



Key Indicators of Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods

सेवाओं एवं टिकाऊ वस्तुओं पर पारिवारिक व्यय के मुख्य संकेतक



एन. एस. एस. 72 वाँ दौर
NSS 72nd Round
(जुलाई 2014 - जून 2015)
(July 2014 - June 2015)

भारत सरकार

Government of India

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय

National Sample Survey Office



सेवाओं एवं टिकाऊ वस्तुओं पर पारिवारिक व्यय के मुख्य संकेतक
**Key Indicators of Household Expenditure on
Services and Durable Goods**

एनएसएस 72वाँ दौर
NSS 72nd Round
जुलाई 2014 – जून 2015
(JULY 2014 – JUNE 2015)



भारत सरकार
Government of India
सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय
National Sample Survey Office

प्राक्कथन

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एनएसएसओ) द्वारा 72वें दौर (जुलाई 2014 – जून 2015) के सर्वेक्षण का एक भाग 'सेवाओं तथा टिकाऊ वस्तुओं पर पारिवारिक व्यय' पर केंद्रित कराया गया, जोकि अपनी तरह का पहला ऐसा सर्वेक्षण था। इसे करने की योजना अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय लेखाओं को तैयार करने के लिए कुछ विशिष्ट आंकड़ों की जरूरतें पूरी करने हेतु बनाई गई। इस सर्वेक्षण के दो भाग थे। पहला भाग विभिन्न प्रकार के उपभोक्ता सेवाओं पर किए गए पारिवारिक व्यय से संबंधित था तथा दूसरा भाग टिकाऊ वस्तुओं पर परिवार द्वारा किए गए व्यय से संबंधित था। चूंकि सेवाओं पर पारिवारिक व्यय अंतिम निजी उपभोग व्यय (पीएफसीडी) का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग है, इस प्रकार के केंद्रित सर्वेक्षण से, सामान्य उपभोक्ता व्यय सर्वेक्षण के जरिए एकत्रित आंकड़ों पर आधारित सर्वेक्षण की तुलना में सेवाओं पर पारिवारिक व्यय का उन्नत अनुमान उपलब्ध होने की उम्मीद है। इस सर्वेक्षण में टिकाऊ वस्तुओं के पारिवारिक खपत तथा उद्यम दोनों के लिए प्रयुक्त होने की स्थिति में भी, टिकाऊ वस्तुओं पर परिवार के व्यय को अलग-अलग रूप से दिखाने का प्रयास किया गया है। इससे 'आंशिक पूंजीगत वस्तुओं' पर होने वाले व्यय की भी जानकारी मिलेगी।

2. 'सेवाओं तथा टिकाऊ वस्तुओं पर पारिवारिक व्यय' विषय पर एनएसएसओ के 72वें दौर के सर्वेक्षण के दौरान एकत्रित आंकड़ों के आधार पर मुख्य संकेतक दस्तावेज के रूप में मुख्य सर्वेक्षण परिणाम प्रकाशित करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

3. इस दस्तावेज में 3 अध्याय तथा 3 परिशिष्ट शामिल हैं। अध्याय एक में भूमिका दी गई है। अध्याय दो में सेवाओं तथा टिकाऊ वस्तुओं पर पारिवारिक व्यय पर किये गये सर्वेक्षण की मुख्य विशेषताओं के साथ-साथ इसके संकल्पनात्मक ढांचे का उल्लेख किया गया है। अध्याय तीन में मुख्य संकेतकों का सार प्रस्तुत किया गया है। संकल्पनाओं पर टिप्पणी तथा इस सर्वेक्षण में प्रयुक्त परिभाषाएं परिशिष्ट 'क' में वर्णित हैं। प्रतिदर्श अभिकल्प तथा आकलन प्रक्रिया का ब्यौरा परिशिष्ट 'ख' में दिया गया है तथा अन्त में परिशिष्ट 'ग' पूछ-ताछ अनुसूची (अनुसूची 1.5) जिसे चुनिंदा परिवारों में प्रचारित किया गया था, दी गई है।

4. सर्वेक्षण अभिकल्प तथा अनुसंधान प्रभाग (एसडीआरडी) ने सर्वेक्षण पद्धति, सर्वेक्षण-साधन विकसित करने तथा इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने का कार्य किया है। क्षेत्र संकार्य प्रभाग (एफओडी) द्वारा सर्वेक्षण का क्षेत्र कार्य किया गया तथा आंकड़ा विधायन तथा सारणीयन कार्य समंक विधायन प्रभाग (डीपीडी) द्वारा किया गया है। समन्वय एवं प्रकाशन प्रभाग (सीपीडी) ने सर्वेक्षण संबंधी विभिन्न कार्यकलापों में समन्वयन का कार्य किया है।

5. मैं सर्वेक्षण के विभिन्न चरणों में बहुमूल्य मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के 72वें दौर के कार्य दल एवं राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी आयोग (एनएससी) के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों का अत्यंत आभारी हूँ। मैं इस मुख्य संकेतक दस्तावेज को तैयार करने में शामिल एनएसएसओ के विभिन्न प्रभागों के अधिकारियों द्वारा किये गये प्रयासों की भी सराहना करता हूँ।

6. मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह मुख्य संकेतक दस्तावेज योजनाकारों, नीति-निर्माताओं, शिक्षाविदों और शोधकर्ताओं के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा। इस दस्तावेज की विषयवस्तु, अभिन्यास और दस्तावेज के किसी अन्य पहलू में सुधार के लिये सुझावों का स्वागत है।

जी. सी. मन्ना

(डॉ. जी.सी. मन्ना)

महानिदेशक एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी
राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय

नई दिल्ली
जून, 2016

Foreword

The survey on 'Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods', conducted as part of NSS 72nd round (July 2014-June 2015), was the first focused survey of its kind undertaken by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). It was planned inter-alia to serve certain specific data requirements for the preparation of National Accounts. This survey had two parts. One part was concerned with household expenditure on different types of consumer services and the other part related to expenditure by the households on durable goods. As household expenditure on services forms an important part of Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE), this focused survey is expected to provide improved estimates of household expenditure on the services as compared to the same based on data collected through usual Consumer Expenditure Survey. Also, in this survey, an attempt has been made to apportion the expenditure by the households on durable goods, when the durables are used both for household consumptions and enterprises. This will give an insight into the extent of expenditure on 'partly capital goods'.

2. Based on the data collected by the NSSO during the 72nd round survey on 'Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods', an attempt has been made to bring out the main survey results in form of this Key Indicator document.

3. This document contains three chapters and three appendices. Chapter One is the introductory chapter. Chapter Two details the main features of the survey on Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods along with its conceptual framework. A brief summary of the key indicators is presented in Chapter Three. Notes on concepts and definitions used in this survey are illustrated in Appendix A. Details of sample design and estimation procedure are given in Appendix B and lastly in Appendix C, the schedule of enquiry (Schedule 1.5) which was canvassed at the selected households is provided.

4. Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) undertook the development of survey instruments and the preparation of this document. Field work of the survey was carried out by the Field Operations Division (FOD) and the data processing and tabulation work was handled by the Data Processing Division (DPD). The Coordination and Publication Division (CPD) coordinated various activities pertaining to the survey.

5. I am highly thankful to the Chairman and Members of the Working Group for NSS 72nd round and National Statistical Commission (NSC) for providing their valuable guidance at various stages of the survey. I would also like to appreciate efforts made by the officers of the different Divisions of NSSO involved in preparation of this Key Indicator document.

6. I hope this Key Indicator document will be useful to planners, policy makers, academicians and researchers. Suggestions for improvement in content, layout and other aspects of this document will be highly appreciated.

(Dr. G.C. Manna)

Director General & Chief Executive Officer
National Sample Survey Office

New Delhi
June, 2016

Contents

Chapter One

1.	Introduction	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Objective of the survey	1
1.3	Comparability with previous round survey	2
1.4	Contents of this document	2

Chapter Two

2.	Main features of the survey	3
2.1	Schedules of enquiry	3
2.2	Scope and coverage	3
2.3	Sample size	3
2.4	Reference period	4
2.5	Quintile class of UMPCE	4

Chapter Three

3.	Summary of findings	6
3.0	Introduction	6
3.1	Important differences of this survey from consumer expenditure survey	7
3.2	Transport services	7
3.3	Miscellaneous consumer services	10
3.4	Other Services	13
3.5	Durable goods	16

Appendix A

Concepts and definitions	A-1 – A-4
---------------------------------	------------------

Appendix B

Note on Sample Design and Estimation Procedure	B-1 – B-10
---	-------------------

Appendix C

Schedule 1.5: Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods	C-1– C-11
--	------------------

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India, since its inception in 1950 has been conducting nationwide integrated large scale sample surveys, employing scientific sampling methods, to generate data and statistical indicators on diverse socio-economic aspects. The NSS surveys are conducted by interviewing sample households selected through a scientific design and cover practically the entire geographical area of India.

1.1.2 In its 72nd round survey, conducted during the period 1st July, 2014 to 30th June, 2015 (this period is referred to as 2014-15 in this Key Indicator (KI) document), NSSO carried out a survey on 'Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods'. It was the first focussed survey of its kind undertaken by NSSO. Key indicators of Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods in India in 2014-15, based on the results of NSS 72nd round survey, are presented in this publication.

1.2 Objective of the Survey

1.2.1 Historically, Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods used to be collected by NSSO as a part of Consumer Expenditure surveys (CES) through Schedule 1.0. In consumer expenditure survey, information on more than 340 items were collected to capture all types of household expenditures. Expenditure on food, fuel & lighting, etc were given priority to capture overall household expenditure and questions related to expenditure on Services and Durable Goods were placed at the later part of the schedule. The per capita expenditures for these set of items had always been suspected to be under-reported. Moreover, considering the respondent's fatigue, further itemization of such broad item-groups was not feasible in usual CES schedule. However, no attempt has been made to compare the result in this report.

1.2.2 The National Accounts Division (NAD) of Central Statistical Office (CSO) requested for a survey of household consumption of services and durable goods with a specific requirement of data on 23 services.

1.2.3 The coverage of the services includes conveyance, consumer services excluding conveyance, entertainment services, and accommodation. Also, some services such as funeral services and services of driver, which are not listed separately in NSS Sch.1.0, were kept as separate items. Some goods such as fireworks was also included as per the requirements of NAD. However, medical and educational services, consumer taxes and cesses were excluded.

1.2.4 The reference periods of data collection of different items were kept the same as that of Sch.1.0, Type 2, i.e., 30 days for transport & miscellaneous services; 7 days for food

expenditures on hotel & restaurants; and 365 days for expenditure on repair & maintenance, durable goods other than those used exclusively for entrepreneurial activity.

1.2.5 The indicators on Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods are required for planning, policy formulation and decision making at various levels within the government and outside. The results of the survey are expected to be used by National Accounts Division (NAD) of Central Statistical Office (CSO) for building up estimates of capital formation in household enterprises and other related purposes; apart from private data users, policy makers and other stakeholders.

1.3 Comparability with previous round survey

1.3.1 Though the services and durable goods were part of earlier Schedule 1.0 and the reference period of all the broad item-groups are same as in Schedule 1.0 Type 2, but Schedule 1.5 canvassed in NSS 72nd round was much more focussed on special requirements and had more itemization. While estimating the expenditure on goods and services in this survey, expenditure for both household purpose and enterprise purpose other than those used exclusively for entrepreneurial activity were considered, which is different from the Household Consumer Expenditure of pure households. Thus, for the same reason, users need to exercise due caution and should not attempt comparing such disparate sets of estimates.

1.4 Contents of this Document

1.4.1 This document brings out the key results of NSS 72nd round to facilitate decision support, policy inferences and socio-economic analysis. It is presented in three chapters and three appendices. The present one is the introductory chapter (Chapter One). Chapter Two figures out the main features of the survey on Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods along with its conceptual framework. A brief summary of the significant information on key indicators is presented in Chapter Three. Notes on concepts and definitions used in this survey are illustrated in detail in Appendix A. Details of sample design and estimation procedure are given in Appendix B and lastly in Appendix C, the schedule of enquiry (Schedule 1.5) which was canvassed at the selected households is provided.

1.4.2 The indicators presented in this document are primarily on:

- a. Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) of different services & durable goods.
- b. Budget-share of different services & durable goods w. r. t. total expenditure
- c. Usual Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (UMPCE) quintile class-wise variation of expenditure of different services & durable goods

CHAPTER TWO

MAIN FEATURES OF THE SURVEY

2.1 Schedules of enquiry

2.1.1 The schedule 1.5 was designed to collect some demographic particulars, detailed information on household (hh) expenditure on transport, miscellaneous consumer services, food expenditures incurred in hotel & restaurants, expenditure on repair & maintenance services availed, hotel lodging charges, and on durable goods other than those used exclusively for entrepreneurial activity in India through a nationwide household survey.

2.2 Scope and Coverage

2.2.1 **Geographical coverage:** The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union.

2.2.2 **Population coverage:** The following rules were adhered to determine population coverage:

1. Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc., were excluded, but residential staff therein was listed while listing was done in such institutions. The persons of the first category were considered as members of their parent households and were counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence were outside the coverage of the survey.
2. Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence were not listed. But households residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge, etc., more or less regularly in the same place, were listed.
3. Neither the foreign nationals nor their domestic servants were listed, if by definition the latter belong to the foreign national's household. If, however, a foreign national becomes an Indian citizen for all practical purposes, he or she was covered.
4. Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF, etc.) were kept outside the survey coverage due to difficulty in conduct of survey therein. However, civilian population residing in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel, were covered.
5. Orphanages, rescue homes, *ashrams* and vagrant houses were outside the survey coverage. However, persons staying in old age homes, *ashrams/hostels* and the residential staff (other than monks/ nuns) of these ashrams were listed. For orphanages, although orphans were not listed, the persons looking after them and staying there were considered for listing.

2.3 Sample size

2.3.1 **First-stage units:** A total of 7969 villages were surveyed in rural India and the number of urban blocks surveyed was 6048 as First-stage units (FSUs) in NSS 72nd round for the central sample at all-India level. In addition to these, 'State samples' were also surveyed by State/UT Governments who participated in this survey. The results presented in this

document are solely based on the central samples. State/UT wise FSUs surveyed in central samples are given in Statement 2.2. The number of surveyed FSUs varied from other schedules of this NSS round because some of the FSUs were treated as ‘Casualty’ for Schedule 1.5, though they might be surveyed for other schedules.

2.3.2 Second-stage units: Stratification of the households was done on the basis of households having unincorporated non-agricultural entrepreneurial activity and reporting purchase of any major durable goods, not meant wholly for entrepreneurial activity, during last 365 days with strong dwelling structures or without strong dwelling structures and remaining households for rural areas. For urban areas, instead of strong dwelling structures, cut-off MPCE value of top 40% population based on NSS 68th Round data was taken as stratification criteria (details are given in Appendix C). For this particular survey, 6 households were selected from each sample village/urban block. The total number of households in which Schedule 1.5 was canvassed, was 47535 and 36065 in rural and urban India respectively. State/UT-wise number of households in which Schedule 1.5 was canvassed is given in Statement 2.2.

2.4 Reference period

2.4.1 The estimates presented in this KI document are based on data collected over a period of one year during 1st July, 2014 to 30th June, 2015. The point estimates correspond to 1st January 2015.

2.4.2 The reference periods of data collection of different items were kept the same as that of NSS Sch.1.0, Type 2, i.e., 30 days for expenditure on transport, miscellaneous services; 7 days for food expenditures on hotel & restaurants; and 365 days for expenditure on repair & maintenances of selected items, Annual Maintenance Contract payments, hotel lodging charges, durable goods other than those used exclusively for entrepreneurial activity.

