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ADDITIONAL RURAL INCOMES SURVEY

Sample Design,-  
Concepts and Definitions,  
and  
Data Available on Tape

(Interviewing Years:  
1968-69; 1969-70  
and 1970-71)

National Council of Applied Economic Research  
New Delhi

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## Chapter 1

### INTRODUCTION

This manual describes the sample design adopted for the survey, concepts and definitions of the variables, and the data obtained in the three rounds of the Additional Rural Incomes Survey (ARIS) undertaken by the NCAER that are available on the data tape for analysts.

Some of the important analytical findings based on the analysis of the data that are available on the data tape are given in the final report on the ARIS prepared by the NCAER and submitted to the Sponsors of this research project (USAID) in June 1974.<sup>1/</sup>

It may be relevant to note that the purpose of the ARIS is to measure the changes in income levels and income distribution and the consequent changes in the pattern of consumption, investment and saving of households in rural areas of India. The scope of the study on changes in incomes and consequent changes in the consumption, investment and saving is restricted to rural households for the three years, viz., 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 for which the survey data are available.

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<sup>1/</sup> Refer to the Contract AID-386-1620.

type, its alphanumeric name, tape location, field width and number of decimal places. A tape file in this format is called a "Standard File", and it can be used in its original form with a dictionary only on the OSIRIS/40 System. However, the tape can be conveniently reformulated to the user's specification, provided the specifications are known in complete detail. The data tape is a labelled nine track tape, with 1600 BPI, and written in EBCDIC (Extended Binary Coded Decimal); and the tape is in blocked format with fixed record size.

All enquiries regarding purchase of the data tape or any other information about the Additional Rural Incomes Survey should be made in writing to the Director-General, National Council of Applied Economic Research, Parisila Bhawan, 11 Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi - 110001 (India).

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the IAP districts are not on the same scale as in the IADP districts. The ultimate aim was to bring the IAP districts also on the same footing as the IADP districts. One reason for grouping all the villages in India into these three strata for sampling is that the new strategy of agricultural development involving the cultivation of high yielding varieties and use of fertilisers and other modern cultivation practices has reportedly succeeded relatively more in the IADP and IAP villages than elsewhere. Since one of the objectives of the present study is to find out to what extent cultivators of high yielding varieties have benefited compared to the cultivators of traditional varieties and whether the inequality in income distribution has increased or decreased as a result of the new strategy of agricultural development, it is felt that a variable probability sample involving over-sampling of households in areas where high yielding varieties are predominantly cultivated is preferable to a simple random sampling with equal probability of selection of households in all areas. Out of the total sample of 5115 households, a sample of 1107 households were selected from Stratum 1 (IADP Villages); compared to a sample of 2040 households selected from Stratum 2 (IAP Villages) and a sample of 1968 households from Stratum 3. The total sample size of about

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5,000 was originally decided partly on the considerations of cost and administrative feasibility and partly because in the earlier sample surveys of households undertaken by the NCAER for estimating incomes, savings, investment and consumer expenditure, a sample size of about 5,000 households has provided estimates at the national level with reasonably low sampling errors. The procedure adopted for the selection of sample households in each Stratum is described below.

#### Selection of Sample Households in Stratum 1

For the selection of households from Stratum 1, about 3 to 5 villages in each of the 16 districts where the IADP has been implemented were selected from the list of villages available in the respective district census volume for 1961 Census as first stage units. It may be relevant to note here that the following districts were selected by the State Governments for the implementation of IADP:

- (1) Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu (kharif 1960-61);
- (2) West Godavari in Andhra Pradesh (rabi 1960-61);
- (3) Shahabad in Bihar (rabi 1960-61);
- (4) Raipur in Madhya Pradesh (kharif 1961-62);
- (5) Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh (kharif 1961-62);
- (6) Ludhiana in Punjab (kharif 1961-62);
- (7) Pali in Rajasthan (kharif 1961-62);
- (8) Alleppey and (9) Palghat in Kerala (kharif 1962-63);
- (10) Bhandara in Maharashtra (kharif 1963-64)
- (11) Burdwan in West Bengal (rabi 1963-64)
- (12) Cachar in Assam (rabi 1963-64);
- (13) Mandya in Mysore (kharif 1962-63);
- (14) Sambalpur in Orissa (kharif 1962-63);
- (15) Surat in Gujarat (kharif 1962-63);
- (16) Jammu and Anantnag in Jammu & Kashmir (kharif 1963-64).

listing all the households within each selected village, data on the annual income of each household during 1967-68 from all sources was also obtained along with other particulars. On the basis of data collected through the listing schedules, all households in the selected village were stratified into three income groups, namely (i) High - an annual income of Rs. 6,000 and above; (ii) Middle - an annual income between Rs. 3,600 and Rs. 6,000 and (iii) Low - an annual income below Rs. 3,600. It was decided to select a stratified random sample, about 20 to 30 households within each village, with oversampling of households belong to the high and middle income groups relative to the proportion of sample size to be selected from low income households. The rationale for such a stratification at the village level on the basis of income criterion and the over sampling of households in the higher income groups may be stated as follows. The alternative to income criterion for stratifying the households that should be considered keeping in mind the objectives of the present study is the area cultivated by the household. However, over-sampling on the basis of the income criterion is preferred because (a) the meaning of a given area of land under cultivation varies from place to place depend-

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ing on the quality of the soil and whether it is irrigated or not, etc. and (b) in the previous sample surveys of households for estimating incomes, savings, etc. undertaken by the NCAER it was found to be relatively more efficient to over-sample households on the basis of income. Oversampling of households with high and middle income in villages normally implies oversampling of cultivators. Since the earlier studies of the NCAER had revealed that the income distribution among rural households was positively skewed and that households in high and middle income groups constitute about 10 per cent of all the households in the rural areas, any non-stratified simple random sampling method would normally give only about 500 sample households belonging to this income range, out of a total sample of 5,000. Placed in accordance with strata and income categories the number of these sample households within each cell would be much smaller. Given the relatively high variability in higher income levels, the number of observations in each cell would be too small to take care of the normal sampling fluctuations. While this necessitates over-sampling of households of the higher income group, it does not introduce any bias in the estimates if they are derived with appropriate weights. As the weights are



in order of probability of selection of households, households selected from higher income groups will have relatively smaller weights, which in blowing-up will offset the effect of over-sampling and give unbiased estimates of means as well as aggregates.

From among the households listed and rated as belonging to the three strata (H), (M) and (L), from each sample village, a stratified random sample of 20 to 30 households, depending on the size of the village, was selected for interviewing. In selecting the households from each village, the following principle was adopted: Where the number of high and medium income households was lower than the total number to be selected, all such households were selected with probability one. For the remaining households in the village, a simple random sample of low income households was taken. In cases where the high and middle income households listed in the selected village exceeded the pre-assigned number a simple random sample was drawn from these groups. In all a total sample of 1107 households was selected from Stratum 1 for the survey. The income rating of the sample was H = 198, M = 452 and L = 457.

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Selection of Sample Households in Stratum 2 and Stratum 3

