

REPORT
OF
The Committee on Distribution
of
Income and Levels of Living

PART II

CHANGES IN LEVELS OF LIVING



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
PLANNING COMMISSION
JULY, 1969

Inland
Price: Rs. 4.00

Foreign
10sh. or 1\$ 50 cents.

25 July 1969

Dear Prime Minister,

On behalf of the Committee on Distribution of Income and Levels of Living, I submit the second and final part of the report dealing with our first term of reference asking for a review of the changes in levels of living during the First and Second Five Year Plans. At the time of submitting the first part of our report in February 1964 the hope was expressed that the rest of the report would be submitted in a few weeks. A draft of the present report was under consideration of the Committee at that time. However, controversial issues emerged which made it necessary to retabulate and examine a great deal of new statistical data and to extend the scope of analysis. In spite of repeated efforts it was not possible to reconcile all differences of opinion. Seven out of ten members gave their assent to the report in the form in which it was adopted and is being submitted. Subsequently, two members gave their concurrence subject to notes of dissent which have been added at the end of the report together with extracts from a letter from a third member. The Committee decided that a scientific paper, by the Chairman in his individual capacity, on the subjects under review would be attached. The Committee did not wish to express any views on this paper.

Yours sincerely,

P. C. MAHALANOBIS,

Chairman,

Committee on Distribution of
Income and Levels of Living

Shrimati Indira Gandhi,
Prime Minister,
New Delhi.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The first part of the report of the Committee dealing with the second and the third terms of reference was submitted on the 25th February 1964, and it was hoped at that time the rest of the report would be submitted in a few weeks. The Committee deeply regrets the delay in submitting the remaining part of its report and would like to indicate briefly, the reasons for some of the delay.

2. The circumstances in which this Committee was appointed were explained in the Introduction to Part I of the Report. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, mentioned in the Lok Sabha on 22 August 1960 :

".... it is said that the national income over the First and Second Plans has gone up by 42 per cent and the *per capita* income by 20 per cent. A legitimate query is made where has this gone? It is a very legitimate query; to some extent of course, you can see where it has gone. I sometimes do address large gatherings in the villages and I can see that they are better-fed and better-clothed, they build brick houses Nevertheless, this does not apply to everybody in India. Some people probably have hardly benefited. Some people may even be facing various difficulties. The fact remains, however, that this advance in our national income, in our *per capita* income has taken place, and I think it is desirable that we should enquire more deeply as to where this has gone and appoint some expert committee to enquire into how exactly this additional income that has come to the country or *per capita* has spread."¹

3. A Committee was accordingly appointed on 13 October 1960 by the Planning Commission with the following terms of reference:

- (i) to review the changes in levels of living during the First and Second Five Year Plans;
- (ii) to study recent trends in the distribution of income and wealth; and in particular:
- (iii) to ascertain the extent to which the operation

of the economic system has resulted in concentration of wealth and means of production.

4. The Committee was constituted with Professor P. C. Mahalanobis (Chairman), Professor V. K. R. V. Rao, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Dr. B. N. Ganguli, Shri Vishnu Sahay, Shri D. L. Mazumdar, Dr. B. K. Madan, Shri B. N. Datar as Members, and Shri P. C. Mathew as Member-Secretary. Dr. K. R. Nair was appointed as Joint Secretary in April 1963, and as Member-Secretary in October 1963. Shri P. C. Mathew continued to be a member of the Committee. Dr. K. R. Nair ceased to be the Member-Secretary on his retirement from Government service in May 1968, but continued to be a member. Shri C. S. Pillai of the Central Statistical Organisation was appointed Secretary in June 1968.

PART I OF THE REPORT

5. Part I of the report dealt with items (ii) and (iii) of the terms of reference. The Introduction to Part I stated :

".... We had approached the subject matter of our report as an integrated problem. As it turned out, however, we found that an adequate treatment of our first term of reference required some more time as the data are extensive and complex and need further processing in the light of queries which have been raised during the course of our final discussions. We did not find the same difficulty in regard to our draft on the second and third terms of reference. We hope to finalise our report on the first term of reference and then submit the same as the second part of the report. We must add that the two parts of the report should be treated as a whole in order to get a proper perspective on the questions referred to the Committee."²

6. It is pertinent, in the above context, to recall discussions of basic issues in Part I of the Report. In Chapter 2 references were made to the Preamble to the Constitution of India 1950, which solemnly

¹ Speech made by the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha on 22 August 1960, in moving that the draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan be considered, quoted in Report, Part I, page 1.

² Report, Part I, paragraph 5, page 2.

resolved to secure to its citizens social, economic and political justice and equality of status and opportunity; to Directive Principles of State Policy in Section 39 of the Constitution; and to the objectives of the Third Five Year Plan; and basic aims were stated in the following way :

"The broad social objectives are clear, namely, rapid economic growth, improvement in the level of living especially of the poor people, equality of opportunities and access to facilities for education, care of health and cultural amenities; reduction of disparities in the level of living, income and wealth; and countering the tendency towards concentration of economic power."³

7. As regards the total increase in national income during the period of the first two Five Year Plans (1950-51 to 1960-61), it was found that out of the total additional income of Rs. 190 abja (billion) at 1948-49 prices.

"a little over 13 per cent had been used to increase government expenditure and another 13 per cent represented the increase in domestic savings. The two taken together, about 27 per cent, was used for development activities and for building up the foundations of future progress. about 73 per cent of the additional income was available for increase in private consumption out of which 43 per cent, however, was required to provide that part of the population which was added during the decade with a *per capita* consumes expenditure at the rate of 1950-51. The largest part of the additional income during the decade thus had to be used to compensate for the growth of the population during the ten year period. The balance of only a little over 28 per cent or a quarter of the additional income was available for the net increase in *per capita* consumption."⁴

8. A little over 28 per cent of the total additional income of Rs. 190 abja (Rs. 19,000 crores), or Rs. 53.7 abja (Rs. 5370 crores), "was the net amount available to increase the average *per capita*

consumption of the whole population. Distributing this amount over the average number of persons over the decade, we get Rs. 2.5 as the share of each person per year in the increase in consumer expenditure. With Rs. 219 as the consumer expenditure per person in the base period (1950-51) the rate of increase was about 1.1 per cent per year."⁵ It was also pointed out in Part I of the Report :

"The expenditure on various social services and community development, included in the two Plans, amounted to Rs. 13.7 abja (billion). The breakdown was as follows : education Rs. 4.2 abja (Rs. 423 crores); health Rs. 3.3 abja (Rs. 326 crores); backward classes Rs. 1.1 abja (Rs. 113 crores); welfare activities Rs. 0.4 abja (Rs. 41 crores); rehabilitation Rs. 1.6 abja (Rs. 160 crores) and community development Rs. 3.1 abja (Rs. 305 crores). Most of these expenditures can be regarded as collective consumption contributing to some improvement in the level of living of the people. In a general way, the amount of Rs. 13.7 abja (Rs. 1370 crores) represents the additional effort made in this sphere."⁶

9. The amount of Rs. 13.7 abja or Rs. 1370 crores), transferred by Government for collective consumption, was about one-fourth of Rs. 53.7 abja, or Rs. 5370 crores, which was directly available for increasing the average *per capita* consumption of the whole population. The rate of increase of the collective consumption was, therefore, roughly, one-fourth of 1.1 per cent, or 0.27 per cent per person per year. The total consumption expenditure, including the share transferred by Government, thus increased at the rate of about 1.37 per cent, or a little less than 1.4 per cent per person, per year.⁷

10. An increase in consumption expenditure would mean, generally, an improvement in the level of living, the money value of which increased at the rate of about 1.4 per cent per person per year. There was definitely some improvement in the level of living of the population of India as a whole during the period under review. The above estimate, however.

³ Report, Part I, Chapter 2, paragraph 2, page 4.

⁴ Report, Part I, Chapter 2, paragraphs 13 and 14, page 8.

Report, Part I, Chapter 2, paragraph 12, pages 7 and 8. In a footnote on page 8 it was stated that using Rs. 219 and Rs. 246 as estimated *per capita* consumer expenditure in 1950-51 and in 1960-61 respectively (both at 1948-49 prices) the rate of increase was about 1.2 per cent per year (which represents the arithmetical or simple rate of increase).

⁵ Report, Part I, Chapter 2, paragraph 16, page 9.

Using the simple rate of increase of 1.2 per cent per person per year and adding one-fourth, or 0.3 per cent, it is seen that the simple rate of increase of total consumption expenditure was about 1.5 per cent per person per year over the decade 1950-51 to 1960-61.

represents the average rate of increase of per capita consumption expenditure but does not provide any information whether there were inequalities in the rate of improvement of the level of living between the rich and the poor, or between different households generally. An important task, in respect of the first term of reference of the Committee, was, therefore, to study inequalities in the level of living, and also whether there was any decrease or increase in such inequalities during the decade under review.

11. A similar question, in respect of the distribution of *per capita* income, was considered in Part I of the Report, and it was pointed out in Chapter 3 :

“The second term of reference of the Committee requires it to study recent trends in the distribution of income and wealth. The main purpose of such a study would be to examine how the increase in national income in recent years has been shared by different income and occupational groups and whether the inequality in income has increased or diminished over the first decade of planned economic development. Estimates of national income for India and its distribution by industrial origin have been published by the Central Statistical Organisation since 1948-49. Despite their very real limitations, they are the only source of information about national income and its variations. However, these data throw no light on the size-distribution of income. Thus the required data are not available for a direct study of the question of income distribution referred to the Committee.”⁸

It was also pointed out in a footnote “that adequate data for a thorough study of changes in income distribution are not available even for advanced countries having better statistical systems than in India.” It was further pointed out that the National Sample Survey data “relate to the distribution of total consumption *expenditure* into certain expenditure brackets and do not provide information on income as such.”⁹

Information based on sample surveys

12. Three basic facts may be stated at this stage—first, that information on the distribution of income

by size of income or information on the distribution of expenditure by size of expenditure, can be obtained only through sample surveys of household budgets; second, that information on the distribution of income by size of income was not available for India and third, comprehensive information on the distribution of consumption expenditure by size of expenditure was, however, available for different rounds of the National Sample Survey for the country as a whole. The whole analysis relating to disparities, or to changes in disparities, in the level of living was based on information obtained through sample surveys (mostly, the National Sample Survey) relating to the size-distribution of consumption expenditure (not income), and the size-distribution of consumption of commodities in physical terms, of which the most important item was cereals. The question of validity of the estimates provided by the National Sample Survey and other sample surveys was considered by the Committee from time to time. The following general observations were made in Part I of the Report:

“The validity of survey results depends on the extent the sample is representative of the population under study. There are special difficulties in a country like India where literacy is low and which has so many different languages, communities and classes. Further, survey results are subject to serious limitations due to sampling errors besides reporting and non-response errors; the magnitude of the sampling errors, again, depends on the size of the sample. Moreover in India, high income households may not be adequately included even in fairly large scale sample surveys. Also, some of the very poor people, who do not have any home, are usually excluded from the sample. Such deficiencies in coverage distort the picture of income distribution obtained from survey data.”¹⁰

The Committee recognised the above limitations but thought that, in spite of such limitations, results of sample surveys could yield useful conclusions concerning changes in income distribution.

13. The National Sample Survey data on consumption expenditure for several rounds were available only by fixed ranges or size-classes of *per capita*

⁸Report, Part I, Chapter 3, paragraphs 1 and 2 and footnote 1, page 10.

⁹Report, Part I, Chapter 3, paragraph 6, page 11.

¹⁰Report, Part I, Chapter 3, paragraph 7, page 11.

monthly expenditure (e.g., up to eight rupees, between eight and eleven rupees, etc.). The Central Statistical Organisation estimated in 1962, from such data, the concentration of consumption expenditure for several rounds. As indirect and approximate methods had to be used¹¹ at that time in obtaining the concentration curves, it was decided by the Committee that fresh tabulations of the original data would be undertaken, directly, by 10 per cent fractile groups. From the results of such tabulations concentration curves for consumption expenditure were also obtained directly for several rounds. These results were given in a draft report which was placed before the Committee in February 1964, at the same time when Part I of the Report was signed. It was because of the fact that the 1964 draft was already available on the basis of direct tabulations of the NSS data, that the Committee had taken the optimistic view that the final report would be ready in a few weeks. However, at this stage, the question of validity of the NSS data was raised, of which note was taken by the Committee in its general observations on limitations of sample survey results which have been already quoted in paragraph 12. Also, the Committee decided, at the meeting held in February 1964, that further fresh tabulations and processing should be undertaken to examine whether any serious distortions had been introduced through under-representation of the very poor and very rich households.

14. The detailed findings were given in another draft report which was placed before a meeting of the Committee held in April 1965. Doubts were expressed about conclusions relating to changes in the disparity of the distribution by size of the physical quantity of cereals consumed, on one hand, and changes in the disparity of the distribution by size of the expenditure, or money value, of the cereals consumed, on the other hand. A pertinent question was also raised whether results based on the analysis of consumption of all cereals taken together (called 'total cereals') would be affected by changes in the relative shares of rice, wheat and coarse cereals (jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, etc.). As desired by the Committee, fresh tabulations were again undertaken, by the Indian Statistical Institute, separately for rice, for wheat and for coarse cereals.

15. As these new tabulations and processing, and analysis of a large mass of data could be a time-consuming task, the Committee requested three

members, in consultation with the Chairman, to examine the results and prepare a final draft of the report. Differences of opinion, however, emerged which were sought to be reconciled by further examination and analysis of the data. The Chairman agreed to prepare a self-contained scientific paper, on his individual responsibility, on technical aspects of various issues including a detailed examination of the validity of the National Sample Survey data. It was decided that a report should be prepared on the basis of broad agreement leaving it to individual members to sign it with or without comments. Another draft was circulated in March 1968 which was further revised in the light of comments received from members; and a draft was again circulated in September 1968, in a still more condensed form, by leaving out most of the controversial issues. With some further revisions, the Report was approved, at a meeting of the Committee held on the 9th and 12th November 1968, with the assent of seven members of whom two members, Dr. B. K. Madan and Dr. K. R. Nair, were out of India but had sent their views in writing. In conveying his assent Dr. Madan offered some comments which were included in Chapter 4. It was decided that the Report, as adopted, would be sent to the three members, who were not present at the final meetings, for their approval, with or without comments. It was also decided that the Chairman's scientific paper would be attached to the Report as his individual contribution. The Committee did not wish to express any views on this paper.

16. Part II of the Report consists of the following sections :

Chapter 1 : Introduction.

Chapter 2 : Changes in levels of living—aggregate indicators.

Chapter 3 : Changes in levels of total consumption with special reference to consumption of cereals.

Chapter 4 : Chairman's Note on consumption of cereals, with comments by Dr. B. K. Madan.

Chapter 5 : Recommendations on gaps in statistics.

Statistical Tables and Appendices.

Addendum* : A study of changes in the level of living during the decade 1950-51 to 1960-61 by P.C. Mahalanobis.

¹¹Fractile estimates were obtained by linear interpolation from data given by fixed size-classes of expenditure. Adjustments for changes in prices between different NSS rounds, that is, overtime, were made on certain assumptions, for example, that relative price changes were the same for all fractile groups in the case of cereals.]

*Will be issued separately.

17. We are aware that this report has got so delayed that the data with which it deals relate to a period which is well behind us. Nevertheless we believe that it has been possible to derive from them some useful results which may be of practical value in the future as guides for policy. The relevant data required for analysis of the kind necessary for determination of the issues concerned with our terms of reference were complicated, and their examination needed new types of tabulation and analysis. We think that the methods and concepts used in the course of the work of the Committee, and exploration of the nature and sources of available data, will be of help in continuing studies on changes in the level of living. Such studies need to be of a continuing nature. We are clear after this exercise that further work remains to be done in obtaining more comprehensive and meaningful data on household consumption and also in their analysis.

Acknowledgements

18. The Committee would like to express its deep appreciation of the valuable work done by its Secretariat, located in the Central Statistical Organisation, under the guidance of the Member-Secretary, Dr. K. R. Nair, until his retirement from Government service in May 1968. We would also like to record our special appreciation of the painstaking and dedicated services rendered by Shri C. S. Pillai of the Central Statistical Organisation, who was associated with the work of the Committee practically from its inception and who took over charge as Secretary in June 1968. We also wish to place on record our appreciation of the good work done by Shri S. N. Goswami, Shri Girdhar Gopal and Shri V. J. Hastak, of the Central Statistical Organisation.

19. The Committee gratefully acknowledges the assistance rendered by the Indian Statistical Institute in carrying out the tabulation and intricate analysis of a large volume of data, and in making available to the Committee the services of its expert staff.

CHAPTER 2

CHANGES IN LEVEL OF LIVING

AGGREGATE INDICATORS

Concepts of levels of living

In this part of the report we may consider what changes have taken place in the levels of living or whether there has been any reduction of disparities in the level of living over the decade under review. It is necessary, at this stage, to consider a little carefully the concept of the level of living. It is generally agreed that it is not possible to have one single measure or index of the level of living. There are many aspects of the level of living such as availability of food, clothing, housing, employment, education, care of health, social and cultural amenities etc., each of which requires to be assessed separately. The subject has received much attention in recent years. Several agencies of the United Nations considered this question between 1954 and 1960; a list was prepared for purposes of international comparisons which includes food consumption and nutrition, clothing, housing, employment and labour conditions, education, care of health, social security, recreation and human freedom.¹ There can be one indicator or more for any of the above components. The same list may also be used, with suitable modifications, for comparisons over time within a country.

2. The above approach, admittedly, would not make it possible to use a single indicator to cover all aspects. That is, there may be an improvement in some of the components while the position remained the same or even worsened in the case of others. A detailed comparison of various components of expenditure on consumer goods and services would offer an operationally feasible method for the assessment of changes in the level of living over a given period of time. In order to allow for the effect of changes in price, it would be however necessary to express all prices in terms of prices in the base year, that is, to make the comparison at constant prices. Also, although most of the goods and services are usually purchased by the consumers themselves, there is an increasing

tendency for certain services and even goods being supplied free of charge by Government; for a comprehensive assessment, it is thus necessary, in principle, to include both the private and the socialised consumption.

3. Comparisons of consumption over time can be made in terms of aggregates of goods and services available for the population as a whole or the average *per capita* consumption of particular goods and services. We shall first consider the increase in aggregate consumption. An increase in the average *per capita* consumption may, however, be brought about by a large increase in the consumer expenditure of a comparatively small part of the population while there is no change or even a fall in the consumer expenditure of the rest of the population. A study of disparities in the consumption of different households is, however, essential for the purposes of our Committee. Information on consumption and levels of living of individual households can be collected through sample surveys of households; such information is considered in a later section.

Increase in the availability of consumer goods

4. We have seen in Chapter 2 of Part I of the report that the amount of Rs. 53.7 abja (billion) was available to increase the level of consumption of private households. This amount was utilised for the purchase of additional goods and services, mostly of course, of goods. It is, therefore, of some interest to enquire what additional quantities of consumer goods became available during the decade.

Increase in the production of consumer goods

5. An attempt has been made to show this in two different ways. Firstly, the *per capita* availabilities of selected items of consumer goods have been estimated for the year 1950-51 at the beginning of the

¹ In 1954 a Committee set up by United Nations prepared a Report on International Definitions and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living giving a list of twelve components. This report was considered in 1955 in greater detail by two Committees appointed respectively by the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization; these Committees recommended certain changes which were further considered by an inter-agency working party of UN which prepared revised recommendations on components and indicators; these recommendations were generally approved by the UN Statistical Commission in 1960.

decade, for the year 1955-56 in the middle, and for the year 1960-61 at the end of the decade. Details are given in Table (A, 1).

6. For most of the items included in this table, the availability in 1960-61 was found to be higher than that in 1950-51. For example, the *per capita* availability of sugar, cigarettes and tea increased respectively by 60 per cent, 34 per cent and 27 per cent, between 1950-51 and 1960-61. Cotton clothing showed an increase of 64 per cent. Electricity for home use (that is, excluding power used for industrial and other purposes) increased by 127 per cent and the availability of kerosene by 68 per cent. In the case of some of the newer products, the rise was spectacular, for example bicycles (300 per cent), radio receivers (204 per cent) and drugs and pharmaceuticals (280 per cent). There was a large increase in the availability of rubber footwear (100 per cent); although there was a slight fall of 4 per cent in leather footwear, the aggregate availability of all footwear had increased by 14 per cent during the decade.

Total increase in the availability of consumer goods

7. The second way of examining the position is to estimate the total additional availability, by adding the increase for each individual year of the whole ten year period. This information is given in Table (A. 2) for items for which the availability per person has been given for three individual years in Table (A. 1).

8. The availability of consumer goods had clearly increased appreciably during the decade though the increase in most cases was not large. In the case of some of the items, the percentage increase was large, but this was usually due to the low level of availability in 1950-51 at the beginning of the decade. The

consumption of electricity for example, was only 1.5 kWh per person in 1950-51 and had increased to 3.4 kWh per person in 1960-61, bicycles rose from 100 per million persons in 1950-51 to 3000 per million persons in 1960-61 and so on.

Expansion of social services and public facilities

9. In addition to the increase in the availability of goods, it may be pointed out that there was a good deal of expansion of social services in the form of greater availability of facilities for education and care of health or of general facilities such as roads, posts and telegraphs etc., which also contributed directly or indirectly to an improvement in the level of living.

Education

10. **Expenditure on education.**—Facilities for education have improved in a remarkable way during the decade under review. Detailed information is given in Tables (A 3) to (A 8). The improvement has been due mostly to the increase of Government expenditure on education from Rs. 65.3 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 234.1 crores in 1960-61, almost at the rate of doubling in a little over five years Table (A.7). Government share rose from 57 per cent (of the total expenditure on education of Rs. 114.4 crores) in 1950-51 to 68 per cent (of Rs. 344.4 crores) in 1960-61. The income from fees increased from 23.3 crores to Rs. 59.0 crores over the decade, or only at a much lower rate than Government expenditure on education.

11. **Number of educational institutions.**—A large increase occurred in the number of educational institutions through the increase in the public outlay. Detailed information is given in Table (A.3). A summary statement is given below:

STATEMENT A-1: NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA

Sl. No.	type of institution	unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	percentage increase		
						1955-56 over 1950-51	1960-61 over 1955-56	1960-61 over 1950-51
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. higher institutions ¹	.	no.	550	78	1138	43	44	107
2. colleges	.	no.	300	458	1060	53	131	253
3. general schools.	.	thousand	231	311	399	35	28	73
4. vocational schools ²	.	thousand	51	49	67	(—) 4	37	31

FOOTNOTES

¹. including universities and arts and science colleges.

². for professional and technical education.

³. for technical and special education.

12. The number of universities increased from 27 in 1950-51 to 45 in 1960-61, research institutions from 18 to 41, and arts and science colleges from 498 to 1039 during the ten year period. Colleges for professional and technical education showed the largest increase, from 300 to 1060, the number of ins-

titutions having more than trebled during the decade.

13. **Number of students.**—The number of students had also increased at all levels. A summary statement is given below:

STATEMENT A-2: NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY STAGES AND BRANCHES OF EDUCATION

Sl.No.	stage/branch of education	students in thousand			percentage increase		
		1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1955-56 over 1950-51	1960-61 over 1955-56	1960-61 over 1950-51
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	primary (classes I-V)	19150	25167	34994	31	39	83
2.	secondary (classes VI-XI)	4340	6171	9577	42	55	121
3.	college (general education)	326	575	808	70	41	148
4.	engineering and technology (degree level)	10.1	16.2	34.6	60	114	243
5.	medicine and veterinary science	15.3	22.2	32.6	45	47	113
6.	science and technology (post graduate)	5.8	7.4	15.9	28	115	174

SOURCE : Education in India, 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61.

14. The largest rise had taken place in the number of students in degree level colleges in engineering and technology. The increase was least and only 83 per cent in the case of students at the primary stage; with this single exception, the rise at all other levels was more than 100 per cent. In a decade in which population increased by about 20 per cent and national income by about 40 per cent or so, the number of students had more than doubled at all levels except at the primary stage. The number of students at the primary stage, as a percentage of the school-going age group of 6 to 11 years in the whole population, increased from 43 per cent in 1950-51 to 62 per cent in 1960-61. The goal of universal primary education is however still far off; also, it is known that a great deal of wastage is occurring at the primary stage.

15. **Number of students passing examinations.**—There was also a large increase in the number of students passing various examinations; details are given in Table (A.4). The number passing matriculation or more or less equivalent examinations rose from 241,200 to 623,100 or more than two and a half times larger. The largest proportionate increase had taken place in the number of those passing post-graduate examinations, from 7,100 to 23,700 and also of professional students from 19,400 to 60,200 and bachelor of arts from 21,300 to 65,100, or more than three times larger in each case.

The smallest increase had occurred in the case of the Intermediate Science examination from 25,700 to 35,000; the rate of increase was generally lower in science subjects. This might be partly due to the gradual abolition of the Intermediate Course and the introduction of the three-year degree course. Relevant figures are summarised in statement (A-3) below.

STATEMENT A-3 : NUMBER OF STUDENTS PASSING DIFFERENT EXAMINATIONS AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE BETWEEN 1950-51 AND 1960-61

Sl. No.	examinations	number of students percentage passed in thousands increase		
		1950-51	1960-61	in 1960-61 over 1950-51
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Matriculation or equivalent	241.2	623.1	159
2.	Intermediate Arts	47.0	80.8	72
3.	Intermediate Science	25.7	35.0	36
4.	Bachelor of Arts.	21.3	65.1	206
5.	Bachelor of Science.	11.0	27.8	153
6.	M. A. and M. Sc.	7.1	23.7	234
7.	Professional	19.4	60.2	210

16. **Structural changes.**—The large expansion in educational facilities led to some important structural changes in the educational system; relevant information is given in Tables (A.5) and (A.6). The change can be appreciated from the statement given

below in which the proportion of students in higher educational institutions is shown in relation to the general population and to students at lower levels.

STATEMENT A-4 : NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION AND OF STUDENTS AT LOWER LEVELS

sl. no.	per thousand of	number of students in higher educational institutions		
		1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
(o)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. population		0.9	1.5	1.9
2. all students		13.5	18.4	18.2
3. primary students		16.8	23.3	23.6
4. secondary students		74.4	94.8	86.1

The number of students in the higher educational institutions had increased considerably over the decade in relation to the population, the proportion having doubled from 0.9 to 1.9 per thousand of the population. The increase was relatively small in relation to all students and there was even a fall in comparison with the number of secondary students since 1955-56 indicating that the expansion had been relatively much greater at the secondary stage.

17. The following statement shows the new admissions into universities and higher educational institutions of the university standard in science and technology in 1950-51 and 1960-61.

STATEMENT A-5 : ADMISSIONS INTO HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

sl. no.	subject	1950-51	1960-61	percentage increase in
				1960-61 over 1950-51
(o)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(in thousand)				
1. science		51	116	127
2. engineering		4	14	250
3. medicine		2.5	6	140
4. agriculture		2.0	5	150
5. total		59.5	141	137

On the whole, planning of scientific and technical manpower, which started at the beginning of the Second Plan, was quite satisfactory in India, particularly for engineering. For example, the new admissions in engineering increased from 4,000 a year in 1950-51 to 14,000 a year in 1960-61.

18. The outturn of scientists and engineers in India from 1915 to 1960 is shown in Table (A.8).

The number of degree level engineers turned out between 1915 and 1947 was 14,984 in 33 years before Independence. This was practically matched by an outturn of 15,753 in five years during the period of the First Plan 1951-56; the outturn increased much faster to 23,312 during the five-year period of the Second Plan (1956-61). The outturn for individual years also shows, on the whole, a very rapid increase. The need for a large increase in technical personnel was seriously felt in connection with the implementation of the First Plan. Appropriate action was taken from 1955; the effect became visible after five years in 1960 when the outturn rose to 5,703 against 4,478 in the previous year, showing an increase of more than one thousand in one year.

19. Information on the increase in the stock² of engineers, scientists and physicians is given in Table (A.9). The number of degree level engineers rose from 26,694 in 1951 to 36,024 in 1955 and to 58,000 in 1961 i.e., showed an increase of 117 per cent over the decade. The number of diploma level engineers, increased at a somewhat slower rate from 38,789 in 1951 to 75,000 (93 per cent), and the two combined increased from 65,483 in 1951 to 133,000 in 1961, or practically doubled in ten years. The number of persons with the Master's degree in science also had practically doubled from 17,108 in 1951 to 34,980 in 1961. In every case the increase was much faster during the period of the Second Plan.

Health Services

20. As regards medical practitioners, the total number of qualified practitioners (including both graduates and licentiates) increased only to a small extent from about 62,000 in 1950-51 to 70,000 in 1960-61, or by 13 per cent in comparison with an increase of population of 20 per cent during the ten year period. The number of qualified practitioners had thus actually decreased in proportion to the population. This was due to the closing down, after Independence, of the 4-year junior medical schools without an adequate expansion of facilities for medical training at the degree level to compensate for the loss. The availability of qualified doctors in India (including both degree and licentiate levels) was only 173 per million persons in 1951 and was very low; it decreased to 161 per million persons in 1961, during the decade under review.

² The available stock has been calculated on the basis of the estimate for the year 1960-61 as given in the Draft outline of the Fourth Plan and on an attrition rate of 3 per cent (2 per cent in case of engineers) per year due to death, illness, retirement, change of occupation or emigration to other countries, and the annual outturn figures as shown in Table A. 8.

21. Information regarding other aspects of health services is given in Table (A.10). There was some expansion in the number of hospitals, dispensaries and hospital beds, the increase being of the order of 45 to 80 per cent compared to a growth of population of 20 per cent. There was quite a large increase in the number of ancillary health personnel; the number of health visitors had increased by about 150 per cent, and of nurses and midwives by something of the order of 100 per cent during the ten year period.

22. The Bhore Committee in 1946 had estimated the number of hospital beds and doctors in 1946 as 240 and 167 per million persons, respectively and had set up targets of 2,000 and 500 per million persons for beds and doctors respectively, to be achieved by 1961. The information given in Table (A.10) shows however that there were 461 hospital beds and only 161 doctors per million persons of population in 1960-61. The estimated figure of 161 qualified doctors per million persons in 1960-61 was lower than the estimate of 167 doctors per million persons in 1946. Although there was some improvement, the availability of health services was still extremely inadequate at the end of the decade under review.

Transport and Communication

23. Some information on the increase in facilities for transport and communication between 1950-51 and 1960-61 is given in Table (A.11). In addition to actual data in physical quantities and the percentage increase of such quantities, figures have also been given in relation to the population (per million persons) from which it is possible to see to what extent the rates of increase in particular facilities have been greater than the rate of growth of population.

24. Facilities improved generally during the Plan period. There was an appreciable increase of 50 per cent in surfaced roads from 157,000 km to 236,000 km, and of 121 per cent in registered motor vehicles from 306,000 to 675,000. The increase in

railway route-kilometres and passenger-kilometres moved by railways was comparatively small and had actually declined respectively by 14 and 4 per cent in relation to the growth of population. The number of motor buses per million persons, however, increased by about 36 per cent; although relevant data are not available it is known that the passenger traffic by motor buses had also increased very appreciably. Gross registered tonnage of both coastal and overseas shipping showed substantial increases. There was also a remarkable increase in passenger-kilometres flown, from 300 to 591 million showing a rate of increase of 97 per cent in physical terms and 62 per cent on a population basis; kilometres flown for civil aviation also increased but declined in relation to the growth of population.

25. Progress of communication services was even more satisfactory than that of transport. The number of post offices had increased to 77,000, telegraph offices to 12,000, and telephone connections to 463,000, by 1960-61, showing increases of 113 per cent, 43 per cent and 176 per cent respectively in actual numbers; the corresponding increase compared to the growth of population was 75 per cent, 17 per cent and 127 per cent respectively. There was a large increase of 59 per cent in the actual number of unregistered letters and postcards, and a comparatively smaller increase of 41 per cent in the number of telegrams; the increase was about 32 per cent and 16 per cent more respectively than that of population showing that post and telegraph facilities were being increasingly used by the people. The relatively slower growth of telegrams was, no doubt, partly due to increasing use of telephones during the decade.

26. One particularly satisfactory feature was that transport and communication facilities were gradually getting nearer to the rural population as can be seen from a statement below compiled from the National Sample Survey reports on village statistics.

STATEMENT A-6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DISTANCE FROM NEAREST ROAD AND POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

sl. no.	distance from Villages in miles	post office		telegraph office		metalled road	
		10th round	14th round	10th round	14th round	11th round	14th round
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. less than 0.5 mile.	.	7.5	15.5	0.6	1.6	14.3	17.7
2. 0.5 to 5.5 miles	.	71.8	63.2	32.1	29.1	44.8	44.4
3. more than 5.5 miles ¹	.	20.7	21.3	67.3	69.3	40.9	37.9
all distance	.	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTES : Period of Survey :

10th round (December 1955—May 1956)

11th round (August 1956—February 1957)

14th round (July 1958—June 1959)

¹ Including villages from which reports had not been received.

About 7.5 per cent of villages had a post office within half a mile in 1955-56, about 15.5 per cent had the same facility three years later in 1958-59. There was an improvement also in the other facilities.

Cultural Amenities

27. A great deal of attention was given to the expansion of cultural amenities during the ten year period. The National Sahitya Akademi for literature, the National Sangeet Natak Akademi for drama and music, and the National Lalit Kala Akademi for art were started and are being provided with funds by the Central Government. Efforts were also made by the Central and State Governments for the promotion of folk dances, music festivals, the stage, and art exhibitions. Cultural delegations were sent from India to a large number of countries and visits of cultural delegations from abroad were arranged. Attention was also given to the promotion of sports and associated activities. Relevant statistical information is very meagre. Although evaluation of cultural efforts is not possible in merely quantitative terms, systematic collection of statistical data on various aspects of cultural activities would be useful.

28. **Books and newspapers.**—Number of books published increased from 12,689 to 15,750 or by 24 per cent over the period of the First Plan, information available for later years is incomplete. The number of newspapers increased from 6,570 in 1956 to 8,026 in 1960 or by 22 per cent; newspaper circulation³ also went up from 10,952,000 in 1956 to 21,046,000 in 1960, i.e., by over 92 per cent. There were 13,482 printing presses in 1955-56 against 11,966 in 1950-51 showing an increase of 11 per cent. The corresponding figure for 1960-61 was 14,989 showing an increase of 25 per cent over 1950-51. There has been a substantial increase in the number of periodicals also. The village statistics collected by the National Sample Survey show that 7.2 per cent of villages had library services in 1956-57; the figure had gone up to about 9.2 per cent in 1958-59.

29. **Cinema.**—There were 3,200 cinema houses (or 9 per million of population) in 1950-51, 3,800 (or 10 per million) in 1955-56 and 4,800 (or 11 per million) in 1960-61 showing a steady increase. Altogether 219 feature films were produced in India in 1951, 296 in 1956 and 303 in 1961. Thus while there was a large rise over the First Plan period,

the level remained more or less steady over the Second Plan.

30. **Radio.**—Listening to radio is becoming more and more popular. The National Sample Survey showed that while about 12 per cent of the villages were served by radio in 1956-57, the figure had gone up to 17 per cent in 1958-59. This is corroborated by the large increase in indigenous production of radio receivers in the organised sector, from 54,000 in 1950-51 to 102,000 in 1955-56 and 282,000 in 1960-61 accompanied by imports which varied from year to year; in 1950-51 imports accounted for 17,000 sets, the corresponding figures for 1955-56 and 1960-61 were 6,000 and 11,000 respectively. In 1950-51 there were 532,000 domestic receiver sets, 1,096,000 in 1955-56 and 2,273,000 (including 27,000 cheap radios) in 1960-61 showing an increase of more than three times during the decade between 1950-51 and 1960-61.

Employment and Underemployment

31. In a country like India a good deal of caution is needed in discussing the questions of employment and unemployment. Most of the households have their own small enterprises. The self-employed persons are never unemployed in the sense of industrialised countries; many of them, however, may have to sit idle for a part of the year or of the day for lack of gainful work, especially in rural areas; that is, there is widespread underemployment. In the industrialised countries, the two groups of persons, namely, those who are gainfully employed in the sense of having a job, and those who, being unemployed, are seeking jobs, taken together constitute the labour force, according to the concept of the advanced countries. Many persons in India would like to have gainful work but do not seek it because they know it is impossible to get such work. According to the advanced Western countries, such persons would be outside the labour force.⁴

32. The National Sample Survey has made some studies on the labour force. From some of the sample surveys, the proportion of the population in the labour force was found to be of the order of 42 or 43 per cent; the census of 1961 gave an estimate of 43 per cent. Whatever be the exact meaning of these proportions, the total number actually engaged in gainful work or who would like to have more gainful work in India, would appear to be of the order

³ Data on circulation cover only those which report to the Registrar of Newspapers. The number of reporting papers at the end of 1956 and 1960 was 3,050 and 5,813 respectively.

In underdeveloped countries it is more useful to think of the labour force as an appropriate proportion (with an assigned age and sex structure) of the total population.

of 190 million. Among them only about 20 million or so would be earning wages and salaries; it is only in their case that the concept of employment or unemployment can be used in its usual sense. About 30 million agricultural labourers may also be considered in some way as employed; but in their case also there are conceptual difficulties as many of them live as dependent or subordinate members of the households of the cultivators.

33. The remaining 140 million persons or so would be self-employed or would be helping part-time in household enterprises. In each village, some persons would be doing gainful work for a part of the time and would remain idle during the rest of the day almost throughout the year. Others would be extremely busy with agricultural operations at certain seasons, but would have very little or practically no work during other seasons. In rural areas, very few are unemployed in the sense of not doing any gainful work in some way or other during the greater part of the year.

34. The National Sample Survey made some attempts to collect information on the pattern of gainful work. In the 5th and 6th rounds (December 1952—March 1953, and May 1953—September 1953 respectively) it was found that about 28 million persons in rural areas had gainful work for less than 5 days in the month or 50 million less than 15 days on an average during the year. In the 7th round (October 1953—March 1954) it was found that about 45 million persons were working part-time. In the 9th round (May 1955—November 1955) it was found that nearly 21 million persons worked on an average for 7 hours or less per week, and 45 million for 28 hours on an average or less per week during the year in the country as a whole. The total number of unemployed was estimated at about 2 million in the 9th round; the figure appeared to have gone up to about 7 million in the 16th round which corresponded more or less to the end of the Second Plan period.

35. There cannot be any doubt that in India millions of persons are available for additional work. They are, however, scattered all over the country; the additional work must be found on the spot where they are living, that is, practically in each of over

half a million of villages and also in all urban areas. It is not possible to create part time jobs for them all-over the country. Calculating the volume of underemployment in terms of the equivalent number of persons in whole-time employment is thus only an exercise of an extremely abstract type. Also it is not much use trying to study the changes in the pattern and volume of underemployment in rural areas. The only positive approach is to increase opportunities for productive work in order to increase the earnings of the persons who are now sitting idle for a part of the time. The increase in earnings would be the only realistic measure of improvement; this can be ascertained through household sample surveys.

36. **Employment exchanges.**—Employment and unemployment are more meaningful concepts in urban areas for persons who earn wages and salaries.⁵ Some information on Employment Exchanges in urban areas is given in Table A-12. Registration in labour exchanges had increased quite rapidly from 126 in 1951 to 325 in 1961. It is, therefore, difficult to draw definite conclusions regarding changes in unemployment from data on Employment Exchanges. There was a continuing increase in the number of applicants on live registers from 0.33 million in 1951 to 1.83 millions in 1961. It is beyond dispute that there was a large volume of unemployment in urban areas; also, it is likely that such urban unemployment was increasing.

Scientific Research

37. During the decade under review, a good deal of attention has been given to promotion of scientific research. Available information is, however, not complete regarding the aggregate research outlay in the country and its movement over time; it is, therefore, not possible to make any observation on the impact of this outlay. In fact, measurement and assessment of the output of research is itself a new field of research; it is only very recently that attention is being given to this problem.

38. Some information is available about four important government research organisations namely, the Indian Council of Medical Research, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Department of Atomic Energy. The aggregate expenditure of these four institutions was only about Rs. 2 crores

⁵ But in urban areas also there are many households with persons who are self-employed, or who help in the household enterprise; in their case the concept of employment or unemployment has no clear significance.

in 1950-51, and increased to Rs. 8.6 crores in 1955-56 and Rs. 18.8 crores in 1960-61. The rate of increase was large, no doubt, but the level of research expenditure had remained extremely low. During the period of the Second Plan, research expenditure of these four organisations and a number of other research agencies^a amounted to Rs. 72 crores only, or an average of Rs. 14.4 crores per year. Universities and other institutions also have some research activities but the outlay was small and probably less than ten per cent of the outlay in government agencies. The total research outlay at the end of the Second Plan period was of the order of Rs. 20 crores per year. Although expenditure on research in government agencies had increased considerably during the ten year period, the planning of research at a national level (in the sense of developing a policy regarding the allocation of total resources and its sectoral distribution among government and non-government agencies or among different subject fields) does not seem to have received much attention.

Scheduled Tribes

39. Scheduled tribes form roughly 5 to 7 per cent of the population, and taken together are quite a large group. Our Constitution requires that proper attention should be given to the welfare of these tribes. Available information is extremely meagre about what has been done in this regard. The expenditure for the welfare of scheduled tribes was Rs. 20 crores in the First Plan and Rs. 43 crores in the Second Plan. A large share of this expenditure went in establishing communication services and promoting education. Considerable amounts were also spent on agriculture, industry and other enterprises on one hand, and on medical, public health and housing facilities on the other. One way of helping these tribes was through post-matriculate scholarships. While only 8,700 such scholarships were awarded in the First Plan, the corresponding figure was 25,500 in the Second Plan; the amount spent on these scholarships was 4.2 million and Rs. 11.0 million respectively in the First and Second Plans. Attempts were also being made to provide suitable jobs for the tribal people through employment exchanges, but here results have not been encouraging.

The Rural Population

40. A good deal of effort has been made during the decade under review for improving the conditions

of the rural population. While only 3,446 or 0.6 per cent of the villages were electrified in 1950-51, as many as 26,708 or 4.7 per cent of villages were electrified by 1960-61. There has also been a substantial increase in the consumption of power for irrigation purposes during the decade under review. Expenditure on education in the country as a whole increased by about 200 per cent over the period 1950-51 to 1960-61; expenditure on rural education also increased in the same proportion *i.e.*, by about 200 per cent. Per capita expenditure on education in rural areas increased by about 150 per cent between 1950-51 and 1960-61, while the corresponding rise in urban areas was a little less (139 per cent). There has not been any material change, however, in the ratio of students in all rural institutions to students in all recognised institutions over the decade under review. More than 50 per cent of villages had primary schools within a distance of half a mile from the village, the corresponding figures for middle schools and high schools respectively being 7.3 and 3.5 per cent. In communication services, the number of rural post offices has increased by as much as 126 per cent between 1951 and 1961, the corresponding rise in urban areas being only 39 per cent. While in 1956-57, only 11.6 per cent of villages reported having a radio receiver and 7.2 per cent having a public library, in 1958-59, 17.1 per cent of villages reported radio receivers and 9.2 per cent of villages reported public libraries. Facilities of medical services such as hospitals and dispensaries have also come somewhat closer to the rural population *vide* Table A-13).

41. In certain respects the rate of improvement has been somewhat greater in rural areas compared with urban areas. At the same time, it is true that the general level of living in rural areas in respect of various facilities was and still continued to be extremely low.

Housing Conditions

42. There has been very little statistical information relating to conditions of housing. In the 1961 census, some information on housing was collected and it has since been published. Results of detailed tabulation of a 20 per cent sample of census houses are also available. The statement A-7^{*} gives the percentage distribution of households by number of rooms occupied and number of persons per room in rural and urban areas as revealed by the 20 per cent sample of census houses.

^a Information is not complete.

STATEMENT A-7 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM IN EACH CATEGORY OF HOUSEHOLD

sl. no.	number of rooms	rural		urban		all-India	
		proportion of households	number of persons per room	proportion of households	number of persons per room	proportion of households	number of persons per room
(a)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 no regular room	.	1	—	1	—	1	—
2 one room	.	48	4.40	53	4.17	49	4.35
3 two rooms	.	27	2.62	25	2.69	27	2.63
4 three rooms	.	12	2.01	10	2.06	11	2.01
5 four rooms	.	6	1.68	5	1.70	6	1.69
6 five rooms and more	.	6	1.30	6	1.28	6	1.30
total	.	100	2.58	100	2.61	100	2.58

SOURCE : Census of India 1961, Vol. I, Part IV(B)—Housing and Establishment Tables : Tables E-V and E-V. 2

43. The position in regard to housing was obviously very unsatisfactory. About 80 per cent of the households in the country were found to live in two rooms or less in 1961 while one per cent had no regular room at all. Conditions were almost the same in the rural and urban areas. The average number of persons per room was nearly five in single room dwelling and about three in dwellings with 2 rooms. The number of persons per room increased with a decrease in the number of rooms in the household as could normally be expected, indicating that the availability of space was very unsatisfactory in res-

pect of households occupying one or two rooms. Further, according to the census data, about 58 per cent of the households were found to reside in dwellings with walls made predominantly of mud or unburnt bricks, the ratio being 64 per cent in the rural areas and 26 per cent in the urban areas (*vide* Census of India: 1961 Part IV (B)—Table E-IV). As corresponding data for the 1951 census are not available, it was not possible to attempt any comparison over the intercensal period.

