

Statistical Report on a sample
survey of the prevalence of
drinking tea in Nagpur City, 1940

STATISTICAL REPORT ON A SAMPLE SURVEY OF THE PREVALENCE
OF DRINKING TEA IN NAGPUR CITY IN 1940.

Introduction.

This report is based on an enquiry carried out in the city of Nagpur in 1940. The field work was in charge of Mr. Satyabrata Sen of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board. The general plan and design of the survey and the specifications for sampling were prepared in the Statistical Laboratory Calcutta. The family schedule was prepared by Mr. Sen in consultation - with us.

The Sampling Technique.

2. The sampling procedure is briefly described below. A preliminary count of the number of families resident in individual plots was carried out with the help of a large scale air survey map of the city. In this way the approximate number of families residing in different localities was ascertained. The whole area was then divided into six Circles I-VI and the total number of families residing within each Circle was estimated. The total number of families proposed to be surveyed was then distributed among the different Circles approximately in proportion to the total number of families residing in each Circle. No attempt was made to keep the total number of families constant in each Circle as this was inconvenient for the organization of the field survey.

3. The location of each sample family was marked on the city maps with the help of the random ~~co-ordinate~~ co-ordinatograph in the Statistical Laboratory. The Inspectors were instructed to trace each sample family in accordance with the dot mark on the map, and the field investigators filled in the family schedules from the sample families. A certain number of - additional points were supplied for replacements in case the family could not be traced.

4. Ten investigators were employed for the field work and were grouped into five teams (A, B, C, D and E) each consisting of two investigators. The total number of sample families within each Circle was also divided into five approximately equal sub-samples; and one sub-sample was allotted to each team. In this way the information for each Circle was collected by all five teams; and information for some sub-sample or other in each

in each Circle was collected by each team. The actual design is shown in Table (1) in which the number of completed families is given for each sub-sample. It may be noted here that the different sub-samples of - Circle I (which represents the scattered suburban area) are not comparable.

Nature of Material and Items Investigated.

5. In the statement sent from the office of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board (I T M E B) the total number of cards filled in by investigators was given as 1591 ; and it was stated that in the case of 31 cards information was not complete or the family could not be traced. A more - detailed scrutiny in the Statistical Laboratory led to the rejection of another batch of 18 cards owing to the material being incomplete in various ways. The total number of rejections was thus 49 out of 1591 or about 3.8 per cent. The present report is thus based on 1573 family schedules which were collected between 29th May 1940 and 28th August 1940.

6. As desired by the I T M E B the following items have been investigated :

Tea by Religious Groups.

(1) Proportion of families taking tea	...	...	Table (7)
(2) Proportion of persons taking tea, and daily frequency			Table (8)
(3) Consumption of tea per family	...	...	Table (9)
(4) Per capita consumption of tea among persons taking tea			Table(10)
(5) Per capita consumption of tea among all persons	...		Table(11)
(6) Proportion of habituals and casuals.	...	...	Tables(12) & (15)

Tea by Occupational Groups (Hindu Families)

(7) Proportion of families taking tea	...	...	Table (14)
(8) Proportion of persons taking tea	...	...	Table (15)
(9) Family consumption of tea	...	...	Table (16)
(10) Per capita consumption of tea	...	...	Table (17)

Literacy and Newspapers by Religious Groups.

(11) Proportion of literate families	...	...	Table (18)
(12) Proportion of literate persons	...	...	Table (19)
(13) Proportion of families subscribing to newspapers	...	...	Table (20)
(14) Proportion of persons reading newspapers.	...	...	Table (21)

Milk by Religious Groups.

- | | | |
|--|-----|------------------|
| (15) Proportion of families taking milk, and family consumption of milk | ... | Tables (22 & 23) |
| (16) Proportion of persons taking milk, and per capita consumption of milk | ... | Tables (24 & 25) |

We have also given the average size of the family by religious and by occupational groups in Tables (3) and (4) respectively, and average proportion of children in Tables (5) and (6) and facility of comparison of the results calculated on "per family" and "per capita" basis.

7. The I T M E B had desired that the analysis should be correlated with (a) different expenditure levels, (b) different religious groups, and (c) broad occupational groups. As regards religion there were two important groups, namely, Hindus with 1348 families and Muslims with 202 families. Information is also available for 18 Christian, 3 Sikh, and 2 Parsee families which have been grouped into one class of "Other religions".

8. After some preliminary examination of the material it was decided to work with four broad occupational groups :

Group (i): Manual workers.

Group (ii): Domestic service and petty trade.

Group (iii): Government and other services (covering what is usually called the Bhadrak class corresponding to "white collar" families in Europe).

Group (iv): Professional workers including a few cases of families living on unearned income.

9. The distribution of families by religious and occupational groups is shown in Table (2). A straightforward analysis was carried out in the first instance by religious groups and separately by occupational classes. The preliminary results shows conclusively that the expenditure level* was the dominant factor in determining the incidence of drinking tea while - religious and occupational differences were of a comparatively minor nature. It was, therefore, decided to classify the material first by expenditure level and then by religious and occupational groups. The following groups were used for expenditure levels:- Rs 0 - 10; Rs 11 - 20; Rs 21 - 30; Rs 31-40;

* No attempt was made to ascertain the family income. It was apprehended that this might cause psychological resistance. Expenditure level is preferable also because it represents the actual standard of living.

Rs 41 - 75; Rs 76 - 150; Rs 150 and above per month per family. The results are given on this basis.

10. The use of the method of replicated sub-samples has enabled estimates being made of the standard of accuracy attained in the survey. Relevant information is given in the form of standard errors in the tables; and the results of an analysis of variance in a number of cases are summarised in Appendix 1. As an additional check 75 family schedules were collected - independently by inspecting officers. This has enabled a comparison being made of the original cards filled in by the investigators with the corresponding cards collected by the inspecting officers; the results are briefly stated in Appendix 2.

11. No information was supplied to us regarding the expenditure incurred for the field survey; so that we have not been able to carry out any analysis of costs.

Size of Family.

12. Before discussing habits of drinking tea we may briefly consider the size of the family. In the present survey, the word family has been used in a rather loose sense for a group of persons belonging to the same family together with dependents living together and taking their meals from the same kitchen. Strictly speaking this should be called a household rather than a family; but the term family has been used for convenience of reference. It may be mentioned, however, that as the number of dependents is usually small, the size of the household (which is actually given) is roughly proportional to the size of the family (which is the term used).

13. The size of family (as defined above) is shown by religious groups in Table (3), and by occupational groups in Table (4). As may be easily expected the size increases steadily and systematically with increasing economic status as measured by the level of monthly expenditure per family. This is true for all religious and occupational groups. In the same expenditure level, differences between Hindus and Muslims are not appreciable while the number of families belonging to other religions is too few to enable any conclusion being drawn.

14. The position is, however, different if we consider the occupational groups. In the same expenditure class, the size of the family appears to be appreciably larger in group (I), that is, among manual workers than - among persons in (II) domestic service and petty trade, who in their turn appear to have larger families than persons in (III) Government and other services, and (IV) the professional class. The difference between groups (III) and (IV) is not appreciable. We thus have some evidence suggestive of differential fertility showing a progressively smaller size of family - with increasing levels of skill and professional training.

Average Number of Children per family.

15. The number of children per family of ages 5 years and below, and from 6 years to 10 years is given in Tables (5) and (6) by expenditure levels and religions. In Table (5) ~~and~~ the average number of children (a) between 0 and 5 years, and (b) between 6 and 10 years, are shown in ~~the~~ columns - (5) and (6) for "all religions". The average number increases steadily and appreciably with increasing expenditure level. If we compare the figures given in Table (6) in cols. (5) and (6) for Hindus with those given in cols. (10) and (11) for Muslims we find some indication of the average number of children per family being greater among Muslims.

Percentage of Families taking Tea (by Religions).

16. Table (7) shows the percentage of families taking tea among Hindus, Muslims and "other religions" separately. In this Table col.(1) gives the family expenditure in rupees per month; col. (2) the total number of families of all religions; col.(3) the total number of families which take tea; and col.(4) the percentage of families taking tea ~~together~~ together with the - corresponding standard error. Similar results for Hindu families are given in cols. (5) - (7); for Muslim families in cols. (8) - (10) ; and for families professing other religions in Cols. (11) - (13).

17. The proportion of families taking tea increases very definitely with increasing level of expenditure among both Hindus and Muslims. For example , among Hindu families the proportion rises from about 11 per cent in the - lowest expenditure level (Rs0-10 per month) to 23 per cent in expenditure groups 11-20; 33 per cent (Rs21-30); 50 per cent (Rs31-40); 66 per cent -

66 per cent (Rs41-75); 74 per cent (Rs76-150) and 87 per cent among families with an monthly expenditure of Rs 150 and above. There is a similar rise in the proportion of families taking tea among Muslims.

18. Within each expenditure level we find, however, that the proportion of families taking tea is higher among Muslims. This is also shown by the over-all proportion ~~of~~ which is 58 per cent among Muslims against 38 per cent among Hindu families. The proportion of families drinking tea is 87 per cent and is highest among "other religions" which consist mostly of Christian families.

Proportion of Persons taking Tea (by Religions)

19. The proportion of persons taking tea among families which take tea, and the average number of times tea is taken every day (daily frequency) - are shown in Table (8) in which col. (1) as before shows the expenditure level for families of all communities; col. (2) the total number of families taking tea; col. (3) the percentage of persons taking tea among families taking tea; and col. (4) the daily frequency or number of times tea is taken each day on an average by each person*. Similar ~~per~~ results for Hindus, Muslims, and "other religions" are given in the same way in subsequent columns.

20. The results given in Table (8) are quite different from those shown in Table (7). Among families which take tea, the proportion of persons - taking tea does not increase appreciably with increasing levels of family expenditure. It either remains sensibly constant or possibly shows even a slight decrease (owing to the increasing size of the family) in the higher levels of expenditure. A second important feature is the lack of any appreciable difference between Hindu and Muslim families. The over-all proportion is about 73 per cent among Hindus and just over 71 per cent among Muslims. The proportion is, however, appreciably higher and about 86 per cent among families professing other religions (mostly Christians). We find then that, once a family starts taking tea, nearly three-fourths of the members of the family are likely to take tea. This shows that the habit -
of drinking tea is definitely a matter of group conversion.

