesh	59.03	179	49.71	32.15	18.14	19	37.66	38.58	23.76
4. Bihar	52.20	143	62.74	18.40	18.86	15	60.76	19.25	19.99
5. Orissa	55.73	88	76.99	3.89	19.12	29	48.53	10.35	41.12
6. West Bengal	44.06	94	54.64	14.34	31.02	2	31.38	38.04	30.58
7. Assam, etc.	38.63	68	74.14	20.60	5.26	31	39.99	25.70	34.31
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	60.57	170	54.42	16.38	29.20	18	39.96	47.01	13.03
9. Madhya Pradesh	46.06	115	38.33	43.15	18.62	5	40.93	45.10	13.97
10. Hyderabad	64.06	338	33.96	58.62	7.42	143	4.31	94.43	1.26
11. N. Bombay, etc.	45.37	325	35.48	49.65	14.87	24	12.59	86.57	0.84
12. Bombay Deccan	48.38	346	34.22	57.66	8.12	25	27.61	49.14	23.25
13. Madras	68.19	318	46.03	39.41	14.56	202	10.67	86.66	2.67
14. Mysore, etc.	58.16	251	52.79	35.78	11.43	61	6.89	24.81	68.30
15. All-India	51.88	224	48.06	37.45	14.49	54	21.14	66.39	12.47

10. RESERVE ACCOUNT

10.1 Along with debt and dues should be considered current financial transactions including current borrowings and lendings. The information was obtained in C-VII and VIII. In Table 53 we have summarised the information in a form entitled 'Reserve Account' in accordance with the social accounting terminology.

10.2 It will be noted that, considering the whole country, the fresh borrowings amount to Rs. 88 per family which is about 40 percent of the outstanding debt. The extent of fresh borrowings as also their proportion to the total outstanding debt varies greatly in different states and needs careful examination. In doing this, it should be borne in mind that the current borrowings form generally a large part of the outstanding debt, and as the current borrowings and repayments are largely seasonal phenomena, the level of indebtedness also varies considerably in different seasons of the year.

10.3 For reasons earlier noted, the reported lendings are far short of the reported borrowings. For the same reasons, the reported recoveries are also far short of the reported repayments. Repayments themselves are only about half of the reported borrowings. It is possible, however, that a large part of the annual repayments take place between April and June, a period not covered by the Survey.

10.4 The considerable reporting of purchase of bullion is noteworthy. The reported purchases of bullion, ornaments, jewellery etc. amounted to Rs. 20 per rural family in the country. They are very large in Assam and also to some extent in Uttar Pradesh and Orissa. They are very low in the south. The reported sales of bullion etc., are only about 40 percent of the reported purchases, presumably because a majority of dealers in bullion etc., are urban residents.

10.5 In order to derive a measure of gross savings from these data, we propose, for reasons earlier explained, to add to these the data on sale and purchase of land and buildings. The data are given in respective columns of Table 53. As will appear, the purchases of real estate exceed the sales by about Rs. 10.5 per family. Treating the purchase of real estate as only a form of holding the rural savings, we might regard this as a component of savings. Another familiar form of holding the savings is the purchase of bullion. As will be seen, there appears a net purchase of bullion worth about Rs. 12 per family. The net investment in other financial assets such as deposits is negligible and amount to only about Re. 1 per family. It appears, therefore, that there is a net saving of about Rs. 23.5 per family held in the form of real estate, bullion or other financial assets.

10.6 The interpretation of lendings and repayments as forms of savings is a little complicated. From the point of view of the individual, lendings, and repayments are normal channels of savings. From the standpoint of the community, the lend-

ings and repayment by one individual implies borrowing and recovery of loan by another. The 'savings' of one group are thus balanced by the 'dis-savings' of another. Even from the individual standpoint it would be necessary to net his lendings and repayments by borrowings and recoveries at least to the extent that the latter have directly financed the former. Fresh borrowings might finance both lendings and repayments. Similarly recoveries of earlier loans would finance fresh lendings. We have no information on these points to judge the extent to which this happens. It should also be noted that we have no data on the changes in cash balances of the individuals.

10.7 In the last two lines of the table, similar data are given separately for the agricultural and the non-agricultural families. It is evident that the non-agricultural families operate at a much lower level.

TABLE 53
Reserve account per 1000 families.

STATE	Sale of land	Sale of build-ings	Receipts (Rs.)			Expenditure (Rs.)					Fresh lend-ings	
			Sale of bullion shares, etc.	Sale of shares, etc.	Loan (reco-very)	Fresh bor-rows	Pur- chase of land	Pur- chase of build-ings	Pur- chase of bulloin shares, etc.	Loan (repay-ment)		
1. Punjab, etc.	6580	—	30426	7216	8841	152226	7067	390	24300	1834	25306	30800
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	14016	—	4724	—	2875	80981	79946	236	10792	13583	14441	16846
3. Uttar Pradesh	9560	117	7789	4336	11875	127306	79136	18675	37956	9211	94246	13154
4. Bihar	51959	963	3028	1196	245	22239	20798	—	4646	—	16438	2208
5. Orissa	4701	—	3366	—	—	5407	—	—	34318	—	4972	590
6. West Bengal	109667	616	6839	—	2837	61161	4530	10292	7373	4015	16622	2289
7. Assam, etc.	79976	369	16130	2955	16638	106549	109014	2530	96420	1662	27958	29185
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	412	137	3405	—	382	42406	651	5407	26150	400	31365	10067
9. Madhya Pradesh	33215	4388	19415	13499	4335	61608	25476	4846	20942	8674	44740	8483
10. Hyderabad	72568	—	1369	—	2429	49342	17425	29692	—	768	18528	689
11. N. Bombay, etc.	65195	2319	—	—	1567	71759	43046	330	15336	63	77667	3385
12. Bombay Deccan	214	3806	10000	1454	5884	53219	14579	6011	4918	—	15370	—
13. Madras	6261	—	3069	—	1914	127739	26784	8	8478	1998	24269	14880
14. Mysore, etc.	—	—	10391	9883	26250	200320	118203	78	8875	10023	120930	68125
15. All-India	29327	955	8269	3082	5675	87815	39144	5646	20116	4026	42547	13192
Agricultural families	40886	323	8623	1427	3931	99689	61334	9158	25806	6716	45840	38699
Non-Agricultural families	14783	1567	12242	4448	5907	59812	8867	1926	14475	2055	21134	6805

11. COMMODITY ACCOUNT

11.1 Information on production and other receipts of commodities was obtained in C-IV. Similarly, that relating to sales and other disposals was obtained in C-V. We have summarised the information for different states in Table 54. The items in this table are all liable to large seasonal variations. The annual estimates given in the table, as they are based on a single visit between October and March, are therefore not very reliable. Nevertheless, it might be noted that the all-India average of the production of all commodities is reported to be about Rs. 1335 per family.

11.2 Though, on account of the seasonal variation to which they are liable, the absolute figures in the table are not likely to be very trustworthy, it appears that the inter-relationships between different columns of the table may be somewhat less liable to large seasonal variation, particularly in view of the fact that a period of six months approximating to the whole winter season of agriculture has been averaged. It might therefore be noted that in the all-India averages, the reported sales form about 27 percent of the reported production. There is considerable variation in this respect between different states. The sales form a large proportion of production in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Saurashtra and to some extent in Mysore. They form a very small proportion in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and the Bombay Deccan.

11.3 Disposals in the form of ownershare constitute about 2.8 percent of the production in the all-India averages. They form nearly 9 percent in Orissa and West Bengal and about 6.5 percent in Punjab. This proportion is less than one percent in Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

11.4 Disposals in the form of wages given in kind constitute 5.8 percent of the reported production in the all-India averages. This proportion is above the all-India average only in Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Madras. In other states it is below the all-India average.

11.5 As will be seen, there appear two estimates of owner share and wages in kind, one from the reported receipts and the other from the reported payments in these forms. The all-India averages in both cases are fairly close. Thus, the reported receipts as ownershare are only about 10 percent higher than the reported payment of ownershare. Similarly, wages in kind reported as received form about 84 percent of the reported payments. Having regard to the possible reporting biases in this respect, the correspondence is not altogether unsatisfactory. But similar correspondence does not hold good in most states and it is doubtful whether the discrepancies can all be explained as due to sampling errors. Earlier, while presenting the data on reported receipts and payments of cash wages, we had indicated a number of circumstances which might lead to discre-

pancy between the two sets of data. It should be noted that those circumstances would not be equally operative in causing discrepancy between the reported receipts and payment of wages in kind. The nature and underlying reasons for the present discrepancy therefore needs further examination.

11.6 Commodity disposals as raw materials used up in production forms, it should be noted, nearly 4 percent of the production receipts in the all-India averages. In the last column is shown the surplus of all receipts over all disposals. While reading this column, it should be noted that the consumption at home has not been taken account of in the disposals.

11.7 In Table 55 are given particulars of the production receipts noted in Table 54. Similar particulars regarding sale of commodities are given in Table 56. In these tables, the production and sales of different commodities are given for each group of states.

11.8 More particulars regarding the receipts and disposals of the commodities are given in Table 57. The table is based on an all-India basis. For each commodity is shown the total receipts and total disposals. Different types of receipt are shown as percentages of the total receipts and different types of disposal are shown as percentages of the total disposals. In the last column, the total disposals are shown as percentages of the total receipts. Thus the total receipts of paddy amounted to Rs. 486 per family and its total disposals to Rs. 132. Thus the disposals were about 27 percent of the receipts. Of the total receipts of paddy, nearly 90 percent were production receipts, about 4 percent as receipts of owner share, another 4 percent as remuneration and wages received in kind and about 2 percent as other receipts such as material contributions received from landlords. Out of the total disposals, nearly 48 percent were sales, 19 percent as payment of owner share, 18 percent as remuneration and wages paid in kind, 1 percent as raw material used in production and 14 percent as other disposals. In making any comparison between distribution by type of receipts and disposals of different commodities, it must be noted that such a comparison will not be justified without a full year's data.

11.9 Similar data for the agricultural and the non-agricultural families separately are given in Tables 58 and 59 respectively. It will be seen that payment of remuneration and wages in kind form a considerable proportion in the commodity disposals of the agricultural families. On the other hand, such receipts in kind form a considerable proportion in the commodity receipts of the non-agricultural families. However, in view of the fact that even the non-agricultural families reported considerable production receipts of agricultural commodities suggests that in this category a number of cultivating families were included. Without them the contrast between the agricultural and the non-agricultural families would have been much sharper.

COMMODITY ACCOUNT

TABLE 54
Commodity account per 1000 families (C-IV)

STATE	Production (C-IV)		Other receipts (C-IV)		Total Receipts		Sales		Other disposals (C-V)		Total Disposals		Difference Receipts - Disposals
	Ra.	(C-IV)	Ra.	(C-IV)	Ra.	(C-V)	Ra.	(C-V)	Ra.	(C-V)	Ra.	(C-V)	
1. Punjab, etc.	1264358	45297	104686	73975	1482266	542521	82501	48237	82405	54822	810486	677780	
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	1480836	42145	31222	25554	1579757	435970	16066	36019	269598	59194	816847	762910	
3. Uttar Pradesh	943246	23078	39870	79764	1085956	366265	8839	34185	81274	30063	520226	665330	
4. Bihar	1459595	48523	114567	68796	1691481	152576	46520	73915	35171	96380	404662	1286819	
5. Orissa	688854	11065	48112	21705	769736	48566	67447	24220	4778	123664	268375	501061	
6. West Bengal	2307380	141564	128991	80539	2658474	362509	190828	35919	108651	78128	776035	1882439	
7. Assam, etc.	1445232	76754	45048	9385	1576369	711144	56783	64142	4358	38502	874929	701440	
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	1127548	5407	63746	56983	1233684	205886	2635	79177	68388	17600	373686	879998	
9. Madhya Pradesh	1863991	51521	77874	32943	2026319	390016	8986	110902	8202	82103	600209	1426110	
10. Hyderabad	1342291	46883	226148	69963	1684785	333751	16356	104618	17239	38126	510990	1174695	
11. N. Bombay, etc.	1277276	20575	23943	56795	1378589	557400	21252	25958	20469	20038	645117	733472	
12. Bombay Deccan	1372025	57595	32728	10138	1606861	157989	30729	36523	88869	14376	323486	1282375	
13. Madras	857489	16369	50188	22991	946977	275971	20591	52328	15128	30240	394258	552719	
14. Mysore, etc.	1848148	77406	27344	33602	1986500	650258	52477	69703	13500	39875	825813	1160687	
15. All-India	1334926	40960	65933	52121	1493940	361181	34041	70784	49380	45282	560618	933322	
Agricultural families	2080502	72489	33490	57031	2243376	543483	70467	96457	77068	67616	855091	1388286	
Non-agricultural families	329165	21768	110776	40394	502603	122472	9212	7198	13761	21883	174526	328077	

* Includes physical destruction and exchange in barter.

TABLE 55
Production receipts of commodities (Rs. per 1000 families) (C-IV)

STATE	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Minor millets	Other cereals	Gram	Other pulses	Ground-nut	Other oilseeds	Sugar-cane	Cotton
1. Punjab, etc.	37519	1064	10514	118716	4308	62295	930	17282	19163	6708	31395	358585
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	642	5982	103305	218627	66	172394	9776	151334	—	49241	—	112230
3. Uttar Pradesh	167966	464	78032	60402	28274	34305	—	54902	34818	1276	127660	268
4. Bihar	1219789	3028	—	530	20636	53452	4431	29818	—	4884	19515	—
5. Orissa	532235	—	—	—	47260	—	19470	45065	—	11665	—	—
6. West Bengal	1196258	3115	—	—	—	—	22926	84879	—	10061	—	—
7. Assam etc.	487170	369	—	—	—	—	—	17986	—	137950	—	—
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	73412	288475	70539	3172	12857	23491	137236	45978	5550	124666	—	14882
9. Madhya Pradesh	993614	91938	194651	427	3616	110	30371	74921	26605	26934	17302	168326
10. Hyderabad	22052	13159	402328	7002	19173	9450	26495	62968	235510	24393	—	83034
11. N. Bombay, etc.	127149	35073	56376	239952	80798	3881	13119	63409	343000	30334	—	18395
12. Bombay Deccan	298117	1051	100091	57773	42008	4601	10905	14468	256173	1817	—	13089
13. Madras	263525	—	37580	42430	93114	13601	1714	18476	184808	4488	—	15574
14. Mysore, etc.	643719	477	27820	1617	310266	—	7969	70266	25219	49250	—	—
15. All-India	433876	30477	72053	58620	45779	28042	17504	51245	90871	26933	23480	54539
Agricultural families	677661	49205	139062	84471	67838	40638	28675	111416	156046	44566	33887	91746
Non-agricultural families	106097	3068	10786	9082	9774	7937	1881	13732	17346	2887	2671	3769

COMMODITY ACCOUNT

TABLE 55—(Contd.)
Production receipts of commodities (Rs. per 1000 families) (C-IV)

STATE	Jute	Tobacco	Tea, Coffee, etc.	Vege- tables & fruits	chillies	Other Fodder, spices etc.	Green grass	Hay	Other forest products	Milk	Eggs	
1. Punjab, etc.	625	—	192	7820	29063	1390	124997	6650	31634	14283	158406	641
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	—	1081	1723	23366	27533	6801	115912	70366	76847	16368	144395	124
3. Uttar Pradesh	—	1049	—	42930	3206	—	65056	40386	4682	10240	59834	1208
4. Bihar	497	45	—	12891	98	—	1019	68	3449	2757	47258	1520
5. Orissa	8260	5513	—	958	—	—	3202	—	—	3095	3550	—
6. West Bengal	—	4085	2329	44897	1997	7048	19662	—	214986	15925	24632	1591
7. Assam, etc.	228434	739	—	122716	243751	2364	14773	—	—	15751	23009	15567
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	287	—	—	5054	932	1063	16656	110053	18216	11823	51026	269
9. Madhya Pradesh	3981	81	179	8929	8970	45	35100	28295	66146	7252	12724	228
10. Hyderabad	—	192694	—	141	27166	—	19164	—	—	9494	10351	1175
11. N. Bombay, etc.	254	499	—	5324	16483	—	17109	30871	7084	15014	55314	635
12. Bombay Deccan	—	—	—	10769	60734	3884	129932	62438	36391	65096	95522	4987
13. Madras	3450	7123	—	23751	32978	—	17791	7418	22764	12429	15699	413
14. Mysore, etc.	—	—	750	40367	12234	334883	121180	22070	105867	19078	22031	1453
15. All-India	10283	9615	286	23540	25136	16861	47062	27171	36484	14104	61208	1584
Agricultural families	13031	22459	545	36101	39201	28825	76818	41960	46788	21524	80991	1506
Non-agricultural families	5615	86	221	6459	7131	238	14939	10776	13876	12632	25667	1637

TABLE 55—(Contd.)
Production receipts of commodities (Rs. per 1000 families) (C-IV)

STATE	Mutton and other meat	Farmyard manure	Raw wool	Hides, skins, etc.	Fish & other Ashery livestock products	Rice (husked)	Butter and ghee	Cur and cheese	Processed food-stuffs	Minerals and products of manu- facture	Total	
1. Punjab, etc.	—	18677	1240	—	—	15299	5538	38407	133849	2809	4824	1264358
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	13065	3198	50853	26	—	17325	845	82174	—	1148	4089	1480836
3. Uttar Pradesh	6677	17547	193	—	44	8656	16856	14557	50730	4844	6084	943246
4. Bihar	—	3822	—	68	1760	4697	—	6718	4464	128	12368	1459595
5. Orissa	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	1152	—	7284	688854
6. West Bengal	—	5586	—	—	9127	4152	517135	1652	61519	—	53868	2307380
7. Assam, etc.	—	2253	—	—	6131	—	37384	—	35703	240	52942	1445232
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	580	16874	—	—	—	3017	21884	19172	4033	167	46384	1127548
9. Madhya Pradesh	4022	5379	—	—	821	2003	29961	6451	1194	1100	12305	1863981
10. Hyderabad	—	1869	—	—	—	—	20719	1245	—	—	163209	1942291
11. N. Bombay, etc.	—	10177	5586	—	—	2061	31112	9310	190	59	58708	1277276
12. Bombay Deccan	—	37585	249	342	1711	98	17148	1016	39292	—	4778	1372025
13. Madras	—	12424	192	36	89	337	2763	3659	2418	971	15474	857489
14. Mysore, etc.	—	7227	—	—	—	—	3523	695	10570	—	9617	1848148
15. All-India	2060	11009	3464	30	1084	4484	41182	13151	24648	1184	25927	1334926
Agricultural families	1261	17980	446	69	1767	5480	55493	16847	43381	790	2176	2080645
Non-agricultural families	1472	3933	6535	6	1745	2947	2969	5878	3861	1643	10469	329165

TABLE 56
Commodity sales (Rs. per 1000 families)

STATE	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Minor millets	Other cereals	Gram	Other pulses	Ground-nut	Other oil seeds	Sugar cane	Cotton
1. Punjab, etc.	32308	2806	706	10798	3042	7521	1176	14980	1010	3902	3138	64941
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	—	13609	22435	6814	—	3907	8761	6153	—	12083	—	100147
3. Uttar Pradesh	56035	13221	18779	8419	1995	13417	1297	6531	14927	727	95496	—
4. Bihar	84380	1271	—	—	1174	94	339	2058	—	282	16367	—
5. Orissa	27006	—	—	—	—	—	1103	3211	—	2051	—	—
6. West Bengal	174910	—	—	—	—	—	5342	2553	—	6392	—	—
7. Assam, etc.	49951	—	—	—	—	—	—	43691	—	60144	—	—
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	114	9224	12450	—	—	1022	26000	21764	603	79219	—	4887
9. Madhya Pradesh	138100	6203	29063	—	49	—	3413	13223	22470	8564	2588	77655
10. Hyderabad	715	—	28102	—	—	—	17221	5334	29612	31475	—	44475
11. N. Bombay, etc.	58412	—	12856	14439	7833	1198	10664	3969	319374	17439	—	40435
12. Bombay Deccan	37671	—	246	—	—	—	—	32	48697	157	—	—
13. Madras	29965	—	2101	2070	14772	3281	—	1238	112805	1333	—	11547
14. Mysore, etc.	216616	—	31	—	7391	—	—	6172	40602	32992	—	—
15. All-India	63679	4047	9862	3814	3564	3211	4639	7996	52175	14007	15419	24129
Agricultural families	104079	6937	17807	4970	2303	3473	8955	18365	84473	26318	22459	64705
Non-agricultural families	12968	666	2909	1301	95	1358	381	6443	14808	1497	2122	2325

TABLE 56—(Contd.)
Commodity sales (Rs. per 1000 families)

STATE	Jute	Tobacco	Tea, coffee, etc.	Vegetables and fruits	Chillies	Other spices	Fodder, etc.	Green grass	Hay	Other forest products	Milk	Eggs
1. Punjab, etc.	266184	69	—	—	33158	791	4698	251	1887	428	9942	529
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	—	—	—	6756	7542	5845	48226	16132	7548	1278	5032	—
3. Uttar Pradesh	—	1049	—	38519	2583	16	2406	544	648	786	11297	91
4. Bihar	—	—	414	7188	41	—	—	—	1264	3795	16077	—
5. Orissa	2273	—	—	1673	—	—	116	—	822	783	3318	—
6. West Bengal	33170	—	569	16263	1997	6757	5125	—	6249	2261	12861	27
7. Assam, etc.	225054	—	—	46405	175501	2364	5974	—	—	18	8559	5170
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	—	—	—	4146	18	102	1219	—	3370	11865	1679	—
9. Madhya Pradesh	2275	—	—	7922	4465	—	914	28332	171	4038	1320	20
10. Hyderabad	—	136782	—	10289	848	—	—	—	—	6473	680	150
11. N. Bombay, etc.	203	—	212	7342	1413	—	—	165	186	605	12717	169
12. Bombay Deccan	—	—	—	3660	29271	759	5702	2348	7	1814	13969	1411
13. Madras	3450	7123	4074	18915	21169	—	10042	—	31	1038	9700	22
14. Mysore, etc.	—	—	—	11708	—	317289	914	—	—	516	4789	—
15. All-India	29621	6739	623	14486	14931	15708	5670	3672	1872	2392	8617	353
Agricultural families	15820	16084	120	23414	24594	26920	5747	718	1796	2260	12964	308
Non-agricultural families	6241	—	127	2453	4501	174	650	9536	130	3026	6078	447

COMMODITY ACCOUNT

TABLE 56—(Contd.)
Commodity sales (Rs. per 1000 families)

STATE	Mutton and other meat	Farmyard manure	Raw wool	Hides, skins, etc.	Fish & fishery products	Other livestock products	Rice (husked)	Butter, ghee and cheese	Gur	Processed food- stuffs	Minerals & pro- ducts of manu- facture (6,8,9,0)	Total
1. Punjab, etc.	1433	—	—	—	—	—	1331	9697	60531	—	5319	542521
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	341	—	102230	3727	—	249	216	33696	—	—	23353	435970
3. Uttar Pradesh	3798	208	—	376	260	86	353	9159	50089	1904	11250	366285
4. Bihar	—	—	—	—	2592	—	1836	3716	3619	560	5560	152676
5. Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	2505	—	958	764	1993	48566
6. West Bengal	—	271	—	—	12127	—	45892	1233	8194	—	20306	362509
7. Assam, etc.	—	—	—	—	5466	—	19020	—	16877	120	46830	711144
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	585	—	—	—	—	—	—	14506	90	585	12438	205886
9. Madhya Pradesh	—	260	—	422	860	33	3172	4400	366	1824	33394	390016
10. Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	10232	97	—	—	11384	338751
11. N. Bombay, etc.	—	605	6145	—	—	—	8260	12425	—	47	20287	557400
12. Bombay Deccan	—	—	249	342	1536	—	—	2010	6464	—	1644	157989
13. Madras	—	—	—	125	—	—	1016	790	2374	14	16976	275971
14. Mysore, etc.	—	—	—	—	1406	—	1305	422	1594	344	6272	650258
15. All-India	685	119	6237	333	1360	29	5265	6834	13405	533	15365	361131
Agricultural families	3	135	4173	89	1498	38	8381	8583	19241	186	5727	543483
Non-agricultural families	1441	146	6757	1266	2966	79	1167	4974	3794	1817	18329	122472

TABLE 57
Particulars of annual receipts and disposals of commodities (Rs. per 1000 families) (C-IV, V)

Commodity	Production (C-IV)				Total receipts (C-IV)				Other receipts (C-IV)				Sales (C-V)				Other disposals (C-V)				Total disposals		
	Rs.	owner share	and wages in kind etc.	etc.	Rs.	owner share	and wages in kind etc.	etc.	Rs.	owner share	and wages in kind etc.	etc.	Rs.	owner share	and wages in kind etc.	etc.	Rs.	owner share	and wages in kind etc.	etc.	Rs.	Receipts (%)	
A, 0 Paddy	89.28	4.21	4.68	1.83	486031	48.17	19.16	18.11	1.27	13.29	182196	27.20											
1 Wheat	76.65	0.41	7.06	15.88	39763	27.41	—	18.39	46.18	8.02	18812	47.31											
2 Jowar	81.92	5.33	10.26	2.49	87956	43.38	7.15	28.29	2.99	18.19	22733	25.85											
3 Bajri	91.25	3.06	4.55	1.14	64240	37.04	23.02	24.87	3.71	11.36	10296	16.03											
4 Minor millets	88.36	2.22	6.68	2.74	51808	38.98	7.53	35.22	2.13	16.14	9143	17.65											
5-7 Other cereals	76.99	4.16	12.67	6.18	36421	22.63	8.37	34.80	21.14	13.06	14193	38.97											
8 Gram	87.98	0.72	6.63	4.67	19896	34.50	0.07	9.83	49.23	6.37	13446	67.58											
9, A Other pulses	89.55	3.40	4.44	2.61	57223	60.32	3.78	19.33	10.88	5.69	13256	23.17											
A Sub-total	87.47	3.85	5.90	2.78	43336	43.07	13.97	21.24	8.78	12.94	234075	27.76											
1, 0 Groundnut	96.26	3.33	0.24	0.17	94405	93.02	1.56	1.01	2.44	1.97	56092	59.42											
1-4 Other oilseeds	92.94	2.87	3.31	0.88	28978	84.73	1.95	3.36	4.11	5.85	16532	57.05											
5 Sugarcane	95.35	1.10	0.13	3.42	24625	82.24	1.04	0.13	15.66	0.93	18750	76.14											
6 Cotton	90.63	1.62	6.89	0.86	60178	94.32	2.91	1.81	—	—	25582	42.51											
7 Jute	99.30	—	0.70	—	10356	87.15	4.67	—	—	—	33988	328.20											
8 Tobacco	99.38	0.53	0.06	0.03	9675	98.32	0.40	—	0.61	0.67	6855	70.85											
9, A Tea, coffee, etc.	87.00	7.96	0.38	4.66	329	94.16	1.13	—	3.21	1.50	662	201.22											
1 Sub-total	94.51	3.29	1.56	0.64	228546	90.06	2.57	1.66	3.69	3.84	158461	69.33											
2, 0-5 Vegetables and fruits	94.17	1.53	1.77	2.53	24998	92.08	0.68	1.44	1.96	3.82	16732	62.98											
6 Chillies	94.77	1.77	1.87	1.59	23522	91.02	0.99	3.92	0.39	3.68	16404	61.85											
7 Other spices	98.58	0.46	0.03	0.93	17104	97.97	0.38	—	1.28	0.37	16034	93.74											
8-A Fodder, etc.	90.69	1.88	0.91	6.52	51894	35.00	3.40	1.28	55.29	5.03	16199	31.22											
2- Sub-total	93.43	1.58	1.13	3.86	120518	78.91	1.31	1.53	15.20	3.05	64369	53.41											

* Includes physical destruction and exchange in barter.