CHANGES IN LEVELS OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS

Introduction

A study of disparities in the level of living may be attempted by considering the total expenditure on consumption of different items of goods and services of individual households representing the entire population. The data required for the purpose are generally obtained through sample surveys. In our country a good deal of information on household consumption expenditure has been (and is being) collected by comparable methods in successive rounds of the National Sample Survey (NSS) which is a continuing multipurpose socio-economic field enquiry. For any given round of the NSS, it is possible to arrange the households in ascending order of the total *per capita* consumption expenditure; as the *per capita* aggregate value of consumption of a household may be used as an approximate indicator of the level of living of the household, such ordering would also correspond approximately to increasing levels of living. The sample households can then be divided into a suitable number of groups of equal size¹ from the bottom. If ten equal groups each of ten per cent (*i.e.* ten decile groups) are used then the bottom ten per cent would represent the poorest section of the population and the top ten per cent the richest section. Comparison of the consumption of (or the expenditure on) a particular item or all items of goods or services for the ten different fractile groups would then throw light on the disparities between the groups in their levels of living. Further, comparison over rounds would show how each fractile group had fared over time.

2. The question of using National Sample Survey data was considered and discussed repeatedly by the Committee. Many important points were also raised regarding the coverage, sample design, sample size, margin of error etc. A large volume of data on household consumption was got tabulated by fractile classes. The Committee thought that some of the results of the fractile tabulations of original NSS data especially in regard to the consumption of the top fractile groups should be further scrutinised. Accordingly the entire basic data were subjected to a very elaborate scrutiny and checking by means of the electronic computer.

3. It was found that the scrutiny and retabulation did not significantly affect the estimates or the conclusions drawn on the basis of the original material. It was, however, decided to use the revised data in the report.

Comparison over time

4. The present report is based on detailed information on consumption such as total consumer expenditure and the quantity and value of cereals, by fractile groups of the population, for nine rounds of the NSS, namely, the 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 15th and 16th. The rounds cover the period April 1952 to June 1961, which roughly corresponded to the decade under review, but for a few gaps in between. While the duration of the later rounds was 12 months, there was no such uniformity in regard to the earlier rounds. The fourth and fifth rounds were, in particular, of short duration and have been combined in many cases for the purpose of the report. Further, for detailed examination of the changes in the level of consumption of cereals resulting from price variations these two rounds have been left out as there were some difficulties especially in regard to the reference period *i.e.*, the period to which household budgets related in these rounds.

TOTAL PER CAPITA CONSUMER EXPENDITURE—ALL-INDIA RURAL AND ALL-INDIA URBAN

Terminal Values

Rural Population

5. It may be noted at the outset that the total consumer expenditure includes not merely the cash expenditure incurred for purchases in the market but also the imputed value of consumption of all items of goods and services obtained by barter or produced and consumed at home.

6. It will be seen from Table B.1 that the lowest level of *per capita expenditure* for 30 days was Rs. 2.59 in rounds 4 and 5 combined and Rs. 2.87

¹ that is, containing an equal number of persons of the estimated population; such groups of equal size are called "fractile groups".

in round 16, the variation between these remote rounds having been somewhat erratic. These figures indicate broadly the extremely low level of consumption of the poorest of the rural households or in other words, the "wolf points" in our economy. Upper terminal value *i.e.* the highest expenditure is found to have been Rs. 8.07 for the poorest ten per cent of the rural population in rounds 4 and 5 combined which corresponded roughly to the period April 1952 to March 1953. It steadily decreased until the 9th round (May-November 1955) and then began to rise progressively to Rs. 9.09 in the 16th round (July 1960—June 1961). The change over time in all decile groups was generally in accordance with the movement of prices.

7. On the basis of the above information, it appeared that in 1960-61 the poorest ten per cent population of rural India *i.e.* about 35 million persons had to subsist on less than 30 paise per day. Also, for about 80 per cent of the rural population *i.e.* for about 280 million persons the total consumption expenditure per head was below Rs. 27.96 per month or less than a rupee per day. It was only at the extreme top that the upper limiting value exceeded Rs. 390 per person per month, which might be regarded as a level of affluence in Indian conditions.

Urban population

8. Similar information for the urban population is shown in Table B.2. The highest *per capita* expenditure for any fractile group in the urban area was generally higher than that for the corresponding group in the rural area. The upper terminal level of the bottom decile was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 10 per mensem in rounds 4 and 5 (April 1952-March 1953); it decreased steadily up to round 8. The bottom ten per cent of the urban population had thus to manage with less than Rs. 8.47 per thirty days or 28 paise per day in round 8 (1954-55) when prices were low and with less than Rs. 11.60 per 30 days or 39 paise per day in round 16 (July 1960-June 1961) when the prices were high.

Average *per capita* consumer expenditure

9. The trend of consumer expenditure was found broadly to follow the general price index (Tables B. 3, 4, 6, and 7). Expenditure decreased progressively up to rounds 8 and 9 (July 1954-November 1955) when price levels were quite low and then increased steadily reaching the highest level in the 16th round

(June 1960-June 1961) when prices were also highest. The pattern was the same in both rural and urban areas. For each fractile group the average *per capita* expenditure was lower in the rural area (Table B.5). For example, in the 16th round (1960-61), the average *per capita* expenditure of the bottom ten per cent of the rural population was Rs. 7.31 per month as against Rs. 9.37 for the urban population; in the top decile group (90-100 per cent) the *per capita* expenditure per 30 days was Rs. 56.55 in the rural area as compared to Rs. 83.86 for the urban population. For the rural population as a whole the average *per capita* expenditure over all the nine rounds (April 1952—June 1961) was about Rs. 18, the corresponding overall average for the urban population being about Rs. 26. These figures would provide a notional idea of the difference between the rural and urban population in regard to total consumption.

Share of total consumer expenditure by fractile groups

10. Tables B.8 and 9 show the share of total consumer expenditure for each fractile group as a percentage of the total consumer expenditure for the population in each round (as 100), separately for all nine rounds. It is seen that the share of expenditure of each fractile group did not vary widely from round to round; the share of the bottom 10 per cent of the population was in the neighbourhood of 3 per cent in both rural and urban areas while the top 10 per cent had a share of 25 to 30 per cent of the total expenditure. There was, however, a general tendency for the share of the bottom decile to go up with a rise in prices. Figures for the latest few rounds up to the 16th (1960-61) bring out this trend clearly (Tables B.10 and 11). Averaging the figures for rounds 7, 8 and 9 when prices were generally lower and comparing the same with the corresponding averages for rounds 12, 13, 15 and 16 when prices were higher, it would be noticed that for the rural population the share of expenditure of the bottom decile class rose by about 12 per cent (from 3.04 to 3.42 per cent) while that of the topmost decile class fell by about 4 per cent (from 26.96 to 25.90). Ratio of the average expenditure of the top to the bottom decile class which was as high as 8.86 in the earlier rounds dropped to 7.59 over the later rounds. For the urban population, the pattern of variation was similar but its magnitude was considerably less, the share of the poorest decile class rising by about 9 per cent (from 2.84 to 3.11 per cent) and that of the

top section dropping by about 2 per cent (from 29.29 to 28.73). Ratio of the average expenditure of the top to that of the bottom registered a fall in this case also. Thus, in regard to total consumer expenditure, there appeared to have been a lessening of disparity over time.

Consumption of cereals

11. The NSS has been collecting information on the consumption of a very large number of items, of goods and services. Results for several items of special interest from the point of view of levels of living are available but the information in most cases is confined to a few rounds only. However, data on the consumption of cereals, which we consider an important indicator of the level of living for the majority of the people, are available for all the nine rounds. The material is analysed in the following paragraphs.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS.— GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

12. The average *per capita* consumption of quantity of cereals per 30 days is available by fractile group, for the nine rounds of the NSS already under study (Tables B.12, 13 and 14 and graphs T-2.1 and T-2.2). It is observed that the average quantity of cereals consumed by the general population varied from round to round and there appeared to be no regular pattern of change over time; the average consumption over all nine rounds taken together *i.e.* roughly during the period 1952—68, was 18.40 seers in rural areas and considerably less *i.e.* 13.56 seers in urban areas per person per 30 days.

Per capita consumption of cereals in the rural areas (Table B. 12)

13. In the rural areas the bottom ten per cent of the population consumed only about 10.51 seers per person on an average over all the nine rounds, the corresponding average for the top-most decile group being 26.03 seers. Further, levels of consumption of cereals generally appeared to rise with increasing levels of living. On an average, from 10.51 seers in the bottom decile group, it rose fairly sharply to 13.77 seers in the second decile group (10-20 per cent), 15.28 seers in the third decile (20-30 per cent), 17.14 seers in the fourth decile group (30-40 per cent) and so on gradually until it reached an appreciably high level of 26.03 seers in the topmost decile group (90-100 per cent) (graph T-2.1).

Per capita consumption of cereals in the urban area (Table B. 13.)

14. As regards the urban population also, the variation in consumption with rising levels of living is found to have been more or less similar. In the bottom decile group, the average quantity of cereals consumed was almost the same as in the rural areas (10.47 seers) per 30 days. In this case the average intake of cereals rose gradually to 13.99 seers in the fifth decile group (40-50) per cent and then very slowly to 14.63 seers in the ninth decile (80-90) per cent followed by a sharp rise to 15.95 seers in the highest 10 per cent of the population (graph T-2.2). Still there were significant differences in the pattern of consumption between the rural and urban populations.

Variations in the *per capita* consumption of cereals of fractile groups over time.

15. We now propose to examine the variation in the consumption of cereals taking into account the price fluctuations during the period. It may be noted at the outset that the price of cereals was quite low during rounds 7, 8 and 9 but had increased considerably in rounds 12, 13, 15 and 16. For a proper appraisal of the variation in the level of consumption it would be useful to keep this aspect constantly in view.

RURAL POPULATION (TABLE B-12)

16. For the rural population as a whole it may be seen that the quantity consumed per person was 19.05 seers in round 9 and 17.31 seers in round 12 against a general average of 18.40 seers over all the nine rounds together. (If rounds 4 and 5 are included, the highest *per capita* consumption of 19.35 seers could be traced to round 5 between December 1952 and March 1953 in the harvesting season during which supply was plentiful and prices had started falling). From the high level reached in the 9th round (May-November 1955) *i.e.* 19.05 seers per person, there was a sharp fall to 17.31 seers per person in round 12 (March—August 1957) when prices were very much higher. In brief, it may be said that although the consumption of cereals had fluctuated from round to round, it had remained comparatively high in rounds 7, 8 and 9, decreased appreciably in round 12 and showed a slight tendency to improve in the later rounds for the rural population as a whole.

17. This was the general picture for the rural population as a whole. There were, however, significant contrasts between the poorer and richer sections

of the people. As regards the bottom 10 per cent of the population, during rounds 7, 8 and 9 consumption stood at 11.90 seers, 11.11 seers and 12.19 seers respectively or appreciably higher than the general average of 10.51 seers over the whole period. It dropped to the lowest value of 9.03 seers in round 12 (March-August 1957) and then improved slightly but still remained below the general average up to 1960-61.

18. The position was quite different in respect of the top 10 per cent or the rich section of the rural population. In their case, the quantity consumed *per capita* rose from 23.15 seers in round 8 to 28.01 seers in round 16. This meant a steady increase in the consumption of cereals by the rich, which rose appreciably above the general average (over nine rounds) during the later rounds. In this context, it may be worthwhile to note that the rise in the price of cereals did not appear to have affected their consumption which meant a continuing improvement of their position. This was in contrast with the condition of the poor section, the level of whose consumption had been affected by price changes. They had to adjust themselves to a decrease of about 25 per cent in their consumption between round 9 (May to November 1955) and round 12 (March to August 1957) while the rich were enjoying a steady and general increase in consumption from round 8 to round 16.

19. The adverse effect of increase in the price of cereals on consumption tended to become smaller with an increase in the level of living, as one would expect. It is significant that only in the top 10 per cent of the rural population there was no fall in consumption of cereals with an increase in price. The actual increase in their consumption between rounds 8 and 16 was 4.86 seers per person per 30 days, which was nearly half the general average consumption of 10.51 seers of the bottom decile group.

20. Considering the period under review as a whole, it is found that the *per capita* consumption of cereals of the bottom 10 per cent was low and only about 10.5 seers per 30 days among both rural and urban populations. Such a low level of consumption of cereals of the poorest section was almost certainly due to lack of purchasing capacity; this is corroborated by the substantial increase in their consumption in 1954 and 1955 when the price of cereals had fallen considerably. The observed large increase in consumption with a fall in prices would support the view that the poorest section of the people was living below

subsistence level. The position of these people had not improved and their level of consumption remained below average during the later part of the period under survey. On the other hand, the position of the top 10 per cent of the rural population who were already well-off in this respect had improved further from about 1954-55.

Urban Population (Table B-13)

21. In the urban area, for the general population the quantity consumed per person was 14.24 seers, 13.93 seers and 15.06 seers in rounds 7, 8 and 9 respectively as against an average of 13.56 seers over the whole period. There appeared to have been an appreciable fall to 13.98 seers in round 12 after which the position did not show much change. There was no general trend discernible; the *per capita* consumption of cereals was more or less steady over the period under review although with significant ups and downs related to movements of price and other changing conditions. As has already been pointed out, there was some evidence of a small but continuing improvement in the rural area during the Second Plan period but there was no such tendency in the urban area.

22. The position of the poorest section of the population was in many ways similar to that of its counterpart in the rural area. The effect of a fall in cereal prices in rounds 7, 8 and 9 was a little more marked in the urban area. When price reached its lowest level in round 9 (May-November 1955), the quantity consumed rose to 13.27 seers per person which was almost equal to the general average *per capita* consumption of 13.56 seers per 30 days of the entire urban population for the period as a whole. This showed clearly that the bottom 10 per cent of the urban population would consume about the same quantity as the overall average of the population only if they could afford it. Owing, no doubt, to the increase in price, their consumption dropped to 9.74 seers in round 12; since then the quantity consumed remained roughly between 10.0 and 10.4 seers *i.e.* slightly below the general average of about 10.5 seers for the group over the whole period. It would thus be evident that the poorest section of the urban population was vulnerable to a rise in the price of cereals, and except during the two crop seasons of 1953-54 and 1954-55, had to be below subsistence level owing to their poverty.

23. The top decile group (90—100 per cent) in the urban area consumed a somewhat larger quantity of cereals *i.e.*, 16.81 seers in round 9 when prices

were low and 16.92 seers in round 12 when prices had risen, compared with an average of 15.95 seers over all the rounds taken together; otherwise fluctuations from round to round were not important. Changes in price thus did not appear to have any appreciable effect on the cereal consumption of the rich people in the urban area. This was true of the rural area also but there was one important and significant difference *viz.* that while the level of consumption of cereals of the rich sections of the urban population remained more or less steady throughout, there appeared to have been a continuing increase in the case of the rich rural people from about 1955 in spite of a rise in prices.

24. As regards the intermediate groups, there was no clear pattern of change in the level of consumption of cereals in the urban area. Generally there was a fall in consumption with increasing prices although the extent of such decrease was somewhat irregular. All deciles from the bottom representing about 80 per cent of the population had, on an average, a lower intake as a result of rising prices as compared to their average level of consumption (of cereals) during the earlier part of the period when prices were low.

Percent Share of Quantity of Cereals Consumed by Fractile Groups

Rural Population (Table B.15 and 17 and graph T-2.3) :

25. It will be interesting to study the variation in the share of quantity consumed by each group as a percentage of the total consumption of the population as a whole. The share of the bottom 10 per cent was quite low and only 5.71 per cent for the period, on an average. It was 5.26 per cent in rounds 4 and 5 combined but rose to a peak value of 6.58 per cent in round 7, i.e. roughly during the harvesting season from October 1953 to March 1954 when prices had fallen very considerably; the share was somewhat lower (6.17 per cent) in round 8 (July 1954—March 1955) which covered mostly the preharvest monsoon months and the harvesting seasons and was again quite high (6.40 per cent) in round 9 (May to November 1955) which covered mostly the preharvest months together with a small part of the harvesting season but when cereal prices were, however, at the lowest level during the period during review. The share fell sharply to 5.22 per cent in round 12 (March to August 1957) in the preharvest months when prices had also increased quite considerably, and remained below the general average, in rounds

13, 15 and 16 when cereal prices continued to be high. Averaging the figures for rounds 7, 8 and 9 when cereal prices were generally lower and comparing the same with the corresponding averages for rounds 12, 13, 15 and 16 when prices were higher, it was found that the average share (quantity) of the bottom decile dropped by 14 per cent over the period (from 6.38 to 5.46 per cent). At the same time there was a rise in their share of expenditure on cereals to the extent of 3 per cent (from 4.66 to 4.81 per cent). In terms of actual quantity the fall was of the order of 16 per cent (from 11.73 to 9.90 seers). These could all be regarded as indicative of a relative deterioration in the position of the poor in respect of their quantitative consumption (of cereals) although they were spending relatively more on cereals during the later rounds.

26. The position was entirely different in regard to the top 10 per cent of the rural population. The relative share of quantity consumed was comparatively low and was equal to or less than 13.33 per cent during the rounds 7, 8 and 9 when cereal prices were low but was higher than the general average since round 12 (March to August 1957) although prices had risen considerably, and continued to remain high till 1960-61. Considering average values over rounds as before, one could see that the topmost decile class fared in an entirely different manner; their level of *per capita* consumption registered on an average an increase of 12 per cent (from 24.14 to 27.06 seers). over the period. The corresponding rise in their share of quantity was about 14 per cent (from 13.12 to 14.92 per cent).

Urban Population (Table B-16, 18 and graph T-2.4)

27. The share of the bottom 10 per cent of the urban population was high, 8.27 per cent, 7.70 per cent and 8.81 per cent respectively in rounds 7, 8 and 9 i.e. roughly during 1954 and 1955 when cereal prices were low, compared to an average of 7.71 per cent over the whole period i.e. 1952 to 1961. The share fell very sharply to 6.97 per cent in round 12 when the price of cereals had gone up considerably but then started improving gradually in the three remaining rounds 13, 15 and 16 to 7.68 per cent by the end of the period although prices continued to be high. Thus the position of the bottom 10 per cent of the urban people was found to be more or less similar to that of their counterpart in the rural area.

28. The share of the topmost decile group moved in a quite different way. While its average value

over all the nine rounds was 11·81 per cent, it was below average i.e. 10·30 per cent, 11·30 per cent and 11·16 per cent in rounds 7, 8 and 9 respectively. The share increased to 12·11 per cent in round 12 when prices had gone up but thereafter generally remained somewhat below the average during the three remaining rounds. It would, therefore, appear that the impact of price on the level of consumption of the rich was little. It has already been noted that this was the case with the rich section of the rural population too.

Composition of Consumer's Cereal Basket

28. It is now proposed to examine whether variations in the level of consumption of cereals discussed earlier were associated with any change in the composition of the cereal basket especially of the poor consumer. The relevant data for this purpose, that is, break-up of cereals under rice, wheat and coarse cereals could, however, be obtained for a few rounds only—8, 9, 13 and 15 for the rural population and 8 and 15 for the urban². Further, as these data relate to all-India, it was not possible to take into account the impact of regional variation on the composition of the basket. The picture presented here is thus essentially that of an all-India consumer cereal basket which does not necessarily conform to the contents of the basket for any specific region or part of the country.

Rural Population (Tables B-19, 20 and 31)

29. Over the period covered by rounds 8, 9, 13 and 15 i.e., roughly from 1955 to 1961, it is noticed that for the general population in the rural area the share of 'rice' and of 'coarse cereals' each varied between 40 and 50 per cent of the cereal basket; the share of wheat was low; it stood at about 15 per cent in almost every round except the 8th where it was still lower. The share of coarse cereals which had remained at about 43 per cent or so in the

earlier rounds decreased marginally to 41 per cent in the 15th round i.e. by about 1960 (*vide* Table B.20) when their price index was highest (*vide* Table B.21). Within the population, the share of coarse cereals in the consumer's cereal basket was highest for the poorest 10 per cent and it progressively decreased generally with rising levels of living. The decrease was accompanied by a compensatory rise in the share of fine cereals. This phenomenon was common to all founds.

30. In the 8th round, for the bottom decile group rice accounted for about 25 per cent, wheat about 2 per cent and coarse cereals a little more than 70 per cent. In the 9th round the pattern was not altered although there was some fall in the share of rice which was more or less balanced by a rise in the share of wheat. But from the 13th round onwards, a change appears to have set-in in the pattern of consumption of the poorest section in that the share of fine cereals (rice plus wheat) went up appreciably with a concomitant fall in the share of coarse cereals. In the 15th round, i.e. by 1960, this shift in favour of fine cereals had become quite marked, the share of coarse cereals dropping to 55 per cent from 70 per cent or so in the 8th and 9th rounds.

31. These changes may be considered against the background of the absolute levels of consumption also (*vide* Table B-19 and group T-3.1). The level of total consumption of the poorest 10 per cent stood at 10·38 and 12·07 seers in rounds 8 and 9 when the general price of cereals, was lowest. With a rise in price in the later rounds, there was a drop in the level of consumption to 9·83 seers in the 13th round; there was a very slight improvement in the subsequent rounds but the level continued to remain below the general average (over 9 rounds). The impact of such a change on the quantity of the three categories of cereals consumed in the four rounds 8, 9, 13 and 15 may be seen from the summary statements below:

STATEMENT (1): ALL-INDIA RURAL (COMBINED ESTIMATES); PATTERN OF CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS; BOTTOM 10 PER CENT OF POPULATION.

sl. no.	NSS Rounds.	quantity consumed (seers).				
		cereals				total
		rice	wheat	rice plus wheat	coarse cereals	
(o)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	8	2·60	0·21	2·81	7·57	10·38
2	9	2·81	0·46	3·27	8·80	12·07

² The estimates relating to the composition of consumer's cereal basket are based on slightly different sample coverage for rounds 8, 9 and 13. Figures of total consumption of cereals in respect of fractile classes as well as the general population as used in this section will, therefore, be found to be slightly different from the totals as adopted hitherto. The differences are, however, insignificant and do not affect the conclusions drawn earlier.

STATEMENT (1) : *Contd.*

(0)	1	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3.	average of 8 & 9	2.70	0.34	3.04	8.18	11.22
4.	13	3.23	0.41	3.64	6.19	9.83
5.	15	4.18	0.51	4.69	5.69	10.38
6.	average of 13 & 15	3.70	0.46	4.16	5.94	10.10

STATEMENT (2) : ALL-INDIA RURAL (COMBINED ESTIMATES)
PRICE OF CEREALS CONSUMED BY BOTTOM 10 PER CENT OF POPULATION.

actual price in Rs. and index numbers with 8th round = 100.

sl. no.	NSS Rounds	rice		wheat		coarse cereals		all cereals	
		actual	index	actual	index	actual	index	actual	index
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	8	0.33	100	0.37	100	0.17	100	0.22	100
2.	9	0.33	100	0.29	78	0.17	100	0.21	95
3.	13	0.44	133	0.40	108	0.28	165	0.34	155
4.	15	0.49	148	0.43	116	0.34	200	0.40	182

32. Between the 8th and 9th rounds, there was little change in the price of rice or coarse cereals for this class but the fall in the price of wheat was appreciable—a little more than 20 per cent. As regards the levels of consumption, while the quantity of rice consumed rose slightly by about 0.2 seer, coarse cereals registered a rise by a little more than 1 seer (from 7.6 to 8.8 seers) and the quantity of wheat more than doubled itself. In the 13th round the price of coarse cereals had risen very high by about 65 per cent (*i.e.*, from 17 paise in the 8th and 9th rounds to 28 paise in the 13th round). This was accompanied by a fall in the level of consumption to 6.2 seers *i.e.*, by about 2 seers below the average level over the 8th and 9th rounds. This fall was not adequately made good by any substantial rise in the quantity of rice and wheat which also registered a rise in price during the period though not to the same extent as coarse cereals. In the 15th round there was a further rise in the price of all cereals but it was relatively much steeper in the case of coarse cereals and consumption of coarse cereals decreased further to 5.7 seers; *i.e.*, by about 2.5 seers below the average level over the 8th and 9th rounds. Simultaneously there was an appreciable rise in the level of rice-consumption (with only a marginal increase in the quantity of wheat) although it was not adequate to offset the fall in the quantity of coarse cereals from the average level of consumption over

the 8th and 9th rounds; the aggregate consumption in the 15th round, however, came up to the level of the 8th round.

33. It is likely that when the price of coarse cereals went on rising at a very fast rate in comparison with the price of fine cereals and the price differential between the two narrowed, even the poorest section of the rural people preferred to have a little more of the latter (fine cereals) by reducing consumption of the former (coarse cereals). Alternatively it would appear that with a fall in the overall availability of coarse grains the poor section of the population went in for more of fine cereals because the supply position of the latter had become relatively easier. But as the absolute difference in price between the two categories of cereals still remained high, people could not carry substitution of fine cereals for coarse cereals far enough to maintain their total consumption unaffected which, in rounds 13 and 15, actually remained below the general average for the nine rounds. While the change in the composition of cereal basket could not prevent some decline in the total quantity consumed (which is also a function of aggregate availability and has been observed to fluctuate), the shift in favour of fine cereals contributed to an increase in the expenditure on cereals which was progressively rising with prices.

34. As could be expected, the percentage composition of the cereal basket was getting more and more

weighted in favour of fine cereals in the higher fractile groups, i.e., with rising levels of living. This was true of all the rounds *vide graph T. 3\$2*). The shift in favour of fine cereals could be associated with two or three fractile classes from the bottom. In the top fractile groups, change in the composition of the basket over rounds, was found to be generally in the opposite direction. Total consumption of all cereals by the 90—100 group remained above the average level of 9 rounds in rounds 13 and 15 even though the general price level of cereals was very high in these two rounds. The price of rice consumed by this group had also gone up by about 40 per cent in the 13th and 15th rounds but the price of wheat fluctuated remaining mostly below the level in the 8th round and only just crossing it in the 15th round. The consumption of rice and wheat taken together, by this group remained more or less stationary at the average level over the 8th and 9th rounds, that is, above 18 seers (*vide statements 3 and 4*) but there appeared to have been some fall in the quantity of rice con-

sumed, which was apparently made good by an increase in the consumption of wheat. This adjustment in the quantities of rice and wheat, was associated with a differential variation in price between rice and wheat.

35. As regards coarse cereals consumed by the top-most fractile group, the price appeared to have risen considerably high in the 13th round and still higher in the 15th round. The level of consumption of this group in the two later rounds stood at 8. 12 and 8.40 seers i.e., 2.5 seers or so above the average of the two earlier rounds 8 and 9. In fact, for all fractile groups, the price was higher in the later rounds as compared to the 8th and 9th; while this probably had a deterring effect on the level of consumption (of coarse cereals) of the poorer section, it did not adversely affect the quantity (of coarse cereals) consumed by the richer sections whose off-take actually went up notwithstanding high prices in the later rounds (*vide graph T-3.2*). The picture is also borne out by graph T-3.3 which shows the average per cent.

STATEMENT (3) : ALL-INDIA RURAL (COMBINED ESTIMATES)
PATTERN OF CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS

sl. no.	cereals	top 10 per cent of population				
		rice	wheat	quantity consumed (seers)		total
(o)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	NSS rounds					
1.	8	14.42	3.96	18.38	4.77	23.15
2.	9	12.86	5.86	18.72	6.68	25.40
3.	average of 8 & 9	13.64	4.91	18.55	5.73	24.28
4.	13	12.04	7.69	19.73	8.12	27.85
5.	15	11.41	7.06	18.47	8.40	26.87
6.	average of 13 & 15	11.72	7.38	19.10	8.26	27.36

STATEMENT (4) : ALL-INDIA RURAL (COMBINED ESTIMATES)
PRICE OF CEREALS CONSUMED BY TOP 10 PER CENT OF POPULATION.

Actual price in Rs. and index numbers with 8th round = 100

sl. no.	cereals	rice		wheat		coarse cereals		all cereals	
		actual	index	actual	index	actual	index	actual	index
(o)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	NSS rounds								
1.	8	0.41	100	0.43	100	0.26	100	0.38	100
2.	9	0.42	102	0.33	77	0.20	77	0.34	89
3.	13	0.56	137	0.39	91	0.31	119	0.44	116
4.	15	0.58	141	0.45	105	0.37	142	0.48	126

share of rice plus wheat in the cereal basket by fractile groups for the 8th and 9th rounds on the one hand and the 13th and 15th rounds on the other. The average of the 8th and 9th rounds is mostly below the average of the 13th and 15th rounds showing thereby a shift in the composition of the basket in favour of fine cereals or, in other words, a fall in the proportion of coarse cereals in the basket in respect of almost all fractile groups except a few at the top. This would also mean that the further rise in the level of consumption of total cereals by the top decile group over the later rounds that had been noticed earlier could be accounted for not by an all-round increase in the quantity of all varieties of cereals in their basket but by a rise in the quantity of coarse cereals only.

36. The rise in the size of the aggregate cereal basket of the rich has been regarded as indicative of a further improvement in their position; we had, however, no information which could explain the progressive increase in the quantity of coarse cereals in their cereal basket over time.

Urban population (Table B-22, 23 and 24)

37. For studying the composition of the cereal basket of the urban consumer and its variation over time,³ data were available for two rounds only viz. the 8th and 15th. As could be expected, the proportion of rice plus wheat for the general urban population was much higher, over 75 per cent, in the cereal basket as compared to the rural sector *vide* (Table B.23 and graph T-3.5). The contribution by coarse cereals was thus much lower in comparison with the rural consumer's basket. The pattern was more or less the same in both the rounds. Within the population, the share of coarse cereals in the cereal basket was highest for the poorest 10 per cent, the share progressively falling generally with rising levels of

living. This was broadly true of both the rounds. The pattern of variation over fractile groups was thus essentially the same as in the case of the rural population.

38. In the 8th round, for the bottom decile group, rice and wheat accounted for about 36 and 13 per cent respectively of the cereal basket, the share generally increasing in the higher fractile groups. The proportion of coarse cereals accounting for about 50 per cent in the 8th round dropped to 37 per cent or so in the 15th round but in regard to the remaining fractile groups the variation in the proportion was much less marked and indicated no clear trend.

39. In absolute terms, the level of total consumption of the bottom decile group which stood at 10.48 seers in the 8th round registered a rise to 13.27 seers in the 9th round when prices were lowest and then dropped to 9.74 seers in the 12th round when prices were high and remained more or less stationary thereafter. In the 15th round as compared to the 8th, the fine cereals content of the basket registered a fall in almost all the fractile groups except in the bottom-most where it increased appreciably from 5.14 to 6.24 seers *vide* Table B-22 and graph T-3.4. In the topmost decile group also there was a rise but it was only marginal—from 14.18 to 14.54 seers. The rise in the level of consumption of fine cereals in the case of the poorest section could be attributed to the substantially higher intake of wheat which did not appreciate to such a large extent as coarse cereals or rice during the period *vide* statement 5. In fact, for the general population also there was a fall in the level of rice consumption accompanied by a rise in the quantity of wheat, which was shared by all fractile groups in varying degrees; the net effect of such a variation was adverse to almost every fractile group except the bottom-most so far as the content of fine cereals in the basket was concerned.

STATEMENT (5) : ALL-INDIA URBAN (COMBINED ESTIMATES)
PRICE OF CEREALS CONSUMED BY THE BOTTOM AND TOP 10 PER CENT OF POPULATION
Actual price in Rs. and index numbers with 8th round=100

sl. no.	cereals	rice		wheat		coarse cereals		all-cereals	
		actual	index	actual	index	actual	index	actual	index
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bottom 10 per cent									
1	NSS rounds 8	0.39	100	0.36	100	0.23	100	0.30	100
2	15	0.55	141	0.42	117	0.37	161	0.44	147
Top 10 per cent.									
3	NSS rounds. 8	0.50	100	0.45	100	0.29	100	0.46	100
4	15	0.67	134	0.49	109	0.62	214	0.58	126

³ The estimates relating to the composition of consumer's cereal basket are based on slightly larger sample-coverage for round 8. Therefore, what is stated in foot-note 2 applies to the 8th round so far as estimates in respect of the urban population also are concerned.

40. As regards consumption of coarse cereals it was rather difficult to reach any firm conclusion on the basis of data for two rounds only. For one or two deciles from the bottom there was an appreciable fall in the actual level of consumption. For the remaining fractile groups the variation was rather erratic. However, it might be true that the poorest section of the urban population possibly curtailed their consumption of coarse cereals to a considerable extent like their rural counterpart and went in for more of wheat at a time when the price increase in the case of coarse cereals was relatively much higher, without achieving any improvement in their level of total consumption.

General observations : average cereal basket

41. As has been mentioned earlier in para 28, the limitations of the concept of the average cereal basket which is the basis of our analysis, cannot be overlooked. There are probably some rural areas where the availability position of foodgrains may not have been very flexible at least in so far as the poor sections of the population were concerned; for example, in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh etc., there are many districts where coarse cereals account for a large part of the production of foodgrains. In the rural areas of such districts it may not be always physically possible for the poor to exercise any option in the matter of foodgrains; they have to depend on what is just available to them, often irrespective of the price at which they have to purchase the same. Therefore any change in the composition of the average cereal basket of the poor in favour of fine cereals need not necessarily be indicative of a change in that direction for the country's rural population in its entirety. In fact, in some areas where no foodgrains other than coarse cereals would be readily available to the poor, the question of shift from one form of cereals to another could not ordinarily arise and it is possible that their pattern of consumption remained more or less stationary which an all-India average could not be expected to show. Also, while in some parts of the country the scope for substitution was limited by the availability of fine cereals, in certain other parts of the country substitution of fine for coarse cereals must have been larger than is shown by the averages. Strictly speaking, on the basis of the estimate of average per capita consumption at the national level as is provided by the NSS, it is not easy to study changes in the pattern of consumption in view of the regional heterogeneity prevailing in the country. This limitation has to be kept in view while dealing with an all-India average cereal basket which cannot

obviously reflect regional variations in the pattern of consumption. By combining rice and wheat which individually or in combination represent fine cereals almost everywhere in the country, and broadly dividing the basket into two parts viz., fine cereals and coarse cereals we have sought to overcome, in a large measure, the difficulties inherent in an all-India average so that it might be a fairly reliable measure of the overall change.

APPENDIX I

Level of living of the rich

We have discussed in detail the question of the level of living of the poor sections of the population. As regards the level of living of the rich, the available data on the consumption of certain essential goods could not obviously be an adequate indicator. This would apply with still more validity to the very rich who would not normally figure in sample surveys. In this connection the Committee clearly recognised the need for examining to what extent the supply had increased of expensive luxury items of goods and services which are consumed or availed of by the rich alone. It was, however, not possible to secure any statistical information in this regard. From our own observations, we feel, however, that there has been a considerable increase in the supply of many luxury goods like expensive crockery and glassware, household fittings and toilet-ware, and consumer durables of many kinds which only the very rich can afford to purchase. There has also been a great deal of increase in the construction of luxury flats and houses especially in the big cities, and in the number of expensive restaurants and places of entertainment. Although the total value of such luxury goods and services may not be very large, any increase in their supply would necessarily increase disparities in the level of living. We feel it is necessary to keep watch of the availability of expensive luxury goods and services and to devise suitable methods for the collection of information for this purpose.

APPENDIX II

Price data from NSS and official wholesale index

The expenditure on cereals consumed, as recorded in the NSS schedule is the sum total of the value of consumption from different sources viz., monetary purchase, home-grown stock, gifts and charities, etc. The consumption data of the NSS are restricted to non-productive domestic consumption of the household including that of pet animals whereas consumption of livestock or animals used for production purposes is excluded. Thus total domestic consumption

as recorded consists of (i) monetary purchase (ii) receipts in exchange of goods and services (iii) home grown stock and (iv) transfer receipts like gifts, charities, perquisites and other offerings, out of loan or free collection. Quantities consumed out of (ii), (iii) and (iv) were evaluated at average retail prices prevailing in the locality during the reference period up to the 8th round. From the 9th round onwards the quantities consumed out of (iii) are imputed by ex-farm price. Such a differential valuation of cereals consumed from different sources might introduce a certain element of non-comparability in the consumer expenditure figures of individual households but this is not expected to be serious.

NSS price estimates used in the report in respect of cereals have been arrived at by dividing consumer expenditure on that item by the quantity consumed. The following statement shows NSS price indices and official wholesale price index numbers side by side for the purpose of comparison. While the 8th round has been chosen as the base period for the NSS data, the base for the latter has been converted to the same period by taking the average of official monthly indices over that period and treating it as 100.

INDEX NUMBER OF ESTIMATED PRICE OF CEREALS FOR VARIOUS ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY AND CORRESPONDING OFFICIAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

Base : 8th round = 100

sl. no.	NSS rounds	official whole-sale price index	NSS estimated price index	
			urban	rural
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Round 7	.	119.9	116	123
2 Round 8	.	100.0	100	100
3 Round 9	.	94.7	92	97
4 Round 12	.	133.1	126	135
5 Round 13	.	127.5	124	132
6 Round 15	.	136.4	134	142
7 Round 16	.	133.3	137	145

From the above it would appear that the trends as shown by the official index and the NSS price indices are more or less consistent.

CHAPTER 4

CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS

Note by Chairman

Introduction : The general analysis given in this report in Chapter 3 deals with the pattern of *per capita* consumption of total cereals, over a number of rounds of the National Sample Survey, and disparities in such consumption between rich and poor households in some of the NSS rounds. The analysis for total cereals showed that the *per capita* consumption had increased appreciably in the case of richer households, while there was, possibly, some deterioration in the case of the poorest households in rural areas; there was a differential change in favour of the richer households to a smaller extent in urban areas.

1.1. Changes over time, of *per capita* consumption of rice and wheat taken together (which has been called 'fine cereals') were also considered for certain rounds. The analysis indicated that for the poorest households there was a decrease in the consumption of total cereals with a higher relative share of fine cereals.

1.2. With the rise in *per capita* income during the decade under consideration there is evidence that there has been some increase of preference for cereals (and also for goods) of higher quality, when available at attractive prices. The supply position also requires examination. First, both rice and wheat (but not coarse cereals) were under Government procurement and physical rationing for a considerable part of the decade. Secondly, there was some increase of the domestic production of rice and very large imports of wheat from the USA under PL 480 and release of the same from Government stocks for rationing purposes. There was, however, no increase in the production of coarse cereals, and practically neither any procurement nor release from Government stock for physical rationing.

1.3. Supply and demand of coarse cereals alone thus remained practically free from price control and physical rationing while rice and wheat were under control most of the time. Thirdly, rice and wheat are staple foodgrains generally in different geographical regions. For reasons, briefly stated above, a detailed analysis was undertaken separately for rice, for wheat, and for coarse cereals.

1.4. **General changes in production and price:^{1 & 2}** It may be recalled that the 8th round of the National Sample Survey was conducted during July 1954—March 1955, and the 9th round during May—November 1965, in the last year of the First Five Year Plan. The level of production of cereals increased between 1951-52 and 1953-54 by 35.8 per cent in two years

INDEX-NUMBERS OF CEREAL PRICES :
BASE NSS 8th ROUND

(JULY '54—MARCH '55)

sl. no.	NSS round				NSS estimated price ¹ index	
					Official wholesale price index	urban rural
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
1	7	.	.	.	119.9	116 123
2	8	.	.	.	100.0	100 100
3	9	.	.	.	94.7	92 97
4	12	.	.	.	133.1	126 135
5	13	.	.	.	127.5	124 132
6	15	.	.	.	136.4	134 142
7	16	.	.	.	133.3	137 145

and then became generally stable at the higher level. In view of such increase in the production of cereals between July 1954 and November 1955, or during the

¹. In the case of the NSS data, prices were estimated by dividing the expenditure on cereals (that is, the retail value of cereals) by the quantity consumed, in respect of each fractile group, and of the general population. These estimates of price represent weighted averages of the retail prices of different cereals in the consumer's cereal basket. The question of validity of using averages, which is sometimes raised, is a well-known problem, primarily, at the level of concepts. Absolute homogeneity can be attained only when all items are identical. The existence of any variation within a sample, or within a population, logically, implies heterogeneity. Statistics must always deal with groups, or samples, or populations, which have some degree of variability and hence of heterogeneity. The permissible degree of variability must be settled with reference to the purpose of the analysis. Weighted averages of retail prices are the appropriate estimates to be used for purposes of the present analysis.

². As already noted, the NSS data provide retail prices. The official "Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices" issued by the office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, as the name implies, are based on wholesale prices. The pattern of change was, however, similar in both cases for relevant NSS data used in this Report, as can be seen from the Table above.

period covered by NSS rounds 8 and 9, prices generally, and particularly cereals prices, had touched nearly the lowest level during the decade under consideration. Prices had started rising in the early years of the Second Five Year Plan, and were very high during NSS round 13 (September 1957—May 1958) when there was a sharp drop in the production of cereals. Prices of cereals had risen further in round 15 (July 1959 to June 1960) and in round 16 (July 1960 to June 1961), towards the end of the Second Five Year Plan, although the production of cereals had recovered in 1958-59 and maintained a stable level which was 8 to 10 per cent above the peak reached in 1953-54. The rise in the price of cereals was due to increase of demand arising from the increase in population during the period, and the growth of *per capita* real income in the country (Statement 2).

1.5. Changes in production.—Changes in the supply were different for different cereals. With 1954-55 as base, the index number of production of rice was 101.2 in 1957-58, 125.8 in 1959-60 and 137.3 in 1960-61. With the same base, the corresponding indices for wheat were 88.9 in 1957-58, 114.4 in 1959-60 and 122.2 in 1960-61, and for coarse cereals were 93.0 in 1957-58, 100.4 in 1959-60 and only 82.0 in 1960-61. Thus, the production of both rice and wheat had increased appreciably while that of coarse cereals was at the same level on an average,

or had decreased slightly. Also, the domestic production of wheat was supplemented by large imports and issue from government stocks of wheat. The issue from Government stocks of coarse cereals was very small—a lakh of tonnes or less in all the years; the issue of wheat increased from 0.3 million tonnes in 1954-55 to 3 million tonnes, a ten-fold increase, in 1960-61. The issue of rice was much less, roughly at the level of one million tonnes per year, the actual figures being 1.2 m., 0.9 m., 1.2 m., and 1.0 million tonnes in 1954-55, 1957-58, 1959-60 and 1960-61 respectively (Statement 6).

1.6. Changes in price.—Because of such differential changes in the supply, the price changes were also different for the different cereals. In rural areas, between the 8th round (July 1954—March 1955) and the 15th round (July 1959—June 1960), the increase in the price of rice, wheat and coarse cereals was 41 per cent, 19 per cent and 64 per cent respectively, while in urban areas the increase in the price of rice, wheat and coarse cereals was 44 per cent, 12 per cent and 52 per cent^a. In both urban and rural areas the increase in price was highest for coarse cereals and least for wheat. The rise in the price of rice was much greater than that of wheat, with very little difference between urban and rural areas. The rise of price of wheat was remarkably low, but was relatively much higher in rural areas (Statement 5).

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES
CONVERTED TO BOSE 1954=100

sl. no.	year	rice	wheat	jowar	bajra	maize	ragi	coarse cereals
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	1954	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	1955	88.3	88.4	68.0	93.1	79.5	74.6	77.1
3	1956	107.7	108.5	134.1	133.9	114.9	93.2	126.0
4	1957	120.4	114.3	138.5	155.5	131.5	123.7	139.6
5	1958	124.7	121.9	117.3	143.3	132.6	121.2	127.2
6	1959	118.3	129.6	134.5	151.7	140.7	130.5	139.5
7	1960	126.6	115.4	143.2	153.6	121.1	141.0	140.7
8	1961	121.2	113.0	128.3	158.0	126.6	141.9	136.3

It will be seen that prices of all cereals had dropped in 1955 and subsequently the price of coarse cereals generally moved up at a faster rate than that of rice and wheat. These trends of the official index-numbers of wholesale prices are in agreement with the trends of the index numbers of NSS retail prices. The important point is that both the official series and the NSS series of index numbers are based on a large number of varieties of each cereal. If any single variety is chosen, or a different period of time is used for purposes of comparison, the index-numbers may show other trends, but such results would not be representative of the real changes which had occurred during the period under comparison.

^a It is pertinent to compare the rate of increase of NSS retail prices with the rate of increase of the official "Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices" between the 8th round and the 16th round of the NSS or, roughly, between 1954 and 1960, or March 1961. The official index numbers are based on price relatives of a large number of varieties of each cereal, namely, rice 25, wheat 17, jowar 14, bajra 6, maize 7 and ragi 4. Relevant index number with 1954 as base=100, are given in Table below. A composite weighted index number for coarse cereals taken together has been included in the last column using the same weights as in the official index numbers.

1.7. The above analysis indicates that there was a relatively free market for coarse cereals, for which price changes were brought about by market operations, within local regions with adequate transport facilities, but not necessarily for India as a whole. Price control, physical procurement and rationing interfered with market operations, to a considerable extent, for both rice and wheat; the effect was much stronger for wheat than for rice. The demand for rice remained partly unsatisfied, import was comparatively small, and issue from Government stock was inadequate. The import of wheat and issue from Government stock were very large.

1.8. **Differential rise in prices.**—A most important fact was that the rise in price was generally much higher for poorer sections of the population (Statement 5). Such differential changes in price naturally changed the composition of the 'basket of total cereals' which was consumed by different sections of the people in different periods. For example, for the rural population taken as a whole, the relative shares of rice, wheat, and coarse cereals were in the ratio 49:8:43 approximately in the 8th round, and had changed to 44:15:41 in the 15th round. For the urban population likewise, the ratio shifted from 54:24:22 in the 8th round to 45:32:23 in the 15th round. In both rural and urban areas, the share of coarse cereals remained much the same; the share of rice decreased appreciably; and the share of wheat showed a compensatory increase. The share of rice and wheat was also different for different expenditure groups of the population (Statement 4).

Consumption of total cereals

2.1. The physical quantity of cereals consumed in seers per person per month, in any individual round of survey, was lowest in the bottom decline group of households, and increased steadily to the highest level in the higher decile groups of households. The *per capita* consumption of total cereals varied, for example, from 10.7 seers in the bottom 10 per cent of households, to 25.8 seers in the top 10 per cent of households in the rural areas, with an average consumption of 18.25 seers for the rural population as a whole⁴. The variation in the urban area was from 10.8 seers in the bottom decile to 15.9 seers in the top decile groups, with a general average of about 14 seers for urban households⁴. The pattern of change in the level of consumption between different decile groups, was very similar in different NSS rounds, in the rural as well as in the urban areas. The pattern

in the rural area was, however, entirely different from that in the urban area.