*It may be noted here that the percentage of persons taking tea is the average of the percentage for individual families. Standard errors have also been calculated on the family basis. The total number of persons taking tea in each group is not shown in Table (8) for lack of space but has been given in col. (3) of the Table (8).

Daily Frequency of Drinking Tea.

21. The average frequency or number of times tea is taken daily (shown in cols. (4), (7), (10) and (13) of Table (8) rises from a little above 1 in the lowest expenditure levels to 1.75 in the highest level among "all - religions"; and the change is similar among Hindus and Muslims. This suggests that most persons would probably like to drink tea twice a day, but many of them cannot afford to do so. With increasing economic status an increasing proportion of persons take tea more than once. The average frequency is 1.36 among Muslims which is slightly higher than the average frequency of 1.31 among Hindus. The average frequency is definitely higher and 1.72 among other (mostly Christian) families.

Family Consumption of Tea by Religions.

22. The consumption of tea in pounds per month per family among families taking tea is shown in Table (9) in which col. (1) shows the expenditure level; col.(2) the number of families taking tea; and col. (3) the mean consumption of tea in pounds per month among all communities. Similar results for different religious groups are given in other columns. The consumption steadily increases with rising expenditure level. The difference between Hindu and Muslim families is not marked although the average consumption of 0.86 lb. per month among Hindu families is slightly higher than the average consumption of 0.81 lb. per family per month among Muslims. The consumption is however distinctly higher among other religions (mostly - Christian families) being about 1.38lbs. per month per family.

Per Capita Consumption of Tea by Religions.

23. The per capita consumption of tea is shown in Table ~~10~~ (10) in which col. (1) gives the expenditure level; col. (2) the total number of ~~families~~ families taking tea; col. (3) the total number of persons taking tea; col. (4) the per capita consumption in pounds per month among all communities. The per capita consumption increases only slightly with increasing economic status except in the two highest expenditure levels where the increase is substantial, and the consumption is about 0.29 lb. per head per month. The average consumption is about 0.17 lb. per head per month among

among Hindus and 0.14 lb. per head per month among Muslims. The consumption among other families (mostly Christian) is 0.26 lb. which is appreciably higher than the consumption among either Hindus or Muslims.

24. The per capita consumption among "all" families (that is, whether taking tea or not) instead of among only those families which take tea is shown in Table (11) in which the columns are arranged exactly in the same way as in Table (10). The per capita consumption now shows a steady increase with increasing levels of expenditure. This is of course to a great extent due to the increasing number of families which take tea in higher economic levels. The over-all consumption is 0.065 lb. per head per month among Hindus and 0.085 lb. per head per month among Muslims. This difference is easily explained by the fact that proportionately a larger number of Muslim families drink tea. The per capita consumption among "other religions" (mostly Christians) is again distinctly higher and 0.23 lb. per head per month.

Habituals and Casuals.

25. We may now consider the proportion of persons who take tea habitually and those who do so only occasionally. The results are given in Table (12) for "all religions" and "other religions" and in Table (13) for Hindus and Muslims. In Table (12) col. (1) shows the expenditure level; col. (2) the total number of persons; col. (3) the number of persons taking tea habitually, and col. (4) the number of persons doing so occasionally - among families taking tea; the corresponding percentage of "habituals" and "casuals" are shown in cols. (5) and (6) for families of "all religions." Similar results are shown for different religious groups in other columns of Table (12) and in Table (13).

26. It will be noticed that the proportion of both "habituals" and "casuals" remain more or less ~~steady~~ steady except in the higher expenditure levels in which there is a marked decrease in the proportion of "casuals". The number of "casuals" is smaller among Muslims (14 per cent) than among Hindus (19 per cent); while among "other religions" (mostly Christians) - there are no casuals at all.

Seasonal Fluctuations.

27. An attempt had been made in the field survey to collect information regarding seasonal fluctuations in drinking tea. Tabulation of habituals - and casuals by seasons (summer and winter) did not reveal any difference. Either there is no seasonal variation in drinking tea, or seasonal differences in drinking tea are not important enough to be remembered by the persons concerned so that these cannot be detected by a survey carried out during only one part of the year.

Analysis by Occupations.

28. We may now briefly consider the incidence of drinking tea by occupational groups. Owing to meagreness of material it is possible to carry through the analysis by occupational groups only in the case of Hindu families. The proportion of families drinking tea is shown in Table(14). In the same expenditure level drinking tea appears to be more prevalent among occupational Groups (II), (III) and (IV) than among Group (I) Manual Workers. Tea is taken more frequently among families in occupation Group (III) Government and other Services than among families in Group (II) Domestic Service and Petty Trade. The proportion of families taking tea is also quite high in Group (IV) Professional, which on the whole comes between Groups (II) and (III).

29. The percentage of persons taking tea for different occupational groups among Hindu families is shown in Table (15). It will be seen that the proportion of persons taking tea is on ~~the~~^{the} whole quite steady in different expenditure levels. Differences between occupational groups are also usually negligible. This confirms what we have seen earlier. Once a family begins to take tea, about 70 per cent of the members of the family on the average will drink it. This proportion does not vary appreciably in different occupational groups.

30. The consumption of tea in pounds per month per family among Hindu families taking tea is shown by occupational groups in Table(16). The family consumption naturally rises with increasing economic status owing to a great extent to increasing size of the family. There is very little difference - between Group (I) Manual Workers and Group (II) Domestic Service and Petty

Petty Trade, the consumption being something like half a pound per month per family in both cases. The family consumption is nearly double and over one pound per month in Group (III) Government and other Services and Group (IV) Professional, the difference between these two groups being practically negligible.

31. The per capita consumption of tea in pounds per month among Hindu families is given in Table (17). There is a small but fairly steady increase in the per capita consumption with rising economic level in most of the occupational groups. The consumption is only about one-seventh or one-eighth of a pound per head per month in Group (I) Manual Workers and in Group (II) Domestic Service and Petty Trade. It is appreciably higher and about one-fifth of a pound per head per month in the other two groups.

Literacy by Religions.

32. The percentage of literate families (that is, a family in which at least one person is literate) is shown in Table (18) in which col. (1) gives the expenditure level; col. (2) the total number of families and col. (3) the total number of literate families among "all religions"; the corresponding percentage is given in col. (10). Similar information for different religious groups is given in other columns of the same table. The proportion of literate families increases rapidly with increasing economic level. For example, among "all religions", the proportion of literate families is less than 8 per cent in the lowest expenditure level (Rs0-5), but rises to about 94 per cent in the group spending between Rs 31 and Rs 40 per month. Beyond this, that is, families spending more than Rs 30 per month are practically all literate. The over-all proportion of literate families is highest, 87 per cent, among "other religions" (mostly Christians); 80 per cent among Muslims and 72 per cent among Hindus.

33. Data relating to literacy among persons are given in Table (19) in which the arrangement is exactly the same as in Table (18). The proportion of literate persons rises steadily with increasing economic level. For "all religions" the literacy rate is less than 5 per cent in the lowest expenditure level (Rs0-5), and rises steadily to 50 per cent in the expenditure level of Rs 41-50, and to nearly 79 per cent in the highest expenditure level of Rs 301 and above. The

The increase is very similar among Hindus and Muslims. The over-all percentage of literacy is 57 per cent among Hindus against 39 per cent among Muslims, and the difference is statistically negligible. The highest proportion of literacy is found among "other religions" (mostly Christians) with an over-all rate of 75 per cent.

34. Information regarding the number and percentage of families reading newspapers is given in Table (20) in which the arrangement of columns is exactly the same as in Tables (18) and (19). No family below the expenditure level of ₹ 15 per month is in the habit of reading newspapers. Between ₹ 16 and ₹ 30 the proportion is very small, being only about one per cent. Between ₹ 31 and ₹ 50 the proportion is still small being less than 14 per cent. It is only when the family expenditure rises above ₹ 50 per month that there is an appreciable increase in the habit of reading newspapers. Among "all religions" only about one-eighth of families are accustomed to read newspapers. The proportion is about the same (13 per cent) among Hindus and slightly lower (10 per cent) among Muslims. The proportion of families reading newspapers is much higher and above 35 per cent among "other religions" (mostly Christians)

Percentage of Persons Reading Newspapers among Families

Subscribing to Newspapers.

35. The percentage of persons reading newspapers is given in Table (21) in which col. (1) gives the monthly expenditure per family; col. (2) the total number of persons, and col (3) the number of persons reading newspapers among "all religions"; while the percentage of persons reading newspapers is given in col. (10) with corresponding standard error. Particulars regarding the different religious groups are given in the other columns of the same table. Unlike the proportion of literate persons, the proportion of persons reading newspapers does not vary appreciably with increasing economic level, but is far more steady. Upto the expenditure level of ₹ 75 per month the proportion is about 33 per cent among Hindus and 25 per cent among Muslims rising to 44 per cent among Hindus and 30 per cent among Muslims in expenditures - levels above ₹ 75 per month. The proportion is appreciably higher and above 50 per cent among Christians and "other religions".

36. As desired by the I T M E B we shall now consider the prevalence of drinking milk. The percentage of families taking milk is shown for families of "all religions" and "other religions" in table (22), and for Hindus and Muslims in Table 23. In Table (22) col. (1) gives the expenditure level; col. (2) the total number of families of "all religions"; col. (3) the number of families taking milk; col. (4) the percentage of families taking milk with standard error; col. (5) the family consumption of milk in seers per month among families taking milk; and col. (6) consumption among "all families", that is whether taking milk or not. The arrangement of columns is the same for individual groups.

37. As in the case of tea, the expenditure level (or economic condition) of the family is the most important factor. In each religious group we find that an increasing proportion of families take milk with increasing level of family expenditure. Among Hindus about 36 per cent of all families take milk; among Muslims about 39 per cent; and among "other religions" - (mostly Christian families) 57 per cent. The difference between Hindus and Muslims is practically negligible. But drinking milk, like drinking tea, is more prevalent among other (mostly Christian) families.