TABLE 57—(Contd.)
Particulars of annual receipts and disposal of commodities (Rs. per 1000 families) (C-IV, V)

Commodity	Production (C-IV)			Other receipts (C-IV)			Total receipts = 100			Sales (C-V)			Other disposals (C-V)			Total disposals = 100		Disposal Receipts (%)
	owner share	re-muneration and wages in kind	material tribu-tions, etc.	owner share	re-muneration and wages in kind	material tribu-tions, etc.	Ra.	(C-V)	Ra.	owner share	re-muneration and wages in kind	raw material in tribu-tions, etc.*	Ra.	owner share	re-muneration and wages in kind	material tribu-tions, etc.*	Ra.	
3, 0 Green grass	86.64	3.01	10.07	0.28	0.28	10.07	31359	42.47	1.36	54.82	0.97	8646	27.57					
1, 2 Hay	94.39	1.85	3.26	0.50	0.50	3.26	38653	30.25	1.48	39.93	18.71	4637	11.74					
3-A Other forest products	60.30	0.14	37.85	1.71	1.71	37.85	23390	82.98	—	6.38	10.64	2882	12.82					
3- Sub-total	83.25	1.86	14.16	0.73	0.73	14.16	93402	46.29	1.20	44.13	4.52	16065	17.20					
5, 0 Milk	97.26	1.49	1.10	0.15	0.15	1.10	62930	85.63	0.44	8.67	4.42	10297	16.36					
99.22	—	—	0.78	—	0.78	1597	99.59	—	—	0.41	—	354	22.17					
2, 1 Eggs	90.86	—	6.36	2.78	2.78	6.36	2268	64.60	—	—	36.40	1060	46.74					
2, 4 Mutton and other meat	96.51	1.60	2.61	0.28	0.28	2.61	11526	16.63	—	61.40	20.42	718	6.23					
5 Farmyard manure	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	3464	100.00	10.09	—	—	6237	180.06					
34.44	—	—	58.28	7.28	7.28	88	61.65	—	—	—	28.26	539	612.50					
6, 7 Hides, skins, furs, etc.	34.68	—	64.11	1.21	1.21	64.11	3126	96.06	—	—	3.94	1436	45.94					
8, 9 Fish and fishery products	84.99	2.07	12.94	0.24	0.24	12.94	5276	93.47	1.15	42.44	22.94	86	1.63					
84.07	1.72	3.97	0.28	0.28	3.97	90275	86.61	0.68	0.68	7.86	4.57	20727	22.96					
84.60	—	1.17	4.23	4.23	1.17	2398	68.20	—	0.97	1.69	29.14	1786	74.48					
5- Sub-total Mineral products	87.67	5.41	3.12	0.80	0.80	3.12	46915	23.35	—	3.07	12.43	39.41	22545	48.05				
87.67	1.46	1.90	0.18	0.18	1.90	13635	94.10	0.93	0.93	2.11	2.86	7262	53.26					
7, 0 Rice (husked)	96.46	2.32	0.94	2.83	2.83	0.94	26246	89.18	2.75	3.62	0.10	4.35	15031	57.27				
93.91	—	—	4.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
6 Gur	51.98	1.08	28.89	18.05	18.05	28.89	2279	39.87	—	25.49	2.32	1332	58.45					
1-3, 5, Other processed foodstuffs	89.94	3.71	2.96	3.59	3.59	2.96	89075	56.39	11.15	4.56	6.00	21.90	46170	51.83				
7-A Sub-total	89.73	—	0.72	0.55	0.72	0.90	88.63	77.62	5.94	0.98	0.17	4.83	4285	465.76				
8- Other processed material	89.65	—	2.66	2.66	2.66	25470	80.03	—	1.79	2.98	24.61	14680	57.64					
8- Products of manufacture	89.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
9, 0 All commodities	89.65	2.74	3.49	4.41	4.41	3.49	149394	64.42	6.07	12.63	8.80	560618	37.53					

* Includes physical destruction and exchange in barter.

TABLE 58
Particulars of annual receipts and disposals of commodities, in agricultural families (C-IV, V)

Commodity	Production (C-IV)			Other receipts (C-IV)			Total receipts = 100			Sales (C-V)			Other disposals (C-V)			mate-rial-con-tribu-tions, etc.*			Total dis-posals = 100			Dis-posal Receipts (%)
	(C-IV)	owner share and wages in kind	mate-rial con-tribu-tions, etc.	(C-IV)	owner share and wages in kind	mate-rial con-tribu-tions, etc.	Ra.	(C-V)	owner share and wages in kind	mate-rial con-tribu-tions, etc.*	Ra.	(C-V)	owner share and wages in kind	mate-rial con-tribu-tions, etc.*	Ra.	(C-V)	owner share and wages in kind	mate-rial con-tribu-tions, etc.*	Ra.	(C-V)		
A0 Paddy	93.52	3.82	1.42	724589	46.89	19.98	19.98	12.48	221981	30.64												
1 Wheat	84.73	0.22	2.36	58071	24.41	20.18	20.18	7.96	28420	48.94												
2 Jowar	89.42	5.07	3.79	155519	39.77	8.12	32.02	16.96	44778	28.79												
3 Bajri	93.40	3.26	2.43	90437	30.57	24.74	28.06	4.10	16261	17.98												
4 Minor millets	93.36	2.47	1.66	72666	19.13	10.77	48.89	18.35	12037	16.56												
5,6,7 Other cereals	87.51	3.91	4.46	46431	18.37	6.89	39.34	22.80	18403	39.64												
8 Gram	93.85	0.44	1.89	30555	42.89	0.08	8.24	5.50	20648	67.58												
9, A Other pulses	93.96	2.55	1.54	118574	63.59	3.58	18.91	3.96	28863	24.34												
A- Sub-total	92.45	3.50	1.86	1296842	42.61	14.21	22.47	8.88	391391	30.18												
1,0 Groundnut	91.68	7.91	0.20	170205	95.71	1.14	0.70	1.13	88261	51.86												
1-4 Other oilseeds	95.35	1.75	2.38	46742	87.51	1.65	2.86	3.18	30076	64.35												
5 Sugarcane	94.60	1.14	4.26	35823	75.70	1.49	0.18	22.28	29668	82.82												
6 Cotton	93.18	1.10	5.67	98462	88.54	5.89	3.66	—	73078	74.22												
7 Jute	99.51	—	0.49	13094	95.74	1.55	—	—	16523	126.19												
8 Tobacco	99.39	0.56	0.05	22597	99.34	0.16	—	0.32	16141	71.48												
9, A Tea, coffee, etc.	86.20	13.71	—	632	31.13	17.88	—	50.99	385	60.92												
I- Sub-total	93.43	4.12	1.83	387555	90.48	2.60	1.65	3.47	254132	65.57												
2,0-5 Vegetables and fruits	96.47	1.42	0.67	87421	92.66	0.62	1.26	2.05	25269	67.53												
6 Chillies	97.10	0.71	0.65	40373	92.29	0.40	3.53	0.40	26647	66.00												
7 Other spices	98.26	0.64	—	29039	98.92	0.28	—	0.78	27213	93.71												
8-A Fodder, etc.	92.15	1.25	0.48	83370	23.74	4.42	1.58	63.66	24212	29.04												
2- Sub-total	95.13	1.08	0.48	190203	78.07	1.37	1.59	15.72	103251	54.33												

TABLE 58—(Contd.)
Particulars of annual receipts and disposals of commodities, in agricultural families (C-IV, V)

Commodity	Production (C-IV)			Other receipts (C-IV)			Total receipts = 100			Other disposals (C-V)			Total disposals = 100			Receipts (%)
	owner share	re-muneration and wages in kind etc.	material contributions, etc.	owner share	re-muneration and wages in kind etc.	material contributions, etc.	Rs.	(C-V)	Rs.	owner share	re-muneration and wages in kind etc.	material contributions, etc.*	Rs.	(%)		
3,0 Green grass	88.50	0.02	8.19	47412	6.41	89.29	2.37	0.68	11199	2.37	0.68	1.25	11199	23.92		
1,2 Hay	94.65	1.71	3.58	49432	26.57	40.75	0.57	16.92	6759	0.57	16.92	15.19	6759	13.67		
3-A Other forest products	59.46	0.11	29.82	30986	95.89	2.16	—	—	2356	—	—	1.96	2356	7.61		
3- Sub-total	86.26	1.91	11.65	127350	22.50	63.03	1.49	6.01	20314	1.49	6.01	5.97	20314	16.15		
5,0 Milk	97.85	1.26	0.88	82769	94.59	1.08	0.80	—	13706	0.80	—	3.53	13706	16.66		
1 Eggs	39.49	—	0.51	1513	96.03	3.97	—	—	321	—	—	—	321	21.31		
2,3 Mutton and other meat	99.20	—	0.20	1271	100.00	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	0.20		
4 Farmyard manure	95.97	1.59	0.01	18734	9.64	67.46	—	—	1401	—	—	22.90	1401	7.48		
5 Raw wool	100.00	—	—	446	100.00	—	—	—	4170	—	—	—	4170	936.00		
6,7 Hides, skins, furs, etc.	100.00	—	—	69	100.00	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	89	128.99		
8,9 Fish and fishery products	67.38	—	32.33	2624	97.03	—	—	—	1544	—	—	2.97	1544	58.33		
A Other livestock products	91.73	0.34	7.93	5974	26.32	—	1.75	—	145	1.75	—	21.05	145	2.43		
5- Sub-total	96.56	1.20	2.22	113400	89.85	5.52	0.32	—	21379	0.32	—	4.11	21379	18.35		
6- Mineral products	100.00	—	—	1113	31.37	—	—	—	260	—	—	60.00	260	23.36		
7,0 Rice (husked)	90.25	6.02	2.72	61484	31.42	18.97	2.49	—	26673	2.49	—	35.69	26673	43.38		
4 Butter, ghee and cheese	96.11	1.88	2.01	17529	96.81	—	0.57	—	8865	0.57	—	1.53	8865	50.57		
6 Gurr	95.84	2.58	0.86	45264	88.73	0.13	3.63	—	21685	3.63	—	4.98	21685	47.91		
1-3,5 Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
7-A processed foodstuffs	63.92	0.82	24.38	1236	14.72	5.24	58.27	—	1263	58.27	—	21.77	1263	102.27		
7- Sub-total	92.90	4.15	2.09	125513	62.20	5.54	3.24	9.60	58486	3.24	9.60	18.82	58486	46.60		
8- Other processed material	100.00	—	—	726	98.56	—	0.32	—	5472	—	—	1.12	5472	753.68		
9,0 Products of manufacture	55.26	—	42.11	194	79.84	—	—	—	316	—	—	20.16	316	162.89		
All commodities	92.74	3.23	2.54	224376	63.56	9.01	11.23	8.24	855091	11.23	8.24	7.91	855091	38.12		

* Includes physical destruction and exchange in barter.

TABLE 59
Particulars of annual receipts and disposals of commodities, in non-agricultural families (C-IV, V)

Commodity	Production (C-IV)			Other receipts (C-IV)			Total receipts = 100			Other disposals (C-V)			Total disposals = 100			
	(C-IV)	owner share and wages in kind etc.	material-tributions, etc.	(C-IV)	owner share and wages in kind etc.	material-tributions, etc.	Rs.	(C-V)	owner share and wages in kind etc.*	material-tributions, etc.*	Rs.	(C-V)	owner share and wages in kind etc.*	material-tributions, etc.*	Rs.	(%)
A,0 Paddy	69.05	5.56	27.29	4.10	168270	40.28	18.28	11.63	1.73	28.18	32199	19.14				
1 Wheat	29.09	1.68	41.70	27.53	10545	24.36	—	1.86	58.70	15.08	2735	25.93				
2 Jowar	34.47	3.43	55.24	6.86	1288	46.24	0.76	4.54	3.38	45.08	6290	20.11				
3 Bajri	54.60	7.36	32.57	5.47	16635	53.46	24.12	11.47	2.61	8.34	2433	14.63				
4 Minor millets	50.25	2.10	41.71	5.94	19449	6.62	0.88	23.40	2.87	66.23	1437	7.39				
5-7 Other cereals	40.59	4.35	42.13	12.93	19552	30.64	20.33	11.81	14.67	22.55	4432	22.67				
8 Gram	38.96	2.95	49.15	8.94	4828	15.73	—	17.17	58.06	9.04	2420	50.13				
9,A Other pulses	61.13	7.58	25.35	5.94	22466	79.15	1.29	3.35	5.88	10.33	8140	36.23				
A- Sub-total	55.40	5.10	33.25	6.25	293033	43.47	12.52	9.33	8.35	25.83	60086	20.56				
1,0 Groundnut	85.91	5.66	5.51	2.92	20192	92.58	—	0.40	5.97	1.05	15995	79.21				
1-4 Other oilseeds	66.67	16.12	11.94	5.27	4380	81.38	0.69	1.03	10.17	6.73	1840	42.49				
5 Sugarcane	91.03	4.97	3.14	0.86	2934	81.99	—	—	—	18.01	2588	88.22				
6 Cotton	70.05	7.49	2.71	19.75	5380	96.96	—	0.66	—	2.38	2398	44.58				
7 Jute	98.61	—	1.39	—	5694	100.00	—	—	—	—	6240	109.58				
8 Tobacco	81.82	—	9.09	9.09	105	—	—	—	—	75.00	51	48.57				
9,A Tea, coffee, etc.	71.43	—	2.04	26.53	311	45.45	—	—	—	54.55	279	89.71				
1- Sub-total	33.70	6.13	5.04	5.13	33946	93.27	0.09	0.33	3.39	3.42	23991	75.47				
2,0,5 Vegetables and fruits	83.20	0.49	8.80	8.01	7763	82.94	1.39	4.29	0.86	10.52	2958	38.09				
6 Chillies	77.92	9.43	10.71	1.94	9152	86.30	4.98	3.80	—	2.92	5098	56.70				
7 Other spices	28.96	—	1.93	69.11	822	50.46	—	—	18.35	31.19	346	42.08				
8-A Fodder, etc.	82.68	5.98	3.81	7.53	18129	14.87	0.58	0.87	83.39	0.29	4375	24.13				
2- Sub-total	80.35	5.54	6.50	7.61	35866	60.39	2.51	2.31	22.25	4.54	12775	35.92				

* Includes physical destruction and exchange in barter.

TABLE 59—(Contd.)
Particulars of annual receipts and disposals of commodities, in non-agricultural families (C-IV, V)

Commodity	Production (C-IV)		Other receipts (C-IV)		Total receipts = 100		Sales (C-V)		Other disposals (C-V)		Total disposals = 100		Disposals Receipts (%)
	(C-IV)	Rs.	owner share and wages in kind etc.	re-muneration and wages in kind etc.	mate-rial-con-tributions, etc.	Rs.	(C-V)	Rs.	owner share and wages in kind etc.	re-muneration and wages in kind etc.	mate-rial-con-tributions etc.*	Rs.	
3,0 Green grass	81.17	18276	0.19	1.65	16.99	18276	88.51	—	—	10.75	0.74	10773	81.15
1,2 Hay	89.01	15586	3.89	3.17	3.93	15586	13.99	—	13.85	64.51	7.85	929	5.96
3-A Other forest products	58.51	21593	0.14	3.47	37.88	21593	91.55	—	—	2.50	5.95	3306	15.31
3- Sub-total	78.89	50455	1.82	2.90	21.89	50455	84.57	—	0.85	12.26	2.32	15008	29.75
5,0 Milk	95.75	26806	1.85	0.78	1.62	26806	76.40	1.18	0.12	20.94	2.36	8061	30.07
1 Eggs	99.61	1643	—	0.39	0.39	1643	100.00	—	—	—	—	447	27.21
2,3 Mutton and other meat	95.87	1535	—	0.62	3.51	1535	94.00	—	—	46.26	6.00	1532	99.79
4 Farmyard manure	84.76	4581	4.37	2.49	8.38	4581	31.29	9.52	—	—	12.98	466	10.18
5 Raw wool	100.00	6585	—	—	—	6585	100.00	—	—	—	—	6757	103.40
6,7 Hides, skins, furs, etc.	4.35	146	—	10.87	84.78	146	61.10	—	10.57	—	28.33	2071	141.85
8,9 Fish and fishery products	53.14	3283	—	1.26	45.60	3283	98.42	—	—	6.06	1.58	3014	91.79
A Other livestock products	75.51	3109	5.92	—	18.57	3109	75.76	—	—	—	18.18	105	3.37
5- Sub-total	90.88	47688	1.84	0.82	64.6	47688	85.43	0.62	1.02	8.51	442	22453	47.13
6- Mineral products	92.25	3274	—	6.10	1.65	3274	66.62	—	1.22	0.83	31.93	4153	126.31
7,0 Rice (husked)	34.71	8556	8.12	43.71	13.46	8556	55.42	—	6.93	0.90	14.16	2106	24.62
4 Butter, ghee & cheese	96.76	6075	—	1.15	2.09	6075	98.93	22.59	—	0.50	0.57	5028	82.77
6 Gur	62.38	6189	2.46	31.93	3.23	6189	86.35	5.78	5.63	—	2.24	4394	70.99
1-3,5 Other processed foodstuffs	36.69	4479	1.41	24.58	37.32	4479	55.04	—	—	—	44.96	2392	53.40
7- Sub-total	56.73	25299	3.60	27.22	12.45	25299	80.83	5.24	2.33	0.32	10.78	13920	55.02
8- Other processed material	75.60	1586	—	1.40	22.30	1586	32.57	10.71	—	0.29	6.43	4441	280.00
9,0 Products of manufacture All commodities	96.00	6506	—	1.46	2.54	6506	96.72	—	0.26	0.41	2.61	12399	189.03
	65.49	502603	4.33	22.04	8.14	502603	70.17	5.28	4.12	7.39	12.54	174526	34.72

* Includes physical destruction and exchange in barter.

12. OPERATING ACCOUNT

12.1 In Table 60 we have brought together different items of current receipts and expenditure on business account. It should be noted that these include only the cash receipts and expenditure. It will be seen that in the all-India averages the total receipts amount to Rs. 438 per family and the total expenditure to about Rs. 335 per family. Thus the receipts show an excess of about Rs. 103 per family. This varies greatly in different states and in fact the receipts are short of the expenditure in Bihar, Madhya Bharat, Madras and the Bombay Deccan. In the Bombay Deccan, the total expenditure exceeds the receipts by about Rs. 129 per family. Partly this is on account of the very high payment of wages reported in this region. In the other states, the excess of expenditure over receipts is not large. In Rajasthan, Orissa and Hyderabad, though the receipts are more than the expenditure, the excess is not large. Only in the remaining states the excess of receipts over expenditure is considerable. It should perhaps be reminded that the data, though they are presented on an annual basis, do not in fact refer to the conditions of a whole year. This might partly explain the large variation seen between different states.

12.2 In subsequent tables are given further details of the receipts and expenditure of the operating account. In Table 61 are shown particulars of receipts and payment of rent on assets, namely, land, non-residential buildings, livestock, implements, machinery and other assets. In Table 62 are shown the income from and expenditure on professions and services. In Table 63 and 64 are shown particulars of raw material purchases for farm and non-farm production respectively. It will be noted that the use of chemical fertilisers has been reported on a considerable scale only in the Bombay Deccan and Madras and to a smaller extent from Mysore and Madhya Pradesh. Considerable use of farm yard manure has been reported in Madras, Mysore and Rajasthan. In Table 65 the raw material purchases for farm and non-farm production have been distinguished according as the purchases were made from a producer or a trader. In Tables 66 and 67 similar classification of the purchases is made on an all-India basis but separately for the agricultural and the non-agricultural families and also for different groups of commodities. Thus it will appear from Table 66 that about 50 percent of the total purchases of food-grains and pulses, presumably for seed and cattle-feed, are from a trader. In respect of oilseeds etc. this proportion is nearly 80 percent. Similarly about 30 percent of the fodder including green grass and hay and about 44 percent of farm yard manure is purchased from a trader. That this large proportion of the farm yard manure is traded through professional traders surprising.