2.2. With a considerable fall in prices in the 8th and 9th rounds of the National Sample Survey (July 1954—November 1955) in comparison with the 7th round (October 1953—March 1954), there was a large increase in the consumption of cereals among the bottom 10 per cent of the households to 12.2 seers per person per month in rural areas (9th round) and 13.3 seers per person in urban areas (9th round), that is, much above the level of 10.7 or 10.8 seers which was the average consumption over seven NSS rounds under consideration. With a large rise of prices in the 12th round (March to August 1957), *per capita* consumption of cereals decreased to about 9 seers in rural areas and 9.7 seers in urban areas, and was thus much below the average consumption of 10.7 or 10.8 seers over seven NSS rounds. There was some increase from the 13th round but the level of consumption was about 10.3 seers or so in the 16th round (July 1960—June 1961), which was still below the general average of *per capita* consumption over seven rounds in both rural and urban areas. In contrast, the *per capita* consumption of the top 10 per cent of households increased from about 23.2 seers in the 8th round to 28 seers in the 16th round in rural areas, and from 15.7 seers in the 8th round to nearly 16.9 seers in the 12th round, and then remained at a level between 15 and 16 seers in subsequent rounds in urban areas.

2.3. Changes in the level of consumption of cereals, as already noted, were closely associated with changes in price. The rise in the price of cereals was much greater among the poorer households in comparison with the rise in price among the richer households in both rural and urban areas. For example, between the 8th and 15th rounds, i.e. between July 1954 to March 1955 and July 1959 to June 1960, the price of cereals in rural India increased by as much as 82 per cent for the lowest decile of the population against a rise of only 26 per cent for the topmost decile, the corresponding urban figures being 47 per cent for the lowest decile and 26 per cent for highest decile (Statement 5).

2.4. Such differential rises in the price of cereals, to the greater disadvantage of the poorer households, brought about important relative changes in the distribution of *per capita* consumption of cereals in terms of physical quantities, as well as in the terms of money value. During the period of high prices, disparity

⁴ The above figures are average estimates over seven NSS rounds 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15 and 16 for which relevant data are given in Statement (1).

between the richest and the poorest households, decreased in respect of expenditure on cereals (and also of total consumption expenditure), but increased in respect of the quantity of cereals consumed (and, presumably, also in respect of total consumption in real terms). Such changes were more marked in the rural area than in the urban.

2.5. The inverse relationship of greater equality in the distribution of the expenditure on cereals being accompanied by greater inequality in the distribution of quantity of cereals consumed, was brought about by the larger rise of prices which had occurred adversely against the poorer people. Such differences in the increase in prices of cereals between poorer and richer households were, however, quantitatively much less in urban areas in comparison with rural areas; in consequence, the inverse relationship of a decrease in the equality of the distribution by quantity of cereals consumed associated with an increase in the equality of the distribution by size of expenditure on cereals, was less marked in urban areas. The general conclusion is that when cereal prices had increased there was greater equality in the distribution of expenditure on cereals, accompanied by greater inequality in the distribution of consumption of cereals in physical terms. Also, the greater the differential rise in prices adversely against the poorer sections of the population, the greater was relative decrease in their consumption of cereals in physical quantities, and the greater the increase in disparity between richer and poorer households in quantities of cereals consumed.

Availability of food-grains

3.1. Various measures on food-grains control were in force during the period under review as already noted. With the improvement in the out-turn of food crops from 1953, the control system was gradually relaxed but was never completely abolished. Controls, however, had to be re-introduced, or strengthened and extended as prices began to rise from 1957-58, and were fairly stringent during the period under review.

3.2. According to the estimates of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (*vide* Statement 6)⁵ the total out-turn of foodgrains was very low, 43.6 million tonnes in crop-year 1951 (July 1951—June 1952), and quite low, 50.0 million tonnes in crop-year 1952. The shortage in the market was sought to be made good by issue from Government stock of food-grains to the extent of 6.8 million and 4.6 million tonnes in calendar years 1952 and 1953 respectively. In the

next two crop-years 1953 and 1954 there were bumper crops of 59.2 and 57.0 million tonnes with a rapid drop of the issue from stock to 2.1 and 1.6 million tonnes in calendar years 1954 and 1955 respectively. The out-turn continued to be high in the following two crop-years 1955 and 1956, with a total production of 55.9 and 58.3 million tonnes, accompanied by issues from Government stock of 2.0 and 3.0 million tonnes in these two years respectively.

3.3. To sum up, availability of food-grains continued to be short which required large issues from Government stock during the period covered by the earlier rounds of the National Sample Survey. Price began to fall from 1952-53. In NSS round 8 (July 1954—March 1955) prices had come down appreciably, issue from stock was reduced and *per capita* consumption increased appreciably but was still lower than the average level over nine NSS rounds under consideration. With a further fall of price, *per capita* consumption reached the highest level, accompanied by a further reduction of the issue from stock in round 9 (May—November 1955). Out-turn had decreased, accompanied by a large increase of price in round 13 (September 1957—May 1958) and, in spite of an increase of the issue from stock, *per capita* consumption decreased practically to the same level as that of round 8. In round 15 (July 1959—June 1960) with a small rise in price, and a large increase of the issue from stock, *per capita* consumption recovered roughly to the level of round 9 for the rural population as a whole; but was much higher for the top 10 per cent of (richest) households, and considerably lower for the bottom 10 per cent of (poorest) households.

3.4. A detailed comparison between the supply of foodgrains and *per capita* consumption, during the period covered by each NSS round, is difficult for various reasons. Figures for the out-turn of crops relate to the crop year July to June, while issues from Government stock are given by the calendar year. Even in years of low production, the supply, especially in rural areas, is usually somewhat more plentiful immediately after the harvesting period, which itself varies widely for the same cereal, not only in different regions but also from one part to another of the same State. The market supply fluctuates appreciably from month to month, but usually decreases during the summer and monsoon seasons. The issue from Government stock also varied necessarily from month to month, and in different parts of the country. However, the present analysis indicates that, in spite of price control and rationing of food-grains in various

⁵SOURCE : Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

ways from time to time, changes in price, as well as *per capita* consumption of total cereals, were generally associated with fluctuations in the availability of food-grains from one season to another.

3.5. From the National Sample Survey data on consumption of cereals it is possible to estimate the availability of food-grains in rounds 8 and 13. The aggregate quantity of cereals consumed is shown in Statement (3). It can be seen from this Statement that, considering together the rural and the urban areas, that is, India as a whole, there was little change in the average *per capita* consumption of total cereals, which was 17.22 seers per month in the 8th round and 17.08 seers per month in the 13th round. There was a slight fall in the level of *per capita* monthly consumption in the urban area, from 13.90 seers in the 8th round to 13.46 seers in the 13th round; but the rural level of consumption was almost the same in these two rounds.

3.6. There was very little difference in *per capita* consumption of coarse cereals of 6.93 seers per month in the 8th round and of 7.03 seers per month in the 13th round; the difference was not statistically significant. The level of consumption was about the same for both rural and urban areas. The consumption per person per month of coarse cereals for the whole of India (that is, for both rural and urban areas taken together) had remained practically stationary; that is, total supply had increased to a small extent, roughly, in proportion to the growth of population.

3.7. The consumption of rice decreased from 8.49 seers per person per month in the 8th round to 7.38 seers in the 13th round, that is, by about 1.11 seers per head per month, or by 13 per cent, for the country as a whole. The decrease was roughly the same for rural and urban areas, by 13 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively.

3.8. The consumption of wheat had, however, increased from 1.80 seers to 2.67 seers, that is, by 0.87 seer per person per month, or by 48 per cent for rural and urban areas in India taken together. The consumption of wheat was much higher in urban areas, 3.35 seers, against 1.51 seers per person per month in rural areas in NSS round 8. The increase, however, was comparatively much larger, from 1.51 seers to 2.43 seers, by 0.92 seer, or by about 61 per cent in the rural area, against a much smaller increase in the urban area from 3.35 seers to 3.91 seers, by 0.56 seer per person per month, or by about 17 per cent.

3.9. The change in consumption between NSS

rounds 8 and 13 can be briefly stated in the following way. There was practically no change in the *per capita* consumption of coarse cereals for the country as a whole. There was a large decrease in the consumption of rice, of about 1.11 seers per person per month, or by 13 per cent for the country as a whole. *Per capita* consumption of wheat, however, had risen by as much as 48 per cent for India as a whole; the increase was much larger, by 61 per cent, for rural India, and much smaller, by only 17 per cent, for urban India. The actual increase in the *per capita* consumption of wheat, however, was small only 0.92 seer in the rural area; and 0.56 seer in the urban area with an average of 0.87 seer for the whole of India. The increase of 0.87 seer in the consumption of wheat, supplemented by a small increase of 0.10 seer of coarse cereals, was not enough to compensate for the fall of 1.11 seers in the consumption of rice, with the result that there was a small decrease of 0.14 seer per head per month in the consumption of total cereals in the country as a whole between NSS rounds 8 and 13, that is, roughly between 1954-55 and 1957-58.

Question of shift in preference

4.1. It was found that the percentage share of physical consumption of fine cereals (rice plus wheat) increased for the poorer sections of the population while it decreased for the richer sections, during the period under observation. Thus, the bottom 10 per cent of the rural population consumed only 2.75 per cent of the total in the 8th round (July 1954 to March 1955); this share increased to 4.26 per cent in the 15th round (July 1959—June 1960). For the top 10 per cent of the rural population, the corresponding figures were 18.01 per cent in the 8th round and 16.80 per cent in the 15th round. For urban areas, the position is more uncertain. For example, while the poorest decile increased their share from 4.77 to 6.09 per cent, the next higher decile reduced the share from 8.16 per cent to 7.36 per cent. On the other hand, the top decile slightly improved their share from 13.13 to 14.19 per cent between the two rounds. But since the weight of the urban sector is small at the national level, the share of physical consumption of fine cereals improved for the poorest sections of the population and declined for the richer sections. Also, there was an increase in the share of fine cereals in the cereal-basket of the poorer sections of the population although their consumption of total cereals had decreased. It is plausible that poorest households have intrinsically a higher preference for fine cereals or may have developed such

preference. The exercise of such preference became possible under conditions of rationing which made larger supplies available to them, at controlled prices, of fine cereals but not of coarse cereals.

4.2. The availability of coarse cereals had remained at the same level or even declined slightly in relation to population growth, and prices rose very high; as there was a free market for coarse cereals, the poor were obliged to reduce their share of consumption of coarse cereals. However, it is true that due to physical rationing, particularly of wheat, the poorer people could obtain wheat at a reasonable price. Price control and rationing of rice also made rice somewhat more easily available, to the poorer people but to a smaller extent than wheat. Conversely, for the rich, the operation of rationing of wheat and rice necessarily led to a reduction of their share of fine cereals. They increased their consumption of total cereals by increasing their share of coarse cereals by purchases in the regional or local free market at prices which they could easily afford, but not the poorer people.

4.3. The consumption of rice by poorer sections of the population increased while the consumption of richer households declined in rural areas. During a large part of the decade there were restrictions against movements of rice, sometimes even from one district to another within the same State, and there was also Government procurement of rice which often made it difficult for cultivators to sell rice at attractive prices. In this situation, a somewhat larger production of rice, especially in subsistence farms could lead to a larger consumption of home grown rice, or rice purchased in the village or local market, among the poorer households in rural areas.

4.4. The consumption of rice of all households decreased in urban areas. As the average availability of rice decreased, and as rationing was in force more extensively in urban areas, the decrease in urban consumption of rice may be reasonably ascribed to restrictions imposed by partial or complete rationing of rice.

4.5. Wheat was the one cereal in favour of which there seemed to have been a general or universal preference among the rich, the poor, and other households in both rural and urban areas. Such preference, however, led to an increase of consumption of wheat by a small absolute amount, especially in the case of the poorest 10 per cent of households.

4.6. Another important fact to be noted in the present connection is that for the urban population

as a whole the consumption of coarse cereals had remained more or less at the same level, namely, 3.10 seers, 3.21 seers and 3.12 seers in the 8th, 13th and 15th rounds respectively (Statement 4); such a steady level of consumption was due to the crop production itself having been maintained more or less at the same level. There was, however, a steady decrease in the consumption of rice of the urban population as a whole, in the bottom 10 per cent and the top 10 per cent of households, due to shortfalls in domestic production which could not be made up by imports. The increase in the consumption of wheat was intended to compensate for the fall in the consumption of rice and was brought about through rationing of foodgrains with large issues of wheat out of large PL-480 imports.

Other indicators of disparity

5.1. A detailed analysis has been given of the consumption of cereals as an important indicator of changes in the level of living, and of disparities between the rich and the poor. It is of interest to examine some other components of consumption which have a bearing on the level of living. The NSS has been collecting information, round by round, on the consumption of a large number of goods and services; for some items information is however available for a few rounds only. A brief comparison is given below for a few selected items, such as, cereals, salt, medicine, medical services and education, for which information was available for the 7th, 12th and 16th rounds, covering the period between 1953-54 and 1960-61. An analysis has been also given of data on land holdings which were collected in the 8th and 16th rounds.

5.2. No attempt has been made to study changes in the distributions over-time, because a large number of the poorest households, especially in rural areas, did not incur any expenditure or spent very little, on some of the items, such as, medicine, medical services and education, and consequently the effective size of the sample was often small. The available data are however adequate to give a fairly good idea of the structure of distributions. The distribution, by size of consumption, is very equal in the case of the two essential commodities salt and cereals. The distribution, by size of total consumption expenditure, is necessarily more concentrated and can be used as a standard of comparison. The distribution by size is extremely unequal, of concentration is very high, for medicine, medical services and education. It is only the distribution by size of land holdings which is even more unequal. The basic

information is presented in the Statement below. The extreme poverty of the country is brought out by the fact that the distributions by size of expenditure on medicine, medical services and education or the holdings of the most important general asset, land,

show extreme concentration like the highest luxury goods. Also, as regards the distribution by size of land holdings, there was practically no change between the 8th round (July 1954—March 1955) and the 16th round (July 1960—June 1961).

**CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE SHARE OF CONSUMPTION FOR SELECTED ITEMS WITH
AVERAGE VALUES OVER NSS ROUNDS 7, 12 AND 16 AND FOR LAND HOLDINGS WITH
AVERAGE VALUES OVER NSS ROUNDS 8 AND 16 ONLY IN RURAL AREAS**

all-India rural and all-India urban

sl. no.	percent of population		physical consumption		total consumer expenditure	expenditure			land holdings (area)
			salt	cereals		medicine	medical services	education	
(o)	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
rural									
1 bottom	10		8	6	3	x	0.5	0.4	0.0
2 "	50		46	40	28	11	7	7	2.4
3 "	80		76	74	59	34	29	31	24
4 top	20		24	26	41	66	71	69	76
5 "	10		13	14	26	40	56	51	57
6 ratio of top 10 p.c. to bottom 10 p.c.	1.00		1.62	2.33	₹8.67	very large	₹12.00	₹27.50	very large
urban									
7 bottom	10		8	8	3	0.9	0.4	0.6	..
8 "	50		45	46	25	13	12	10	..
9 "	80		77	78	55	42	32	30	..
10 top	20		23	22	45	58	68	70	..
11 "	10		12	11	29	38	50	51	..
12 ratio of top 10 p.c. to bottom 10 p.c.	1.00		1.50	1.38	9.67	42.22	₹125.00	₹85.00	..

SUMMARY

The *per capita* consumption of cereals in the bottom 10 or 15 per cent of the population in both rural and urban areas was generally very low, throughout the decade, except during a period of very low prices of cereals, when the average consumption of the poorer section had increased considerably. The poorest section of the population, except for the period of very low prices, could not afford to consume as much cereals as they would have desired. The *per capita* consumption of cereals of the richest households in the rural area, however, had increased, so that the disparity between the rich and the poor had increased in respect of consumption of cereals. In urban areas the increase of disparity was much smaller.

2. In the poorest households in rural areas the share of rice and wheat taken together (which is called "fine cereals") had increased, while in the

richest households the share of coarse cereals had increased. There was no clear pattern of change in respect of shares of different cereals in urban areas.

3. After the period of larger production and low prices of foodgrains between 1952 and 1954 was over, the production of coarse cereals remained roughly at the same level, while the production of rice and wheat increased. The demand for foodgrains increased more rapidly, partly due to the increase of population and partly due to the growth of *per capita* real income. The price of foodgrains increased rapidly and rationing had to be re-established or strengthened. There was no procurement, or import or rationing of coarse cereals. There was, however, rationing, procurement and also imports of both rice and wheat; the import of wheat being very much larger.

4. The market for coarse cereals was thus more or less free within local regions (but not necessarily for India as a whole). Price control and rationing affected market operations for rice and wheat, and the effect was much larger in the case of wheat. The increase of price was higher for coarse cereals, moderately high for rice, and least for wheat showing that relative strength of demand was also roughly in the same order. It is reasonable to infer that the increase in the share of rice and wheat taken together among the poorest households, and of coarse cereals, among the richest households, was due to greater availability of rice and of wheat in the form of ration for the poorer people, and the greater capacity of the richer people to purchase larger quantities of coarse cereals at a higher price.

5. The rise in the price of foodgrains was relatively much higher for the poorer people. The result of such rise of price, adversely against the poor people, was greater equality in the distribution of expenditure on cereals, accompanied by greater inequality in the distribution of the quantity of cereals consumed.

6. The poorer sections of the population usually consume goods and services of lower quality and of lower prices in comparison with the richer sections. During periods of increasing prices of particular items of consumption, the differential changes in price are likely to be adverse to the poorer sections of the population, and would lead to a similar inverse relationship between the distribution by size in physical terms, and the distribution, by size of the money value, of the consumption, as was observed in the case of cereals.

7. The increase in the equality of distribution of consumer expenditure which had occurred during the later part of the decade under review may, therefore, be interpreted as indicative of an increase in the

inequality in the level of living in real terms between the poorer and richer sections of the population during the same period.

8. It may be pointed out, however, that such increase in the inequality of the level of living was relative to the period of low prices, and did not, therefore, necessarily imply a deterioration in the real level of living during the period as a whole. The available evidence suggests that while most of the people had shared to some extent in the increase in *per capita* consumption at the national level, there was also an increase in the inequality of the level of consumption in real terms between the richer and the poorer people.

9. I should point out that the inverse relation between changes in the concentration of consumption expenditure, on the one hand, and the concentration of the consumption in real terms, on the other, would hold only when the relative increase of prices is greater in the case of the poorer sections, and not otherwise. In fact, in my paper attached to the Report,* I have cited cases in which the inverse relation was absent because prices did not rise adversely against the poorer sections. The results of the analysis given in this study have reference to the period under study, roughly, from 1954 to 1960, during which prices had risen sharply. There is no claim that all the results would hold generally.

10. I am grateful to Dr. B. K. Madan for his comments and constructive suggestions which were of great value in the clarification of my own analysis and the presentation of my views in important respects. I should like to place on record my deep appreciation of the cooperation which I received from my colleagues in the Committee, particularly from Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Dr. B. N. Ganguli and Shri Vishnu Sahay in carrying out my task.

*Will be issued separately.

STATEMENT (1): PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF TOTAL CEREALS IN SEERS PER 30 DAYS:

ALL-INDIA RURAL AND URBAN

NSS ROUNDS 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15 and 16

Ranking by per capita expenditure

Sl. No.	NSS rounds	quantity in seers (0.00) for fractile group			quantity in seers (0.00) for fractile group		
		0—100	0—10	90—100	0—100	0—10	90—100
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rural			Urban	
1	7	18.09	11.90	23.87	14.24	11.77	14.66
2	8	18.01	11.11	23.15	13.93	10.72	15.74
3	9	19.05	12.19	25.39	15.06	13.27	16.81
4	12	17.31	9.03	25.86	13.97	9.74	16.92
5	13	17.84	9.91	27.49	13.63	10.06	15.28
6	15	18.71	10.38	26.87	13.37	9.98	16.02
7	16	18.71	10.30	28.01	13.49	10.35	15.83
8	average	18.25	10.69	25.81	13.96	10.84	15.89

STATEMENT (3) : CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS : RURAL, URBAN AND ALL-INDIA

NSS ROUNDS 8 AND 13

per Capita consumption in seers per 30 days

Sl. No.	Sector	NSS round 8 (July 1954-March 1955; mid point : November 1954)				NSS round 13 (Sept. 1957-May 1958; mid point: January 1958)			
		Rice	wheat	Coarse cereals	total	rice	wheat	Coarse cereals	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	rural . .	8.69	1.51	7.66	17.86	7.58	2.43	7.75	17.76
2	urban . .	7.45	3.35	3.10	13.90	6.34	3.91	3.21	13.46
3	all-India .	8.49	1.80	6.93	17.22	7.38	2.67	7.03	17.08

Difference in per capita consumption

(8th round—13th round)

		rice	wheat	Coarse cereals	total
	Combined	+1.11	—0.87	—0.10	+0.14
all-India	sub-sample 1	+1.04	—0.69	—0.76	—0.41
	sub-sample 2	+1.17	—1.03	+0.56	+0.71

STATEMENT (1) : PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF TOTAL CEREALS IN SEERS PER 30 DAYS: ALL-INDIA, RURAL AND URBAN NSS ROUNDS 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15 AND 16

Ranking by per capita expenditure

sl. no.	NSS rounds	quantity in seers (0.00) for fractile group		
		0—100	0—10	90—100
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>rural</i>				
1	7	18.09	11.90	23.87
2	8	18.01	11.11	23.15
3	9	19.05	12.19	25.39
4	12	17.31	9.03	25.86
5	13	17.84	9.91	27.49
6	15	18.71	10.38	26.87
7	16	18.71	10.30	28.01
8	average	18.25	10.69	25.81
<i>urban</i>				
9	7	14.24	11.77	14.66
10	8	13.93	10.72	15.74
11	9	15.06	13.27	16.81
12	12	13.97	9.74	16.92
13	13	13.63	10.06	15.28
14	15	13.37	9.98	16.02
15	16	13.49	10.35	15.83
16	average	13.96	10.84	15.89

STATEMENT (2): PRICE OF CEREALS IN PAISE PER SEER: ALL-INDIA RURAL AND URBAN NSS ROUNDS 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15 AND 16

Ranking by per capita expenditure

sl. no.	NSS rounds	price per seer for fractile group		
		0—100	0—10	90—100
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>rural</i>				
1	7	38	29	42
2	8	31	22	38
3	9	30	21	34
4	12	42	38	45
5	13	41	34	44
6	15	44	40	48
7	16	45	41	48
8	average	39	32	43

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>urban</i>				
9	7	44	32	54
10	8	38	30	46
11	9	35	27	42
12	12	48	41	54
13	13	47	40	54
14	15	51	44	58
15	16	52	45	59
16	average	45	37	52

STATEMENT (3): CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS: RURAL, URBAN AND ALL-INDIA NSS ROUNDS 8 AND 13

sector	per capita consumption in seers per 30 days			
	rice	wheat	coarse cereals	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
NSS round 8 (July 1954—March 1955; midpoint: November 1954)				
rural	8.69	1.51	7.66	17.86
urban	7.45	3.35	3.10	13.90
all-India	8.49	1.80	6.93	17.22
NSS round 13 September 1957—May 1958; midpoint: January 1958)				
rural	7.58	2.43	7.75	17.76
urban	6.34	3.91	3.21	13.46
all-India	7.38	2.67	7.03	17.08

difference in per capita consumption (8th round—13th round)

all-India	combined	+1.11	—0.87	—0.10	+0.14
	sub-sample 1	+1.04	—0.69	—0.76	—0.41
	sub-sample 2	+1.17	—1.03	+0.56	+0.71

**STATEMENT (4) : PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF DIFFERENT CEREALS IN NSS ROUNDS
ALL-INDIA, RURAL AND URBAN**

sl. no.	NSS round	fractile group											
		0—100				0—10				90—100			
		rice	wheat	coarse	total	rice	wheat	coarse	total	rice	wheat	coarse	total
(o)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

(4—1) : Average per capita consumption in seers (0·00) per 30 days

rural

1	8	8·69	1·51	7·66	17·86	2·60	0·21	7·57	10·38	14·42	3·96	4·77	23·15
2	9	7·94	2·73	8·19	18·86	2·81	0·46	8·80	12·07	12·86	5·86	6·68	25·40
3	13	7·58	2·43	7·75	17·76	3·23	0·41	6·19	9·83	12·04	7·69	8·12	27·85
4	15	8·22	2·78	7·71	18·71	4·18	0·51	5·69	10·38	11·41	7·06	8·40	26·87

urban

5	8	7·45	3·35	3·10	13·90	3·82	1·32	5·34	10·48	8·97	5·21	1·52	15·70
6	13	6·34	3·91	3·21	13·46	3·41	1·65	4·16	9·22	8·27	6·27	1·76	16·30
7	15	5·98	4·27	3·12	13·37	3·26	2·98	3·74	9·98	7·48	7·06	1·48	16·02

(4—2) : Index number of per capita consumption (8th round=100)

rural

8	8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	9	91	181	107	106	108	219	116	116	89	148	140	110
10	13	87	161	101	99	124	195	82	95	83	194	170	120
11	15	95	184	101	109	161	243	75	100	79	178	176	116

urban

12	8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13	13	85	117	104	97	89	125	78	88	92	120	116	104
14	15	80	127	101	96	85	226	70	95	83	136	97	102

(4—3) : Percentage composition (total cereals=100)

rural

15	8	48·7	8·4	42·9	100	25·0	2·0	73·0	100	62·3	17·1	20·6	100
16	9	42·1	14·5	43·4	100	23·2	3·8	73·0	100	50·6	23·1	26·3	100
17	13	42·7	13·7	43·6	100	32·9	4·2	62·9	100	43·2	27·6	29·2	100
18	15	43·9	14·9	41·2	100	40·3	4·9	54·8	100	42·5	26·3	31·2	100

urban

19	8	53·6	24·1	22·3	100	36·5	12·6	50·9	100	57·1	32·2	9·7	100
20	13	47·1	29·1	23·8	100	37·0	17·9	45·1	100	50·7	38·5	10·8	100
21	15	44·7	31·9	23·4	100	32·7	29·9	37·4	100	46·7	44·1	9·2	100

**STATEMENT (5) : PRICES OF DIFFERENT CEREALS IN NSS ROUNDS.
ALL INDIA, RURAL AND URBAN**

NSS round	fractile group												
	0—100				0—10				90—100				
	rice	wheat	coarse	total	rice	wheat	coarse	total	rice	wheat	coarse	total	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(5—1): Estimated price (in paise) per seer													
rural													
1	8	37	37	22	31	33	37	17	22	41	43	26	38
2	9	39	32	20	30	33	29	17	21	42	33	20	34
3	13	52	41	31	41	44	40	28	34	56	39	31	44
4	15	52	44	36	44	49	43	34	40	58	45	37	48
urban													
5	8	43	40	25	38	39	36	23	30	50	45	29	46
6	13	56	43	32	47	50	41	31	40	65	46	33	54
7	15	62	45	38	51	55	42	37	44	67	49	62	58
(5—2): Index number of estimated price (8th round-100)													
rural													
8	8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	9	105	86	91	97	100	78	100	95	102	77	77	89
10	13	141	111	141	132	133	108	165	155	137	91	119	116
11	15	141	119	164	142	148	116	200	182	141	105	142	126
urban													
12	8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13	13	130	108	128	124	128	114	135	133	130	102	114	117
14	15	144	112	152	134	141	117	161	147	134	109	214	126

STATEMENT (5) IMPORTS PROCUREMENT, ISSUE FROM GOVERNMENT STOCK, PRODUCTION, TOTAL AVAILABILITY AND CLOSING STOCK OF DIFFERENT CEREALS

(in million tonnes)

cr op year	issue year	rice						wheat					
		imports	procure- ment	issue	produc- tion	availa- bility (col. 5+6-4)	closing stock	imports	procure- ment	issue	produc- tion	availa- bility (col. 11+12 -10)	closing stock
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
July-June													
1951-52	1952	0.7	2.0	2.5	21.3	21.8	0.6	2.6	0.8	3.0	6.2	8.4	1.0
1952-53	1953	0.2	1.7	2.0	22.3	22.6	0.5	1.7	0.2	2.1	7.5	9.4	0.8
1953-54	1954	0.7	1.4	1.0	28.2	27.8	1.6	0.2	—	1.0	8.0	9.0	neg.
1954-55	1955	0.3	neg.	1.2	25.2	26.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	9.0	9.2	0.2
1955-56	1956	0.3	neg.	0.9	27.6	28.5	0.1	1.1	—	1.1	8.8	9.9	0.2
1956-57	1957	0.8	0.2	0.8	29.0	29.6	0.3	2.8	—	2.2	9.4	11.6	0.8
1957-58	1958	0.4	0.5	0.9	25.5	25.9	0.3	2.7	—	3.0	8.0	11.0	0.5
1958-59	1959	0.3	1.5	1.4	30.8	30.7	0.7	3.5	3.3	3.6	10.0	13.3	0.7
1959-60	1960	0.7	0.8	1.2	31.7	32.1	1.0	4.3	0.4	3.7	10.3	13.6	1.7
1960-61	1961	0.4	0.5	1.0	34.6	35.1	0.9	3.0	neg.	3.0	11.0	14.0	1.7
1961-62	1962	0.4	0.5	1.2	35.7	36.4	0.6	3.2	neg.	3.2	12.1	15.3	1.7
1962-63	1963	0.5	0.7	1.4	31.9	32.6	0.4	4.0	neg.	3.8	10.8	14.6	1.9
1963-64	1964	0.6	1.3	1.9	36.9	37.5	0.4	5.6	neg.	6.8	9.9	16.7	0.6
1964-65	1965	0.8	2.9	3.6	39.0	39.7	0.5	6.3	0.4	5.9	12.3	17.8	1.4

'neg.' means less than 0.5 lakh tonnes.

STATEMENT (6): IMPORTS, PROCUREMENT, ISSUE FROM GOVERNMENT STOCK, PRODUCTION, TOTAL—
AVAILABILITY AND CLOSING STOCK OF DIFFERENT CEREALS—*concl.*

(in million tonnes)

crop year	issue year	other cereals						all cereals					
		imports	procurement	issue	production	availability (col. 17+18 —16)	closing stock	imports	procurement	issue	production	availability (col. 23+24 —22)	closing stock
(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
July-June													
1951-52	1952	0.6	0.7	1.3	16.1	16.7	0.3	3.9	3.5	6.8	43.6	46.9	1.9
1952-53	1953	0.2	0.2	0.5	20.2	20.5	0.2	2.1	2.1	4.6	50.0	52.5	1.5
1953-54	1954	neg.	neg.	0.1	23.0	23.1	0.1	0.9	1.4	2.1	59.2	59.9	1.7
1954-55	1955	—	neg.	0.1	22.8	22.9	neg.	0.7	0.1	1.6	57.0	58.5	0.5
1955-56	1956	—	—	neg.	19.5	19.5	—	1.4	neg.	2.0	55.9	57.9	0.3
1956-57	1957	—	0.1	neg.	19.9	19.8	0.1	3.6	0.3	3.0	58.2	61.0	1.2
1957-58	1958	0.1	neg.	0.1	21.2	21.3	0.1	3.2	0.5	4.0	54.7	58.2	0.9
1958-59	1959	neg.	neg.	0.1	23.2	23.3	neg.	3.8	1.8	5.1	64.0	67.3	1.4
1959-60	1960	0.1	neg.	0.1	22.9	23.0	neg.	5.1	1.2	5.0	64.9	68.7	2.7
1960-61	1961	neg.	neg.	neg.	18.7	18.7	neg.	3.4	0.5	4.0	64.3	67.8	2.6
1961-62	1962	—	neg.	neg.	23.2	23.2	neg.	3.6	0.5	4.5	70.9	74.5	2.3
1962-63	1963	—	neg.	neg.	24.3	24.3	neg.	4.5	0.7	5.2	67.0	71.5	2.3
1963-64	1964	—	neg.	neg.	23.4	23.4	neg.	6.2	1.4	8.7	70.2	77.5	1.0
1964-65	1965	—	0.7	0.6	25.2	25.1	0.1	7.1	4.0	10.1	76.5	82.6	2.0

'neg.' means less than 0.5 lakh tonnes.

COMMENTS

by

Dr. B. K. MADAN

I have a brief residual comment to offer on some of the conclusions of our work which it is necessary to highlight so as to avoid any misunderstandings regarding the nature of the trends revealed in the analysis of Chapter 3 and more particularly in Chapter 4 (Note by Chairman). The analysis of the trend of consumption of cereals by people in different expenditure groups, particularly the lowest and highest income brackets, has been based on data which though they were considered to be accurate enough for drawing broad inferences at the all-India level" pertained to two or three points falling within a relatively short span of time between the 8th and 15th rounds of the National Sample Survey. The 8th round was conducted during July 1954 to March 1955 and the 15th round between July 1959 and June 1960. Another round, the results of which have been drawn upon for comparisons, was the 13th round which was conducted between September 1957 and May 1958. We have made our observations regarding the total consumption of cereals by the poorest and richest fractile groups as well as the composition of the cereal basket, and Chapter 4 (Note by Chairman) in particular, has emphasized several conclusions emerging from the observations, with reference to these two or three different points of time. A point to underline regarding all these comparisons is that apart from the period of three years (between round 8 and round 13) or five years (between round 8 and round 15), being so short in relation to the decade during which we were to study the trends, the comparisons are necessarily affected, if not vitiated, by the marked shift in economic environment having a particular bearing on the availability of foodgrains owing to the sharp turns in the agricultural cycle during the period. The special characterised of the almost dramatic change in the general climate governing the trends regarding the quantity and composition of foodgrains consumption, which is relevant for our purpose, is that production was

exceptionally high and prices were unusually low at the beginning of the period following a succession of bumper harvests, and production was comparatively low and prices were high toward the later part of the period in the wake of poorer harvests and monetary inflation. These short term shifts in production and prices, which are an incident of the variability of economic conditions especially in the agricultural part of the economy with their bearing on the trend and pattern of foodgrains consumption of different expenditure groups are no sure indicators of trends over a long period. Reasonable similarity of basic conditions of output, prices and general availability of foodgrains as well as of freedom of market operations is necessary for a significant comparison of the consumption of the cereals by high and low expenditure groups, directed to a study of any longer-term trends from the distributive angle. It happened that we did not have adequate and satisfactory data for purposes of comparison of trends over the period of the entire decade, which indicated to us as a long enough period for study. The only data throwing light on the quantity and composition of consumption by different expenditure groups were such as those available and these were limited to the three to five year span. The trends revealed are, therefore, for this much shorter period and subject to the shortcoming of the drastic change in the general agricultural and economic picture with its incidence on foodgrains availability and prices during this short period. In this regard, while Chapter 4 (Note by Chairman) makes some advance in the analysis in Chapter 3 by referring to the changes in production and prices and degree of controls from time to time the analysis is vulnerable on the score that it overlooks the very vicissitudes of the basic agricultural outlook which explain some of the trends and impair their significance. Viewed in perspective, with its due limitations, the analysis in the two chapters respectively retains its interest and value.

CHAPTER 5

RECOMMENDATIONS ON GAPS IN STATISTICS

This chapter is concerned with our recommendations on statistical information necessary for a study such as ours. We were asked "to ascertain such statistical and economic data as can be gathered at present, identify the gaps in the existing information and suggest steps for removing these deficiencies in the future." We have presented in the earlier chapters all the data which we found usable, and our findings are based on this body of statistics. While drawing conclusions, we have frequently pointed out certain deficiencies in the statistical material used, and we have tried to indicate how far our conclusions are affected by such deficiencies. In this chapter, we propose to give a summarised account of the data used by us, to "identify the gaps in the existing information and suggest steps for removing the deficiencies in the future".

2. By and large, the statistical information used by us can be classified under the following categories:

- (i) sample survey data on household consumption;
- (ii) official national income statistics and output in different sectors;
- (iii) official data on industrial production;
- (iv) statistics of wages, earnings and prices of consumer goods;
- (v) statistics of social and allied services like health, education transport, communications, housing, etc.
- (vi) income tax statistics;
- (vii) statistics relating to companies;
- (viii) unofficial research papers.

3. It is difficult to lay down the criterion for assessing the quality of data culled out from unofficial research papers. However, the basic criterion we have adopted for examination and selection of valid data from other sources can be briefly considered at the outset. Any statistical information to be satisfactory must be a valid estimate of a character at a specified point of time. To measure a change, it is necessary to ensure that we have at least two such independent estimates as at two points of

time. Once this is ensured, it is also necessary to see that the estimates are precise enough for the purpose in view. The gaps in statistics, thus can be considered under the following heads;

- (a) when there are absolutely no data,
- (b) when the existing data are not considered as valid estimates, and
- (c) when the existing data are valid estimated but are not precise enough for our purpose,

Where no data exist, it is necessary to recommend ways and means for collection of fresh data; in other cases, we have to suggest modifications in the procedure and increasing the number of units surveyed for ensuring validity of the measurement procedure and increasing the precision of the estimates respectively.

4.1 Bulk of the sample survey data on household consumption used by us comes from the National Sample Survey (NSS). We have presented data on average *per capita* total consumer expenditure, *per capita* physical consumption of some selected items, quantity and/or value, by fractile classes of *per capita* total consumer expenditure. The fractile distributions have been so adjusted that the estimated population in each fractile class is equal. Apart from this, we have also used NSS data on land holdings, village statistics, etc. We have also used data based on surveys conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER). The NCAER data employed by us relate to incomes, savings and certain other characters of the respondents.

4.2 The sample survey data used by us constitute proper measurements of some population characteristics at specified points of time, and, hence satisfy our basic criterion set down above. We would, however, stress that for measurement of change it is also necessary that uniform concepts and definitions are used at different points of time between which comparisons are made. On the other hand, for a continuing improvement of data collection, we are also of the view that concepts and definitions have to undergo continuous change so as to take into account the changing structure of the economy. We feel that a proper balance should be maintained between these differing requirements. This is possible

only if the bulk of data obtained through sample surveys, is collected on a continuing basis so that there is automatic adjustment of the concepts and definitions and also that the comparability is not disturbed violently over successive periods.

4.3 The sample survey data used by us, in general, were considered to be accurate enough for drawing broad inferences at the all-India level. However, the surveys were not large enough for drawing inferences at regional level or on the consumption of such items as are used by households very infrequently or on changes in small and meaningful sub-classes of the population being studied.

4.4 Our recommendations on sample surveys are as follows :—

(a) Sample Surveys of household budgets are indispensable for the study of changes and disparities in the level of living. In respect of the sector of household consumption a large volume of data collected mainly by the NSS is already available; so there is really no problem of absolute lack of data although the available material has its limitations as outlined above. We would therefore recommend that the NSS household consumption surveys should be undertaken on a continuing basis at suitable intervals. Periodically the surveys should also be carried out on a fairly enhanced scale so that they could throw up valid information on the level of consumption not only for the general population at the all-India and the regional levels but also for various socio-economic groups.

(b) Successive Finance Commissions have felt the need for statistics of consumption of certain commodities although for a purpose other than study of changes in the level of living. The second Finance Commission had suggested that arrangements for compilation of statistics of consumption of important items subject to excise duties may be made through agencies like the National Sample Survey. We would endorse this view and further suggest that in case ordinary rounds of the National Sample Survey are not adequate, special enquiries may be instituted for the purpose, preferably with a sample design based on multi-purpose stratification pro-

viding for regional variations in consumption as well as variations between rural and urban areas.

(c) We have amply stressed the need for adequate data on income in the absence of which we were not able to attempt an exhaustive study of changes in the distribution of income. The regular source of data on income in India is the all-India Income-tax Revenue Statistics, which apart from their several other limitations, are not adequate for throwing light on the distribution of income as the data cover only the income-tax assesseees who account for a very small fraction of the population of the country. We have discussed these statistics in detail subsequently in this section. Here we are concerned with the collection of income data through sample surveys. In view of the need for data on income an attempt should be made to collect information on personal income of households on a continuing basis. We learn that the NSS has introduced with effect from the 19th Round a special schedule known as the integrated household schedule which, *inter-alia*, aims at collecting comprehensive and continuing data on household receipts and disbursements. It may be hoped that the information so collected will go a long way in filling the gaps in the statistics of household income/expenditure.

(d) No direct material on distribution of income and wealth is available and we have depended on statistical data from various sources. In India, so far, no information on income has been available from the population census. Although questions on income are included in population censuses in several countries, the role of population census, as a source of information on income distribution has been rather insignificant. The large number of respondents, the broad scope of the questionnaire and difficulties encountered in interpreting the income concept, are some of the disadvantages associated with population censuses which, in consequence, can generally throw up only rough estimates of income although the universal coverage of a census and the wealth of demographic information it furnishes on the income recipient are

some of its advantages, which may compensate for the low quality of estimates. In some countries, sampling procedures have been introduced in conjunction with census in an effort to improve the quality of response. In U.S.A. a special schedule for collection of information on income is distributed at the time of the decennial census to one household in five. A similar procedure involving a 10 per cent sample of households, has been employed in Ceylon and South Africa. A limited investigation on these lines as a part of the decennial census in India may be worthwhile to undertake.

- (e) Periodic surveys like those on income and savings conducted by the NCAER should be encouraged, but the survey plans in such cases should be so drawn up as to ensure collection of data at least at two points of time separated by a number of years.
- (f) What has been said in (e) about sample surveys on income may be extended to the land holdings surveys of the NSS, as land holdings constitute a very important form of wealth especially in the rural sector.

5.1 Official national income statistics have been used by us in many of our tables in different chapters. The official estimates of national income are based on data of very uneven quality; likewise, while some of the official estimates of output appear to be reasonably good, others do not appear to be so. In the absence of any alternative data, we have used the official national income data to assess the overall growth rate of *per capita* national income and consumption over the decade studied by us.

5.2 National income statistics are essentially derived and depend, by and large, on source material which cannot be regarded as the outcome of a process of measurement of a characteristic at a point of time. On account of the inadequacy of data as currently available, subjective judgment has to be used in deciding about the level of output in a number of important sectors. In some other sectors, the increase of output depends on regularly available official data which may also have limitations in some respect. Taken as a whole, the existing estimates of aggregate national income for any particular year cannot obviously be regarded as the outcome of a process of measurement. Such a position is quite unsatisfactory, and we would recommend that con-

tinuing attention be paid to the improvement of official national income statistics. We do not, however, consider that it is necessary for us to go into the details in this field because appropriate agencies exist for this task. It is considered necessary that the Advisory Committee on Collection of Data for National Income, which is already entrusted with this task, should reorient its programmes towards speedy collection of the minimum essential data required for improvement of national income statistics. In this connection it seems appropriate to have small groups within the Committee, each group assigned specific problems in respect of certain important aggregates. These arrangements are likely to result in more effective and expeditious working of the Committee.

5.3 National income estimates in respect of all the unorganised service sectors as well as non-factory manufacturing activities depend on annual estimates of labour force and the average per head earnings of the gainfully occupied persons in these sectors. It is suggested that appropriate methods should be devised for obtaining inter-censal estimates for these characters. Further, in view of the growing importance of regional planning it is necessary to obtain all such statistics at State level.

5.4 Regarding official production data in the field of agriculture, industry and allied fields, we feel again that it is the task of the Advisory Committee on National Income to play an important role. We would suggest, however, that it would not be proper to be satisfied about this matter until a consensus of views is arrived at in respect of estimates of outputs of important commodities. This can be achieved only if scientific principles of measurement are applied in all cases assiduously until doubts of various types vanish and the truth in the matter gradually emerges.

6. We would like to make a special observation in respect of the data currently available on industrial production. It would be worthwhile to collect and compile on a regular basis statistics of availability of more non-essential goods than are already covered by the regular official publication such as "Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India." We have already collected and presented the data in respect of quite a few of such articles in the section on national aggregates but in an expanding economy such a list can never be considered exhaustive or adequately representative. The Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India already contains data on a number of items out of which a few may be considered to belong to the

non-essential category. We would suggest inclusion of more items and are showing below a few of these by way of illustration:—

1. Milk food.
2. Corn and wheat flakes.
3. Processed and rolled oats and oat flakes.
4. Cashewnut-kernels (factory production).
5. Canned fruits.
6. Confectionery.
7. Foreign wines (Indian made).
8. Cheroots and cigars.
9. Face cream and snow.
10. Shaving cream and after-shave lotion.
11. Face powder.
12. Toilet powder.
13. Tooth paste.
14. Tooth powder.
15. Shampoo and other hair dressing materials.
16. Terylene; synthetic fabrics.
17. Pressure cookers, gas cookers.
18. Washing machines.
19. Box cameras
20. Cigarette lighters.

7.1 In one of our tables, we have made use of data on wages and earnings of workers of various categories, deflated them with consumer price indices and compared them with real improvement in *per capita* national income and *per capita* consumer expenditure. These were about a dozen occupational groups, in all. While it is not possible to draw conclusive inferences from such data, we feel that material of this type has usefulness at a certain level. We would, therefore, suggest that existing information on the subject be improved upon and more and more categories of wage and salary earners are gradually covered until we reach a stage when we have annual data in respect of the entire field of employee compensation. In more specific terms, we might recommend that data on earnings or wages of occupational groups such as teachers, employees in banks, shops, corporate bodies etc. should be collected on a regular basis.

7.2 The deflator used in reducing wages or earnings to a constant price level should relate to the class which is under study. In the absence of consumer price indices applicable to various classes of wage and salary earners, the official working class consumer price indices which relate mainly to factory workers have been used to deflate the earnings in most cases. It will be useful to construct and publish separate consumer price indices in respect of different classes of employees such as industrial workers, rural labour and non-manual employees. We note that steps are being

taken to construct such indices. It is gratifying to learn that the Central Statistical Organisation has made a beginning by constructing Consumer Price Index Numbers with 1960=100 for urban non-manual employees for 45 centres including 16 capital cities.