38. Comparing tea and milk we find that among Hindus about 36 per cent of all families take milk against 38 per cent who take tea. On the whole - drinking milk appears to be as prevalent as drinking tea among Hindu families. The position is however quite different in the case of Muslim families. Here a large proportion (58 per cent) of families take tea against 39 per cent taking milk. This shows that drinking milk is considered to be a greater luxury than drinking tea among Muslim families.

39. The family consumption of milk naturally increases very appreciably with increasing economic level. From col. (5) of Table (22) it will be seen that, among families taking milk, the consumption is less than one seer per month per family in the case of families spending less than Rs 20 per month. The consumption remains less than two seers per family per month so long as the family expenditure is below Rs 40. It then begins to rise appreciably but is still only about eight seers per month in the highest economic level with an expenditure of Rs 150 or above per month. The over-all

over-all consumption is 2.7 seers per month per family taking milk. It is naturally much less among "all families" and is only one seer per month per family.

40. The increase in the family consumption of milk shows practically similar features among Hindus and Muslims. The average consumption for families taking milk is 2.7 seers per month per family among Hindus which is slightly higher than the average consumption of 2.3 seers per month among Muslims. If we ~~omit~~ consider "all families", that is, whether - taking milk or not, the average consumption is less than one seer per - family per month among both Hindus and Muslims. The consumption of milk is however higher among other religions (mostly Christians) being on an average about 5 seers per family per month among families taking milk and a little less than 3 seers per family per month among all families.

41. The percentage of persons taking milk and per capita consumption of milk are shown in Tables (24) and (25). In these Tables col.(1) gives the family expenditure per month, and cols. (2) - (8) information relating to milk for families of "all religions"; col. (2) shows the total number of persons among all families; col. (3) the total number of persons among families taking milk; col. (4) the total number of persons taking milk. The percentages of persons taking milk among families taking milk are - shown in col. (5), and among "all families" in col. (6). The per capita consumption of milk in seers per month is given for persons taking milk in col. (7) and for all persons in col (8). Similar information is given for different religious groups in other columns. It will be seen that the percentage of persons taking milk among families which take milk is very steady and is practically independent of the expenditure level. Among Hindus the proportion is about 64 per cent among Muslims 74 per cent and among "other religions" 87 per cent. The position is very similar to that in the case of tea, differences between the proportion of persons taking milk and tea being small or negligible.

42. The percentage of persons taking milk among all families naturally increases rapidly with increasing level of expenditure. For example, in the lowest expenditure level only about 3 per cent of persons take milk,

while in higher levels about 54 per cent can afford to do so. Comparing tea and milk we find that among "all religions" the over-all proportion of persons taking tea is 32.8 per cent. Among Hindus the proportion of persons taking ~~tea~~^{milk} is ~~32.8~~ 26 per cent against about 29 per cent taking tea; among Muslims the proportion of persons ~~of persons~~ taking milk is ³³ 28 per cent against ~~about 29 per cent taking tea, among Christians the~~ 48 per cent taking tea; finally, among "other religions" about 54 per cent take milk against 69 per cent taking tea. It will be seen that tea is - apparently more popular than milk in the sense that the number of persons taking tea is larger than the number taking milk.

43. The per capita consumption of milk among persons taking milk also shows an increase with increasing economic status. It is less than half a seer per month up to a level of monthly expenditure of Rs 40, and is about a seer and a half per head per month in the highest expenditure level of Rs 150 and above per month. On an average the consumption of milk is only about two-thirds of a seer per head per month among persons who take milk. If we consider all persons then the over-all consumption of milk is less than one-fifth of a seer per head per month. If we compare different - religious groups we find that although a larger number of persons take - milk among Muslims the per capita consumption is only 0.45 seer per month among them against 0.71 seer per month among Hindus. The consumption of milk among other religions (mostly Christians) is still higher and 0.8 - seer per head per month.

Summary of Conclusions.

44. The present report is based on 1573 family schedules which were collected in Nagpur city between 29th May and 28th August 1940 by ten investigators grouped into five teams each consisting of two investigators. The city was divided into five Circles. The location of each sample family was marked at random on city maps with the help of co-ordinatographs in the Statistical Laboratory. The total number of sample families within each circle was divided into five approximately equal sub-samples and one sub-sample was allotted to each team. The field work was organized directly by the staff of I T M E B; but the analysis of the material was carried

carried out in the Statistical Laboratory. The material was classified by

- (a) Expenditure level per family per month;
- (b) Religion; and
- (c) four Occupational Groups.

Size of Family.

(1) The average size of the household increases steadily and systematically with increasing level of monthly expenditure per family for both Hindus and - Muslims.

(2) In the same expenditure class the size of the family is appreciably larger in Group (I) manual workers than among Group (II) persons engaged in domestic service and petty trade who in their turn have larger families than persons in Group (III) government and other services and Group (IV) the professional class. There is thus some indication of differential fertility - showing a progressively smaller size of family with increasing levels of skill and professional training.

(3) The average number of children below 5 or 10 years also increases appreciably with increasing level of family ~~and~~ expenditure; and is probably a little higher among Muslims than among Hindus.

Incidence of Drinking Tea by Expenditure Levels and Religions.

(4) The proportion of families taking tea increases very definitely with increasing levels of expenditure among both Hindus and Muslims. Among Hindus the proportion rises from about 11 per cent in the lowest expenditure level (less than Rs 10 per family per month) to 87 per cent among families with - monthly expenditure of Rs 150 and above.

(5) Considering all levels of expenditure the proportion of families taking tea is higher among Muslims (58 per cent) than among Hindus (38 per cent), and is highest (87 per cent) among "other religions" which consist mostly of -- Christian families.

(6) The proportion of persons taking tea however does not increase appreciably with increasing levels of family expenditure. This shows that drinking tea is a matter of family or group conversion. The overall proportion is about the same among Hindus (73 per cent) and Muslims (71 per cent), but is much -

much higher among "other religions" (86 per cent).

(7) The average number of times tea is taken daily rises from a little above 1 in the lowest expenditure levels to 1.75 in the highest level among "all religions". This suggests that most persons would probably like to drink tea twice a day, but many of them cannot afford to do so.

(8) The consumption of tea in pounds per month per family among families taking tea rises steadily with increasing expenditure level. The average consumption is 0.86 lb. per month among Hindus and 0.81 lb. per month among Muslims with a distinctly higher average of 1.38 lbs. per month per family among "other religions".

(9) The per capita consumption among families taking tea increases only slightly with increasing expenditure level. The average consumption is not very different among Muslims (0.15 lb. per head per month) and Hindus (0.17 lb.), but is distinctly higher among "other religions" (0.26 lb.).

(10) The per capita consumption among "all" families (that is, whether taking tea or not) shows a steady increase with increasing family expenditure due to the increasing number of families which take tea in higher economic levels. The over-all consumption among Hindus is 0.065 lb. per head per month, Muslims 0.085 lbs. and "other religions" 0.23 lb.

(11) The proportion of persons taking tea "casually" is more or less steady except in the higher expenditure levels in which the proportion of "habituals" is appreciably larger. The proportion of "casuals" is 14 per cent among Muslims, 19 per cent among Hindus; while there are no "casuals" at all among "other religions"

(12) No seasonal difference between summer and winter was found in the proportion of "habituals" and "casuals" which shows that either seasonal differences in drinking tea are not important or are not remembered with sufficient accuracy by the persons concerned.

Drinking Tea by Occupations.

(13) The incidence of drinking tea was investigated by occupational groups among Hindu families. In the same expenditure level drinking tea is highest in Group (III) government and other services; quite high in Group (IV) the professional class; somewhat lower in Group (II) manual

manual workers.

(14) The proportion of persons taking tea is about the same in different occupational groups. This shows that once a family begins to take tea about 70 per cent of the members drink it irrespective of occupational or economic status.

(15) The consumption of tea in pounds per month per family is highest and over 1 pound per month in Group (III) government and other services and group (IV) the professional class; and was distinctly lower and something like half a pound per month per family in Group (I) manual workers, and Group (II) domestic services and petty trade.

(16) The per capita consumption of tea in pounds per month shows a small but fairly steady increase with rising economic level. The average consumption is only about one-seventh or one-eighth of a pound per head per month in Group (I) manual workers and Group (II) domestic service and petty trade; and was appreciably greater and about one-fifth of a pound per head per month in the two higher groups.

Literacy and Newspaper Reading.

(17) The proportion of literate families increases rapidly with increasing economic level. Families spending more than ₹ 30 per month usually have at least one literate person. The over-all proportion of literate families is highest, 87 per cent, among "other religions", 80 per cent among Muslims, and 72 per cent among Hindus.

(18) The proportion of literate persons also rises steadily with increasing economic status. The average proportion is 37 per cent among Hindus, 39 per cent among Muslims and 75 per cent among "other religions". No family below the expenditure level of ₹ 15 per month is in the habit of subscribing to newspapers. The proportion rises slightly until the expenditure level of ₹ 50 per month at which there occurs an appreciable increase in the habit of taking newspapers. The average proportion is about 10 per cent among Muslims, 14 per cent among Hindus and is much higher and about 35 per cent among "other religions".

(19) The proportion of persons reading newspapers among families subscribing to newspapers does not vary appreciably with increasing economic level. The average proportion is about 29 per cent among Muslims and

37 per cent among Hindus up to the expenditure of ₹ 75 per month; and rises to 35 per cent among Muslims and 45 per cent among Hindus in the higher expenditure groups. The proportion is ~~38 percent~~ appreciably greater and above 50 per cent among "other religions".

Incidence of Drinking Milk.

(20) As in the case of tea an increasing proportion of families take milk with increasing level of family expenditure. The average proportion is 36 per cent among Hindus, 39 per cent among Muslims and 57 per cent among "other religions". On the whole drinking milk appears to be as prevalent as drinking tea among Hindus. Among Muslims, however, a much larger proportion (58 per cent) take tea against 39 per cent taking milk.

(21) The family consumption of milk increases very rapidly with increasing economic level. The consumption is less than 1 seer per month per family in the case of families spending less than ₹ 20 per month. Even in the highest economic level with a monthly expenditure of about ₹ 150 the average family consumption is only about 8 seers per month. The over-all consumption is 2.7 seers per month per family taking milk. It is naturally much less among "all" families and is about 1 seer per month per family. The family consumption of milk is not much different among Hindus and Muslims; but is appreciably higher among "other religions" and is about 5 seers per family per month among families taking milk and little less than 3 seers per month per family among all families.