TABLE 60
Operating Account (Rs. per 1000 families)

STATE	Receipts				Expenditure				Total expenditure.			
	By sale of produce (XI, 4,5)	By rent on assets (VII, 1-6, 12-2)	By income of profes sions & services (XI, 6-10)	Other (XI, 3, 3, 15)	Total receipts (XI, 4,5)	Purchase of raw material (XII, 4,5)	Rent on assets (VIII, 1-6, 12-2)	Wages paid (XII, 11, 12, 13)		Interest pay-ments (VIII, 7-11)	Other (XII, 3, 15)	
1. Punjab, etc.	542521	1768	64866	17244	626979	354844	12802	15475	70786	12674	36386	502917
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	435970	2293	69324	5821	512908	252346	23032	11499	141637	5242	48632	482388
3. Uttar Pradesh	366285	4618	45355	30800	447038	131421	18779	20229	87449	14336	82573	304987
4. Bihar	152876	3547	49939	21712	221874	46854	3325	63879	118144	395	41554	273891
5. Orissa	48566	358	43780	3434	96088	4553	—	12545	25071	14432	15505	72206
6. West Bengal	362509	2038	71141	45249	480937	55873	16460	24903	114724	1036	35411	248407
7. Assam, etc.	711144	1717	109762	44355	866978	27967	4552	114572	46257	—	51991	245339
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	205886	—	12092	33187	251165	129051	3220	12415	116571	15491	20844	297592
9. Madhya Pradesh	390016	7208	57708	39841	494768	78703	24490	23640	84760	12594	31306	255493
10. Hyderabad	333751	16401	50472	5714	406338	86160	20109	23006	185554	5096	26751	344676
11. N. Bombay, etc.	557400	6064	57938	14816	641237	179081	15785	35221	185328	9563	29309	457287
12. Bombay Deccan	157989	4730	30006	10955	206590	107325	4401	4016	202958	6190	11072	335962
13. Madras	275971	3951	30777	21609	332308	103701	13734	27986	179872	6809	36751	368853
14. Mysore, etc.	650258	586	47422	22297	720563	99211	4445	22328	23313	11046	22555	392898
15. All-India	361131	4066	49552	23779	438508	123127	13003	28368	129079	8716	32502	335295
Agricultural families	543483	5528	32473	30962	612446	166082	17415	33976	207458	9971	46260	481162
Non-agricultural families	122472	2757	84618	19107	223954	58380	3924	19395	29426	4869	19313	185247

TABLE 61
Rent on assets (Rs. per 1000 families) (C-VII, VIII)

STATE	Receipts				Expenditure				Total expenditure				
	Land	Non-residential buildings	Live stock	Implements & machinery	Other assets	Total receipts	Land	Non-residential buildings		Live stock	Implements & machinery	Other assets	
1. Punjab, etc.	1662	96	—	—	—	1758	12759	—	43	—	—	—	12802
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	1946	347	—	—	—	2293	23032	—	—	—	—	—	23032
3. Uttar Pradesh	3115	—	138	870	495	4618	17261	78	664	776	—	—	18779
4. Bihar	3269	—	—	—	278	3547	1798	286	—	1241	—	—	3925
5. Orissa	—	—	—	—	358	358	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. West Bengal	2088	—	—	—	—	2088	13129	1564	—	1767	—	—	16460
7. Assam, etc.	1348	—	369	—	—	1717	111	—	4441	—	—	—	4552
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3220	—	—	—	—	—	3220
9. Madhya Pradesh	3839	333	—	3031	—	7203	10534	98	365	49	18443	—	24490
10. Hyderabad	14060	592	1749	—	—	16401	20109	—	—	—	—	—	20109
11. N. Bombay, etc.	3834	782	800	698	—	6064	8066	889	4604	2103	123	—	15785
12. Bombay Deccan	143	—	—	4519	68	4730	3150	—	1168	93	—	—	4401
13. Madras	3951	—	—	—	—	3951	1803	—	11931	—	—	—	13734
14. Mysore, etc.	156	430	—	—	—	586	1398	—	—	—	3047	—	4445
15. All-India	2929	163	175	686	113	4066	8593	208	2326	515	1861	—	13003
Agricultural families	4276	234	160	698	160	5528	14597	135	790	576	1317	—	17415
Non-agricultural families	2030	174	222	292	39	2757	2690	232	679	273	—	—	3924

TABLE 62

Income from and expenditure on professions and services (Rs. per 1000 families) (C-XI, XII)

STATE

	Income from professions and services				Purchases of services				Total			
	Maintenance and repairs	Storage and incidental services	Sales commission	Other professions and services	Total	Maintenance and repairs	Transport of finished products	Storage and incidental services		Other commissioning costs		
										Rs.		
1. Punjab, etc.	466	15753	48	380	48210	64856	11915	690	118	556	2196	15475
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	4882	2149	—	4809	57484	69324	8013	498	806	1107	1075	11499
3. Uttar Pradesh	2018	7734	1128	2719	31756	45355	11432	2779	1409	693	3916	20229
4. Bihar	1557	4243	553	1791	35795	43939	5898	41	94	214	57632	63879
5. Orissa	1818	12478	—	465	28969	43730	5803	—	929	—	5813	12545
6. West Bengal	3328	7874	6297	5098	43544	71141	11145	1442	169	—	12147	24903
7. Assam, etc.	7506	17754	2484	1154	80354	109762	10433	5097	3629	—	95413	114572
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	842	747	—	645	9358	12092	2736	—	830	741	8108	12415
9. Madhya Pradesh	2637	5992	1771	11952	35356	57708	6484	4725	5801	1499	5131	23640
10. Hyderabad	2508	4566	565	14095	28738	50472	21496	—	892	618	—	23006
11. N. Bombay, etc.	3369	2624	241	9880	41874	57938	32809	1308	—	13	1091	35221
12. Bombay Deccan	167	1212	22	360	28245	30006	1511	1800	299	—	406	4016
13. Madras	687	3979	42	4697	21372	30777	10930	1439	7793	1183	6641	27986
14. Mysore, etc.	2188	1648	—	7719	35867	47422	10273	7805	687	609	2984	22328
15. All-India	2436	5949	862	4726	35559	49532	11126	1930	2124	608	13080	28868
Agricultural families	448	6662	802	2803	21758	32473	16327	2390	802	706	13751	33976
Non-agricultural families	6126	5583	654	7426	64829	84618	5199	1063	2481	907	9685	19835

TABLE 68
Purchases of raw materials for farm, forest and livestock production (Rs. per 1000 families) (C-IX)

STATE	Food-grains and pulses	Oil seeds and fibres, etc.	Fodder	Fruits and vegetables		Green grass and hay	Other forest products		Farm-yard manure	Other live-stock products		Salt	Chemical fertilizers	Other commodities	Total
				Other 2	Other 1		Other 3	Other 4		Other 5	Other 6				
1. Punjab, etc.	131629	62584	64594	22146	45436	1101	577	1636	—	—	—	—	—	5955	335558
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	130478	23530	6756	18235	14763	1009	15188	681	288	288	288	681	—	19808	230736
3. Uttar Pradesh	52954	4867	16326	24068	10378	263	6281	2094	219	219	219	2094	—	2002	119452
4. Bihar	16788	184	1704	13339	214	173	8701	854	—	—	—	854	—	86	42043
5. Orissa	532	—	232	—	1876	—	717	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	3463
6. West Bengal	5864	1307	1456	22499	7678	501	948	115	61	61	61	115	—	2586	43015
7. Assam, etc.	11486	3269	332	2696	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	849	18632
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	11536	55011	5018	19407	30218	1219	—	4194	—	—	—	4194	—	3800	124403
9. Madhya Pradesh	15332	19350	15194	3478	8072	—	4785	755	—	—	—	755	293	853	68112
10. Hyderabad	23121	5140	22529	6173	2120	—	795	786	—	—	—	786	—	361	61025
11. N. Bombay, etc.	9649	38615	43240	25797	33021	—	6576	127	—	—	—	127	—	6335	163360
12. Bombay Deccan	18264	3435	6439	58030	4180	—	1329	—	217	217	—	—	6365	1707	99966
13. Madras	20045	3222	12905	21695	7332	—	22527	1158	551	551	1158	6169	1491	1491	97095
14. Mysore, etc.	22141	101	17578	18109	4727	1922	20914	5250	—	—	—	5250	563	3000	94305
15. All-India	34560	15730	16517	18791	12789	376	7718	1297	133	133	1188	1188	—	3269	112368
Agricultural families	47274	22408	21527	29457	16765	723	10751	1371	176	176	1842	1842	—	4335	156630
Non-agricultural families	7515	5479	6456	3626	7566	406	1450	178	—	—	72	72	—	472	38220

TABLE 64
Raw material purchases for non-farm production (Rs. per 1000 families) (C-X)

STATE	Food-grains and pulses	Oil seeds, fibres, etc.	Fruits, vegetables, etc.	Forest products	Live-stock products	Non-metallic minerals	Processed food-stuffs	Processed fibres, wood, etc.	Textiles, leather products, etc.	Chemicals, Total basic metals, etc.	Ra.
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
1. Punjab, etc.	412	10488	684	1074	2085	—	540	2886	—	1117	19286
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	26	—	—	2528	12810	1389	85	3669	72	1086	21610
3. Uttar Pradesh	896	2782	52	1013	3412	508	1776	464	—	1116	11969
4. Bihar	75	715	—	745	—	2159	—	23	—	94	3811
5. Orissa	871	—	—	242	—	—	—	—	—	77	1190
6. West Bengal	6405	1740	1598	576	379	467	1192	298	—	203	12858
7. Assam, etc.	—	37	—	5540	—	—	—	3019	—	789	9335
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	155	—	—	143	1721	—	30	556	1971	72	4648
9. Madhya Pradesh	479	1215	288	566	3400	24	—	4497	—	122	10591
10. Hyderabad	97	—	—	18	3038	97	—	4239	16603	1043	25136
11. N. Bombay, etc.	1041	423	2200	597	6191	1088	2311	1248	279	343	15721
12. Bombay Deccan	7	135	—	620	428	96	253	1772	—	4048	7359
13. Madras	125	874	—	231	904	251	598	1208	—	2415	6606
14. Mysore, etc.	312	258	133	1289	—	531	—	1117	938	328	4906
15. All-India	718	1543	362	901	2555	546	647	1628	879	970	10759
Agricultural families	487	425	288	386	423	110	593	239	165	833	3834
Non-agricultural families	1006	3872	388	1463	8631	1237	914	4045	57	1954	23012

TABLE 65
Raw material purchases (Rs. per 1000 families), classified according to whether they were made from a trader. (C-IX, X)

STATE	Raw materials for farm, forest and livestock production		Raw materials for non-farm production									
	Proportion of pur- chases from Producer Trader	Total =100	Proportion of pur- chases from Producer Trader	Total =100								
1. Punjab, etc.	29.36	70.64	100.00	39.06	60.94	335558	7.83	92.17	100.00	57.71	42.29	19286
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	40.80	59.20	100.00	44.65	55.35	230736	42.42	57.58	100.00	51.61	48.39	21610
3. Uttar Pradesh	46.87	53.63	100.00	53.22	46.78	119452	39.51	60.49	100.00	47.53	52.47	11969
4. Bihar	25.19	74.81	100.00	17.53	82.47	42043	43.10	56.90	100.00	23.68	76.32	3811
5. Orissa	85.71	14.29	100.00	92.74	7.26	3463	36.36	63.64	100.00	63.41	36.59	1190
6. West Bengal	42.66	57.34	100.00	39.34	60.66	43015	18.50	81.40	100.00	11.01	88.99	12858
7. Assam, etc.	86.34	13.66	100.00	83.60	16.40	18632	12.50	87.50	100.00	10.19	89.81	9335
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	39.66	60.34	100.00	48.05	51.95	124403	16.67	83.33	100.00	4.37	95.63	4648
9. Madhya Pradesh	34.37	65.63	100.00	43.52	56.48	68112	16.28	83.72	100.00	13.99	86.01	10591
10. Hyderabad	31.62	68.38	100.00	47.16	52.84	61025	19.61	80.39	100.00	4.13	95.87	25135
11. N. Bombay, etc.	21.13	78.87	100.00	19.35	80.65	163360	19.28	80.72	100.00	9.08	90.92	15721
12. Bombay Deccan	44.54	55.46	100.00	26.31	73.69	99966	25.38	74.62	100.00	9.50	90.50	7359
13. Madras	30.47	69.53	100.00	23.38	76.62	97095	8.40	91.60	100.00	14.56	85.44	6606
14. Mysore, etc.	39.73	60.27	100.00	48.77	51.23	94305	15.58	84.42	100.00	16.56	83.44	4906
15. All-India	28.51	71.49	100.00	37.55	62.45	112368	21.69	78.31	100.00	24.62	75.38	10759
Agricultural families	34.45	65.55	100.00	36.25	63.75	156630	31.08	68.92	100.00	20.47	79.53	3834
Non-agricultural families	39.61	60.39	100.00	42.48	57.52	33220	18.65	81.35	100.00	33.88	66.12	23012

TABLE 66
Raw material purchases for farm, forest and livestock production (Rs. per 1000 families) (C-IX)

Commodity	Agricultural families		Non-agricultural families		Total Purchase value of purchases from Producer Trader	Total Purchase value of purchases from Producer Trader	Total Purchase value of purchases from Producer Trader	Total Purchase value of purchases from Producer Trader				
	Proportion of purchases from	Total Purchase value of purchases from	Proportion of purchases from	Total Purchase value of purchases from								
	Producer Trader	Rs.	Producer Trader	Rs.								
A Food-grains & pulses	48.02	56.98	100.00	39.41	60.59	47274	44.19	55.81	100.00	49.39	50.61	7615
1 Oilseeds, fibres, etc.	21.45	78.55	100.00	19.21	80.79	22408	19.10	80.90	100.00	12.33	87.67	5479
28,29 Fodder	58.55	41.45	100.00	64.47	35.53	21527	48.21	51.79	100.00	37.84	62.16	6456
Other 2 Fruits & vegetables	18.03	81.97	100.00	11.24	88.76	29457	17.69	82.31	100.00	6.82	93.18	3626
30,31 Green grass & hay	65.03	34.97	100.00	61.86	38.14	16765	72.80	27.20	100.00	83.31	16.69	7566
Other 3 Others forest products	37.50	62.50	100.00	16.20	83.80	723	8.34	91.66	100.00	11.72	88.28	406
54 Farmyard manure	27.64	72.36	100.00	43.70	56.30	10751	40.00	60.00	100.00	24.95	75.05	1450
Other 5 Other livestock products	33.33	66.67	100.00	15.94	84.06	176	—	—	—	—	—	—
68 Salt	2.71	97.29	100.00	3.53	96.47	1371	10.00	90.00	100.00	8.93	91.07	178
00 Chemical fertilizers	3.70	96.30	100.00	4.56	95.44	1842	—	100.00	100.00	—	100.00	72
Others 6,7,8,9,0 Other commodities	39.39	60.61	100.00	30.03	69.92	4336	56.00	44.00	100.00	64.43	35.57	472
All commodities	34.45	65.55	100.00	36.25	55.15	156680	39.61	60.39	100.00	42.47	57.53	33220

TABLE 67
Raw material purchases for non-farm production (Rs. per 1000 families) (C-X)

Commodity	Agricultural families		Non-agricultural families		Total purchases value of 100 Rs.							
	Proportion of purchases from	Total purchases from	Proportion of purchases from	Total purchases from								
	Producer Trader	Producer Trader	Producer Trader	Producer Trader								
A Food-grains & pulses	58.82	41.18	100.00	30.89	69.11	487	40.00	60.00	100.00	22.08	77.92	1006
1 Oilseeds, fibres, etc.	40.00	60.00	100.00	61.68	38.32	425	86.00	64.00	100.00	84.10	15.90	3872
2 Fruits, vegetables, etc.	—	100.00	100.00	—	100.00	283	—	100.00	100.00	—	100.00	333
3 Forest products	75.00	25.00	100.00	72.78	27.27	386	32.43	67.57	100.00	31.45	68.55	1468
5 Livestock products	83.83	16.67	100.00	89.76	60.24	423	38.47	61.53	100.00	44.29	55.71	8631
6 Non-metallic minerals	38.33	66.67	100.00	37.21	62.79	110	19.24	80.76	100.00	6.67	93.33	1237
7 Processed foodstuffs	—	100.00	100.00	—	100.00	533	—	100.00	100.00	—	100.00	914
8 Processed fibres, wood, etc.	28.57	71.43	100.00	30.85	69.15	239	1.82	98.18	100.00	7.84	92.16	4045
9 Textiles, leather products, etc.	—	100.00	100.00	—	100.00	165	100.00	—	100.00	100.00	—	57
0 Chemicals, basic metals, etc.	7.14	92.86	100.00	1.53	98.47	833	87.80	12.20	100.00	89.77	10.23	1954
All commodities	31.08	68.92	100.00	20.47	79.53	3684	18.65	81.35	100.00	33.88	66.12	23012

13. REVENUE ACCOUNT

13.1 In Table 68 we have brought together all cash items of personal income and expenditure in the form of a Revenue Account. On the receipts side are, firstly, salaries and wages earned by members of the households; these include net earnings brought home by members working outside the residential village. Remittances received from outside as also receipts of pensions, etc., have been shown separately. Other items of receipt are interest and house rent. It is usual to credit these items to revenue account and not to the operating account. Finally, the operating surplus, that is the surplus on the Operating Account is regarded as net receipt to households from their business enterprises and is accordingly credited to the revenue account. It will be remembered that in a number of states, the operating surplus is negative; this is shown on the receipts side with a negative sign. It will be noted that in the all-India average the total revenue receipts amount to Rs. 300 per family.

13.2 The principal item on the expenditure side is the family expenditure. This is split into two parts. In one column is shown the weekly expenditure on a number of routine items of family expenditure noted in C-XIII, here brought to an annual basis. In another column is shown the four-weekly expenditure on the remaining items of family expenditure noted in C-XIV, here brought to an annual basis. House rent and remittances made out have been shown separately. It will be noted that in the all-India average the total revenue expenditure amounts to Rs. 789 per family.

13.3 It will thus be seen that the reported receipts form less than 40 percent of the reported expenditure. The gap between the expenditure and receipts of agricultural families is larger still; in their case the receipts are less than 25 percent of the expenditure. Part of this gap might be explained by the fact that at best the data relate to average conditions between October and March and that possibly substantial cash receipts of sales proceeds accrue only after March. Nevertheless it seems unlikely that this circumstance could explain the whole of the rather large gap between reported cash expenditure and cash receipts.

13.4 Further particulars of family expenditure noted in C-XIII and C-XIV, are given in Tables 69 and 70 respectively. It should be noted that the reported expenditure includes only the purchases of goods and services and does not cover the consumption of home-produced or otherwise acquired commodities.

13.5 As will be seen, there are large variations in the reported expenditure on individual items. The State averages are all affected by large sampling variations so that at least part of the differences between different states are attributable to sampling errors. Nevertheless, there are some remarkable differences which might be noted. The reported expenditure on mutton is very high in the south, namely, in Hyderabad, Madras and Mysore-Travancore. The expenditure on fish is na-

turally large in West Bengal and Assam ; but it is also considerable in Mysore and to a smaller extent also in Bihar. Dry fish is consumed on a considerable scale only in the Bombay Deccan though it is also common in Assam, Madras and Mysore. The per family expenditure on milk is nearly Rs. 10 in all-India averages. It is very large in Punjab and to a smaller extent also in West Bengal, Saurashtra and North Bombay. Expenditure on milk products is also very high in Punjab, Rajasthan and to a smaller extent in Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and North Bombay. The expenditure on sugar and gul is very high in Saurashtra and Bombay. It is also considerable in Punjab and Rajasthan. Tea is common in Saurashtra and North Bombay and also in Punjab, Assam and the Bombay Deccan. Coffee is common in Madras and to a much greater extent in Mysore and Travancore. Chewing of tobacco is wide spread in Assam and Mysore-Travancore while smoking is more common in Rajasthan, Saurashtra and North Bombay. Very large expenditure is reported on clothing and footwear in Rajasthan. It would be worthwhile obtaining independent verification of these large differences in different states.

13.6 The sum of the expenditure reported on the two groups of items noted in C-XIII and C-XIV respectively, gives the total family expenditure. In Tabel 71, we show the distribution of this total over different groups of items. As will be seen from the last column of this table, the total per family expenditure in rural India is about Rs. 778. There is however large variation between different states. The level of expenditure is very high in Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Hyderabad where the total expenditure is more than Rs. 900. It is very low in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and the Bombay Deccan. In the two latter, the total expenditure is nearly Rs. 620. In Orissa, it is only Rs. 473. This is too low and would need independent verification.

13.7 As in the level of total expenditure, so in the distribution of this total, there are apparent considerable differences between different states. Thus it will be seen that in the all-India average, nearly 25 percent of the total expenditure is on cereals, 5 percent on pulses, 6 percent on edible oil, 10 percent on meat, milk and vegetables, 5 percent on speices, 5 percent on sugars, 7.5 percent on tea, coffee, pan, tobacco, liquors and other intoxicants, 3 percent on fuel and light, 17.5 percent on clothing and footwear and about 15 percent on education, medicine, entertainments, travelling and other miscellaneous items. There is large variation in these respects in different states. For instance, in Saurashtra and Bombay, the proportionate expenditure on cereals is very low while the expenditure on edible oils and sugars is quite large. Again, proportionate expenditure on clothing and footwear is very high in Rajasthan and Punjab.

13.8 In Tables 69, 70 and 71, in two bottom lines, similar data are given separately for the agricultural and the non-agricultural families. As will be seen, the average per family annual expenditure of the agricultural families is Rs. 921 against a mere Rs. 590 of the non-agricultural families. This large difference between the levels at which the two groups of families live persists in almost every single item of expenditure. It is remarkable that even in respect of such essentials as foodgrains

and pulses, where the agricultural families have presumably considerable amounts of home produced commodities available for consumption, the purchases by the non-agricultural families do not exceed those by the agricultural families. On all items which might be called non-essentials, such as the edible oils, meat, sugar, gul, tea, tobacco, liquors, the expenditure by the non-agricultural families is only about one half of the expenditure by the agricultural families. In respect of clothing, footwear, books, periodicals, medicine, domestic service, entertainments and travel, it is much less than half the expenditure by the agricultural families. It is thus obvious that the non-agricultural families live at a very low level than do the agricultural families. An examination of the distribution of their respective expenditure shows that the non-agricultural families spend proportionately more on food and other essentials and less on clothing and other comforts.

13.9 The group of families termed 'non-agricultural' is naturally very heterogeneous. It might be worthwhile therefore classifying them into different occupational classes and compare their levels of living. This is done in Table 72. It will be seen that a large group living at a very low level is that of the cultivating labourers. Their total family expenditure averages at Rs. 362. This is to be compared with the general average of the non-agricultural families of Rs. 590 and the average expenditure of the agricultural families amounting to Rs. 921. About 20 percent of the total expenditure by the agricultural families is spent on foodgrains; this is nearly Rs. 130. Thus the expenditure of the cultivating labourers even on foodgrains is very much below that of the agricultural families. In interpreting these figures, it should however be borne in mind that the averages are on a per family basis and that it is possible that the average size of the cultivating labourers' families might be somewhat below that of the agricultural families.

13.10 The purchases reported in C-XIII and C-XIV, could be distinguished according as they were made from a trader or a non-trader. This is done in Table 73. It will be seen that considering all-India average, nearly 76 percent of the purchases in C-XIII and nearly 93 percent of the purchases in C-XIV were made from a trader. There is of course considerable variation in this respect between different states. For instance, of the purchases in C-XIII, only about 40 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 52 percent in Uttar Pradesh were made from a trader. In respect of the purchases in C-XIV, the variation is not so large.

13.11 In Tables 74 and 75, we give similar particulars regarding purchases in C-XIII and C-XIV respectively, on an all-India basis but for each commodity and for the agricultural and the non-agricultural families separately. Thus it will be noted that the trader element is somewhat smaller in the purchases of foodgrains than in those of pulses. It is also very low in respect of milk and milk-products where only about one-third of the purchases are from a trader. In respect of most other items the trader element is naturally large.

13.12 As was noted in Section 1.14, we have generally omitted from the present Report all data relating to 'entries', that is the number of families reporting parti-

cular items of information. This was because the data on number of families reporting an item during a week or a four-week period could not obviously be inflated to be brought to an annual basis. Nevertheless, it might have been noted that wherever the data could be presented without such inflation to annual basis, they have been presented. Such was the case of purchases and sales, for instance, where we gave a classification of the reported purchases or sales according to whether a trader was involved. With reference to the items of family expenditure during one week or four weeks noted in C-XIII and C-XIV respectively, it appears that the number of families reporting various items of expenditure during the specified periods, might be of some interest. We have therefore presented the relevant data in Tables 76 and 77.

13.13 It will be seen that considering all-India average, nearly 28 percent of all families report expenditure on rice during a week. In West Bengal, Assam, Madras and Mysore, this proportion is upwards 40 percent. Similarly, the proportion of families reporting expenditure on wheat, millets and other cereals in all-India averages is nearly 13, 15 and 10 percent respectively. Among the reporting families there would be of course some who had incurred expenditure on more than one foodgrains, say both on wheat and rice. The total of the percentages reporting expenditure on rice, wheat, millet and other cereals severally, amounting to nearly 66 percent, would not therefore give the percentage of families reporting expenditure on at least some foodgrain. Nevertheless, as a rough guess, it seems that this proportion would not be much less than 50 percent which would mean that every week about half of the families incur expenditure on foodgrains. This of course relates to average conditions from October to March. It is possible that the frequency of foodgrain purchases is somewhat higher in the period from say April to June or July. On the other hand, it might be noted that during the period of investigation most of the foodgrains were rationed, though the degree of rationing in rural areas varied considerably in different parts of the country. Nevertheless, it is possible that the frequency of foodgrain purchases would be somewhat smaller under decontrol.

13.14 The high frequency of purchases of edible oils is noteworthy. Mustard, groundnut, coconut, linseed and other edible oils have been separately noted. One might also presume that they are approximately mutually exclusive in the sense that a family would be usually using, or at any rate would be purchasing within a week, only one type of edible oil. It would then appear that every week nearly 70 percent of the families purchase edible oils. It might be noted that though the coconut oil has been classified here as an edible oil and that a separate item for hair oils has been specified in C-XIV, nevertheless, it is possible that some of the purchases of coconut oils in C-XIII were really for toilet purposes.

13.15 Similarly, if mutton, fresh fish and dry fish are regarded as mutually exclusive items for family expenditure within a week, it appears that every week nearly 33 percent of the families incur expenditure on these items. The proportion of families reporting expenditure on vegetables is also somewhat unexpectedly

large, being over 50 percent. At the same time, every week, nearly 75 percent of the families report expenditure on salt.

13.16 The very high frequency with which these necessities of life are purchased gives an indication of the hand to mouth living of the rural population. For the same reason, the proportion of families reporting expenditure on tea, tobacco, and liquor might be regarded broadly as an index of their incidence in rural area. Thus it will be seen that nearly 25 percent of the families drink tea. The proportion is very high in Punjab and Bombay, being 50 and 60 percent respectively. Nearly one-third of the families chew pan and tobacco. The two probably go hand in hand in most of the states, though there are exceptions, as in Bihar, where a high incidence of tobacco chewing is reported without any corresponding incidence of pan. This would need independent verification for it is possible that the investigators in that state did not note the two expenditures separately. Incidence of tobacco smoking is higher, nearly 47 percent. It is very high in West Bengal and also in Hyderabad and North Bombay. Nearly 5 percent of the families report expenditure on liquors and another 3 percent on other intoxicants. These proportions are negligible in Bombay and Madras, of course on account of the prohibition in force in these states. The incidence of liquor is exceptionally high in Hyderabad and also considerable in Rajasthan and Assam.