8.1 Improvements in the availability of social services have been discussed in our report on the basis of available statistics relating to educational facilities, medical facilities, transport and communication facilities and housing conditions. We have depended mostly on regular official statistics for this purpose.

8.2 The data relating to educational, medical, transportation and communication facilities are derived from operational statistics, collected as a by-product of administration. The statistics attempt complete coverage but suffer considerably from non-response in several cases. For example, the statistics of educational facilities relate only to recognised institutions and do not cover unrecognised tutorial institutions and the like. The statistics of medical facilities include only the hospitals and dispensaries run by Government and local bodies but do not cover private nursing homes, dispensaries etc. Figures relating to the number of medical practitioners refer to only registered allopathic practitioners in government or private employment or in own account practice. The figures are obtained from the medical councils; where no such councils exist, no data are available. Data on ancillary medical personnel also suffer from similar drawbacks. We had, therefore, to take recourse to certain methods of estimation in arriving at the stock of doctors.

8.3 We feel that continuing action should be taken by appropriate agencies to obtain annual estimates of stock of doctors, teachers, and other key personnel both in the fields of health and education by employing both the methods of count, that is, through routine administrative methods supplemented by surveys and by the method of outturn-less-attrition as used by us. In so far as private institutions or persons are concerned, this will require devising appropriate agencies and methods for compilation of required statistics, and the task is by no means easy. We would, however, emphasise that this is a field in which collection of required statistics would amply pay the cost. Secondly, we would recommend more prompt compilation and publication of the statistics of the existing type, and this in our view can be achieved by revitalising the existing agencies.

8.4 As statistics relating to railways and communication services emanate from government agencies

which are in sole charge of their operation, the shortcomings, if any, are very minor in nature and we would not recommend anything here. As regards road transport and inland water transport, a considerable chunk of which is still under private management, little statistical information is available which could meet our requirements. The same applies to unorganised conventional forms of transport which are by no means insignificant in our rural economy. We would therefore recommend collection of data in these sectors on a systematic basis in the case of the former and at regular intervals in respect of the latter especially through sample surveys.

8.5 Housing is one of the major components of the level of living. The 1961 census did collect some data on housing conditions based on a sample of 20 per cent of census houses but as there was little information in the 1951 census, the variation over the intercensal decade could not be studied. The NSS has, on an exploratory basis, collected data on the distribution of households by type of wall, roof etc., on the average number of persons per room, average floor area per person, etc. in a few rounds. We would recommend the continuance of collection of such data in greater detail through the Census on the one hand and sample surveys on the other at regular intervals in the intercensal period.

8.6 Statistics pertaining to measures of social security of labour in factories, plantations and mines are available on a regular basis. These statistics may not always be strictly comparable over time on account of the varying nature of benefits extended to different classes of workers from time to time. Nevertheless, an increase in the magnitude of social security benefits does speak of the general improvement in the lot of workers. Social security for all groups of society is one of the ultimate objectives of Government policies and as such collection of social security statistics, with wider coverage covering all groups and with regional break-down will be essential for a proper appraisal of welfare measures.

9.1 We have made some use of official income tax statistics published by the Central Board of Revenue (CBR), mainly in Chapter 3 of the report (Part I). These statistics are derived from the income tax returns submitted by the assesseees and relate to the assessments completed during the year. A large majority of cases of assessment of personal incomes are normally completed during the year following the year to which the incomes relate. In the cases of firms, however, the assessments take longer. It is not clearly known how far this type of lag affects the compara-

bility of the series over time. Further, it is not unlikely that the assessments completed during the year in respect of an assessee relate to income of more than one year but in such cases the same assessee is counted more than once. In general it is difficult to relate the concept of an assessee with that of a household or a person, concepts in which we are interested in economic analysis. We have discussed the major limitation of income tax data in the body of the report (Part I).

9.2 Studies based on income tax statistics in some countries reveal an apparent reduction in inequality over historical periods. Many discerning students of the subject could not regard this as a real change. They feel that there is a continuing social transformation by virtue of which the entities which enjoy income are today willing to accept a lower nominal income compensated by a large increase in security, title to assets of various sorts, economic power and overall stability and improvement in the level of living spread over the life span taken as a whole-all acquired in lieu of sacrifice of some current income. Thus more egalitarianism in terms of nominal income observed in the recent past may be consistent with possibly increased inequality in terms of what incomes actually buy for entities enjoying it.

9.3 Taking an overall view, we do not hope to get very useful and reliable information out of income tax statistics, even though we have been forced to use these data. It is for this reason that we would refrain from making any detailed recommendations in this sphere. We would feel, however, that the following three lines of work would be very useful :

- (i) A systematic effort may be made to establish a relation between economic concepts like persons and households and the tax concept of an assessee. This work can be taken up at a research level but in collaboration with the CBR.
- (ii) A systematic study of under-reporting and evasion should be taken up, again at research level but in collaboration with the CBR and other government agencies.
- (iii) Lastly, we feel that it is extremely important to make a sustained study of the problem we have considered in the last paragraph in the Indian context. In fact, it may be desirable to set up a working group for this study.

10.1 In our study of concentration of economic power in Chapter 4 (Part I), we have made extensive use of data on manufacturing industries from the census and sample survey of manufacturing industries,

statistics of corporate sector published by the Company Law Administration, analysis of balance sheets of joint stock companies published by the Reserve Bank of India and various research studies based on industrial production and employment data as well as information given in company accounts. We do not propose to discuss the industrial production statistics again. We have briefly reviewed this earlier, when we pointed out that continuing efforts should be made for improvements in the data.

10.2 Statistics relating to joint stock companies refer to Government as well as non-government companies (further classified into public and private) subject to the Companies Act and are based on returns submitted by the Registrars of Joint Stock Companies in the States. Figures relating to companies in existence, which depend on new registrations as well as closures are normally subject to revision as provisional figures are published as soon as available. Information relating to paid-up capital and changes therein is based on returns submitted by companies. Annual returns are required to be submitted within six weeks of the holding of the annual general meeting of the Company. Firm figures of paid-up capital are therefore received normally with a time lag of more than one year. In the meantime provisional figures are published in respect of new companies on the basis of amounts paid on shares subscribed by the signatories to the memorandum and articles of association. Figures relating to paid-up capital of newly registered companies are usually incomplete. Figures published in regard to liquidation and net changes in assets are also usually incomplete and provisional. It would therefore appear that while figures for the earlier years may be regarded as relatively more reliable, those relating to the latest years are usually incomplete and subject to revision. It follows also that any comparison between the earlier and the latest year suffers from this difficulty.

10.3 The analysis of the balance sheets and profit and loss accounts of joint stock companies made annually by the Reserve Bank of India at present relates to 1333 large and medium sized non-government public limited companies, which account for 69 per cent of the total paid up capital of all such companies. The coverage varies from 63 per cent in coal to 100 per cent in iron and steel. Although the number of companies covered in the study year after year remains the same, the companies are not identical in all the years; some companies whose balance sheets could not be obtained are being replaced by others. The substitution does not however appear to have affected the comparability of the re-

sults materially. The results of the analysis, on the other hand, are not fully representative because of the deliberate choice of the sample from large and medium sized companies. Figures relating to tax provision, profits after tax, dividends, etc., published are stated to be not comparable over different years because of changes in the system of company taxation.

11. In some research studies used by us certain groups in the private corporate sector have been demarcated as each controlling a number of companies. Delimitations of these groups are partly based on subjective considerations and cannot possibly be very accurate; that is, we cannot be perfectly sure whether a particular company, is under the control of a particular group. This is because the criterion adopted by the research worker, though plausible, cannot be regarded as perfect. Further, one cannot be certain as to the extent to which a properly drawn up balance sheet and profit and loss account reflect the underlying economic reality, even when the accounts might meet the legal requirements fully. It is possible to devise ways and means of inflating costs and showing profits as much less than what they actually are. It is our feeling that even granting that company statistics supply useful information, a good deal of caution should be exercised in accepting these figures at their face value. We do not, however, propose to make any recommendations apart from pointing out that there is room for patient research in trying to find out how far company statistics reflect the underlying reality.

12. Finally, in regard to some of the problems posed before us particularly in the sphere of economic power, for example, regarding interlocking of directorships, we do not propose to make any recommendations as the subject, forming as it does, a part of the wider problem of monopolies, has been considered in detail by the Monopolies Commission.

P. C. Mahalanobis, Chairman

V. K. R. V. Rao,¹ Member

P. S. Lokanathan, Member (subject to note of dissent No. 1)

B. N. Ganguli, Member

Vishnu Sahay, Member

D. L. Mazumdar, Member

B. K. Madan, Member

B. N. Datar, Member

P. C. Mathew, Member (subject to note of dissent No. 2)

K. R. Nair, Member

¹ Extracts from letter dated the 23rd July 1969 from Professor V. K. R. V. Rao on Page 49.

1. Note by Dr. P. S. Lokanathan

I approve of the draft report subject to two reservations :

- (a) Having regard to the enormous delay in the submission of Part II it has very little value from the policy point of view; and
- (b) the conclusion expressed in Para 20 of Chapter 3 stating that the bottom 10 per

cent of the population were living below subsistence level and that their position had not improved does not seem to be based on adequate or reliable data.

Sd./- P. S. LOKANATHAN,
8 January, 1969

2. Note by Shri P. C. Mathew

1. While signing Part II of this report I feel I should state that I do not agree with some of the conclusions suggested in it and also indicate the reasons for my disagreement.

2. Firstly, there are a number of statements in Chapter 3 of the Report which assume that it is possible to draw valid conclusions regarding the end deciles (*i.e.* lowest 10 per cent and highest 10 per cent) from the results of the annual N.S.S. rounds of consumer expenditure surveys. For example, N.S.S. data are cited as authority for the statement in paragraph 7 of Chapter 3 which informs the reader that 35 million people in India had to subsist on less than 30 paise per day in 1960-61 and that at the top end, the more affluent people enjoyed more than Rs. 390 per month, a disparity of 1300¹ times. While the arithmetical accuracy of these calculations is not disputed, the results are grossly misleading as the data do not admit such conclusions regarding small sectors, particularly at ends of the scale—either regarding absolute values or regarding their change. As regards absolute values, one has only to refer to paragraph 13 of the same chapter (Chapter 3) which shows that the per capita consumption of cereals by the top decile was as high as 26.03 seers per head per month or 28 ounces per day. If we make allowance for the reduced consumption by infants and children, this will work out to consumption of over 30 ounces per day per adult equivalent. The total consumption of cereals by the entire population according to the N.S.S. Consumption surveys of the 8th (54-55) and 15th (59-60) rounds work out to 71.59 million tons and 82.43 million tons respectively as against availability of only 57.58 million tons and 67.62 million tons respectively during the two years according to the official figures. As regards measurement

of change, one has only to tabulate the results regarding the end deciles, from round to round to see that the movements do not follow any sensible pattern or to quote the understatement are "somewhat erratic". In fact the erratic nature of the N.S.S. results often leads to contradictory inferences. This in paragraph 2.2 of Chapter 4, it is observed that between the 9th (1955) and 16th rounds (1960-61) the consumption of cereals in respect of the bottom 10 per cent has gone down from 12.2 seers to 10.3 seers per head per month. If however we take the 8th (1954-55) round as the base instead of the 9th, it is observed that the consumption of cereals remained unchanged at 10.38 seers on both occasions (Table R/2)² in spite of the fact that the 16th round witnessed a substantial price rise for cereals not only above the 9th round but also above the 8th round (*vide* para 1.4 of Chapter 4). To believe that these erratic variations represent real changes in consumption habits would be a heavy strain on the reader's credibility.

3. Secondly, even ignoring the question of reliability raised in the above paragraph, a straight forward analysis of the data would give the following result arrived at by me in the draft report which I submitted to the Committee as Member-Secretary in June 1962. "The share of consumer expenditure of the poorest 10 per cent and 25 per cent shows some rise. When adjusted for price changes, the *per capita* consumption expenditure on food-grains, total food and all consumption items of the lowest 10 per cent of population show larger increases between 1953 and 1960 than other sections of the population particularly in the rural areas. The *per capita* net availability of selected consumer goods also recorded a marked

¹ Thirty paise per day would come to Rs. 9.00 per month of 30 days; the disparity would be, therefore, 390/9 or about 43 lines instead of 1300 times. Any inference based on the arithmetical error would not be valid. *Chairman.*

² Renumbered B. 19 in the Report.

increase during the period. A number of local surveys conducted from time to time also generally support these conclusions. On the basis of the further analysis done by the Chairman between 1962 and 1968 on the same data, the report concludes that although in respect of money terms there was a reduction of disparity, in real terms the disparity had increased because of a differential movement in prices—because the price of the poor man's basket of goods rose more steeply than the price of the rich man's basket of goods; in particular in spite of the apparent reduction of disparity in money terms "the disparity between the rich and the poor had increased in respect of consumption of cereals" (para 1 of Summary at the end of Chapter 4).

4. The basic particulars that are available by fractile groups are the consumption expenditure and the quantity of cereals of different kinds consumed. The price is derived by dividing the expenditure by the aggregate quantity. The first point to note is that any conclusion regarding the variation in the price for a fractile group over a period would be vitiated if there is a material change in the composition of the total cereals because the price of finer cereals is generally more than 150 per cent of the price of the coarser cereals. Between the 8th and 15th

rounds, it is observed that the *per capita* consumption of coarser cereals by the lowest decile of the all-India rural population has fallen from 7.57 to 5.69 seers per month per person. There is a corresponding increase in the consumption of rice by the same people from 2.60 to 4.18 seers per month per person and in the consumption of wheat from 0.21 to 0.51 seers per month per person (Table R/2)¹. In view of this marked shift, to compare the price per seer of the composite cereal basket on the two dates would be, to take an extreme example, to compare the price of chalk and cheese. The figures for all-India urban population also show the same trend (*vide* Table U-1)² and the same conclusion would therefore apply to the whole population.

5. Admittedly, the cereal basket of the lower deciles contains a higher proportion of the coarser cereals, and hence if as claimed in para 33 of Chapter 3 of the Report "the price of coarse cereals went on rising at a very fast rate in comparison with the price of fine cereals", this may, in a sense, be said to have imposed comparatively greater hardship on the poorer people. The following Table indicates the price trends of finer and coarser cereals. They do not show that coarser grains followed a significantly steeper trend than finer grains.

PRICE TRENDS OF CEREALS

(Wholesale prices)

(Prices in Rs. per quintal)

Years	Rice (Kumbakonam)		Wheat (Hapur)		Jowar (Akola)		Maize (Chandausi)		Barley (Hapur)	
	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index
1954	41.26	100	35.87	100	22.77	100	24.27	100	21.78	100
1955	38.39	87	31.72	88	17.01	75	18.54	76	17.49	80
1956	48.49	110	39.17	109	37.16	163	30.89	127	29.74	137
1957	48.89	110	41.92	117	31.48	138	30.97	128	29.79	137
1958	53.58	121	52.13	145	26.73	117	34.05	140	35.39	162
1959	46.99	106	53.93	150	33.14	146	36.75	151	34.61	159
1960	57.04	129	47.31	131	38.50	169	30.43	125	32.28	148
1961	61.09	138	41.86	117	30.11	132	34.52	142	30.56	140

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices in India—1958 and 1961 and 1962 Issued by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

¹ Renumbered B. 19 in the Report.

² Renumbered B. 22 in the Report.

6. I have not seen the Addendum by the Chairman, referred to in paragraph 16 of Chapter 1 of this Report. I am not therefore in a position to offer any comments on it.

Sd./- P. C. MATHEW,
18-1-69

Extracts from a letter dated 23 July, 1969 from Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao.

"I took full part in the discussions that took place on the First Part of the Report, and, indeed, also had some hand in drafting the same. The Report has

already been published with myself as one of the signatories.

Regarding Part II of the Report to which you are now making a reference, as you are aware, it has not been possible for me for various reasons to attend or take part in the discussions of the Committee for the past three years or more. Under the circumstances, I do not think it would be appropriate for me to sign the second part of the report.

This may kindly be brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Committee and mentioned as a footnote to the page which contains the signatures of the members who sign Part II of the Report."

M. nutes of the 14th meeting of the Committee on the distribution of Income and Levels of living held on the 9th November 1968

The 14th meeting of the Committee on the Distribution of Income and Levels of Living was held at 11-10 A.M. on Saturday, the 9th November 1968, in room 131 in Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.

The following were present:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|-------------------|
| 1. Professor P. C. Mahalanobis | .. | <i>Chairman</i> |
| 2. Dr. B. N. Ganguli | .. | <i>Member</i> |
| 3. Shri Vishnu Sahay | .. | <i>Member</i> |
| 4. Shri D. L. Mazumdar | .. | <i>Member</i> |
| 5. Shri B. N. Datar | .. | <i>Member</i> |
| 6. Shri C. S. Pillai | .. | <i>Secretary.</i> |

Professor V. K. R. V. Rao, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, and Shri P. C. Mathew had informed the Secretary that they were unable to attend. Comments on the circulated draft were received from Dr. B. K. Madan from Washington D. C. and Dr. K. R. Nair from Teheran, Iran.

1. The Chairman recalled that, as desired by the Committee, a great deal of additional tabulations of National Sample Survey data and their analysis had been undertaken for clarification of various points. Also, an informal Drafting Group (consisting of Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Dr. B. N. Ganguli, Shri Vishnu Sahay, and the Chairman) had been requested by the Committee to prepare a final Draft Report. A good deal of effort was made to reach unanimity. However, as it was not possible to reach complete agreement on certain questions, it was decided that a technical study by Professor P. C. Mahalanobis would be included in the Report as Addendum, as had been suggested at a meeting of the Committee. The Chairman briefly mentioned the steps taken since the circulation of the Draft Report in March 1968 in which the Chairman had given a summary of his views in original Chapter 4 (Chairman's Note) mentioning that details of the technical study would be found in the Addendum under his own name. In the light of comments received from members, the Draft Report, including Chapter 4 (renumbered 3), was revised and circulated again, in a condensed form, in September 1968. Comments on these were received from Dr. B. K. Madan at the end of October.

Chapter 3 (Chairman's Note) was again revised, taking into consideration Dr. B. K. Madan's suggestions and a copy of the revised Chapter 3 (Chairman's Note) was sent on the 1st November, 1968 to Dr. Madan at Washington D. C., and other copies were circulated to members of the Committee.

2. Shri C. S. Pillai mentioned that Dr. Nair had written from Teheran approving the Draft Report, and Dr. Madan had agreed to sign the report, subject to certain comments which he had sent by cable from Washington D.C., which was received on November 7, 1968; this cable was placed before the meeting. Shri P. C. Mathew had also sent some comments in his letter dated 18th October, 1968, copies of which he had sent to all members of the Committee. Professor P. C. Mahalanobis's observations on Shri P. C. Mathew's comments were also circulated.

3. Shri Vishnu Sahay and Shri D. L. Mazumdar enquired whether the earlier comments of Shri B. N. Datar had been taken into consideration. Shri Datar said his specific points had been met in the draft of September 1968; he did not think further changes were necessary.

4. The Chairman observed that he was entirely agreeable to the incorporation of Dr. B. K. Madan's comments which had been received by cable. The Chairman stated that, as he would be able to give his analysis and views in his technical paper which would be included as an Addendum, he could sign the report without any comments or reservations. Dr. B. N. Ganguli enquired whether Dr. B. K. Madan's comments should be included as an Addendum like the technical study by Professor P. C. Mahalanobis. The Chairman said Dr. B. K. Madan's position was different; he had mentioned in his cable that he would sign the report provided his comments were included in the Report. The Chairman thought Dr. Madan's comments should go as a part of the main Report to make it clear that he was signing the Report subject to his comments. Members agreed.

5. Dr. B. N. Ganguli said that he had seen some of the technical analysis made by the Chairman. He thought it would be very useful to include the technical study by the Chairman as an Addendum to the

Report; he mentioned cases in which most valuable contributions had been made in the form of an Addendum to a report. Shri Vishnu Sahay enquired whether the technical study by Professor P. C. Mahalanobis would raise any controversies. The Chairman said that he would deal with scientific and technical questions in this study; there could be differences of opinion on his analysis and inferences as in the case of all scientific papers. Shri Vishnu Sahay and other members agreed that as the Addendum by Professor P. C. Mahalanobis would be his individual contribution, it was not necessary for the whole Committee to express any views on the Addendum.

6. Shri Vishnu Sahay enquired about the Chapter on recommendations. After a general discussion, it was agreed that it should be accepted in its present form with the addition of an observation, at a suitable place, that sample surveys of household budgets were indispensable for the study of changes and disparities in the levels of living.

7. As there had been great delay in preparing the final Report, it was agreed that an Introduction to the Report should be added regretting the delay in completing the Report, and, at the same time, mentioning various factors which were responsible for the delay, such as the complexity of the problems under examination, time required for tabulations and retabulations of a large mass of National Sample Survey data and their analysis, efforts made to reach unanimity on such important issues, etc. It should be also explained that, although the Report might have lost some of its significance for lack of timeliness, a good deal of technical work had been done which might be of value as guide lines for similar studies in future. It should be mentioned in the Introduction that the technical study was being included in the form of an Addendum under the name of Professor P. C. Mahalanobis, as an individual contribution, on which the Committee was not expressing any views.

8. It was agreed that acknowledgements should be made in the usual way in the Report.

9. Shri Vishnu Sahay thought that it would be of help if certain points in Chapter 3 (Chairman's Note) could be clarified to meet possible objections and made some suggestions in this connexion. Dr. B. N. Ganguli supported this proposal, and other members agreed. The Chairman said he would make some changes in Chapter 3 (Chairman's Note) on the lines indicated by the members, and would like the revised portions to be seen by each member present at this meeting as soon as possible. Members agreed.

10. The Committee considered Shri P. C. Mathew's letter of 18 October 1968, which had been circulated, and the Chairman's observations on the same. The Committee was unanimously of the view that each member had the right of signing the Report subject to comments or notes of dissent. The Chairman said that if Shri P. C. Mathew would like to sign the Report subject to the comments in his letter of 18 October 1968, then it was necessary also to include his observations on such comments, which also had been circulated before the present meeting of the Committee. As Shri P. C. Mathew was not present at the meeting, the question was not pursued.

11. At this stage the decisions taken by the Committee regarding the final form of the main Report were briefly recorded as follows:

11.1. An Introduction would be added on the lines mentioned in paragraph 7 above.

11.2. Chapter 1 was approved.

11.3. Revised Chapter 2, as circulated in September 1968, was approved.

11.4. Revised Chapter 3 (Chairman's Note) was approved subject to certain changes to be made by the Chairman and to be approved by the Members present at this meeting, as mentioned in paragraph 9.

11.5. Dr. B. K. Madan's comments received by cable on November 7, 1968, would be included as a part of the main Report.

11.6. Chapter 4 on recommendations was approved subject to the addition of an observation on the lines mentioned in paragraph 6 above.

11.7. Acknowledgements would be made in the usual way in the report.

11.8. The Report when ready in the above form would be circulated as signed by seven members; and other members would be requested to sign it, subject to comments, if any.

11.9. The technical study on the level of living by Professor P. C. Mahalanobis would be included as an Addendum to the Report on which members of the Committee would not express any views.

12. The Committee decided that drafts of the Introduction, revised Chapter 3 (Chairman's Note), and acknowledgements should be prepared immediately and examined by the members as soon as possible, and a meeting of the Committee be held at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, November 12, 1968, at Yojana Bhavan.

The meeting terminated at 12.45 p.m.

CHAPTER 2

Table No.	Description
A.1	Increase in availability of selected items of consumer goods: 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61.
A.2	Increase in quantity available for consumption for some selected items over the period 1950-51 to 1960-61.
A.3	Number of recognised educational institutions in India by type.
A.4	Number of students appeared and passed in different examinations: 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61.
A.5	Structure of general education in India.
A.6	Change in the structure of education over the period 1950-51 to 1960-61.
A.7	Expenditure on education: 1950-51 to 1960-61.
A.8	Outturn of scientists and engineers in India.
A.9	Stock of engineers, scientists and doctors in India.
A.10	Increase of Medical facilities in India: 1950-51 to 1960-61.
A.11	Increase of facilities for transport and communication 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61.
A.12	Employment exchanges: number of employment exchanges, applicants on live registers seeking employment assistance, and applicants placed in employment.
A.13	Selected indicators of rural development,

TABLE A.1: INCREASE IN AVAILABILITY OF SELECTED ITEMS OF CONSUMER GOODS:
1950-51, 1955-56 AND 1960-61

sl. no.	items	unit	availability in			percentage increase in		
			1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1955-56 over 1950-51	1960-61 over 1955-56	1960-61 over 1950-51
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>food etc.</i>								
1	cereals	kg. per person	122	131	145	7	11	19
2	pulses	"	21	25	25	19	0	19
3	sugar	"	3.0	5.0	4.8	67	(—)4	60
4	gur	"	13.1	11.6	15.4	(—)11	33	18
5	vegetable oils (edible)	"	2.4	2.1	2.8	(—)12	33	17
6	vanaspati	"	0.44	0.68	0.77	55	13	75
7	tea	"	0.22	0.28	0.28	27	0	27
8	milk	"	49	51	51	4	0	4
9	fish	"	1.9	2.3	2.0	21	(—)13	5
10	cigarettes	no. per person	65	60	87	(—)8	45	34
<i>cloth</i>								
11	cotton	metre per person	8.5	14.3	13.9	68	(—)3	64
<i>fuel and light</i>								
12	kerosene	litre per person	3.1	4.2	5.2	35	24	68
13	electricity	kwh per person	1.5	2.2	3.4	47	54	127
<i>other items</i>								
14	aluminium utensils	tonne per million	23	16	25	(—)25	49	12
15	radio receivers	no. per million	241	353	732	46	107	204
16	electric fans	"	556	693	2230	25	222	301
17	refrigerators	"	10	17	30	69	80	204
18	room air-conditioners	"	n.a.	5	29	—	428	—
19	motor cars	"	46	66	72	43	9	57
20	scooters	"	6.1	18.0	89.4	195	397	1366
21	bicycles	"	750	1650	3000	120	82	300
22	sewing machines	"	145	364	742	151	104	412
23	electric lamps	no. per thousand	46	81	103	76	27	124
24	soap	gm. per person	308	511	875	66	71	184
25	drugs and pharmaceuticals	Rs. per person	0.42	0.77	1.60	83	108	280
26	footwear : leather	no. per person	0.24	0.22	0.23	(—)8	5	(—)4
27	footwear : rubber	"	0.05	0.09	0.10	80	11	100
28	footwear : all	"	0.29	0.31	0.33	7	6	14

NOTES : 1. Table A.1 gives the increase in availability out of new production of certain selected items of consumer goods. The figures have been derived on a population basis; but number of persons, or thousand or lakh or million persons have been used as the divisor in order to give the quotient as a small number. Stocks of durable consumer goods have not been taken into account to obtain the figures.

2. Col. (1) gives the selected items; col. (2) the unit in which quantities have been expressed; cols. (3)—(5) the respective availabilities in 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61; and cols. (6)—(8) the percentage increase in availability respectively between 1950-51 and 1955-56 (over the period of the First Plan) 1955-56 and 1960-61 (over the period of the Second Plan) and 1950-51 and 1960-61 (over the 10 year period of the First and the Second Plans).

- SOURCE : (i) Basic Statistics relating to Indian Economy, 1950-51 to 1961-62 (Oct. 1962). Statistics and Surveys Division, Planning Commission.
(ii) Programme of Industrial Development, 1951-56, 1956-61 and 1961-66, Planning Commission.
(iii) Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India DGCI & S, Calcutta.
(iv) Bulletin on Food Statistics, (Feb. 1963), Directorate of Ec. & Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
(v) Indian Textile Bulletin (Feb. 1963), Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

TABLE A. 2: INCREASE IN QUANTITY AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION FOR SOME SELECTED ITEMS OVER THE PERIOD 1950-51 TO 1960-61

sl. no.	items	unit	1950-51	1951-61	col. (4)— 10 x col. (3)
(o)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	food etc. cereals	million tonnes	44.2	544.9	102.9
2	pulses	"	8.0	99.0	19.0
3	sugar	"	1.1	18.8	7.8
4	gur	"	4.7	49.7	2.7
5	vegetable oils (edible)	"	0.9	10.5	1.5
6	vanaspati	"	0.2	2.6	0.6
7	milk	"	17.7	202.0	25.0
8	fish	"	0.7	8.4	1.4
9	tea	million kg.	78.0	963.7	183.7
10	cigarettes	billion	23.2	259.5	27.5
	cloth				
11	cotton	billion metres	3.0	54.1	24.1
	fuel and light				
12	kerosene	billion litres	1.1	18.4	7.4
13	electricity (home use)	billion kWh.	0.53	9.7	4.4
	other items				
14	aluminium utensils	..	..	..	..
15	radio receivers	thousand	86.1	1847.0	986.0
16	electric fans	million	0.20	4.36	2.36
17	refrigerators	thousand	3.5	66.5	31.5
18	room air-conditioners	..	..	..	..
19	motor cars	thousand	16.3	221.6	58.6
20	scooters	"	2.2	121.8	99.8
21	bicycles	million	0.27	7.9	5.2
22	sewing machines	thousand	52	1711	1191
23	electric lamps	million	16.4	316.0	152.0
24	soap	million tonnes	0.11	2.28	1.18
25	drugs and pharmaceuticals	Rs. million	150	3530	2030
26	footwear : leather	million pairs	84.3	901.2	58.2
27	footwear : rubber	"	18.5	333.1	148.1
28	footwear : all	"	102.8	1234.3	206.3

NOTE : 1. Table A.2 gives the increase in physical consumption of certain selected consumer goods. Col. (1) gives the selected items and col. (2) the corresponding physical unit. The quantity or volume of consumption in 1950-51 is given in col. (3). The aggregate physical consumption over the First and the Second Plans, that is over the 10 year period from 1951-52 to 1960-61 is given in col. (4). If the physical consumption of any item had continued at the same rate as in 1950-51, then in 10 years the aggregate consumption would amount to 10 times the rate of consumption in 1950-51, and is equal to 10 times the figures in col. (3) for each item; subtracting this aggregate consumption at the level of 1950-51 from the actual aggregate shown in col. (4), one gets as col. (5) [col. (4)—10 x col. (3)] as the net increase in availability over the 10 years period as a whole in comparison with level in the base period (1950-51).

SOURCE : As in table A.1.

TABLE A.3 : NUMBER OF RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA BY TYPE

sl. no.	type of institution	unit	no. of institutions			percentage increase in		
			1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1955-56 over 1950-51	1960-61 over 1955-56	1960-61 over 1950-51
(o)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	higher institutions	(number)	550	789	1138	43	44	107
2	universities	"	27	32	45	19	41	67
3	boards of education	"	7	11	13	57	18	86
4	research institutions	"	18	34	41	89	21	128
5	arts and science colleges	"	498	712	1039	43	46	109
6	colleges for professional and special education	"	300	458	1060	53	131	253
7	agriculture	"	16	24	36	50	50	125
8	forestry	"	4	3	3	(—)25	0	(—)25
9	engineering	"	27	40	66	48	65	144
10	technology	"	6	7	12	17	71	100
11	medicine	"	39	88	133	126	51	241
12	veterinary science	"	10	15	18	50	20	89
13	education : training	"	53	107	478	102	347	802
14	physical education	"	7	8	20	14	150	186
15	commerce	"	26	26	42	0	62	62
16	law	"	19	25	38	32	52	100
17	music, fine arts	"	14	23	54	64	135	286
18	oriental studies	"	73	79	111	8	41	52
19	sociology	"	3	6	8	100	33	167
20	others	"	3	7	41	133	486	1267
21	Schools for general education	(thousand)	231	311	399	35	28	73
22	high/higher secondary	"	7.3	10.8	17.3	48	60	137
23	middle	"	13.6	21.7	49.7	60	129	265
24	primary	"	209.7	278.1	330.4	33	19	58
25	pre-primary	"	0.3	0.6	1.9	100	217	533
26	schools for vocational, technical and special education	"	51	49	67	(—)4	37	31
27	agriculture	(number)	35	77	102	120	32	191
28	forestry	"	1	3	4	200	33	300
29	engineering	"	31	61	279	97	357	800
30	medicine and veterinary science	"	39	84	170	115	102	336
31	teachers training	"	782	930	1138	19	22	46
32	physical education	"	n.a.	17	41	n.a.	141	n.a.
33	commerce	"	549	898	1189	64	32	117
34	arts and crafts including technological and industrial	"	719	1000	1202	39	20	67
35	music, fine arts	"	90	161	238	79	48	164
36	adult education	(thousand)	49	46	63	(—)6	37	29

NOTES : 1. Types of educational institutions are shown in col. (1); the corresponding unit of measurement (actual number or thousand) is given in col. (2); and the actual number in cols. (3)—(5) respectively for the years 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61.

2. Cols. (6)—(8) give respectively the percentage changes between 1950-51 and 1955-56 (First Plan), 1955-56 and 1960-61 (Second Plan), and between 1950-51 and 1960-61 (First and Second Plan periods).

SOURCE : "Education in India" for 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61.

TABLE A. 4 : NUMBER OF STUDENTS APPEARED AND PASSED IN DIFFERENT EXAMINATIONS.
1950-51, 1955-56 AND 1960-61

sl. no.	examinations	number appeared in thousand			number passed in thousand			percentage of passes			percentage increase in number passed		
		1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1955-56 over 1950-51	1960-61 over 1955-56	1960-61 over 1950-51
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Matriculation/ Higher Secondary and equivalent	492.5	920.0	1386.7	241.2	429.5	623.1	48.9	46.7	44.9	78	45	159
2	I.A.	113.8	207.1	201.3	47.0	90.2	80.8	41.3	43.6	40.1	92	(—)10	72
3	I.Sc.	56.2	93.4	84.4	25.7	41.6	35.0	45.7	44.5	41.5	62	(—)16	36
4	B.A., (Pass and Hons.)	41.7	79.9	142.3	21.3	38.0	65.1	50.9	47.5	45.7	78	71	206
5	B.Sc. (Pass and Hons.)	21.2	32.7	61.7	11.0	16.0	27.8	51.8	49.0	45.1	45	73	153
6	M.A. and M.Sc.	9.4	16.3	29.6	7.1	11.8	23.7	75.5	72.4	80.1	66	101	234
7	Professional	33.0	48.5	93.4	19.4	35.8	60.2	58.9	73.8	64.5	85	68	210

- NOTES : 1. Examinations are listed in rows (1)–(7) in col. (1). Number of students appearing in these examinations and the number passing are given in cols. (2) and (5) respectively for 1950-51; corresponding figures for 1955-56 are given in cols. (3) and (6), and for 1960-61 in cols. (4) and (7).
2. The percentages of passes for the three years are shown respectively in cols. (8)–(10).
3. The percentage increases in the numbers passing the examinations during the periods 1950-51 to 1955-56, 1955-56 to 1960-61 and 1950-51 to 1960-61 are respectively given in cols. (11)–(13).

SOURCE : Education in India, 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61.

TABLE A. 5: STRUCTURE OF GENERAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

sl. no.	population or type of students	number in million			per thousand of											
		1950-51 1955-56 1960-61			population (row 1)			students total (row 2)			primary students (row 3)			secondary students (row 4)		
		1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	population . . .	357.6	391.4	434.1	1000	1000	1000									
2	students: total . . .	23.820	31.913	45.379	66.6	81.5	104.5	1000	1000	1000						
3	Primary students . . .	19.150	25.167	34.994	53.6	64.3	80.6	804.8	789.0	771.3	1000	1000	1000			
4	secondary students . . .	4.340	6.171	9.577	12.1	15.8	22.1	181.7	193.9	211.5	225.8	245.8	274.2	1000	1000	1000
5	higher students . . .	0.326	0.575	0.808	0.9	1.5	1.9	13.5	18.4	18.2	16.8	23.3	23.6	74.4	94.8	86.1

NOTES: 1. Table A. 5 shows the structure of education in India in terms of the population and four types of students itemised in col. (1), rows 1-5. The number (in million) of each of these categories in 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61 is given respectively in cols. (2)-(4).

The proportions of each type of students in rows 2-5 per thousand of population are shown in cols. (5)-(7) for the three years respectively. [The value 1000 in each of the cols. (5)-(7) in row (1) simply indicates that figures for all rows in these columns are expressed 'per thousand of population'].

3. In the same way, the proportions per thousand of all (total) students are shown in cols. (8)-(10) respectively for each of the three years under consideration, for each of the three types of students in rows 3-5 respectively.

4. Also, cols. (11)-(13) give the respective proportion of secondary and higher students per thousand of primary students. Finally, the number of higher students per thousand of secondary students is given in row (5) for each of the three years respectively in cols. (14)-(16).

5. Primary stage has been taken to cover classes I to V and secondary stage VI to XI/XII.

SOURCE: Education in India, 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61.

TABLE 1. CHANGE IN THE STRUCTURE OF EDUCATION OVER THE PERIOD 1950-51 TO 1960-61

sl. no.	population or type of students	percentage change (plus or minus) of														
		numbers in			the ratio with respect to											
		1955-56 over 1950-51	1960-61 over 1955-56	1960-61 over 1950-51	population (row 1)	students : total (row 2)			primary students (row 3)			secondary students (row 4)				
					1955-56 over 1950-51	1960-61 over 1955-56	1960-61 over 1950-51	1955-56 over 1950-51	1960-61 over 1955-56	1960-61 over 1950-51	1955-56 over 1950-51	1960-61 over 1955-56	1960-61 over 1950-51	1955-56 over 1950-51	1960-61 over 1955-56	1960-61 over 1950-51
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	population	9.4	10.9	21.4												
2	students: total	34.0	42.2	90.5	22.4	28.2	56.9									
3	primary	31.4	39.0	82.7	20.0	25.3	50.4	(-2.0)	(-2.2)	(-4.2)						
4	secondary	42.2	55.2	120.7	30.6	39.9	82.6	6.7	9.1	16.4	8.9	11.6	21.4			
5	higher	76.4	40.5	147.9	66.7	26.7	111.1	36.3	(-1.1)	34.8	38.7	1.3	40.5	27.4	(-9.2)	15.7

- NOTES: 1. Table (A.6) shows the change in structure of education over the period 1950-51 to 1960-61 on the basis of the figures given in Table (A.5), and in terms of the size of the population and of four categories of students itemised in col. (1), rows 1-5, as in Table (A.5).
2. The percentage changes in the size of the population and the four categories of students are shown in cols. (2), (3) and (4) respectively for the First Plan period (1955-56 over 1950-51), the Second Plan period (1960-61 over 1955-56), and the 10-year period of the First and the Second Plans taken together (1960-61 over 1950-51). For example, in col. (4), it may be seen that during the 10-year period, population had increased by 21.4 per cent (row 1); total number of students by 90.5 per cent (row 2); number of primary students by 82.7 per cent (row 3); number of secondary students by 120.7 per cent (row 4); and finally, number of higher students by 147.9 per cent (row 5).
3. The next three cols. (5), (6) and (7) show, respectively for each of the same three periods, the percentage change in the proportion of the four categories of students per thousand population, against each category of students in rows 2-5. For example, the figure 56.9 in col. (7), row 2, shows that the proportion of total number of students per thousand of population had increased by 56.9 per cent during the whole 10-year period (1960-61 over 1950-51); this percentage increase is obtained from the two figures 66.6 and 104.5 given respectively in cols. (5) and (7) of row 2 in Table (A.5).
4. In the same way, the percentage change in the proportion of three types of students (primary, secondary and higher) per thousand of all students are given respectively in rows, 3, 4 and 5, for the three periods of time respectively in cols. (8), (9) and (10). For example, from row 3, col. (10), it is seen that the proportion of primary students per thousand of all students had decreased by 4.2 per cent during the 10-year period (1960-61 over 1950-51); from cols. (8) and (9), it is further seen that the proportion of primary students among all students had also decreased over each of the two plan periods.
5. In the same way, changes in the proportion of secondary and higher students per thousand of primary students are shown respectively in rows 4 and 5, in columns (11), (12) and (13), respectively, for the three periods of time under consideration.
6. Finally, the change in the proportion of higher students per thousand of secondary students is shown in row 5 in cols. (14), (15) and (16) for the three periods respectively. It would be seen that this proportion had decreased during the Second Plan period by 9.2 per cent; the proportion had, however, increased by 15.7 per cent in the whole 10-year period.

TABLE A. 7 : EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION : 1950-51 to 1960-61

sl. no.	heads	expenditure in Rs. lakhs			percentage of total expenditure			percentage increase		
		1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1955-56 over 1950-51	1960-61 over 1955-56	1960-61 over 1950-51
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(A) Expenditure on education by heads of charges										
<i>heads of charges</i>										
1	universities . . .	491	798	1414	4.3	4.2	4.1	63	77	188
2	intermediate and secondary boards . . .	53	132	241	0.5	0.7	0.7	149	83	355
3	research institutions . . .	63	139	270	0.6	0.7	0.8	121	94	329
4	arts and science colleges . . .	717	1165	2092	6.3	6.2	6.1	62	80	192
5	professionals and technical colleges . . .	422	700	1580	3.7	3.7	4.6	66	126	274
6	special educational colleges . . .	22	36	91	0.2	0.2	0.3	64	153	314
7	high and higher secondary schools . . .	2305	3762	6891	20.1	19.9	20.0	63	83	199
8	middle schools . . .	770	1541	4292	6.7	8.1	12.4	100	179	457
9	primary schools . . .	3648	5373	7345	31.9	28.3	21.3	47	37	101
10	pre-primary schools . . .	12	25	59	0.1	0.1	0.2	108	136	392
11	vocational and technical schools . . .	369	545	1141	3.2	2.9	3.3	48	109	209
12	social and special schools . . .	233	265	320	2.0	1.4	0.9	14	21	37
13	sub-total (direct) . . .	9105	14481	25736	79.6	76.4	74.7	59	78	183
14	direction/inspection . . .	274	400	701	2.4	2.1	2.0	46	75	156
15	building . . .	993	1963	4282	8.7	10.3	12.4	98	118	331
16	scholarships . . .	344	822	2002	3.0	4.3	5.9	139	144	482
17	hostel charges . . .	183	266	431	1.6	1.4	1.3	45	62	136
18	miscellaneous . . .	539	1034	1286	4.7	5.5	3.7	92	24	139
19	sub-total (indirect) . . .	2333	4485	8702	20.4	23.6	25.3	92	94	273
20	grand total . . .	11438	18966	34438	100.0	100.0	100.0	66	82	201
(B) Expenditure on education by sources of funds										
<i>sources of funds</i>										
21	government . . .	6527	11720	23409	57.0	61.8	68.0	80	100	259
22	district board . . .	786	900	1183	6.9	5.2	3.4	26	19	51
23	municipal board . . .	464	646	1066	4.1	3.4	3.1	39	65	130
24	fees . . .	2333	3790	5903	20.4	20.0	17.2	62	56	153
25	endowments . . .	246	569	981	2.1	3.0	2.8	131	72	299
26	other sources . . .	1082	1251	1896	9.5	6.6	5.5	16	52	75
27	grand total . . .	11438	18966	34438	100.0	100.0	100.0	66	82	201

SOURCE: Education in India 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61.

- NOTES: 1. Table (A.7) shows the expenditure on education in 1950-51, 1955-56, and 1960-61 in two parts. For both parts the "heads" are shown in col. (1), and the expenditure incurred in 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61 in cols. (2)—(4) respectively; the percentage share of each "head" in the total expenditure for each of these three years is given in cols. (5)—(7).
2. The percentage increase of expenditure over the period of the First Plan (1950-51 to 1955-56), the Second Plan (1955-56 to 1960-61) and the two plans periods taken together (1950-51 to 1960-61) are given in cols. (8)—(10).
3. The upper half (A) of Table (A.7) gives the expenditure by types of institutions in rows 1—13, and by heads of charges in rows 14—19, with the direct expenditure in row (13), the indirect expenditure in row (19), and the grand total in row 20.
4. The lower part (B) in Table (A.7) shows the expenditure by source of funds in rows 21—26, with the grand total repeated in row (27).
5. The breakdown of figures in col. (2), rows 16—18 has been obtained by using the 1955-56 proportions in the absence of direct information.

TABLE A.8 : OUTTURN OF SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS IN INDIA

sl. no.	year	number of persons qualifying					
		master's degree in natural sciences		engineering			
		total	average per year	degree	diploma	total	average per year
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	1915-19	832	166	568	1703	2271	454
2	1920-24	917	183	771	1902	2673	535
3	1925-29	1923	385	1619	4322	5941	1188
4	1930-34	2784	557	2190	5397	7587	1517
5	1935-39	2938	588	2901	5331	8232	1646
6	1940-44	3378	676	3765	6280	10045	2009
7	1945-47	2511	837	3170	4538	7708	2569
8	1915-47	15283	463	14984	29473	44457	1347
9	1948-50	2947	982	4993	5344	10337	3446
10	1951-55 1st Plan	9062	1812	15753	15924	31677	6335
11	1956-60 2nd Plan	15799	3160	23312	30399	53711	10742
12	1951	1409	1409	2693	2626	5319	5319
13	1952	1680	1680	2956	2655	5611	5611
14	1953	1694	1694	2880	2747	5627	5627
15	1954	2068	2068	3207	3397	6604	6604
16	1955	2211	2211	4017	4499	8516	8516
17	1956	2456	2456	4337	4103	8440	8440
18	1957	2832	2832	4223	5084	9307	9307
19	1958	2982	2982	4571	6021	10592	10592
20	1959	3558	3558	4478	7222	11700	11700
21	1960	3971	3971	5703	7969	13672	13672
22	1961	4737	4737	7026	10349	17375	17375

SOURCE :

Cols. 2 and 3

- (i) "Recent developments in the organisation of science in India" by Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis for the years 1915-1950.
(ii) "Education in India" by Ministry of Education, for 1950-51 to 1960-61.
(iii) All-India Educational Statistics (1950-51 to 1965-66) Suppl. Vol. No. II Education Commission, 1966.