(22) The percentage of persons taking milk among families which take milk is very steady and practically independent of the expenditure level. The average proportion is ~~64~~ 64 per cent among Hindus, 74 per cent among Muslims and 87 per cent among "other religions". The position is thus much the same in the case of both tea and milk.

(23) The percentage of persons taking milk among "all families" naturally increases rapidly with increasing level of expenditure. Among Hindus 26 per cent of persons take milk against 29 per cent taking tea; among Muslims 33 per cent take milk against 48 per cent taking milk. Finally among "other religions" (mostly Christians) about 54 per cent take milk against 69 per cent taking tea. This shows that tea is more popular than milk.

(24) The per capita consumption of milk among persons taking milk shows an increase with increasing economic status; the over-all average consumption of milk is however small and about two-thirds of a seer per head per month. If we consider all persons the over-all consumption of milk is still less and is only about one-fifth of a seer per head per month. The per capita consumption is only 0.45 seer per month among Muslims, 0.71 seer among Hindus; and is distinctly higher and about 0.6 ~~per~~ seer per head per month among "other religions".

(25) The margin of error of the estimates has been indicated in the form of standard errors of averages in most cases in the results relating to tea. The standard error for "all religions" varies roughly from two to six per cent which is quite satisfactory.

(26) The statistical tests summarised in Appendices 1 and 2 show that the different Circles in which Nagpur city was divided showed appreciably different levels of consumption of tea. The method of zoning was thus useful in increasing the efficiency of the survey.

(27) The comparison of 75 duplicate cards for families which were surveyed independently by investigators and inspectors revealed quite a large number of discrepancies. Although the differences in the final results were not statistically significant the reliability of the field work appear to have been capable of considerable improvement.

Appendix (1) : Homogeneity of Sub-samples.

An analysis of variance is given in Table (26) for the following items:-

- (a) Mean number of persons per Hindu family (Table 27.1)
- (b) Mean expenditure per month per Hindu family (Table 27.2)
- (c) Mean consumption of tea per Hindu family (Table 27.3)
- (d) Average number of tea-taking persons per Hindu family (Table 27.4)
- (e) Per capita consumption of tea per Hindu family (Table 27.5).

We find that Circles are statistically differentiated. The utility of the stratification into Circles is thus clearly demonstrated.

In the case of the Investigators, the different teams or pairs of investigators seem to be in agreement with one another within the limits of sampling errors.

Appendix (2) : Comparison of duplicate cards.

We have already stated that 75 duplicate cards were filled in by the Inspectors. The results of comparing the duplicate cards with the corresponding Original Cards filled in by the Investigators are shown in detail in Table (28.1), Table (28.2) and Table (28.3), for the following items:-

- (a) Number of families taking tea.
- (b) Number of persons taking tea.
- (c) Number of persons in each family or household.

It is to be noticed that quite a large number of discrepancies occur in the two sets of cards. Although the differences in the final results are not statistically significant, with a larger number of duplicate cards the discrepancies might have become quite serious. Judged by the comparison of duplicate cards, the reliability of the field work, although not quite unsatisfactory, appears to be capable of considerable improvement.

Table 1. Distribution of Family Schedules by Sub-Samples.

Team Circle	A	B	C	D	E	Total.
I	32	15	78	13	82	220
II	39	34	37	34	35	179
III	31	34	35	35	35	170
IV	102	107	97	82	99	487
V	72	67	65	62	67	333
VI	68	40	25	30	39	202
Total.	344	297	337	256	357	1591

Table 2. Distribution of Families by Religions and Occupational Groups.

Group	Occupation	Hindus	Muslims	Other religions	Total.
I	Manual Work.	452	64	4	520
II	Domestic Service and Petty Trade.	439	74	4	517
III	Government and Other Services	293	41	10	344
IV	Professional Work	164	23	5	192
	Total	1348	202	23	1573

Table 3. Size of Family (Number of Persons per family) by Religions.

Family expenditure in Rupees per month.	All Religions.		Hindus.		Muslims.		Other Religions.	
	Total number of Families.	Average Number of Persons per Family (with standard error)	Total number of families.	Average number of Persons per Family (with standard error)	Total number of families.	Average Number of Persons per Family (with standard error)	Total number of families.	Average Number of Persons per Family (with standard error)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0-10	154	2.87 ± 0.132	139	2.84 ± 0.135	14	3.21 ± 0.576	1	2.00 ± 0.000
11-20	568	4.17 ± 0.101	487	4.13 ± 0.111	80	4.36 ± 0.210	1	7.00 ± 0.000
21-30	511	6.04 ± 0.142	272	6.09 ± 0.156	35	5.66 ± 0.404	4	6.00 ± 0.707
31-40	145	6.57 ± 0.254	126	6.51 ± 0.277	15	7.40 ± 0.675	4	5.50 ± 1.555
41-75	222	6.79 ± 0.213	184	6.71 ± 0.239	34	7.18 ± 0.499	4	7.25 ± 0.946
76-150	129	7.83 ± 0.531	102	7.36 ± 0.557	21	10.43 ± 1.255	6	6.67 ± 0.559
150 above	44	9.36 ± 0.769	38	8.97 ± 0.797	3	12.33 ± 4.667	3	11.33 ± 2.963
Total	1573	5.45 ± 0.082	1348	5.35 ± 0.087	202	5.96 ± 0.255	23	6.87 ± 0.601

Table (4) Size of Family (Number of Persons per Hindu Family): By Occupational Groups.

Family expenditure (in rupees) per Month.	(I) Manual Work.		(II) Domestic & Petty Service		(III) Govt. & other Services.		(IV) Professional.	
	Total number of Families	Average Number of Persons per Family (with standard error)	Total Number of Families.	Average Number of Persons per Family (With Standard Error)	Total number of Families.	Average Number of Persons per Family (With Standard Error)	Total Number of Families	Average Number of Persons per Family (With Standard Error)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rs 0-10	62	3.27 ± 0.21	53	2.68 ± 0.22	5	1.80 ± (0.37)	20	2.05 ± 0.29
11-20	222	4.48 ± 0.16	210	3.99 ± 0.18	32	3.38 ± 0.32	19	3.68 ± 0.27
21-30	111	7.07 ± 0.24	101	5.83 ± 0.23	45	4.65 ± 0.26	15	5.47 ± 0.81
31-40	33	8.30 ± 0.66	39	6.23 ± 0.37	45	5.76 ± 0.40	9	4.89 ± (0.98)
41-75	20	9.20 ± 1.11	34	7.32 ± 0.62	91	6.19 ± 0.25	38	6.29 ± 0.46
76-150	3	4.33 ± (1.20)	2	10.00 ± (5.00)	58	7.28 ± 0.44	39	7.59 ± 0.63
Rs 150 & above	1	14.00 ±	*	*	19	8.32 ± 0.83	24	7.04 ± 1.36
Total.	452	5.46 ± 0.15	439	4.74 ± 0.14	293	5.87 ± 0.17	164	5.74 ± 0.32

Table (5) Children between the Ages (A) 0-5 years and (b) 6-10 years:

Average Number per Family.

Family expenditure (in Rupees) per Month.	All Religions.					Other Religions (Excluding Hindu & Muslim).				
	Total number of Families	Total number of - Children.		Average number of children per family.		Total number of Families	Total number of Children.		Average number of children per family.	
		0-5 years	6-10 years	0-5 years	6-10 years		0-5 years	6-10 years	0-5 years	6-10 years.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A 0- 10	154	54	59	0.351	0.383	1	-	-	-	-
11- 20	568	313	323	0.551	0.569	1	-	-	-	-
21- 30	311	278	299	0.894	0.961	4	4	3	1.000	0.750
31- 40	145	148	140	1.021	0.966	4	4	2	1.000	0.500
41- 75	222	210	209	0.946	0.941	4	4	-	1.000	-
76-150	129	170	134	1.318	1.039	6	5	6	0.833	1.000
B 150 & above.	44	61	67	1.386	1.523	3	4	6	1.333	2.000
Total	1573	1234	1231	0.784	0.783	23	21	17	0.913	0.739

Table (6) Children between the Ages (a) 0 - 5 years and (b) 6 - 10 years:

Average Number per Family.

Family expenditure (in - Rupees) per Month.	Total number of Families.	Hindus				Muslims.				
		Total number of Children.		Average number of Children per - Family.		Total number of Families	Total Number of Children.		Average Number of Children per Family.	
		0-5 years	6-10 years	0-5 years	6-10 years		0-5 years	6-10 years	0-5 years	6-10 years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0- 10	139	50	49	0.360	0.352	14	4	10	0.286	0.714
11- 20	487	264	272	0.542	0.558	80	49	51	0.612	0.638
21- 30	272	242	253	0.890	1.046	35	32	43	0.914	1.229
31- 40	126	127	117	1.008	0.929	15	17	21	1.133	1.400
41-75	184	173	177	0.940	0.962	34	33	32	0.971	0.941
76-150	102	128	98	1.255	0.961	21	37	30	1.762	1.429
150 & above	38	52	55	1.368	1.447	3	5	6	1.667	2.000
Total.	1348	1036	1021	0.768	0.757	202	177	193	0.876	0.955

Table (7) Percentages of Families taking Tea by Religions.

Family expenditure in Rupees per Month.	All Religions.			Hindus			Muslims.			Other Religions.		
	Total number of Families	Families taking tea.		Total number of Families.	Families taking tea.		Total number of Families.	Families taking tea.		Total number of Families.	Families taking tea.	
		Number	Percentage with Standard Error.		Number	Percentage with Standard Error.		Number	Percentage with Standard Error.		Number	Percentage with Standard Error.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
5 0- 10	154	19	12.3 ± 2.7	139	15	11.0 ± 2.7	14	3	21.0 ± (10.9)	1	1	100.0
16 11- 20	568	150	26.4 ± 1.9	487	114	23.0 ± 1.9	80	35	44.0 ± 5.6	1	1	100.0
26 21- 30	311	112	36.0 ± 2.7	272	91	33.0 ± 2.9	35	19	54.0 ± 8.4	4	2	50.0 ± (25.0)
36 31- 40	145	78	53.8 ± 4.1	126	63	50.0 ± 4.5	15	11	73.0 ± 11.5	4	4	100.0 ± 0.0
58 41- 75	222	152	68.5 ± 3.1	184	121	66.0 ± 3.5	34	27	79.0 ± 7.0	4	4	100.0 ± 0.0
113 76-150	129	100	77.5 ± 3.7	102	75	74.0 ± 4.3	21	19	90.0 ± 6.5	6	6	100.0 ± 0.0
160 150 & above	44	38	86.4 ± 5.2	38	33	87.0 ± 5.5	3	3	100.0 ± 0.0	3	2	67.0 ± (27.2)
Total.	1573	649	41.4 ± 1.2	1348	512	38.0 ± 1.3	202	117	58.0 ± 3.5	23	20	87.0 ± 7.0

Table (8) Percentage of Persons Taking Tea, and Daily Frequency per Person among Families Taking Tea by Religions.