2.5 Quintile class of UMPCE

2.5.1 This refers to the 5 quintile classes of the rural/Urban all-India distribution (estimated distribution) of population by UMPCE. The lower and upper limits of the all-India quintiles presented in Statement 2.1 provides an idea of level of living of the households belonging to these quintile classes.

Statement 2.1: Lower and upper limits of UMPCE in different quintile classes for each sector

quintile class of UMPCE	UMPCE (₹)			
	rural		urban	
	lower limit	upper limit	lower limit	upper limit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0-20%	-	875	-	1417
20-40%	875	1143	1417	2000
40-60%	1143	1400	2000	2500
60-80%	1400	1780	2500	3750
80-100%	1780	-	3750	-

Statement 2.2: Number of FSUs (villages/blocks) surveyed and number of households surveyed for Schedule 1.5: NSS 72nd round, Central sample

State/UT	number of FSUs (villages/blocks) allotted		number of FSUs (villages/blocks) surveyed		no. of households surveyed	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	312	196	312	196	1841	1176
Arunachal Pradesh	164	76	154	74	905	442
Assam	336	132	335	131	2002	778
Bihar	424	188	423	187	2524	1118
Chhattisgarh	200	124	200	123	1189	734
Delhi	8	152	8	152	44	890
Goa	24	36	24	36	144	216
Gujarat	236	292	236	290	1405	1723
Haryana	196	172	196	172	1159	1031
Himachal Pradesh	216	56	214	56	1272	336
Jammu & Kashmir	264	172	261	170	1565	1015
Jharkhand	260	144	260	143	1547	839
Karnataka	288	308	288	308	1719	1836
Kerala	320	268	320	268	1875	1604
Madhya Pradesh	388	312	387	312	2304	1855
Maharashtra	532	568	531	567	3182	3360
Manipur	176	148	176	147	1043	882
Meghalaya	112	52	111	52	657	312
Mizoram	88	104	86	104	505	623
Nagaland	104	52	104	52	624	312
Odisha	396	148	396	148	2359	885
Punjab	208	220	206	220	1227	1306
Rajasthan	384	252	383	252	2286	1494
Sikkim	80	24	80	24	480	144
Tamil Nadu	436	416	435	415	2603	2482
Telangana	196	176	195	176	1150	1056
Tripura	168	80	168	80	1008	479
Uttar Pradesh	780	592	779	591	4650	3502
Uttarakhand	136	92	134	92	772	536
West Bengal	500	360	499	360	2984	2155
A & N Islands	36	36	36	36	204	215
Chandigarh	8	32	8	32	48	180
Dadra & N. Haveli	12	12	12	12	72	69
Daman & Diu	8	8	8	8	48	48
Lakshadweep	8	16	8	16	42	96
Puducherry	16	56	16	56	96	336
all-India	8020	6072	7969	6048	47535	36065

CHAPTER THREE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

3.0 Introduction

3.0.1 The survey on household expenditure on services and durable goods was planned to serve certain specific data requirements for preparation of National Accounts. One part of the survey was concerned with household expenditure on different consumer services. The other part was an enquiry into expenditure by households on durable goods.

3.0.2 Household expenditure on services forms a significant part of Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE), which is an important macro-economic indicator, derived from national accounts statistics. From the 72nd round survey, all-India estimates of per capita and aggregate household expenditure are required for 23 categories of services listed below. However, the coverage of the enquiry on expenditure of services excludes that on educational and medical services.

Sl. no.	Service category	Sl. no.	Service category
1.	Rail transport	13.	Religious services
2.	Air transport	14.	Funeral services
3.	Bus incl. tramways services	15.	Sanitary services
4.	Taxi transport	16.	Tailoring services
5.	Auto-rickshaws	17.	Legal services
6.	Non-mechanized road transport	18.	Business services
7.	Water transport	19.	Domestic services
8.	Services incidental to transport	20.	Laundry, dry cleaning
9.	Communication	21.	Repair services
10.	Recreation and cultural services	22.	Hotels & Restaurants
11.	TV & radio services	23.	Other services n.e.c.
12.	Barber and beauty shops		

3.0.3 Information on household consumer expenditure on services is conventionally collected through the consumer expenditure surveys of NSS. The present survey was aimed at obtaining data through a focused approach according to a classification suitable for meeting the requirements of the framework adopted in National Accounts compilation.

3.0.4 The service category “hotels and restaurants” is, however, different from the consumer services covered by the usual consumer expenditure survey of NSS. Apart from accommodation services, the services coming under this category are mainly of preparation and serving of ready-to-eat food (or ready-to-drink beverages). These included cooked meals provided by *dhabas*, restaurants, food courts and cafeterias, tea and coffee served in tea and

coffee shops, food purchased from ice-cream vendors, cut-fruit sellers, snack bars and fast food stalls, etc.

3.0.5 The other macro-economic indicator to which data from this survey has contributed is capital formation in the economy. Durable goods that have dual use, that is, use for both consumption by households as well as production by household enterprises, are termed “partly capital goods” in national accounting. In households having entrepreneurial activity, many household durables are widely used for both domestic and enterprise purposes. This survey focuses on expenditure on such durable goods. It aimed to estimate (a) the total value of acquisition of these “partly capital goods” by households and (b) the value of such goods which are mainly used by households for production of goods and services.

3.1 Important differences of this survey from consumer expenditure survey

3.1.1 In this survey, there were some differences in the data collection procedure with the approach followed in the usual Consumer Expenditure survey. The major differences are as follows-

- i. In this survey, unlike CES, expenditure on services by the household was recorded irrespective of whether the service was used for domestic purpose or for household entrepreneurial activity. This was applicable to all services, including repair services, services provided by hotels and restaurants, and transport services.
- ii. Expenditure on food purchased from hotels, restaurants, etc. was considered as expenditure on services provided by the “hotels and restaurants” industry whereas in usual CES this was collected in food group.
- iii. Expenditure on all other goods except for durable goods and their parts was excluded from the survey coverage. Thus expenditure incurred on purchase of petrol and diesel was excluded from transport expenses. Expenditure on purchase of film was excluded from expenditure on photography services, and expenditure on purchase of pets was excluded from maintenance of pet animals.
- iv. Expenditure incurred on repair of any durable good was not accounted item-wise, however depending on the nature of the durable repaired; it was accounted in broad heads.
- v. Expenditure on maintenance charges for residential building and Annual Maintenance Contract payments for durables were collected.
- vi. Expenditure on purchase of durables was recorded for items satisfying the following conditions:
 - The durable had come into the household’s possession during the last 365 days irrespective of when the payment for purchase was made;
 - The durable was not intended to be used exclusively for entrepreneurial activity.

3.2 Transport Services

3.2.1 Transport expenditure incurred by the household was captured irrespective of whether the journey was undertaken for domestic purpose or for entrepreneurial activity, and

irrespective of whether the journeys were made by members of the sample household or members of other households.

3.2.2 Expenditure on transport accounts forms a large share of expenditure on services. It is difficult for many informants to recall the transport expenditure of the household accurately, especially if the household members living in an urban area are using many forms of transport. In this survey, special efforts had been made to help the informant to recall the transport expenditure of the household accurately with lower recall error than usual.

3.2.3 In order to capture all kinds of expenditure on transport incurred by the household and to avoid under-reporting due to recall lapse, information was collected separately for conveyance expenses incurred by the household on completed overnight round journeys (from home/station to home/station) undertaken for household purpose and Conveyance expenses incurred on all other journeys, including expenses on regular commuting to work and school during the reference period of last 30 days. Expenditure on journeys undertaken as part of official tours was not considered. However, travelling to one's workplace from one's parental or ancestral residence, say, if it involves an overnight journey, was considered. Moreover, for a household member who was away on an overnight trip on the date of survey, particulars of expenditure of that member's journeys starting from the moment when he left his residence was recorded.

3.2.4 The actual fare paid by the household on different modes of transport was considered as Expenditure on transport services. Expenditure incurred on journeys undertaken under LTC, etc., even if reimbursed, was included. Expenditure on fuel for travelling by own conveyance and the driver's salary were excluded. Expenses for journeys involving foreign travel was considered as the travel expenses up to the first point of alighting on foreign soil as well as travel expenses from the point of final boarding on foreign territory for return to India. However, all expenses on travel taking place in between these two time points beyond national boundaries were excluded.

3.2.5 All modes of conveyance like air, railways, mechanized surface transports like bus/tram, taxi, auto-rickshaw, water transports like steamer, boat etc., non-mechanized surface transport like rickshaw (hand-drawn & cycle) , horse cart fare and all types of other conveyance were considered. Rickshaw included all cycle-drawn vans and carriages, including those used for taking children to school. Horse cart included travelling by any animal-drawn carriage.

3.2.6 Statement 3.1 shows percentage of households reporting expenditure on particular modes of transport, share of budget to total expenditure on transport and MPCE (in ₹) for different modes of transport in rural and urban areas. It may be seen from Col. (2) and Col. (5) that bus/tram is the most reported means of transport both in rural and urban area. About 66% households in rural areas and 62% households in urban areas reported expenditure in this particular mode. The next most reported means of transport was auto rickshaw (about 38% rural households and about 47% urban households). Taxi, Railways and Rickshaw are the other major modes of transport both in rural and urban areas as reported by the households.

3.2.7 The Col.s (3) and (6) of Statement 3.1 depict the share of total expenditure on transport spent by the household to different modes of transport in rural and urban areas, respectively. Col.s (2) and (5) of the same table show the monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) on different modes of transport in rural and urban areas, respectively. Expenditures on Bus/tram, auto rickshaw, Taxi and train explain more than 90% of the total expenditure on Transport both in rural and urban areas. Expenditure share of railways as mode of transport contributes much higher proportion in urban areas (12.54%) than that of rural areas (4.41%). As expected, monthly per-capita expenditure on air transport was negligible in rural areas but air transport accounts for 2.53% of all transport expenditures in urban area amounting to an MPCE of ₹4.14.

Statement 3.1: Percentage of households reporting expenditure on different modes of transport, share of budget (in %) to total expenditure on transport and MPCE (in ₹) for different modes of transport in rural and urban areas

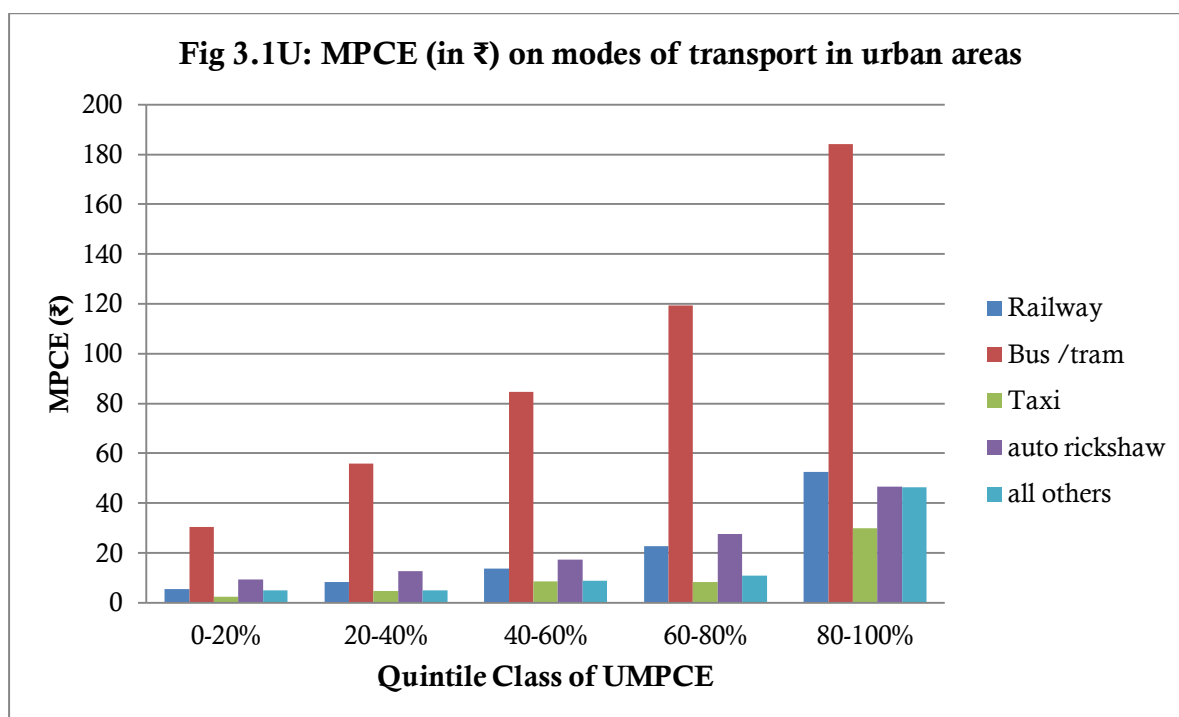
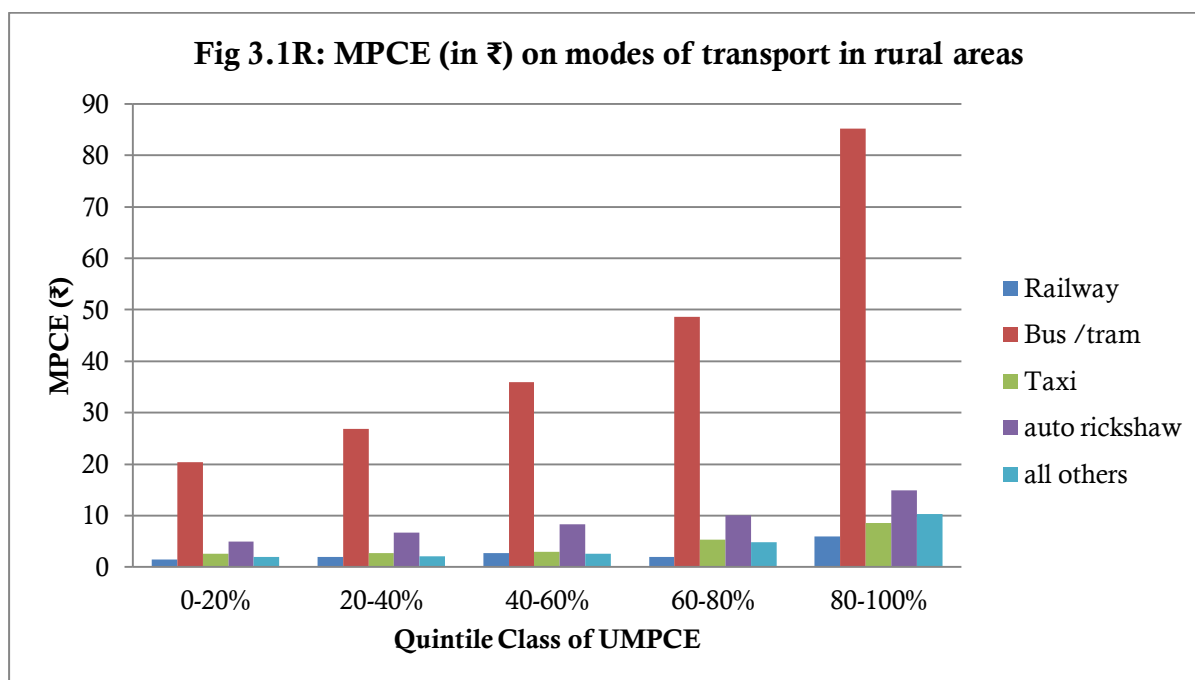
modes of transport	rural			urban		
	MPCE (₹)	budget-share (%)	percentage of households reporting	MPCE (₹)	budget-share (%)	percentage of households reporting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
air	0.04	0.06	0.04	4.14	2.53	0.14
railway	2.82	4.41	6.07	20.55	12.54	15.65
bus /tram	43.43	67.85	65.83	94.89	57.88	62.35
taxi	4.44	6.94	9.10	10.71	6.53	9.81
auto rickshaw	8.99	14.04	37.93	22.66	13.82	46.78
steamer /boat	0.09	0.14	0.63	0.21	0.13	0.46
rickshaw	0.54	0.84	4.88	1.96	1.20	7.86
horse cart	0.09	0.14	0.74	0.03	0.02	0.14
others	3.57	5.58	5.08	8.81	5.37	5.33
all transport	64.01	100.00	82.85	163.94	100.00	83.90

3.2.8 Statement 3.2 shows monthly per capita expenditure (in ₹) on different modes of transport in different UMPCE quintile classes, separately for rural and urban areas. Except horse cart and steamer/boat, for most of the other modes of transport, highest quintile class of UMPCE shows highest MPCE on that mode.