Cols. 4 to 7

- (i) "Engineers in India, number and distribution, 1955" by Scientific and Technical Manpower Division of the Planning Commission, Oct. 1957 for the years 1915-1949.
(ii) "Review of engineering educational institutions in India" by Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Sept. 1964 for the period 1950 onwards.

TABLE A 9 : STOCK OF ENGINEERS, SCIENTISTS AND DOCTORS IN INDIA

sl. no.	year	stock at the beginning of the year														
		number							index (1951-100)							
		engineers			master's degree in science	doctors			engineers			master's degree in science	doctors			
		degree	diploma	total		graduates and spe- cialists	licentiates and others	total	degree	diploma	total		graduates	licentiates and others	total	
(o)	(1)	)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
1	1951	26,694	38,789	65,483	17,108	24,004	38,031	62,035	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
2	1952	28,853	40,639	69,492	18,004	24,979			108	105	106	105	104			
3	1953	31,232	42,481	73,713	19,144	26,394			117	110	113	112	110			
4	1954	33,487	44,378	77,865	20,264	27,901			125	114	119	118	116			
5	1955	36,024	46,887	82,911	21,724	29,646			135	121	127	127	123			
6	1956	39,321	50,448	89,769	23,283	31,500	33,600	65,100	147	130	137	136	131	88	105	
7	1957	42,872	53,542	96,414	25,040	33,287			161	138	147	146	139			
8	1958	46,238	57,555	103,793	27,121	35,090			173	148	158	159	146			
9	1959	49,884	62,425	112,309	29,289	36,896			187	161	172	171	154			
10	1960	53,364	68,399	121,763	31,968	38,872			120	176	186	187	162			
11	1961	58,000	75,000	133,000	34,980	41,093	29,042	70,135	217	193	203	204	171	76	113	

NOTES: 1. The annual estimates of stocks are computed by using outturn given in Table A.8 and a rate of 3 per cent attrition per year, except for Engineers where the rate of attrition has been assumed at 2% (vide explanatory notes below).
 2. The estimates of stocks given in col. (2)—(8) are expressed as Index numbers with 1951=100 in columns (9)—(15).

SOURCE (i) Demand and Supply of Engineering Manpower 1961-75, I.A.M.R.
 (ii) Resources and Scientific Research Division, Planning Commission.
 (iii) Education in India.
 (iv) Directorate General of Health Services.

TABLE A 9 : STOCK OF ENGINEERS, SCIENTISTS AND DOCTORS IN INDIA
EXPLANATORY NOTES**Stock of Engineers :**

According to the Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan (p. 116) the estimated stock of engineers at the beginning of the year 1961 is 1,33,000 consisting of 58,000 degree holders and 75,000 diploma holders. These figures are based on the estimate made by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research in their second report on engineering manpower survey entitled "Demand and Survey of Engineering Manpower, 1961-75" (Page 11-22). The Institute's estimate of active engineers for the year 1961 was obtained on the basis of the 1961 census data after making some adjustments. Also from the experience of the Institute, it appeared that an attrition rate of 2 per cent per annum was adequate for arriving at stock figures for the period prior to 1961 (p. 11). The same rate has therefore been adopted in this table and the stock for the preceding years has been estimated by taking in to account the relevant figures of annual outturn and by working backwards from the estimates for 1961.

Stock of Doctors

Estimate of the number of active doctors in India for the year 1955-56 was already available in the Perspective Planning (PP) Division (Planning Commission) Paper "Manpower studies 15 : Doctors in India, 1959". According to that document the number of active doctors in 1956 stood at 66,900 but this included all doctors below 61 years of age and half the number above that age. The figures as adopted in another Planning Commission document viz., "Report of the meeting of the Panel on Health—1960" for the year 1956 was slightly different viz., 65,100. This could be readily verified to have been arrived at from the PP Division's estimate by excluding only half the number of doctors in the age group 61—70 years and altogether excluding those above 70 years. Starting from this number the panel estimated the strength of active doctors at the end of the Second Plan at 70,185 (page 305 of the Report).

It will thus be noticed that estimates for the years 1955-56 and 1960-61 in the Draft Outline are of the same order as the estimates of the Panel on Health which are ultimately based in the PP Division's Paper. Assuming the number of doctors to be 65,100 at the beginning of 1956, figures for succeeding years have been worked out in this table by using revised outturn figures for each year and making a suitable adjustment for attrition. It was found that with an allowance for attrition at the rate of 3 per cent per annum the figure arrived at for the year 1961 was 70,135 which was very nearly the same as the Planning Commission's estimate (70,185). The same procedure with the same attrition rate was therefore adopted for estimating stock year for preceding 1956 also.

TABLE A. 10 : INCREASE OF MEDICAL FACILITIES IN INDIA : 1950-51 TO 1960-61.

sl. no.	item	unit	availability in			percentage increase		
			1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1955-56 over 1950-51	1960-61 over 1955-56	1960-61 over 1950-51
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>institutions</i>								
1	hospitals	number	2641 ¹	2966	4011	12	35	52
2	dispensaries	"	6803 ¹	6539	9874	(—)4	51	45
3	hospital beds	thousand	112 ¹	139	200	24	44	79
<i>patients treated</i>								
4	indoor	million	3.2 ¹	8.6	12.2	169	42	281
5	outdoor	"	79.2 ¹	125.7	178.6	59	42	126
6	total	"	82.4 ¹	134.3	190.8	63	42	132
<i>registered medical practitioners</i>								
7	graduates and specialists	thousand	24.0	31.5	41.1	31	30	71
8	licentiates	"	38.0	33.6	29.0	(—)12	(—)14	(—)24
9	total	"	62.0	65.1	70.1	5	8	13
<i>registered auxiliaries</i>								
10	health visitors	number	596	811	1,481	36	83	148
11	nurses	thousand	17	22	33	30	50	94
12	midwives	"	18	27	38	50	41	111

¹ exclusive of Jammu and Kashmir.

NOTES: 1. Col. (1), rows 1-12 give the various facilities, col. (2) gives the units of measurement. Figures for 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61 are given respectively in cols. (3)-(5).

2. Cols. (6)-(8) give the respective percentage changes between 1950-51 and 1955-56 (First Plan period), 1955-56 and 1960-61 (Second Plan period), and between 1950-51 and 1960-61 the 10 year period of the First and Second plans.

3. The number of doctors (graduates and licentiates) has been estimated with an attrition rate of 3 per cent per annum (due to death, retirement, and withdrawal from practice for other reasons, with an average span of professional activities of a little over 33 years) starting with an estimated initial stock of 31,500 graduate and 33,600 licentiate doctors in 1955-56 and using the outturn of graduate doctors from 1950 to 1960. The licentiate system of training having been discontinued very soon after 1948, there were very few new licentiates after 1951; the estimated number used was 1000 during the period 1950-51 to 1955-56 (First Plan) and 200 between 1955-56 to 1960-61 (Second Plan).

Source : (i) "Basic Statistics relating to the Indian Economy" (Statistics and Surveys Division), Planning Commission, 1962.

(ii) Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health.

TABLE A II : INCREASE OF FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION : 1950-51, 1955-56 AND 1960- 1

sl. no.	items	unit	in physical terms			percentage increase in			in physical terms			percentage increase in		
			1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1955-56 over 1950-51	1960-61 over 1955-56	1960-61 over 1950-51	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1955-56 over 1950-51	1960-61 over 1955-56	1960-61 over 1950-51
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<i>railways</i>			[actuals (in thousands)]						(A) per million population					
1	route . . . km.		55	56	57	2	2	4	153	143	131	(—)6	(—)8	(—)14
2	passenger km. . . million		67	63	78	(—)6	24	16	188	161	180	(—)14	12	(—)4
<i>road and transport</i>														
3	surfaced road . . . km.		157	183	236	17	29	50	439	468	544	7	16	24
4	unsurfaced (motorable) road km.		243	256	269	5	5	11	679	654	620	(—)4	(—)5	(—)9
5	regd. motor vehicles . . no.		306	426	675	39	58	121	857	1088	1555	27	43	81
6	passenger cars and jeeps . no.		148	188	288	27	53	95	414	480	663	16	38	60
7	buses no.		34	47	57	38	21	68	96	119	131	24	10	36
<i>civil aviation : internal services</i>														
8	kilometres flown . . . thousand		27.13	26.74	29.09	(—)1	9	7	76	68	67	(—)11	(—)1	(—)12
9	passenger km. . . . „		300	285	591	(—)5	107	97	839	728	1361	(—)13	87	62
<i>shipping</i>														
10	inland GRT		217	240	292	11	22	35	607	613	673	1	10	111
11	overseas „		174	240	613	38	155	252	487	613	1412	26	130	190
<i>posts and telegraphs</i>														
12	post offices no.		36	55	77	52	40	113	101	141	177	40	26	75
13	telegraph offices . . . no.		8	10	12	21	19	43	23	25	27	9	8	17
14	telephone connections . . no.		168	278	463	65	67	176	470	710	1067	51	50	127
15	letters and postcards (unregistered) . . . mil.		1.80	2.23	2.86	24	28	59	5.0	5.7	6.6	14	16	32
16	telegrams thousand		27.0	35.5	38.1	31	7	41	76	91	88	20	(—) 3	16

			(B) per thousand square kilometer				
17	railway route . . km.	16.8	17.1	17.4	2	2	4
road and transport							
18	surfaced road . . km.	48	56	72	17	29	50
19	unsurfaced (motorable) road . . km.	74	78	82	5	5	11

- NOTES : 1. Col. (1) of Table (A.II) gives an itemwise list of transport and communication facilities and col. (2) gives the unit in which the facilities are measured.
2. Actual figures for transport and communication facilities for 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61 (calendar years for rows 8 and 9) are given respectively in cols. (3), (4) and (5) in rows 1-16. The percentage changes in these figures during the periods 1950-51—1955-56, 1955-56—1960-61 and 1950-51—1960-61, are given respectively in cols. (6)—(8).
3. Figures per million of population for 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61 (calendar years for rows 8 and 9) are given respectively in cols. (9)—(11) in rows 1-16. The percentage changes in these figures during the periods 1950-51—1955-56, 1955-56—1960-61 and 1950-51—1960-61 are given respectively in cols. (12)—(14).
4. Figures in cols. (9)—(11) in rows 17—19 are given per thousand square kilometres and cols. (12)—(14) give the corresponding percentage changes.

SOURCE : (i) Basic statistics relating to Indian economy 1950-51 to 1961-62; Statistics and Surveys Division, Planning Commission.

(ii) Statistical Pocket Book of Indian Union 1965, Central Statistical Organisation.

(iii) India, Pocket Book of Economic Information 1966, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.

TABLE A.12: EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES ; NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES, APPLICANTS ON LIVE REGISTERS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE AND APPLICANTS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT

sl. no.	year	number of employment exchanges	number in lakh registration	applicants on live register	applicants per employment exchange	number in thousand vacancies notified	place in employment	employers using exchanges
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(b)
(o)	(I)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	1951	126	13.8	3.3	2.6	487	417	6.4
2	1955	136	15.8	6.9	5.1	281	170	4.9
3	1956	143	16.7	7.6	5.3	297	190	5.4
4	1957	181	17.8	9.2	5.1	297	193	5.6
5	1958	212	22.0	11.8	5.6	365	233	6.5
6	1959	244	24.7	14.2	5.8	424	271	7.5
7	1960	296	27.3	16.1	5.4	520	306	8.8
8	1961	325	32.3	18.3	5.6	708	404	10.4

NOTES:—Col. (2) gives the number of employment exchanges at the end of the year ; col. (3) the number of persons (in Lakhs) registered with employment exchanges during the year ; col. (4) the number of persons (in lakhs) still seeking employment assistance at the end of the year ; and col. (5) gives the number of such persons per employment exchange and is obtained by dividing the figure in col. (4) by the figure in col. (2).

(a) At the end of the year in cols. (2), (4) and (5).

(b) During the year in cols. (3), (6), (7) and (8).

SOURCE : Indian Labour Journal and Ministry of Labour and Employment.

TABLE A.13 : SELECTED INDICATORS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT¹

sl. no.	items	unit	year		
			1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	villages	thousand	558	563	567
2	rural population	million	295.7	322.1	356.0
	<i>postal services</i>				
3	rural post offices	no. per thousand villages	55	86	123
4	rural : percentage of all post offices	per cent	85.4	88.1	90.5
5	rural letter boxes	no. per thousand villages	111	139	189
6	rural : percentage of all letter boxes	per cent	72.6	70.6	74.7
7	village post men	no. per thousand villages	32	41	58
	<i>rural electrification</i>				
8	number of villages electrified	thousand	3.4	9.4	26.7
9	proportion of total vill. reelectrified	per cent	0.60	1.67	4.72
10	ratio of villages electrified to towns electrified	number	4.98	9.28	20.50
	<i>energy consumption for agriculture</i>				
11	consumption of power for irrigation purposes	million kWh.	162	255	833
12	percentage of total power consumption in irrigation	per cent	2.46	2.37	4.14
	<i>education</i>				
13	rural literacy rate	per cent	12		22
14	ratio of literacy rates rural to urban	number	0.34		0.41
15	expenditure on rural education	rs. crores	38.25	67.44	114.79
16	percentage of expenditure on all education in rural education	per cent	33.4	35.6	33.3
17	rural <i>per capita</i> expenditure on education	rs.	1.29	2.09	3.22
18	ratio of <i>per capita</i> expenditure on education rural to urban	number	0.105	0.118	0.110
19	scholars in rural educational institutions	million number	18.23	22.68	34.34
20	percentage of scholars of all educational institutions in rural institutions	per cent	71.4	66.9	71.6
	<i>road meterage</i>				
21	village road km.	thousand km.	166	242	389
22	village road km. as percentage of total road km.	per cent	41.6	48.6	54.8
23	village road km. per million rural population	km per million	561	751	1093

- NOTES : 1. Item 8—10 include small towns with population up to 10,000.
 2. Items 15 and 16 relate to recognised educational institutions only.
 3. Figures in rows 15—20 in col. (5) relate to 1959-60.

Source: (i) India 1962, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
 (ii) Statistical Abstracts of the Indian Union.
 (iii) Selected Plan Statistics, Planning Commission, February, 1963.
 (iv) Indian Census of 1951, 1961.
 (v) Statistical Pocket Book of the Indian Union, 1965.
 (vi) Basic Statistics Relating to Indian Economy, 1950-51 to 1964-65.

CHAPTER 3

Table No.	Description
B.1	Upper terminal value of total consumer expenditure in rupees per person per 30 days by fractile groups for nine rounds of the National Sample Survey: All-India Rural
B.2	Upper terminal value of total consumer expenditure in rupees per person per 30 days by fractile groups for nine rounds of the National Sample Survey : All-India Urban
B.3	Average total consumer expenditure in rupees per person per 30 days by fractile groups for nine rounds of the National Sample Survey : All-India Rural
B.4	Average total consumer expenditure in rupees per person per 30 days by fractile groups for nine rounds of the National Sample Survey : All-India Urban
B.5	Total consumer expenditure per person in rural areas expressed as per cent of that in Urban areas by fractile groups for nine rounds of the National Sample Survey : All-India
B.6	Index number of total average consumer expenditure per person (base-average of nine rounds) by fractile groups for nine rounds of the National Sample Survey : All India Rural
B.7	Index number of average total consumer expenditure per person (base-average of nine rounds) by fractile groups for nine rounds of the National Sample Survey : All-India Urban
B.8	Percent share of total consumer expenditure by fractile groups for nine rounds of the National Sample Survey : All India Rural
B.9	Percent share of total consumer expenditure by fractile groups for nine rounds of the National Sample Survey: All India Urban
B.10	Index number of share of total consumer expenditure (base-average of nine rounds) by fractile groups for nine rounds of the National Sample Survey : All-India Rural
B.11	Index number of share of total consumer expenditure (base-average of nine rounds) by fractile groups for nine rounds of the National Sample Survey : All-India Urban
B.12	Average quantity of cereals consumed in seers per person per 30 days by fractile groups for nine rounds the National Sample Survey : All-India Rural
B.13	Average quantity of cereals consumed in seers per person per 30 days by fractile groups for nine rounds of the National Sample Survey : All-India Urban
B.14	Average quantity of cereals consumed per person in rural areas expressed as percent of that in urban areas by fractile groups for nine rounds of the National Sample Survey : All-India
B.15	Percent share of quantity of cereals consumed by fractile groups for nine rounds of the National Sample Survey : All-India Rural
B.16	Percent share of quantity of cereals consumed by fractile groups for nine rounds of the National Sample Survey : All-India Urban
B.17	Index number of share of quantity of cereals consumed (base-average of nine rounds) by fractile groups for nine rounds of the National Sample Survey : All-India Rural
B.18	Index number of share of quantity of cereals consumed (base-average of nine rounds) by fractile groups for nine rounds of the National Sample Survey : All-India Urban

- B.19 Quantity of different cereals consumed in seers per person per 30 days by fractile groups for four rounds of the National Sample Survey : All-India Rural
- B.20 Percentage share of quantity of rice, wheat, rice plus wheat and coarse cereals in cereal basket of different fractile groups for four rounds of the National Sample Survey : All-India Rural
- B.21 Index number of estimated price of rice, wheat and coarse cereals by fractile groups for four rounds of the National Sample Survey. (Estimated price for 8th round-100) : All-India Rural
- B.22 Quantity of different cereals consumed in seers per person per 30 days by fractile groups for two rounds of the National Sample Survey : All-India Urban
- B.23 Percentage share of quantity of rice, wheat and coarse cereals in cereal basket of different fractile groups for two rounds of the National Sample Survey : All-India Urban
- B.24 Index number of estimated price of rice, wheat and coarse cereals by fractile groups for two rounds of the National Sample Survey (Estimated price for 8th round-100) : All-India Urban

TABLE B. 1 : UPPER TERMINAL VALUE OF TOTAL CONSUMER EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES PER PERSON PER 30 DAYS BY FRACTILE GROUPS FOR NINE ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

All-India Rural

sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	round 4 April— September 1952	round 5 December 1952— March 1953	rounds 4 and 5 combined	round 7 October 1953— March 1954	round 8 July 1954— March 1955	round 9 May— November 1955	round 12 March— August 1957	round 13 September 1957— May 1958	round 15 July 1959— June 1960	round 16 July 1960— June 1961
number of sampled households			[2,345	1,339	3,684	1,381	1,853	[1,600	7,171	[6,663	7,144	3,703
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	lower terminal of population	s.s. 1	2.72	3.31	2.72	2.60	2.75	2.75	4.14	2.75	2.67	2.87
2		combined	2.59	2.65	2.59	2.60	2.58	2.53	4.14	2.51	2.50	2.87
3		s.s. 2	2.59	2.65	2.59	2.75	2.58	2.53	4.56	2.51	2.50	3.48
4	0—5	s.s. 1	6.31	6.22	6.22	6.00	4.55	4.78	5.72	6.32	7.12	7.73
5		combined	6.38	6.52	6.32	5.75	4.70	4.78	5.93	6.20	7.17	7.63
6		s.s. 2	6.57	6.32	6.39	5.60	4.85	4.79	6.02	6.04	7.38	7.55
7	0—10	s.s. 1	8.24	7.43	7.95	7.29	5.62	5.55	7.14	7.76	8.64	9.41
8		combined	8.21	7.95	8.07	7.15	5.86	5.69	7.08	7.64	8.69	9.09
9		s.s. 2	8.00	8.26	8.18	7.00	5.93	5.77	6.98	7.54	8.75	8.86
10	10—20	s.s. 1	11.12	10.28	10.63	9.29	7.18	7.40	9.17	9.80	10.59	11.54
11		combined	10.75	10.20	10.53	9.25	7.29	7.52	9.01	9.57	10.56	11.45
12		s.s. 2	10.57	10.16	10.37	9.25	7.45	7.78	8.86	9.29	10.54	11.35
13	20—30	s.s. 1	13.48	12.33	13.10	10.71	8.46	9.02	10.73	11.60	12.43	13.56
14		combined	13.26	12.33	12.86	10.60	8.84	9.16	10.57	11.29	12.28	13.44
15		s.s. 2	12.86	12.31	12.71	10.55	8.98	9.36	10.45	11.15	12.11	13.32
16	30—40	s.s. 1	15.88	15.06	15.52	12.83	10.28	10.72	12.50	13.25	14.07	15.53
17		combined	15.64	14.85	15.25	12.29	10.24	10.72	12.16	13.18	14.00	15.39
18		s.s. 2	15.42	14.72	15.06	11.75	10.24	10.73	11.86	12.97	13.98	15.36
19	40—50	s.s. 1	17.73	17.37	17.49	14.20	11.89	12.56	14.32	15.10	15.92	17.58
20		combined	17.64	17.02	17.30	14.00	11.89	12.50	13.96	15.10	15.63	17.47
21		s.s. 2	17.45	16.78	16.97	13.40	11.90	12.45	13.68	15.10	15.15	17.4
22	50—60	s.s. 1	19.87	19.09	19.51	16.67	13.83	14.45	16.25	17.65	17.91	20.0
23		combined	19.98	18.97	19.47	16.11	13.83	14.49	15.90	17.33	17.55	20.0
24		s.s. 2	20.17	18.97	19.42	15.63	14.04	14.52	15.58	17.17	17.14	20.21
25	60—70	s.s. 1	24.13	22.45	23.31	19.33	16.30	17.45	18.67	20.27	21.00	23.11
26		combined	23.91	22.43	23.19	18.80	16.68	17.69	18.55	20.12	20.00	23.10
27		s.s. 2	23.47	22.14	22.81	18.57	16.88	17.86	18.45	19.92	20.00	23.08

28		s.s. 1	29.33	26.03	27.89	23.17	19.86	21.05	22.00	24.13	25.22	27.24
29	70-80	combined	28.68	26.69	27.97	23.00	20.55	21.19	22.23	24.20	24.44	27.96
30		s.s. 2	28.02	27.35	28.01	23.00	20.98	21.38	22.31	24.28	23.27	28.34
31		s.s. 1	37.94	35.25	36.95	30.43	26.85	27.88	27.87	31.24	31.83	35.07
32	80-90	combined	37.71	33.87	36.54	30.00	27.92	26.81	28.06	31.61	30.82	36.45
33		s.s. 2	37.05	33.69	35.13	30.00	28.42	26.58	28.38	31.72	30.00	37.45
34		s.s. 1	46.17	44.99	45.94	38.00	36.19	32.56	38.05	38.19	40.71	43.99
35	90-95	combined	46.85	45.27	46.25	37.40	35.24	33.80	37.15	39.56	38.16	46.01
36		s.s. 2	47.30	45.40	46.94	37.00	33.89	35.90	36.28	40.35	36.11	46.22
37		s.s. 1	206.56	100.80	206.56	226.00	234.25	194.41	228.29	200.74	324.37	331.59
38	100-100	combined	250.84	169.91	250.84	264.50	234.25	194.41	252.79	295.54	324.37	393.00
39		s.s. 2	250.84	169.91	250.84	264.50	112.96	128.86	252.79	295.54	217.10	393.00

price index number (base : wholesale prices—April 1952-March 1953, NSS prices—rounds 4 and 5)

40	all items (wholesale)	98.2	98.0	98.1	101.9	96.1	91.2	109.3	107.4	119.1	120.0
41	cereals (wholesale)	94.9	90.9	92.9	92.8	77.4	73.3	103.0	98.7	105.6	103.2
42	cereals (NSS)	106.3	94.0	100.0	87.4	72.1	69.1	98.4	96.3	102.3	104.4

TABLE B. 2 : UPPER TERMINAL VALUE OF TOTAL CONSUMER EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES PER PERSON PER 30 DAYS BY FRACTILE GROUPS FOR NINE ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

												All-India Urban
sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	round 4 April— September 1952	round 5 December 1952— March 1953	rounds 4 and 5 combined	rounds 7 October 1953— March 1954	round 8 July 1954— March 1955	round 9 May— November 1955	round 12 March— August 1957	round 13 September 1957— May 1958	round 15 July 1959— June 1960	round 16 July 1960— June 1961
number of sampled households			1,059	602	1,661	556	1,844	2,074	2,836	3,308	2,066	2,552
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	lower terminal of population	s.s. 1	5.80	4.02	4.02	4.00	4.10	4.02	4.35	4.00	4.01	4.88
2		combined	5.18	4.02	4.02	4.00	4.10	4.02	4.29	4.00	4.01	4.30
3		s.s. 2	5.18	4.75	4.75	4.50	4.58	4.26	4.29	4.11	5.76	4.30
4	0—5	s.s. 1	8.91	7.65	8.12	7.09	6.59	7.29	8.15	7.67	9.27	9.82
5		combined	8.93	7.69	8.11	7.00	6.84	7.47	7.75	7.77	9.43	9.82
6		s.s. 2	9.16	7.69	8.06	6.75	7.02	7.47	7.23	7.77	9.67	9.67
7	0—10	s.s. 1	10.68	10.38	10.51	8.40	8.25	8.39	9.58	9.67	10.53	11.73
8		combined	10.57	9.22	10.06	8.57	8.47	8.60	9.27	9.67	10.84	11.60
9		s.s. 2	10.53	8.47	9.45	8.71	8.55	8.77	8.98	9.69	10.85	11.58
10	10—20	s.s. 1	13.42	12.62	13.08	10.43	10.31	11.19	12.26	11.88	13.47	14.53
11		combined	13.15	11.93	12.67	10.67	10.86	10.95	11.91	11.99	13.55	14.32
12		s.s. 2	12.45	11.83	12.14	11.33	11.32	10.65	11.51	12.04	13.68	14.26
13	20—30	s.s. 1	16.50	15.30	16.07	13.00	12.49	13.24	14.72	14.15	15.31	17.32
14		combined	15.89	15.01	15.50	13.20	13.05	12.90	14.13	14.37	15.78	17.24
15		s.s. 2	15.13	14.63	14.91	13.83	14.11	12.63	13.81	14.57	15.90	17.19
16	30—40	s.s. 1	19.64	17.86	18.93	15.67	14.10	15.47	17.16	16.66	17.99	20.34
17		combined	18.52	17.58	18.00	15.67	15.18	15.29	16.55	16.92	18.18	19.93
18		s.s. 2	17.68	17.26	17.42	15.67	17.02	15.06	16.27	17.51	18.49	19.47
19	40—50	s.s. 1	23.03	20.67	21.74	18.40	16.71	18.20	19.68	19.04	20.16	23.55
20		combined	22.02	20.78	21.56	18.33	18.45	17.97	19.05	19.69	20.65	22.74
21		s.s. 2	20.77	21.41	20.89	18.33	20.20	17.78	18.52	20.47	21.05	21.88
22	50—60	s.s. 1	27.09	26.58	26.67	22.50	19.68	22.22	22.82	22.50	23.76	26.93
23		combined	26.55	24.75	25.68	21.20	21.58	21.72	22.31	23.12	24.13	26.23
24		s.s. 2	25.91	23.80	24.75	20.50	23.80	21.33	21.71	23.99	24.28	25.69
25	60—70	s.s. 1	31.62	30.79	30.99	25.40	23.46	26.90	26.57	26.90	28.33	32.13
26		combined	30.89	30.64	30.79	24.75	25.76	26.68	26.28	27.58	29.02	30.91
27		s.s. 2	29.55	29.88	29.61	24.25	29.64	25.89	26.00	28.05	29.59	30.28
28	70—80	s.s. 1	37.84	39.59	38.63	34.17	28.60	32.64	33.37	32.29	35.40	39.78
29		combined	37.83	37.29	37.69	33.33	33.20	32.45	33.09	33.93	35.72	39.35
30		s.s. 2	37.69	35.76	37.13	32.50	37.20	32.42	33.02	35.26	36.01	38.70

31		s.s. 1	53.57	66.84	58.45	44.29	40.64	43.41	49.12	44.83	48.06	53.89
32	80—90	combined	50.76	55.59	52.56	45.00	45.92	43.85	47.45	47.00	48.32	53.89
33		s.s. 2	49.19	45.17	48.46	46.20	53.61	45.35	45.81	48.03	49.24	53.67

34		s.s. 1	79.94	101.65	87.30	59.00	52.73	54.88	63.75	60.86	64.37	74.97
35	90—95	combined	71.96	79.93	78.83	59.86	61.11	55.97	60.60	61.15	61.79	74.57
36		s.s. 2	65.19	61.25	61.25	59.86	70.29	57.70	58.17	61.27	61.05	74.45

37		s.s. 1	421.78	167.48	269.19	211.00	368.25	210.60	312.95	279.02	354.58	308.00
38	90—100	combined	421.78	191.45	269.19	307.00	368.25	284.97	396.99	307.69	371.44	308.00
39		s.s. 2	191.91	191.45	191.91	307.00	333.92	284.97	396.99	307.69	371.44	263.09

price index number (base : wholesale prices—April 1952-March 1953, NSS prices—rounds 4 and 5)

40	all items (wholesale)	98.2	98.0	98.1	101.9	96.1	91.2	109.3	107.4	119.1	125.9
41	cereals (wholesale)	94.9	90.9	92.9	92.8	77.4	73.3	103.0	98.7	105.6	103.2
42	cereals (NSS)	100.2	99.8	100.0	87.2	75.2	69.5	93.3	91.7	100.0	102.2

TABLE B. 3 : AVERAGE TOTAL CONSUMER EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES PER PERSON PER 30 DAYS BY FRACTILE GROUPS FOR NINE ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

													All-India Rural
sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	round 4 April— September 1952	round 5 December 1952— March 1953	rounds 4 and 5 combined	round 7 October 1953— March 1954	round 8 July 1954— March 1955	round 9 May— November 1955	round 12 March— August 1957	round 13 September 1957— May 1958	round 15 July 1959— June 1960	round 16 July 1960— June 1961	average of nine rounds
number of sampled households			2,345	1,339	3,684	1,381	1,833	1,600	7,171	6,663	7,144	3,703	(total) 33,179
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	0—5	s.s. I	5.22	4.83	5.03	4.21	3.87	3.82	4.82	5.25	5.54	6.32	4.88
2		combined	5.23	5.11	5.17	4.31	3.95	3.89	4.83	5.07	5.73	6.28	4.93
3		s.s. 2	5.24	5.41	5.31	4.42	4.04	3.96	4.85	4.91	5.92	6.25	5.00
4	5—10	s.s. I	7.37	6.79	7.03	6.79	5.08	5.12	6.58	7.02	7.90	8.48	6.79
5		combined	7.29	7.02	7.15	6.57	5.22	5.23	6.58	6.95	8.00	8.35	6.80
6		s.s. 2	7.21	7.36	7.28	6.35	5.35	5.36	6.56	6.86	8.09	8.26	6.82
7	10—20	s.s. I	6.30	5.81	6.03	5.50	4.48	4.47	5.70	6.14	6.72	7.40	5.83
8		combined	6.26	6.07	6.16	5.44	4.58	4.56	5.70	6.01	6.87	7.31	5.87
9		s.s. 2	6.23	6.38	6.30	5.39	4.70	4.66	5.71	5.89	7.01	7.25	5.91
10	20—30	s.s. I	9.72	8.82	9.27	8.24	6.39	6.47	8.20	8.78	9.70	10.50	8.53
11		combined	9.50	8.99	9.24	8.13	6.51	6.61	8.07	8.63	9.72	10.30	8.50
12		s.s. 2	9.31	9.13	9.22	8.02	6.64	6.76	7.96	8.52	9.74	10.09	8.46
13	30—40	s.s. I	12.54	11.29	11.85	9.91	7.82	8.21	9.86	10.62	11.58	12.58	10.49
14		combined	12.13	11.34	11.71	9.83	8.07	8.37	9.78	10.40	11.46	12.45	10.42
15		s.s. 2	11.74	11.39	11.57	9.76	8.34	8.52	9.69	10.18	11.35	12.33	10.37
16	40—50	s.s. I	14.77	13.54	14.25	11.82	9.44	9.87	11.63	12.44	13.24	14.47	12.36
17		combined	14.48	13.59	14.06	11.38	9.54	9.95	11.34	12.23	13.12	14.46	12.23
18		s.s. 2	14.14	13.65	13.89	11.11	9.59	10.01	11.11	12.03	13.00	14.45	12.12
19	50—60	s.s. I	16.65	16.27	16.49	13.67	11.03	11.48	13.40	14.18	15.01	16.46	14.24
20		combined	16.53	15.97	16.28	13.04	11.00	11.51	13.05	14.16	14.80	16.41	14.05
21		s.s. 2	16.39	15.74	16.07	12.47	10.98	11.54	12.70	14.12	14.66	16.35	13.88
22	60—70	s.s. I	18.82	18.16	18.47	15.35	12.73	13.51	15.31	16.31	16.84	18.77	16.20
23		combined	18.82	18.06	18.40	14.93	12.76	13.47	14.89	16.19	16.56	18.81	16.05
24		s.s. 2	18.83	17.87	18.31	14.45	12.79	13.42	14.46	16.08	16.31	18.85	15.90
25	70—80	s.s. I	22.01	20.69	21.32	18.01	14.95	15.76	17.38	18.93	19.34	21.43	18.72
26		combined	21.88	20.54	21.22	17.57	15.13	15.91	17.17	18.69	18.91	21.43	18.58
27		s.s. 2	21.76	20.38	21.13	17.12	15.32	16.09	16.92	18.45	18.57	21.43	18.45
28	80—90	s.s. I	26.66	24.25	25.38	21.06	17.91	18.96	20.22	22.10	23.05	24.96	22.13
29		combined	26.33	24.37	25.37	20.83	18.33	19.27	20.30	22.15	22.62	25.14	22.15
30		s.s. 2	26.04	24.55	25.36	20.59	18.78	19.55	20.38	22.20	22.26	25.33	22.19
31		s.s. I	33.62	30.03	31.98	26.48	22.74	23.84	24.77	27.16	28.41	31.06	27.57
32		combined	32.86	29.99	31.40	26.29	23.43	23.65	25.00	27.44	27.23	31.72	27.51
33		s.s. 2	32.04	29.96	30.86	26.12	24.06	23.50	25.23	27.71	26.14	32.42	27.47

34		s.s. 1	52.88	51.28	52.18	49.33	47.67	38.77	45.35	48.15	50.51	55.72	48.79
35	90-100	combined	56.00	52.77	54.58	46.22	43.51	39.42	45.20	49.05	45.60	56.35	48.26
36		s.s. 2	59.13	54.24	56.97	43.30	40.02	40.01	45.03	49.93	40.87	57.26	47.75
37		s.s. 1	41.54	38.94	40.41	33.79	30.78	29.75	31.91	34.47	35.87	39.68	35.19
38	90-95	combined	41.81	38.56	40.52	33.58	30.65	29.85	31.81	35.08	33.87	40.92	35.13
39		s.s. 2	42.15	38.06	40.54	33.41	30.47	30.08	31.71	35.76	32.10	41.97	35.08
40		s.s. 1	64.23	63.62	63.95	64.86	63.37	47.80	58.79	61.84	65.16	71.75	62.38
41	95-100	combined	70.19	66.97	68.64	58.85	56.36	48.99	58.58	63.03	57.33	72.19	61.39
42		s.s. 2	76.11	70.43	73.41	53.20	49.56	49.94	58.35	64.09	49.64	72.56	60.43
43		s.s. 1	21.40	20.01	20.72	17.94	15.46	15.13	17.18	18.48	19.44	21.34	18.49
44	0-100	combined	21.48	20.17	20.84	17.37	15.29	15.27	17.05	18.50	18.69	21.46	18.36
45		s.s. 2	21.56	20.33	20.97	16.83	15.12	15.41	16.92	18.51	17.99	21.58	18.25

price index number (base wholesale prices—April 1952—March 1953, NSS prices—rounds 4 and 5)

46	all items (wholesale)	98.2	98.0	98.1	101.9	96.1	91.2	109.3	104.7	119.1	125.9	105.2
47	cereals (wholesale)	94.9	90.9	92.9	92.8	77.4	73.3	103.0	98.7	105.6	103.2	93.3
48	cereals (NSS)	106.3	94.0	100.0	87.4	72.1	69.1	98.4	96.3	102.3	104.4	92.3

TABLE B. 4 : AVERAGE TOTAL CONSUMER EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES PER PERSON PER 30 DAYS BY FRACTILE GROUPS FOR NINE GROUPS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

All-India Urban

sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	round 4 April—September 1952	round 5 December 1952—March 1953	rounds 4 and 5 combined	round 7 October 1953—March 1954	round 8 July 1954—March 1955	round 9 May—November 1955	round 12 March—August 1957	round 13 September 1957—May 1958	round 15 July 1959—June 1960	round 16 July 1960—June 1961	average of nine rounds
number of sampled households			1,059	602	1,661	556	1,844	2,074	2,836	3,308	2,066	2,552	total 16,897
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	0—5	s.s. 1	7.18	5.93	6.49	5.36	5.56	6.09	6.90	6.52	7.33	8.32	6.54
2		combined	7.33	6.14	6.65	5.61	5.70	6.13	6.38	6.53	7.71	7.96	6.61
3		s.s. 2	7.49	6.38	6.82	5.90	5.88	6.18	6.01	6.54	8.11	7.61	6.64
4	5—10	s.s. 1	9.91	9.07	9.53	7.86	7.43	8.01	8.81	8.76	9.95	10.76	8.95
5		combined	9.71	8.34	9.02	7.89	7.63	8.06	8.54	8.80	10.16	10.78	8.88
6		s.s. 2	9.52	8.06	8.70	7.94	7.83	8.15	8.22	8.84	10.36	10.79	8.86
7	10—20	s.s. 1	8.55	7.50	8.01	6.61	6.50	7.05	7.86	7.64	8.64	9.54	7.76
8		combined	8.52	7.24	7.83	6.75	6.67	7.09	7.46	7.67	8.93	9.37	7.74
9		s.s. 2	8.50	7.22	7.76	6.92	6.86	7.17	7.12	7.69	9.24	9.20	7.77
10	20—30	s.s. 1	12.22	11.41	11.79	9.48	9.32	9.82	11.02	10.71	12.07	12.92	11.00
11		combined	11.90	10.91	11.40	9.57	9.64	9.83	10.62	10.79	12.27	12.96	10.94
12		s.s. 2	11.64	10.11	11.01	9.80	10.05	9.85	10.30	10.86	12.46	12.99	10.89
13	30—40	s.s. 1	15.16	14.21	14.65	11.41	11.59	12.09	13.46	13.14	14.40	15.91	13.49
14		combined	14.45	13.69	14.12	11.92	12.03	11.82	13.02	13.23	14.66	15.86	13.41
15		s.s. 2	13.93	13.09	13.57	12.38	12.80	11.56	12.62	13.34	14.96	15.80	13.39
16	40—50	s.s. 1	17.88	16.67	17.24	14.26	13.22	14.51	15.88	15.31	16.71	18.78	15.91
17		combined	17.09	16.39	16.74	14.56	14.10	14.19	15.36	15.64	16.96	18.55	15.87
18		s.s. 2	16.37	16.07	16.22	14.82	15.26	13.85	14.86	15.98	17.17	18.39	15.86
19	50—60	s.s. 1	21.33	19.44	20.27	16.62	15.27	16.72	18.35	17.90	19.05	21.90	18.57
20		combined	20.26	19.25	19.76	16.77	16.71	16.50	17.77	18.29	19.40	21.27	18.4
21		s.s. 2	19.16	19.02	19.10	16.92	18.65	16.27	17.29	18.75	19.83	20.84	18.55
22	60—70	s.s. 1	24.49	23.09	23.94	20.04	18.13	20.32	21.17	20.68	21.67	25.19	21.64
23		combined	23.96	22.72	31.93	19.62	19.92	19.91	20.60	21.40	22.29	24.53	21.66
24		s.s. 2	23.14	22.56	40.63	19.35	21.66	19.51	19.97	22.09	22.82	23.82	21.66
25	70—80	s.s. 1	29.42	28.75	29.05	23.81	21.58	24.35	24.59	24.54	25.90	29.15	25.79
26		combined	28.64	27.77	28.26	23.07	23.56	23.82	24.21	25.28	26.33	28.41	25.68
27		s.s. 2	27.92	26.40	27.34	22.21	26.45	23.27	23.84	25.92	26.79	27.66	25.61
28	80—90	s.s. 1	34.54	34.20	34.32	28.71	25.67	29.95	29.70	29.22	31.52	35.96	31.05
29		combined	34.08	33.16	33.60	28.28	29.19	29.54	29.37	30.09	31.92	34.93	31.17
30		s.s. 2	33.48	32.24	32.84	27.74	33.42	29.08	29.06	31.08	32.26	33.86	31.36

31		s.s.I	44.39	49.60	46.38	38.92	33.60	37.19	40.17	37.80	41.24	46.39	41.03
32	80—90	combined	43.47	43.59	43.59	38.94	38.67	37.45	39.13	39.43	41.42	45.90	40.93
33		s.s.2	42.76	39.79	41.34	39.01	43.39	37.78	38.20	40.80	41.59	45.39	40.97
34		s.s.I	90.66	110.65	99.99	70.46	61.28	67.04	82.84	68.38	76.27	86.24	79.31
35	90—100	combined	84.08	91.57	87.14	69.66	75.59	66.24	79.07	70.16	75.15	83.86	77.27
36		s.s.2	77.14	67.23	72.51	68.74	88.67	65.37	75.48	71.74	74.04	81.55	74.44
.....													
37		s.s.I	64.11	83.21	72.94	51.77	45.94	47.91	53.92	52.06	55.05	62.79	57.42
38	90—95	combined	59.33	65.25	62.10	52.32	52.82	49.07	52.86	53.18	54.54	62.48	55.76
39		s.s.2.	55.46	54.06	54.87	52.82	58.83	50.20	52.00	54.03	54.23	62.17	54.87
40		s.s.I	117.21	138.09	127.04	89.15	76.62	86.17	111.76	84.71	97.49	109.68	101.21
41	95—100	combined	108.83	117.89	112.19	87.00	98.36	83.42	105.29	87.15	95.76	105.24	98.77
42		s.s.2	98.82	80.41	90.15	84.65	118.51	80.54	98.96	89.44	93.84	110.93	94.01
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43		s.s.I	29.86	31.55	30.56	24.03	21.62	23.90	26.50	24.53	26.75	30.20	26.55
44	0—100	combined	28.65	28.67	29.44	23.91	24.61	23.64	25.66	25.20	26.93	29.56	26.31
45		s.s.2	27.40	25.37	28.23	23.79	27.72	23.37	24.87	25.82	27.12	28.95	26.05

price index number (base : wholesale prices—April, 1952-March 1953, NSS prices—rounds 4 and 5)

46	all items (wholesale)	98.2	98.0	98.1	101.9	96.1	91.2	109.3	107.4	119.1	125.9	105.2
47	cereals (wholesale)	94.9	90.9	92.9	92.8	77.4	73.3	103.0	98.7	105.6	103.2	93.3
48	cereals (NSS)	100.2	99.8	100.0	87.2	75.2	69.5	93.3	91.7	100.0	102.2	90.4

TABLE B. 5: TOTAL CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PER PERSON IN RURAL AREAS EXPRESSED AS PER CENT OF THAT IN URBAN AREAS BY FRACTILE GROUPS FOR NINE ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

All-India

sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	round 4 April— September 1952	round 5 December 1952— March 1953	rounds 4 and 5 combined	round 7 October 1953— March 1954	round 8 July 1954— March 1955	round 9 May— November 1955	round 12 March— August 1957	round 13 September 1957— May 1958	round 15 July 1959— June 1960	round 16 July 1960 — June 1961	average of nine rounds
number of sampled rural households			2,345	1,339	3,684	1,381	1,833	1,600	7,171	6,663	7,144	3,703	(total) 33,179
urban			1,059	602	1,661	556	1,844	2,074	2,836	3,308	2,066	2,552	16,897
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	0—5	S.S. I	72.7	81.4	77.5	78.5	69.6	62.7	69.9	80.5	75.6	76.0	74.1
2		combined	71.4	83.2	77.7	76.8	69.3	63.5	75.7	77.6	74.3	78.9	74.5
3		S.S. 2	70.0	84.8	77.9	74.9	68.7	64.1	80.7	75.1	73.0	82.1	74.8
4	5—10	S.S. I	74.4	74.9	73.8	86.4	68.4	63.9	74.7	80.1	79.4	78.8	75.7
5		combined	75.1	84.2	79.3	83.3	68.4	64.9	77.0	79.0	78.7	77.5	76.5
6		S.S. 2	75.7	91.3	83.7	80.0	68.3	65.8	79.8	77.6	78.1	76.6	77.0
7	10—20	S.S. I	73.7	77.5	75.3	83.2	68.9	63.4	72.5	80.4	77.8	77.6	75.0
8		combined	73.5	83.8	78.7	80.6	68.7	64.3	76.4	78.4	76.9	78.0	75.6
9		S.S. 2	73.3	88.3	81.2	77.9	68.5	65.0	80.2	76.6	75.9	78.8	76.1
10	20—30	S.S. I	79.5	77.3	78.6	86.9	68.6	65.9	74.4	82.0	80.4	81.3	77.4
11		combined	79.8	82.4	81.1	85.0	67.5	67.2	76.0	80.0	79.2	79.5	77.4
12		S.S. 2	80.0	90.3	83.7	81.8	66.1	68.6	77.3	78.5	78.2	77.7	77.6
13	30—40	S.S. I	82.7	79.5	80.9	86.9	67.5	67.9	73.3	80.8	80.4	79.1	77.6
14		combined	83.9	82.8	82.9	82.5	67.1	70.8	75.1	78.6	78.2	78.5	77.5
15		S.S. 2	84.3	87.0	85.3	78.8	65.2	73.7	76.8	76.3	75.9	78.0	77.3
16	40—50	S.S. I	82.6	84.2	82.7	82.9	71.4	68.0	73.2	81.3	79.2	77.0	77.4
17		combined	84.7	82.9	84.0	78.2	67.7	70.1	73.8	78.2	77.4	78.0	76.8
18		S.S. 2	86.4	84.9	85.6	75.0	62.8	72.3	74.8	75.3	75.7	78.6	76.2
19	50—60	S.S. I	78.1	83.7	81.4	82.3	72.2	68.7	73.0	79.2	78.8	75.2	76.8
20		combined	81.6	83.0	82.4	77.8	65.8	69.8	73.4	77.4	76.3	77.2	75.8
21		S.S. 2	85.5	82.8	84.1	73.7	58.9	70.9	73.5	75.3	73.9	78.5	74.8
22	60—70	S.S. I	76.8	78.6	77.2	76.6	70.2	66.5	72.3	78.9	77.7	74.5	74.7
23		combined	78.5	79.5	57.6	76.1	64.1	67.7	72.3	74.3	74.3	76.7	73.9
24		S.S. 2	81.4	79.2	45.1	74.7	59.0	68.8	72.4	72.8	71.5	79.1	73.2
25	70—80	S.S. I	74.8	72.0	73.4	75.7	69.3	64.7	70.7	77.1	74.7	73.5	72.5
26		combined	76.4	74.0	75.1	76.1	64.2	66.8	70.9	73.9	71.8	75.4	72.2
27		S.S. 2	77.9	77.2	77.3	77.1	57.9	69.1	71.0	71.2	69.3	77.5	72.0