Family Expenditure (in Rupees) per Month.	All Religions.			Hindus			Muslims.			Other Religions.		
	No. of Families taking tea.	percentage of persons taking tea - (with Standard Error)	Daily Frequency per person	No. of families taking tea	Percentage of Persons taking tea (with Standard Error)	Daily frequency per person.	No. of families taking tea	Percentage of Persons taking tea - (with Standard Error)	Daily frequency per person	No. of families taking tea.	Percentage of persons taking tea - (with Standard Error)	Daily Frequency per person.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0-10	19	89.0 ± 5.4	1.16	15	86.0 ± 6.7	1.08	3	100.0 ± 0.0	1.40	1	100.0	1.50
11-20	150	74.7 ± 3.0	1.09	114	74.6 ± 3.0	1.08	35	74.0 ± 8.1	1.10	1	100.0	2.00
21-30	112	71.8 ± 8.6	1.12	91	76.6 ± 9.8	1.09	19	46.8 ± 19.4	1.21	2	50.0 ± 0.0	1.56
31-40	78	70.4 ± 4.3	1.27	63	70.0 ± 4.0	1.29	11	63.6 ± (19.9)	1.18	4	95.0 ± (5.0)	1.35
41-75	152	72.4 ± 2.4	1.33	121	71.3 ± 2.7	1.29	27	74.1 ± 6.4	1.37	4	95.0 ± (5.0)	1.78
76-150	100	76.0 ± 3.4	1.60	75	73.1 ± 3.9	1.57	19	86.3 ± 8.4	1.63	6	80.0 ± (10.6)	1.81
150 above	38	67.1 ± 5.1	1.75	33	65.4 ± 5.3	1.72	3	73.3 ± (28.9)	1.85	2	85.0 ± (15.8)	2.00
Total	649	73.3 ± 1.9	1.34	512	73.1 ± 2.1	1.31	117	71.4 ± 4.9	1.36	20	85.5 ± 6.9	1.72

Table (9) Consumption of Tea in Pounds per Month per Family among Families taking Tea by Religions.

Family Expenditure (in rupees) per Month.	All Religions		Hindus.		Muslims.		Other Religions.	
	No. of Families taking tea	Mean Consumption of Tea (in lbs.) per Month per Family (with S.E.)	No. of Families taking tea.	Mean Consumption of Tea (in lbs) per Month per Family with (S.E.)	No. of Families taking tea.	Mean Consumption of Tea (in lbs.) per month per Family (with S.E.)	No. of Families taking tea.	Mean Consumption of Tea (in lbs.) per Month per Family (with S.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0- 10	19	0.279 ± 0.052	15	0.287 ± (0.063)	3	0.167 ± (0.041)	1	0.500
11- 20	150	.361 ± .033	114	.332 ± .034	35	.449 ± .089	1	.500
21- 30	112	.589 ± .067	91	.654 ± .075	19	.265 ± .147	2	.750 ± (0.245)
31- 40	78	⁶⁷² .762 ± .059	63	.635 ± .054	11	.718 ± (.269)	4	1.130 ± (.240)
41- 75	152	.934 ± .064	121	.916 ± .075	27	.893 ± .110	4	1.750 ± (.250)
76-150	100	1.541 ± .106	75	1.520 ± .124	19	1.637 ± .261	6	1.500 ± (.258)
150 above	38	2.376 ± .270	33	2.176 ± .223	3	3.333 ± (2.224)	2	3.250 ± (1.751)
Total	649	0.869 ± 0.038	512	0.856 ± 0.041	117	0.806 ± 0.098	20	1.575 ± 0.275

Table (10) Per Capita Consumption of Tea (in pounds) per Month among persons taking Tea:

By Religions:

Family Expenditure (in Rupees) per Month.	All Religions			Hindus.		Muslims.			Other Religions.			
	Number of		Consumption of tea (in lbs.) per month per person	Number of		Consumption of tea (in lbs.) per month per person	Number of		Consumption of tea (in lbs.) per Month per Person.	Number of		Consumption of tea (in lbs.) per Month per Person.
	Families taking tea	Persons taking tea.		Families taking tea.	Persons taking tea.		Families taking tea.	Persons taking tea.		Families taking tea.	Persons taking tea.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0- 10	19	31	0.153+0.024	15	24	0.160+0.029	3	5	0.100+(0.000)	1	2	0.200+0.000
11- 20	150	417	.123+ .008	114	310	.120+ .010	35	105	.131+ .017	1	2	.200+ .000
21- 30	112	536	.125+ .014	91	429	.140+ .017	19	98	.053+ .030	2	9	.150+(.071)
31- 40	78	323	.154+ .017	63	236	.156+ .022	11	67	.109+(.033)	4	20	.250+(.065)
41- 75	152	694	.122+ .020	121	532	.193+ .021	27	134	.152+ .016	4	28	.250+(.029)
76-150	100	584	.218+ .020	75	402	.219+ .017	19	151	.263+ .073	6	31	.233+ .048
151-150 & above	38	235	.287+ .032	33	195	.270+ .051	3	26	.300+(.100)	2	14	.550+ .354
Total.	649	2829	0.152+0.007	512	2128	0.170+0.008	117	586	0.146+ .016	20	106	0.260+0.040

Table (11). Per Capita Consumption of Tea (in Pounds) per Month among All Persons: By Religions.

Family expenditure (in Rupees) per Month.	All Religions.			Hindus		Muslims			Other Religions.			
	Number of		Consumption of tea (in lbs.) per Month per Person.	Number of		Consumption of Tea (in lbs.) per month Per Person.	Number of		Consumption of Tea (in lbs.) per month per Person.	Number of		Consumption of Tea (in lbs) per month Per Person.
	Families taking tea.	Persons taking tea.		Families taking tea.	Persons taking tea.		Families taking tea.	Persons taking tea.		Families taking tea.	Persons taking tea.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0-10	19	31	0.019±.005	15	24	0.017±.005	3	5	0.021±.010	1	2	.200 ± -
11-20	150	417	.033±.003	114	310	.028±.003	35	105	.058±.010	1	2	.200± -
21-30	112	536	.045±.006	91	429	.047±.007	19	98	.029±.017	2	9	.080±.050
31-40	78	323	.085±.012	63	236	.078±.013	11	67	.080±.027	4	20	.020±.065
41-75	152	694	.083±.014	121	532	.127±.015	27	134	.121±.016	4	28	.250±.029
76-150	100	584	.169±.017	75	402	.161±.016	19	151	.233±.068	6	31	.233±.043
150 & above	58	235	.248 ±.031	33	195	.234±.030	3	26	.300±(.100)	2	14	.367±.274
	649	2820	.063±.004	512	2128	.065±.004	117	586	0.085±.010	20	106	.250±.039

Table (12) Percentage of 'Habituals' and 'Casuals' among Families taking Tea: By Religions.

Family expenditure (in rupees) per Month.	All Religions					Other Religions.				
	Number of Persons.			Percentage with S.E.		Number of Persons.			Percentage with S.E.	
	Total	Habitual.	Casual.	Habitual	Casual.	Total	Habitual.	Casual	Habitual.	Casual.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0- 10	58	25	7	60.0±0.5	18.4±(1.8)	2	2	x	100.0±0.0	x
11- 20	539	277	140	47.0±1.0	23.8± 0.9	2	2	x	100.0±0.0	x
21- 30	662	357	179	53.9±1.1	27.0± 1.0	10	9	x	90.0±(6.1)	x
31- 40	471	226	97	48.0±1.6	20.6± 1.3	22	20	x	91.0±6.1	x
41- 75	859	525	169	62.6±1.2	20.1± 1.0	29	28	x	97.0 ±3.2	x
76-150	776	549	35	70.7±1.4	4.5±0.7	40	31	x	78.0±6.5	x
150 & above	342	207	28	60.5±2.4	8.1±1.3	17	14	x	82.0±6.6	x
Total	3717	2164	655	58.2±0.5	17.6±0.4	122	106	x	87.0±2.7	x

Table (13) Percentage of 'Habituals' and 'Casuals' among Families taking Tea : By Religions.