Statement 3.2: MPCE (in ₹) on different modes of transport in different quintile UMPCE classes, separately for rural and urban areas.

items	MPCE (in ₹) on different modes of transport									
	quintile class of UMPCE(Rural)					quintile class of UMPCE(Urban)				
	0-20%	20-40%	40-60%	60-80%	80-100%	0-20%	20-40%	40-60%	60-80%	80-100%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
air	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.12	0.03	0.08	0.61	0.29	19.67
railway	1.46	1.93	2.77	2.03	5.93	5.48	8.33	13.80	22.65	52.46
bus /tram	20.38	26.91	35.97	48.62	85.24	30.32	55.74	84.76	119.40	184.24
taxi	2.65	2.70	2.97	5.33	8.55	2.30	4.61	8.43	8.19	30.00
auto rickshaw	4.96	6.74	8.36	10.01	14.86	9.25	12.56	17.24	27.57	46.68
steamer /boat	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.22	0.44	0.20
rickshaw	0.28	0.48	0.47	0.70	0.79	0.98	1.62	1.16	2.00	4.04
horse cart	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.04
others	1.52	1.42	1.85	3.90	9.17	3.88	3.08	6.72	7.98	22.37
all transport	31.36	40.33	52.61	70.87	124.84	52.36	86.13	132.96	188.59	359.72

3.2.9 Fig. 3.1R and 3.1U shows the comparative per capita expenditure on modes of transport in rural and urban areas, respectively. For such comparison, expenditure on Bus/tram, auto rickshaw, Taxi, train and all other modes taken together are considered.



3.3 Miscellaneous Consumer Services

3.3.1 Information was collected on the expenditure incurred on various consumer services by the household during the last 30 days prior to the date of survey. For these services, save few exceptions, a “paid” approach was followed. The services considered were consumed by the members of the sample household, or members of other households but paid by the

sample household. Many services like photocopying services, telephone services, legal services and sanitary services used for household entrepreneurial activity instead of, or in addition to, use for domestic purpose were also considered. Wages paid to domestic help/maid/ sweeper were also considered for recording. It included the value of both cash and kind payment. Under this miscellaneous group, 14 broad services, namely, domestic services, barber & beauty shops, TV & radio services, laundry, dry cleaning, etc., repair & maintenance, communication, religious services, recreational & cultural services, funeral/burial/cremation-related services, business services, services incidental to transport, other services not elsewhere covered(n.e.c.), tailoring services and sewage disposal & sanitation were considered.

3.3.2 Statement 3.3 shows monthly per capita expenditure under different services heads, budget-share and percentage of households reporting particular miscellaneous consumer services in rural and urban areas.

Statement 3.3: Monthly per capita expenditure (in ₹) under different services heads, budget-share(in %) and percentage of households reporting particular miscellaneous consumer services in rural and urban areas						
services	rural			urban		
	MPCE (₹)	budget – share (%)	percentage of households reporting	MPCE (₹)	budget-share (%)	percentage of households reporting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
domestic services	2.47	1.72	1.41	47.14	12.11	15.43
barber & beauty shops	15.89	11.07	91.34	34.86	8.96	90.88
TV & radio services	15.18	10.58	44.40	39.78	10.22	78.02
laundry, dry cleaning, etc.	2.02	1.41	11.29	13.78	3.54	28.77
repair & maintenance	14.73	10.27	35.94	26.21	6.74	29.73
communication	36.35	25.33	89.34	102.46	26.33	96.00
religious services	12.83	8.94	37.16	22.15	5.69	35.87
recreational & cultural services	12.33	8.59	30.80	38.71	9.95	54.19
funeral/burial/cremation-related services	1.81	1.26	0.71	5.53	1.42	0.52
business services	1.85	1.29	20.70	13.70	3.52	27.15
services incidental to transport	0.20	0.14	0.90	1.90	0.49	5.00
other services n.e.c.	12.91	9.00	75.37	18.37	4.72	62.24
tailoring services	14.61	10.18	25.80	22.79	5.86	24.39
sewage disposal & sanitation	0.31	0.22	1.91	1.76	0.45	9.74
all miscellaneous consumer services	143.48	100.00	98.99	389.14	100.00	99.50

3.3.3 In both rural and urban areas, services like barber & beauty shops and communication were reported in almost 90% or more households. In case of budget-share among different

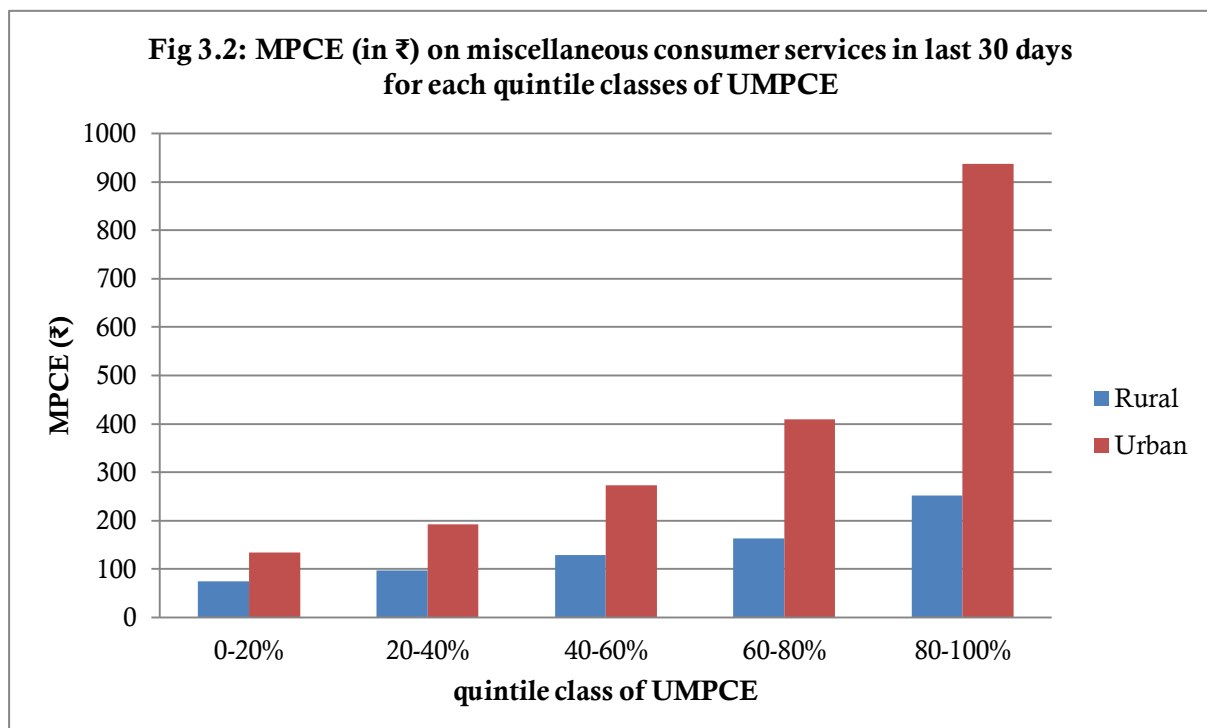
types of miscellaneous services, communication services got the highest share in both rural and urban (25.33% in rural, 26.33% in urban) followed by barber & beauty shops (11.07%), TV & radio services (10.58%), repair & maintenance (10.27%) & tailoring services (10.18%) in rural; and domestic services (12.11%), TV & radio services (10.22%) and recreational & cultural services (9.95%) in urban.

Statement 3.4. MPCE (in ₹) on miscellaneous consumer services in last 30 days for each quintile class of UMPCE

services	MPCE (in ₹) on miscellaneous consumer services for quintile class of UMPCE				
	0-20%	20-40%	40-60%	60-80%	80-100%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
rural					
domestic services	0.33	0.27	0.55	3.52	7.66
barber& beauty shops	10.50	12.95	15.45	17.52	23.03
TV & radio services	5.66	9.12	12.66	18.92	29.54
laundry, dry cleaning, etc.	0.68	0.91	1.82	1.88	4.79
repair & maintenance	8.71	9.80	14.58	18.94	21.63
communication	19.20	25.04	32.54	39.31	65.62
religious services	5.24	8.36	11.32	14.72	24.48
recreational & cultural services	5.92	7.47	11.54	14.25	22.44
funeral/burial/cremation-related services	0.90	1.01	0.87	1.85	4.43
business services	0.65	0.87	1.48	1.69	4.55
services incidental to transport	0.06	0.22	0.11	0.12	0.48
other services n.e.c.	9.58	10.47	13.41	13.67	17.43
tailoring services	7.53	10.40	12.65	16.83	25.66
sewage disposal & sanitation	0.14	0.18	0.32	0.29	0.60
all miscellaneous consumer services	75.10	97.08	129.31	163.53	252.35
urban					
domestic services	4.06	6.36	10.13	29.64	185.52
barber& beauty shops	17.12	21.69	28.47	36.12	70.90
TV & radio services	19.93	29.00	37.73	46.03	66.20
laundry, dry cleaning, etc.	2.35	4.75	6.90	14.59	40.32
repair & maintenance	11.24	14.89	20.29	28.44	56.20
communication	34.65	52.26	79.15	111.88	234.38
religious services	8.20	11.25	18.76	31.72	40.82
recreational & cultural services	10.60	17.27	26.35	42.36	96.96
funeral/burial/cremation-related services	0.76	1.21	1.82	8.36	15.51
business services	2.00	2.79	5.90	13.80	44.03
services incidental to transport	0.22	0.30	0.69	1.40	6.91
other services n.e.c.	11.38	12.70	16.07	16.75	34.92
tailoring services	11.20	16.21	19.64	26.86	40.03
sewage disposal & sanitation	0.66	1.06	1.11	1.49	4.49
all miscellaneous consumer services	134.37	191.73	273.02	409.44	937.19

3.3.4 Statement 3.4 shows average per capita expenditure (in ₹) on Miscellaneous consumer services in last 30 days for each quintile class of UMPCE in rural and urban areas. From Statement 3.4, it is clear that in rural area, the expenditure on communication services

emerged as the service on which persons from all quintile classes spend most and higher the class, higher the MPCE on that service. In almost all the services, similar pattern of higher the UMPCE quintile class, higher the MPCE have been noticed. It is interesting to note that, all quintile classes showed very negligible expenditure on sewage disposal & sanitation services. Also, spending on domestic services got visible in highest two quintile classes and for other lower classes it was almost negligible. In urban areas, MPCE on different miscellaneous consumer services in terms of absolute value appears to be much higher than those in rural areas for almost all services across quintile class. Remarkably, the expenditure on domestic services got a very sharp rise in the highest quintile class although, these expenditures on lower quintiles were reported considerably. Like rural areas, the expenditure on communication services was found to be the service on which persons in all quintile classes spend most.



3.3.5 Fig 3.2 shows the pattern of monthly expenditure on miscellaneous consumer services over different classes of UMPCE for rural and urban areas separately. Though in both the sectors there is an increase in MPCE from lowest quintile to highest quintile classes, it is clearly evident that the rate of increase is much higher in urban areas than that of rural areas, specifically in the highest quintile class.

3.4 Other Services

3.4.1 Certain other services like repairs and maintenance of some selected items, Annual Maintenance Contract(AMC), hotel lodging and other selected services, which are not covered in the earlier section are considered here under the broad head “*repair & maintenance of selected items, hotel lodging charges, etc*”

3.4.2 All food expenditures in hotels and restaurants were considered under the broad head “*food expenditure in hotels*” .

Statement 3.5. Monthly per capita expenditure (in ₹) on repair & maintenance of selected items, hotel lodging charges, etc & food expenditure in hotels for each quintile class of UMPCE

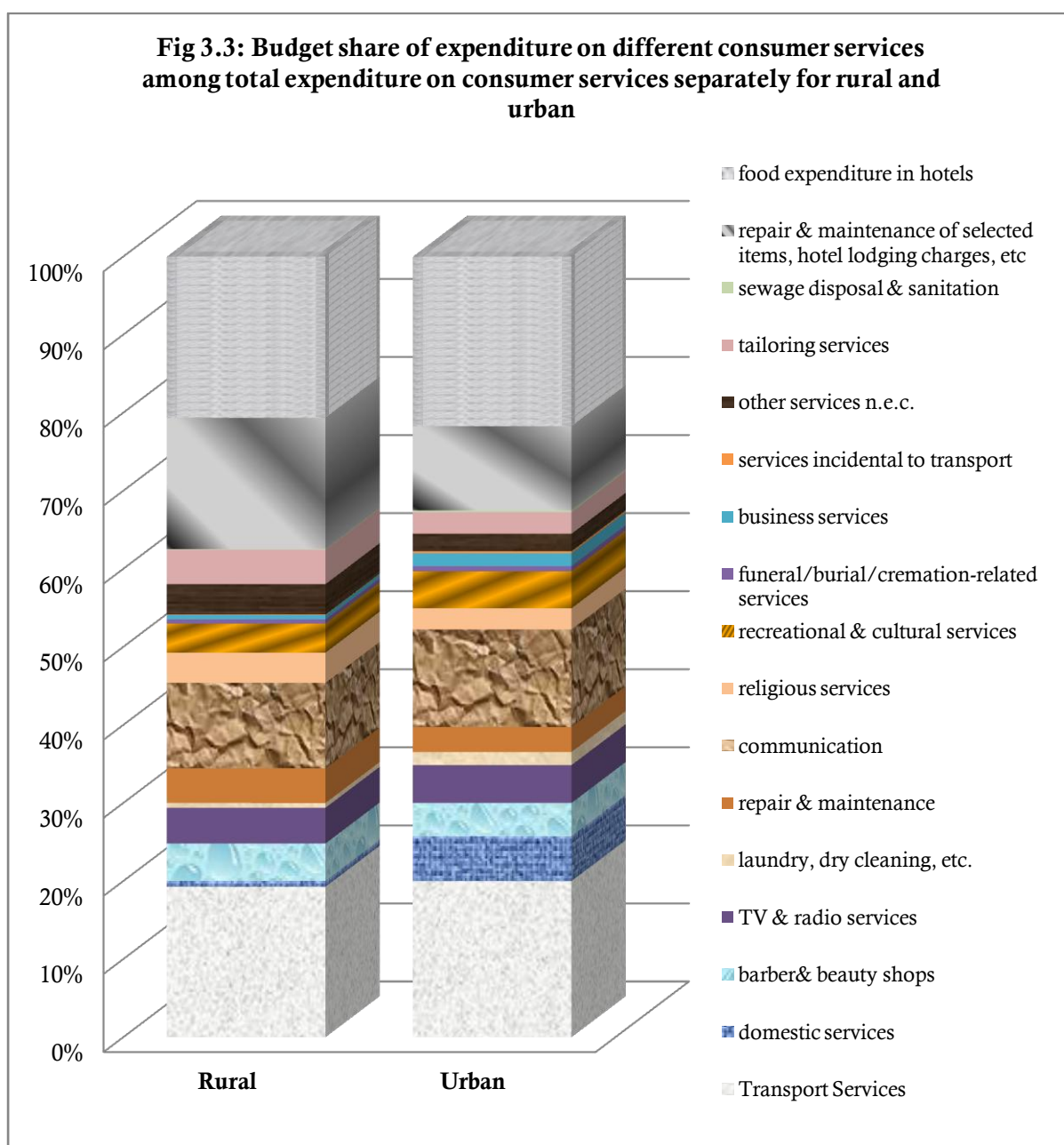
services	avg. per capita exp. (in ₹) by quintile class of UMPCE					
	0-20%	20-40%	40-60%	60-80%	80-100%	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
repair & maintenance of selected items, hotel lodging charges, etc	25.18	33.27	46.40	66.13	107.87	55.77
food expenditure in hotels	38.99	52.50	61.06	76.78	113.04	68.48
urban						
repair & maintenance of selected items, hotel lodging charges, etc	33.96	46.57	58.27	106.27	196.36	88.28
food expenditure in hotels	72.00	105.65	138.47	196.32	377.61	178.00

3.4.3 Statement 3.5 shows that, like all other previously discussed services, MPCE on repair & maintenance of selected items, hotel lodging charges, etc and on food expenditure in hotels go higher as we shift from lower MPCE quintile class to upper MPCE quintile class. Also in terms of absolute values, MPCEs in different quintile classes for urban in both the cases are much higher than those values of rural sector.