The selection of the households from Stratum 2 and Stratum 3 was done by adopting a three-stage sample design, in which a C.D. Block was selected as the first stage unit and a village within the C.D. block as the second stage unit and a household within the selected village as the third-stage unit. It was decided a priori that the number of blocks to be selected at the first stage in each Stratum would be 50 and within each selected block 2 villages to be selected as the second stage units and within each selected village about 20 households. In order to ensure a proper coverage for each State in the Indian Union, the number of C.D. Blocks to be selected are allocated to each State on the basis of the proportion of the gross cultivated area in the State under the following crops: rice, wheat, jowar, maize, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, groundnut, potato, gram and jute to the total area under these crops in all States put together. After allocating the number of blocks to be selected within each State, the required number of C.D. Blocks are selected from a list of all the C.D. Blocks obtained from the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation, Government of India, prepared separately for the two strata for each State with probability proportional to the size of the block (the number of villages in the block). Within each selected Block a complete list of all villages together with the population size of the village and other information related to the village was collected from the Block Development Office by the interviewers of the NCAER. From the data thus collected two villages were selected from each selected C.D. Block with probability proportional to the population size of the village. Interviewers were sent to the selected villages to canvass the listing schedule as it was done for the selected villages from the Stratum 1, to prepare the sampling frame of all households in each of the selected village. On the basis of the data obtained through the listing schedule, all the households in the selected villages were stratified into the three income groups (High, Middle and Low) on the same criterion adopted for the villages in Stratum 1. From each selected village a sample size of 20 households was selected in the same manner as described for the selection of households from Stratum 1, oversampling the households in the high and middle income groups relative to the households in the low

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income group. A total sample of 2,040 households (of which 354 belonged to the high income group; 706 belonged to the middle income group, and 980 belonged to the low income group) was selected from Stratum 2 and a sample size of 1,968 households (of which 254 belonged to high income group; 462 households belonged to middle income group and 1,252 households belonged to low income group) was selected from villages in Stratum 3 for the survey.

It was decided that the same panel of sample rural households would be reinterviewed in the second and third rounds for the Additional Rural Income Survey. The other alternative suggested by the Consultant (Sampling Expert) of a partial replacement of ultimate sample units (households) from year to year, retaining at least 50 per cent matching sample from year to year was also considered. But the final procedure, agreed by the sponsors of the research project and NCAER, that was followed for repeating the ARIS in the second and third rounds (years) was to use the same fixed panel of households selected for the first round. Out of 5,115 sample households selected for the ARIS, 5,013 households have given responses in the first round; 4,743 households in the second round and 4,527 households in the third round. Thus by the end of third round, 598 households

in the original panel became non-respondents either because they temporarily migrated from the sample village at the time of interviewing or because they just refused to give any data to the interviewers during the field work. No attempt was made to replace the non-respondents by selecting an additional sample of similar households in the selected villages. Of the 4,527 responses common to all three rounds, data collected from 409 households could not be included for the final analysis because of the several inconsistencies from year to year, such as some households who were joint families in one year but got separated in the next year and the land and other assets were subdivided and the members formed separate households and in some cases, the information on certain important variables was either missing or inconsistent. Thus, the overall non-response of 997 in the original sample size of 5,115 in all the three rounds of ARIS worked out to 19.5 per cent. The overall response rate was 80.5 per cent. Of the 4,118 sample households finally accepted for the analysis, 899 households are from Stratum I, 1,660 households from Stratum II and 1,559 households from Stratum III. The response rates in the three strata are 81.2 per cent in the Stratum I, 81.4 per cent

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in Stratum II and 79.2 per cent in Stratum III. The response rate in the low income group households was relatively more than in the middle and high income group households. Of the 4,118 households, 2,239 households belonged to the low income group (giving a response rate of 83.3 per cent) and 1,309 households belonged to middle income group (giving a response rate of 80.8 per cent) and 570 households belonged to the high income group (giving a response rate of 70.7 per cent). It may be of relevance to note that that the probability weights to be attached to the final sample of 4,118 households have been adjusted for the non-response, so that the final estimates presented in the report on the basis of the analysis of data obtained from 4,118 households will be unbiased.

#### Content of the Survey

For each of the selected village, data relating to the infrastructure facilities available in the village, general cropping pattern, weather conditions, etc. are obtained through a Village Schedule<sup>4/</sup>. This schedule is designed to collect information which will provide the interviewer with an insight into the economic conditions of the

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<sup>4/</sup> See the Village Schedule given in the Appendix C.

villages that have been selected for the sample survey and provide some useful economic indicators for the analysis of the data collected from the sample households from the selected villages. The data on household size and composition and other demographic particulars, sources of income, pattern of investment in physical and financial assets, borrowings and lendings, capital transfers and consumer expenditure on durable and non-durable items are obtained from each of the selected household through the Household Schedule/<sup>5/</sup>Questionnaire canvassed by the selected and trained interviewers of the NCAER whose field work was supervised by a staff of travelling supervisors.