Family expenditure (in rupees) per Month.	H i n d u s .					M u s l i m s .				
	Number of Persons.			Percentage with S. E.		Number of Persons.			Percentage with S. E.	
	Total.	Habitual	Casual	Habitual	Casual.	Total	Habitual	Casual	Habitual	Casual.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0- 10	31	17	7	55.0 + 2.5	23.0 + (2.1)	5	4	x	80.0 + (6.0)	x
11- 20	439	191	119	44.0+ 1.1	27.0 + 1.0	148	84	21	57.0 + 2.6	14.0 + 1.9
21- 30	544	288	141	53.0 + 1.2	26.0 + 1.1	108	60	38	56.0 * 3.5	35.0 + 3.5
31- 40	374	146	90	39.0 + 1.7	24.0 + 1.5	75	60	7	80.0 + 3.8	9.0 + 2.7
41- 75	609	391	141	64.0 + 1.4	23.0 + 1.2	201	106	28	53.0 + 3.2	14.0 + 2.2
76-150	559	375	27	67.0 + 1.7	5.0 + 0.8	177	143	8	81.0 + 2.7	5.0 + 1.5
150 & above	288	167	28	58.0 + 2.6	10.0 + 1.6	37	26	x	70.0 * 7.5	x
Total.	2844	1575	553 553	55.0 + 0.6	19.0 + 0.5	751	483	102	64.0 + 1.4	14.0 + 1.0

Table (14). Percentage of Hindu Families taking Tea by Occupational Groups

Family expenditure (in rupees) per Month.	I. Manual Work.			II. Domestic Service & Petty Trade.			III. Govt. and Other Services.			IV. Professional Work.		
	Total number of Families	Families taking tea.		Total number of Families.	Families taking tea.		Total number of families.	Families taking tea.		Total number of families.	Families taking Tea	
		Number.	Percentage with Standard Error.		Number.	Percentage with Standard Error.		Number	Percentage with Standard Error.		Number	Percentage with Standard Error.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0- 10	62	2	3.2 ± (2.2)	53	8	15.1 ± (4.9)	5	2	40.0 ± (21.9)	20	3	15.0 ± 8.0
11-20	222	43	19.4 ± 2.6	210	57	27.1 ± 3.1	32	7	21.9 ± (7.3)	19	9	47.4 ± 11.5
21- 30	111	23	20.7 ± 3.8	101	41	40.6 ± 4.9	43	24	55.8 ± 7.6	15	4	26.7 ± (11.4)
31- 40	33 35	11	33.3 ± (8.2)	39	17	43.6 ± 7.9	45	31	68.9 ± 6.9	9	6	66.7 ± (15.7)
41- 75	20	7	35.0 ± (10.7)	34	16	47.1 ± 8.6	91	67	73.6 ± 4.6	38	27	71.0 ± 7.4
76-150	3	3	100.0 ±	2	1	50.0 ±	58	46	79.3 ± 5.3	39	25	64.1 ± 7.7
150 & above	1	1	100.0 ±	x	x	x	19	18	94.7 ± 5.1	24	13	54.2 ± 10.2
Total.	452	90	19.9 ± 1.9	4	140	31.9 ± 2.2	293	195	66.6 ± 2.8	164	87	53.0 ± 3.9

Table (15) Percentage of Persons taking Tea among Hindu Families by Occupational Groups.

Family expenditure (in Rupees) per Month.	I. Manual Work.			II. Domestic Service and Petty Trade.			III. Govt. & Other Services.			IV. Professional Work.		
	No. of families taking tea	Number of Persons		No. of families taking tea	Number of Persons		No. of families taking tea	Number of Persons		No. of families taking tea	Number of Persons	
		Taking Tea	Percentage with Standard Error.		Taking Tea	Percentage with Standard Error.		Taking Tea.	Percentage with Standard Error.		Taking Tea	Percentage with Standard Error.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Rs 0- 10.	2	2	60.0 ±(40.0)	8	16	90.0 ±(6.8)	2	2	75.0 ±(24.5)	3	4	100.0 ± -
11- 20	43	114	66.7 ± 5.2	57	153	74.2 ± 3.4	7	19	81.4 ± 9.1	9	24	91.1 ± (8.9)
21- 30	23	93	69.1 ± 6.9	41	149	63.4 ± 5.5	24	85	67.9 ± 6.4	4	21	87.0 ± 12.6
31- 40	11	83	69.1 ± 8.0	17	54	52.9 ± 8.6	31	117	75.5 ± 5.6	6	22	68.0 ± 14.7
41- 75	7	45	87.1 ± 35.6	16	68	70.6 ± 7.8	67	355	77.5 ± 2.7	27	107	61.9 ± 6.5
76-150	3	9	76.7 ±(23.5)	1	5	100.0 ±(0.0)	46	267	78.0 ± 3.6	25	121	62.4 ± 6.5
Rs 150 & above	1	11	80.0 ±(0.0)	x	x	- -	18	104	67.8 ± 7.2	13	78	66.2 ±(7.8)
Total.	90	357	69.7 ± 3.3	140	445	69.1 ± 2.6	195	949	75.3 ± 1.9	87	377	69.0 ± 3.5

Table (16). Consumption of Tea (in pounds) per Month per Family among Hindu Families taking Tea: By Occupational Groups.

Family expenditure - (in Rupees) per Month.	I. Manual Work.		II. Domestic Service & Petty Trade.		III. Govt. and Other Services.		IV. Professional Work.	
	No. of Families taking tea	Mean consumption of Tea (in lbs) per Month per Family with S.E.	No. of Families taking tea.	Mean consumption of Tea (in lbs.) per Month per Family, with S.E.	No. of Families Taking Tea	Mean consumption of Tea (in lbs.) per Month per Family with S.E.	No. of Families taking tea.	Mean consumption of Tea (in lbs) per Month per Family with S.E.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0- 10	2	0.150 ±(0.071)	8	0.350 ±(0.109)	2	0.350 ±(0.158)	3	0.167 ±(0.041)
11- 20	45	0.312 ± 0.048	57	0.540 ± 0.056	7	0.543 ±(0.119)	9	0.500 ±(0.067)
21- 30	25	0.604 ± 0.116	41	0.610 ± 0.101	24	0.542 ± 0.047	4	0.775 ±(0.304)
31- 40	11	0.636 ±(0.108)	17	0.524 ± 0.152	31	0.697 ± 0.110	6	0.417 ±(0.135)
41.-75	7	1.614 ±(0.597)	16	0.538 ± 0.084	67	0.909 ± 0.073	27	1.030 ± 0.141
76-150	3	0.567 ±(0.235)	1	0.500 ± -	46	1.496 ± 0.121	25	1.696 ± 0.260
150 & above	1	1.000 + -	x	-	18	2.511 + 0.324	15	1.877 ±(0.542)
Total.	90	0.540 ± 0.069	140	0.466 + 0.044	195	1.090 ± 0.066	87	1.189 ± 0.117

Table (16) Per Capita Consumption of Tea (in pounds) per Month among Hindu Families taking Tea: By Occupational Groups.

Family expenditure (in Rupees) per Month.	I. Manual Work.		II. Domestic Service & Petty Trade			III. Govt. & Other Services.			IV. Professional Work.			
	Number of		Consumption of Tea (in lbs.) per month per Person.	Number of		Consumption of Tea (in lbs) per month per Person.	Number of		Consumption of Tea (in lbs) per Month Per Person.	Number of		Consumption of Tea (in lbs.) per Month per Person.
	Families taking tea	Persons taking tea.		Families taking tea	Persons taking tea.		Families taking tea	Persons taking tea.		Families taking tea	Persons taking tea.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0- 10	2	2	0.100±(0.100)	8	16	0.150±(0.019)	2	2	0.300±(0.200)	5	4	0.133±(0.041)
11- 20	43	114	0.107±0.013	57	153	0.121 ± 0.015	7	19	0.129±(0.034)	9	24	0.144±(0.047)
21- 30	23	93	0.130±0.034	41	149	0.110 ± 0.016	24	85	0.125 ± 0.015	4	21	0.550 ±(0.263)
31- 40	11	83	0.218±(0.101)	17	54	0.112 ± 0.023	31	117	0.161 ± 0.023	6	22	0.083 ±(0.041)
41- 75	7	45	0.329±(0.124)	16	68	0.131 ± 0.027	67	355	0.206 ± 0.032	27	107	0.192 ± 0.030
76-150	3	9	0.133±(0.041)	1	5	0.100 ± (0.000)	46	267	0.211 ± 0.017	25	121	0.248 ± 0.038
150 & above	1	11	0.100 ±	x	x	x	18	104	0.311 ± 0.052	13	78	0.258 ±(0.088)
Total.	90	357	0.144±0.020	140	445	0.119 ± 0.009	195	949	0.198 ± 0.014	87	577	0.217 ± 0.021

Table (18) Percentage of Literate Families: By Religions.

Family expenditure (in Rupees* per Month.	Number of Families.								Percentage of Literate Families. (with Standard Error)				
	All Religions.		Hindus.		Muslims.		Other Religions.		All Religions	Hindus.	Muslims	Other Religions.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0- 5	13	1	12	1	1	-	x	-	-	7.7 + 7.4	8.0 + 7.8	-	-
6- 10	141	46	127	41	13	5	1	-	-	32.6 + 4.0	32.0 + 4.0	39.0 + 13.5	-
11- 15	294	149	246	120	47	29	1	-	-	50.7 + 2.9	49.0 + 3.2	62.0 + 7.1	-
16- 20	274	190	241	163	33	27	x	-	-	69.3 + 2.8	68.0 + 3.0	82.0 + 6.7	-
21- 30	311	237	272	205	35	28	4	4	4	76.2 + 2.4	75.0 + 2.6	80.0 + 6.8	100.0 + -
31- 40	145	136	126	118	15	14	4	4	4	93.8 + 2.0	94.0 * 2.1	93.0 + 6.6	100.0 + -
41- 50	184	104	85	85	17	17	2	2	2	100.0 * 0.0	100.0 + -	100.0 + -	100.0 + -
51- 75	118	117	99	98	17	17	2	2	2	99.2 + 0.8	99.0 + 1.0	100.0 + -	100.0 + -
76-100	70	70	56	56	12	12	2	2	2	100.0 * 0.0	100.0 + -	100.0 + -	100.0 + -
101-150	59	58	46	46	9	9	4	3	3	98.3 + 1.7	100.0 + -	100.0 + -	75.0 + 21.6
151-300	35	34	30	29	3	3	2	2	2	97.1 + 2.8	97.0 + 3.1	100.0 + -	100.0 + -
301-700	9	9	8	8	-	-	1	1	1	100.0 + 0.0	100.0 + -	-	100.0 + -
Total	1575	1151	1348	970	202	161	23	20	20	73.2 + 1.4	72.0 + 1.2	80.0 + 2.8	87.0 + 7.0

Table (19) Percentage Literate Persons: By Religions.

Table (19) Percentage Literate Persons: By Religions.