Statement 3.6 : Budget-share (in %) of MPCE (in ₹) of different consumer services among total expenditure on consumer services

Services	rural		urban	
	MPCE (₹)	Budget-share(%)	MPCE (₹)	Budget-share(%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Transport Services	64.01	19.29	163.94	20.01
domestic services	2.47	0.74	47.14	5.75
barber& beauty shops	15.89	4.79	34.86	4.25
TV & radio services	15.18	4.58	39.78	4.86
laundry, dry cleaning, etc.	2.02	0.61	13.78	1.68
repair & maintenance	14.73	4.44	26.21	3.20
communication	36.35	10.96	102.46	12.50
religious services	12.83	3.87	22.15	2.70
recreational & cultural services	12.33	3.72	38.71	4.72
funeral/burial/cremation-related services	1.81	0.55	5.53	0.67
business services	1.85	0.56	13.70	1.67
services incidental to transport	0.20	0.06	1.90	0.23
other services n.e.c.	12.91	3.89	18.37	2.24
tailoring services	14.61	4.40	22.79	2.78
sewage disposal & sanitation	0.31	0.09	1.76	0.21
repair & maintenance of selected items, hotel lodging charges, etc	55.77	16.81	88.28	10.77
food expenditure in hotels	68.48	20.64	178.00	21.72
Total	331.75	100.00	819.36	100.00

3.4.4 Statement 3.6 shows the distribution of monthly expenditure in terms of both absolute value of MPCE and budget share on all kinds of consumer services including Transport, repair & maintenance of selected items, hotel lodging charges, etc and food expenditure in hotels. As evident from the table above, food expenditure in hotels, transport services, repair & maintenance of selected items, hotel lodging charges, etc and communication accounts for more than 65% of the budget-share among expenditure on all the services availed by the households in all-India level in both rural and urban sector. Though budget share of domestic services is negligible(0.74%) in rural areas, it has 5.75% budget-share in the urban areas. Laundry services, sewage disposal & sanitation, funeral/burial/cremation-related services and business services have very negligible budget-share on overall expenditure of all types of services. Fig 3.3 depicts the graphical representation of budget share of expenditure on different services for rural and urban India.



3.5 Durable goods

3.5.1 The term “durable goods” covers a very wide range of articles including, among other things, vehicles, furniture, computers, cellphones, crockery, equipment for recreation, and machines for household work. Information on expenditure by the sample households during the last 365 days was recorded separately for 81 types of durables and their parts. These goods are widely used in India for household purposes. However, some households having non-agricultural enterprises may use such goods partly for entrepreneurial activity. If any of the goods or its component was used wholly for entrepreneurial activity then it was not considered for the survey. Thus the durable goods used partly or wholly for domestic purposes only were recorded.

3.5.2 For a complete durable good purchased, number of purchases, value of the durable and information on whether it is a first-hand or a second-hand purchase were collected. In case of purchase of a component, the value of the component purchased was collected. For whole goods as well as components, whether the main use of the durable is for domestic purpose or for enterprise purpose was also recorded.

3.5.3 A durable that was yet to come into the household’s possession was not considered even if full payment had been made. A durable that had come into the possession of the household during the last 365 days was considered even if the payment was not made, or was made more than 365 days ago. In case of purchase financed by loan, it was ascertained whether the durable came into the possession of the household during the last 365 days. If so, the full market value of the durable at the time of purchase was recorded. Otherwise, nothing was considered. Repayments (such as EMI’s) of loan taken to finance the purchase of consumer durables were not considered. An asset which was purchased and sold subsequently during the reference period for domestic use was not accounted.

3.5.4 For many durables, such as TV, refrigerator, etc., “exchange offers” are frequently availed of by households. The household, by exchanging an old durable such as an old TV set to a company, receives a new durable at a price lower than the market price. For such transactions the household’s expenditure was recorded as the market price and not as the reduced price. Only for gold ornaments purchased in exchange of some gold and some cash, was a special case which was not treated in the same way as in the case of exchange offers.

3.5.5 To take an account of “partly capital goods”, it was important to know the proportion of households having Non Agricultural Enterprise (NAE) and how many of them acquired any major durable good. A set of goods namely, (i) Bicycles and motorised vehicles such as motor cars, motorcycles and tractors, (ii) Computers, including desktop, laptop, notebook, netbook, palmtop, smartphone (but not ordinary cellphones) and tablets, (iii) Other household appliances running on electricity such as television, refrigerator, air conditioner, air cooler, geyser & hot water system, microwave oven and water purifier, (iv) Inverters/ generators and (v) Large furniture such as bedsteads, almirahs, etc. (excluding folding cots, cots with nylon or rope as the base material) are considered as “*major durable goods*”. To get a comparability it is also important to know the proportion of households not having NAE, who acquired

some major durable goods. Statement 3.7 gives an overview on this issue both for rural and urban sectors.

3.5.6 Statement 3.7 shows that only about 17% rural households and about 30% urban households are having NAE. Out of them more than one-third (about 38% in rural and about 37% in urban) households acquired some major durable goods within the reference period. However, among the households not having NAE, which constitutes a much larger share about 18% in rural and 23% in urban acquired some major durable goods.

Statement 3.7. Percentage of households having NAE and percentage of households acquiring major durable goods in the households having NAE and not having NAE

sector	% of households having NAE	% of households acquiring major durable goods among those having NAE	% of households acquiring major durable goods among those not having NAE
rural	16.99	38.24	17.71
urban	30.33	36.96	22.70

3.5.7 Statement 3.8 gives the percentage of households acquiring major durable goods and their percentage distribution in the households having NAE and not having NAE in different UMPCE quintile classes. It is found that 21.2% of rural households and 27.0% urban households acquired major durable goods during the reference period of last 365 days. Major share (about 69% in rural and 59% in urban) of these households, which acquired major durable goods, did not have NAE. As expected, proportion of households having acquisition of major durable goods increases from lowest quintile UMPCE class to highest quintile UMPCE class, both in rural and urban areas.

Statement 3.8. Percentage of households acquiring major durable goods and their percentage distribution in the households having NAE and not having NAE

UMPCE class	rural				urban			
	percentage of households acquiring major durable goods	percentage distribution of acquiring households			percentage of households acquiring major durable goods	percentage distribution of acquiring households		
		having NAE	not having NAE	total		having NAE	not having NAE	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0-20%	16.30	22.70	77.30	100.00	20.80	47.60	52.40	100.00
20-40%	17.50	29.14	70.86	100.00	23.70	48.52	51.48	100.00
40-60%	21.40	30.37	69.63	100.00	25.40	40.16	59.84	100.00
60-80%	21.80	34.86	65.14	100.00	27.40	43.07	56.93	100.00
80-100%	26.40	31.82	68.18	100.00	33.70	35.61	64.39	100.00
all	21.20	30.66	69.34	100.00	27.00	41.48	58.52	100.00

Statement 3.9. Average MPCE (in ₹) and budget-share(in %) on different broad groups of durable goods in last 365 days of the households having NAE for different purposes

items	main use: enterprise		main use: domestic	
	MPCE (₹)	budget-share (%)	MPCE (₹)	budget-share (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
rural				
transport equipment	362.82	83.05	656.68	44.71
heating, cooling and electricity generation devices	18.62	4.26	98.08	6.68
kitchen equipment	1.35	0.31	28.52	1.94
equipment for recreation	3.58	0.82	67.14	4.57
crockery and utensils	1.85	0.42	53.02	3.61
furniture and fixtures	6.79	1.55	81.72	5.56
other machines for household work	0.34	0.08	10.03	0.68
IT and communication devices	18.99	4.35	99.56	6.78
electrical and lighting accessories	1.17	0.27	9.44	0.64
productive equipment	16.70	3.82	5.63	0.38
sports and medical equipment	0.98	0.22	1.50	0.10
miscellaneous durables	2.71	0.62	18.33	1.25
jewellery and ornaments	0.94	0.22	339.05	23.09
Total	436.85	100.00	1468.69	100.00
urban				
transport equipment	289.03	76.13	1189.32	45.72
heating, cooling and electricity generation devices	29.81	7.85	209.67	8.06
kitchen equipment	3.07	0.81	52.44	2.02
equipment for recreation	5.75	1.51	152.49	5.86
crockery and utensils	1.01	0.27	55.82	2.15
furniture and fixtures	8.65	2.28	119.10	4.58
other machines for household work	1.94	0.51	40.72	1.57
IT and communication devices	29.45	7.76	257.78	9.91
electrical and lighting accessories	0.57	0.15	14.35	0.55
productive equipment	4.06	1.07	4.10	0.16
sports and medical equipment	2.30	0.61	6.25	0.24
miscellaneous durables	0.93	0.24	30.28	1.16
jewellery and ornaments	3.06	0.81	469.22	18.04
Total	379.63	100.00	2601.54	100.00

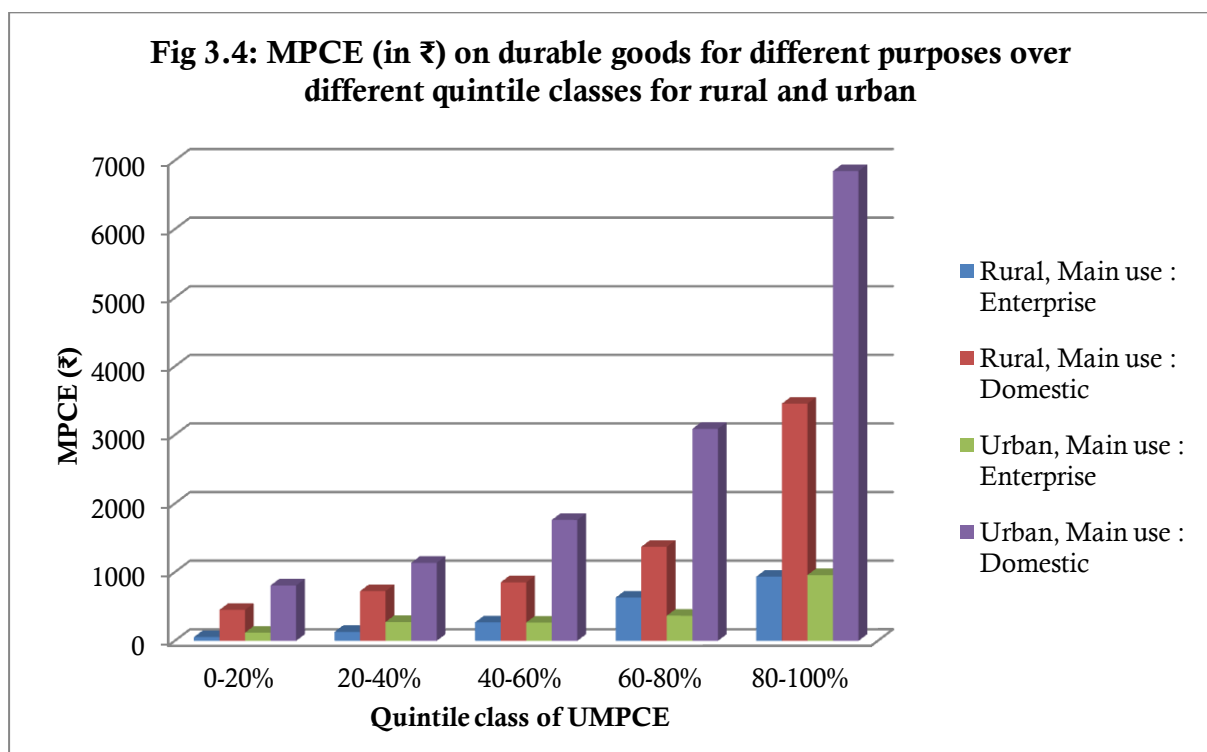
3.5.8 It is of great interest to see the pattern of expenditure on different durable goods grouped into 13 major broad groups, namely, transport equipment, heating, cooling and electricity generation devices, kitchen equipment, equipment for recreation, crockery and utensils, furniture and fixtures, other machines for household work, IT and communication devices, electrical and lighting accessories, productive equipment, sports and medical equipment, miscellaneous durables and jewellery and ornaments and their overall

contribution in absolute terms, separately, for those purchased for mainly using it in enterprise purpose and domestic purpose in the households having NAE.

3.5.9 Statement 3.9 shows that in rural area, the share of budget spent on a particular durable group as mentioned above with reference to total expenditure on durables is highest for transport equipment (about 83%) when the purchase was done for mainly using it for enterprise purpose. All other durable groups contribute very little (less than 3% in budget share each), except the durable group of heating, cooling and electricity generation devices, IT and communication devices and productive equipment (each about 4%). When the main purpose was for domestic use, though the highest budget share was of transport equipment (about 45%), a notably high budget share of about 23% was observed on jewellery and ornaments followed by heating, cooling and electricity generation devices and IT and communication devices (both about 7%), furniture and fixtures (about 5.6%).

3.5.10 In the urban area, almost similar pattern was observed except the fact that high share of budget next to transport equipment was found in heating, cooling and electricity generation devices (about 7.9%) and in IT and communication devices (7.8%) when the main purpose was for enterprise. When the main purpose was for domestic use, high share of budget was on jewellery & ornaments(18%) followed by IT & communication devices (9.9%) and heating, cooling and electricity generation devices (8.1%) .

3.5.11 In terms of absolute values of MPCE on all durable goods, a total of ₹436.85 and ₹1468.69 were observed for the main purpose of enterprise and domestic use, respectively in rural area. In urban areas, these values are ₹379.63 and ₹2601.54, respectively.