28	70—80	S.S. I	77.2	70.9	74.0	73.4	69.8	63.3	68.1	75.6	74.1	69.4	71.2
29		combined	77.3	73.5	75.5	73.7	62.8	65.2	69.1	73.6	70.9	72.0	70.9
30		S.S. 2	77.8	76.0	77.2	74.2	56.2	67.2	70.1	71.4	69.0	74.8	70.8
31	80—90	S.S. I	75.7	60.5	69.0	68.0	67.7	64.1	71.6	71.9	68.9	67.0	67.3
32		combined	75.6	68.2	72.0	67.5	60.6	63.2	63.9	69.6	65.7	69.1	67.0
33		S.S. 2	74.9	75.3	74.6	67.0	55.4	62.2	66.0	67.9	62.9	71.4	67.0
34	90—100	S.S. I	58.3	46.3	52.2	70.0	76.8	57.8	54.7	70.4	66.2	64.6	62.8
35		combined	66.6	57.6	62.6	66.4	57.6	59.5	57.2	69.9	60.7	67.4	62.5
36		S.S. 2	76.7	80.7	78.6	63.0	45.1	61.2	59.7	69.6	55.2	70.2	64.6
37	90—95	S.S. I	64.8	46.8	55.4	65.3	67.0	62.1	59.2	66.2	65.2	63.2	62.2
38		combined	70.5	69.9	65.2	64.2	58.0	60.8	60.2	66.0	62.1	65.5	62.9
39		S.S. 2	76.0	70.4	73.9	63.3	51.8	59.9	61.0	66.2	59.2	67.5	63.9
40	95—100	S.S. I	54.8	46.1	50.3	72.8	82.7	55.5	52.6	73.0	66.8	65.4	63.3
41		combined	64.5	56.8	61.2	67.6	57.3	58.7	55.6	72.3	59.9	68.6	62.4
42		S.S. 2	77.0	87.6	81.4	62.8	41.8	62.0	59.0	71.7	52.9	71.9	65.2
43	0—100	S.S. I	71.7	63.4	67.8	74.7	71.5	63.3	64.8	75.3	72.7	70.7	69.8
44		combined	75.0	70.4	70.8	72.6	62.1	64.6	66.4	73.4	69.4	72.6	69.6
45		S.S. 2	78.7	80.1	74.3	70.7	54.5	65.9	68.0	71.7	66.3	74.5	70.0

TABLE B.6 : INDEX NUMBER OF TOTAL AVERAGE CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PER PERSON (BASE—AVERAGE OF NINE ROUNDS) BY FRACTILE GROUPS FOR NINE ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

All-India Rural

sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	round 4 April— September 1952	round 5 December 1952— March 1953	rounds 4 and 5 combined	round 7 October 1953— March 1954	round 8 July 1954— March 1955	round 9 May— November 1955	round 12 March— August 1957	round 13 September 1957— May 1958	round 15 July 1959— June 1960	round 16 July 1960— June 1961	average of nine rounds
number of Sampled households			2,345	1,339	3,684	1,381	1,833	1,600	7,171	6,663	7,144	3,703	(total) 33,197
(o)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	0—5	s.s. 1	107	99	103	86	79	78	99	108	114	130	100
2		combined	106	104	105	87	80	79	98	103	116	127	100
3		s.s. 2	105	108	106	88	81	79	97	98	118	125	100
4	5—10	s.s. 1	108	100	104	100	75	75	97	103	116	125	100
5		combined	107	103	105	97	77	77	97	102	118	123	100
6		s.s. 2	106	108	107	93	78	79	96	101	119	121	100
.....													
7	0—10	s.s. 1	108	100	103	94	77	77	98	105	115	127	100
8		combined	107	103	105	93	78	78	97	102	117	125	100
9		s.s. 2	105	108	107	91	79	79	97	100	119	123	100
10	10—20	s.s. 1	114	103	109	97	75	76	96	103	114	123	100
11		combined	112	106	109	96	77	78	95	102	114	121	100
12		s.s. 2	110	108	109	95	78	80	94	101	115	119	100
13	20—30	s.s. 1	120	108	113	94	75	78	94	101	110	120	100
14		combined	116	109	112	94	77	80	94	100	110	119	100
15		s.s. 2	113	110	112	94	80	82	93	98	110	119	100
16	30—40	s.s. 1	120	110	115	96	76	80	94	101	107	117	100
17		combined	118	111	115	93	78	81	93	100	107	118	100
18		s.s. 2	117	113	115	92	79	83	92	99	107	119	100
19	40—50	s.s. 1	117	114	116	96	77	81	94	100	105	116	100
20		combined	118	114	116	93	78	82	93	101	105	117	100
21		s.s. 2	118	113	116	90	79	83	92	102	106	118	100
22	50—60	s.s. 1	116	112	114	95	79	83	94	101	104	116	100
23		combined	117	112	115	93	79	84	93	101	103	117	100
24		s.s. 2	118	112	115	91	80	84	91	101	103	119	100
25	60—70	s.s. 1	118	111	114	96	80	84	93	101	103	114	100
26		combined	118	111	115	95	81	86	92	101	102	115	100
27		s.s. 2	118	110	115	93	83	87	92	100	101	116	100

28		s.s. 1	120	110	115	95	81	86	93	100	104	113	100
29	70—80	combined	119	110	115	94	83	87	92	100	102	113	100
30		s.s. 2	117	111	114	93	85	88	92	100	100	114	100
31		s.s. 1	122	109	116	96	82	86	90	99	103	113	100
32	80—90	combined	119	109	114	96	85	86	91	100	99	115	100
33		s.s. 2	117	109	112	95	88	86	92	101	95	118	100
34		s.s. 1	108	105	107	101	96	79	93	99	104	114	100
35	90—100	combined	116	109	113	96	90	82	94	102	95	117	100
36		s.s. 2	124	114	119	91	84	84	94	105	86	120	100
.....													
37		s.s. 1	118	111	115	96	87	85	91	98	102	113	100
38	90—95	combined	119	110	115	96	87	85	91	100	96	116	100
39		s.s. 2	120	109	116	95	87	86	90	102	92	120	100
40		s.s. 1	103	102	103	104	102	77	94	99	104	115	100
41	95—100	combined	114	109	112	96	92	80	95	103	93	118	100
42		s.s. 2	126	117	121	88	82	83	97	106	82	120	100
.....													
43		s.s. 1	116	108	112	97	84	82	93	100	105	115	100
44	0—100	combined	117	110	114	95	83	83	93	101	102	117	100
45		s.s. 2	118	111	115	92	83	84	93	101	99	118	100

price index number (base: wholesale prices—April 1952—March 1953, NSS prices—rounds 4 and 5)

46	all items (wholesale)	98.2	98.0	98.1	101.9	96.1	91.2	109.3	107.4	119.1	125.9	105.2	100
47	cereals (wholesale)	94.9	90.9	92.9	92.8	77.4	73.3	103.0	98.7	105.6	103.2	93.3	
48	cereals (NSS)	106.3	94.0	100.0	87.4	72.1	69.1	98.4	96.3	102.3	104.4	92.3	

TABLE; B.7; INDEX NUMBER OF AVERAGE TOTAL CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PER PERSON (BASE—AVERAGE OF NINE ROUNDS) BY FRACTILE GROUPS FOR NINE ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

All-India Urban

sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	round 4 April—September 1952	round 5 December 1952—March 1953	rounds 4 and 5 combined	round 7 October 1953—March 1954	round 8 July 1954—March 1955	round 9 May—November 1955	round 12 March—August 1957	round 13 September 1957—May 1958	round 15 July 1959—June 1960	round 16 July 1960—June 1961	average of nine rounds
number of sampled households			1,059	602	1,661	556	1,844	2,074	2,836	3,308	2,066	2,552	(total) 16,897
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	0—5	s.s. 1	109	90	99	81	85	93	105	99	111	126	100
2		combined	111	93	101	85	86	93	97	99	117	120	100
3		s.s. 2	112	95	102	88	88	93	90	98	121	114	100
4	5—10	s.s. 1	111	101	106	88	83	90	98	98	111	120	100
5		combined	109	94	102	89	86	91	96	99	114	121	100
6		s.s. 2	107	91	98	90	88	92	93	100	117	122	100
7	10—20	s.s. 1	110	97	103	85	84	91	101	98	111	123	100
8		combined	110	93	101	87	86	92	96	99	115	121	100
9		s.s. 2	109	93	100	89	88	92	92	99	119	118	100
10	20—30	s.s. 1	111	104	107	86	85	89	100	97	110	117	100
11		combined	109	100	104	87	88	90	97	99	112	118	100
12		s.s. 2	107	93	101	90	92	90	95	100	114	119	100
13	30—40	s.s. 1	112	105	109	85	86	90	100	97	107	118	100
14		combined	108	102	105	89	90	88	97	99	109	118	100
15		s.s. 2	104	98	101	83	96	86	94	100	112	118	100
16	40—50	s.s. 1	112	105	108	90	83	91	100	96	105	118	100
17		combined	108	103	105	92	89	89	97	99	107	117	100
18		s.s. 2	103	101	102	93	96	87	94	101	108	116	100
19	50—60	s.s. 1	115	105	110	90	82	90	99	97	103	118	100
20		combined	110	104	107	91	90	89	96	99	105	115	100
21		s.s. 2	103	103	103	91	101	88	93	101	107	112	100
22	60—70	s.s. 1	113	107	111	93	84	94	98	96	100	116	100
23		combined	111	105	117	91	92	92	95	99	103	113	100
24		s.s. 2	107	104	118	89	100	90	92	102	105	110	100
25	70—80	s.s. 1	114	112	113	92	84	94	95	95	100	113	100
26		combined	112	108	110	90	92	93	94	98	103	111	100
27		s.s. 2	109	103	107	87	103	91	93	101	105	108	100

28	70—80	S.S. 1	111	110	111	92	83	96	96	94	102	116	100
29		combined	109	106	108	91	94	95	94	97	102	112	100
30		S.S. 2	107	103	105	88	107	93	93	99	103	108	100
31	80—90	S.S. 1	108	121	113	95	82	91	98	92	101	113	100
32		combined	106	107	106	95	94	92	96	99	101	112	100
33		S.S. 2	104	97	101	95	106	92	93	100	102	111	100
34	90—100	S.S. 1	114	140	126	89	77	85	104	86	96	109	100
35		combined	109	119	113	90	98	86	102	91	97	109	100
36		S.S. 2	104	90	97	92	119	88	101	96	99	110	100
.....													
37	90—95	S.S. 1	112	145	127	90	80	83	94	91	96	109	100
38		combined	106	117	111	94	95	88	95	95	98	112	100
39		S.S. 2	101	99	100	96	107	92	95	98	99	113	100
40	95—100	S.S. 1	116	136	126	88	76	85	110	84	96	108	100
41		combined	110	119	114	88	100	84	107	88	97	107	100
42		S.S. 2	105	86	96	90	126	86	105	95	100	107	100
.....													
43	0—100	S.S. 1	112	119	115	91	81	90	100	92	101	114	100
44		combined	109	109	112	91	94	90	98	96	102	112	100
45		S.S. 2	105	97	108	91	106	90	96	99	104	111	100

price index number (base: wholesale prices—April 1952—March 1953, NSS prices—rounds 4 and 5)

46	all items (wholesale)	98.2	98.0	98.1	101.9	96.1	91.2	109.3	107.4	119.1	125.5	105.2	100
47	cereals (wholesale)	94.9	90.9	92.9	92.8	77.4	73.3	103.0	98.7	105.6	103.2	93.5	100
48	cereals (NSS)	100.2	99.8	100.0	87.2	75.2	69.5	93.3	91.7	100.0	102.2	90.4	100

TABLE B.8 : PERCENT SHARE OF TOTAL CONSUMER EXPENDITURE BY FRACTILE GROUPS FOR NINE ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

All-India Rural

sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	round 4 April— September 1952	round 5 December 1952— March 1953	rounds 4 and 5 combined	round 7 October 1953— march 1954	round 8 July 1954— March 1955	round 9 May— November 1955	round 12 March— August 1957	round 13 September 1957— May 1958	round 15 July 1959— June 1960	round 16 July 1960— June 1961	average of nine rounds
number of sampled households			2,345	1,339	3,684	1,381	1,833	1,600	7,171	6,663	7,144	3,703	(total) 33,179
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	0—5	s.s. I	1.22	1.21	1.21	1.17	1.25	1.26	1.40	1.42	1.42	1.48	1.32
2		combined	1.22	1.27	1.24	1.24	1.29	1.27	1.42	1.37	1.53	1.46	1.34
3		s.s. 2	1.22	1.33	1.27	1.31	1.34	1.28	1.43	1.33	1.65	1.45	1.37
4	5—10	s.s. I	1.72	1.70	1.70	1.89	1.64	1.69	1.92	1.90	2.03	1.99	1.83
5		combined	1.70	1.74	1.72	1.89	1.71	1.71	1.93	1.88	2.14	1.94	1.85
6		s.s. 2	1.67	1.81	1.74	1.89	1.77	1.74	1.94	1.85	2.25	1.91	1.87
.....													
7	0—10	s.s. I	2.94	2.90	2.91	3.07	2.90	2.95	3.32	3.32	3.46	3.47	3.15
8		combined	2.91	3.01	2.96	3.13	3.00	2.99	3.35	3.25	3.67	3.41	3.19
9		s.s. 2	2.89	3.14	3.00	3.20	3.11	3.02	3.37	3.18	3.89	3.36	3.24
10	10—20	s.s. I	4.54	4.41	4.48	4.60	4.13	4.27	4.77	4.75	4.99	4.92	4.60
11		combined	4.42	4.46	4.44	4.68	4.26	4.33	4.73	4.67	5.20	4.80	4.62
12		s.s. 2	4.32	4.49	4.40	4.76	4.39	4.39	4.70	4.60	5.42	4.68	4.64
13	20—30	s.s. I	5.86	5.64	5.72	5.53	5.06	5.43	5.74	5.75	5.96	5.90	5.65
14		combined	5.65	5.62	5.62	5.66	5.28	5.48	5.73	5.62	6.13	5.80	5.66
15		s.s. 2	5.44	5.60	5.52	5.80	5.51	5.53	5.73	5.50	6.31	5.72	5.68
16	30—40	s.s. I	6.90	6.77	6.88	6.59	6.11	6.52	6.77	6.73	6.81	6.78	6.66
17		combined	6.74	6.74	6.75	6.55	6.24	6.52	6.65	6.61	7.02	6.74	6.65
18		s.s. 2	6.56	6.71	6.62	6.60	6.34	6.50	6.57	6.50	7.22	6.70	6.63
19	40—50	s.s. I	7.78	8.13	7.96	7.62	7.14	7.58	7.80	7.67	7.72	7.72	7.68
20		combined	7.69	7.92	7.81	7.51	7.20	7.54	7.66	7.66	7.92	7.65	7.64
21		s.s. 2	7.60	7.74	7.66	7.41	7.26	7.49	7.51	7.63	8.15	7.58	7.60
22	50—60	s.s. I	8.80	9.07	8.91	8.56	8.24	8.93	8.91	8.83	8.67	8.80	8.75
23		combined	8.76	8.95	8.83	8.60	8.35	8.82	8.73	8.75	8.86	8.77	8.73
24		s.s. 2	8.73	8.79	8.73	8.58	8.46	8.71	8.55	8.69	9.06	8.74	8.70
25	60—70	s.s. I	10.29	10.34	10.29	10.04	9.67	10.42	10.11	10.24	9.95	10.05	10.12
26		combined	10.19	10.18	10.18	10.12	9.90	10.42	10.07	10.11	10.12	9.99	10.12
27		s.s. 2	10.09	10.02	10.08	10.17	10.13	10.45	10.00	9.97	10.32	9.93	10.12

28		S.S. I	12.46	12.12	12.25	11.74	11.59	12.53	11.77	11.96	11.86	11.70	11.97
29	70—80	combined	12.26	12.08	12.17	12.00	11.99	12.62	11.91	11.98	12.11	11.71	12.07
30		S.S. 2	12.08	12.08	12.10	12.24	12.42	12.69	12.05	11.99	12.37	11.74	12.18
31		S.S. I	15.71	15.00	15.44	14.77	14.72	15.75	14.42	14.70	14.62	14.56	14.92
32	80—90	combined	15.30	14.87	15.07	15.14	15.33	15.49	14.67	14.84	14.57	14.78	15.00
33		S.S. 2	14.86	14.74	14.72	15.52	15.91	15.26	14.91	14.97	14.53	15.03	15.08
34		S.S. I	24.72	25.62	25.18	27.50	30.46	25.62	26.40	26.06	25.98	26.12	26.50
35	90—100	combined	26.07	26.16	26.19	26.61	28.46	25.81	26.51	26.52	24.40	26.36	26.32
36		S.S. 2	27.43	26.68	27.17	25.73	26.46	25.97	26.62	26.97	22.72	26.54	26.12
.....													
37		S.S. I	9.71	9.73	9.75	9.42	9.96	9.83	9.29	9.33	9.23	9.30	9.53
38	90—95	combined	9.73	9.56	9.61	9.67	10.03	9.77	9.33	9.48	9.06	9.53	9.57
39		S.S. 2	9.78	9.36	9.67	9.92	10.08	9.76	9.37	9.66	8.92	9.73	9.62
40		S.S. I	15.01	15.90	15.43	18.08	20.50	15.79	17.11	16.73	16.76	16.82	16.97
41	95—100	combined	16.34	16.60	16.47	16.94	18.44	16.04	17.18	17.04	15.34	16.82	16.75
42		S.S. 2	17.65	17.32	17.51	15.80	16.39	16.21	17.24	17.31	13.80	16.82	16.51
.....													
43		S.S. I	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
44	0—100	combined	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
45		S.S. 2	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

price index number (base: wholesale prices—April 1952—March 1953, NSS prices—rounds 4 and 5)

46	all items (wholesale)	98.2	98.0	98.1	101.9	96.1	91.2	109.3	107.4	119.1	125.9	105.2
47	cereals (wholesale)	94.9	90.9	92.9	92.8	77.4	73.3	103.0	98.7	105.6	103.2	93.3
48	cereals (NSS)	106.3	94.0	100.0	87.4	72.1	69.1	98.4	96.3	102.3	104.4	92.3

TABLE B.9: PERCENT SHARE OF TOTAL CONSUMER EXPENDITURE BY FRACTILE GROUPS FOR NINE ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

All-India Urban

sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	round 4 April— September 1952	round 5 December 1952— March 1953	rounds 4 and 5 combined	round 7 October 1953— March 1954	round 8 July 1954— March 1955	round 9 May— November 1955	round 12 March— August 1957	round 13 September 1957— May 1958	round 15 July 1959— June 1960	round 16 July 1960— June 1961	average of nine rounds
number of sampled households			[1,059	602	[1,661	556	[1,844	[2,074	[2,836	3,308	2,066	2,552	(total) [16,897
(o)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	0—5	s.s. 1	1.20	0.94	1.06	1.12	1.29	1.27	1.30	1.33	1.37	1.38	1.24
2		combined	1.28	1.07	1.13	1.17	1.16	1.30	1.24	1.30	1.43	1.35	1.26
3		s.s. 2	1.37	1.26	1.21	1.24	1.06	1.32	1.21	1.27	1.50	1.31	1.28
4	5—10	s.s. 1	1.66	1.44	1.56	1.64	1.72	1.68	1.66	1.79	1.86	1.78	1.69
5		combined	1.70	1.46	1.53	1.65	1.55	1.70	1.66	1.75	1.89	1.82	1.60
6		s.s. 2	1.74	1.59	1.54	1.67	1.41	1.74	1.65	1.71	1.91	1.86	1.70
.....													
7	0—10	s.s. 1	2.86	2.38	2.62	2.75	3.01	2.95	2.96	3.12	3.23	3.16	2.94
8		combined	2.98	2.53	2.66	2.82	2.71	3.00	2.91	3.04	3.32	3.17	2.94
9		s.s. 2	3.10	2.85	2.75	2.91	2.47	3.07	2.86	2.98	3.41	3.18	2.98
10	10—20	s.s. 1	4.09	3.62	3.86	3.95	4.31	4.11	4.16	4.37	4.51	4.28	4.15
11		combined	4.16	3.81	3.87	4.00	3.92	4.16	4.14	4.28	4.56	4.38	4.16
12		s.s. 2	4.25	3.99	3.90	4.12	3.63	4.22	4.14	4.21	4.59	4.49	4.18
13	20—30	s.s. 1	5.08	4.50	4.79	4.75	5.36	5.06	5.08	5.36	5.38	5.27	5.09
14		combined	5.05	4.77	4.80	4.99	4.89	5.00	5.07	5.25	5.44	5.36	5.09
15		s.s. 2	5.08	5.16	4.81	5.21	4.62	4.95	5.08	5.17	5.52	5.46	5.14
16	30—40	s.s. 1	5.99	5.28	5.64	5.93	6.11	6.07	5.99	6.24	6.25	6.22	6.01
17		combined	5.97	5.72	5.69	6.09	5.73	6.00	5.98	6.21	6.30	6.28	6.03
18		s.s. 2	5.97	6.33	5.75	6.23	5.51	5.93	5.97	6.19	6.33	6.35	6.09
19	40—50	s.s. 1	7.14	6.16	6.63	6.92	7.06	7.00	6.92	7.30	7.12	7.25	6.99
20		combined	7.07	6.72	6.71	7.01	6.79	6.98	6.92	7.26	7.20	7.20	7.02
21		s.s. 2	6.99	7.50	6.76	7.12	6.73	6.96	6.95	7.26	7.32	7.20	7.11
22	50—60	s.s. 1	8.20	7.32	7.83	8.34	8.39	8.50	7.99	8.43	8.10	8.34	8.18
23		combined	8.36	7.93	10.85	8.20	8.09	8.42	8.03	8.49	8.28	8.30	8.23
24		s.s. 2	8.45	8.89	14.39	8.13	7.82	8.35	8.03	8.56	8.42	8.23	8.32
25	60—70	s.s. 1	9.85	9.11	9.51	9.91	9.98	10.15	9.28	10.00	9.68	9.65	9.74
26		combined	10.00	9.69	9.60	9.65	9.57	10.08	9.44	10.03	9.78	9.61	9.76
27		s.s. 2	10.15	10.40	19.68	9.34	9.54	9.96	9.59	10.04	9.88	9.55	9.83

28		s.s. 1	11.57	10.84	11.23	11.95	11.87	12.53	11.21	11.91	11.79	11.91	11.73
29	70—80	combined	11.90	11.57	11.41	11.83	11.86	12.50	11.45	11.94	11.85	11.82	11.86
30		s.s. 2	12.22	12.71	11.63	11.66	12.06	12.44	11.68	12.04	11.90	11.70	12.04
31		s.s. 1	14.87	15.72	15.17	16.20	15.55	15.56	15.16	15.41	15.42	15.36	15.47
32	80—90	combined	15.17	15.33	14.81	16.28	15.71	15.84	15.25	15.65	15.38	15.53	15.57
33		s.s. 2	15.60	15.68	14.64	16.40	15.65	16.17	15.36	15.80	15.34	15.68	15.74
34		s.s. 1	30.36	35.07	32.72	29.32	28.35	28.05	31.26	27.87	28.51	28.56	29.71
35	90—100	combined	29.35	31.94	29.60	29.13	30.72	28.02	30.81	27.84	27.90	28.37	29.34
36		s.s. 2	28.15	26.50	25.69	28.90	31.99	27.97	30.35	27.78	27.30	28.17	28.57
37		s.s. 1	10.73	13.19	11.93	10.77	10.63	10.02	10.17	10.61	10.29	10.40	10.76
38	90—95	combined	10.36	11.38	10.55	10.94	10.73	10.38	10.30	10.55	10.12	10.57	10.59
39		s.s. 2	10.12	10.65	9.72	11.10	10.61	10.74	10.45	10.46	10.00	10.74	10.54
40		s.s. 1	19.62	21.88	20.78	18.55	17.73	18.03	21.09	17.26	18.22	18.16	18.95
41	95—100	combined	19.00	20.56	19.06	18.19	19.99	17.64	20.51	17.29	17.78	17.80	18.75
42		s.s. 2	18.03	15.85	15.97	17.79	21.38	17.23	19.89	17.32	17.30	17.43	18.03
43		s.s. 1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
44	0—100	combined	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
45		s.s. 2	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

price index number (base: wholesale prices—April 1952—March 1953, NSS prices—rounds 4 and 5)

46	all items (wholesale)	98.2	98.0	98.1	101.9	96.1	91.2	109.3	107.4	119.1	125.9	105.2
47	cereals (wholesale)	94.9	90.9	92.9	92.8	77.4	73.3	103.0	98.7	105.6	103.2	93.3
48	cereals (NSS)	100.2	99.8	100.0	87.2	75.2	69.5	93.3	91.7	100.0	102.2	90.4

TABLE B. 10 : INDEX NUMBER OF SHARE OF TOTAL CONSUMER EXPENDITURE (BASE—AVERAGE OF NINE ROUNDS) BY FRACTILE GROUPS FOR NINE ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

All-India Rural

sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	round 4 April— September 1952	round 5 December 1952— March 1953	rounds 4 and 5 combined	round 7 October 1953— March 1954	round 8 July 1954— March 1955	round 9 May— November 1955	round 12 March— August 1957	round 13 September 1957— May 1958	round 15 July 1959— June 1960	round 16 July 1960— June 1961	average of nine rounds
		number of sampled households	2,345	1,339	3,684	1,381	1,833	1,600	7,171	6,663	7,144	3,703	(total) 33,179
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1		S.S. I	93	92	92	89	95	96	107	108	108	113	100
2	0—5	combined	91	94	92	93	96	95	106	102	114	109	100
3		S.S. 2	89	97	92	96	98	94	105	97	120	106	100
4		S.S. I	94	93	93	103	90	92	105	104	111	109	100
5	5—10	combined	92	94	93	102	92	93	104	102	116	105	100
6		S.S. 2	89	97	93	101	95	93	104	99	120	102	100
7		S.S. I	93	92	93	97	92	94	105	105	110	110	100
8	0—10	combined	91	94	93	98	94	94	105	102	115	107	100
9		S.S. 2	89	97	93	99	96	93	104	98	120	104	100
10		S.S. I	99	96	97	100	90	93	104	103	109	107	100
11	10—20	combined	96	97	96	101	92	94	103	101	113	104	100
12		S.S. 2	93	97	95	103	95	95	101	99	117	101	100
13		S.S. I	104	100	101	98	90	96	102	102	105	104	100
14	20—30	combined	100	99	99	100	93	97	101	99	108	102	100
15		S.S. 2	96	99	97	102	97	97	101	97	111	101	100
16		S.S. I	104	102	103	99	92	98	102	101	102	102	100
17	30—40	combined	101	101	102	99	94	98	100	100	106	101	100
18		S.S. 2	99	101	100	99	96	98	99	98	109	101	100
19		S.S. I	101	106	104	99	93	99	102	100	100	100	100
20	40—50	combined	101	104	102	98	94	99	100	100	104	100	100
21		S.S. 2	100	102	101	98	96	99	99	100	107	100	100
22		S.S. I	100	104	102	98	94	102	102	101	99	100	100
23	50—60	combined	100	103	101	98	96	101	100	100	102	100	100
24		S.S. 2	100	101	100	99	97	100	98	100	104	100	100
25		S.S. I	102	102	102	99	96	103	100	101	98	99	100
26	60—70	combined	101	101	101	100	98	103	100	100	100	99	100
27		S.S. 2	100	99	100	100	100	103	99	99	102	98	100

28		s.s. 1	104	101	102	98	97	105	98	100	99	98	100
29	70—80	combined	102	100	101	99	99	105	99	99	100	97	100
30		s.s. 2	99	99	99	100	102	104	99	98	102	96	100
31		s.s. 1	105	101	103	99	99	106	97	99	98	98	100
32	80—90	combined	102	99	100	101	102	103	98	99	97	99	100
33		s.s. 2	99	98	98	103	106	101	99	99	96	100	100
34		s.s. 1	93	97	95	104	115	97	100	98	98	99	100
35	90—100	combined	99	99	99	101	108	98	101	101	93	100	100
36		s.s. 2	105	102	104	98	101	99	102	103	87	102	100
37		s.s. 1	102	102	102	99	104	103	97	98	97	98	100
38	90—95	combined	102	100	100	101	105	102	97	99	95	100	100
39		s.s. 2	102	97	100	103	105	101	97	100	93	101	100
40		s.s. 1	88	94	91	107	121	93	101	99	99	99	100
41	95—100	combined	98	99	98	101	110	96	103	102	92	100	100
42		s.s. 2	107	105	106	96	99	98	104	105	84	102	100
43		s.s. 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
44	0—100	combined	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
45		s.s. 2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

price index number (base: wholesale prices—April 1952—March 1953, NSS prices—rounds 4 and 5)

46	all items (wholesale)	98.2	98.0	98.1	101.9	96.1	91.2	109.3	107.4	119.1	125.9	105.2
47	cereals (wholesale)	94.9	90.9	92.9	92.8	77.4	73.3	103.0	98.7	105.6	103.2	93.3
48	cereals (NSS)	106.3	94.0	100.0	87.4	72.1	69.1	98.4	96.3	102.3	104.4	92.3

TABLE B. 11: INDEX NUMBER OF SHARE OF TOTAL CONSUMER EXPENDITURE (BASE—AVERAGE OF NINE ROUNDS) BY FRACTILE GROUPS
FOR NINE ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

All-India Urban

Sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	round 4 April—September 1952	round 5 December 1952—March 1953	rounds 4 and 5 combined	round 7 October 1953—March 1954	round 8 July 1954—March 1955	round 9 May—November 1955	round 12 March—August 1957	round 13 September 1957—May 1958	round 15 July 1959—June 1960	round 16 July 1960—June 1961	average of nine rounds
number of sampled households			1,059	602	1,661	556	1,844	2,074	2,836	3,308	2,066	2,552	(total) 16,897
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1	0—5	S.S. 1	97	75	85	90	103	102	105	107	110	111	100
2		combined	102	85	90	93	92	103	99	103	114	107	100
3		S.S. 2	107	98	94	97	83	103	94	99	117	103	100
4	5—10	S.S. 1	98	85	92	97	102	99	98	106	110	105	100
5		combined	101	86	91	98	92	101	99	104	112	108	100
6		S.S. 2	102	94	91	98	83	103	97	101	113	110	100
7	0—10	S.S. 1	97	81	89	94	102	100	101	106	110	108	100
8		combined	101	86	90	96	92	102	99	103	113	108	100
9		S.S. 2	104	95	92	98	83	103	96	100	114	107	100
10	10—20	S.S. 1	98	87	93	95	104	99	100	105	109	103	100
11		combined	100	92	93	96	94	100	100	103	110	105	100
12		S.S. 2	102	95	93	99	87	101	99	101	110	107	100
13	20—30	S.S. 1	100	88	94	93	105	99	100	105	106	103	100
14		combined	99	94	94	98	96	98	100	103	107	105	100
15		S.S. 2	99	100	94	101	90	96	99	101	107	106	100
16	30—40	S.S. 1	100	88	94	99	102	101	100	104	104	103	100
17		combined	99	95	94	101	95	100	99	103	104	104	100
18		S.S. 2	98	104	94	102	90	97	98	102	104	104	100
19	40—50	S.S. 1	102	88	95	99	101	100	99	104	102	104	100
20		combined	101	96	96	100	97	99	99	103	103	103	100
21		S.S. 2	98	105	95	100	95	98	98	102	103	101	100
22	50—60	S.S. 1	100	89	96	102	103	104	98	103	99	102	100
23		combined	102	96	132	100	98	102	98	103	101	101	100
24		S.S. 2	102	107	173	98	94	100	97	103	101	99	100
25	60—70	S.S. 1	101	94	98	102	103	105	95	103	99	99	100
26		combined	102	99	98	99	98	103	97	103	100	98	100
27		S.S. 2	104	106	99	95	97	101	97	102	101	97	100

28		s.s. 1	99	97	96	102	101	107	96	102	100	102	100
29	70—80	combined	100	98	96	100	105	97	97	101	100	100	100
30		s.s. 2	101	105	97	97	100	103	97	100	99	97	103
31		s.s. 1	96	102	98	105	100	101	98	100	100	99	100
32	80—90	combined	97	98	95	105	101	102	98	100	99	100	100
33		s.s. 2	99	100	93	104	99	103	98	100	97	100	100
34		s.s. 1	102	118	110	99	95	94	105	94	96	96	100
35	90—100	combined	100	109	101	99	105	96	105	95	95	97	100
36		s.s. 2	99	93	90	101	112	98	106	97	96	99	100
.....													
37		s.s. 1	100	123	111	100	99	93	95	99	96	97	100
38	90—95	combined	98	107	100	103	101	98	97	100	96	100	100
39		s.s. 2	96	101	92	105	101	102	99	99	95	102	100
40		s.s. 1	104	115	110	98	94	95	111	91	96	96	100
41	95—100	combined	101	110	102	97	107	94	109	92	95	95	100
42		s.s. 2	100	88	89	99	119	96	110	96	96	97	100
.....													
43		s.s. 1	100	190	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
44	0—100	combined	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
45		s.s. 2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

price index number (base: wholesale price —April 1952—March 1953, NSS prices—rounds 4 and 5)

46	all items (wholesale)	98.2	98.0	98.1	101.9	96.1	91.2	109.3	107.4	119.1	125.9	105.2
47	cereals (wholesale)	94.9	90.9	92.9	92.8	77.4	73.3	103.0	98.7	105.6	103.2	93.3
48	cereals (NSS)	100.2	99.8	100.0	87.2	75.2	69.5	93.3	91.7	100.0	102.2	90.4

TABLE B. 12: AVERAGE QUANTITY OF CEREALS CONSUMED IN SEERS PER PERSON PER 30 DAYS BY FRACTILE GROUPS FOR NINE ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

All-India Rura

sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	round 4 April— September 1952	round 5 December 1952— March 1953	rounds 4 and 5 combined	rounds 7 October 1953— March 1954	round 8 July 1954— March 1955	round 9 May— November 1955	round 12 March— August 1957	round 13 September 1957— May 1958	round 15 July 1959— June 1960	round 16 July 1960— June 1961	average of nine rounds
number of sampled households			2,345	1,339	3,684	1,381	1,833	1,600	7,171	6,663	7,144	3,703	(total) 33,179
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	0—5	s.s. 1	9.56	8.05	9.20	10.15	7.68	8.45	7.81	9.63	9.30	9.65	8.92
2		combined	8.53	9.31	8.94	9.63	8.89	10.63	7.82	8.99	8.92	9.20	9.10
3		s.s. 2	7.50	10.51	9.06	9.12	10.79	12.69	8.02	8.25	8.73	8.83	9.38
4	5—10	s.s. 1	10.60	11.98	11.48	13.44	12.47	13.50	10.45	10.69	11.51	11.56	11.80
5		combined	10.13	11.53	10.96	14.18	13.33	13.75	10.25	10.84	11.84	11.41	11.92
6		s.s. 2	10.25	10.43	10.26	13.49	13.36	13.90	9.92	10.76	11.95	12.01	11.79
.....													
7	0—10	s.s. 1	10.08	10.01	10.34	11.79	10.07	10.98	9.13	10.16	10.40	10.60	10.36
8		combined	9.33	10.42	9.95	11.90	11.11	12.19	9.03	9.91	10.38	10.30	10.51
9		s.s. 2	8.87	10.47	9.66	11.31	12.08	13.30	8.97	9.51	10.34	10.42	10.59
10	10—20	s.s. 1	12.47	12.99	12.65	15.88	13.05	14.15	12.25	13.18	13.65	14.17	13.53
11		combined	13.41	13.16	13.28	14.83	13.71	14.14	12.32	13.51	14.31	14.53	13.77
12		s.s. 2	13.65	13.65	13.66	14.56	14.80	14.28	12.53	13.67	14.85	14.29	14.03
13	20—30	s.s. 1	12.96	14.32	14.50	14.21	14.72	16.29	13.51	16.21	16.36	15.81	14.93
14		combined	14.66	15.33	15.15	15.07	15.27	16.76	13.67	15.31	15.85	15.62	15.28
15		s.s. 2	15.75	16.43	15.96	15.00	16.09	16.82	13.64	14.86	15.63	15.51	15.52
16	30—40	s.s. 1	17.28	18.07	16.58	16.16	17.58	19.42	15.92	15.89	16.18	17.42	17.10
17		combined	16.70	18.27	17.42	15.80	18.44	18.65	15.47	15.72	16.91	18.27	17.14
18		s.s. 2	16.55	18.48	18.04	15.88	18.41	18.23	15.00	15.36	17.16	18.75	17.09
19	40—50	s.s. 1	18.01	22.22	20.22	22.61	18.71	18.57	17.19	16.76	17.23	18.06	18.82
20		combined	17.95	19.62	19.13	17.22	18.00	18.16	16.69	16.86	18.65	17.73	17.87
21		s.s. 2	18.58	19.45	18.50	16.80	17.49	17.79	16.34	17.05	19.79	17.99	17.92
22	50—60	s.s. 1	19.71	19.70	19.62	18.99	19.32	19.16	18.27	18.36	18.04	20.95	19.17
23		combined	19.64	21.65	19.98	20.63	19.13	19.64	18.59	17.99	19.00	20.23	19.61
24		s.s. 2	19.75	20.87	20.20	17.74	19.02	20.03	18.71	17.93	19.79	19.28	19.23
25	60—70	s.s. 1	20.44	20.53	22.11	18.92	19.24	21.68	19.54	19.42	20.65	20.47	20.10
26		combined	20.53	20.33	20.94	19.90	19.32	21.53	19.43	19.77	20.61	20.37	20.20
27		s.s. 2	19.94	20.02	20.35	20.98	19.28	21.56	19.53	19.77	20.98	20.42	20.28

28		s.s. I	20'37	24'82	21'09	21'11	19'03	21'04	20'76	20'69	21'91	21'07	21'20
29	70—80	combined	21'24	23'73	22'07	20'68	19'71	21'17	19'88	20'49	21'89	20'29	21'01
30		s.s. 2	22'73	22'93	22'38	20'31	19'84	21'01	19'07	20'22	22'13	19'16	20'82
31		s.s. I	25'59	25'88	25'39	21'09	21'94	22'39	21'45	21'35	21'91	21'09	22'52
32	80—90	combined	24'32	24'57	24'47	21'04	22'27	22'83	22'13	21'39	22'60	21'77	22'55
33		s.s. 2	22'82	23'26	23'51	20'58	23'19	23'81	22'76	21'42	23'11	22'95	22'66
34		s.s. I	26'28	24'02	25'26	25'70	22'93	25'90	25'86	26'83	26'55	28'08	25'68
35	90—100	combined	27'29	26'38	26'75	23'87	23'15	25'39	25'86	27'49	26'87	28'01	26'03
36		s.s. 2	28'32	28'85	28'30	23'54	23'30	24'53	25'76	28'24	27'17	27'80	26'39
37		s.s. I	24'88	25'06	25'15	24'91	23'74	25'25	24'77	24'81	24'82	27'16	25'04
38	90—95	combined	25'34	26'32	25'75	21'73	22'48	24'68	23'84	24'79	25'71	26'40	24'59
39		s.s. 2	25'32	27'62	26'23	20'89	21'23	23'04	22'51	25'07	26'51	25'17	24'15
40		s.s. I	27'68	22'98	25'37	24'50	22'12	26'55	26'56	28'84	28'29	28'99	26'32
41	95—100	combined	29'25	26'44	27'74	26'00	23'81	26'11	27'87	30'19	28'02	29'61	27'48
42		s.s. 2	31'31	30'08	30'37	26'19	25'36	26'01	29'00	31'41	27'82	30'42	28'62
43		s.s. I	18'32	19'26	18'78	18'55	17'66	18'96	17'39	17'89	18'29	18'77	18'34
44	0—100	combined	18'51	19'35	18'91	18'09	18'01	19'05	17'31	17'84	18'71	18'71	18'40
45		s.s. 2	18'70	19'44	19'06	17'67	18'35	19'13	17'23	17'80	19'10	18'66	18'45

price index number (base: wholesale prices—April 1952—March 1953, NSS prices—rounds 4 and 5)

46	all items (wholesale)	98'2	98'0	98'1	101'9	96'1	91'2	109'3	107'4	119'1	125'9	105'2
47	cereals (wholesale)	94'9	90'9	92'9	92'8	77'4	73'3	103'0	98'7	105'6	103'2	93'3
48	cereals (NSS)	106'3	94'0	100'0	87'4	72'1	69'1	98'4	96'3	102'3	104'4	92'3

TABLE B. 13 : AVERAGE QUANTITY OF CEREALS CONSUMED IN SEERS PER PERSON PER 30 DAYS BY FRACTILE GROUPS FOR NINE ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

All-India Urban

sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	round 4 April— September 1952	round 5 December— March 1953	rounds 4 and 5 combined	round 7 October 1953— March 1954	round 8 July 1954— March 1955	round 9 May— November 1955	round 12 March— August 1957	round 13 September 1957— May 1958	round 15 July 1959— June 1960	round 16 July 1960— June 1961	average of nine rounds
number of sampled households			1,059	602	1,661	556	1,844	2,074	2,836	3,308	2,066	2,552	(total) 16,897
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1		s.s. I	8·14	6·93	7·55	9·11	9·65	13·16	9·51	9·55	9·41	11·08	9·62
2	0—5	combined	8·46	6·96	7·77	10·87	9·94	12·74	8·49	9·50	9·35	9·96	9·58
3		s.s. 2	8·91	7·14	8·05	10·35	10·39	12·22	7·92	9·43	9·73	9·08	9·46
4		s.s. I	11·19	7·44	9·33	14·35	11·16	15·08	11·32	10·30	9·79	9·95	11·18
5	5—10	combined	11·95	9·36	9·80	12·67	11·51	13·81	10·99	10·63	10·61	10·74	11·36
6		s.s. 2	11·93	9·24	11·24	13·92	11·35	12·63	10·80	10·95	10·47	11·33	11·40
7		s.s. I	9·67	7·19	8·44	11·73	10·41	14·12	10·42	9·93	9·60	10·51	10·40
8	0—10	combined	10·21	8·16	8·79	11·77	10·72	13·27	9·74	10·06	9·98	10·35	10·47
9		s.s. 2	10·42	8·19	9·65	12·13	10·87	12·42	9·36	10·19	10·10	10·20	10·43
10		s.s. I	11·48	10·44	10·90	11·94	12·89	13·28	12·08	11·90	11·61	11·15	11·86
11	10—20	combined	10·78	9·65	10·71	12·56	13·40	14·03	11·58	12·32	11·88	11·40	11·96
12		s.s. 2	10·89	9·98	10·61	13·25	13·65	14·19	11·64	12·66	12·50	11·70	12·27
13		s.s. I	11·02	11·56	11·62	13·89	12·80	13·31	13·01	13·06	12·21	12·55	12·60
14	20—30	combined	10·47	11·49	11·22	13·48	12·34	14·08	13·42	13·15	12·05	12·43	12·55
15		s.s. 2	9·18	11·27	9·74	12·25	12·20	14·98	12·80	13·31	12·16	12·39	12·28
16		s.s. I	11·58	11·91	11·94	15·92	13·45	14·40	14·45	13·73	13·46	13·22	13·57
17	30—40	combined	10·28	11·63	10·87	15·48	14·18	14·45	13·96	13·81	13·35	12·07	13·25
18		s.s. 2	9·72	12·25	11·03	15·45	15·00	14·98	13·71	14·09	12·68	11·03	13·21
19		s.s. I	11·48	13·93	12·31	16·19	14·84	14·89	14·17	12·78	14·16	15·13	14·18
20	40—50	combined	11·10	13·66	12·15	15·12	15·11	14·13	14·73	13·48	13·59	15·03	13·99
21		s.s. 2	10·06	12·31	11·13	14·11	14·01	13·33	14·82	13·40	13·72	14·34	13·34
22		s.s. I	13·92	14·04	13·85	16·56	15·24	16·59	14·08	14·67	14·06	14·82	14·89
23	50—60	combined	13·30	12·25	12·83	16·20	13·98	16·12	14·08	13·76	13·49	14·16	14·15
24		s.s. 2	12·85	11·33	12·13	15·14	14·91	16·25	14·28	12·97	12·58	13·77	13·79
25		s.s. I	13·76	13·08	13·32	14·19	14·24	15·05	14·37	14·18	13·84	14·17	14·10
26	60—70	combined	13·05	12·83	12·87	14·42	14·67	15·81	14·61	14·25	13·54	14·33	14·17
27		s.s. 2	12·22	11·96	12·03	14·85	13·33	16·49	15·43	14·73	13·14	14·24	14·04
28		s.s. I	12·71	13·15	13·27	14·71	15·21	17·14	15·21	14·51	14·12	14·57	14·59
29	70—80	combined	12·45	13·56	13·04	15·45	13·96	16·35	15·28	14·70	14·29	14·53	14·51
30		s.s. 2	12·30	13·18	12·62	16·43	14·53	14·90	15·03	15·46	14·37	15·05	14·58
31		s.s. I	12·62	14·79	13·72	13·73	14·94	15·24	15·76	14·49	17·08	15·18	14·87
32	80—90	combined	12·57	13·99	13·13	13·25	15·23	15·60	15·44	15·45	15·53	14·66	14·63
33		s.s. 2	12·51	14·71	13·78	12·64	14·80	14·98	15·18	15·55	14·13	13·98	14·28