13.17 In Tables 78 and 79, we give further particulars of the reported expenditure on different items of family expenditure. In Table 78 we give the frequency distribution of the reported weekly expenditure on different items in C-XIII. The distributions are given separately for the reported purchases by the agricultural and the non-agricultural families. For facility of reading they are given on a cumulative basis. The number of reported purchases and their value are distinguished and the two are shown in parallel columns. It will be noted that altogether 44 different items of family expenditure were noted in C-XIII. For convenience of presentation, here some of the items have been suitably combined, as for instance, are millets and other cereals which are two separate items in C-XIII. As a consequence, it should be noted that the distributions given in such cases are of purchases of these items severally and not jointly. Thus if a family reported during a week, purchase of millets as also of other cereals, it would constitute two purchases and not one. As weekly expenditure on enumerated items would in most cases comprise single purchases, the distributions given will be found useful in assessing quanta of single purchases of various items in rural area.

13.18 Thus, considering the agricultural families, nearly 48 percent of the weekly purchases of rice reported by them are of value under Rs. 3. In terms of value, they account for nearly 11.8 percent of the total purchases. On the other hand, nearly 56 percent of the purchases reported by the non-agricultural families were of value under Rs. 3 and in terms of value they accounted for nearly 19.7 percent of the total purchases. The weekly rice purchases of the non-agricultural families are thus considerably smaller than those of the agricultural families. This seems to hold good in respect of the purchases of almost all items.

13.19 In fact the differences between the agricultural and the non-agricultural families become more obvious as we pass from foodgrains to other commodities. Thus, even in respect of pulses, while only about 12 percent of the purchases by the agricultural families were of value under four annas, nearly 20 percent of the purchases of pulses by the non-agricultural families were so small. Similarly, while 25 percent of the purchases of edible oil by the agricultural families were of value below four annas, more than 38 percent of purchases of edible oil by the non-agricultural families were so small. Similar differences are observable in respect of the purchases of other items.

13.20 Similar frequency distributions of the four-weekly expenditure on different items in C-XIV are given in Table 79. Here it is possible that the four weekly expenditures on some of the items comprise more than one purchases during the period. This might be the case for instance in respect of expenditure on firewood, kerosene, charcoal and other fuel and light. In such cases as these, the distributions shown are primarily distributions of four weekly expenditure and not of single purchases. In most other cases, such as of expenditure on clothing, footwear, domestic service, entertainment and travel, four-weekly expenditure would usually constitute single purchases or single occasions of expenditure. Therefore the distributions given in these cases, apart from their being distributions of four-weekly expenditures, will have special significance.

REVENUE ACCOUNT

121

TABLE 68
Revenue Account per 1000 families

STATE	Salaries & wages (XI, 11, 12)	Interest receipts (VII, 7-11)	House-rent (VII, 2)	Receipts (Rs.) etc. (XI, 13)	Pensions, etc. (XI, 14)	Operat- ing surplus	Total	Family expend- ture (C-XIII)	Expenditure (Rs.) Family expend- ture (C-XIV)	House- rent (VIII, 2)	Remi- ttances (XII, 14)	Total
1. Punjab, etc.	179789	3586	144	1668	13770	123462	322369	606130	898320	16	4228	998694
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	72221	22127	688	2044	1206	30520	128806	591600	841080	398	2968	938041
3. Uttar Pradesh	115501	10547	68	2966	9693	142051	280826	490180	296500	299	11261	797240
4. Bihar	202762	33061	—	813	5605	-51717	190524	487020	279890	1581	7550	775991
5. Orissa	122252	5552	—	493	21570	23882	178749	232200	240890	—	7861	480451
6. West Bengal	206085	22452	—	—	21870	232530	482887	575200	338090	6094	9046	928430
7. Assam, etc.	300931	923	789	2216	194	621639	926642	435440	276890	—	6500	718880
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	91072	2784	—	1715	1320	-46427	50464	468050	269820	—	7653	745523
9. Madhya Pradesh	159889	9149	—	122	24054	239275	481939	397900	224570	329	10225	688024
10. Hyderabad	160168	12320	3541	—	954	61662	238645	649090	283610	283	16241	949224
11. N. Bombay, etc.	148481	3715	1180	749	20723	183950	358748	520650	281340	664	4689	807373
12. Bombay Deccan	163865	7113	11	1005	31509	-129372	74181	431890	187080	25	6407	625352
13. Madras	185799	15626	5465	253	58794	-36545	229392	490390	258190	38	9135	757748
14. Mysore, etc.	186148	51945	2172	12680	14117	327865	594727	523860	331970	—	56039	911869
15. All-India	160543	14288	1150	1686	18965	103213	299840	494220	289980	646	10394	789190
Agricultural families	92174	16047	964	1004	12134	87730	209453	552820	368430	711	13196	935157
Non-agricultural families	268019	7417	1922	638	28976	84480	386452	414800	175460	574	8105	598939

TABLE 69
Annual family expenditure (Rs. per family) (C-XIII)

STATE	Rice	Wheat	Millets	Other cereals	Unspecified rationed foodgrains	Arhar	Gram	Other pulses & kopra	Coconut & kopra	Ground-nut	Other nuts & oil seeds
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Punjab, etc.	22.11	120.18	67.86	29.16	—	1.90	8.72	23.58	0.68	0.92	3.96
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	17.69	49.43	74.93	63.14	—	2.67	13.50	13.29	2.04	2.73	0.29
3. Uttar Pradesh	47.35	56.50	59.15	54.14	—	19.78	9.11	14.11	0.96	0.67	1.16
4. Bihar	122.13	24.26	58.86	29.35	—	20.14	7.22	12.61	0.17	—	6.74
5. Orissa	33.30	0.27	1.01	0.35	—	4.18	1.55	8.51	0.66	1.39	0.50
6. West Bengal	209.44	4.66	—	1.08	—	1.68	1.65	23.80	0.46	0.16	5.80
7. Assam, etc.	124.49	4.51	—	0.81	—	19.39	0.81	11.15	0.30	0.07	0.22
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	80.96	39.63	21.84	57.72	—	11.38	11.04	12.74	2.63	0.36	0.45
9. Madhya Pradesh	75.84	37.44	31.93	7.02	—	14.66	6.52	11.18	2.70	1.15	0.18
10. Hyderabad	96.77	11.16	86.88	117.26	—	11.34	24.87	3.82	4.20	0.71	0.39
11. N. Bombay, etc.	14.97	22.09	48.35	18.81	3.10	7.58	11.04	7.80	3.56	1.79	1.07
12. Bombay Deccan	13.04	16.17	66.52	6.83	5.97	11.88	13.95	5.07	16.52	2.75	0.20
13. Madras	118.20	3.32	76.69	29.02	—	10.32	11.33	4.94	5.99	0.59	4.08
14. Mysore, etc.	111.50	7.13	18.78	3.94	—	14.47	14.25	3.31	19.22	1.16	0.03
15. All-India	78.74	81.42	49.13	31.01	0.60	11.79	9.61	11.27	3.78	0.95	2.14
Agricultural families	77.16	32.38	47.44	30.68	0.61	13.33	10.36	12.73	5.84	1.17	1.89
Non-agricultural families	76.03	27.35	49.42	26.49	1.36	10.09	8.99	8.25	2.99	1.08	0.37

TABLE 69 (Contd.)
Annual family expenditure (Rs. per family) (C-XIII)

STATE	Mustard oil 11	Ground-nut oil 12	Coco-nut oil 13	Linseed oil 14	Other edible oils 15	Vanas-pati 16	Mutton 17	Poultry & birds 18	Fresh fish 19	Dry fish 20	Eggs 21	Other meats 22
1. Punjab, etc.	22.92	0.19	0.13	0.24	1.37	17.02	8.25	2.27	0.21	—	2.31	0.38
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	6.60	4.69	—	13.60	32.66	—	10.80	—	—	—	1.02	1.49
3. Uttar Pradesh	35.09	0.44	0.30	1.31	1.40	4.67	9.56	0.34	3.46	—	0.93	1.92
4. Bihar	33.46	0.32	4.97	2.56	1.16	0.36	9.29	0.77	10.50	0.08	0.47	0.32
5. Orissa	11.72	1.55	4.76	8.12	2.94	0.54	1.97	—	2.55	3.56	—	0.15
6. West Bengal	46.98	0.05	14.19	0.03	0.24	1.06	15.06	0.60	29.08	1.00	2.06	3.41
7. Assam, etc.	31.13	0.59	6.50	—	2.73	2.59	4.08	5.43	25.59	8.24	1.00	1.37
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	4.23	11.90	0.53	4.23	8.58	—	3.54	0.02	0.67	0.17	0.31	0.29
9. Madhya Pradesh	3.45	26.37	3.12	8.60	3.28	1.98	5.53	0.52	1.50	0.54	0.42	1.84
10. Hyderabad	7.81	24.27	6.96	0.99	9.65	—	21.90	1.10	2.44	1.84	0.92	1.52
11. N. Bombay, etc.	0.56	53.58	3.12	2.03	4.08	2.29	3.57	0.59	0.46	2.66	0.19	0.05
12. Bombay Deccan	2.15	27.52	18.92	0.27	8.68	1.03	8.39	0.19	1.34	12.23	0.64	—
13. Madras	1.64	22.29	11.94	0.86	9.46	0.42	18.74	1.58	4.17	5.16	0.86	1.61
14. Mysore, etc.	0.59	13.69	24.44	1.50	11.53	0.63	22.16	—	16.97	6.41	0.16	3.03
15. All-India	15.59	14.14	6.28	2.96	6.25	2.54	10.33	0.89	5.92	2.49	0.80	1.26
Agricultural families	20.24	18.58	8.57	3.70	8.23	2.90	12.39	1.09	7.39	3.48	1.13	1.21
Non-agricultural families	10.37	10.68	5.12	1.42	3.99	1.62	7.33	0.64	4.27	5.84	0.52	0.90

TABLE 69 (Contd.)
Annual family expenditure (Rs. per family) (C-XIII)

STATE	Milk	Ghee, butter	Other milk products	Vege- tables	Fruits	Salt	Chillies	Other spices	Sugar	Gur (cane)	Other sugars
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1. Punjab, etc.	28.59	38.63	2.50	20.01	4.40	10.80	13.96	9.69	28.84	46.89	8.51
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	8.83	46.58	1.05	12.74	4.06	12.21	32.53	12.08	25.45	50.40	4.01
3. Uttar Pradesh	10.83	17.60	0.55	21.80	2.24	9.74	10.93	10.72	11.72	24.05	2.20
4. Bihar	13.15	7.87	1.93	27.15	3.30	14.00	10.01	13.44	6.59	11.42	0.84
5. Orissa	3.40	4.99	0.70	16.79	1.32	6.77	6.50	8.86	3.99	10.52	0.58
6. West Bengal	15.08	6.63	2.22	47.28	4.17	6.74	15.46	15.90	7.69	17.09	4.58
7. Assam, etc.	7.05	2.51	2.29	25.04	3.29	16.69	5.61	8.16	13.97	18.43	0.11
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	7.05	30.85	0.67	11.97	0.50	23.04	15.49	8.70	10.99	82.00	3.06
9. Madhya Pradesh	8.55	11.68	0.60	26.63	3.43	8.60	16.75	3.87	9.98	16.20	0.68
10. Hyderabad	6.96	10.60	1.27	17.91	3.04	10.95	55.22	5.23	4.73	20.53	2.08
11. N. Bombay, etc.	15.42	33.76	0.52	24.14	2.51	7.92	29.76	11.63	40.51	55.23	1.39
12. Bombay Deccan	10.63	7.13	1.38	12.91	1.91	8.99	25.66	10.22	30.01	39.17	0.31
13. Madras	4.34	4.13	1.22	12.15	3.11	7.74	27.94	14.83	3.27	14.00	4.11
14. Mysore, etc.	6.13	5.63	0.81	16.25	4.88	9.53	27.03	28.22	4.16	31.06	3.75
15. All-India	10.60	16.56	1.19	20.83	2.98	10.66	20.11	11.54	14.18	26.85	2.31
Agricultural families	12.52	16.73	1.34	23.99	3.70	13.08	24.12	14.06	18.20	34.49	2.69
Non-agricultural families	9.83	16.07	0.94	17.26	2.20	7.01	15.95	7.99	10.95	17.64	1.02

TABLE 69 (Contd.)
Annual family expenditure (Rs. per family) (C-XIII)

STATE	Tea	Coffee	Other beverages	Prepared foods	Other food materials	Pan, supari, etc.	Tobacco (chewing)	Tobacco (smoking)	Liquors	Other intoxicants	Total
	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1. Punjab, etc.	15.89	0.02	0.04	0.02	1.22	0.11	0.41	17.42	22.28	6.54	606.13
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	5.68	—	0.79	4.61	2.02	0.37	1.13	33.47	19.29	3.83	591.60
3. Uttar Pradesh	1.34	—	0.13	1.10	10.21	5.59	5.97	17.67	3.19	1.25	490.18
4. Bihar	2.21	—	—	0.66	0.24	4.97	8.65	11.78	2.54	0.53	487.02
5. Orissa	1.04	—	0.08	1.32	0.27	14.97	4.10	2.55	0.66	3.21	232.20
6. West Bengal	3.93	—	0.03	4.71	0.49	18.85	6.85	22.58	10.64	1.79	575.20
7. Assam, etc.	13.07	—	—	0.87	0.74	15.10	16.18	22.34	13.11	1.08	435.44
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	2.08	—	0.14	3.01	0.29	12.02	8.46	14.17	8.77	1.58	468.05
9. Madhya Pradesh	4.62	0.05	0.46	3.80	2.63	13.96	4.32	12.51	2.75	0.11	397.90
10. Hyderabad	3.25	0.64	0.64	0.07	0.57	6.18	5.05	25.79	21.98	10.10	649.09
11. N. Bombay, etc.	27.12	0.03	0.39	2.71	0.17	9.01	6.35	33.12	0.10	8.65	520.68
12. Bombay Deccan	15.02	0.41	0.21	0.34	2.25	13.47	8.42	8.59	0.07	—	431.89
13. Madras	3.32	5.43	0.18	6.69	0.61	14.17	8.84	10.56	0.06	0.48	490.39
14. Mysore, etc.	4.19	13.09	0.53	12.91	0.41	28.25	14.97	14.47	1.75	0.94	523.86
15. All-India	6.98	1.38	0.24	3.06	2.22	10.36	6.38	17.28	6.20	2.52	494.22
Agricultural families	9.29	1.73	0.31	2.98	2.05	12.68	8.35	19.64	7.03	2.45	552.82
Non-agricultural families	5.63	0.92	0.15	2.70	2.53	8.44	4.89	13.22	4.52	1.18	414.80

TABLE 70
Annual family expenditure (Rs. per family) (C-XIV)

STATE	Firewood		Charcoal	Kerosene	Other fuel & light	Men's clothing	Women's clothing	Child-ren's clothing	Foot-wear	Soap	Hair oils	Other toilets
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1. Punjab, etc.	14.49	0.24	12.39	1.61	69.03	72.06	81.58	33.83	9.51	4.07	1.46	
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	4.60	0.20	9.84	4.08	94.81	70.77	17.54	51.61	4.05	1.46	0.88	
3. Uttar Pradesh	5.00	0.25	9.76	2.42	63.03	48.54	20.28	13.19	2.49	2.42	0.44	
4. Bihar	5.26	0.58	12.15	2.00	54.44	50.75	16.99	5.09	3.02	2.05	0.31	
5. Orissa	10.03	—	6.40	0.17	27.56	26.29	12.74	0.93	1.23	0.35	0.79	
6. West Bengal	8.86	4.45	16.14	0.85	45.18	41.06	11.93	6.75	5.65	2.71	0.93	
7. Assam, etc.	4.57	—	20.22	0.69	41.87	35.01	33.24	8.38	9.94	5.01	1.80	
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	7.01	0.58	11.17	0.20	63.79	53.46	15.20	26.77	1.60	0.36	0.09	
9. Madhya Pradesh	10.50	0.35	12.12	3.10	37.53	50.60	12.44	8.28	4.26	2.14	0.44	
10. Hyderabad	9.07	0.11	16.05	0.49	46.03	65.40	30.46	5.77	1.92	2.69	0.64	
11. N. Bombay, etc.	8.25	0.37	17.25	4.02	54.30	54.81	21.41	19.12	6.51	4.85	0.50	
12. Bombay Deccan	5.93	0.56	13.68	0.31	38.43	38.73	16.51	6.61	3.65	0.57	0.13	
13. Madras	7.25	0.19	9.94	1.98	38.01	53.73	18.72	2.52	3.29	2.54	0.32	
14. Mysore, etc.	8.04	0.45	15.91	2.48	46.33	38.35	21.14	2.46	11.30	0.64	0.40	
15. All-India	7.58	0.54	12.52	1.99	52.21	51.20	19.50	13.31	4.53	2.39	0.57	
Agricultural families	7.69	0.39	15.23	1.63	67.59	67.95	25.27	17.41	5.39	2.76	0.63	
Non-agricultural families	7.92	0.76	10.60	1.01	28.71	29.68	10.96	6.98	3.67	2.02	0.51	

TABLE 70 (Contd.)
Annual family expenditure (Rs. per family) (C-XIV)

STATE	Books, periodicals, etc.	Medicines	Domes- tic service	Enter- tain- ment	Travelling	Utensils & furni- ture	Gifts, etc.	Pay- ments in cere- monies	Other capital expendi- ture	Other expendi- ture	Total
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Punjab, etc.	10.28	22.10	16.14	7.92	28.08	8.85	6.91	14.20	6.90	16.82	388.32
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	2.40	8.28	3.10	0.69	22.99	11.86	10.18	10.37	5.57	5.80	841.08
3. Uttar Pradesh	3.72	22.16	10.06	3.86	15.16	5.76	5.57	21.32	25.89	14.68	295.50
4. Bihar	6.20	30.79	26.62	0.81	12.95	6.17	3.93	17.64	10.30	11.94	279.89
5. Orissa	5.17	14.10	5.77	1.53	10.25	13.33	2.52	15.35	2.12	84.26	240.89
6. West Bengal	10.15	50.85	49.25	7.47	15.43	9.86	5.45	32.73	8.77	3.62	338.09
7. Assam, etc.	8.49	24.32	34.70	13.11	15.28	10.26	1.60	3.26	0.22	4.92	275.89
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	0.51	8.81	8.50	14.17	6.91	5.14	2.22	13.73	2.58	27.02	269.82
9. Madhya Pradesh	3.26	19.41	6.93	7.75	14.56	9.68	1.18	10.73	5.96	3.35	224.57
10. Hyderabad	5.17	17.40	14.94	3.72	11.63	5.52	12.70	8.44	5.19	20.27	283.61
11. N. Bombay, etc.	1.92	21.92	3.36	1.90	24.10	12.37	6.87	6.97	1.84	9.20	281.34
12. Bombay Deccan	1.49	16.44	3.71	1.51	14.45	2.43	3.86	4.24	11.10	2.69	187.03
13. Madras	1.80	16.87	8.17	3.32	17.88	7.33	2.21	9.07	16.73	36.82	258.19
14. Mysore, etc.	14.38	25.58	11.53	2.89	25.45	8.98	10.14	12.54	5.04	67.94	331.97
15. All-India	4.72	21.37	13.35	4.64	16.97	8.10	4.97	13.46	10.03	19.98	263.93
Agricultural families	6.14	29.82	19.88	8.47	21.67	9.52	7.51	20.22	11.87	21.34	368.43
Non-agricultural families	2.07	12.03	6.64	2.42	12.75	4.97	2.20	5.89	7.25	16.42	175.46

TABLE 71
Distribution of family expenditure (C-XIII, XIV)

STATE	Food-grains C-XIII 1-4	Pulses 5-7	Coconut & other nuts 8-10	Edible oils 11-16	Meat 17-22	Milk & milk products & fruits 23-25 26,27	Vege- tables & fruits 26,27	Spices 28-30	Sugars 31-33	Tea, coffee, etc. 34-38	Pan, tobacco, etc. 39-43
1. Punjab, etc.	24.06	3.44	0.56	4.21	1.35	7.02	2.45	3.46	7.97	1.73	4.70
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	22.00	3.16	0.54	6.17	1.43	6.05	1.80	6.09	8.56	1.39	6.23
3. Uttar Pradesh	27.64	5.47	0.35	5.50	2.06	3.62	3.00	4.00	4.83	1.63	4.29
4. Bihar	30.60	5.21	0.90	5.58	2.79	2.99	3.97	4.88	2.46	0.40	3.71
5. Orissa	17.95	3.01	0.54	6.26	1.74	1.92	3.83	4.68	3.19	0.57	5.39
6. West Bengal	23.56	2.97	0.70	6.85	5.61	2.62	5.63	4.17	3.21	1.00	6.65
7. Assam, etc.	18.22	4.40	0.08	6.11	6.41	1.66	3.98	4.28	4.48	1.99	9.51
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	27.12	4.77	0.47	3.99	0.68	5.23	1.69	6.40	6.24	0.75	6.10
9. Madhya Pradesh	24.45	5.20	0.65	7.52	1.66	3.34	4.83	4.69	4.31	1.85	5.41
10. Hyderabad	33.41	4.29	0.57	5.33	3.19	2.02	2.25	7.66	2.93	0.55	7.41
11. N. Bombay, etc.	12.99	3.39	0.80	8.19	0.94	6.20	3.32	6.15	12.11	3.79	7.14
12. Bombay Deccan	16.57	4.99	3.15	9.46	3.76	3.10	2.39	7.25	11.23	2.95	4.94
13. Madras	30.35	3.55	1.42	6.23	4.29	1.29	2.04	6.75	2.85	2.17	4.56
14. Mysore, etc.	16.52	3.74	2.38	6.12	5.69	1.47	2.47	7.57	4.55	3.64	7.06
15. All-India	24.46	4.20	0.88	6.14	2.79	3.64	3.06	5.44	5.57	1.78	5.56
Agricultural families	20.37	3.95	0.91	6.75	2.90	3.32	3.01	5.56	6.01	1.78	5.44
Non-agricultural families	30.37	4.63	0.75	6.62	3.30	4.54	3.30	5.24	5.03	2.02	5.46

REVENUE ACCOUNT

123

TABLE 71 (Contd.)
Distribution of family expenditure (C-XIII, XIV)

STATE	Fuel & Clothing, light footwear	Toilets	Books, periodicals, etc.	Medicine, Domestic services etc.	13	14	15	16	Travel- ing expendi- ture	Cosum- er capital expendi- ture	Other expendi- ture	Total = 100 Ra.
C-XIV 1-4	5-8	9-11	12	13	14	15	16	17,20	18,19,21	22	23	24
1. Punjab, etc.	2.88	20.77	1.51	1.03	2.22	1.62	0.80	2.82	1.58	3.92	994.45	
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	2.01	25.17	0.68	0.26	0.89	0.34	0.08	2.46	1.87	2.82	932.68	
3. Uttar Pradesh	2.22	18.46	0.68	0.47	2.82	1.28	0.43	1.93	4.03	5.29	785.68	
4. Bihar	2.61	16.61	0.70	0.81	4.01	3.46	0.11	1.69	2.14	4.37	766.91	
5. Orissa	3.51	14.27	0.50	1.09	2.98	1.22	0.32	2.17	3.27	21.59	473.09	
6. West Bengal	3.32	11.49	1.02	1.11	5.57	5.39	0.82	1.69	2.04	4.58	913.29	
7. Assam, etc.	3.58	16.64	2.35	1.19	3.42	4.87	1.84	2.15	1.47	1.37	712.33	
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	2.57	21.57	0.28	0.07	1.19	1.15	1.92	0.94	1.05	5.82	737.87	
9. Madhya Pradesh	4.19	17.48	1.10	0.52	3.12	1.12	1.25	2.34	2.52	2.45	622.47	
10. Hyderabad	2.76	15.82	0.56	0.55	1.87	1.60	0.40	1.25	1.14	4.44	932.70	
11. N. Bombay, etc.	3.73	18.60	1.47	0.24	2.73	0.42	0.24	3.01	1.77	2.87	302.02	
12. Bombay Deccan	3.31	16.20	0.70	0.24	2.66	0.60	0.24	2.33	2.19	1.74	618.92	
13. Madras	2.59	15.09	0.82	0.24	2.19	1.09	0.44	2.39	3.21	6.43	748.58	
14. Mysore, etc.	3.14	12.65	1.44	1.68	2.99	1.35	0.34	2.97	1.64	10.59	855.83	
15. All-India	2.91	17.50	0.96	0.61	2.75	1.71	0.60	2.18	2.33	4.93	778.15	
Agricultural families	2.71	19.35	0.96	0.67	3.24	2.16	0.91	2.35	2.82	5.33	921.25	
Non-agricultural families	3.45	12.93	1.05	0.35	2.04	1.12	0.42	2.16	2.07	4.15	590.26	

TABLE 72
Annual family expenditure of non-agricultural families (Rs. per family)
(C-XIII, C-XIV)