3.5.12 Fig 3.4 shows UMPCE quintile class-wise absolute values of MPCE (in ₹) on durable goods for different purposes, separately for rural and urban. It is seen that when the main use of the durable good is for domestic purpose the MPCE on durables is higher both in rural and urban in all quintile classes.

3.5.13 Statement 3.10 shows the percentage share of expenditure on different broad groups of durable goods acquired in last 365 days mainly for enterprise purpose and domestic purpose, respectively among the households having Non Agricultural Enterprises. It may be noted that each such broad group of durable goods contains number of durable items and the main use of the broad group was determined by the majority criteria of the constituent items in that group. From the statement, it is evident that productive equipment (74.8%), sports and medical equipment (39.5%), transport equipment (35.6%) were the broad groups where the main use for enterprise purposes got a considerable share of expenditure on those item groups in rural areas. Similar pattern was observed for urban areas also where these percentages are 49.8%, 26.9% and 19.6%, respectively.

Statement 3.10: Percentage share of expenditure on different broad groups of durable goods acquired in last 365 days mainly for enterprise purpose and domestic purpose, respectively among the households having NAE

broad group of durable goods	rural			urban		
	main use: enterprise	main use: domestic	total	main use: enterprise	main use: domestic	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
transport equipment	35.59	64.41	100.00	19.55	80.45	100.00
heating, cooling and electricity generation devices	15.96	84.04	100.00	12.45	87.55	100.00
kitchen equipment	4.52	95.48	100.00	5.53	94.47	100.00
equipment for recreation	5.06	94.94	100.00	3.63	96.37	100.00
crockery and utensils	3.37	96.63	100.00	1.78	98.22	100.00
furniture and fixtures	7.67	92.33	100.00	6.77	93.23	100.00
other machines for household work	3.28	96.72	100.00	4.55	95.45	100.00
IT and communication devices	16.02	83.98	100.00	10.25	89.75	100.00
electrical and lighting accessories	11.03	88.97	100.00	3.82	96.18	100.00
productive equipment	74.79	25.21	100.00	49.75	50.25	100.00
sports and medical equipment	39.52	60.48	100.00	26.90	73.10	100.00
miscellaneous durables	12.88	87.12	100.00	2.98	97.02	100.00
jewellery and ornaments	0.28	99.72	100.00	0.65	99.35	100.00
Total	22.93	77.07	100.00	12.73	87.27	100.00

Statement 3.11: Average monthly per capita expenditure (in ₹) on different broad groups of durable goods by type of households

item	average MPCE (in ₹) of households		
	having NAE	not having NAE	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
rural			
transport equipment	1019.50	217.76	366.33
heating, cooling and electricity generation devices	116.70	41.58	55.50
kitchen equipment	29.88	18.90	20.94
equipment for recreation	70.73	28.06	35.96
crockery and utensils	54.88	46.34	47.92
furniture and fixtures	88.51	48.58	55.98
other machines for household work	10.37	5.10	6.07
IT and communication devices	118.55	61.43	72.02
electrical and lighting accessories	10.61	6.60	7.34
productive equipment	22.32	2.80	6.42
sports and medical equipment	2.47	1.08	1.34
miscellaneous durables	21.04	15.06	16.17
jewellery and ornaments	339.99	208.40	232.78
Total	1905.54	701.68	924.78
urban			
transport equipment	1478.35	540.22	873.91
heating, cooling and electricity generation devices	239.48	148.46	180.84
kitchen equipment	55.51	50.74	52.44
equipment for recreation	158.24	142.53	148.12
crockery and utensils	56.83	59.45	58.52
furniture and fixtures	127.75	99.43	109.50
other machines for household work	42.66	34.23	37.23
IT and communication devices	287.22	251.97	264.51
electrical and lighting accessories	14.92	9.11	11.18
productive equipment	8.16	1.97	4.17
sports and medical equipment	8.55	4.24	5.77
miscellaneous durables	31.21	29.05	29.82
jewellery and ornaments	472.28	506.66	494.43
Total	2981.17	1878.05	2270.43
combined			
transport equipment	1224.38	298.20	516.53
heating, cooling and electricity generation devices	171.52	68.24	92.59
kitchen equipment	41.32	26.85	30.26
equipment for recreation	109.80	56.61	69.15
crockery and utensils	55.75	49.61	51.06
furniture and fixtures	106.03	61.26	71.82
other machines for household work	24.79	12.36	15.29
IT and communication devices	193.86	108.96	128.98
electrical and lighting accessories	12.53	7.22	8.48
productive equipment	16.00	2.59	5.75
sports and medical equipment	5.18	1.87	2.65
miscellaneous durables	25.58	18.55	20.21
jewellery and ornaments	399.06	282.80	310.21
Total	2385.81	995.14	1322.97

3.5.14 Statement 3.11 shows average monthly per capita expenditure (in ₹) on different broad groups of durable goods by type of households, i.e. households having NAE and households not having NAE for rural, urban and combined. It is observed that total expenditure (in ₹) on different broad groups of durable goods varies considerably in these two types of household. It should be noted that as in Statement 3.9 values of complete durable goods only have been accounted for in this Statement. For rural, where the total MPCE on durable goods was ₹701.68 for households not having NAE, expenditure was as high as ₹1905.54 for households having NAE. For urban area, similar scenario has been observed though the change in absolute figure was not as high as rural areas. While for households not having NAE monthly per capita expenditure was ₹1878.05, for households having NAE it is found to be ₹2981.17. In all the cases (rural, urban, and combined) and for both types of households (having/not having NAE), transport equipments got the highest expenditure followed by jewellery and ornaments.

Appendix A

Concepts and Definitions

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

In order to ensure comparability, uniform concepts and definitions for the items of enquiry were formulated for the survey on 'Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods'. Important terms which are used in this document are explained below.

Household: A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. It includes temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months) but excludes temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months).

Even though the determination of the actual composition of a household was left to the judgment of the head of the household, the following procedures were adopted as guidelines.

- (i) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, etc., will constitute a single-member household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pool their income for spending, they will together be treated as forming a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel will be treated as a single household.
- (ii) More emphasis is given on 'normally living together' than on 'ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen'. In case the place of residence of a person is different from the place of boarding, he or she is treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resides.
- (iii) A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) is included in the employer's/host's household. However, in special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or a different house) due to space shortage, he has to be counted as a member of the household formed by other members of his family.
- (iv) If a member of a family (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the family) stays elsewhere (say, in hostel for studies or for any other reason), he/ she will not be considered as a member of his/ her parent's household. However, he/ she will be listed as a single member household if the hostel is listed.

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

Strong dwelling structure: A strong dwelling structure is one whose walls and floors are made of strong materials, such as, cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement/ash bricks, stone, stone blocks. For hilly areas, timber was also considered as strong material while determining type of the dwelling structure.

Household's usual consumer expenditure (₹) in a month: Household's usual consumer expenditure is the sum total of monetary values of all goods and services usually consumed (out of purchase or procured otherwise) by the household on domestic account during a month. This has the following components which are given below:

- A. Usual expenditure for household purposes in a month.
- B. Purchase value of any household durables (mobile phones, TV sets, fridge, fans, cooler, AC, vehicles, computers, furniture, kitchen equipment, etc.) purchased during the *last one year* and the expenditure *per month* obtained by dividing by 12.
- C. If any household consumption (usually) from (a) wages in kind (b) home-grown stock (c) free collection was there, then the approximate monthly value of the amount usually consumed in a month was imputed.

Then the sum of A+B+C is taken as household's usual consumer expenditure in a month in whole number of rupees. Usual monthly per capita consumer expenditure (UMPCE) for a household is the household's usual consumer expenditure in a month divided by that household size.

Quintile class of UMPCE: A single set of UMPCE distribution (separately for rural and urban) was generated for each State/UT and at all-India level based on all the members of the household. UMPCE quintile distribution, for a part of the population, say, persons undertaken overnight trips or same-day trips for different purposes in a particular State/UT in rural/urban areas, was assumed to be same as the UMPCE distribution of the entire population of that State in rural/urban areas. UMPCE distribution of households is same as the UMPCE distribution of the persons belonging to those households.

Domestic services: Under this, payments made for services rendered by cooks, gardeners, secretaries, attendant, babysitter, escort etc., both cash and kind payments (including imputed value of the meal provided by the employer within reference period) were considered. A person engaged by the household to look after an ailing member, or a child, or an aged person in the household was considered as an 'attendant'. However, medical services rendered by a nurse, even if performed within the household, was not considered but services of *ayahs* attending to household members were included, irrespective of the fact that whether the household had engaged their services directly or through an agency.

Services by barber & beauty shops: Payments made for hair cutting, shaving, facial, massage, waxing, manicure, pedicure, make-up, dyeing of hair, etc. was considered under this. In some villages, barbers' payments are made annually. Such annual payments was apportioned over months and the amount apportioned to one month was considered.

TV & radio services: Expenses incurred on subscription to dish antenna, cable TV facilities, etc. were considered under this. The amount last paid divided by the number of months for which payment was made was taken as expenditure during reference period.

Repair & maintenance: While considering expenditures these services, payments made for actual repairs of non-motorized vehicles such as bicycles, electrical repairs, plumbing repairs, etc. during the last 30 days were included. Periodic or lumpsum payments made according to the terms of Annual Maintenance Contracts for any piece of equipment was not recorded here. Other repair and maintenance expenses incurred during the last 30 days, excluding expenses on repair and maintenance of land, building and motorized vehicles, and excluding payments made for Annual Maintenance Contract were also considered.

Communication services: Expenditure on mobile phones incurred during the last month was considered under this. For landline telephones, the bill last cleared divided by the period in months for which it was charged (i.e., monthly average payable) was considered. Security deposit made for the installation of telephone connection was excluded. However, installation charges paid to the telephone department for new connections like labour charges, cost of wire, etc. was included. In addition, any expenditure incurred during last 30 days for making telephone calls from STD/PCO booth or other shops on payment was accounted.

Photography services: all expenditure incurred on processing, developing, etc., on photography was included under this service. However, expenditure on purchase of film is excluded from expenditure on photography services.

Maintenance of pets: Pet animals include cats, dogs, rabbits, monkeys, mongoose, birds, fish, etc., but not farm animals or poultry. Maintenance expenses includes cost of feed, treatment expenses, etc. Expenditure on purchase of pets was excluded.

Miscellaneous expenses and fees: Payments for services of water tankers providing water for household use, application fees for employment, etc. were considered under this service.

Sewage disposal and sanitation: Any amount paid to toilet cleaners, zamadars, and sewerage cleaners, including any amount paid to any waste water treatment plants was included here.

repair & maintenance of selected items, hotel lodging charges, etc: “Repair and maintenance” of residential land and building include (a) minor repairs aimed at preserving the condition of residential land and building, and (b) the annual maintenance charges payable by the household towards maintenance of facilities managed by housing societies or flat-owners’ associations in housing complexes. For repair and maintenance of motorized vehicles (incl. motorized 2-wheelers), expenses incurred during the last 365 days on repairs actually carried out on four-wheelers such as motor cars and tractors, as well as motorcycles and scooters was considered. Here, the payments made under any Annual Maintenance Contract was excluded to

avoid duplication. If a household has made an “Annual Maintenance Contract” with a firm for maintenance of a durable which was yet to expire, then the actual AMC charge apportioned to one year was considered if the contract period is more than a year. If the contract period was less than a year and was yet to expire, then the amount paid to enter into the Maintenance Contract was recorded in full without making any adjustment. The lodging charges paid by any household member during the last 365 days for short-term accommodation in a hotel, guesthouse, etc. was recorded as “hotel lodging charges:”. Expenditure on hotel stay during official tours covered by travelling allowance paid by the employer was excluded. Other personal services provided by hotels to guests, such as laundry services, spa services, etc. was not considered. Expenditure on food consumed as residential guest in hotels were also included. Expenditures incurred for the payment to event caterers (with or without payment for raw material) made during the last 365 for arranging food and drink for guests at parties, ceremonies, etc., for Hiring consumer goods like furniture, electric fans, crockery, utensils and charges for decoration for parties and ceremonies, fees paid to lawyers, notaries, etc.(excludes stamp charges, stamp duties, registration fees, etc.) were also condered. All the items mentioned above are clubbed together as “*repair & maintenance of selected items, hotel lodging charges, etc*”.

Appendix B

**Note on Sample Design and
Estimation Procedure**

NOTE ON SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

1. Introduction

1.1 Subject Coverage: The 72nd round (July 2014 – June 2015) of NSS was devoted to the subject of Social Consumption and earmarked for surveys on ‘Domestic Tourism Expenditure’, ‘Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods’, ‘Household Consumer Expenditure’, ‘Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Food Consumption’ and ‘Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Non-Food Consumption’.

2. Outline of Survey Programme

2.1 Geographical coverage: The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union.

2.2 Period of survey and work programme: The period of survey was of one year duration starting on 1st July 2014 and ending on 30th June 2015.

2.3 Sub-rounds: The survey period of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months’ duration each as follows:

sub-round 1 :	July - September 2014
sub-round 2 :	October - December 2014
sub-round 3 :	January - March 2015
sub-round 4 :	April - June 2015

In each of these four sub-rounds equal number of sample villages/blocks (FSUs) was allotted for survey with a view to ensure uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Attempt was made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it was allotted. *Because of the arduous field conditions, this restriction was not strictly enforced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.*

2.4 Schedules of enquiry: During this round, the following schedules of enquiry were canvassed:

Schedule 0.0 :	List of Households
Schedule 1.60 :	Household Consumer Expenditure
Schedule 1.61 :	Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Food Consumption
Schedule 1.62 :	Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Non-Food Consumption
Schedule 21.1 :	Domestic Tourism Expenditure
Schedule 1.5 :	Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods

2.5 Participation of States: In this round all the States and Union Territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep participated. The following is the matching pattern of the participating States/UTs.

State/UT	Extent of matching
Nagaland (U)	triple
Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Delhi, Odisha, Telangana	double
Maharashtra (U)	one and half
Remaining States/ UTs	equal

3. Sample Design

3.1 Outline of sample design: A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 72nd round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the Census villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors. In the case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was the selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.

3.2 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units: For the rural sector, the list of 2011 Population Census villages constituted the sampling frame. However, for Kerala, the latest available updated list of Panchayat wards was the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the list of UFS blocks (2007-12) was considered as the sampling frame.

3.3 Stratification:

- Stratum was formed at district level. Within each district of a State/UT, generally speaking, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population 4 lakhs or more as per Census 2011, each of them formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district were considered as another basic stratum.
- A special stratum in the rural sector only was formed at State/UT level before district-strata were formed in each of the States/UTs. This stratum comprised all the villages of the State/UT with population less than 150 as per Census 2011. However, this special stratum was formed if at least 50 such villages were available in a State/UT.
- In case of rural sectors of Nagaland another special stratum was formed within the State consisting of all the villages which were difficult to access.

3.4 Sub-stratification:

3.4.1 Rural sector: If 'r' was the sample size allocated for a rural stratum, 'r/4' sub-strata were formed in that stratum. The villages within a stratum (district) as per frame were first arranged in ascending order of population. Then sub-strata 1 to 'r/4' were demarcated in such

a way that each sub-stratum comprised of a group of villages of the arranged frame and had more or less equal population.