34		s.s. I]	17.06	17.07	16.87	15.62	15.71	18.13	16.71	15.84	15.59	16.10	16.42
35	90—100	combined]	15.84	16.43	16.20	14.66	15.74	16.81	16.92	15.28	16.02	15.83	15.95
36		s.s. 2	14.57	14.46	14.33	13.89	15.64	16.59	17.03	14.99	16.40	15.58	15.46

37		s.s. I	16.29	20.29	18.55	15.74	14.55	18.46	15.76	16.12	15.87	14.99	16.45
38	90—95	combined	15.01	15.82	15.59	13.03	15.91	16.06	15.75	15.17	15.14	15.97	15.32
39		s.s. 2	13.48	13.02	12.65	10.88	15.57	15.70	15.55	14.76	14.32	16.91	14.47
40		s.s. I	17.84	13.85	15.20	15.50	16.87	17.79	17.66	15.56	15.31	17.20	16.40
41	95—100	combined	16.66	17.04	16.82	16.30	15.58	17.56	18.09	15.40	16.90	15.70	16.58
42		s.s. 2	15.65	15.90	16.01	16.91	15.70	17.49	18.51	15.23	18.47	14.25	16.46

43		s.s. I	12.53	12.72	12.63	14.45	13.97	15.22	14.03	13.51	13.57	13.74	13.75
44	0—100	combined	12.01	12.37	12.18	14.24	13.23	15.06	13.98	13.63	13.37	13.48	13.56
45		s.s. I	11.47	11.96	11.70	14.02	13.89	14.91	13.93	13.74	13.18	13.23	13.37

price index number (base : wholesale prices—April 1952—March 1953, NSS prices—1947 ds 4 and 5)													
46	all items (wholesale)	98.2	98.0	98.1	101.9	96.1	91.2	109.3	107.4	119.1	125.9	105.2	
47	cereals (wholesale)	94.9	90.9	92.9	92.8	77.4	73.3	103.0	98.7	105.6	103.2	93.3	
48	cereals (NSS)	100.2	99.8	100.0	87.2	75.2	69.5	93.3	91.7	100.0	102.2	90.4	

**TABLE B. 14 : AVERAGE QUANTITY OF CEREALS CONSUMED PER PERSON IN RURAL AREAS EXPRESSED AS PERCENT OF THAT IN URBAN AREAS
BY FRACTILE GROUPS FOR NINE ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY.**

All-India

sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	round 4 April—September 1952	round 5 December 1952—March 1953	rounds 4 and 5 combined	round 7 October 1953—March 1954	round 8 July 1954—March 1955	round 9 May—November 1955	round 12 March—August 1957	round 13 September 1957—May 1958	round 15 July 1959—June 1960	round 16 July 1960—June 1961	average of nine rounds
number of sampled households			2,345	1,339	3,684	1,381	1,833	1,600	7,171	6,663	7,144	3,703	(total) 33,179
rural urban			1,059	602	1,661	556	1,844	2,074	2,836	3,308	2,066	2,552	16,897
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	0—5	s.s. 1	117.4	116.2	121.9	111.4	79.6	64.2	82.1	100.8	98.8	87.1	95.3
2		combined	100.8	133.8	115.1	88.6	89.4	83.4	92.1	94.6	95.4	92.4	96.7
3		s.s. 2	84.2	147.2	112.5	88.1	103.8	103.8	101.3	87.5	89.7	97.2	110.3
4	5—10	s.s. 1	94.7	161.0	123.0	93.7	111.7	89.5	92.3	103.8	117.6	116.2	108.9
5		combined	84.8	123.2	111.8	111.9	115.8	99.6	93.3	102.0	111.6	106.2	105.4
6		s.s. 2	85.9	112.9	91.3	96.9	117.7	110.1	91.9	98.3	114.1	106.0	103.8
7	10—20	s.s. 1	104.2	139.2	82.5	100.5	96.7	77.8	87.6	102.3	108.3	100.9	101.9
8		combined	91.4	127.7	113.2	101.1	103.6	91.9	92.7	98.5	104.0	99.5	101.2
9		s.s. 2	85.1	127.8	100.1	93.2	111.1	107.1	95.8	93.3	102.4	102.2	102.0
10	20—30	s.s. 1	108.6	124.4	116.1	133.0	101.2	106.6	101.4	110.8	117.6	127.1	114.5
11		combined	124.4	136.4	124.0	118.1	102.3	100.8	106.4	109.7	120.5	127.5	116.2
12		s.s. 2	125.3	156.8	128.7	109.9	108.4	100.6	107.6	108.0	118.8	122.1	115.2
13	30—40	s.s. 1	117.6	123.9	124.8	102.3	115.0	122.4	103.8	124.1	134.0	126.0	117.7
14		combined	140.0	133.4	135.0	111.8	123.7	119.0	101.9	116.4	131.5	125.7	122.6
15		s.s. 2	171.6	145.8	163.9	122.4	131.9	112.3	106.6	111.6	128.5	125.2	128.4
16	40—50	s.s. 1	149.2	151.7	138.9	101.5	130.7	134.9	110.2	115.7	120.2	131.8	127.3
17		combined	162.5	157.1	160.3	102.1	130.0	129.1	110.8	113.8	126.7	151.4	131.5
18		s.s. 2	170.3	150.9	163.6	102.8	122.7	121.7	109.4	109.0	135.3	170.0	132.5
19	50—60	s.s. 1	156.9	159.5	164.3	139.7	126.1	124.7	121.3	131.1	121.7	119.4	133.4
20		combined	161.7	143.6	157.4	113.9	119.1	128.5	113.3	125.1	137.2	118.0	128.9
21		s.s. 2	184.7	158.0	166.2	119.1	124.8	133.5	110.3	127.2	144.2	125.5	136.4
22	60—70	s.s. 1	141.6	140.3	141.7	114.7	126.8	115.5	129.8	125.2	128.3	141.4	129.3
23		combined	147.7	176.7	155.7	127.3	136.8	121.8	132.0	130.7	140.8	142.9	139.6
24		s.s. 2	153.7	184.2	166.5	117.2	127.6	123.3	131.0	138.2	157.3	140.0	141.4
25	70—80	s.s. 1	148.6	157.0	166.0	133.3	135.1	144.1	136.0	137.0	149.2	144.5	142.8
26		combined	157.3	158.5	162.7	138.0	131.7	136.2	133.0	138.7	152.2	142.1	143.1
27		s.s. 2	163.2	167.4	169.2	141.3	144.6	130.7	126.6	134.2	159.7	143.4	145.7
28	80—90	s.s. 1	160.3	188.7	158.9	143.5	125.1	122.8	136.5	142.6	155.2	144.6	146.6
29		combined	170.6	175.0	169.2	133.9	141.2	129.5	130.1	139.4	153.2	139.6	145.8
30		s.s. 2	184.8	174.0	177.3	123.6	136.5	141.0	126.9	130.8	154.0	127.3	144.3

31		s.s. 1	202.8	175.0	185.1	153.6	146.9	146.9	136.1	147.3	128.3	138.9	152.9
32	80-90	combined	193.5	175.6	186.4	158.8	146.2	146.4	143.3	138.4	145.5	148.5	155.1
33		s.s. 2	182.4	158.1	170.6	162.8	156.7	158.9	149.9	137.8	163.6	164.2	159.4
34		s.s. 1	154.0	140.7	149.7	158.1	146.0	142.9	154.8	169.4	170.3	174.4	156.7
35	90-100	combined	172.3	160.6	165.1	162.8	147.1	151.0	152.8	179.9	167.7	176.9	163.5
36		s.s. 2	194.4	199.5	197.5	169.5	149.0	147.9	151.3	188.4	165.7	178.4	171.6
37		s.s. 1	152.7	123.5	135.6	158.3	163.2	136.8	157.2	153.9	156.4	181.2	153.7
38	90-95	combined	168.8	166.4	165.2	166.8	141.3	153.7	151.4	163.4	169.8	165.3	160.8
39		s.s. 2	187.8	212.1	207.4	192.0	136.4	146.8	144.8	169.9	185.1	148.8	169.3
40		s.s. 1	155.2	165.9	166.9	158.1	131.1	149.2	152.7	185.3	184.8	168.6	161.2
41	95-100	combined	175.6	155.2	164.9	159.5	152.8	148.7	154.1	196.0	165.8	188.6	166.3
42		s.s. 2	200.1	189.2	189.7	154.9	161.5	148.7	156.7	206.2	150.6	213.5	175.7
43		s.s. 1	146.2	151.3	148.7	128.4	126.4	124.6	123.9	132.4	134.8	136.6	133.8
44	0-100	combined	154.1	156.4	155.3	127.0	129.3	126.5	123.8	130.9	139.9	138.8	136.3
45		s.s. 2	163.0	162.5	162.9	126.0	132.1	128.3	123.7	129.5	144.9	141.0	139.0

TABLE B.15: PERCENT SHARE OF QUANTITY OF CEREALS CONSUMED BY FRACTILE GROUPS
FOR NINE ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

All-India Rural

sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	round 4 April—September 1952	round 5 December 1952—March 1953	rounds 4 and 5 combined	round 7 October 1953—March 1954	round 8 July 1954—March 1955	round 9 May—November 1955	round 12 March—August 1957	round 13 September 1957—May 1958	round 15 July 1959—June 1960	round 16 July 1960—June 1961	average of nine rounds
number of sampled households			2,345	1,339	3,684	1,381	1,833	1,600	7,171	6,663	7,144	3,703	(total) 33,179
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(13)
1	0—5	s.s. 1	2.61	2.09	2.45	2.74	2.17	2.23	2.25	2.69	2.54	2.57	2.43
2		combined	2.30	2.41	2.36	2.66	2.47	2.79	2.26	2.52	2.38	2.46	2.47
3		s.s. 2	2.01	2.70	2.38	2.58	2.94	3.32	2.33	2.32	2.29	2.37	2.54
4	5—10	s.s. 1	2.89	3.11	3.06	3.62	3.53	3.56	3.01	2.99	3.15	3.08	3.22
5		combined	2.74	2.98	2.90	3.92	3.70	3.61	2.96	3.04	3.17	3.05	3.24
6		s.s. 2	2.74	2.68	2.69	3.82	3.64	3.63	2.88	3.02	3.13	3.22	3.20
7	10—20	s.s. 1	5.50	5.20	5.51	6.36	5.70	5.79	5.25	5.68	5.69	5.65	5.65
8		combined	5.04	5.39	5.26	6.58	6.17	6.40	5.22	5.56	5.55	5.50	5.71
9		s.s. 2	4.75	5.39	5.07	6.40	6.58	6.95	5.21	5.34	5.42	5.59	5.73
10	20—30	s.s. 1	6.81	6.75	6.74	8.56	7.39	7.46	7.04	7.37	7.47	7.55	7.38
11		combined	7.25	6.80	7.02	8.20	7.61	7.43	7.12	7.57	7.65	7.77	7.49
12		s.s. 2	7.30	7.02	7.17	8.24	8.07	7.46	7.27	7.78	7.78	7.66	7.61
13	30—40	s.s. 1	7.07	7.44	7.73	7.66	8.33	8.59	7.77	9.07	8.95	8.42	8.14
14		combined	7.92	7.93	8.01	8.33	8.48	8.80	7.90	8.58	8.47	8.35	8.31
15		s.s. 2	8.42	8.45	8.38	8.49	8.77	8.79	7.91	8.35	8.18	8.31	8.41
16	40—50	s.s. 1	9.43	9.38	8.83	8.71	9.95	10.24	9.16	8.88	8.85	9.28	9.32
17		combined	9.02	9.44	9.21	8.73	10.24	9.79	8.94	8.81	9.04	9.77	9.31
18		s.s. 2	8.85	9.51	9.47	8.99	10.03	9.53	8.70	8.63	8.99	10.05	9.25
19	50—60	s.s. 1	9.83	11.54	10.77	12.19	10.60	9.79	9.88	9.37	9.42	9.62	10.25
20		combined	9.70	10.14	10.11	9.52	9.99	9.53	9.64	9.45	9.97	9.48	9.71
21		s.s. 2	9.94	10.00	9.71	9.51	9.53	9.30	9.48	9.58	10.37	9.64	9.71
22	60—70	s.s. 1	10.76	10.23	10.45	10.24	10.94	10.11	10.50	10.27	9.87	11.16	10.45
23		combined	10.61	11.19	10.56	11.40	10.62	10.31	10.74	10.08	10.16	10.81	10.66
24		s.s. 2	10.56	10.73	10.60	10.04	10.37	10.47	10.86	10.07	10.36	10.34	10.42
25	70—80	s.s. 1	11.16	10.66	11.78	10.20	10.90	11.44	11.24	10.86	11.29	10.90	10.96
26		combined	11.09	10.51	11.07	11.00	10.73	11.30	11.23	11.08	11.02	10.89	10.98
27		s.s. 2	10.67	10.30	10.68	11.88	10.51	11.27	11.34	11.10	10.99	10.95	11.00
28	80—90	s.s. 1	11.12	12.89	11.23	11.38	10.78	11.10	11.94	11.57	11.98	11.23	11.55
29		combined	11.48	12.27	11.67	11.43	10.95	11.12	11.49	11.48	11.70	10.85	11.42
30		s.s. 2	12.16	11.80	11.75	11.49	10.81	10.98	11.07	11.36	11.59	10.27	11.28
31		s.s. 1	13.97	13.44	13.53	11.37	12.43	11.81	12.34	11.94	11.98	11.24	12.28
32		combined	13.14	12.70	12.94	11.63	12.37	11.99	12.79	11.99	12.08	11.63	12.26
33		s.s. 2	12.21	11.96	12.34	11.65	12.64	12.44	13.21	12.03	12.10	12.30	12.28

34		s.s. 1	14.34	12.48	13.45	13.32	12.99	13.66	14.87	15.00	14.52	14.96	14.02
35	90-100	combined	14.75	13.64	14.14	13.19	12.85	13.33	14.94	15.41	14.36	14.97	14.16
36		s.s. 2	15.15	14.84	14.85	13.32	12.70	12.82	14.95	15.87	14.23	14.90	14.31
37		s.s. 1	6.79	6.51	6.70	6.71	6.72	6.66	7.12	6.94	6.79	7.23	6.83
38	90-95	combined	6.85	6.80	6.81	6.00	6.24	6.48	6.89	6.95	6.87	7.05	6.68
39		s.s. 2	6.77	7.10	6.88	5.91	5.79	6.02	6.53	7.04	6.94	6.75	6.54
40		s.s. 1	7.55	5.97	6.76	6.61	6.26	7.00	7.75	8.06	7.73	7.72	7.19
41	95-100	combined	7.90	6.83	7.33	7.19	6.61	6.85	8.05	8.46	7.49	7.91	7.48
42		s.s. 2	8.37	7.74	7.97	7.41	6.91	6.80	8.42	8.82	7.29	8.15	7.77
43		s.s. 1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
44	C-100	combined	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
45		s.s. 2	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
price index number (base : wholesale prices—April 1952—March 1953, NSS prices—rounds 4 and 5)													
46	all items (wholesale)		98.2	98.0	98.1	101.9	96.1	91.2	109.3	107.4	119.1	125.9	105.2
47	cereals (wholesale)		94.9	90.9	92.9	92.8	77.4	73.3	103.0	98.7	105.6	103.2	93.3
48	cereals (NSS)		106.3	94.0	100.0	87.4	72.1	69.1	98.4	96.3	102.3	104.4	92.3

TABLE B:16. PERCENT SHARE OF QUANTITY OF CEREALS CONSUMED BY FRACTILE GROUPS
FOR NINE ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

All-India Urban

sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	round 4 April—September 1952	round 5 December 1952—March 1953	rounds 4 and 5 combined	round 7 October 1953—March 1954	round 8 July 1954—March 1955	round 9 May—November 1955	round 12 March—August 1957	round 13 September 1957—May 1958	round 15 July 1958—June 1960	round 16 July 1960—June 1961	average of nine rounds
number of sampled households			1,059	602	1,661	556	1,844	2,074	2,836	3,308	2,066	2,552	(total) 16,897
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1		s.s. 1	3.25	2.73	2.99	3.15	3.46	4.33	3.39	3.54	3.47	4.03	3.48
2	0—5	combined	3.52	2.81	3.19	3.82	3.57	4.23	3.04	3.49	3.50	3.69	3.52
3		s.s. 2	3.88	2.98	3.44	3.69	3.74	4.10	2.84	3.43	3.69	3.43	3.53
4		s.s. 1	4.47	2.93	3.69	4.97	3.99	4.95	4.04	3.81	3.61	3.62	4.04
5	5—10	combined	4.98	3.78	4.03	4.45	4.13	4.58	3.93	3.90	3.97	3.98	4.19
6		s.s. 2	5.20	3.86	4.80	4.97	4.08	4.23	3.88	3.99	3.97	4.28	4.27
7		s.s. 1	7.72	5.65	6.69	8.12	7.45	9.28	7.43	7.35	7.07	7.65	7.52
8	0—10	combined	8.50	6.60	7.21	8.27	7.70	8.81	6.97	7.39	7.46	7.68	7.71
9		s.s. 2	9.08	6.85	8.24	8.66	7.82	8.33	6.72	7.42	7.67	7.71	7.81
10		s.s. 1	9.16	8.21	8.64	8.27	9.23	8.73	8.62	8.81	8.55	8.11	8.63
11	10—20	combined	8.98	7.81	8.79	8.82	9.62	9.32	8.28	9.04	8.88	8.46	8.80
12		s.s. 2	9.50	8.34	9.06	9.46	9.83	9.52	8.36	9.21	9.49	8.85	9.17
13		s.s. 1	8.79	9.09	9.20	9.61	9.16	8.75	9.28	9.67	8.99	9.13	9.16
14	20—30	combined	8.73	9.29	9.21	9.47	8.85	9.35	9.60	9.65	9.01	9.23	9.24
15		s.s. 2	8.01	9.42	8.32	8.74	8.78	10.04	9.19	9.69	9.23	9.37	9.16
16		s.s. 1	9.24	9.37	9.46	11.02	9.63	9.46	10.30	10.16	9.92	9.62	9.86
17	30—40	combined	8.56	9.41	8.93	10.87	10.18	9.59	9.99	10.14	9.99	8.96	9.74
18		s.s. 2	8.47	10.24	9.42	11.02	10.80	10.04	9.84	10.26	9.62	8.34	9.85
19		s.s. 1	9.16	10.95	9.75	11.21	10.62	9.79	10.11	9.46	10.43	11.01	10.31
20	40—50	combined	9.24	11.05	9.97	10.62	10.84	9.38	10.54	9.89	10.16	11.15	10.32
21		s.s. 2	8.77	10.29	9.51	10.07	10.08	8.94	10.64	9.76	10.41	10.84	9.98
22		s.s. 1	11.11	11.04	10.97	11.46	10.91	10.91	10.04	10.86	10.36	10.78	10.83
23	50—60	combined	11.08	9.91	10.53	11.38	10.03	10.70	10.07	10.10	10.09	10.50	10.43
24		s.s. 2	11.20	9.47	10.37	10.80	10.73	10.90	10.25	9.45	9.55	10.41	10.31
25		s.s. 1	10.98	10.29	10.55	9.82	10.19	9.89	10.24	10.50	10.20	10.31	10.27
26	60—70	combined	10.87	10.38	10.56	10.13	10.53	10.49	10.45	10.46	10.12	10.63	10.45
27		s.s. 2	10.65	10.00	10.28	10.59	9.59	11.06	11.08	10.73	9.97	10.76	10.49
28		s.s. 1	10.14	10.34	10.51	10.18	10.89	11.27	10.84	10.74	10.41	10.61	10.50
29	70—80	combined	10.37	10.97	10.71	10.85	10.02	10.85	10.94	10.79	10.69	10.78	10.69
30		s.s. 2	10.72	11.02	10.78	11.73	10.46	9.99	10.79	11.26	10.90	11.38	10.92

31		s.s. I	10.07	11.63	10.87	9.50	10.69	10.02	11.24	10.73	12.59	11.05	10.83
32	80—90	combined	10.47	11.31	10.78	9.30	10.93	10.35	11.05	11.34	11.61	10.88	10.80
33		s.s. 2	10.91	12.30	11.77	9.02	10.65	10.05	10.90	11.32	10.72	10.57	10.71
34		s.s. I	13.62	13.42	13.36	10.81	11.24	11.91	11.91	11.73	11.49	11.72	11.91
35	90—100	combined	13.19	13.28	13.30	10.30	11.30	11.16	12.11	11.22	11.98	11.75	11.81
36		s.s. 2	12.70	12.09	12.25	9.91	11.26	11.13	12.22	10.91	12.44	11.78	11.61
37		s.s. I	6.50	7.98	7.35	5.45	5.21	6.07	5.62	5.97	5.85	5.46	6.01
38	90—95	combined	6.25	6.40	6.40	4.58	5.71	5.33	5.63	5.57	5.66	5.92	5.67
39		s.s. 2	5.88	5.44	5.41	3.88	5.61	5.27	5.58	5.37	5.44	6.39	5.43
40		s.s. I	7.12	5.45	6.02	5.36	6.04	5.85	6.30	5.76	5.64	6.26	5.97
41	95—100	combined	6.94	6.89	6.91	5.72	5.59	5.83	6.47	5.65	6.32	5.82	6.14
42		s.s. 2	6.82	6.65	6.84	6.03	5.65	5.86	6.64	5.54	7.01	5.39	6.18
43		s.s. I	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
44	0—100	combined	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
45		s.s. I	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
price index number (base : wholesale prices—April 1952—March 1953, NSS— prices—rounds 4 and 5)													
46	all items (wholesale)		98.2	98.0	98.1	101.9	96.1	91.2	109.3	107.4	119.1	125.9	105.2
47	cereals (wholesale)		94.9	90.9	92.9	92.8	77.4	73.3	103.0	98.7	105.6	103.2	93.3
48	cereals (NSS)		100.2	99.8	100.0	87.2	75.2	69.5	93.3	91.7	100.0	102.2	90.4

TABLE B. 17: INDEX NUMBER OF SHARE OF QUANTITY OF CEREALS CONSUMED (BASE—AVERAGE OF NINE ROUNDS) BY FRACTILE GROUPS FOR NINE ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

All-India Rural

sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	round 4 April— September 1952	round 5 December 1952— March 1953	rounds 4 and 5 combined	round 7 October 1953— March 1954	round 8 July 1954— March 1955	round 9 May— November 1955	round 12 March— August 1957	round 13 September 1957— May 1958	round 15 July 1959— June 1960	round 16 July 1960— June 1961	average of nine rounds
number of sampled households			2,345	1,339	3,684	1,381	1,833	1,600	7,171	6,663	7,144	3,703	(total) 33,179
(o)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	0—5	s.s. 1	107	86	101	112	89	92	92	111	105	106	100
2		combined	93	97	96	108	100	113	91	102	96	99	100
3		s.s. 2	79	107	94	102	116	131	92	91	90	93	100
4	5—10	s.s. 1	90	97	95	113	110	111	94	93	98	96	100
5		combined	84	92	89	121	114	111	91	94	98	94	100
6		s.s. 2	86	84	84	119	114	114	90	95	98	101	100
7	10—20	s.s. 1	97	92	98	113	101	103	93	101	101	100	100
8		combined	88	94	92	115	108	112	91	97	97	96	100
9		s.s. 2	83	94	88	112	115	121	91	93	94	97	100
10	20—30	s.s. 1	92	91	91	116	100	101	95	100	101	102	100
11		combined	97	91	94	109	102	99	95	101	102	104	100
12		s.s. 2	96	92	94	108	106	98	96	101	102	101	100
13	30—40	s.s. 1	87	91	95	94	102	106	95	111	110	103	100
14		combined	95	95	96	100	102	106	95	103	102	101	100
15		s.s. 2	101	100	101	101	104	105	94	99	97	99	100
16	40—50	s.s. 1	101	101	95	93	107	110	98	95	95	100	100
17		combined	97	101	99	94	110	105	96	95	97	105	100
18		s.s. 2	96	103	102	97	108	103	94	93	97	109	100
19	50—60	s.s. 1	96	113	105	119	103	96	96	91	92	94	100
20		combined	100	104	104	98	103	98	99	97	103	98	100
21		s.s. 2	102	103	100	98	98	96	98	99	107	99	100
22	60—70	s.s. 1	103	98	100	98	105	97	100	98	94	107	100
23		combined	100	105	99	107	100	97	101	95	95	101	100
24		s.s. 2	101	103	102	96	99	100	104	97	99	99	100
25	70—80	s.s. 1	102	97	107	93	99	104	103	99	103	99	100
26		combined	101	96	101	100	98	103	102	101	100	99	100
27		s.s. 2	97	94	97	108	96	102	103	101	100	100	100
28	80—90	s.s. 1	96	112	97	99	93	96	103	100	104	97	100
29		combined	101	107	102	100	96	97	101	101	103	95	100
30		s.s. 2	108	105	104	102	96	97	98	101	103	91	100
31	90—100	s.s. 1	114	109	110	93	101	96	100	97	98	92	100
32		combined	107	104	106	95	101	98	104	98	99	95	100
33		s.s. 2	99	97	100	95	103	101	108	98	99	100	100

4		s.s. 1	102	89	96	95	93	97	106	107	104	107	100
5	90-100	combined	104	96	100	93	91	94	106	109	101	106	100
36		s.s. 2	106	104	104	93	89	90	104	111	99	104	100
37		s.s. 1	99	95	98	98	98	98	104	102	99	106	100
38	90-95	combined	102	102	102	90	93	97	103	104	103	106	100
39		s.s. 2	104	109	105	90	88	92	100	108	106	103	100
40		s.s. 1	105	83	94	92	87	97	108	112	108	107	100
41	95-100	combined	106	91	98	96	88	92	108	113	100	106	100
42		s.s. 2	108	100	103	95	89	88	108	114	94	105	100
43		s.s. 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
44	0-100	combined	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
45		s.s. 2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

price index number (base : wholesale prices—April 1952—March 1953, NSS prices—rounds 4 and 5)

46	all items (wholesale)	98.2	98.0	98.1	101.9	96.1	91.2	109.3	107.4	119.1	125.9	105.2
47	cereals (wholesale)	94.9	90.9	92.9	92.8	77.4	73.3	103.0	98.7	105.6	103.2	92.3
48	cereals (NSS)	106.3	94.0	100.0	87.4	72.1	69.1	98.4	96.3	102.3	102.2	

TABLE B. 18: INDEX NUMBER OF SHARE OF QUANTITY OF CEREALS CONSUMED (BASE—AVERAGE OF NINE ROUNDS) BY FRACTILE GROUPS FOR NINE ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

All India Urban

sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	round 4 April—September 1952	round 5 December 1952—March 1953	rounds 4 and 5 combined	round 7 October 1953—March 1954	round 8 July 1954—March 1955	round 9 May—November 1955	round 12 March—August 1957	round 13 September 1957—May 1958	round 15 July 1959—June 1960	round 16 July 1960—June 1961	average of nine rounds
number of sampled households			1,059	602	1,661	556	1,844	2,074	2,836	3,308	2,066	2,552	(total) 16,897
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1		s.s. 1	93	78	86	91	99	124	97	102	100	116	100
2	2—5	combined	100	80	91	109	101	120	86	99	99	105	100
3		s.s. 2	110	84	97	104	106	116	80	97	105	97	100
4		s.s. 1	110	72	91	123	99	123	100	94	89	90	100
5	5—10	combined	119	90	96	106	99	109	94	93	95	95	100
6		s.s. 2	122	90	112	116	96	99	91	93	93	100	100
7		s.s. 1	103	75	89	108	99	123	99	98	94	102	100
8	0—10	combined	110	86	94	107	100	114	90	96	97	100	100
9		s.s. 2	116	88	106	111	100	107	86	95	98	99	100
10		s.s. 1	106	95	100	96	107	101	100	102	99	94	100
11	10—20	combined	102	89	100	100	109	106	94	103	101	96	100
12		s.s. 2	104	91	99	103	107	104	91	100	103	96	100
13		s.s. 1	96	99	100	105	100	95	101	106	98	100	100
14	20—30	combined	94	101	100	102	96	101	104	104	97	100	100
15		s.s. 2	87	103	91	95	96	110	100	106	101	102	100
16		s.s. 1	94	95	96	112	98	96	104	103	101	98	100
17	30—40	combined	88	97	92	112	104	98	103	104	103	92	100
18		s.s. 2	86	104	96	112	110	102	100	104	98	85	100
19		s.s. 1	89	106	95	109	103	95	98	92	101	107	100
20	40—50	combined	90	107	97	103	105	91	102	96	98	108	100
21		s.s. 2	88	103	95	101	101	90	107	98	104	109	100
22		s.s. 1	103	102	101	106	101	101	93	100	96	100	100
23	50—60	combined	106	95	101	109	96	103	97	97	97	101	100
24		s.s. 2	109	92	101	105	104	106	99	92	93	101	100
25		s.s. 1	107	100	103	96	99	96	100	102	99	100	100
26	60—70	combined	104	99	101	97	101	100	100	100	97	102	100
27		s.s. 2	102	95	98	101	91	105	106	102	95	103	100
28		s.s. 1	96	98	99	96	103	106	102	101	98	100	100
29	70—80	combined	97	103	100	101	94	101	102	101	100	101	100
30		s.s. 2	98	101	99	107	96	92	99	103	100	104	100
31		s.s. 1	93	107	100	88	99	92	104	99	116	102	100
32	80—90	combined	97	105	100	86	101	96	102	105	107	101	100
33		s.s. 2	102	115	110	84	99	94	102	106	100	99	100

34		s.s. 1	114	112	112	90	94	99	99	98	96	98	100
35	90—100	combined	112	112	113	87	96	94	103	95	101	99	100
36		s.s. 2	109	104	106	85	97	96	105	94	107	101	100
37		s.s. 1	108	133	122	91	87	101	93	99	97	91	100
38	90—95	combined	110	113	113	81	101	94	99	98	100	104	100
39		s.s. 2	108	100	100	72	103	97	103	99	100	118	100
40		s.s. 1	119	91	101	90	101	98	105	96	94	105	100
41	95—100	combined	113	112	113	93	91	95	105	92	103	95	100
42		s.s. 2	110	108	111	98	92	95	108	90	113	87	100
43		s.s. 1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
44	0—100	combined	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
45		s.s. 2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

price index number (base : wholesale prices—April 1952—March 1953, NSS prices—rounds 4 and 5)

46	all items (wholesale)	98.2	98.0	98.1	101.9	96.1	91.2	109.3	107.4	119.1	125.9	105.2
47	cereals (wholesale)	94.9	90.9	92.9	92.8	77.4	73.3	103.0	98.7	105.6	103.2	93.3
48	cereals (NSS)	100.2	99.8	100.0	87.2	75.2	69.5	93.3	91.7	100.0	102.2	90.4

TABLE B. 19: QUANTITY OF DIFFERENT CEREALS CONSUMED IN SEERS PER PERSON PER 30 DAYS BY FRAGILE GROUPS
FOR FOUR ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

(All-India, Rural)

sl. no.	fragile group (per cent)	sample	rice				wheat				rice plus wheat				coarse cereals				total cereals			
			NSS rounds				NSS rounds				NSS rounds				NSS rounds				NSS rounds			
			8	9	13	15	8	9	13	15	8	9	13	15	8	9	13	15	8	9	13	15
(o)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1		s.s. 1	2.87	2.76	3.39	4.07	0.22	0.25	0.43	0.63	3.09	3.01	3.82	4.70	6.41	8.02	6.48	5.70	9.50	11.03	10.30	10.40
2	0-10	comb.	2.60	2.81	3.23	4.18	0.21	0.46	0.41	0.51	2.81	3.27	3.64	4.69	7.57	8.80	6.19	5.69	10.38	12.07	9.83	10.30
3		s.s. 2	2.50	2.66	3.01	4.30	0.42	1.00	0.49	0.34	2.92	3.66	3.50	4.64	8.77	9.58	5.81	5.70	11.69	13.24	9.31	10.34
4		s.s. 1	3.99	3.62	5.28	6.19	0.30	0.84	0.69	1.13	4.29	4.46	5.97	7.32	8.42	9.00	7.48	6.33	12.71	13.46	13.45	13.65
5	10-20	comb.	4.41	3.68	4.60	6.26	0.51	0.94	0.85	0.91	4.92	4.62	5.45	7.17	8.74	9.09	7.97	7.14	13.66	13.71	13.42	14.31
6		s.s. 2	4.43	4.31	4.31	6.34	0.51	0.70	0.87	0.74	4.94	5.01	5.18	7.08	9.57	8.81	8.13	7.77	14.51	13.82	13.31	14.85
7		s.s. 1	5.83	4.84	5.21	8.79	0.37	1.15	0.94	2.06	6.20	5.99	6.15	10.85	8.73	10.38	8.84	5.51	14.93	16.37	14.99	16.36
8	20-30	comb.	6.29	5.38	5.83	7.37	0.38	1.05	1.14	1.42	6.67	6.43	6.97	8.79	8.53	10.20	7.74	7.06	15.20	16.63	14.71	15.85
9		s.s. 2	7.22	5.75	5.65	6.91	0.37	1.01	1.37	1.10	7.59	6.76	7.02	8.01	8.33	9.87	7.61	7.62	15.92	16.63	14.63	15.63
10		s.s. 1	7.96	7.02	6.92	7.39	0.95	2.54	1.35	2.73	8.91	9.56	8.27	10.12	8.38	9.60	7.51	6.06	17.29	19.16	15.78	16.18
11	30-40	comb.	8.21	7.80	6.61	7.16	0.99	2.15	1.46	2.72	9.20	9.95	8.07	9.88	9.14	8.61	7.60	7.03	18.34	18.56	15.67	16.91
12		s.s. 2	8.05	8.01	7.19	6.83	1.02	1.76	1.38	2.71	9.07	9.77	8.57	9.54	9.60	8.20	6.87	7.62	8.67	17.97	15.44	17.16
13		s.s. 1	8.31	7.35	7.26	8.59	1.11	2.20	1.81	1.60	9.42	9.55	9.07	10.19	8.88	8.26	7.63	7.04	18.30	17.81	16.70	17.23
14	40-50	comb.	7.97	7.55	7.31	8.01	0.88	2.15	2.12	1.86	8.85	9.70	9.43	9.87	9.00	8.06	7.52	8.78	17.85	17.76	16.95	18.65
15		s.s. 2	7.80	8.08	7.26	7.43	0.66	1.96	2.53	2.77	8.46	10.04	9.79	10.20	8.78	7.89	7.46	9.59	17.24	17.93	17.25	19.79
16		s.s. 1	10.74	9.05	8.55	9.09	0.95	2.17	2.37	2.57	11.69	11.22	10.92	11.66	7.18	7.80	7.88	6.38	18.87	19.02	18.80	18.04
17	50-60	comb.	10.53	8.88	7.95	9.38	0.96	2.16	2.08	2.31	11.49	11.04	10.03	12.29	7.13	8.31	8.08	6.71	18.62	19.35	18.11	19.00
18		s.s. 2	10.30	8.90	7.53	10.38	0.96	2.06	1.77	1.97	11.26	10.56	9.30	12.35	7.14	8.68	8.30	7.44	18.40	19.64	17.60	19.79
19		s.s. 1	10.63	9.25	9.27	7.87	2.17	3.35	2.19	2.81	12.80	12.60	11.46	10.68	6.56	8.80	7.48	9.97	19.36	21.40	18.94	20.65
20	60-70	comb.	9.36	9.01	9.11	8.27	2.29	3.18	2.31	2.87	11.65	12.19	11.42	11.14	7.68	9.33	7.71	9.47	19.33	21.52	19.13	20.61
21		s.s. 2	8.15	9.05	8.55	9.36	2.27	3.34	2.15	3.24	10.42	12.39	10.70	12.60	9.28	9.24	8.64	8.38	19.70	21.63	19.34	20.98
22		s.s. 1	10.84	9.83	7.98	10.23	2.54	4.48	3.22	3.75	13.38	14.31	11.20	13.98	6.04	6.75	9.20	7.93	19.42	21.06	20.40	21.91
23	70-80	comb.	11.00	10.05	8.96	9.97	2.31	4.57	2.91	3.63	13.31	14.62	11.87	13.60	6.46	6.50	8.55	8.29	19.77	21.12	20.42	21.89
24		s.s. 1	11.52	10.07	9.96	8.41	1.88	4.09	3.03	3.51	13.40	14.16	12.99	11.92	6.18	6.62	7.05	10.21	19.58	20.78	20.04	22.13
25		s.s. 1	11.37	11.05	9.81	7.70	3.75	4.34	3.28	5.31	15.12	15.39	13.09	13.01	6.43	6.95	9.28	8.90	21.55	22.34	22.37	21.91
26	80-90	comb.	12.14	11.38	10.20	9.58	2.63	4.79	3.33	4.50	14.77	16.17	13.53	14.08	7.54	6.36	7.98	8.52	22.31	22.53	21.51	22.60
27		s.s. 2	12.66	11.55	10.89	10.24	2.03	5.68	3.47	3.60	14.69	17.23	14.36	13.84	8.48	6.45	6.94	9.27	23.17	23.68	21.30	23.11
28		s.s. 1	13.37	14.79	12.70	10.46	4.35	5.36	8.21	7.54	17.72	20.15	20.91	18.00	5.39	5.62	7.65	8.55	23.11	25.77	28.56	26.55
29	90-100	comb.	14.42	12.86	12.04	11.41	3.96	5.86	7.69	7.06	18.38	18.72	19.73	18.47	4.77	6.68	8.12	8.40	23.15	25.40	27.85	26.87
30		s.s. 2	15.29	10.88	10.97	12.36	3.47	6.31	7.05	5.84	18.76	17.19	18.02	18.20	4.44	7.29	8.61	8.97	23.20	24.48	26.63	27.17
31		s.s. 1	8.59	7.96	7.64	8.04	1.67	2.67	2.45	3.01	10.26	10.63	10.09	11.05	7.25	8.11	7.94	7.24	17.51	18.74	18.03	18.29
32	0-100	comb.	8.69	7.94	7.58	8.22	1.51	2.12	2.43	2.78	10.20	10.67	10.01	10.00	7.66	8.19	7.75	7.71	17.86	18.96	17.76	18.71
33		s.s. 2	8.79	7.93	7.53	8.26	1.36	2.79	2.41	2.58	10.15	10.72	9.54	11.84	8.06	8.26	7.55	8.26	18.21	18.98	17.49	19.10

TABLE B. 20: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF QUANTITY OF RICE, WHEAT, RICE PLUS WHEAT AND COARSE CEREALS IN CEREAL BASKET OF DIFFERENT FRACTILE GROUPS FOR FOUR ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

(All-India. Rural)

sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	rice				wheat				rice plus wheat				coarse cereals			
			NSS rounds				NSS rounds				NSS rounds				NSS rounds			
			8	9	13	15	8	9	13	15	8	9	13	15	8	9	13	15
(o)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	0—10 . . .	s.s. 1	30.21	25.02	32.91	39.13	2.32	2.27	4.17	6.06	32.53	27.29	37.08	45.19	67.47	72.71	62.92	54.81
2		comb.	25.05	23.28	32.86	40.27	2.02	3.81	4.17	4.91	27.07	27.09	37.03	45.18	72.93	72.91	62.97	54.82
3		s.s. 2	21.39	20.09	32.33	41.58	3.59	7.55	5.26	3.29	24.98	27.64	37.59	44.87	75.02	72.36	62.41	55.13
4	10—20 . . .	s.s. 1	31.39	26.89	39.26	45.35	2.36	6.24	5.13	8.28	33.75	33.13	44.39	53.63	66.25	66.87	55.61	46.37
5		comb.	32.29	26.84	34.28	43.75	3.73	6.86	6.33	6.36	36.02	33.70	40.61	50.11	63.98	66.30	59.39	49.89
6		s.s. 2	30.53	31.19	32.38	42.70	3.51	5.06	6.54	4.98	34.04	36.25	38.92	47.68	65.96	63.75	61.08	52.32
7	20—30 . . .	s.s. 1	39.05	29.57	34.76	53.73	2.48	7.02	6.27	12.59	41.53	36.59	41.03	66.32	58.47	63.41	58.97	33.68
8		comb.	41.38	32.35	39.63	46.50	2.50	6.31	7.75	8.96	43.88	38.66	47.38	55.46	56.12	61.34	52.62	44.54
9		s.s. 2	45.35	34.58	38.62	44.21	2.32	6.07	9.36	7.04	47.67	40.65	47.98	51.25	52.33	59.35	52.02	48.75
10	30—40 . . .	s.s. 1	46.04	36.64	43.85	45.68	5.49	13.26	8.56	16.87	51.53	49.90	52.41	62.55	48.47	50.10	47.59	37.45
11		comb.	44.77	42.03	42.18	42.34	5.40	11.58	9.32	16.09	50.17	53.61	51.50	58.43	49.83	46.39	48.50	41.57
12		s.s. 2	43.12	44.58	46.57	39.80	5.46	9.79	8.94	15.79	48.58	54.37	55.51	55.59	51.42	45.63	44.49	44.41
13	40—50 . . .	s.s. 1	45.41	41.27	43.47	49.85	6.07	12.35	10.84	9.29	51.48	53.62	54.31	59.14	58.52	46.38	45.69	40.86
14		comb.	44.65	42.51	43.13	42.95	4.93	12.11	12.51	9.97	49.58	54.62	55.64	52.92	50.42	45.38	44.36	47.08
15		s.s. 2	45.24	45.06	42.09	37.54	3.83	10.93	14.67	14.00	49.07	55.99	56.76	51.54	50.93	44.01	43.24	48.46
16	50—60 . . .	s.s. 1	56.92	47.58	45.48	50.39	5.03	11.41	12.61	14.24	61.95	58.99	58.09	64.63	38.05	41.01	41.91	35.37
17		comb.	56.55	45.89	43.90	52.53	5.16	11.16	11.48	12.16	61.71	57.05	55.38	64.69	38.29	42.95	44.62	35.31
18		s.s. 2	55.98	45.32	42.78	42.45	5.22	10.49	10.06	9.96	61.20	55.81	52.84	62.41	38.80	44.19	47.16	37.59
19	60—70 . . .	s.s. 1	54.91	43.23	48.94	38.11	11.21	15.65	11.56	13.61	66.12	58.88	60.50	51.72	33.88	41.12	39.50	48.28
20		comb.	48.42	41.87	47.62	40.13	11.85	14.78	12.08	13.92	60.27	56.65	59.70	54.05	39.73	43.35	40.30	45.95
21		s.s. 2	41.37	41.84	44.21	44.62	11.52	15.44	11.12	15.44	52.89	57.28	55.33	60.06	47.11	42.72	44.67	39.94
22	70—80 . . .	s.s. 1	55.82	46.68	39.12	46.69	13.08	21.27	15.78	17.12	68.90	67.95	54.90	63.81	31.10	32.05	45.10	36.19
23		comb.	55.64	47.58	43.88	45.55	11.68	21.64	14.25	16.58	67.32	69.22	58.13	62.13	32.68	30.78	41.87	37.87
24		s.s. 2	58.84	48.46	49.70	38.00	9.60	19.68	15.12	15.86	68.44	68.14	64.82	53.86	31.56	31.86	35.18	46.14
25	80—90 . . .	s.s. 1	52.76	49.46	43.85	35.14	17.40	19.43	14.66	24.24	70.16	68.89	58.51	59.38	29.84	31.11	41.49	40.62
26		comb.	54.42	50.51	47.42	42.39	11.79	21.26	15.48	19.91	66.21	71.77	62.90	62.30	33.79	28.23	37.10	37.70
27		s.s. 2	54.64	48.78	51.13	44.31	8.76	23.99	16.29	15.58	63.40	72.77	67.42	59.89	36.60	27.23	32.58	40.11
28	90—100 . . .	s.s. 1	57.85	57.39	44.47	39.40	18.82	20.80	28.75	28.40	76.67	78.19	73.22	67.80	23.33	21.81	26.78	32.20
29		comb.	62.29	50.63	43.23	42.46	17.11	23.07	27.61	26.28	79.40	73.70	70.84	68.74	20.60	26.30	29.16	31.26
30		s.s. 2	65.90	44.44	41.20	45.49	14.96	25.78	26.47	21.49	80.86	70.22	67.67	66.98	19.14	29.78	32.33	33.02
31	0—100 . . .	s.s. 1	49.06	42.48	42.37	43.96	9.54	14.25	13.59	16.46	58.60	56.73	55.96	60.42	41.40	43.27	44.04	39.58
32		comb.	48.66	42.10	42.68	43.93	8.45	14.48	13.68	14.86	57.11	56.58	56.36	58.79	42.89	43.42	43.64	41.21
33		s.s. 2	48.27	41.78	43.05	43.24	7.47	14.70	13.73	13.51	55.74	56.48	56.83	56.75	44.26	43.52	43.17	43.25

TABLE B. 21: INDEX NUMBER OF ESTIMATED PRICE OF RICE, WHEAT AND COARSE CEREALS BY FRACTILE GROUPS
FOR FOUR ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY (ESTIMATED PRICE FOR 8TH ROUND-100)