Occupation group	No. of families	Food-grains C-XIII, 1-4	Pulses 5-7	Coconut, etc. 8-10	Edible oils 11-16	Meat 17-22
A. 1 Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned	47	18.07	2.43	0.17	7.68	1.47
2 Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned	2	35.83	—	—	5.37	8.36
3 Cultivating labourers	1454	36.38	4.46	0.46	5.52	2.72
4 Non-cultivating owners of land	46	17.94	4.52	0.11	6.91	3.13
A- All agricultural classes	1549	34.37	4.29	0.42	5.73	2.65
0.1,2 Stock raising & rearing of small animals & insects	104	38.74	11.86	0.63	4.85	1.34
3 Plantation industries	101	29.98	4.80	0.47	2.18	8.21
4 Forestry & woodcutting	49	51.09	7.79	0.14	5.54	2.81
6 Fishing	16	31.17	4.82	0.27	7.01	4.05
0- Primary industries not elsewhere specified	270	37.85	3.15	0.45	4.25	4.17
1.0 Non-metallic mining & quarrying not elsewhere classified	28	33.61	3.91	—	5.75	4.56
5 Stone-quarrying, clay & sand pits	18	33.33	8.19	—	4.85	3.84
1- Mining and quarrying	46	33.50	5.67	—	5.38	4.26
2.0 Food industries otherwise unclassified	10	31.56	4.64	0.17	5.53	4.17
1 Grains and pulses	38	26.98	5.02	0.53	8.29	3.30
2 Vegetable oil & dairy products	22	46.03	4.71	0.19	4.13	3.67
3 Sugar industries	10	22.35	3.53	0.16	3.14	8.99
4 Beverages	9	32.93	7.14	1.90	5.76	4.26
5 Tobacco	8	24.99	5.39	1.37	4.46	3.52
6 Cotton textiles	85	39.68	4.49	0.89	5.69	1.92
7 Wearing apparel (except footwear) & made-up of textile goods	50	20.71	10.49	1.29	4.53	4.65
8 Textile industries, otherwise unclassified	46	42.44	2.35	0.75	4.90	1.75
9 Leather, leather products & footwear	100	32.16	3.64	0.61	3.98	3.60
2- Processing & manufacture of foodstuffs, textiles, leather & products thereof	378	33.15	5.19	0.80	4.90	3.39
3- Processing & manufacture of metals, chemicals & products thereof	69	28.85	6.36	1.20	6.15	2.87
4.0,9 Manufacturing industries otherwise unclassified	42	31.12	5.45	0.40	3.50	1.53
2,3 Bricks, tiles, cement pipes & other structural clay products	17	27.30	3.11	1.21	4.26	0.58
4 Non-metallic mineral products	65	34.37	4.49	0.51	6.90	2.10
6,7 Wood, wood-products, furniture & fixtures	155	27.46	3.73	1.15	5.51	1.95
4- Processing & manufacture not elsewhere specified	279	29.51	4.18	0.88	5.34	1.83

TABLE 72 (Contd.)
Annual family expenditure of non-agricultural families (Rs. per family)
 (C-XIII, C-XIV)

Milk, vegeta- bles, etc. 23-27	Spices 28-30	Sugars 31-33	Tea, coffee, etc. 34-38	Pan, tobacco, etc. 39-43	Fuel, light C-XIV, 1-4	Clothing, foot- wear 5-8	Toilets 9-11	Other 12-21	Total =100 Rs.
13.34	4.30	6.05	4.23	11.90	2.58	14.16	1.57	12.05	953.04
4.78	9.25	9.55	—	5.37	2.39	11.94	1.19	5.97	544.38
4.97	6.07	4.04	0.78	6.24	2.89	12.79	0.48	12.20	361.59
14.63	6.44	6.41	1.77	5.78	2.82	18.15	1.37	10.02	431.33
5.93	5.96	4.28	1.08	6.65	2.86	13.08	0.59	12.11	381.79
5.09	5.49	5.18	1.78	4.99	2.30	11.62	0.91	5.22	521.66
8.12	6.10	2.05	0.10	17.08	2.85	12.88	2.63	2.55	474.57
2.40	3.93	3.57	2.17	3.77	1.26	11.38	0.86	3.29	537.67
7.91	4.49	2.03	2.86	6.28	8.37	13.03	1.20	6.51	611.20
5.78	5.32	3.57	1.36	8.74	2.70	12.13	1.51	4.02	520.13
2.19	5.67	5.53	1.29	11.17	6.56	13.44	1.70	4.62	537.28
1.08	5.17	2.09	2.21	11.02	1.16	17.44	0.10	9.52	621.10
1.71	5.47	4.12	1.67	11.11	4.34	15.08	1.05	6.64	591.99
4.04	6.13	4.85	0.43	13.31	2.89	6.12	0.34	15.82	764.09
6.57	3.72	6.26	0.48	6.09	3.34	22.62	0.71	6.09	337.33
7.87	5.18	5.69	0.81	4.71	3.07	10.50	0.46	2.98	636.11
—	5.30	—	0.68	1.86	1.64	11.69	—	40.66	1189.51
5.64	4.84	2.99	0.46	6.45	1.15	13.36	1.38	11.74	627.27
6.22	3.80	5.67	2.70	5.12	9.47	11.00	2.64	13.65	738.17
7.26	4.59	7.43	1.50	4.06	4.00	8.97	0.75	8.77	859.75
9.36	7.38	5.86	1.76	4.92	5.44	8.37	1.46	13.78	947.07
3.12	4.81	2.41	3.51	5.11	2.42	5.58	0.28	20.57	618.13
6.30	5.34	4.67	1.24	5.67	3.64	14.40	1.00	13.75	642.68
6.50	5.33	5.30	1.55	5.07	3.35	10.70	0.87	13.40	717.01
7.82	4.53	5.41	3.35	4.12	6.00	12.83	1.26	8.75	794.48
7.59	2.67	4.26	2.34	3.82	4.97	15.99	0.83	15.53	1002.61
4.64	5.60	7.04	3.83	6.34	4.15	27.09	1.04	3.81	663.40
6.09	5.59	6.71	1.33	5.16	6.37	14.43	0.48	5.47	662.30
10.11	4.87	6.46	2.76	4.50	2.75	15.01	1.09	12.65	790.41
8.55	4.63	6.11	2.45	4.60	3.96	15.71	0.92	11.33	784.75

TABLE 72 (Contd.)

Annual family expenditure of non-agricultural families (Rs. per family)
(C-XIII, C-XIV)

Occupation group		No. of Food-families grains C-XIII, 1-4	Pulses 5-7	Coconut, etc. 8-10	Edible oils 11-16	Meat 17-22	
5-1	Construction and main- tenance-buildings	64	30.36	4.48	0.58	5.59	3.13
2	Construction and main- tenance-roads, bridges, etc.	9	57.90	0.76	0.51	4.55	5.06
4	Construction and main- tenance-irrigation works	10	1.07	—	—	2.14	—
5,6,0	Works and services-electric power, gas and water supply, etc.	3	22.21	9.82	4.01	6.62	5.41
7	Sanitary works and services (including scavengers)	23	23.58	5.58	0.53	5.71	3.96
5-	Construction and utilities	109	29.69	4.55	0.65	5.53	3.33
6-1	Retail trade in foodstuffs	197	27.55	3.81	0.73	5.82	1.12
2,3,0	Retail trade in fuel, textile and leather goods, etc.	61	30.74	7.46	1.28	6.30	1.73
4,8	Wholesale trade in foodstuffs, money-lending and other financial business	42	24.16	5.62	1.15	9.37	1.59
6-	Commerce	300	27.63	4.32	0.91	6.46	1.31
7.1	Transport by road	24	43.87	5.19	0.46	6.03	2.32
2	Transport by water	10	5.20	0.46	2.00	4.19	5.95
4,6	Railway and postal services	42	30.87	3.76	0.42	4.82	2.12
7-	Transport, storage and communication	76	30.90	3.70	0.64	5.05	2.68
8.1	Medical and other health services	14	19.96	4.35	1.77	10.90	2.81
2	Educational services and research	45	20.23	6.82	1.64	4.56	2.35
3,4	Defence and police services	17	13.04	2.23	0.82	3.70	2.28
5	Village officers and servants	67	18.39	4.82	0.61	5.97	1.00
6,7	Employees of local bodies and State Governments	21	23.54	4.12	0.28	7.16	2.84
8-	Health, education and public administration	104	19.08	5.01	1.08	5.87	2.04
9,0,6	Services otherwise unclassified	502	33.57	2.99	1.02	6.06	2.52
1	Domestic services	40	23.58	7.34	0.68	7.36	2.86
2	Barbers and beauty shops	93	30.89	5.17	0.67	5.88	3.80
3	Laundries and laundry services	67	17.89	3.55	0.76	6.34	5.80
4	Hotels, restaurants, eating houses, etc.	14	22.69	4.74	2.56	5.76	1.84
5	Recreation services	6	19.36	5.14	0.76	4.69	1.81
8	Religions, charitable and welfare services	89	22.94	4.00	0.30	6.72	1.86
9	Other non-productive occu- pations	47	14.95	4.51	2.18	5.37	2.38
9-	Services not elsewhere specified	858	29.06	3.71	0.99	6.10	2.78
<i>All occupations</i>		<i>40.98</i>	<i>30.60</i>	<i>4.66</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>5.67</i>	<i>2.60</i>

TABLE 72 (Contd.)

Annual family expenditure of non-agricultural families (Rs. per family)
(C-XIII, C-XIV)

Milk, vegeta- bles, etc. 23-27	Spices 28-30	Sugars 31-33	Tea, coffee, etc. 34-38	Pan, tobacco, etc. 39-43	Fuel, light C-XIV, 1-4	Clothing, foot- wear 5-8	Toilets 9-11	Other 12-21	Total =100 Ra.
5.49	6.32	5.14	1.79	5.39	4.54	9.83	1.36	16.00	764.61
0.38	11.25	2.40	0.13	4.42	2.02	10.12	0.50	—	285.63
7.49	7.76	11.76	—	3.48	1.07	20.32	—	44.91	121.56
9.82	4.21	9.02	8.62	7.42	1.60	4.01	2.41	4.82	540.33
6.77	5.15	6.64	1.55	13.97	3.17	13.74	0.40	9.25	427.88
5.62	6.31	5.48	1.82	6.68	4.10	10.50	1.17	14.57	589.22
10.58	4.72	5.79	2.71	3.87	3.97	13.50	1.36	14.47	996.97
11.43	4.08	5.29	4.83	3.34	3.89	7.82	1.29	10.52	1005.00
9.05	4.20	6.48	1.32	3.69	2.62	14.29	0.99	15.47	1098.11
10.51	4.51	5.79	2.93	3.74	3.75	12.48	1.29	13.82	1012.76
6.17	3.89	8.33	1.14	5.94	3.30	7.38	0.79	5.19	887.38
3.31	3.55	4.62	1.50	4.22	1.94	17.50	0.24	45.32	1069.92
8.88	3.57	5.01	5.78	5.55	3.58	15.55	1.63	8.46	1174.65
7.44	3.65	5.33	4.00	5.47	3.29	13.67	1.23	12.45	1070.17
11.39	4.86	4.47	5.31	3.35	3.28	9.17	1.20	16.68	1386.58
13.09	3.02	3.53	2.39	2.40	2.99	11.95	1.81	23.22	1325.01
24.47	4.63	7.13	2.17	1.77	2.96	17.32	1.20	16.28	1395.21
8.31	5.85	5.66	1.62	6.07	2.95	21.72	0.83	16.20	795.25
9.23	2.90	4.37	5.23	2.71	4.37	16.22	2.37	13.66	992.21
12.59	4.23	4.91	2.78	3.56	3.17	15.31	1.49	13.33	1078.49
7.95	5.65	4.76	2.07	5.10	3.58	11.22	0.98	12.53	525.57
8.10	5.79	5.79	2.94	4.53	4.93	12.89	1.39	11.32	310.07
4.24	6.65	6.68	1.64	4.92	2.19	16.42	1.17	9.68	669.85
5.83	10.76	5.16	2.49	8.05	4.04	13.03	1.10	15.20	403.42
6.63	5.50	8.96	1.36	2.97	4.92	10.76	8.30	13.01	906.51
5.30	5.30	5.14	1.51	4.39	1.82	23.60	4.84	16.34	358.05
11.39	4.53	5.03	2.60	6.62	4.03	16.83	1.18	11.97	630.80
23.23	3.50	4.95	3.04	3.72	3.42	11.64	1.31	15.80	736.85
8.33	5.73	5.23	2.17	5.25	3.53	12.80	1.29	12.43	549.14
7.90	5.23	5.05	2.03	5.50	3.46	13.03	1.06	12.40	590.26

TABLE 73
Distribution of annual family expenditure according to the agency from which purchases made (C-XIII, C-XIV)

STATE	Expenditure reported in C-XIII				Expenditure reported in C-XIV							
	Proportion of Total purchases from		Total expenditure per family (Rs.)		Proportion of Total purchases from		Total expenditure per family (Rs.)					
	Producer	Trader	Producer	Trader	Producer	Trader	Producer	Trader				
1. Punjab, etc.	20.27	79.73	100.00	43.64	56.36	606.13	8.55	91.45	100.00	7.93	92.07	888.32
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	12.06	87.94	100.00	20.87	79.13	591.60	15.26	84.74	100.00	12.03	87.97	341.08
3. Uttar Pradesh	48.13	51.87	100.00	31.21	68.79	490.18	7.70	92.30	100.00	5.63	94.37	295.50
4. Bihar	3.41	96.59	100.00	21.98	78.02	487.02	5.39	94.61	100.00	4.36	95.64	279.86
5. Orissa	10.03	89.97	100.00	16.86	83.14	232.20	3.69	96.31	100.00	13.33	86.67	240.89
6. West Bengal	33.16	66.84	100.00	34.31	65.69	575.20	5.19	94.81	100.00	13.23	86.77	338.09
7. Assam, etc.	10.41	89.59	100.00	15.66	84.34	435.44	2.82	97.18	100.00	3.03	96.97	276.89
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	21.87	78.13	100.00	41.36	58.64	468.05	12.34	87.66	100.00	10.05	89.95	269.82
9. Madhya Pradesh	60.61	39.39	100.00	17.03	82.97	397.90	2.72	97.28	100.00	4.23	95.77	224.57
10. Hyderabad	13.83	86.17	100.00	30.50	69.50	649.09	5.72	94.28	100.00	5.51	94.49	283.61
11. N. Bombay, etc.	8.16	91.84	100.00	9.98	90.02	520.68	6.19	93.81	100.00	11.06	88.94	281.84
12. Bombay Deccan	20.23	79.77	100.00	15.83	84.17	431.89	7.29	92.71	100.00	8.60	91.40	187.03
13. Madras	24.02	75.98	100.00	17.23	82.77	490.39	58.05	41.95	100.00	5.98	94.02	258.19
14. Mysore, etc.	9.21	90.79	100.00	9.96	90.04	523.86	1.79	98.21	100.00	1.96	98.04	331.97
15. All-India	24.04	75.96	100.00	23.81	76.19	494.22	7.40	92.60	100.00	7.37	92.63	283.93
Agricultural families	11.97	88.63	100.00	22.62	77.38	552.82	6.25	93.75	100.00	5.21	94.79	368.43
Non-agricultural families	2.54	87.46	100.00	25.52	74.48	414.80	6.64	93.36	100.00	5.84	94.16	175.46

TABLE 74
Distribution of annual family expenditure on different items according to the agency from which purchases made (C-XIII)

Item	Agricultural families			Non-agricultural families			Total per family (Rs.)					
	Proportion of purchases from	Proportion of expenditure on purchases from	Total per family (Rs.)	Proportion of purchases from	Proportion of expenditure on purchases from	Total per family (Rs.)						
	Producer Trader	Producer Trader	Producer Trader	Producer Trader	Producer Trader	Producer Trader	Producer Trader					
Rice	24.27	75.73	100.00	28.05	71.95	77.16	26.06	73.94	100.00	35.01	64.99	74.96
Wheat	28.75	71.25	100.00	47.42	52.58	32.38	27.14	72.86	100.00	36.46	63.54	28.14
Milletts	33.44	66.56	100.00	40.26	59.74	47.44	29.10	70.90	100.00	36.77	63.23	49.89
Cereals & rationed food-grains	22.25	77.75	100.00	33.29	66.71	30.68	26.54	73.46	100.00	32.93	67.07	27.85
Arhar seed & pulse	10.75	89.25	100.00	14.65	85.35	13.33	13.41	86.59	100.00	19.90	80.10	9.86
Gram-seed, pulse & flour	12.63	87.37	100.00	15.73	84.27	10.36	14.15	85.85	100.00	31.21	68.79	9.43
Other pulse & pulse seed	13.60	86.40	100.00	16.26	83.74	12.73	11.48	88.52	100.00	15.50	84.50	8.18
Coconut & kopra	1.74	98.26	100.00	2.03	97.97	5.34	2.79	97.21	100.00	3.24	96.76	2.98
Groundnut & seed	5.15	94.85	100.00	9.11	90.89	1.17	6.15	93.85	100.00	6.02	93.98	1.07
Other nuts & oil seeds	6.85	93.15	100.00	63.79	36.21	1.89	1.89	98.31	100.00	0.64	99.36	0.37
Mustard oil	15.47	84.53	100.00	15.92	84.08	20.24	12.35	87.65	100.00	13.44	86.56	14.47
Groundnut oil	3.97	96.03	100.00	6.72	93.28	18.58	4.17	95.83	100.00	5.48	94.52	11.69
Coconut oil	0.44	99.56	100.00	0.53	99.47	8.57	1.00	99.00	100.00	1.27	98.73	5.04
Linseed oil	14.24	85.76	100.00	16.49	83.51	3.70	20.86	79.14	100.00	18.29	81.71	1.42
Other edible oils	8.94	91.06	100.00	16.13	83.87	8.23	7.19	92.81	100.00	9.40	90.60	4.05

TABLE 74 (Contd.)
Distribution of annual family expenditure on different items according to the agency from which purchases made (C-XIII)

Item	Agricultural families		Non-agricultural families		Total per family (Rs.) =100							
	Proportion of purchases from	Proportion of expenditure on purchases from	Proportion of purchases from	Proportion of expenditure on purchases from								
	Producer Trader	Producer Trader =100	Producer Trader	Producer Trader =100								
Vanaspati	2.78	97.27	100.00	2.28	97.72	2.90	1.18	98.82	100.00	0.80	99.20	1.60
Mutton (sheep & goat)	20.80	79.20	100.00	28.15	71.85	12.39	20.20	79.80	100.00	19.31	80.69	7.07
Poultry & birds	35.71	64.29	100.00	30.33	69.67	1.09	40.00	60.00	100.00	38.78	61.22	0.60
Fresh fish	29.17	70.83	100.00	33.13	66.87	7.39	24.83	75.17	100.00	22.38	77.62	3.96
Dry fish	2.29	97.71	100.00	2.27	97.73	3.48	0.68	99.32	100.00	0.50	99.50	1.58
Eggs	47.89	52.11	100.00	49.89	50.11	1.13	47.76	52.24	100.00	47.73	52.27	0.49
Other meats	14.12	85.88	100.00	10.76	89.24	1.21	27.15	72.85	100.00	29.85	70.15	0.89
Milk	67.93	32.07	100.00	72.99	27.01	12.52	67.79	32.21	100.00	70.83	29.17	9.81
Butter, ghee	62.96	37.04	100.00	63.32	36.68	16.73	57.65	42.35	100.00	61.54	38.46	15.96
Other milk products	62.43	37.57	100.00	65.26	34.74	1.84	62.42	37.58	100.00	59.56	40.44	0.94
Vegetables	33.42	66.58	100.00	32.45	67.55	23.99	34.46	65.54	100.00	34.93	65.07	17.61
Fruits	12.01	87.99	100.00	8.60	91.40	3.70	11.60	88.40	100.00	7.00	93.00	2.10
Salt	1.84	98.66	100.00	1.16	98.84	13.08	1.05	98.95	100.00	0.99	99.01	6.89
Chillies-dry & powder	6.14	93.86	100.00	6.43	93.57	24.12	6.51	93.49	100.00	8.56	91.44	16.82
Other spices	0.90	99.10	100.00	1.12	98.88	14.06	1.48	98.52	100.00	1.87	98.13	7.80
Sugar	1.60	98.40	100.00	1.04	98.96	18.20	1.76	98.24	100.00	1.66	98.34	10.93

TABLE 74 (Contd.)
Distribution of annual family expenditure on different items according to the agency from which purchases made (C-XIII)

Item	Agricultural families			Non-agricultural families								
	Proportion of purchases from	Total expenditure on purchases from	Total per family (Rs.)	Proportion of purchases from	Total expenditure on purchases from	Total per family (Rs.)						
							Producer	Trader	Producer	Trader		
Gur (cane)	6.49	93.51	100.00	10.46	88.55	34.49	6.94	93.06	100.00	8.36	91.64	18.54
Other Sugars	5.94	94.06	100.00	3.88	96.62	2.69	5.55	94.45	100.00	8.79	91.21	1.02
Tea	0.80	99.20	100.00	0.45	99.55	9.29	0.66	99.34	100.00	0.24	99.76	5.62
Coffee	0.52	99.48	100.00	0.07	99.93	1.73	1.42	98.58	100.00	0.34	99.66	0.92
Other beverages	5.88	94.12	100.00	0.41	99.59	0.31	11.76	88.24	100.00	27.37	72.63	0.15
Prepared foods & drinks	14.34	85.66	100.00	11.85	88.15	2.98	14.46	85.54	100.00	7.39	92.61	2.64
Other food materials	1.75	98.25	100.00	1.15	98.85	2.05	3.57	96.43	100.00	1.42	98.58	2.52
Pan, supari, etc.	2.32	97.68	100.00	1.45	98.55	12.68	1.28	98.72	100.00	1.21	98.79	8.05
Tobacco (chewing)	2.43	97.57	100.00	1.94	98.06	8.35	1.13	98.87	100.00	1.37	98.63	4.89
Tobacco (smoking)	3.98	96.02	100.00	6.02	93.98	19.64	3.28	96.72	100.00	4.43	95.57	13.67
Liquors & wines	17.69	82.31	100.00	18.84	77.16	7.03	17.13	82.87	100.00	12.04	87.96	4.15
Other intoxicants	11.81	88.19	100.00	16.17	83.83	2.45	16.81	83.19	100.00	15.91	84.09	1.18
All items (C-XIII)	11.37	88.63	100.00	22.62	77.38	552.82	12.54	87.46	100.00	25.52	74.48	414.80

TABLE 76
Distribution of annual family expenditure on different items according to the agency from which purchases made (C-XIV)

Item	Agricultural families			Non-agricultural families		
	Proportion of purchases from Producer Trader	Total expenditure on purchases from Producer Trader	Total per family (Rs.)	Proportion of purchases from Producer Trader	Total expenditure on purchases from Producer Trader	Total per family (Rs.)
Firewood	33.84	66.16	100.00	82.68	67.32	7.69
Charcoal	9.52	90.48	100.00	8.50	91.50	0.39
Kerosene	0.89	99.11	100.00	1.17	98.83	15.23
Other fuel & light	20.80	79.20	100.00	21.25	78.75	1.60
Men's clothing	3.14	96.86	100.00	1.40	98.60	67.59
Women's clothing	4.38	95.62	100.00	1.76	98.24	67.96
Children's clothing	5.08	94.92	100.00	0.83	99.17	25.27
Footwear	26.40	73.60	100.00	29.13	70.87	17.41
Soap	0.85	99.15	100.00	0.90	99.10	5.35
Hair oils	1.28	98.72	100.00	0.76	99.24	2.68
Other toilets	7.00	93.00	100.00	4.52	95.48	0.68
Books, periodicals & education	1.10	98.90	100.00	0.45	99.54	6.15
Medicines & medical services	9.02	90.98	100.00	9.85	90.15	29.82
Domestic & personal services	7.28	92.72	100.00	2.96	97.04	19.88
Entertainment	4.83	95.17	100.00	2.08	97.92	7.46
Travelling	3.16	96.84	100.00	2.76	97.24	21.57
Household utensils & furniture	17.28	82.72	100.00	14.11	85.89	9.52
Gifts, donations & subscriptions	86.00	14.00	100.00	71.75	28.25	7.51
Cash payments made in ceremonies	79.91	20.09	100.00	76.97	23.03	20.27
Other domestic capital expenditure	5.56	94.44	100.00	3.89	96.11	11.87
Other household expenditure	1.23	98.77	100.00	1.27	98.73	22.40
All items (C-XIV)	11.07	88.93	100.00	10.84	89.16	368.43
				10.16	89.84	100.00
				9.04	90.96	175.46
				8.71	91.29	2.16
				71.02	28.98	5.88
				1.72	98.28	7.23
				1.64	98.36	18.59

TABLE 76

Proportion of families reporting expenditure on different items of family expenditure in one week (C-XIII)