3.4.2 Urban sector: Each urban stratum was divided into two parts – ‘Affluent part’ consisting of UFS blocks identified as ‘Affluent Area’ and ‘Non-Affluent part’ consisting of the remaining UFS blocks within the stratum. Sample allocation of a stratum was then allocated to Affluent and Non-Affluent parts in proportion to total number of households in the UFS blocks with double weightage to Affluent part subject to a maximum of 8 FSUs in ‘Affluent part’ of any stratum. Let ‘u’ was the sample size allocated for an urban stratum consisting of both affluent area UFS Blocks and non affluent area UFS Blocks. ‘u/4’ sub-strata were formed within each stratum. Out of these ‘u/4’ sub-strata, the first two sub-strata ‘01’ and ‘02’ were earmarked for those UFS blocks which were identified as ‘Affluent Area’ and the remaining sub-strata, ‘03’, ‘04’,..... and so on, were assigned to the non-affluent UFS blocks. If any stratum did not have any Affluent Area UFS block then also the sub-stratum number was started from ‘03’ for that stratum. For all strata, if $u/4 > 1$, implying formation of 2 or more sub-strata, all the UFS blocks within the stratum were first arranged in ascending order of total number of households in the UFS Blocks as per UFS phase 2007-12. Then sub-strata 1 to ‘u/4’ were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum had more or less equal number of households. This procedure was done separately for Affluent-part and Non-Affluent part of the stratum (if two sub-strata are required to be formed in the Affluent part).

The following three types of cases were found while doing the sub-stratification:

- i) If there was no ‘Affluent Area’ UFS block in the stratum, all the UFS blocks were divided into ‘u/4’ sub-strata and numbered as ‘03’, ‘04’,, ‘(u/4)+2’.
- ii) If only one sub-stratum was formed with the ‘Affluent Area’ UFS blocks, then all the remaining non-affluent blocks were divided into ‘(u-4)/4’ sub-strata and numbered as ‘03’, ‘04’, ‘(u/4)+1’.
- iii) If two sub-strata were formed with the ‘Affluent Area’ blocks, then all the remaining non-affluent UFS blocks were divided into ‘(u-8)/4’ sub-strata and numbered as ‘03’, ‘04’,, ‘u/4’.

3.5 Total sample size (FSUs): 14092 FSUs were allocated for the central sample at all-India level.

3.6 Allocation of total sample to States and UTs: The total number of FSUs allotted in the central sample were allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per *Census 2011* subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/ UT.

3.7 Allocation of State/ UT level sample to rural and urban sectors: State/UT level allocation was allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per *Census 2011* with double weightage to urban sector in general. A minimum of 16 FSUs (minimum 8 each for rural and urban sector separately) was allocated to each State/UT.

3.8 Allocation to strata: Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per Census 2011. Stratum level allocation was adjusted to multiples of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4. For special stratum formed in rural areas of Nagaland as discussed in para 3.3 (c), 12 FSUs were allocated.

3.9 Allocation to sub-strata: In both rural and urban sectors, 4 FSUs were allocated for each sub-stratum in general.

3.10 Selection of FSUs:

For the rural sector, from each stratum/sub-stratum, required number of sample villages was selected by Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the population of the village as per Census 2011.

For the urban sector, from each stratum/sub-stratum, FSUs were selected by Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the number of households of the UFS Blocks.

Both rural and urban samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples and equal number of samples was allocated among the four sub rounds.

3.11 Selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks - important steps

3.11.1 Criterion for hamlet-group/ sub-block formation: After identification of the boundaries of the FSU, it was determined whether listing will be done in the whole sample FSU or not. In case the approximate present population of the selected FSU was found to be 1200 or more, it was divided into a suitable number (say, D) of 'hamlet-groups' in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks' in the urban sector by more or less equalising the population as stated below.

approximate present population of the sample FSU	no. of hg's/sb's to be formed
less than 1200 (no hamlet-groups/sub-blocks)	1
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599	6
.....and so on	-

For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand (except four districts Dehradun, Nainital, Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar), Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kistwar, Ramban, Leh (Ladakh), Kargil districts of Jammu and Kashmir and Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamlet-groups were formed as follows:

approximate present population of the sample village	no. of hg's to be formed
less than 600 (no hamlet-groups)	1
600 to 899	3
900 to 1199	4
1200 to 1499	5
1500 to 1799	6
.....and so on	-

3.11.2 Formation and selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks: In case hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks were formed in the sample FSU, the same was done by more or less equalizing population. Note that while doing so, it was ensured that the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks formed were clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks.

Two hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb) were selected from a large FSU wherever hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks were formed in the following manner – one hg/ sb with maximum percentage share of population was always selected and termed as hg/ sb1; one more hg/ sb was selected from the remaining hg's/ sb's by simple random sampling (SRS) and termed as hg/ sb2. Listing and selection of the households was done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks. The FSUs without hg/ sb formation was treated as sample hg/ sb number 1.

3.12 Formation of second stage strata and allocation of households:

3.12.1 A cut-off point 'A' (in ₹) was determined from NSS 68th round data for urban areas of **each NSS region** in such a way that top 40% of the population have Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) more than 'A'.

The following was the plan of second stage stratification for Schedule 1.5.

SSS	composition of SSS	number of households surveyed		
		FSU without hg/sb formation	FSU with hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)	
rural				
1	households with unincorporated non-agricultural entrepreneurial activity and purchased any major durable goods [#] , not meant wholly for entrepreneurial activity, during last 365 days	with strong dwelling structure	2	1
2		without strong dwelling structure	2	1
3	remaining households		2	1
urban				
1	households with unincorporated non-agricultural entrepreneurial activity and purchased any major durable goods [#] , not meant wholly for entrepreneurial activity, during last 365 days	with MPCE > A	2	1
2		with MPCE ≤ A	2	1
3	remaining households		2	1

[#]List of the major durable goods:

- Bicycles and motorised vehicles such as motor cars, two wheelers, tractors
- Computer i.e. desktop, laptop, notebook, netbook, palmtop, smartphone and tablet
- Other household appliances running on electricity such as television, refrigerator/freezer, air conditioner, air cooler, geyser & hot water system, microwave oven, water purifier.

- (d) Inverters/ generators
- (e) Large furniture such as bedsteads, almirahs, etc. (excluding folding cots, cots with nylon or rope as the base material)

Note: Ordinary cellphones (which are not smartphones) used for making calls are excluded.

3.13 Selection of households: From each SSS the sample households for each of the schedules were selected by SRSWOR. Only one schedule was canvassed in any household. So, under no circumstances, any household was selected for more than one schedule. It is to be mentioned here that Sch. 1.5 (Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods) was canvassed from the remaining schedules of listed households after selection of sample households for schedules 1.60, 1.61, 1.62 and 21.1.

4. Estimation Procedure

4.1 Notations:

s = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum

m = subscript for sub-sample (m = 1, 2)

i = subscript for i-th FSU [village (panchayat ward)/ block]

d = subscript for a hamlet-group/ sub-block (d = 1, 2)

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/ hg/sb

k = subscript for k-th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/ hg/sb

D = total number of hg's/ sb's formed in the sample FSU

$D^* = 0$ if $D = 1$

$= (D - 1)$ for FSUs with $D > 1$

Z = total size of a rural/urban sub-stratum (= sum of sizes of all villages/blocks of a sub-stratum)

z = size of sample village/UFS block used for selection.

n = number of sample FSUs surveyed including 'uninhabited' and 'zero cases' but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and sub-stratum.

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

x, y = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation

\hat{X} , \hat{Y} = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y

Under the above symbols,

$y_{stmidjk}$ = observed value of the characteristic y for the k-th household in the j-th second stage stratum of the d-th hg/ sb (d = 1, 2) of the i-th FSU belonging to the m-th sub-sample for the t-th sub-stratum of s-th stratum.

However, for ease of understanding, a few symbols have been suppressed in following paragraphs where they are obvious.

4.2 Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a particular sub-sample and stratum \times sub-stratum:

4.2.1 Schedule 1.5

4.2.1.1 Rural/ Urban:

(i) For j-th second-stage stratum of a stratum \times sub-stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_i} \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \times \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all second-stage strata combined:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

4.3 Overall Estimate for Aggregates for a sub-stratum:

Overall estimate for aggregates for a sub-stratum (\hat{Y}_{st}) based on two sub-samples in a sub-stratum is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_{st} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{stm}$$

4.4 Overall Estimate for Aggregates for a stratum:

Overall estimate for a stratum (\hat{Y}_s) will be obtained as

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_t \hat{Y}_{st}$$

4.5 Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State/UT/all-India level:

The overall estimate \hat{Y} at the State/ UT/ all-India level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates \hat{Y}_s over all strata belonging to the State/ UT/ all-India.

4.6 Estimates of Ratios:

Let \hat{Y} and \hat{X} be the overall estimates of the aggregates Y and X for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State/ UT/ all-India level.

Then the combined ratio estimate (\hat{R}) of the ratio ($R = \frac{Y}{X}$) will be obtained as $\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$.

4.7 Estimates of Error: The estimated variances of the above estimates will be as follows:

4.7.1 For aggregate \hat{Y} :

$$\hat{V}\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s \hat{V}\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_s \sum_t \hat{V}\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st}) \text{ where } \hat{V}\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st}) \text{ is given}$$

by

$\hat{V}\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \frac{1}{4}(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2$, where \hat{Y}_{st1} and \hat{Y}_{st2} are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum 's' and sub-stratum 't'.

4.7.2 For ratio \hat{R} :

$$\hat{M}\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{4\hat{X}^2} \sum_s \sum_t \left[(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2 + \hat{R}^2 (\hat{X}_{st1} - \hat{X}_{st2})^2 - 2\hat{R}(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})(\hat{X}_{st1} - \hat{X}_{st2}) \right]$$

4.7.3 Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE):

$$\hat{R}\hat{S}E(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{V}\hat{a}r(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

$$\hat{R}\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{M}\hat{S}E(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

5. Multipliers:

The formulae for multipliers at stratum/sub-stratum/second-stage stratum level for a sub-sample for schedule 1.5 are given below:

sch type	sector	formula for multipliers	
		hg / sb 1	hg / sb 2
1.5	rural/urban	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times \frac{H_{stmi1j}}{h_{stmi1j}}$	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi2j}}{h_{stmi2j}}$
	j = 1, 2, 3 for Sch. 1.5		

Note:

- (i) For estimating any characteristic for any domain not specifically considered in sample design, indicator variable may be used.
- (ii) Multipliers have to be computed on the basis of information available in the listing schedule irrespective of any misclassification observed between the listing schedule and detailed enquiry schedule.

Appendix C

Schedules of Enquiry

RURAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	*
URBAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
SEVENTY-SECOND ROUND: JULY 2014 - JUNE 2015**

SCHEDULE 1.5: HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON SERVICES AND DURABLE GOODS

[0] descriptive identification of sample household	
1. state/u.t.:	5. hamlet name:
2. district:	6. ward/inv. unit/block:
3. sub-district/tehsil/town*:	7. name of head of household:
4. village name:	8. name of informant:

[1] identification of sample household										
item no.	item	code			item no.	item	code			
1.	srl. no. of sample village/ block					10.	sub-round			
						11.	sub-sample			
2.	round number	7		2	12.	FOD sub-region				
3.	schedule number	0	1	5	13.	sample hamlet-group/sub-block number				
4.	sample (central-1, state-2)	1			14.	second stage stratum				
5.	sector (rural-1, urban-2)				15.	sample household number				
6.	NSS region				16.	srl. no. of informant (as in col.1, block 4)				
7.	district				17.	response code				
8.	stratum				18.	survey code				
9.	sub-stratum				19.	reason for substitution of original household (code)				

CODES FOR BLOCK 1

item 17: response code : informant: co-operative and capable -1, co-operative but not capable -2, busy -3, reluctant - 4, others - 9

item 18: survey code : original – 1, substitute – 2, casualty – 3

item 19: reason for substitution of original household : informant busy -1, members away from home -2, informant non-cooperative -3, others - 9

* tick mark (✓) may be put in the appropriate place.

[2] particulars of field operations														
srl. no.	item					field investigator (FI) / asstt. superintending officer (ASO)			field officer (FO)/ superintending officer (SO)					
(1)	(2)					(3)			(4)					
1(a)	(i) name (block letters)													
	(ii) code													
	(iii) signature													
1(b)	(i) name (block letters)													
	(ii) code													
	(iii) signature													
2.	Date(s) of:					DD	MM	YY						
	(i) commencement of survey/ inspection													
	(ii) completion of survey / inspection													
	(iii) receipt													
	(iv) scrutiny													
	(v) despatch													
3.	number of additional sheet(s) attached													
4.	total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (FI/ASO) (in minutes) [no decimal point]													
5.	number of investigators (FI/ASO) in the team													
6.	whether any remark has been entered by FI/ASO/ supervisory officer (yes-1, no-2)				(i) in Block 11/12									
					(ii) elsewhere in the schedule									

[3] household characteristics												
1. household size								5. religion (code)				
2. principal industry (NIC-2008)	description:								6. social group (code)			
	code (5-digit)								7. whether owns any non-agricultural enterprise (yes-1, no -2)			
3. principal occupation (NCO-2004)	description:								8. whether acquired any major durable goods through purchase during last 365 days (yes-1, no -2)			
	code (3-digit)								9. household's usual monthly consumer expenditure (Rs.)			
4. household type (code)												

CODES FOR BLOCK 3

- item 4: **household type**: for rural areas: self-employed in: agriculture -1, non-agriculture - 2; regular wage/salary earning - 3, casual labour in: agriculture - 4, non-agriculture -5; others-9
for urban areas: self-employed-1, regular wage/salary earning-2, casual labour-3, others-9
- item 5: **religion**: Hinduism-1, Islam-2, Christianity -3, Sikhism-4, Jainism-5, Buddhism-6, Zoroastrianism-7, others-9
- item 6: **social group**: Scheduled Tribes-1, Scheduled Castes-2, Other Backward Classes-3, others-9

[5] transport expenditure incurred during overnight “round journeys” completed during the last 30 days		
item	code	expenditure during last 30 days (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
air fare	500	
railway fare	501	
bus fare	502	
taxi fare	503	
auto-rickshaw fare	504	
steamer, boat fare	505	
horse cart fare	506	
other conveyance expenses	507	
overnight journey related transport: sub-total (500-507)	509	

[6] transport expenses incurred for movements during the last 30 days that were not part of overnight “round journeys”		
item	code	expenditure during last 30 days (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
air fare	510	
railway fare	511	
bus fare for school, college, etc.: periodic (lumpsum) payment	512	
bus fare for commuting to work: periodic (lumpsum) payment	513	
bus/ tram fare for school/college: daily (miscellaneous) payments	514	
bus/ tram fare for commuting to work: daily (misc.) payments	515	
bus hired for ceremonial occasion, picnic, etc.	516	
bus/tram: other journeys	517	
taxi fare	518	
auto-rickshaw fare	520	
steamer, boat fare	521	
rickshaw (hand-drawn & cycle) fare	522	
horse cart fare	523	
other conveyance expenses	524	
other transport: sub-total (510-524)	529	

[7] expenditure on miscellaneous consumer services during the last 30 days		
item	code	expenditure during last 30 days (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
domestic help/maid/sweeper	530	
cook, gardener, secretary	531	
driver, gatekeeper	532	
attendant, babysitter, escort	533	
domestic services: sub-total (530-533)	539	
barber	540	
beauty shops, spas	541	
other beauty or cosmetic treatment	542	
barber & beauty shops: sub-total (540-542)	549	
cable TV/ DTH charges**	550	
other TV & radio services	551	
TV & radio services: sub-total (550-551)	559	
washerman, laundry, ironing	560	
dry cleaning, dyeing of clothes	561	
laundry, dry cleaning, etc: sub-total (560-561)	569	
repair: non-motorized vehicles	570	
repair: electrician's charges	571	
repair: plumbing charges	572	
other repair and maintenance charges*	573	
repair & maintenance: sub-total (570-573)	579	
telephone charges: mobile	580	
telephone charges: landline**	581	
courier, postage, money order	582	
internet, fax, e-mail	583	
communication: sub-total (580-583)	589	
priest charges	590	
religious donations and subscriptions	591	
other religious expenditure	592	
religious services: sub-total (590-592)	599	