#### Survey Errors

As is well known, "properly conducted sample interview surveys yield useful estimates, but they do not yield exact values. Errors may arise from several sources: sampling, non-response, reporting and processing. Each source of error must be considered in evaluating the accuracy of the survey information."<sup>6/</sup> Reporting errors and errors in the

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<sup>5/</sup> See the Household Schedule/Questionnaire given in Appendix

<sup>6/</sup> George Katona and others: 1968 Survey of Consumer Expenditures Survey Research Centre, Institute for Social Research, the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1969, p. 233

processing are minimized by careful training of interviewers, by attempting to gain the confidence and cooperation of the respondent so that he will answer to the best of his ability and by watching the inconsistencies in the process of coding and analysis done on the IBM 360 computer of the Delhi University Computer Center. The non-response error in the survey is corrected by the appropriate adjustments in the weights to be attached to the selected households. The sampling errors are measurable and they are calculated and presented for some of the important components of income in this report. It may be noted here that the aggregate estimates of income and other variables for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 relate to the households of 1968-69. Since the same weights are used in the estimation procedure for all the three rounds of the survey. A technical Note giving the formulae for the estimates and the sampling errors to be derived for the data collected in the present study from the panel sample of rural households selected according to the sample design described in this Chapter is given in the Appendix E. In addition, the procedure adopted for adjusting the weights for adjusting the weights for non-response and deletion of cases which are inadmissible for the analysis is also given in Appendix E.



## Chapter 3

### CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

It is wellknown that, in comparing the data on the distribution of income or wealth at different times and places, the student or research worker is constantly threatened by the various statistical fallacies and non-comparabilities.<sup>1/</sup> Most of the points of non-comparability of the data on incomes relate to the concept of income used as the basis for analysis. Other points of non-comparability relate to the concept of income receiving unit and the reference period used for the analysis of the data. Before presenting the data on the changes in income and the consequent changes in consumption and investment or saving of rural households, the concepts and definitions of some of the behavioural variables adopted in the Additional Rural Income Survey are explained in this Chapter.

#### Income Receiving Unit

For purposes of sampling and analysis of the data, household is considered as the income recipient unit and the spending unit. Household is defined as

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<sup>1/</sup> See for a detailed discussion of various statistical conundrums, Martin Bronfenbrenner: Income Distribution Theory, Macmillan, London, 1971, pp. 31-38.

a unit of all persons who are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption and are living in the same dwelling unit continuously for not less than six months during the reference period, sharing the same kitchen. New born babies and brides and/or bridegrooms coming into the household irrespective of the duration of their stay with the household are considered as members of the household. The person recognised by all other members of the household as the principal decision maker is defined as the head of the household. The same concept of household was adopted in the earlier sample surveys on incomes, saving and consumer expenditure undertaken by the NCAER.<sup>2/</sup>

#### Reference Period (R.P)

The reference period or the accounting period for each round of the survey adopted for the collection of the data and analysis presented in this report is 12 months of the agricultural year from July to June. It may be relevant to note here that, as Dorothy Brady observed, the effects of the income of a single year as a basis for classification on the

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<sup>2/</sup> (a) All India Rural Household Survey, Vol. II, Income, Investment and Saving (1962), NCAER, New Delhi, July 1965; (b) All India Consumer Expenditure Survey (1964-65) NCAER, 1967 (c) All India Household Survey of Income Saving and Consumer Expenditure (with special reference to Middle Class Households), (1967-68), NCAER, New Delhi, December 1972..

distribution of farm family income have been generally recognised in the literature.<sup>3/</sup> However, generally all the operations relating to the sowing and harvesting are completed in most parts of the country for the major crops during the 12 month period, July to June, and therefore this one year reference period is adopted for the present study.