STATE	Rice		Wheat	Milletts	Other cereals		Unspecified rationed foodgrains		Arhar	Gram	Other pulses & kopra		Coconut	Groundnut	Other nuts & oil seeds	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Punjab, etc.	16.16	29.11	16.86	7.69	—	8.06	25.62	3.29	4.56	4.61	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	18.41	15.98	12.10	12.80	—	3.33	10.74	4.49	5.85	1.41	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Uttar Pradesh	24.02	19.19	19.55	16.53	—	25.08	17.87	1.84	5.81	1.90	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Bihar	30.27	8.88	7.20	12.27	—	22.19	17.77	0.99	—	8.94	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Orissa	27.46	0.37	1.04	0.87	—	7.29	12.72	3.35	3.72	3.79	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. West Bengal	41.93	3.80	—	0.94	—	3.91	47.86	0.73	0.86	14.11	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Assam, etc.	43.11	6.53	—	1.21	—	34.94	27.27	1.42	0.28	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	28.81	13.83	4.69	18.52	—	13.05	11.86	7.35	1.52	1.10	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Madhya Pradesh	31.99	17.59	14.78	3.03	—	20.28	16.59	9.31	2.84	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Hyderabad	33.15	12.28	24.86	24.52	—	11.14	7.95	12.70	2.79	1.49	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. N. Bombay, etc.	12.21	11.89	15.07	10.15	2.02	9.24	7.26	7.75	2.90	1.86	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Bombay Deccan	12.33	17.52	26.40	1.26	2.91	28.95	10.75	46.77	8.61	0.79	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Madras	39.34	5.39	30.52	10.89	—	15.43	10.27	17.96	1.93	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Mysore, etc.	44.95	11.36	15.56	3.19	—	23.98	8.59	39.66	2.76	0.42	—	—	—	—	—	—
All-India	27.99	12.95	15.33	9.54	0.33	16.50	16.18	10.03	3.16	3.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural families	23.65	12.27	12.84	7.92	0.27	16.40	15.42	13.50	3.80	1.43	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Agricultural families	32.67	14.84	20.96	11.08	0.78	18.74	16.79	9.61	3.17	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 76 (Contd.)
Proportion of families reporting expenditure on different items of family expenditure in one week (C-XIII)

STATE	Mustard oil 11	Ground-nut oil 12	Coconut oil 13	Linseed oil 14	Other Vanaspathi edible oils 15	Mutton 16	Poultry & birds 17	Fresh fish 18	Dry fish 19	Eggs 20	Other meats 21	22
1. Punjab, etc.	48.56	0.49	0.12	1.03	2.10	14.31	8.80	1.15	0.45	—	4.69	0.37
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	7.66	4.99	—	8.22	25.00	—	8.11	0.05	—	—	0.96	1.31
3. Uttar Pradesh	53.85	1.60	1.76	3.49	2.46	2.80	13.52	0.98	7.35	—	2.14	3.23
4. Bihar	69.94	2.23	18.43	6.34	4.98	1.19	10.45	1.27	21.44	0.12	1.48	0.67
5. Orissa	42.56	5.88	31.32	23.29	20.09	0.74	4.09	—	9.45	18.60	0.22	0.30
6. West Bengal	84.90	0.36	70.57	0.10	0.86	1.51	9.79	0.62	47.55	3.12	4.90	5.89
7. Assam, etc.	78.27	1.35	29.19	—	3.12	2.20	4.40	3.55	48.37	19.39	2.70	2.84
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	9.93	11.08	2.76	9.83	12.64	—	4.04	0.14	1.75	0.18	0.74	0.28
9. Madhya Pradesh	8.09	42.81	28.03	22.53	9.88	1.66	10.09	0.34	5.66	2.84	1.56	0.81
10. Hyderabad	12.84	56.39	28.87	1.15	12.70	—	34.10	1.02	9.65	8.56	3.67	5.30
11. N. Bombay, etc.	1.14	67.64	17.74	2.31	3.87	2.86	5.05	0.49	1.86	8.89	1.07	0.36
12. Bombay Deccan	3.15	63.60	81.00	0.71	18.34	1.34	8.58	0.19	3.29	17.19	1.15	—
13. Madras	3.10	53.53	44.31	3.64	21.87	0.96	28.72	1.33	11.30	24.10	3.34	3.42
14. Mysore, etc.	1.32	22.84	69.05	3.91	17.49	0.54	21.39	—	29.15	23.08	1.20	3.61
15. All-India	29.94	25.03	26.33	6.06	10.41	2.30	13.03	0.74	12.16	8.15	2.18	2.01
Agricultural families	31.16	27.12	30.77	6.47	11.84	2.16	13.19	0.82	12.70	8.54	2.78	1.67
Non-agricultural families	29.04	26.94	26.89	4.56	10.18	2.07	11.96	0.73	10.71	7.17	1.68	1.71

TABLE 76 (Contd.)
Proportion of families reporting expenditure on different items of family expenditure in one week (C-XIII)

STATE	Milk 28	Ghee, butter 24	Othermilk products 25	Vege- tables 26	Fruits 27	Salt 28	Chillies 29	Other spices 30	Sugar (cane) 31	Gur (cane) 32	Other sugars 33
1. Punjab, etc.	16.20	16.94	3.21	47.86	12.29	62.54	46.96	46.05	26.36	44.16	4.03
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	6.35	17.04	1.76	31.65	11.59	57.61	52.22	31.10	20.06	40.52	7.41
3. Uttar Pradesh	9.74	11.60	2.54	58.55	9.19	76.36	51.24	52.02	12.30	39.90	4.21
4. Bihar	12.88	5.35	3.79	23.38	5.21	92.13	60.36	64.32	9.87	30.21	0.82
5. Orissa	8.41	6.99	2.31	46.13	5.21	80.28	62.95	45.98	9.23	25.30	2.38
6. West Bengal	19.69	4.06	5.78	81.98	9.79	90.47	94.06	86.15	16.46	43.80	6.15
7. Assam, etc.	10.23	3.34	2.34	51.56	15.13	80.33	40.06	47.94	20.10	56.89	0.57
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	11.35	18.06	5.65	35.75	1.42	68.38	32.72	20.45	21.55	33.73	1.56
9. Madhya Pradesh	23.75	12.53	2.72	77.97	17.44	67.28	62.53	32.91	22.19	35.06	2.56
10. Hyderabad	12.43	14.74	3.80	50.48	9.51	79.01	71.47	33.29	8.63	37.36	7.13
11. N. Bombay, etc.	25.98	16.63	2.02	50.88	8.79	62.63	54.36	40.98	41.41	57.42	2.08
12. Bombay Deccan	21.46	8.14	6.17	39.69	9.51	81.94	52.14	48.49	33.58	66.37	0.52
13. Madras	9.35	6.50	5.76	44.03	14.32	87.41	73.29	50.41	9.37	25.60	7.88
14. Mysore, etc.	11.42	7.39	4.21	40.69	13.88	82.57	70.91	64.06	9.44	38.59	6.85
15. All-India	14.30	10.62	3.72	51.89	10.42	76.61	59.04	47.39	18.26	39.40	3.93
Agricultural families	14.48	10.58	3.39	52.18	11.91	77.56	58.12	50.26	22.10	43.50	4.29
Non-agricultural families	16.59	10.37	4.03	51.42	8.83	76.43	59.61	44.39	15.28	36.55	2.54

TABLE 76 (Contd.)
Proportion of families reporting expenditure on different items of family expenditure in one week (C-XIII)

STATE	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	Tea	Coffee	Other beverages	Prepared foods	Other food materials	Pan, supari, etc.	Tobacco (chewing)	Tobacco (smoking)	Liquors	Other intoxicant
1. Punjab, etc.	50.95	0.16	0.16	0.33	1.03	0.58	1.81	38.20	50.2	3.29
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	17.19	—	0.81	4.99	4.79	2.52	4.99	50.96	9.88	1.81
3. Uttar Pradesh	8.75	—	0.48	1.88	3.33	19.41	33.69	55.07	2.64	3.45
4. Bihar	10.53	—	—	1.16	0.49	1.94	44.97	44.50	5.50	3.24
5. Orissa	9.37	—	0.45	1.41	2.01	41.15	37.87	18.68	2.75	5.13
6. West Bengal	18.28	—	0.36	7.86	2.24	68.70	37.03	71.25	6.72	3.49
7. Assam, etc.	39.70	—	—	0.28	2.98	52.06	45.24	50.57	12.86	6.04
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	9.24	—	0.28	3.40	0.55	25.60	28.95	37.32	5.06	1.88
9. Madhya Pradesh	24.19	0.53	0.56	7.63	3.88	50.41	37.53	52.47	5.13	0.88
10. Hyderabad	17.05	0.88	0.20	1.29	0.82	33.56	25.34	59.31	27.78	11.21
11. N. Bombay, etc.	64.65	0.49	0.23	6.35	0.62	13.25	14.45	58.75	0.16	2.96
12. Bombay Deccan	60.01	2.11	0.66	0.88	8.83	45.07	51.01	31.96	0.16	—
13. Madras	13.91	14.51	0.47	15.00	3.83	59.85	55.61	33.07	0.11	1.11
14. Mysore, etc.	15.26	32.63	0.54	11.96	1.32	71.39	69.17	49.16	3.79	1.86
15. All-India	24.22	3.67	0.37	5.16	2.65	32.52	35.27	46.81	4.90	2.89
Agricultural families	29.49	3.80	0.38	5.47	3.35	37.21	37.90	47.76	4.76	2.82
Non-agri. families	22.28	3.44	0.41	4.05	2.73	32.45	21.52	44.63	4.42	2.76

TABLE 77
 Proportion to families reporting expenditure on different items of family expenditure in four weeks (C-XIV)

STATE	Firewood		Charcoal	Kerosene	Other fuel, light	Men's clothing	Women's clothing	Child- ren's clothing	Foot- wear	Soap	Hair oils	Other toilets
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1. Punjab, etc.	14.88	0.53	58.35	5.84	42.68	35.20	28.25	36.88	42.35	15.01	6.91	
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	10.58	0.35	43.65	5.90	43.65	33.11	23.84	38.46	12.80	6.10	4.54	
3. Uttar Pradesh	7.21	0.68	49.02	6.89	37.60	27.58	22.66	14.52	12.98	7.21	1.46	
4. Bihar	6.57	0.46	73.50	3.56	36.02	33.36	22.40	3.76	15.13	8.74	1.16	
5. Orissa	9.45	—	40.92	1.34	29.24	16.37	18.90	0.74	5.80	1.26	1.79	
6. West Bengal	14.53	7.86	72.60	4.69	35.26	30.89	16.87	8.28	29.06	7.97	5.10	
7. Assam, etc.	6.53	—	75.99	4.33	37.36	33.59	34.30	9.87	49.57	24.64	6.61	
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	20.27	0.78	39.61	1.19	30.42	22.70	17.83	19.90	11.12	2.30	0.69	
9. Madhya Pradesh	20.22	0.88	64.81	5.81	33.38	29.09	21.06	13.13	23.88	13.09	2.22	
10. Hyderabad	13.25	0.88	57.27	2.17	22.49	26.00	22.89	10.33	9.85	8.97	2.79	
11. N. Bombay, etc.	12.99	0.52	56.90	13.61	31.67	24.19	23.86	15.95	30.40	24.28	3.22	
12. Bombay Deccan	6.20	1.04	66.67	0.47	25.41	19.33	19.19	8.20	15.87	2.30	0.71	
13. Madras	14.17	0.83	53.53	4.94	30.29	27.29	22.32	4.94	16.37	8.09	1.93	
14. Mysore, etc.	12.92	0.84	71.88	10.16	37.20	24.76	23.92	4.27	50.30	3.37	2.58	
15. All-India	12.15	1.02	58.19	5.48	34.11	27.81	22.60	13.39	21.80	9.79	2.89	
Agricultural families	10.43	0.82	63.63	4.90	20.58	12.95	7.33	16.11	25.26	10.72	3.08	
Non-agricultural families	14.10	1.29	25.65	3.71	24.35	20.60	16.45	9.20	17.50	8.54	2.24	

TABLE 77 (Contd.)
Proportion to families reporting expenditure on different items of family expenditure in four weeks (C-XIV)

STATE	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Books, periodicals, etc.	Medicines	Domestic services	Entertain-ment	Travelling	Utensils, furniture	Gifts, etc.	Payments in cere-monies	Other capital expenditure	Other expen-diture
1. Punjab, etc.	6.70	22.53	3.58	9.25	34.00	9.13	7.85	10.73	4.11	17.23
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	6.80	9.48	3.43	3.43	17.79	12.30	14.42	5.09	2.17	4.84
3. Uttar Pradesh	5.89	12.76	7.07	6.37	16.05	5.97	6.37	5.31	4.93	13.32
4. Bihar	4.37	15.51	9.20	1.45	11.05	10.79	5.61	8.39	3.30	12.21
5. Orissa	6.55	11.68	3.65	2.98	11.31	3.94	5.28	14.58	1.86	49.68
6. West Bengal	9.79	28.91	13.80	7.29	16.25	11.77	10.10	9.06	7.55	9.22
7. Assam, etc.	9.02	17.76	4.76	9.23	13.00	12.86	7.53	4.83	1.70	12.43
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	0.64	6.80	4.27	3.58	7.49	4.23	2.62	7.77	1.19	13.92
9. Madhya Pradesh	4.47	15.16	9.31	15.16	23.06	9.41	3.56	6.88	4.44	8.41
10. Hyderabad	3.53	8.90	3.80	10.46	14.54	10.46	3.13	9.04	3.33	27.11
11. N. Bombay, etc.	3.55	13.31	3.58	6.64	24.90	12.83	8.40	7.94	0.94	18.70
12. Bombay Deccan	4.44	9.46	6.27	4.74	18.01	3.84	7.87	5.26	1.23	6.52
13. Madras	4.77	10.77	7.92	11.00	25.41	11.92	4.35	10.00	4.97	23.72
14. Mysore, etc.	16.53	22.12	8.23	10.76	33.53	10.04	14.54	11.06	7.09	26.44
15. All-India	5.74	14.21	6.70	7.50	19.55	9.33	6.81	8.05	3.69	15.95
Agricultural families	7.15	16.74	8.13	8.15	22.34	10.66	8.68	8.98	4.23	15.91
Non-agri. families	4.03	10.52	5.51	6.15	17.40	6.54	4.59	5.95	3.22	14.98

TABLE 78

Cumulative frequency distribution of weekly expenditure on different items of family expenditure, by agricultural and non-agricultural families (C-XIII)

Weekly expenditure Rs.	Rice		Wheat (grain and flour)		Millet, cereals and rationed foodgrains	
	Agricultural families	Non-agricultural families	Agricultural families	Non-agricultural families	Agricultural families	Non-agricultural families
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
- 0.25	1.91	0.07	2.24	0.11	3.04	0.13
- 0.50	7.37	0.46	9.19	0.84	9.27	0.65
- 0.75	10.85	0.84	13.14	1.46	13.74	1.22
- 1.00	20.13	2.29	24.50	4.02	26.84	3.66
- 1.50	24.77	3.26	29.57	5.59	33.55	5.36
- 2.00	37.86	7.35	43.02	11.59	48.24	10.84
- 3.00	48.14	11.84	55.94	19.69	58.79	16.96
- 4.00	57.66	17.68	66.77	29.18	68.05	23.02
- 5.00	64.54	23.04	74.61	37.94	74.12	28.53
- 6.00	68.19	26.39	79.16	44.01	78.59	33.45
- 7.00	73.99	32.71	83.50	50.81	82.27	38.17
- 8.00	77.80	37.48	86.63	56.49	84.35	41.23
- 9.00	79.95	40.50	88.65	60.53	87.06	45.79
-10.00	84.42	47.62	92.91	70.23	91.53	54.22
above Rs. 10	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total=100	1207	7572	1339	5826	626	3303
				608	2139	1074
					7667	1345
						5969

TABLE 78 (Contd.)
Cumulative frequency distribution of weekly expenditure on different items of family expenditure, by agricultural and non-agricultural families (C-XIII)

Weekly expenditure Rs.	Arhar (seed and pulse)		Gram (seed, pulse and flour)		Other pulse and pulse seed							
	Agricultural families No.	Non-agricultural families Value	Agricultural families No.	Non-agricultural families Value	Agricultural families No.	Non-agricultural families Value						
- 0.25	13.53	1.80	17.84	3.55	11.26	1.34	20.69	3.12	11.56	1.42	24.71	4.93
- 0.50	33.77	7.98	45.96	16.02	32.59	6.98	43.56	10.72	29.61	6.45	52.47	17.63
- 0.75	46.71	12.93	58.46	24.39	46.25	12.22	54.27	16.05	45.11	12.98	62.21	24.63
- 1.00	65.03	24.37	76.56	41.83	64.16	22.34	73.32	29.89	61.63	23.16	77.47	40.53
- 1.50	72.34	30.61	83.99	51.67	71.84	27.99	79.86	36.50	71.66	31.57	84.01	49.60
- 2.00	84.07	45.23	92.58	68.42	82.77	40.40	89.47	50.47	84.50	47.13	92.44	67.24
- 3.00	90.30	55.86	96.09	78.30	89.42	50.92	94.19	60.02	90.34	57.08	96.08	77.40
- 4.00	93.53	63.65	98.70	88.00	92.83	58.51	96.19	65.72	94.16	66.09	97.82	84.36
- 5.00	96.41	72.50	99.22	90.58	95.22	65.32	97.46	70.25	96.19	72.30	98.98	90.43
- 6.00	97.13	75.21	99.48	92.02	95.56	66.43	97.82	71.86	96.95	75.14	99.13	91.24
- 7.00	97.84	78.33	99.61	92.92	96.25	69.10	98.19	73.61	97.46	77.31	99.42	93.41
- 8.00	97.84	78.33	99.61	92.92	96.93	72.10	98.37	74.69	98.09	80.47	99.42	93.41
- 9.00	98.08	79.66	99.61	92.92	97.10	72.91	98.37	74.69	98.09	80.47	99.42	93.41
-10.00	98.80	84.25	99.74	94.21	98.29	79.73	98.73	77.30	98.35	82.07	99.71	96.51
above Rs. 10	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total—100	835	1308	768	777	586	1017	551	743	787	1250	688	645

REVENUE ACCOUNT

147

TABLE 78 (Contd.)
Cumulative frequency distribution of weekly expenditure on different items of family expenditure, by agricultural and non-agricultural families (C-XIII)

Weekly expenditure Rs.	Agricultural families		Non-agricultural families		Edible oils (including vanaspati)		Mutton and other meats					
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value				
- 0.25	38.79	7.57	40.68	12.70	25.34	4.50	38.42	10.98	15.51	2.47	26.20	6.32
- 0.50	60.77	20.69	69.23	32.73	49.08	13.88	65.97	29.30	36.07	9.69	52.76	20.91
- 0.75	74.58	31.46	81.03	46.08	63.01	22.74	78.18	42.35	46.20	15.14	61.88	28.60
- 1.00	83.47	41.37	88.03	57.64	75.95	34.18	87.74	56.69	67.19	31.10	81.41	51.91
- 1.50	89.23	50.03	92.99	68.08	84.46	44.62	93.08	67.63	75.89	40.33	86.79	60.73
- 2.00	94.04	60.54	96.75	79.90	90.74	55.57	96.34	77.48	87.99	58.59	95.26	80.69
- 3.00	97.28	70.27	98.80	89.16	95.26	66.53	98.44	85.97	93.23	69.80	98.21	90.48
- 4.00	98.01	73.80	99.15	91.21	96.72	71.54	99.05	89.52	96.25	78.71	99.43	96.14
- 5.00	98.75	77.80	99.49	94.08	97.82	76.25	99.54	93.24	97.83	84.75	99.71	97.82
- 6.00	98.85	78.03	99.83	97.42	98.37	79.18	99.73	94.98	98.72	88.77	99.93	99.83
- 7.00	99.27	81.15	99.83	97.42	98.62	80.72	99.78	95.50	99.01	90.37	99.93	99.83
- 8.00	99.37	82.12	99.83	97.42	98.96	83.12	99.81	95.80	99.46	93.10	100.00	100.00
- 9.00	99.97	82.12	100.00	100.00	99.14	84.57	99.83	96.13	99.51	93.45	—	—
-10.00	99.69	85.69	—	—	99.34	86.38	99.90	97.23	99.56	93.83	—	—
above Rs. 10	100.00	100.00	—	—	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	—	—
Total=100	956	825	585	348	5585	6104	4102	2635	2024	2620	1393	1149

TABLE 78 (Contd.)
 Cumulative frequency distribution of weekly expenditure on different items of family expenditure, by agricultural and non-agricultural families (C-XIII)

Weekly expenditure Rs.	Agricultural families		Non-agricultural families		Milk		Ghee and butter		Agricultural families		Non-agricultural families		Agricultural families		Non-agricultural families		Other milk products	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
- 0.25	18.40	2.20	21.47	3.93	4.82	0.30	5.41	0.37	37.57	9.22	54.55	22.59						
- 0.50	38.57	7.77	47.50	14.27	13.73	1.60	16.71	2.09	67.63	27.04	85.45	52.71						
- 0.75	44.38	10.22	56.32	19.64	19.30	2.84	27.06	4.48	74.57	33.27	88.48	57.11						
- 1.00	63.33	21.05	71.62	32.34	33.95	7.59	44.24	10.26	84.97	46.34	92.12	64.89						
- 1.50	70.09	26.41	80.00	42.20	44.34	12.17	55.53	15.18	88.44	52.47	95.15	74.62						
- 2.00	82.14	39.98	89.56	57.81	59.18	21.71	69.88	24.76	93.64	65.59	98.79	89.17						
- 3.00	86.47	47.04	93.82	67.42	69.20	30.73	81.41	35.13	96.53	75.76	98.79	89.17						
- 4.00	92.02	59.17	96.47	75.70	77.37	41.00	86.36	41.65	98.27	84.51	99.39	93.91						
- 5.00	92.96	61.84	97.65	80.58	87.01	56.60	90.59	48.67	98.84	87.83	100.00	100.00						
- 6.00	94.32	66.27	98.38	84.16	89.61	61.58	92.00	51.47	99.42	92.40	—	—						
- 7.00	96.89	76.92	98.82	86.87	91.65	66.03	92.71	53.12	99.42	92.40	—	—						
- 8.00	97.70	80.80	99.12	88.94	93.14	69.86	94.59	58.12	99.42	92.40	—	—						
- 9.00	97.83	81.54	99.12	88.94	94.43	73.68	95.06	59.51	99.42	92.40	—	—						
- 10.00	98.24	83.98	99.12	88.94	96.10	79.16	96.00	62.69	100.00	100.00	—	—						
above Rs. 10	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	—	—	—	—						
Total=100	789	1228	680	773	539	1641	425	1258	173	182	165	74						

TABLE 78 (Contd.)
 Cumulative frequency distribution of weekly expenditure on different items of family expenditure, by agricultural and non-agricultural families (C-XIII)

Weekly expenditure Rs.	Agricultural families		Vegetables and fruits Non-agricultural families		Agricultural families		Salt Non-agricultural families		Agricultural families		Chillies and other spices Non-agricultural families	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
- 0.25	30.97	7.25	41.72	12.88	76.45	35.28	90.45	65.57	45.26	11.48	58.47	21.23
- 0.50	57.14	21.31	69.42	33.40	89.77	53.03	97.13	81.98	67.99	26.26	79.75	42.51
- 0.75	66.49	29.67	76.95	41.99	92.37	58.41	98.15	85.98	76.65	35.11	87.66	54.83
- 1.00	81.02	46.01*	89.96	63.19	97.32	73.32	99.68	94.64	86.98	50.02	94.02	69.01
- 1.50	86.70	55.30	93.44	71.13	97.95	75.89	99.81	95.58	91.77	59.65	96.69	77.31
- 2.00	94.34	73.16	97.73	84.92	99.04	82.50	99.87	96.32	95.86	71.28	98.73	86.44
- 3.00	97.37	83.22	98.78	89.62	99.37	85.29	99.90	96.87	97.99	78.78	99.44	90.96
- 4.00	98.93	90.33	99.27	92.66	99.49	86.55	99.94	97.61	98.64	83.43	99.62	92.59
- 5.00	99.33	92.64	99.76	96.73	99.75	90.64	99.97	98.53	99.28	98.01	99.74	93.90
- 6.00	99.51	93.93	99.80	97.14	99.80	91.54	99.97	98.53	99.42	89.27	99.81	94.84
- 7.00	99.63	94.96	99.88	98.09	99.87	93.11	99.97	98.53	99.51	90.16	99.88	96.13
- 8.00	99.69	95.51	99.88	98.09	99.90	93.73	100.00	100.00	99.66	91.85	99.88	96.13
- 9.00	99.69	95.51	99.92	98.64	99.90	93.73	—	—	99.66	91.85	99.88	96.13
- 10.00	99.85	97.33	100.00	100.00	99.92	94.51	—	—	99.82	94.25	99.93	97.21
above Rs. 10	100.00	100.00	—	—	100.00	100.00	—	—	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total=100	3271	2718	2469	1474	3958	1284	3132	543	5530	3745	4262	1861

TABLE 78 (Contd.)
Cumulative frequency distribution of weekly expenditure on different items of family expenditure, by agricultural and non-agricultural families (C-XIII)