*excluding repair and maintenance of residential land and building, and of motorized vehicles

**entry = amount last paid ÷ no. of months for which paid

[7] expenditure on miscellaneous consumer services during the last 30 days		
item	code	expenditure during last 30 days (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
photography services	600	
hire of VCD/ DVD (incl. instrument)	601	
club fee, gym fee, swimming fee, other subscriptions	602	
cinema, theatre, video show	603	
mela, fair, picnic	604	
library charges	605	
fireworks show	606	
maintenance of pets	607	
newspapers, periodicals	608	
other entertainment services	610	
recreational & cultural services: sub-total (600-610)	619	
funeral/burial/cremation-related services	629	
computer-related services	630	
photocopying, duplicating, blueprinting	631	
accounting, tax advisory, interior decorating, and other business services	632	
business services: sub-total (630-632)	639	
car parking charges	640	
coolie/porter charges, toll charges	641	
services incidental to transport: sub-total (640-641)	649	
astrology	650	
grinding charges, cobbler, etc.	651	
miscellaneous expenses and fees	652	
other services	653	
other services n.e.c: sub-total (650-653)	659	
tailoring services incl. embroidery	669	
sewage disposal and sanitation	679	

[8] expenditure on repairs and maintenance of selected items, Annual Maintenance Contract payments, hotel lodging charges, and other selected services during the last 365 days		
item	code	expenditure during last 365 days (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
repair & maintenance: residential land and building	680	
repair & maintenance: motorized vehicles (incl. motorized 2-wheelers)	681	
AMC charges for household durables	682	
hotel lodging charges	683	
food consumed as residential guest in hotels	684	
payments to event caterers (with or without payment for raw material)	685	
pandal, hall hire, other hiring charges	686	
legal services and expenses	687	
sub-total (680-687)	689	

[9] food expenditure in hotels and restaurants during the last 7 days		
item	code	expenditure during last 7 days (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
from tea/coffee shops	690	
from hotels, restaurants, cafeterias, <i>dhabas</i> , parlours, bars	691	
from preparers of <i>parathas/puris/samosas/patties/burgers</i> /other fast food	692	
from ice-cream vendor, fruit juice seller, <i>chaat</i> seller, <i>bhel puri</i> seller, etc.	693	
from other outlets preparing and serving food	694	
sub-total (690-694)	699	

[10] expenditure on durable goods acquired during the last 365 days other than those used exclusively for entrepreneurial activity						
durable good item	item code	complete durable good			components	main use of the durable (domestic-1, enterprise-2)
		no. purch-ased	value (Rs.)	whether 1 st hand (yes-1, 2 nd -hand-2)	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
bicycle	700					
bicycle pumps	701					
motorcycle, scooter	702					
motor car	703					
other transport equipment: tractor, trolley, boat, mini-bus, cart, van, etc.	704					
transport equipment: sub-total (700-704)	709					
electric fan	710					
electric air heaters & blowers	711					
air cooler	712					
geysers & hot water systems	713					
water cooler	714					
refrigerators/freezers	715					
air conditioner & air conditioning plants/units	716					
air cleaner & dehumidifier	717					
generators/inverters	718					
solar power system	720					
heating, cooling and electricity generation devices: sub-total (710-720)	729					
microwave/ oven	730					
ventilation system such as exhaust, chimney, etc.	731					
water purifier	732					
electric kettle & boilers	733					
mixer/grinder	734					
pressure cooker	735					
stove/cooking range/cooking appliances	736					
other kitchen appliances	737					
kitchen equipment: sub-total (730-737)	739					

[10] expenditure on durable goods acquired during the last 365 days other than those used exclusively for entrepreneurial activity						
durable good item	item code	complete durable good			components	main use of the durable (domestic-1, enterprise-2)
		no. purch-ased	value (Rs.)	whether 1 st hand (yes-1, 2 nd -hand-2)	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
radio	740					
television	741					
cassette player/ CD/DVD player	742					
camera & photo equipment	743					
audio/video disc/cassette	744					
musical instruments	745					
microphone	746					
other equipment for recreation: music systems, recording devices, etc.	747					
equipment for recreation: sub-total (740-747)	749					
stainless steel utensils	750					
other metal utensils	751					
casseroles, thermos, etc.	752					
other crockery & utensils	753					
crockery and utensils: sub-total (750-753)	759					
bedstead	760					
cabinet/almirah/dressing table	761					
chair, stool, bench, table	762					
wooden boxes & trunks	763					
suitcase, other travel goods	764					
beddings/mattress/cushion/pillow	765					
carpet, other floor matting	766					
artistic items: statues, paintings, sculptures, etc.	767					
other furniture & fixtures	768					
furniture and fixtures: sub-total (760-768)	769					
washing machines/ driers	770					
bathroom & sanitary equipment	771					
electric iron	772					
security equipment such as CCTV	773					

[10] expenditure on durable goods acquired during the last 365 days other than those used exclusively for entrepreneurial activity						
durable good item	item code	complete durable good			components	main use of the durable (domestic-1, enterprise-2)
		no. purch-ased	value (Rs.)	whether 1 st hand (yes-1, 2 nd -hand-2)	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
fire extinguishers	774					
vacuum cleaner, other machines for hh work	775					
other machines for household work: sub-total (770-775)	779					
mobile phone handset including SIM cards	780					
telephone landline instrument	781					
PC/ laptop systems	782					
computer accessories (data card, memory card, pen drive, external hard disk, etc.)	783					
software	784					
other communication devices (e.g. fax machine)	785					
calculator/ other accounting machine	786					
scanning/printing/photocopying equipment	787					
IT and communication devices: sub-total (780-787)	789					
lantern, lamp, lampshade	790					
light fitting accessories	791					
other electric equipment such as plugs, switches, extension cord, MCBs	792					
electrical and lighting accessories: sub-total (790-792)	799					
sewing machine	800					
weaving machines	801					
fishing rods & reels	802					
harrows, sprinklers, cane cutting knife, etc.	803					
productive equipment: sub-total (800-803)	809					
exercise equipment: treadmill, fitness cycle, etc.	810					
other medical equipment	811					
wheelchair	812					
massagers	813					
sports equipment	814					
weighing machine	815					
sports and medical equipment: sub-total (810-815)	819					

[10] expenditure on durable goods acquired during the last 365 days other than those used exclusively for entrepreneurial activity						
durable good item	item code	complete durable good			components	main use of the durable (domestic-1, enterprise-2)
		no. purch-ased	value (Rs.)	whether 1 st hand (yes-1, 2 nd -hand-2)	value (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
raincoat/plastic suit: all types	820					
toys	821					
umbrella/sun-shades/canopies	822					
gloves: leather/plastic	823					
safety helmet	824					
other durable goods such as hose, etc.	825					
miscellaneous durables: sub-total (820-825)	829					
gold ornaments	830					
silver ornaments	831					
jewels, pearls	832					
other jewellery/ornaments	833					
jewellery and ornaments: sub-total (830-833)	839					

[11] remarks by investigator (FI/ASO)

--

[12] comments by supervisory officer(s)

--

List of NSS Reports available for sale

Sl. No.	Report No.	Title of the Report	Price					
			Hard Copy			Soft Copy (CD)		
			₹	US\$	Pound-Sterling	₹	US\$	Pound-Sterling
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Unorganised Trade, NSS 46th Round						
1	403	Small Trading Units in India	150	11	7	380	27	17
2	403/1	State Level results on small trading units in India: Vol.-I	250	18	11	710	51	32
3	403/1	State Level results on small trading units in India: Vol.-II	250	18	11	710	51	32
		Land & livestock holdings and Debt & investment, NSS 48th Round						
4	407	Operational land holdings in India, 1991-92: Salient features	250	18	11	710	51	32
5	408	Live-stock and Agricultural implements in Household operational holdings, 1991-92	150	11	7	380	27	17
6	414	Seasonal variation in the operation of land holdings in India, 1991-92	250	18	11	710	51	32
7	419	Household Assets and Liabilities as on 30.6.91	250	17	11	1140	75	46
8	420	Indebtedness of Rural Households as on 30.6.1991	250	15	9	1370	82	50
9	421	Indebtedness of Urban Households as on 30.6.1991	250	15	9	1370	82	50
10	431 (Part-I)	Household Borrowings and Repayments during 1.7.91 to 30.6.92	250	15	9	1140	68	42
11	431 (Part-II)	Household Borrowings and Repayments during 1.7.91 to 30.6.92	250	15	9	1140	68	42
12	432 (Part-I)	Households Assets and Indebtedness of Social Groups as on 30.6.91	250	15	9	1140	68	42
13	432 (Part-II)	Households Assets and Indebtedness of Social Groups as on 30.6.91	250	15	9	710	43	26
14	437	Household capital expenditure during 1.7.91 to 30.6.92.	250	15	9	1370	82	50
		Housing Conditions and Migration with special emphasis on slum dwellers, NSS 49th round						
15	417	Slums in India	150	11	7	380	27	17
16	429	Housing Conditions in India	150	11	7	380	25	16
17	430	Migration in India	250	15	9	710	42	26
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 50th Round						
18	406	Key Results on Employment & Unemployment	150	11	7	610	44	26
19	409	Employment & Unemployment in India, 1993-94	250	18	11	710	51	32
20	411	Employment & Unemployment situation in cities and Towns in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	27	17
21	412	Economic activities and school attendance by children in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	27	17
22	416	Participation of Indian women in household work and other specified activities, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	27	17
23	418	Unemployed in India, 1993-94: Salient Features	150	11	7	380	27	17
24	425	Employment & Unemployment situation among social groups in India, 1993-94	250	17	10	480	32	19
25	438	Employment & Unemployment situation among religious groups in India, 1993-94	150	10	7	610	37	23
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 50th Round						
26	401	Key results on Household Consumer Expenditure, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
27	402	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure	250	19	12	710	52	32
28	404	Consumption of some important commodities in India	250	18	11	710	51	32

Continued..

List of NSS Reports available for sale (contd.)

Sl. No.	Report No.	Title of the Report	Price					
			Hard Copy			Soft Copy (CD)		
			₹	US\$	Pound-Sterling	₹	US\$	Pound-Sterling
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 50th Round						
29	405	Nutritional intake in India	250	18	11	710	51	32
30	410/1	Dwellings in India	250	18	11	710	51	32
31	410/2	Energy used by Indian households	150	11	7	380	28	17
32	413	Sources of household income in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
33	415	Reported adequacy of food intake in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
34	422	Differences in level of consumption among socioeconomic groups	150	11	7	380	28	17
35	423	IRDP assistance and participation in Public Works, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
36	424	Ownership of Live-Stock, cultivation of selected crops and consumption levels, 1993-94	150	11	6	610	40	24
37	426	Use of durable goods by Indian households, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
38	427	Consumption of tobacco in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	610	40	24
39	428	Wages in kind, Exchanges of Gifts and Expenditure on Ceremonies and Insurance in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	610	40	24
		Consumer Expenditure and Unorganised Manufacture, NSS 51st Round						
40	433	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India Its Size, Employment and Some Key Estimates.	250	15	9	710	43	26
41	434	Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises in India: Salient Features	250	15	9	710	43	26
42	435	Assets and Borrowings of the Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises in India	150	10	7	380	23	15
43	436	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India, 1994-95	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Education, NSS 52nd Round						
44	439	Attending an Educational Institution in India: Its level, nature and cost	250	15	9	1140	68	42
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 52nd Round						
45	440	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India, 1995-96	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Health, NSS 52nd Round						
46	441	Morbidity and Treatment of ailments.	250	15	9	1140	68	42
47	445	Maternity and Child Health Care in India	150	10	7	1270	76	46
		Aged in India, NSS 52nd Round						
48	446	The Aged in India: A Socio-Economic Profile, 1995-96	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 53rd Round						
49	442	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India, 1997	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Unorganised Trade, NSS 53rd Round						
50	443	Small Trading units in India and their Basic Characteristics: 1997 Vol. I	250	15	9	710	43	26
51	444	Small Trading Units in India and Their Basic Characteristics: 1997 Vol. II	250	15	9	710	43	26
		Consumer Expenditure, Common Property Resources, Sanitation & Hygiene, Services, NSS 54th Round						
52	448	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India	150	10	7	610	36	23
53	449	Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in India	250	15	9	1140	68	42

Continued..

List of NSS Reports available for sale (contd.)

Sl. No.	Report No.	Title of the Report	Price					
			Hard Copy			Soft Copy (CD)		
			₹	US\$	Pound-Sterling	₹	US\$	Pound-Sterling
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Consumer Expenditure, Common Property Resources, Sanitation & Hygiene, Services, NSS 54th Round						
54	450	Travel and Use of Mass Media and Financial Services by Indian Households	150	10	7	610	10	7
55	451	Cultivation Practices in India	250	15	9	1370	82	50
56	452	Common Property Resources	250	15	9	1370	82	50
		Choice of Reference Period for Consumption Data, NSS 51st, 52nd, 53rd & 54th Round						
57	447	Choice of Reference Period for Consumption Data	150	10	7	1700	102	64
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 55th Round (July'99 to June 2000)						
58	453	Household Consumer Expenditure in India (July – December 1999) – Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
59	454	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 1999–2000 - Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
60	457	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure in India, 1999 – 2000	250	15	10	1520	81	57
61	461	Consumption of some important Commodities in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	1370	73	52
62	463	Sources of household income in India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	380	28	17
63	464	Energy Used by Indian Households, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
64	466	Reported Adequacy of Food Intake in India, 1999 – 2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
65	467	IRDP Assistance and Participation in Public Works: 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
66	471	Nutritional Intake in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	710	43	26
67	472	Differences in the level of consumption among socio economic groups, 1999-2000	250	15	10	480	32	19
68	473	Literacy and Levels of Education in India, 1999 – 2000	250	15	10	610	36	23
69	474	Sources of household consumption in India, 1999 – 2000	250	15	10	710	43	26
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 55th Round (July'99 to June 2000)						
70	455	Employment and Unemployment in India, 1999-2000 - Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
71	458 (Part-I)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999 – 2000	250	15	10	750	40	28
72	458 (Part-II)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999 – 2000	250	15	10	1370	73	52
73	460	Non agricultural workers in Informal Sector based on Employment and Unemployment Survey, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
74	462	Employment and Unemployment situation in Cities and Towns of India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
75	465	Participation of Indian Women in Household work and other specified activities, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
76	468	Employment and Unemployment among religious groups in India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
77	469	Employment and Unemployment among social groups in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	2950	156	110
78	470	Migration in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	1140	68	42

Continued..

List of NSS Reports available for sale (contd.)