All-India Rural

sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	rice				wheat				coarse cereals				total cereals			
			NSS rounds				NSS rounds				NSS rounds				NSS rounds			
			8	9	13	15	8	9	13	15	8	9	13	15	8	9	13	15
(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1		s.s. 1	100	120	147	153	100	69	86	114	100	106	159	200	100	105	150	182
2	0—10	comb.	100	100	133	148	100	78	101	116	100	100	165	200	100	95	155	182
3		s.s. 2	100	86	122	135	100	93	137	127	100	89	161	189	100	91	159	186
4		s.s. 1	100	100	131	137	100	67	95	102	100	77	123	150	100	113	138	158
5	10—20	comb.	100	103	138	138	100	85	112	129	100	90	145	165	100	92	140	160
6		s.s. 2	100	97	139	141	100	100	112	134	100	111	167	183	100	104	157	170
7		s.s. 1	100	106	148	118	100	61	87	96	100	90	152	210	100	92	146	158
8	20—30	comb.	100	100	141	135	100	75	100	110	100	95	148	176	100	93	144	156
9		s.s. 2	100	113	152	155	100	94	114	123	100	83	129	146	100	96	141	152
10		s.s. 1	100	97	138	162	100	91	122	128	100	87	135	135	100	93	139	157
11	30—40	comb.	100	110	155	171	100	86	111	100	100	91	141	164	100	100	144	159
12		s.s. 2	100	103	145	158	100	82	100	71	100	100	148	190	100	104	148	159
13		s.s. 1	100	121	148	167	100	106	124	133	100	87	135	143	100	107	143	161
14	40—50	comb.	100	114	143	151	100	100	118	129	100	87	135	143	100	103	138	148
15		s.s. 2	100	103	134	132	100	94	108	122	100	95	136	150	100	100	137	137
16		s.s. 1	100	121	153	156	100	86	114	119	100	80	128	140	100	100	135	145
17	50—60	comb.	100	111	142	147	100	91	124	133	100	80	124	128	100	94	128	141
18		s.s. 2	100	103	132	134	100	93	137	153	100	83	129	133	100	94	125	134
19		s.s. 1	100	100	135	132	100	103	148	155	100	87	139	152	100	91	133	130
20	60—70	comb.	100	100	133	138	100	94	124	142	100	87	143	148	100	97	139	142
21		s.s. 2	100	103	138	146	100	89	108	122	100	83	139	152	100	94	132	145
22		s.s. 1	100	105	142	137	100	79	124	116	100	86	155	150	100	94	133	133
23	70—80	comb.	100	105	139	132	100	81	122	119	100	91	143	174	100	94	130	136
24		s.s. 2	100	105	139	147	100	84	111	116	100	92	128	144	100	97	129	132
25		s.s. 1	100	108	141	141	100	89	117	126	100	105	155	168	100	103	133	136
26	80—90	comb.	100	105	140	120	100	92	119	125	100	92	132	176	100	102	132	135
27		s.s. 2	100	105	140	142	100	89	119	122	100	88	128	156	100	100	135	141
28		s.s. 1	100	107	129	144	100	83	90	110	100	85	119	123	100	97	113	121
29	90—100	comb.	100	102	137	141	100	77	91	105	100	77	119	142	100	89	116	126
30		s.s. 2	100	100	146	139	100	73	91	102	100	69	107	148	100	85	118	128
31		s.s. 1	100	108	138	141	100	86	114	122	100	91	141	159	100	97	132	142
32	0—100	comb.	100	105	141	141	100	86	111	119	100	91	141	164	100	97	132	142
33		s.s. 2	100	100	137	139	100	84	108	113	100	91	141	164	100	94	135	142

TABLE B. 22: QUANTITY OF DIFFERENT CEREALS CONSUMED IN SEERS PER PERSON PER 30 DAYS BY FRACTILE GROUPS FOR TWO ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

All-India Urban

sl. no.	fractile group (per cent)	sample	rice		wheat		rice plus wheat		coarse cereals		total cereals	
			NSS rounds		NSS rounds		NSS rounds		NSS rounds		NSS rounds	
			8	15	8	15	8	15	8	15	8	15
(o)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1		s.s. 1	3.93	2.52	1.69	2.53	5.62	5.05	4.50	4.55	10.12	9.60
2	0-10	comb.	3.82	3.26	1.32	2.98	5.14	6.24	5.34	3.74	10.48	9.98
3		s.s. 2	3.93	3.70	0.79	3.41	4.72	7.11	5.99	2.99	10.71	10.10
4		s.s. 1	5.68	4.40	2.42	4.11	8.10	8.51	4.78	3.10	12.88	11.61
5	10-20	comb.	6.63	4.40	2.18	3.14	8.81	7.54	4.52	4.34	13.33	11.88
6		s.s. 2	6.40	4.39	2.14	1.99	8.54	6.38	5.19	6.12	13.73	12.50
7		s.s. 1	7.91	4.73	2.21	3.62	10.12	8.35	2.74	3.86	12.86	12.21
8	20-30	comb.	6.85	4.77	1.95	3.07	8.80	7.84	3.58	4.21	12.38	12.05
9		s.s. 2	6.42	4.81	1.55	2.18	7.97	6.99	4.18	5.17	12.15	12.16
10		s.s. 1	8.25	6.80	2.26	3.95	10.51	10.75	2.87	2.71	13.38	13.46
11	30-40	comb.	7.31	5.65	2.95	3.60	10.26	9.25	3.81	4.10	14.07	13.35
12		s.s. 2	6.45	4.76	2.46	3.54	8.91	8.30	5.93	4.38	14.84	12.68
13		s.s. 1	7.90	6.87	4.61	3.28	12.51	10.15	2.17	4.01	14.68	14.1
14	40-50	comb.	7.93	6.60	3.59	3.97	11.52	10.57	3.56	3.02	15.08	13.59
15		s.s. 2	8.12	6.33	2.49	4.86	10.61	11.19	3.49	2.53	14.10	13.72
16		s.s. 1	9.00	6.45	3.75	3.97	12.95	10.42	2.51	3.64	15.26	14.06
17	50-60	comb.	8.62	6.45	2.70	3.99	11.32	10.44	2.73	3.05	14.05	13.49
18		s.s. 2	7.36	6.45	3.38	4.01	10.74	10.46	4.08	2.12	14.82	12.58
19		s.s. 1	8.58	6.88	3.55	4.65	12.13	11.53	2.06	2.31	14.19	13.84
20	60-70	comb.	7.86	6.96	4.32	4.63	12.18	11.59	2.45	1.95	14.63	13.54
21		s.s. 2	8.33	7.25	3.54	4.27	11.87	11.52	1.52	1.62	13.39	13.14
22		s.s. 1	8.62	6.85	4.68	4.19	13.30	11.04	2.03	3.08	15.33	14.12
23	70-80	comb.	7.74	6.76	4.36	4.94	12.10	11.30	2.01	2.99	14.11	14.29
24		s.s. 2	7.09	6.47	5.35	4.90	12.44	11.37	2.02	3.00	14.46	14.37
25		s.s. 1	7.74	7.22	5.61	5.96	13.35	13.18	1.74	3.90	15.09	17.08
26	80-90	comb.	8.72	7.47	4.91	5.69	13.63	13.16	1.54	2.37	15.17	15.53
27		s.s. 2	9.36	7.78	4.05	5.48	13.41	13.26	1.38	0.87	14.79	14.13
28		s.s. 1	8.80	7.55	5.60	5.72	14.40	13.27	1.25	2.32	15.65	15.59
29	90-100	comb.	8.97	7.48	5.21	7.06	14.18	14.54	1.52	1.48	15.70	16.02
30		s.s. 2	8.95	7.40	4.74	7.80	13.69	15.20	1.88	1.20	15.57	16.40
31		s.s. 1	7.64	6.03	3.64	4.20	11.28	10.23	2.66	3.34	13.94	13.57
32	0-100	comb.	7.45	5.98	3.35	4.27	10.80	10.25	3.10	3.12	13.90	13.37
33		s.s. 2	7.24	5.93	3.05	4.24	10.29	10.17	3.57	3.01	13.86	13.18

TABLE B. 23: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF QUANTITY OF RICE, WHEAT AND COARSE CEREALS IN CERFAL BASKET OF DIFFERENT FRACTILE GROUPS FOR TWO ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY.

All-Indian Urban

sl. no.	fractile group(per cent)	sample	rice		wheat		rice plus wheat		coarse cereals	
			NSS rounds 8	15	NSS rounds 8	15	NSS rounds 8	15	NSS rounds 8	15
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	0—10	S.S. I	38.83	26.25	16.70	26.35	55.53	52.60	44.47	47.40
2		comb.	36.45	32.67	12.60	29.85	49.05	62.53	50.95	37.47
3		S.S. 2	36.69	36.64	7.38	33.76	44.07	70.40	55.93	29.60
4	10—20	S.S. I	44.10	37.90	18.79	35.40	62.99	73.30	37.11	26.70
5		comb.	49.74	37.04	16.35	26.43	66.09	63.47	33.91	36.53
6		S.S. 2	46.61	35.12	15.59	15.92	62.20	51.04	37.80	48.96
7	20—30	S.S. I	61.51	38.74	17.19	29.65	78.70	68.39	21.30	31.61
8		comb.	55.33	39.58	15.75	25.48	71.08	65.06	28.92	34.94
9		S.S. 2	52.84	39.55	12.70	17.93	65.60	57.48	34.40	42.52
10	30—40	S.S. I	61.66	50.52	16.89	29.35	78.55	79.87	21.45	20.13
11		comb.	51.95	42.32	20.97	26.97	72.92	69.29	27.08	30.71
12		S.S. 2	43.46	37.54	16.58	27.92	60.04	65.45	39.96	34.54
13	40—50	S.S. I	53.82	48.52	31.40	23.16	85.22	71.78	14.78	28.38
14		comb.	52.59	48.57	23.81	29.21	76.40	77.78	23.60	22.22
15		S.S. 2	57.59	46.14	17.66	35.42	75.25	81.56	24.75	18.44
16	50—60	S.S. I	58.98	45.87	24.57	28.24	83.65	74.11	16.45	25.89
17		comb.	61.35	47.81	19.22	29.58	80.57	77.39	19.43	22.61
18		S.S. 2	99.66	51.27	22.81	31.88	72.47	83.15	27.58	16.85
19	60—70	S.S. I	60.46	49.71	25.02	33.60	85.48	83.31	14.52	16.65
20		comb.	53.73	51.40	29.53	34.20	83.16	85.60	16.74	14.40
21		S.S. 2	62.21	55.17	26.44	32.50	88.65	87.67	11.35	12.38
22	70—80	S.S. I	56.23	48.51	30.53	29.68	86.76	78.19	13.24	21.81
23		comb.	54.85	47.31	30.90	31.77	85.75	79.08	14.25	20.92
24		S.S. 2	49.03	45.02	37.00	34.10	86.03	79.12	13.97	20.83
25	80—90	S.S. I	51.29	42.27	37.18	34.90	88.47	77.17	11.53	22.83
26		comb.	57.48	48.10	32.37	36.64	89.85	84.74	10.15	15.26
27		S.S. 2	63.29	55.06	27.38	38.78	90.67	93.84	9.33	6.16
28	90—100	S.S. I	56.23	48.43	35.78	36.69	92.01	85.12	7.90	14.88
29		comb.	57.13	46.69	33.19	44.07	90.32	90.76	9.68	9.24
30		S.S. 2	57.48	45.12	30.44	47.56	87.92	92.63	12.03	7.32
31	0—100	S.S. I	54.81	44.44	26.11	30.95	80.92	75.39	19.08	24.61
32		comb.	53.60	44.72	24.10	31.94	77.70	76.66	22.30	23.34
33		S.S. 2	52.24	44.99	22.01	32.17	74.25	77.17	25.75	22.84

TABLE B. 24—INDEX NUMBER OF ESTIMATED PRICE OF RICE, WHEAT AND COARSE CEREALS BY FRAG-
TILE GROUPS FOR TWO ROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY (ESTIMATED
PRICE FOR 8TH ROUND = 100)

All-India Urban

sl. no.	fragtile group (per cent)	sample	rice		wheat		coarse cereals		total cereals	
			NSS rounds		NSS rounds		NSS rounds		NSS rounds	
			8	15	8	15	8	15	8	15
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	0—10	S.S. 1	100	162	100	117	100	142	100	139
2		comb.	100	141	100	117	100	161	100	147
3		S.S. 2	100	129	100	114	100	136	100	150
4	10—20	S.S. 1	100	150	100	108	100	148	100	139
5		comb.	100	145	100	114	100	146	100	132
6		S.S. 2	100	156	100	124	100	145	100	136
7	20—30	S.S. 1	100	140	100	113	100	154	100	113
8		comb.	100	152	100	116	100	141	100	133
9		S.S. 2	100	145	100	107	100	136	100	129
10	30—40	S.S. 1	100	154	100	110	100	74	100	127
11		comb.	100	154	100	110	100	142	100	137
12		S.S. 2	100	139	100	119	100	186	100	441
13	40—50	S.S. 1	100	153	100	110	100	148	100	136
14		comb.	100	138	100	118	100	150	100	135
15		S.S. 2	100	128	100	124	100	157	100	128
16	50—60	S.S. 1	100	150	100	113	100	120	100	130
17		comb.	100	141	100	113	100	161	100	131
18		S.S. 2	100	136	100	121	100	171	100	142
19	60—70	S.S. 1	100	144	100	107	100	152	100	130
20		comb.	100	143	100	107	100	167	100	132
21		S.S. 2	100	140	100	115	100	162	100	134
22	70—80	S.S. 1	100	150	100	112	100	143	100	132
23		comb.	100	148	100	120	100	133	100	132
24		S.S. 2	100	148	100	126	100	131	100	132
25	80—90	S.S. 1	100	141	100	115	100	140	100	127
26		comb.	100	130	100	115	100	192	100	129
27		S.S. 2	100	123	100	117	100	307	100	130
28	90—100	S.S. 1	100	135	100	111	100	162	100	124
29		comb.	100	134	100	109	100	214	100	126
30		S.S. 2	100	137	100	113	100	179	100	128
31	0—100	S.S. 1	100	149	100	112	100	138	100	132
32		comb.	100	144	100	112	100	152	100	134
33		S.S. 2	100	140	100	118	100	158	100	133

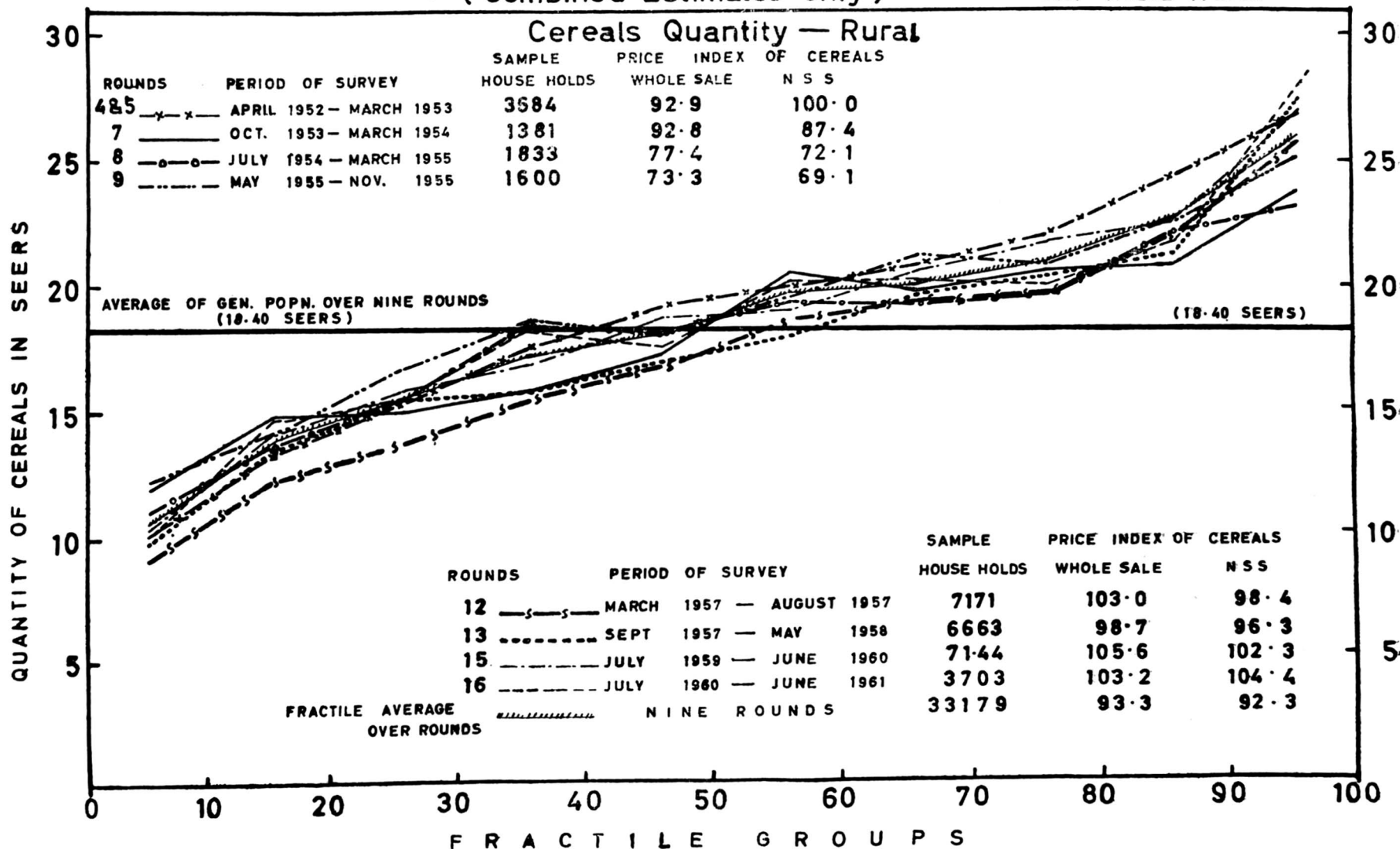
List of Charts

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- T-2.2 Quantity of cereals consumed in seers per person per 30 days by fractile groups for nine rounds of the National Sample Survey : All-India Urban
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- T-3.5 Percent share of quantity of rice plus wheat in cereal basket by fractile groups for two rounds of the National Sample Survey : All-India Urban

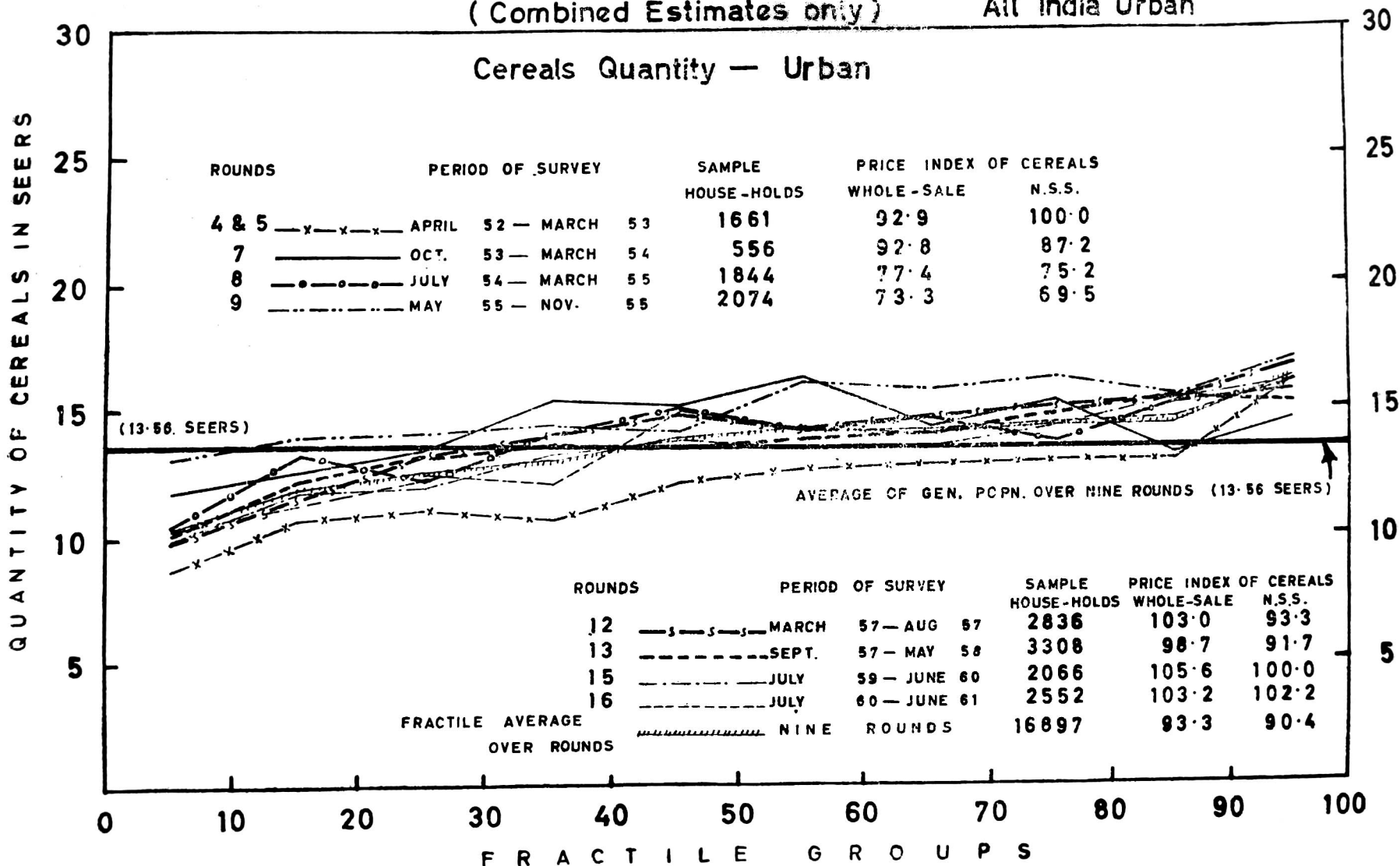
Quantity of Cereals Consumed in Seers Per Person Per 30 Days by Fractile Groups for Nine Rounds of the National Sample Survey

(Combined Estimates only)

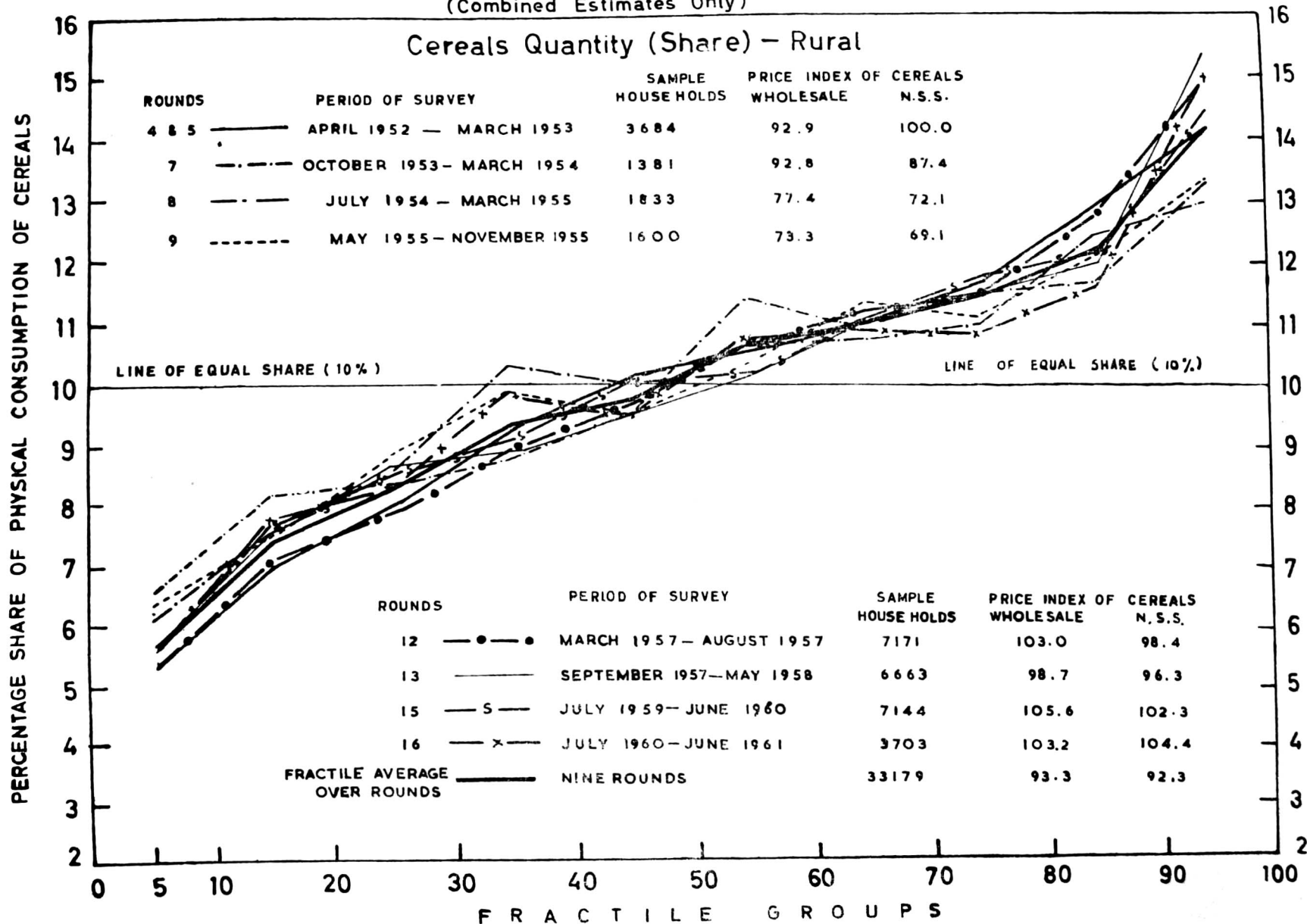
All India Rural



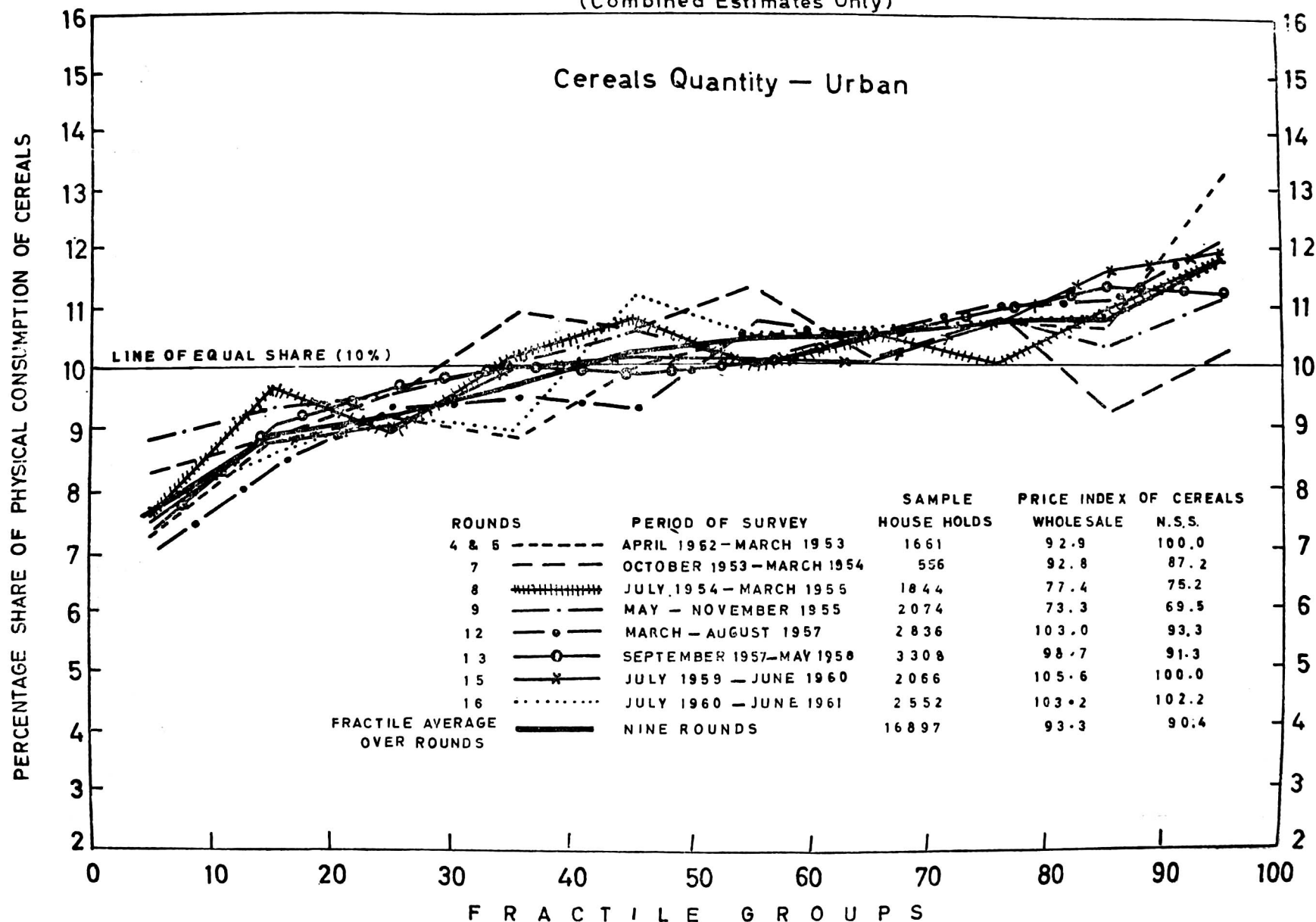
Cereals Quantity — Urban



Percent Share of Physical Consumption of Cereals by Fractile Groups For Nine Rounds of the National Sample Survey: All India Rural (Combined Estimates Only)



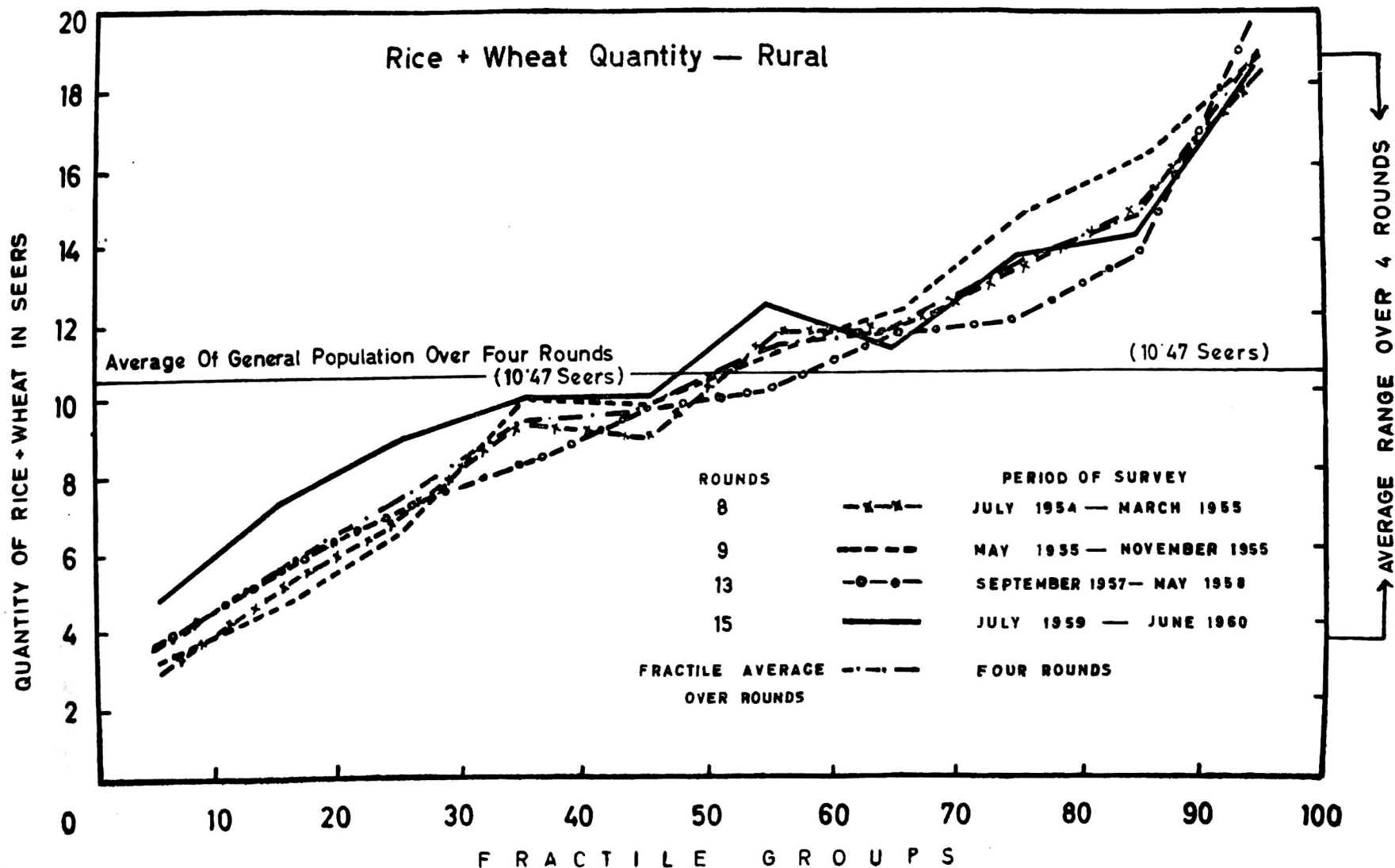
Percent Share of Physical Consumption of Cereals by Fractile Groups
For Nine Rounds of the National Sample Survey: All India Urban
(Combined Estimates Only) T-2.4



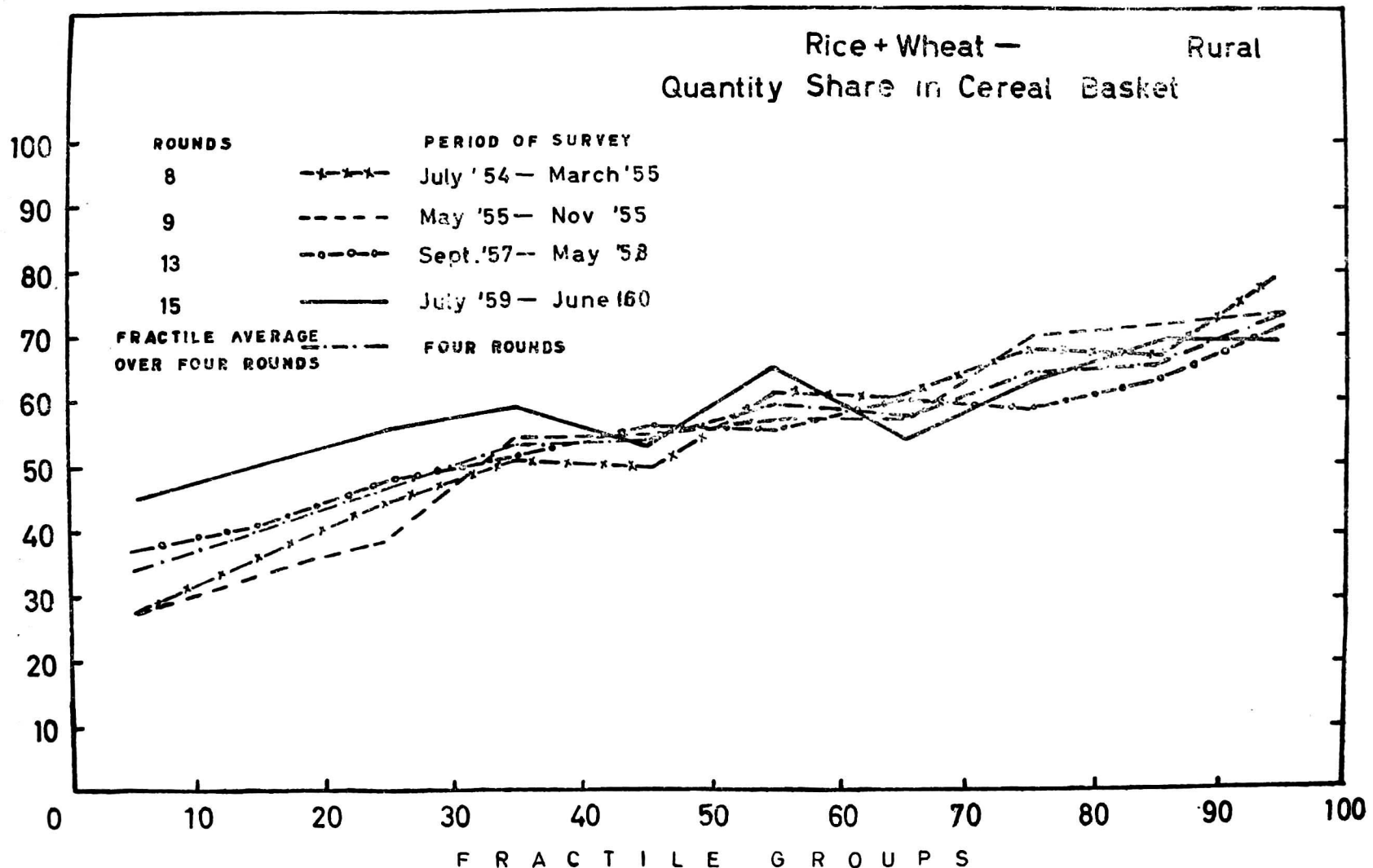
T-3-1

Quantity of Rice plus Wheat consumed in Seers per person per 30 Days by Fractile Groups for Four Rounds of the National Sample Survey.

All India Rural

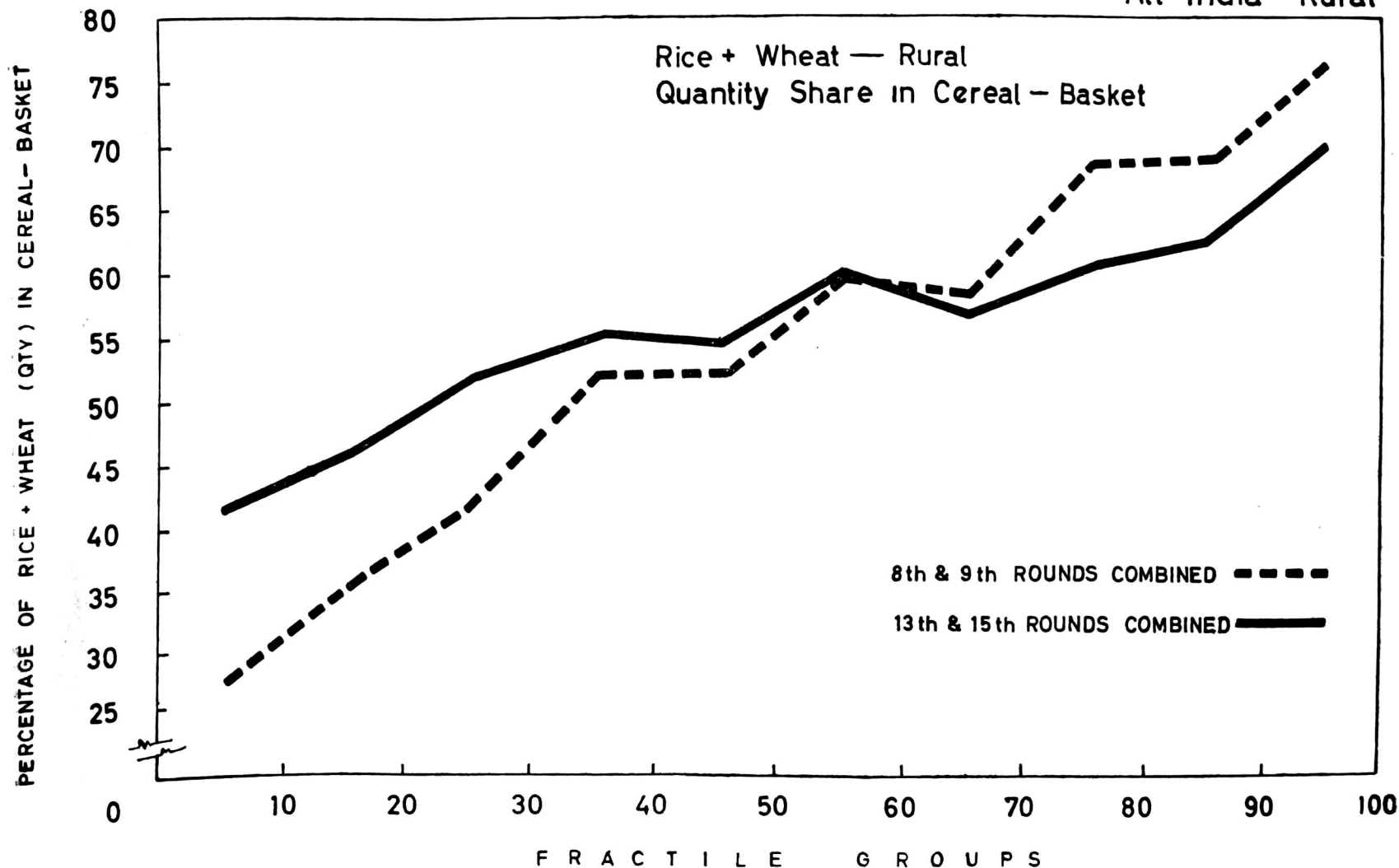


PERCENTAGE OF RICE + WHEAT (QUANTITY) IN CEREALS BASKET

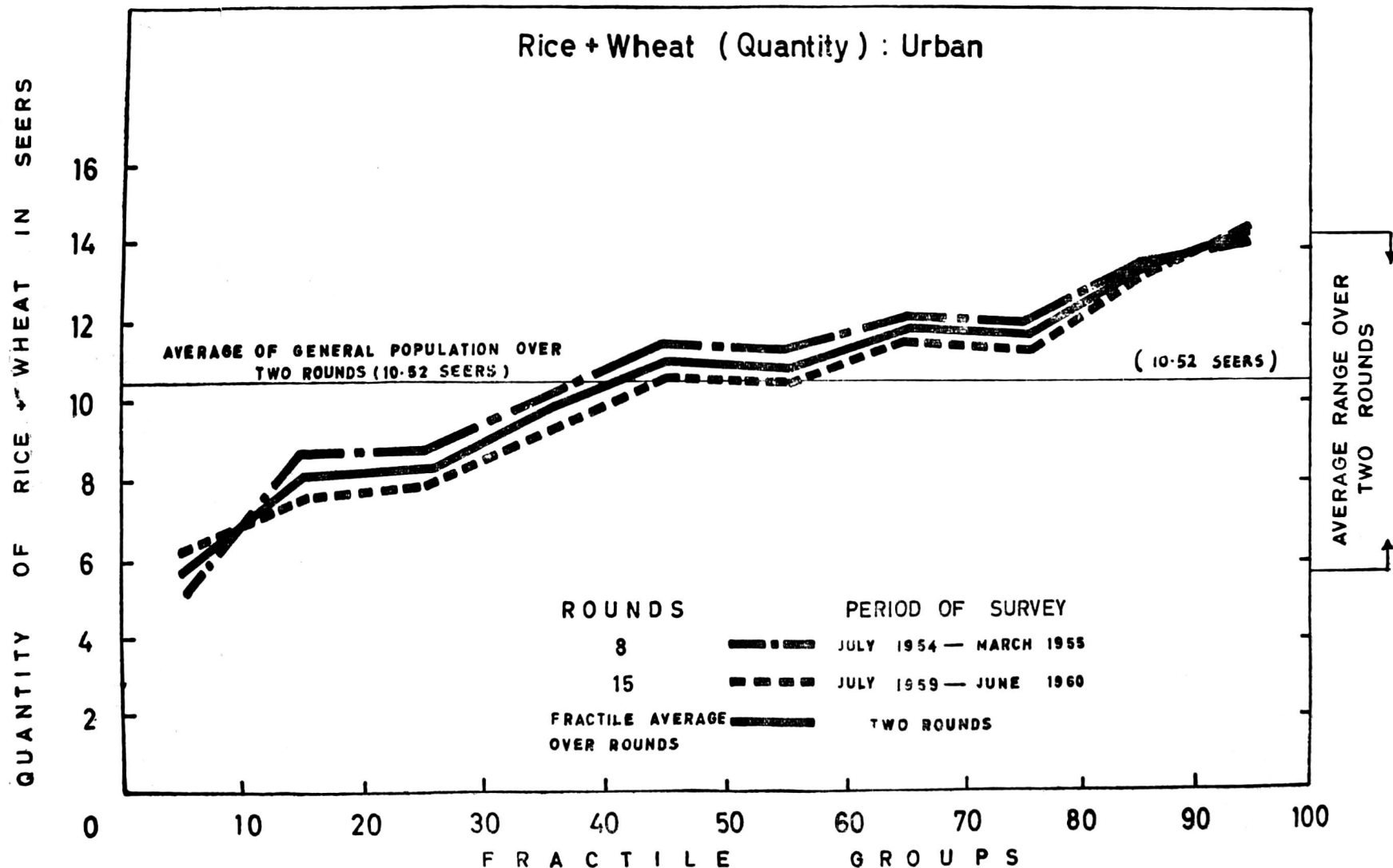


Percent Share of Quantity of Rice plus Wheat in Cereal Basket by Fractile Groups during Periods of low Prices (8th & 9th Rounds of NSS) and high Prices (13th & 15th Rounds of NSS)

All India Rural



Quantity of Rice plus Wheat consumed in Seers per Person per 30 Days by Fractile Groups for Two Rounds of the National Sample Survey
All India Urban



Percent Share of Quantity of Rice plus Wheat in Cereal Basket by
Fractile Groups for Two Rounds of the National Sample Survey
All India Urban