Weekly expenditure Rs.	Agricultural families		Non-agricultural families		Sugar		Gur (cane)		Agricultural families		Non-agricultural families		Other sugars	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	Agricultural families	Non-agricultural families	Agricultural families	Non-agricultural families	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
- 0.25	10.11	1.34	12.30	1.81	15.77	2.02	27.92	5.62	22.83	3.90	35.19	8.72		
- 0.50	25.71	5.61	30.83	7.64	34.68	7.50	49.50	15.75	45.21	12.03	62.04	25.29		
- 0.75	34.04	9.24	42.17	13.17	47.93	13.34	62.59	25.08	55.71	17.94	67.59	30.27		
- 1.00	54.26	20.97	60.38	25.71	63.69	23.41	78.62	42.05	71.69	30.56	85.19	52.84		
- 1.50	66.58	31.01	69.97	34.90	74.64	32.66	86.17	52.66	79.00	38.29	87.96	57.67		
- 2.00	81.47	48.64	82.59	51.93	84.41	45.09	92.99	66.89	89.04	54.22	96.30	79.77		
- 3.00	91.13	63.94	91.37	67.96	90.95	56.25	96.06	75.60	93.15	63.55	97.22	88.04		
- 4.00	95.04	72.94	95.53	78.47	94.10	64.00	97.66	82.01	94.52	68.09	98.15	88.02		
- 5.00	96.99	78.76	98.08	87.01	96.53	71.74	98.80	87.87	97.72	81.33	100.00	100.00		
- 6.00	98.05	82.61	98.56	89.01	97.12	74.00	98.86	88.31	98.17	83.46	—	—		
- 7.00	98.76	85.58	99.04	91.27	97.48	75.64	99.13	90.34	98.63	85.82	—	—		
- 8.00	99.11	87.32	99.36	93.04	97.75	77.04	99.47	93.23	98.63	85.82	—	—		
- 9.00	99.38	88.75	99.36	93.04	97.88	77.80	99.53	93.89	98.63	85.82	—	—		
- 10.00	99.65	90.43	99.52	94.20	98.65	82.81	99.67	95.29	98.63	85.82	—	—		
above Rs. 10	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	—	—		
Total=100	1128	1782	626	862	2220	3384	1497	1380	219	264	108	80		

REVENUE ACCOUNT

TABLE 78 (Contd.)
 Cumulative frequency distribution of weekly expenditure on different items of family expenditure, by agricultural and non-agricultural families (C-XIII)

Weekly expenditure Rs.	Agricultural families		Tea Non-agricultural families		Agricultural families		Coffee and other beverages Non-agricultural families		Agricultural families		Prepared foods, drinks, etc. Non-agricultural families	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
- 0.25	28.90	8.16	36.25	12.14	28.44	4.80	46.20	14.28	37.64	6.27	41.98	5.20
- 0.50	70.83	32.46	76.34	40.84	49.29	14.20	68.99	31.66	57.68	14.21	58.70	10.35
- 0.75	82.92	42.57	86.75	54.47	64.45	24.95	82.28	47.93	68.92	18.03	64.85	13.44
- 1.00	86.98	51.69	91.68	64.15	76.30	37.15	89.24	60.50	76.61	29.46	75.43	20.83
- 1.50	92.29	63.00	95.18	73.26	88.15	53.19	93.67	71.30	80.18	33.85	79.52	24.94
- 2.00	94.35	69.40	97.37	81.58	90.05	56.99	96.20	80.47	89.09	49.38	84.64	31.95
- 3.00	98.74	87.38	99.67	93.47	95.26	71.01	99.37	95.86	93.32	59.77	88.74	39.94
- 4.00	98.07	89.41	99.78	94.31	97.16	78.54	100.00	100.00	95.77	68.20	91.13	46.06
- 5.00	99.60	93.60	99.78	94.31	98.10	83.53	—	—	96.88	73.27	93.86	55.67
- 6.00	99.67	94.20	99.89	95.48	99.05	88.88	—	—	97.77	77.77	95.22	61.05
- 7.00	99.80	95.72	99.89	95.48	99.53	92.37	—	—	98.00	79.04	95.90	64.28
- 8.00	99.80	95.72	99.89	95.48	99.53	92.37	—	—	98.44	82.08	96.59	68.00
- 9.00	99.87	96.71	99.89	95.48	99.53	92.37	—	—	98.44	82.08	96.59	68.00
-10.00	99.87	96.71	99.89	95.48	99.53	92.37	—	—	99.33	80.10	97.61	75.32
above Rs. 10	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	—	—	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total=100	1505	911	913	443	211	201	158	85	449	493	293	410

TABLE 78 (Contd.)
Cumulative frequency of distribution of weekly expenditure on different items of family expenditure, by agricultural and non-agricultural families (C-XIII)

Weekly expenditure Rs.	Agricultural families		Pan, supari, etc.		Tobacco (chewing and smoking)		Liquors, wines & other intoxicants					
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value				
- 0.25	41.28	11.42	51.58	19.42	44.66	12.70	53.60	19.28	16.02	1.24	20.82	2.92
- 0.50	67.30	28.73	78.35	43.93	70.99	31.16	78.02	42.29	31.78	4.21	42.66	9.86
- 0.75	76.83	38.51	86.47	55.24	77.15	37.87	83.66	50.45	36.43	5.56	50.85	18.69
- 1.00	87.20	53.70	94.59	71.45	88.27	55.02	93.14	69.68	50.65	11.28	67.24	24.80
- 1.50	92.36	64.21	96.92	78.00	92.32	63.59	96.24	78.38	56.59	14.55	74.06	31.14
- 2.00	96.21	75.42	98.95	86.13	96.30	75.74	98.34	86.90	67.96	23.78	84.64	45.87
- 3.00	98.05	83.00	99.55	89.46	98.11	83.51	99.19	91.29	78.81	35.79	90.44	57.08
- 4.00	99.05	88.94	99.77	91.13	98.93	88.57	99.52	94.00	84.50	44.43	92.83	63.76
- 5.00	99.37	91.32	99.77	91.13	99.36	91.98	99.82	97.05	88.89	53.36	96.25	75.69
- 6.00	99.58	93.12	99.77	91.13	99.62	94.21	99.85	97.52	91.99	60.98	97.27	79.72
- 7.00	99.84	95.71	99.85	92.16	99.71	95.20	99.93	98.62	93.54	65.44	97.95	83.06
- 8.00	99.84	95.71	99.85	92.16	99.80	96.35	99.96	99.21	94.83	69.68	98.64	86.88
- 9.00	99.89	96.38	99.85	92.16	99.82	95.68	99.96	99.21	95.87	73.55	98.64	86.88
-10.00	99.95	97.19	99.92	93.69	99.89	97.78	100.00	100.00	97.42	80.00	99.32	91.65
above Rs. 10	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	—	—	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total=100	1899	1245	1330	634	4371	2742	2711	1272	387	990	293	419

REVENUE ACCOUNT

TABLE 79
Cumulative frequency distribution of monthly expenditure on different items of family expenditure, by agricultural and non-agricultural families (C-XIV)

Monthly expenditure Ra.	Agricultural families		Non-agricultural families		Charcoal, other fuel and light		Agricultural families		Non-agricultural families		Agricultural families		Non-agricultural families	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
- 1	14.91	2.63	20.24	4.75	51.08	18.97	58.54	21.43	75.73	41.14	82.23	52.01		
- 2	31.13	8.34	43.80	15.81	71.03	33.85	76.59	34.64	87.80	54.26	91.39	63.59		
- 3	39.62	12.83	54.10	23.06	77.59	41.15	80.98	39.46	90.36	58.42	93.54	67.68		
- 4	52.45	21.87	65.27	33.55	84.14	50.90	84.88	45.18	91.96	61.90	95.20	71.89		
- 5	66.60	34.33	75.04	45.02	89.31	60.51	87.80	50.54	92.52	63.41	96.04	74.52		
- 6	71.51	39.51	82.55	55.59	91.38	65.13	89.76	54.82	95.57	73.35	97.41	79.72		
- 7	74.91	43.70	84.47	58.75	93.45	70.51	91.22	58.57	97.14	79.32	97.94	82.11		
- 8	80.76	51.94	90.23	69.56	94.48	73.59	94.15	67.14	98.34	84.54	98.63	85.57		
- 9	81.89	53.74	90.75	70.67	95.86	78.21	94.15	67.14	98.65	86.05	98.78	86.41		
-10	90.56	69.08	95.64	82.14	97.59	84.62	96.10	74.29	98.80	86.88	99.02	87.96		
-11	91.32	70.49	95.99	83.04	97.59	84.62	96.10	74.29	98.86	87.25	99.02	87.96		
-12	93.77	75.67	96.86	85.50	97.93	86.15	97.07	78.57	99.14	89.06	99.22	89.44		
13-17	96.79	83.48	98.25	90.58	98.97	92.18	99.02	89.82	99.57	92.66	99.71	94.09		
18-22	98.87	90.76	99.30	95.37	100.00	100.00	99.02	89.82	99.72	94.29	99.76	94.64		
23 & above	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	--	--	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		
Total=100	530	3009	573	2441	290	780	205	560	3247	5977	2048	3230		

TABLE 79 (Contd.)
Cumulative frequency distribution of monthly expenditure on different items of family expenditure, by agricultural and non-agricultural families (C-XIV)

Monthly expenditure Rs.	Agricultural families		Men's clothing Non-agricultural families		Agricultural families		Women's clothing Non-agricultural families		Agricultural families		Children's clothing Non-agricultural families	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
- 1	1.56	0.12	3.21	0.36	1.99	0.12	4.05	0.37	10.33	1.43	15.73	3.10
- 2	7.27	1.00	11.62	2.24	5.72	0.59	9.76	1.42	24.24	5.28	34.72	10.58
- 3	15.13	2.82	23.15	6.12	10.54	1.49	15.60	3.02	38.36	11.15	49.85	19.53
- 4	22.89	5.22	33.77	10.88	14.81	2.55	20.12	4.68	48.62	16.84	60.98	28.30
- 5	33.58	9.35	48.80	19.29	22.82	5.05	30.24	9.31	61.48	25.71	73.89	41.02
- 6	40.51	12.56	54.31	28.00	30.16	7.79	37.74	13.44	66.89	30.25	79.82	48.04
- 7	45.00	14.99	59.72	27.24	35.16	9.97	44.41	17.71	70.74	33.99	83.23	52.75
8-12	68.28	32.83	82.67	52.05	58.82	24.85	74.98	45.93	87.77	56.60	93.62	72.78
13-17	78.97	44.94	90.18	64.48	72.25	37.33	85.72	60.43	93.01	67.44	96.88	82.31
18-22	86.68	56.75	95.59	74.29	80.98	48.21	92.14	72.22	95.85	75.21	97.92	86.29
23-27	90.39	63.93	96.19	78.72	86.27	56.45	94.17	76.79	97.53	80.96	98.52	89.12
28-32	93.87	70.86	97.50	82.69	90.85	64.96	96.31	82.68	98.33	84.33	99.26	93.36
33-37	94.34	78.48	97.50	83.87	92.47	68.50	97.26	85.68	98.40	84.68	99.70	96.49
38-42	95.95	78.25	98.60	87.50	94.94	74.55	97.98	88.28	98.69	86.30	99.85	97.66
43 & above	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total=100	2049	26530	998	8910	1661	26675	840	9170	1374	9918	674	3420

TABLE 79 (Contd.)
Cumulative frequency distribution of monthly expenditure on different items of family expenditure, by agricultural and non-agricultural families (C-XIV)

Monthly expenditure Rs.	Footwear (including repairs)				Soap				Hair oils and other toilets			
	Agricultural families		Non-agricultural families		Agricultural families		Non-agricultural families		Agricultural families		Non-agricultural families	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
- 1	5.60	0.67	10.08	1.70	72.52	44.48	73.08	46.58	65.63	35.08	72.40	41.50
- 2	12.55	2.34	16.35	3.81	89.36	65.14	88.01	65.60	84.23	54.97	85.29	56.29
- 3	21.56	5.60	31.61	11.53	93.71	73.14	93.58	78.27	91.62	66.82	92.76	69.13
- 4	32.16	10.70	45.50	20.91	95.89	78.48	96.23	83.02	94.89	73.80	95.48	75.36
- 5	47.50	19.64	63.49	36.08	97.05	82.05	97.77	87.91	97.02	79.50	96.83	79.25
- 6	55.54	25.44	71.66	44.35	97.90	85.19	98.05	88.98	97.73	81.78	98.64	85.47
- 7	60.90	29.95	76.29	49.82	97.95	85.53	98.19	89.60	98.15	83.37	98.64	85.47
- 8	66.14	34.99	82.02	57.54	98.34	89.72	99.44	96.00	98.86	86.41	99.77	90.66
- 9	69.67	38.82	83.11	59.19	98.84	89.72	99.58	96.80	98.86	86.41	99.77	90.66
- 10	76.49	47.03	88.01	67.46	98.99	90.67	99.86	98.58	99.29	88.69	99.77	90.66
- 11	78.32	49.44	89.37	69.99	98.99	90.67	99.86	98.58	99.29	88.69	99.77	90.66
- 12	81.97	54.72	91.83	74.95	99.46	94.10	99.86	98.58	99.29	88.69	99.77	90.66
13-17	90.26	68.89	96.19	85.52	99.85	97.86	100.00	100.00	99.29	88.69	99.77	90.66
18-22	95.37	80.89	98.91	94.44	99.92	98.86	—	—	99.57	91.42	99.77	90.66
23 & above	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	—	—	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total=100	821	6824	367	2176	1288	2100	717	1125	704	1317	442	771

TABLE 79 (Contd.)
Cumulative frequency distribution of monthly expenditure on different items of family expenditure, by agricultural and non-agricultural families (C-XIV)

Monthly expenditure Rs.	Books, periodicals, education, etc.		Medicines and medical service		Domestic and personal services							
	Agricultural families No.	Non-agricultural families Value	Agricultural families No.	Non-agricultural families Value	Agricultural families No.	Non-agricultural families Value						
- 1	29.40	4.44	42.07	10.57	15.94	1.18	20.42	2.34	23.61	1.26	37.89	4.23
- 2	46.43	9.58	64.63	21.90	29.43	3.17	34.11	5.49	35.66	2.54	53.30	7.67
- 3	56.32	14.06	71.34	26.95	36.69	4.78	41.53	8.04	42.65	3.65	59.91	9.88
- 4	64.01	18.71	78.05	33.69	43.02	6.65	51.04	12.41	48.67	4.93	65.64	12.43
- 5	70.05	23.27	82.93	39.32	54.98	11.06	63.81	19.73	54.70	6.53	72.69	16.36
- 6	71.43	24.51	83.54	40.74	58.03	12.42	67.05	21.97	59.04	7.92	74.89	17.84
- 7	75.55	28.87	85.37	43.95	59.32	13.08	69.37	23.83	61.20	8.73	75.77	18.53
8-12	87.64	46.25	93.29	63.71	71.86	22.18	82.60	38.93	69.16	12.72	82.38	25.50
13-17	93.13	58.44	95.12	70.75	78.19	29.11	87.24	46.84	76.87	18.90	87.67	34.15
18-22	95.33	65.04	97.56	83.00	83.12	36.52	92.58	58.99	81.69	23.91	89.43	38.03
23-27	95.60	66.07	98.73	90.51	87.81	45.15	94.66	64.95	84.58	27.66	91.63	43.93
28-32	97.53	74.87	99.39	95.10	90.50	51.15	96.29	70.71	87.23	31.83	93.39	49.83
33-37	97.80	76.36	100.00	100.00	91.44	53.54	96.29	70.71	88.92	35.04	94.27	53.32
38-42	98.08	78.10	—	—	92.97	58.01	96.75	72.84	90.84	39.19	96.04	61.28
43 & above	100.00	100.00	—	—	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total=100	364	2411	164	663	853	11550	431	3755	415	7805	227	2035

TABLE 79 (Contd.)
 Cumulative frequency distribution of monthly expenditure on different items of family expenditure, by agricultural and non-agricultural families (C-XIV)

Monthly expenditure Rs.	Entertainment		Travelling		Other household expenditure							
	Agricultural families No.	Non-agricultural families Value	Agricultural families No.	Non-agricultural families Value	Agricultural families Value	Non-agricultural families No.	Value					
- 1	38.46	6.88	54.76	18.90	17.89	2.40	21.32	3.84	27.25	2.43	31.60	3.99
- 2	56.97	13.50	74.60	32.60	37.46	7.64	44.32	12.12	43.55	5.34	49.79	8.59
- 3	63.22	16.85	81.35	39.59	48.86	12.23	54.28	17.50	50.47	7.19	56.78	11.23
- 4	70.91	22.86	86.91	47.26	56.14	16.13	62.55	23.47	57.18	9.59	61.76	13.75
- 5	83.17	33.32	90.48	53.43	68.60	24.48	73.07	32.94	66.52	13.75	70.19	19.08
- 6	85.34	35.64	92.46	57.54	71.23	26.59	77.98	38.24	69.19	15.18	73.31	21.44
- 7	85.34	35.64	92.86	58.49	73.42	28.65	80.08	40.89	70.56	16.04	75.80	23.64
8-12	92.31	48.02	98.41	76.99	85.70	44.93	91.30	60.37	81.72	25.89	85.82	35.78
13-17	94.71	54.51	98.81	78.77	90.09	53.81	94.25	68.25	86.37	32.09	89.14	41.95
18-22	95.67	57.87	98.81	78.77	93.77	63.68	97.05	78.33	89.81	33.19	91.70	48.42
23-27	96.63	62.25	99.21	82.19	95.44	69.19	98.32	83.99	91.39	41.69	93.36	53.61
28-32	97.60	67.41	99.21	82.19	96.93	75.17	98.60	85.45	93.33	46.91	95.30	60.96
33-37	97.60	67.41	99.21	82.19	97.11	76.02	98.74	86.34	94.34	50.08	96.33	65.50
38-42	98.08	70.85	99.21	82.19	97.98	80.72	99.16	89.37	95.75	55.10	97.79	72.84
43 & above	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total=100	416	2326	252	730	1140	8506	713	3959	2473	27720	1446	11447

TABLE 80
Standard errors of means expressed as their percentages (Sch. B).

STATE	No. of villages	Expenditure on land improvement		Residential house		Loans received	No. of animals owned.			Goat			
		New construction	estate improvement	Total real rooms	Area under roof (sq. ft.)		Bullocks	Cows	He- buffaloes		Sheep		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
1. Punjab, etc.	38	33.05	23.20	18.73	5.17	7.62	14.72	11.05	10.78	28.91	11.34	50.75	35.95
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	31	38.37	28.79	23.94	5.41	3.18	15.43	9.80	13.43	32.87	10.87	50.83	26.97
3. Uttar Pradesh	78	10.09	20.36	19.33	3.73	5.19	10.29	5.33	11.67	22.20	8.24	57.93	18.68
4. Bihar	54	20.75	30.44	21.37	8.57	4.80	11.43	6.83	13.28	24.43	17.47	45.95	14.96
5. Orissa	21	33.03	53.93	42.66	7.31	8.58	25.87	11.03	16.86	45.45	37.58	40.36	33.46
6. West Bengal	30	30.47	43.60	39.63	7.77	9.89	17.91	11.16	13.63	36.93	59.82	100.00	18.43
7. Assam, etc.	22	37.97	53.75	44.55	9.26	11.52	25.72	23.31	12.51	38.47	51.42	100.01	25.45
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	34	29.01	33.83	30.80	5.86	8.80	17.09	8.94	12.54	53.46	18.49	39.65	28.52
9. Madhya Pradesh	50	15.74	25.79	15.20	3.93	6.94	13.88	9.45	9.40	20.71	17.19	44.69	24.84
10. Hyderabad	23	37.20	63.01	34.12	4.41	11.80	26.18	9.37	17.65	26.21	18.24	53.09	52.75
11. N. Bombay, etc.	48	18.28	31.92	19.41	4.87	7.82	16.76	7.62	12.06	68.81	10.18	53.05	24.29
12. Bombay Deccan	57	18.21	23.50	15.71	6.14	5.34	10.19	6.48	8.26	24.26	10.40	50.39	16.97
13. Madras	73	27.53	25.52	21.80	4.43	7.98	11.20	9.52	11.11	21.73	14.49	25.23	23.24
14. Mysore, etc.	26	38.11	39.54	27.98	6.79	10.46	18.77	18.31	17.13	60.87	24.89	40.31	32.59
15. All-India	585	9.02	8.62	6.74	1.69	2.17	4.37	2.49	3.62	8.26	4.22	22.29	7.90

TABLE 81
Standard errors of means, expressed as their percentages (C-IV, V)

STATE	No. of villages	Production of			Sales of		
		Milk	Milk products	Eggs	Milk	Milk products	Eggs
1. Punjab, etc.	38	20.35	34.61	60.44	48.46	73.80	82.77
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	31	20.15	19.31	68.38	71.14	26.80	—
3. Uttar Pradesh	78	13.39	32.77	57.02	40.47	35.59	75.78
4. Bihar	54	50.84	79.49	96.03	84.05	97.16	—
5. Orissa	21	47.83	—	—	60.66	—	—
6. West Bengal	30	35.53	69.62	80.93	52.50	74.36	90.67
7. Assam, etc.	22	46.74	—	23.76	55.96	—	49.41
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	34	22.94	33.92	71.56	73.68	38.45	—
9. Madhya Pradesh	50	39.11	69.90	48.91	43.11	57.27	102.50
10. Hyderabad	23	40.63	99.82	60.26	84.12	96.90	99.93
11. N. Bombay, etc.	48	22.78	33.42	60.36	37.14	39.04	74.06
12. Bombay Deccan	57	11.30	59.34	27.54	30.33	58.16	38.75
13. Madras	73	28.18	34.25	50.00	56.92	54.15	74.33
14. Mysore, etc.	26	35.22	99.33	39.93	44.25	100.45	—
15. All-India	565	6.47	11.97	16.89	19.94	15.09	32.20

TABLE 82
Standard errors of means, expressed as their percentages (C-XI)

STATE	No. of villages	Liquidation of assets	Returns on capital assets	Cash contributions from landlords, etc.	Receipts				Income from maintenance and repair services	Income from transport services	Income from storage services
					1	2	3	4			
1. Punjab, etc.	38	23.54	72.06	49.42	50.02	65.57	72.96	43.16	94.60		
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	31	30.34	62.73	83.60	22.41	37.65	98.61	59.02	—		
3. Uttar Pradesh	78	18.98	33.32	36.65	25.95	44.89	37.67	30.46	44.52		
4. Bihar	54	27.95	70.51	60.02	20.35	39.24	54.97	53.04	55.44		
5. Orissa	21	37.56	44.01	—	30.77	67.91	99.65	70.31	—		
6. West Bengal	30	41.38	67.29	77.69	20.98	58.53	57.74	42.09	96.99		
7. Assam, etc.	22	65.55	77.80	80.27	39.39	44.98	78.92	87.73	80.23		
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	34	47.42	71.15	56.63	25.22	40.86	89.45	99.37	—		
9. Madhya Pradesh	50	20.14	41.73	90.09	21.72	34.92	43.16	42.47	44.79		
10. Hyderabad	23	42.57	44.12	90.75	50.17	51.42	46.78	70.70	78.51		
11. N. Bombay, etc.	48	34.67	49.68	68.61	31.31	36.54	52.58	41.69	99.38		
12. Bombay Deccan	57	18.61	36.57	—	26.26	44.78	83.18	75.51	106.50		
13. Madras	73	16.50	41.19	60.47	23.66	54.79	57.01	39.70	104.00		
14. Mysore, etc.	26	38.79	67.84	99.95	54.06	39.94	72.11	59.03	—		
15. All-India	585	8.47	17.19	24.56	10.14	39.64	19.79	16.06	39.44		

TABLE 82 (Contd.)
Standard errors of means, expressed as their percentages (C-XI)

STATE	No. of villages	Sales commission	Income from other professions and services	Wages earned within the village	Earnings from outside	Receipts			Remittances received	Other cash receipts	Total
						9	10	11			
1. Punjab, etc.	38	75.84	25.08	12.01	21.25	55.90	30.29	39.86	26.63		
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	31	65.70	49.80	19.14	31.58	77.62	99.46	95.64	12.24		
3. Uttar Pradesh	78	65.91	23.00	12.39	22.21	58.66	25.33	46.10	15.99		
4. Bihar	54	70.42	27.68	12.67	32.61	62.27	52.45	57.79	10.55		
5. Orissa	21	101.17	28.53	26.26	43.29	83.12	57.32	60.96	18.09		
6. West Bengal	30	57.53	22.89	16.52	46.90	—	42.53	47.29	14.63		
7. Assam, etc.	22	98.35	41.78	23.72	39.37	73.45	104.37	60.09	28.06		
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	34	61.34	49.84	20.26	36.79	100.44	100.19	87.30	20.26		
9. Madhya Pradesh	50	70.85	26.46	9.72	32.95	102.58	60.22	83.00	11.27		
10. Hyderabad	23	63.63	45.96	15.75	45.70	—	100.60	99.54	28.10		
11. N. Bombay, etc.	48	61.33	50.37	14.56	37.50	77.95	90.53	53.17	19.81		
12. Bombay Deccan	57	85.31	17.58	10.82	40.26	73.77	36.25	60.03	9.42		
13. Madras	73	37.95	19.25	8.64	19.98	69.08	86.98	28.87	11.48		
14. Mysore, etc.	26	58.36	27.70	15.98	29.95	77.21	64.84	57.99	25.99		
15. All-India	585	22.12	9.39	3.97	9.21	81.27	36.52	20.82	5.24		

TABLE 88
Standard errors of means, expressed as their percentages (C-XII)