Family expenditure (in Rupees) per Month.	Number of Persons.								Percentage of Literate Persons (with Standard Error)			
	All Religions.		Hindus.		Muslims.		Other Religions.		All Religions	Hindus.	Muslims.	Other Religions.
	Total	Literate	Total	Literate	Total	Literate.	Total	Literate.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0- 5	22	1	21	1	1	-	X -	-	4.6 + 4.47	5.0 + 4.8	-	-
6- 10	420	57	314	50	44	7	2	-	13.6 + 1.67	13.0 + 1.7	16.0 + 5.5	-
11- 15	1100	211	915	168	183	43	2	-	19.2 + 1.19	18.0 + 1.3	23.0 + 3.1	-
16- 20	1261	316	1095	264	166	52	-	-	25.1 + 1.22	24.0 + 1.3	31.0 + 3.6	-
21- 30	1895	548	1667	471	204	64	24	13	28.9 + .90	28.0 + 1.1	31.0 + 3.2	54.0 + 10.2
31- 40	953	391	820	330	111	45	22	16	41.0 + 1.59	40.0 + 1.7	40.0 + 3.6	73.0 + 9.5
41- 50	707	359	562	286	132	60	13	13	50.8 + 1.88	51.0 + 2.1	45.0 + 4.3	100.0 + 0.0
51- 75	801	402	673	328	112	64	16	10	50.2 + 1.77	49.0 + 1.9	57.0 + 4.7	65.0 + 12.1
76-100	526	382	402	306	111	65	13	11	72.6 + 1.94	76.0 + 2.1	59.0 + 4.7	85.0 + 9.9
101-150	484	208	239	142	108	34	17	10	63.6 + 2.19	70.0 + 2.5	42.0 + 4.7	74.0 + 8.4
151-300	350	247	286	201	37	21	27	25	70.6 + 2.44	70.0 + 1.7	57.0 + 8.1	93.0 + 4.9
301- 700	71	56	64	50	-	-	7	6	78.9 + 4.84	78.0 + 5.2	-	85.0 + 13.5
Total.	8590	3278	7228	2698	1209	466	153	114	38.2 + 0.52	37.0 + 0.6	39.0 + 2.1	75.0 + 3.5

Table (20) Percentage of Families Subscribing to Newspapers: By Religions.

Family expenditure (in - Rupees) per - Month.	Number of Families.								Percentage of Families Subscribing to Newspapers (with Standard Error).			
	All Religions.		Hindus.		Muslims.		Other Religions		All Religions	Hindus.	Muslims.	Other Religion
	Total.	Subscribing to Newspapers.	Total.	Subscribing to Newspapers.	Total.	Subscribing to Newspapers.	Total.	Subscribing to Newspapers.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0- 15	448	x	385	x	61	x	2	x	x	x	x	x
16- 20	274	2	241	2	22	x	x	x	0.7 + 0.5	0.8 + 0.6	x	x
21- 30	311	6	272	6	35	x	4	x	1.9 + 0.8	2.2 + 0.9	x	x
31- 40	145	20	126	18	15	2	4	x	13.8 + 2.9	14.3 + 3.1	13.5 + 8.8	x
41- 50	104	18	85	17	17	1	2	x	17.3 + 2.7	10.0 + 3.2	5.9 + 5.7	x
51- 75	118	48	99	42	17	5	2	1	40.7 + 4.5	42.4 + 5.0	29.4 + 11.0	50.0 + 35.4
76-100	70	37	56	31	12	5	2	1	52.9 + 6.0	55.4 + 6.6	41.7 + 14.2	50.0 + 35.4
101-150	59	43	46	34	9	5	4	4	72.9 + 5.8	73.9 + 6.5	55.6 + 16.6	100.0 + 0.0
151-300	35	28	30	25	3	2	2	1	80.0 + 6.8	83.5 + 6.8	66.7 + 17.2	50.0 + 35.4.
301- 700	9	9	8	8	x	x	1	1	100.0 + 0.0	100.0 + 0.0	x	100.0 + 0.0
Total	1573	211	1348	183	202	20	23	8	13.4 + 0.9	13.6 + 0.9	9.9 + 2.1	34.8 + 9.9

Table (21) Percentage of ~~Families~~ ~~Persons~~ Persons Reading Newspapers among Families Subscribing to Newspapers: By Religions.

Family expenditure (in rupees) per Month.	Number of Persons in Families Subscribing to Newspapers.								Percentage of Persons Reading Newspapers (with Standard Error).			
	All Religions.		Hindus.		Muslims.		Other Religions.		All Religions	Hindus.	Muslims.	Other Religions
	Total	Reading Newspapers.	Total	Reading Newspapers.	Total	Reading Newspapers.	Total.	Reading Newspapers.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0-15	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx	x
16-20	7	3	7	3	x	x	x	x	42.9 + 18.7	42.9 + 18.7	x	x
21-30	20	7	20	7	x	x	x	x	35.0 + 10.7	35.0 + 10.7	x	x
31-40	115	38	99	36	16	2	x	x	33.0 + 4.4	36.4 + 4.8	12.5 + 8.3	x
41-75	404	152	378	141	22	9	4	2	37.6 + 2.8	37.3 + 2.5	40.9 + 10.5	50.0 + 25.0
76-150	590	263	484	217	75	27	31	19	44.6 + 2.0	44.8 + 2.3	36.0 + 5.5	61.3 + 8.7
150 & above	363	161	314	139	32	10	17	12	44.4 + 2.6	44.3 + 2.8	31.2 + 8.1	70.6 + 11.0
Total.	1499	624	1302	543	145	48	52	33	41.6 + 1.3	41.7 + 1.4	33.1 + 1.2	63.5 + 6.7

Table (22). Percentage of Families taking Milk and Consumption of Milk per Family : By Religions.

Family expenditure (by - Rupees) per Month.	All Religions.					Other Religions.				
	Number of Families.		Percentage of - Families taking Milk with (Standard Error)	Consumption of milk (in seers) per Month per Family among -		Number of Families		Percentage of Families taking milk - with (Standard - - Error).	Consumption of milk (in seers) per month per Family among	
	Total	Taking Milk.		Families	All	Total	Taking Milk.		Families taking tea	All Families.
	(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Rs 0- 10	154	12	7.8 +(2.2)	0.70	0.05	1	x	x	x	x
11- 20	568	105	18.5 + 1.6	0.87	0.16	1	1	100.0 + 0.0	0.40	0.40
21- 30	311	90	28.9 + 2.6	1.31	0.38	4	1	25.0 +(21.6)	1.50	0.38
31- 40	145	83	57.2 + 4.1	1.75	1.00	4	2	50.0 +(25.0)	1.50	0.75
41- 75	222	148	66.7 + 3.2	2.57	1.71	4	2	50.0 +(25.0)	0.22	0.11
76-150	129	109	84.5 + 3.2	4.74	4.01	6	5	83.0 +(15.3)	5.66	4.72
Rs 150 & above	44	36	81.8 + 5.8	8.75	7.16	3	2	67.0 +(27.2)	14.00	9.33
Total.	1573	583	37.1 + 1.2	2.70	1.00	23	13	57.0 + 10.3	5.05	2.86

Table (23) Percentage of Families taking Milk and Consumption of Milk per Family; By Religions.

Family expenditure (in Rupees) per Month.	Hindus.					Muslims.				
	Number of Families.		Percentage of Families taking Milk (with Standard Error)	Consumption of milk (in seers) per Month per Family among		Number of Families.		Percentage of Families taking milk (with Standard Error)	Consumption of milk (in seers) per Month per Family among	
	Total	Taking milk.		Families taking milk	All Families.	Total	Taking - milk.		Families taking milk	All - Families.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Rs 0- 10	159	10	7.0 + (2.2)	0.69	0.05	14	2	14.0 + (9.3)	0.75	.11
11- 20	487	89	18.0 + 1.7	0.89	0.16	80	15	19.0 + (4.4)	0.78	.15
21- 30	272	78	29.0 + 2.8	1.35	0.39	35	11	31.0 + (7.8)	0.96	.30
31- 40	126	74	59.0 + 4.4	4.78	1.05	15	7	47.0 + (12.9)	1.53	.71
41- 45	184	123	67.0 + 3.5	2.60	1.74	34	23	68.0 + (8.0)	2.41	1.63
76-150	102	87	85.0 + 3.5	4.86	4.15	21	17	81.0 + (8.6)	3.86	3.13
Rs 150 & above	134	432	58.0 + 1.8	2.70	6.93	26	3			
	38	31	82.0 + 6.2	8.49	6.93	3	3	100.0 + -	8.00	8.00
Total.	1348	492	36.0 + 1.3	2.70	0.99	202	78	59.0 + 3.4	2.30	0.89

Table (24) Percentage of Persons taking Milk and Per Capita Consumption of Milk: By Religions.

Family expenditure (in Rupees) per Month.	All Religions.							Other Religions (excluding Hindu & Muslim).						
	Total number of Persons			Percentage of Persons taking milk among		Per capita consumption of milk (in seers) per month among		Total number of Persons			Percentage of Persons taking milk among		Per capita consumption of milk (in seers) per Month among	
	Among all Families.	Among Families taking milk.	Taking milk.	Families taking milk.	All Families.	Persons taking milk.	All Persons.	Families taking milk.	Among - Families taking milk.	Taking Milk.	Families taking milk.	All Families.	Persons taking milk.	All Persons.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Rs 0- 10	442	22	15	68.2	3.4	0.56	0.02	2	x	x	x	x	x	x
11- 20	2361	394	293	74.4	12.4	0.31	0.04	2	2	2	100.0	100.0	0.20	0.20
21- 30	1895	471	306	64.9	16.1	0.38	0.06	24	5	1	20.0	4.0	1.50	0.06
31- 40	953	498	321	64.5	33.7	0.45	0.15	22	14	14	100.0	64.0	0.21	0.14
41- 75	1508	970	630	64.9	41.8	0.60	0.25	29	12	12	100.0	41.0	0.38	0.16
76-150	1010	855	551	64.4	54.6	0.94	0.51	40	34	29	85.3	72.0	0.98	0.71
Rs150 and above	421	356	227	63.8	53.9	1.39	0.75	34	27	24	88.9	71.0	1.17	0.82.
Total.	8590	3566	2343	65.7	27.3	0.67	0.18	153	94	82	87.2	54.0	0.80	0.43

Table (25) Percentage of Persons taking Milk and Per Capita Consumption of Milk: By Religions.