Sl. No.	Report No.	Title of the Report	Price					
			Hard Copy			Soft Copy (CD)		
			₹	US\$	Pound-Sterling	₹	US\$	Pound-Sterling
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Non-agricultural Enterprises in Informal Sector 1999-2000, NSS 55th Round (July'99 to June 2000)						
79	456	Non-agricultural Enterprises in the Informal Sector in India, 1999-2000 – Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
80	459	Informal Sector in India, 1999 – 2000 – Salient Features	250	15	10	1600	85	60
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 56th Round (July 2000 – June 2001)						
81	476	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment – Unemployment Situation in India, 2000 – 2001	150	10	7	1040	66	41
		Unorganised Manufacturing, NSS 56th Round (July 2000 – June 2001)						
82	477	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India 2000-2001 – Key Results	250	15	10	710	52	32
83	478	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India 2000-2001 – Characteristics of Enterprises	250	15	10	1370	82	50
84	479	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2000 – 2001: Employment, Assets and Borrowings	250	15	10	1370	82	50
85	480	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2000 – 2001: Input, Output and Value added	250	15	10	1370	82	50
		Pilot Survey on Suitability of Reference Period for Measuring Household Consumption						
86	475	Results of a Pilot Survey on Suitability of Different Reference Periods for Measuring Household Consumption	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 57th Round (July 2001 – June 2002)						
87	481	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment – Unemployment Situation in India, 2001 – 2002	250	15	10	2680	158	105
		Unorganised Service Sector, NSS 57th Round (July 2001 – June 2002)						
88	482	Unorganised Service Sector in India 2001 – 02 Salient Features	250	15	10	1925	98	65
89	483	Unorganised Service Sector in India 2001 – 02 Characteristics of Enterprises	250	15	10	1370	82	55
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 – December 2002)						
90	484	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment – Unemployment Situation in India, 2002 – 2003	150	8	4	2380	129	70
		Disability, NSS 58th Round						
91	485	Disabled Persons in India, July-December 2002	250	14	7	7080	385	208
		Urban Slums, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 – December 2002)						
92	486	Condition of Urban Slums, 2002: Salient Features	250	14	7	2080	112	62
		Village facilities, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 – December 2002)						
93	487	Report on village facilities, July-December 2002	150	8	4	980	53	29
		Housing Condition, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 – December 2002)						
94	488	Housing Condition in India, 2002: Housing stock and constructions	250	15	10	9280	548	350
95	489	Housing Condition in India, 2002: Household Amenities and Other Characteristics	250	15	10	9220	524	285

Continued..

List of NSS Reports available for sale (contd.)

Sl. No.	Report No.	Title of the Report	Price					
			Hard Copy			Soft Copy (CD)		
			₹	US\$	Pound-Sterling	₹	US\$	Pound-Sterling
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 59th Round (January – December 2003)						
96	490	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment – Unemployment Situation in India	150	8	4	1580	85	47
		Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers, NSS 59th Round (January – December 2003)						
97	495	Consumption Expenditure of Farmer Households, 2003	250	15	10	2140	121	67
98	496	Some Aspects of Farming, 2003	250	15	10	2680	149	83
99	497	Income, Expenditure and Productive Assets of Farmer Households, 2003	250	15	10	3480	209	139
100	498	Indebtedness of Farmer Households	150	8	4	1380	78	43
101	499	Access to Modern Technology for Farming, 2003	250	15	10	1680	93	52
		Land & livestock holdings and Debt & Investment, NSS 59th Round						
102	491	Household Ownership Holdings in India, 2003	250	15	10	3680	221	147
103	492	Some Aspects of Operational Land Holdings in India, 2002-03	250	15	10	5080	305	203
104	493	Livestock Ownership Across Operational Land Holding Classes in India, 2002-03	150	8	4	1580	84	42
105	494	Seasonal Variation in the Operational Land Holdings in India, 2002-03	250	15	10	2080	125	83
106	500	Household Assets and Liabilities in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	4880	293	195
107	501	Household Indebtedness in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	6000	360	240
108	502	Household Borrowings and Repayments in India during 1.7.2002 to 30.6.2003	250	15	10	4750	285	190
109	503	Household Assets Holdings, Indebtedness, Current Borrowings and Repayments of Social Groups in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	3880	233	155
110	504	Household Capital Expenditure in India during 1.7.2002 to 30.6.2003	250	15	10	7280	437	291
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 60th Round (January – June 2004)						
111	505	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, January – June 2004	150	8	4	2580	138	69
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 60th Round (January – June 2004)						
112	506	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, January – June 2004	250	15	10	3580	202	112
		Health, NSS 60th Round (January – June 2004)						
113	507	Morbidity, Health Care and the Condition of the Aged	250	15	10	4480	269	179
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 61st Round (July 2004 – June 2005)						
114	508	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2004-05	250	16	8	5080	322	163
115	509 Vol. I	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India, 2004-05 Vol. I	250	16	8	4480	284	144
116	509 Vol. II	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India, 2004-05 Vol. II	250	16	8	4080	259	131

Continued..

List of NSS Reports available for sale (contd.)

Sl. No.	Report No.	Title of the Report	Price					
			Hard Copy			Soft Copy (CD)		
			₹	US\$	Pound-Sterling	₹	US\$	Pound-Sterling
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 61st Round (July 2004 – June 2005)						
117	510 Vol. I	Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption, 2004-05 Vol. I	250	16	8	3880	246	124
118	510 Vol. II	Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption, 2004-05 Vol. II	250	16	8	3680	234	118
119	511	Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting, 2004-05	250	16	8	2480	157	79
120	512	Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households 2004-2005	150	10	5	1780	113	57
121	513	Nutritional intake in India, 2004-2005	250	16	8	3680	234	118
122	514	Household Consumer Expenditure among Socio-Economic Groups: 2004 – 2005	250	16	8	2880	183	92
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 61st Round (July 2004 – June 2005)						
123	515 (Part-I)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2004-05 (Part-I)	250	16	8	4680	297	150
124	515 (Part-II)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2004-05 (Part-II)	250	16	8	4680	297	150
125	516	Employment and Unemployment Situation Among Social Groups in India, 2004-05	250	16	8	3680	234	118
126	517	Status of Education and Vocational Training in India 2004-2005	250	16	8	2680	170	86
127	518	Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties	150	10	5	1380	88	44
128	519 (Part-I)	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India, 2004-05(Part-I)	250	16	8	3880	246	124
129	519 (Part-II)	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India, 2004-05(Part-II)	250	16	8	4480	284	144
130	520	Employment and Unemployment Situation in Cities and Towns in India, 2004-2005	150	10	5	1570	100	50
131	521	Employment and Unemployment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India, 2004-05	250	16	8	2480	157	79
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 62nd Round (July 2005 – June 2006)						
132	522	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2005-06	250	16	8	4480	284	144
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 62nd Round (July 2005 – June 2006)						
133	523	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2005-06	150	10	5	1380	88	44
		Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises, NSS 62nd Round (July 2005 – June 2006)						
134	524	Operational Characteristics of Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises in India, 2005-06	250	16	8	4880	310	156
135	525	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2005-06 – Employment, Assets and Borrowings	250	16	8	2880	183	92
136	526	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2005-06 – Input, Output and Value Added	250	16	8	4280	272	137
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 63rd Round (July 2006 – June 2007)						
137	527	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2006 – 07	150	7	5	1380	69	48

Continued..

List of NSS Reports available for sale (contd.)

Sl. No.	Report No.	Title of the Report	Price					
			Hard Copy			Soft Copy (CD)		
			₹	US\$	Pound-Sterling	₹	US\$	Pound-Sterling
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Service Sector Enterprises, NSS 63rd Round (July 2006 – June 2007)						
138	528	Service Sector in India (2006-07): Operational Characteristics of Enterprises	250	12	9	880	44	30
139	529	Service Sector in India (2006-07): Economic Characteristics of Enterprises	250	13	8	1280	68	43
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 64th Round (July 2007 – June 2008)						
140	530	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2007-08	150	8	5	1380	75	48
		Employment & Unemployment and Migration Particulars, NSS 64th Round (July 2007 – June 2008)						
141	531	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2007-08	250	14	9	4080	221	152
142	533	Migration in India, 2007-2008	250	14	9	2280	123	85
		Participation & Expenditure on Education NSS 64th Round (July 2007 – June 2008)						
143	532	Education in India : 2007-08 Participation and Expenditure	250	14	9	6280	345	232
		Particulars of Slum NSS 65th Round (July 2008 – June 2009)						
144	534	Some Characteristics of Urban Slums, 2008-09	150	8	6	1180	64	44
		Housing Condition NSS 65th Round (July 2008 – June 2009)						
145	535	Housing Condition and Amenities in India 2008-2009	360	20	13	720	41	25
		Domestic Tourism NSS 65th Round (July 2008 – June 2009)						
146	536	Domestic Tourism in India, 2008-09	430	24	15	860	48	31
		Employment & Unemployment NSS 66th Round (July 2009 – June 2010)						
147	KI (66/10)	Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India, 2009-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
148	537	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2009-10	360	18	12	720	37	23
149	539	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India	300	15	10	600	29	19
150	543	Employment and Unemployment situation among Social Groups in India	360	17	11	720	34	21
151	548	Home-based Workers in India	360	17	11	720	34	22
152	550	Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties, 2009-10	270	13	9	540	26	18
153	551	Status of Education and Vocational Training in India	260	12	8	520	24	16
154	552	Employment and Unemployment situation among Major Religious Groups in India	370	16	10	740	32	20
155	553	Employment and Unemployment situation in cities and towns in India	280	12	7	560	24	14

Continued..

List of NSS Reports available for sale (contd.)

Sl. No.	Report No.	Title of the Report	Price					
			Hard Copy			Soft Copy (CD)		
			₹	US\$	Pound-Sterling	₹	US\$	Pound-Sterling
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Consumer Expenditure NSS 66th Round (July 2009 – June 2010)						
156	KI (66/1.0)	Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2009-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
157	538	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure	250	12	8	500	24	15
158	540	Nutritional Intake in India	240	12	8	480	23	15
159	541	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India	230	12	7	460	23	15
160	542	Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting	340	16	10	680	32	20
161	544	Household Consumer Expenditure across Socio-Economic Groups	410	19	12	820	38	24
162	545	Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption	200	10	6	400	20	12
163	547	Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households	250	12	8	500	24	16
		Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) NSS 67th Round (July 2010 – June 2011)						
164	KI (67/2.34)	Key Results of Survey on Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
165	546	Operational Characteristics of Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India	280	13	8	560	26	16
166	549	Economic Characteristics of Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India	330	16	10	660	32	20
		Household Consumer Expenditure NSS 68th Round (July 2011 – June 2012)						
167	KI (68/1.0)	Key Indicator of Household Consumer Expenditure in India.	-	-	-	-	-	-
168	555	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2011-12	250	10	6	500	20	12
169	558	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India, 2011-12	260	11	7	520	22	14
170	560	Nutritional Intake in India, 2011-12	380	15	10	760	30	20
171	562	Household Consumer Expenditure across Socio-Economic Groups, 2011-12	440	18	12	880	36	24
172	565	Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption, 2011-12	360	15	9	720	30	18
173	567	Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking & Lighting, 2011-12	330	13	8	660	26	16
		Employment & Unemployment NSS 68th Round (July 2011 – June 2012)						
174	KI (68/10)	Key Indicator of Employment and Unemployment in India, 2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
175	554	Employment & Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12	390	16	10	780	32	20
176	557	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India	330	14	8	660	28	16
177	559	Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties	290	12	7	580	24	14
178	563	Employment and Unemployment situation among Social Groups in India	390	16	10	780	32	20
179	564	Employment and Unemployment situation in Cities & Towns in India	280	11	7	560	22	14
180	566	Status of Education and Vocational Training in India	270	10	7	540	20	14
181	568	Employment and Unemployment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India	380	14	10	760	28	20

List of NSS Reports available for sale (contd.)

Sl. No.	Report No.	Title of the Report	Price					
			Hard Copy			Soft Copy (CD)		
			₹	US\$	Pound-Sterling	₹	US\$	Pound-Sterling
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition NSS 69th Round (July 2012 – December 2012)						
182	KI (69/1.2)	Key Results of Survey on Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
183	556	Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India	330	14	8	660	28	16
		Particular of Slums NSS 69th Round (July 2012 – December 2012)						
184	KI (69/0.21)	Key Indicators on Urban Slums in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
185	561	Urban Slums in India, 2012	330	13	8	660	26	16
		Land & Livestock Holdings NSS 70th Round (January 2013-December 2013)						
186	KI (70/18.1)	Key Indicators of Land and Livestock Holdings in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
187	571	Household Ownership and Operational Holdings in India	215	8	5	430	16	10
188	572	Livestock Ownership in India	180	7	5	360	14	10
		All India Debt & Investment NSS 70th Round (January 2013-December 2013)						
189	KI (70/18.2)	Key Indicators of Debt and Investment in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
190	570	Household Assets and Liabilities	470	18	12	940	36	24
191	577	Household Indebtedness in India	475	18	12	950	36	24
		Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households NSS 70th Round (January 2013-December 2013)						
192	KI (70/33)	Key Indicators of Situation of Agricultural Households in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
193	569	Some Characteristics of Agricultural Households in India	240	9	6	480	18	12
194	573	Some Aspects of Farming in India	260	10	7	520	20	14
195	576	Income, Expenditure, Productive Assets and Indebtedness of Agricultural Households in India	250	9	7	500	18	14
		Social Consumption: Health NSS 71st Round (January 2014-June 2014)						
196	KI (71/25.0)	Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health	-	-	-	-	-	-
197	574	Health in India	475	17	12	950	34	24
		Social Consumption: Education NSS 71st Round (January 2014-June 2014)						
198	KI (71/25.2)	Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
199	575	Education in India, 2014	290	11	8	580	22	16
		Domestic Tourism Expenditure NSS 72nd Round (July 2014 – June 2015)						
200	KI (72/21.1)	Key Indicators of Domestic Tourism in India	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued..

List of NSS Reports available for sale (contd.)

Sl. No.	Report No.	Title of the Report	Price					
			Hard Copy			Soft Copy (CD)		
			₹	US\$	Pound-Sterling	₹	US\$	Pound-Sterling
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods NSS 72nd Round (July 2014 – June 2015)						
201	KI (72/1.5)	Key Indicators of Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-

Copies are available with the Additional Director General, SDRD, NSSO, 164, Gopal Lal Tagore Road, Kolkata-700 108 on payment basis through Demand Draft drawn in favour of **“Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Statistics & P.I., Kolkata”**. **Postal Charges will be ₹ 85/- by Speed Post and ₹ 30/- by Regd. Parcel for single copy within India.**

FEEDBACK FORM

1. **Name** (optional):
2. **email id** (optional) :
3. **Your field of Work** : (please tick(√) the relevant)
(a) Govt Sector (b) Corporate Sector (c) Research (d) Civil Services
(e) NGO (f) Education (g) Art & Culture (h) Media
(i) Business (j) Student
4. Please mention the report/publication you are commenting on :

CONTENT

5. How useful/relevant is the report for your professional interests (please tick(√) the relevant)
(a) very useful (b) Moderately Useful (c) not at all useful
6. How useful/relevant is the report for your personal interests (please tick(√) the relevant)
(a) very useful (b) Moderately Useful (c) not at all useful

PRESENTATION

7. How do you find style of presentation of information of the report ? (please tick(√) the relevant)
(a) Excellent (b) Very Good (c) fair (d) not good at all

ACCESSIBILITY

5. How easy was it to collect a copy of the Report (soft/hard copy) ?
(a) Very easy (b) Moderately easy (c) difficult

6. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Please note: These comments may be used for internal and external promotional purposes but will not be attributed to the person making them, unless explicitly agreed to this in writing. (please add extra sheet if required)

Thank you for completing our feedback form!

Please send your valuable feedback to

Additional Director General, NSSO(SDRD), 164, GLT Road, Kolkata-108 or email us at nso.sdrd@gmail.com