STATE	No. of villages	Creation of assets	Returns paid on capital assets	Cash contributions to tenants, etc.	Expenditure			Maintenance and repair of capital assets	Transport of finished products	Storage and marketing costs.
					1	2	3			
1. Punjab, etc.	38	28.59	51.42	57.18	17.81	59.28	32.82	72.39	96.50	
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	31	21.48	55.36	88.67	22.87	50.69	42.84	67.12	101.91	
3. Uttar Pradesh	78	27.04	39.26	51.94	14.24	28.40	25.43	50.68	54.45	
4. Bihar	54	36.97	80.99	57.98	29.50	50.95	48.93	103.50	104.44	
5. Orissa	21	38.71	67.66	—	47.05	65.60	73.56	—	100.08	
6. West Bengal	30	22.68	52.54	51.95	24.52	52.11	57.56	91.35	99.53	
7. Assam, etc.	22	53.20	99.68	101.87	54.33	59.77	58.90	67.55	62.28	
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	34	35.21	62.91	100.62	31.18	68.70	59.31	—	67.23	
9. Madhya Pradesh	50	26.66	44.94	63.81	17.58	37.26	68.74	67.08	58.97	
10. Hyderabad	23	29.61	54.74	75.45	36.16	15.81	89.77	—	99.99	
11. N. Bombay, etc.	48	22.12	31.62	54.40	17.67	38.90	64.28	39.09	—	
12. Bombay Deccan	57	55.08	41.76	106.71	26.88	32.94	46.11	74.17	65.87	
13. Madras	78	19.78	17.14	72.00	24.41	36.72	38.62	43.91	92.77	
14. Mysore, etc.	26	32.43	54.85	77.04	33.51	36.82	47.53	92.13	94.64	
15. All-India	585	9.98	13.01	29.77	7.00	13.88	19.14	25.28	45.88	

TABLE 83 (Contd.)
Standard errors of means, expressed as their percentages (C-XII)

STATE	No. of villages	Sales commission	Other marketing costs	Expenditure			Remittances paid out	Other cash expenditure	Total
				Wages paid to male labour	Wages paid to female labour	Wages paid to child labour			
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1. Punjab, etc.	38	63.80	80.63	25.34	75.68	98.46	53.54	67.94	18.73
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	31	94.89	69.12	29.17	32.33	45.89	62.22	40.98	15.59
3. Uttar Pradesh	78	83.15	83.76	34.02	45.00	42.56	100.21	53.33	26.04
4. Bihar	54	58.03	42.19	12.40	25.67	46.04	60.62	39.96	18.60
5. Orissa	21	88.71	47.14	38.74	56.41	76.31	39.45	41.24	21.16
6. West Bengal	30	—	72.05	42.29	88.50	70.30	61.72	56.32	25.98
7. Assam, etc.	22	—	77.20	20.22	69.67	56.22	57.29	70.56	16.34
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	34	—	43.66	39.74	93.92	16.13	56.67	60.82	35.47
9. Madhya Pradesh	50	57.45	38.29	20.49	28.41	26.31	75.28	39.32	17.25
10. Hyderabad	23	81.69	—	28.28	46.99	106.42	77.11	37.19	20.83
11. N. Bombay, etc.	48	122.00	82.96	18.46	28.61	43.25	44.17	56.32	12.86
12. Bombay Deccan	57	—	46.66	24.68	28.53	26.80	36.07	29.83	25.37
13. Madras	73	62.36	79.33	17.68	26.45	30.90	32.57	50.37	14.82
14. Mysore, etc.	26	89.80	99.06	25.84	53.00	144.41	83.32	51.00	21.04
15. All-India	585	24.77	23.87	7.93	12.26	17.96	24.47	15.03	5.80

TABLE 84.
Standard errors of means, expressed as their percentages (C-XIII)

STATE	No. of villages	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		Rice	Wheat	Milletts	Other cereals	Unspecified rationed foodgrains	Arhar	Gram	Other pulses	Coconut & kopra	Ground-nut	Other nuts & oil seeds.
1. Punjab, etc.	38	26.15	19.28	29.74	31.33	98.94	33.48	35.18	66.02	35.68	37.71	50.30
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	31	28.47	29.21	37.92	26.99	—	76.93	46.14	64.06	39.51	42.44	53.52
3. Uttar Pradesh	78	16.88	18.91	21.97	27.52	—	16.00	26.68	15.90	45.96	31.66	56.39
4. Bihar	54	20.40	37.83	59.71	25.99	—	17.13	28.22	22.43	67.41	—	52.61
5. Orissa	21	31.43	100.51	99.27	99.60	—	35.88	53.04	48.43	30.41	73.59	68.06
6. West Bengal	30	21.62	45.04	—	82.91	—	64.05	44.27	13.96	67.13	—	51.90
7. Assam, etc.	22	22.92	67.61	—	79.44	—	41.72	71.62	26.87	59.03	108.00	103.04
8. Madhya Bharat etc.	34	26.46	34.14	41.36	29.66	—	26.98	43.89	39.92	44.11	64.33	71.13
9. Madhya Pradesh	50	17.49	27.80	28.22	38.91	—	15.62	29.02	18.28	21.51	53.69	49.22
10. Hyderabad	23	27.40	30.62	38.51	42.84	—	34.26	29.87	46.07	27.30	56.87	65.62
11. N. Bombay, etc.	48	30.67	34.01	23.63	41.51	68.49	31.25	52.78	46.54	32.34	44.92	74.49
12. Bombay Deccan	57	26.37	24.01	27.66	42.60	55.02	36.36	18.86	46.78	14.10	28.72	53.20
13. Madras	73	16.13	44.54	22.52	35.94	—	37.18	19.12	30.18	29.53	40.63	82.90
14. Mysore, etc.	26	24.64	26.03	29.64	53.39	—	36.25	59.44	35.08	13.51	63.52	105.67
15. All-India	585	6.42	8.77	11.00	11.59	61.45	8.52	10.34	8.06	9.90	15.53	27.52

TABLE 84 (Contd.)
Standard errors of means, expressed as their percentages (C-XIII)

STATE	No. of villages	Mustard oil	Ground-nut oil	Coconut oil	Linseed oil	Other edible oils	Vanas-pati	Mutton & birds	Poultry fresh fish	Dry fish	Eggs	Other meats	
													11
1. Punjab, etc.	38	14.75	71.42	96.85	75.50	57.41	25.29	23.16	46.49	72.76	—	34.36	81.68
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	31	54.72	60.79	—	40.95	30.48	—	38.80	—	—	—	72.57	47.33
3. Uttar Pradesh	78	10.50	50.59	39.53	47.32	52.41	37.23	16.93	67.15	24.87	—	36.60	44.18
4. Bihar	54	12.53	68.06	25.62	37.92	40.21	46.06	29.90	64.47	19.44	93.50	43.21	73.12
5. Orissa	21	22.08	53.73	20.40	38.17	35.84	100.52	50.11	—	36.99	30.95	—	102.93
6. West Bengal	30	10.02	108.80	9.46	89.33	74.83	48.67	33.77	58.77	18.37	65.65	35.26	57.83
7. Assam, etc.	22	18.84	56.88	23.76	—	73.24	67.20	33.15	49.71	17.63	41.03	41.44	70.87
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	34	42.66	68.34	34.64	26.20	43.32	—	38.81	118.00	76.03	85.06	64.48	76.21
9. Madhya Pradesh	50	39.80	30.81	9.97	22.18	33.29	50.47	28.50	58.29	35.15	49.65	46.81	52.28
10. Hyderabad	23	41.07	16.96	23.71	61.22	42.59	—	24.25	61.16	34.16	46.76	56.88	56.45
11. N. Bombay, etc.	48	70.54	12.62	26.72	89.01	37.74	64.18	33.34	92.41	50.52	34.45	64.16	45.60
12. Bombay Deccan	57	70.74	18.54	13.82	48.44	28.00	48.99	27.13	90.21	47.66	45.89	46.84	—
13. Madras	73	57.17	11.27	14.85	34.95	24.21	68.88	12.62	61.97	26.95	20.14	29.76	48.45
14. Mysore, etc.	26	81.36	27.68	13.69	55.87	52.75	99.21	26.22	—	27.95	28.49	48.75	61.65
15. All-India	585	5.26	8.47	6.62	13.72	12.33	15.93	7.10	21.57	8.05	23.74	13.12	16.19

TABLE 84 (Contd.)
Standard errors of means, expressed as their percentages (C-XIII)

STATE	No. of villages	Milk 28	Ghee, butter 24	Other Milk products 25	Vegetables 26	Fruits 27	Salt 28	Chillies 29	Other spices 30	Sugar 31	Gur (cane) 32	Other sugars 33
1. Punjab, etc.	38	37.81	23.91	50.12	14.22	24.36	15.91	14.46	14.50	35.42	13.47	60.92
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	31	66.69	18.16	54.70	23.27	41.16	16.44	13.74	21.15	25.59	19.55	43.34
3. Uttar Pradesh	78	10.16	15.78	29.98	10.35	24.34	7.69	12.41	10.94	26.91	14.00	33.98
4. Bihar	54	21.82	28.72	39.66	13.53	37.47	8.60	11.92	14.20	25.85	19.84	96.73
5. Orissa	21	38.55	49.73	61.87	30.57	55.52	10.87	17.20	31.90	42.88	29.50	78.86
6. West Bengal	30	18.10	37.55	54.87	10.34	24.35	5.75	9.65	10.32	18.84	16.01	62.38
7. Assam, etc.	22	33.39	42.76	62.38	22.38	34.25	14.99	28.14	21.88	22.04	14.19	74.64
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	34	30.04	25.59	42.57	20.91	47.44	35.12	19.79	26.58	25.20	32.65	79.90
9. Madhya Pradesh	50	16.61	13.67	42.12	9.14	27.98	15.82	12.53	16.88	16.89	14.95	70.01
10. Hyderabad	23	45.63	28.84	60.14	20.51	49.63	9.99	20.98	21.97	26.51	31.14	41.13
11. N. Bombay, etc.	48	20.04	21.83	39.38	11.36	33.76	12.64	17.14	16.61	15.13	14.46	46.47
12. Bombay Deccan	57	24.49	39.84	93.32	27.15	28.33	19.26	24.37	23.54	19.21	17.44	63.97
13. Madras	73	24.23	26.95	35.89	11.40	19.18	6.92	9.00	13.28	20.35	24.82	36.59
14. Mysore, etc.	26	21.45	31.30	56.42	19.08	20.33	14.14	10.21	18.55	25.48	21.48	47.41
15. All-India	585	9.51	7.31	17.11	4.03	8.32	5.40	5.12	4.93	8.37	5.69	15.79

TABLE 84 (Contd.)
Standard errors of means, expressed as their percentages (C-XIII)

STATE	No. of villages	Tea	Coffee	Other beverages	Prepared foods	Other food materials	Pan, supari, etc.	Tobacco (chewing)	Tobacco (smoking)	Liquors	Other intoxicants	Total
		34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1. Punjab, etc.	38	14.83	109.50	105.50	109.50	57.07	95.27	44.58	16.97	30.54	51.18	11.01
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	31	39.27	—	74.67	45.51	51.12	38.86	37.53	17.59	28.59	65.74	10.39
3. Uttar Pradesh	78	20.18	—	50.00	50.60	67.71	18.28	11.87	12.63	42.82	34.90	2.66
4. Bihar	54	29.30	—	—	72.14	61.62	20.50	11.81	17.55	29.40	45.98	12.18
5. Orissa	21	23.83	—	30.50	79.40	59.59	27.98	23.88	26.99	40.02	62.52	16.58
6. West Bengal	30	20.07	—	89.33	40.44	41.80	15.54	23.07	13.16	61.26	37.08	10.98
7. Assam, etc.	22	8.98	—	—	102.11	86.64	19.56	31.40	24.80	49.67	60.03	11.30
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	34	28.55	—	102.71	58.36	72.28	29.18	21.53	20.87	34.01	66.28	13.15
9. Madhya Pradesh	50	17.57	56.20	92.91	32.22	60.40	12.04	13.05	9.05	44.20	42.09	8.15
10. Hyderabad	23	31.70	83.16	99.53	101.00	81.88	26.72	32.97	13.10	26.94	58.60	14.11
11. N. Bombay, etc.	48	11.48	78.66	98.74	28.42	65.94	40.09	29.20	13.61	85.10	62.85	9.46
12. Bombay Deccan	57	15.84	35.88	95.19	70.50	33.76	23.14	10.88	26.74	121.86	—	15.97
13. Madras	73	21.14	18.15	81.28	29.09	31.84	10.87	10.00	16.00	75.83	47.73	8.56
14. Mysore, etc.	26	26.18	14.92	77.92	34.40	83.90	18.80	14.44	16.09	48.63	60.00	8.67
15. All-India	585	6.40	11.18	39.67	12.91	42.63	6.30	5.28	4.56	12.24	22.80	3.09

TABLE 85
Standard errors of means, expressed as their percentages (C-XIV)

STATE	No. of villages	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Other ¹ fuel & light	Men's clothing	Women's clothing	Children's clothing	Footwear	Soap	Hair oil	Other toilets.
1. Punjab, etc.	38	31.75	56.12	11.38	52.74	9.89	12.65	13.35	9.64	12.80	34.57	42.96
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	31	34.24	68.55	17.03	61.60	15.33	18.15	16.10	15.92	31.48	42.85	36.59
3. Uttar Pradesh	78	27.44	41.20	11.38	36.83	9.89	11.70	10.58	14.70	16.40	45.22	73.32
4. Bihar	54	41.40	77.05	13.47	49.07	13.91	13.30	13.28	29.48	21.51	26.43	47.35
5. Orissa	21	67.46	—	14.96	102.18	19.96	28.88	18.93	100.07	49.56	59.03	88.16
6. West Bengal	30	22.84	44.93	8.81	29.94	18.78	17.38	20.02	24.41	15.13	48.36	31.71
7. Assam, etc.	22	49.89	—	14.49	82.81	21.15	17.35	26.14	34.78	16.95	29.12	52.97
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	34	30.36	80.15	20.82	54.05	27.10	25.18	22.11	27.26	22.27	57.11	58.22
9. Madhya Pradesh	50	22.50	52.46	7.68	61.97	10.71	11.13	13.37	15.26	13.39	17.96	36.93
10. Hyderabad	23	42.73	74.00	15.46	50.45	21.29	19.62	34.23	19.83	36.00	34.94	49.95
11. N. Bombay, etc.	48	29.62	59.51	10.65	28.92	12.69	13.87	17.37	15.83	13.85	19.83	58.46
12. Bombay Deccan	57	22.36	49.87	8.14	70.03	12.63	12.65	13.21	18.52	17.60	44.40	48.77
13. Madras	73	22.54	45.00	13.96	58.20	14.66	12.70	16.08	35.63	16.16	40.02	31.53
14. Mysore, etc.	26	37.12	87.15	10.82	25.37	16.47	16.96	20.81	33.89	12.81	52.02	33.15
15. All-India	585	8.74	22.80	3.39	13.75	4.16	4.16	4.92	5.88	4.69	10.84	14.88

TABLE 85 (Contd.)
Standard errors of means, expressed as their percentages (C-XIV).

STATE	No. of villages	Books, periodicals, etc.		Medicines		Domestic service		Enter tainment.		Travelling furniture		Utensils & Gifts, etc.		Payments in cere-mones		Other capital expenditure		Total	
		12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22							
1. Punjab, etc.	38	58.89	18.67	50.90	38.30	16.61	22.46	45.68	37.24	40.46	24.77	7.98							
2. Rajasthan, Ajmer	31	32.25	31.38	39.11	36.12	36.27	27.29	40.98	44.19	54.71	43.31	15.35							
3. Uttar Pradesh	78	24.59	18.46	27.48	28.54	16.00	19.58	30.07	42.32	42.12	36.07	9.40							
4. Bihar	54	31.84	24.75	27.74	51.75	22.53	20.96	51.90	32.49	69.16	34.05	13.25							
5. Orissa	21	50.45	33.40	44.17	59.81	41.77	79.68	42.59	33.72	76.60	28.58	20.36							
6. West Bengal	30	11.08	21.52	45.63	39.30	25.45	49.33	33.48	55.87	51.04	39.10	15.39							
7. Assam, etc.	22	41.33	42.26	82.25	52.98	53.05	39.92	33.67	51.79	86.59	43.32	21.11							
8. Madhya Bharat, etc.	34	71.80	32.56	34.67	63.94	31.37	31.70	59.85	42.04	55.20	36.22	20.93							
9. Madhya Pradesh	50	32.75	19.88	29.40	24.54	15.04	25.69	46.44	48.80	41.39	28.80	25.68							
10. Hyderabad	23	57.55	32.52	67.97	42.66	28.11	45.21	58.14	55.05	71.49	39.55	16.37							
11. N. Bombay, etc.	48	41.97	26.99	37.38	31.15	20.63	39.39	47.55	34.59	70.32	37.24	30.00							
12. Bombay Deccan	57	24.09	19.10	33.95	32.72	19.93	27.47	39.49	35.82	92.42	57.91	13.36							
13. Madras	73	21.64	18.53	29.61	22.81	16.37	23.80	30.55	23.39	54.72	36.03	10.71							
14. Mysore, etc.	26	35.14	19.90	33.79	32.60	19.28	35.65	28.59	40.10	37.05	42.16	11.57							
15. All-India	585	11.81	6.78	14.41	14.67	6.21	9.57	12.60	13.66	22.74	12.69	3.42							

15. CONCLUDING REMARKS

15.1 The preceding chapter giving standard errors of various items 'estimated' by means of the NSS, indicates the degree of accuracy attainable by means of a sample of about 10,000 families, designed and executed in a manner in which the present sample was done. It would therefore be worthwhile examining some of the standard errors. Table 80 shows that the expenditure on real estate improvement is estimated with a standard error of 6.7% ; three times of this error gives a margin of about 20% within which to expect a parallel sample to give its estimate. In the same way we could say that the estimate of residential housing area is within a margin of 6% error ; that of loans received, that is, of indebtedness, within a margin of 13% and of the number of bullocks within a margin of 7.5%. These are the margins for the all-India estimates. The margins of error for the state estimates are three to four times larger for the bigger states and larger still for the smaller ones.

15.2 Table 81 shows that the all-India estimate of the production of milk has a margin of error of 20% and that of the production of eggs, a margin of 50%. Estimates of sales of milk and eggs have errors of margin wider still, being 60% and 100% respectively.

15.3 Table 82 shows that 'liquidation of assets' is estimated with a 25% margin of error. Income from sale of farm, forest and livestock products is estimated with a 30% margin of error. Income from wages earned within the village is estimated with a 12% margin of error. Incomes from most other items enumerated in C-XI have error margins anything between 50% to 100%, while the estimate of total receipts has an error margin of 15%. Similarly Table 83 shows that the 'creation of assets' is estimated with a 30% margin of error. Expenditure on raw material purchases for farm, forest and livestock production is estimated within a 21% margin of error. Expenditure on payment of wages to male, female and child labour have error margins of 24%, 36% and 54% respectively. Estimates of expenditure on most other items of expenditure enumerated in C-XII have error margins of upwards 50% while the total expenditure other than the consumer expenditure have an error margin of 15%. Standard errors of estimates of consumer expenditure on different items are given in Tables 84 and 85. Most of the estimates will be found to have error margins of about 25%.

15.4 This is true of all-India estimates. As noted above, the state estimates are liable to sampling errors several times larger. It might be thought therefore that the utility of these estimates was extremely limited for a study of any specific regions or for inter-regional comparisons. They are also designed to throw little light on the activities of specific economic groups. On the other hand, the margins of errors of most of the estimates, even on an all-India basis, are many times larger than the annual changes one might expect in them. They would, therefore, prove of little value in assessing annual change.

Publications of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona 4

- No. 1:—The Salaries of Public Officials in India. By D. R. Gadgil. 1931. (Out of print).
- No. 2:—Imperial Preference for India, (The Ottawa Agreement Examined). By D. R. Gadgil. 1932. (Out of print).
- No. 3:—A Survey of the Marketing of Fruit in Poona. By D. R. Gadgil and V. R. Gadgil. 1933. (Out of print).
- No. 4:—A Survey of Motor Bus Transportation in Six Districts of the Bombay Presidency. By D. R. Gadgil and L. V. Gogate. 1935. (Out of Print).
- No. 5:—Urban Handicrafts of the Bombay Deccan. By N. M. Joshi, M.A., 1936. (Out of Print).
- No. 6:—Legislative Protection and Relief of Agricultural Debtors in India. By K. G. Shivaswami. 1939. (Out of Print).
- No. 7:—A Survey of Farm Business in Wai Taluka. By D. R. Gadgil and V. R. Gadgil. 1940. (Out of Print).
- No. 8:—The Population Problem in India—A Regional Approach. By N. V. Sovani. 1942. (Out of Print).
- No. 9:—Regulation of Wages and Other Problems of Industrial Labour in India. By D. R. Gadgil. (Reprint, 1945). Price Rs. 5 or 10s.
- No. 10:—War and Indian Economic Policy. By D. R. Gadgil and N. V. Sovani. 1944. (Out of Print).
- No. 11:—The Aborigines—"So-called"—and Their Future. By G. S. Ghurye, Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology, University of Bombay. 1943. (Out of Print).
- No. 12:—Poona—A Socio-Economic Survey, Part I: Economic. By D. R. Gadgil; Assisted by the Staff of the Institute. Royal 8vo. Pp. 300, 1945. Price Rs. 15 or 30s.
- No. 13:—Federating India. By D. R. Gadgil. Demy 8vo. Pp. 117, 1945. Price Rs. 6 or 12s.
- No. 14:—The Socio-Economic Survey of Weaving Communities in Sholapur. By R. G. Kakade. Demy 8vo. Pp. 221, 1947. Price Rs. 10 or 20s.
- No. 15:—The Federal Problem in India. By D. R. Gadgil. Demy 8vo. Pp. 203, 1947. Price Rs. 8 or 16s.
- No. 16:—Bombay Finance—1921-1946. By T. M. Joshi. Demy 8vo. Pp. 220, 1947. Price Rs. 7-8-0 or 15s.
- No. 17:—Economic Effects of Irrigation (Report of a Survey of Direct and Indirect Benefits of the Godavari and Pravara Canals). By D. R. Gadgil. Demy 8vo. Pp. 184. Price Rs. 8 or 16s.
- No. 18:—The Social Survey of Kolhapur City: Part I—Population and Fertility. By N. V. Sovani, Assisted by the Staff of the Institute. Demy 8vo. Pp. 86, 1948. Price Rs. 4 or 8s.
- No. 19:—Some Observations on the Draft Constitution. By D. R. Gadgil. Demy 8vo. Pp. 112, 1948. Price Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d.
- No. 20:—Reports of the Commodity Prices Board. Edited By N. V. Sovani. 1948. Royal 8vo. Pp. 236. 1948. Price Rs. 10 or 15s.

- No. 21:—Post-War Inflation in India—A Survey. By N. V. Sovani. 1949. Royal 8vo. Pp. 100. Price Rs. 5 or 7s. 6d.
- No. 22:—Planning of Post-War Economic Development in India. By N. V. Sovani. 1951. Demy 8vo. Pp. 102. Price Rs. 3-8-0 or 5s.
- No. 23:—Social Survey of Kolhapur City. Vol. II—Industry, Trade and Labour. By N. V. Sovani. 1951. Demy 8vo. Pp. 346. Price Rs. 12 or 18s.
- No. 24:—Social Survey of Kolhapur City. Vol. III—Family Living and Social Life. By N. V. Sovani. 1952. Demy 8vo. Pp. 330. Price Rs. 12 or 18s.
- No. 25:—Poona—A Socio-Economic Survey. Part II. By D. R. Gadgil. 1952. Royal 8vo. Pp. 330. Price Rs. 15 or 30s.
- No. 26:—Report on the Poona Schedules of the National Sample Survey. By V. M. Dandekar. 1953. Royal 8vo. viii + 223. Price Rs. 6 or 9s.
- No. 27:—Survey of Fertility and Mortality in the Poona District. By V. M. Dandekar and Kumudini Dandekar. Royal 8vo. pp. 191. 1953. Price Rs. 5 or 7s. 6p.
- No. 28:—Structure and Working of Village Panchayats: A Survey based on case studies in Bombay and Madras. By A. V. Raman Rao. Royal 8vo. pp. 218. 1954. Price Rs. 7 or 11s. or \$ 1.50.

R. R. Kale Memorial Lectures

- 1938—The Social Process. By Dr. G. S. Ghurye, Professor of Sociology, Bombay University. Price As. 8.
- 1939—Federation versus Freedom. By B. R. Ambedkar, M.A., Ph.D. Price Re. 1.
- 1941—The Problem of the Aborigines in India. By A. V. Thakkar, I.C.E. Price Re. 1. (Out of Print).
- 1942—A Plea for Planning in Co-operation. By Vaikunth L. Mehta. Price As. 12. (Out of Print).
- 1943—The Formation of Federations. By S. G. Vaze. Price Rs. 1-8-0.
- 1948—Central Banking in India : A Retrospect. By Sir Chintaman D. Deshmukh. Price Rs. 1-8-0 or 2s. 3d.
- 1949—Public Administration in Democracy. By D. G. Karve. Price Rs. 2 or 3s.
- 1950—Policy of Protection in India. By Dr. H. L. Dey. Price Re. 1 or 1s. 6d.
- 1951—Competitive and Co-operation Trends in Federalism. By Prof. M. Venkatrangaiya. Price Rs. 1-8-0 or 2s. 3d.
- 1952—The Role of the Administrator: Past, Present and Future. By A. D. Gorwala. Price Rs. 2.
- 1954—Public Administration and Economic Development. By W. R. Natu. Price Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. or \$ 0.20.