Family expenditure (in rupees) per Month.	Hindus							Muslims.						
	Total number of person			Percentage of persons taking Milk among		Per Capita Consumption of Milk (in seers) - per month among all		Total number of Person			Percentage of Persons taking Milk among		Per Capita consumption of Milk (seers) per month among	
	Among all Families	Among Families taking milk.	Taking Milk.	Families taking Milk.	All Families.	Persons taking milk.	All Persons	Families taking milk.	Taking Milk.	Persons taking Milk.	All Families.	Persons taking milk.	All Persons	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
0- 10	395	20	14	70.0	4.0	0.49	0.02	45	2	1	50.0	2.0	1.50	0.03
11- 20	2010	325	250	76.9	12.0	0.32	0.04	349	67	41	61.2	12.0	0.29	0.03
21- 30	1667	410	261	63.7	16.0	0.40	0.06	204	56	44	78.6	22.0	0.24	0.05
31- 40	820	430	257	59.8	31.0	0.51	0.16	111	54	50	92.6	45.0	0.21	0.10
41- 75	1235	797	497	62.4	40.0	0.64	0.26	244	161	121	75.2	50.0	0.46	0.23
76-150	751	654	394	60.2	52.0	1.07	0.56	219	167	128	76.7	58.0	0.51	0.30
150 & above	350	292	188	64.4	54.0	1.40	0.75	37	37	15	40.5	41.0	1.60	0.65
Total	7228	2928	1861	63.6	26.0	0.71	0.18	1209	544	400	73.5	33.0	0.45	0.15

Table (26). Analysis of Variance.

Source of Variation.	Degrees of freedom.	Sums of squares.	Mean square.	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Between Circles.	5	20.1861	4.0372	3.37 *
Between Pairs B.C. D.E.	3	3.4234	1.1411	0.95
Between pair A & Rest.	1	2.1147	2.1147	1.76
Residual	20	23.9662	1.1983	
Total.	29	49.6904	1.7135	

Mean Expenditure per Month per Family.

Between Circles	5	4771.4882	954.2976	7.85 **
" pairs B.C.D.E.	3	624.8554	208.2851	1.71
" pair A & Rest	1	64.6654	64.6654	0.53
Residual	20	2432.2617	121.6131	
Total	29	7893.2707	272.1817	

Mean Consumption of Tea per Family.

Between Circles.	5	1.3613	0.2723	2.41.
Between Pairs	4	0.3979	0.0995	0.88
Residual	20	2.2595	0.1130	
Total	29	4.0187	0.1386.	

Average Number of Tea-taking Persons per Family.

Between Circles.	5	13.6576	2.7315	1.71
" Pairs B.C.D.E.	3	15.7222	5.2407	3.38
" Pair A & Rest	1	3.3735	3.3735	2.11
Residual	20	31.9203	1.5960	
Total	29	64.6736	2.2301	

Per Capita Consumption of Tea.

Between Circles	5	0.0496	0.0099	16.50 **
" Pairs B.C.D.E	3	0.0103	0.0034	5.67 **
" Pair A & Rest	1	0.0003	0.0003	0.50
Residual	20	0.0117	0.0006	
Total.	29	0.0719	0.0025	

** Highly Significant.

* Significant.

Table (17). Mean Number of Persons per Hindu Family.

Teams.	Circle I	Circle II	Circle III	Circle IV.	Circle V.	Circle VI.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A.	5.54	4.66	4.96	5.20	4.85	4.68	4.65
B.	12.33	4.64	5.47	5.00	4.87	5.03	6.22
C.	5.88	4.57	4.87	5.86	5.38	1.13	5.63
D.	5.50	4.39	5.83	5.89	5.25	4.96	5.18
E.	6.21	3.48	5.56	5.96	5.86	6.19	5.54
Total.	7.09	4.35	5.20	5.58	5.24	5.60	5.51

Table (28) Mean Expenditure per Month per Hindu Family.

Teams	Circle I	Circle II.	Circle III.	Circle IV.	Circle V.	Circle VI.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A.	Rs 49.8	Rs 21.5	Rs 45.2	Rs 31.4	Rs 27.4	Rs 47.9	Rs 37.2
B.	41.4	21.0	64.4	27.8	31.0	17.1	33.8
C.	37.2	21.7	55.1	32.9	42.2	71.8 41.2	43.5 32.2
D.	20.5	24.4	66.8	34.2	29.9	46.8	38.8
E.	52.4	21.1	80.6	38.0	38.7	53.6	47.4.
Total.	40.3	21.9	62.4	32.8	35.8	47.4	40.2

Table (29) Mean Consumption of Tea (in pounds) for Hindu Family.

Teams.	Circle I.	Circle II.	Circle III.	Circle IV.	Circle V.	Circle VI.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A	0.53	0.31	0.74	0.23	0.16	0.24	0.37
B.	0.08	0.17	0.82	0.09	0.10	0.16	0.24
C.	0.29	0.28	0.93	0.31	0.41	1.25	0.58
D.	0.20	0.12	0.79	0.24	0.15	0.27	0.30
E.	0.38	0.15	0.72	0.26	0.22	0.39	0.35
Total.	0.30	0.21	0.80	0.23	0.21	0.46	0.37

Table (30). Average Number of Tea-taking Persons per Hindu Family.

Teams.	Circle I	Circle II	Circle III	Circle IV	Circle V.	Circle VI.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A.	1.50	0.51	1.63	0.85	0.76	1.11	1.06
B.	0.67	0.64	2.44	0.65	0.77	0.87	1.01
C.	1.85	1.11	2.36	2.58	2.57	8.78	3.21
D.	2.00	0.55	2.15	1.68	1.21	1.92	1.59
E.	1.82	1.39	2.76	1.19	1.71	1.89	1.79
Total.	1.57	0.84	2.27	1.39	1.41	2.91	1.73

Table (31) Consumption of Tea (in pounds) per Month per Person per Hindu Family.

Teams.	Circle I.	Circle II.	Circle III.	Circle IV.	Circle V.	Circle VI.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A.	0.096	0.067	0.149	0.044	0.033	0.051	0.073
B.	0.006	0.037	0.150	0.018	0.021	0.032	0.044
C.	0.049	0.0061	0.187	0.053	0.076	0.173	0.100
D.	0.056	0.027	0.157	0.041	0.029	0.054	0.057
E.	0.061	0.043	0.129	0.043	0.037	0.063	0.063
Total	0.050	0.047	0.154	0.040	0.039	0.075	0.067

Table (32). Comparison of Original and Duplicate Cards (continued).

Card No.	No. of Families taking tea.		Number of Persons taking tea.		Total No. of Persons per Family.	
	Original	Duplicate	Original	Duplicate.	Original	Duplicate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A 16	-	-	-	-	2	2
" 21	-	-	-	-	4	4
" 44	1	1	9	11	14	14
" 51	-	-	-	-	4	5
" 60	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 77	-	-	-	-	5	5
" 106	-	-	-	-	10	10
" 131	1	-	4	-	8	7
" 166	1	1	1	1	5	5
" 181	-	-	-	-	3	5
" 183	-	-	-	-	9	9
" 185	-	-	-	-	7	4
" 239	1	1	1	1	1	3
" 245	-	-	-	-	11	10
" 255	-	-	-	-	3	5
" 260	1	1	3	4	4	5
" 281	1	1	4	6	9	9
Total (16)	6	5	22	23	97	100
B 5	-	1	-	2	6	4
" 23	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 28	-	-	-	-	4	3
" 31	1	1	1	1	8	9
" 77	-	1	-	1	3	4
" 103	-	-	-	-	7	6
" 126	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 177	-	-	-	-	12	12
" 185	-	1	-	4	1	4
" 188	-	-	-	-	4	5
" 299	-	1	-	5	5	5
Total (10)	1	5	1	13	51	53.

* The Duplicate Card is blank.

Table (33). Comparison of Original and Duplicate Cards (Continued)

Card No.		Number of Families - taking tea.		No. of Persons taki- ng tea.		Total number of per- sons per Family.	
		Original	Duplicate	Original	Duplicate	Original	Duplicate.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
C	14	1	-	5	-	5	-
"	33	1	1	1	1	1	1
"	38	1	1	1	1	5	5
"	41	1	1	3	3	4	4
"	48	1	1	4	2	4	3
"	50	-	-	-	-	2	2
"	54	-	-	-	-	3	3
"	59	-	-	-	-	8	8
"	89	1	-	2	-	3	3
"	118	1	1	2	1	2	2
"	129	1	1	6	6	6	6
"	135	-	1	-	4	-	4
"	139	1	1	1	1	1	1
"	193	1	-	4	-	4	4
"	214	-	-	-	-	1	1
"	232	-	-	-	-	2	3
"	244	1	-	5	-	5	5
"	245	1	1	2	2	3	3
"	262	1	1	3	1	3	4
"	271	1	1	4	2	7	8
"	287	1	-	2	-	3	4
"	305	-	-	-	-	1	1
"	309	1	-	6	-	7	6
	23	16	11	51	24	80	83.

Table (34) Comparison of Original and Duplicate Cards (concluded),

Card No.		Number of families - taking tea.		Number of persons taking tea.		Total No. of persons per Family.	
		Original	Duplicate	Original	Duplicate	Original	Duplicate.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
D	9	1	1	1	5	5	5
*	"	45	-	-	-	-	-
"	48	-	-	-	-	2	1
"	82	1	-	4	-	5	5
*	"	125	-	-	-	-	-
"	147	-	-	-	-	1	1
"	164	1	1	10	7	10	13.
"	240	-	1	-	8	-	8
6		3	3	15	20	23	33
E	23	1	-	4	-	4	5
"	29	1	-	2	-	2	3
"	41	1	1	1	1	2	2
"	43	1	1	3	3	3	8
"	69	1	-	4	-	4	4
"	87	1	-	2	-	8	8
"	88	-	-	-	-	2	7
"	99	1	-	3	-	6	7
"	124	1	-	1	-	11	5
"	163	-	-	-	-	4	5
"	177	-	-	-	-	9	3
"	193	-	-	-	-	2	3
"	208	-	-	-	-	11	20
"	264	1	-	2	-	3	3
"	269	1	1	8	5	9	9
"	289	-	1	-	4	4	4
"	16	10	4	30	13	84	91.
Grand Total.							
71		36	28	119	93	335	360.
Mean.		0.5070	0.3944	1.6761	1.5099	4.7183	5.0704
Standard Error		0.0593	0.0580	0.2756	0.2718	0.5797	0.4064
t'		1.3566		0.9460		0.6332.	
* The duplicate card is blank.							