#### Income

Income of a household is defined as the total of the earnings of all the members in a household during the reference period. The income may be received in one or more of the following ways:

- (a) Self-Employment in Farming (SEF);
- (b) Self-Employment in Non-Farming (SENF), such as business, crafts and profession;
- (c) Agricultural wages;
- (d) Non-Agricultural Wages;
- (e) Salaries;
- (f) Interests and dividends on financial investments;
- (g) Rents from land and house property;
- (h) Pensions and regular contributions.

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<sup>3/</sup> See Dorothy S. Brady, "Research on the Size Distribution of Income", Studies in Income & Wealth, NEER. New York, 1951 (No. 13).

In addition, imputed rental income from owner occupied houses and imputed income of own labour put in for investment and asset creation in agriculture, business and housing are also included in the income of a household.

Income from Self-Employment in Farming (i.e. Agriculture and Allied Pursuits) is obtained by deducting from the total gross receipts or value of output (including by-products) from agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, bee-keeping, etc. all the paid out operating expenses incurred by the household to obtain the gross receipts during the reference period. Gross receipts from crops include the value of the output from crops and their by-products. The value of the output from a crop is derived as follows: If a farmer has not sold any part of his output, the entire output is valued at the farm harvest prices; if a farmer has sold a part of his output and retained the other, then the actual value of the amount sold plus the value of the output retained by him at farm harvest prices is taken as the total value of his agricultural produce. In the case of by-products their value as indicated by the farmer has been adopted. From the gross receipts from agriculture, thus obtained,

operating expenses for the product of crops (e.g. cost of seeds, fertiliser, manures, hired labour, irrigation charges, marketing charges, land revenue and betterment levy, etc.) have been deducted. It may be relevant to note that imputed value of family labour employed in the production of crops is neither treated as imputed income nor as part of the current operating expenses incurred by the farmer. In the case of animal husbandry and other agricultural activities, the gross income was obtained by deducting from the value of output from livestock, poultry, bee-keeping, etc., the operating expenses incurred during the reference period. Gross income from self-employment in farming (SEF) is derived by adding the income from crops and other agricultural activities, but does not include the agricultural wages earned by the members of a household working as agricultural labourers. The imputed value of the net increase or decrease in livestock held by the household due to births and deaths and the imputed value of the family labour employed for investments in land improvement, etc., have been added to the income from SEF, since these components are accounted for under investment made by the household in livestock and

agriculture. The income from agricultural wages are shown separately since one of the objectives of the present study is to find out whether agricultural wage income has increased more or less compared to the changes in the income from other sources during the three years under study. Income earned by members of a household working as non-agricultural labourers during the reference period is also shown separately for purposes of analysis. It may be noted that the data on wages include both the cash receipts as well as the imputed value of the payments in kind (such as meals, tea or coffee, etc.) received while working as labourers. Income from salaries received by the members of a household are shown separately for analysis if they are employed on a regular salary payment basis during the reference period. It may be noted that the salary income includes the basic pay plus allowances, bonus, commission, other receipts and also employer's contribution to the provident fund, if any. Gross income earned by members of a household who are self-employed in non-farming activities such as business, crafts, professions and service occupations is accounted for separately for the purpose of analysis, by deducting from the gross receipts any

operating expenses incurred by them to receive those gross receipts during the reference period. Gross income from property is derived by deducting the current expenses incurred for maintenance of the residential building including house tax paid, if any, during the reference period from the income from the house property which includes actual rent received by the household, if any, and the imputed value of the rental income of the house property owned and occupied by the head of the household and his family. Income received by the members of a household from other sources such as interest, dividends, pensions and regular contributions are obtained directly from the respondent through appropriate questions included in the Household Schedule canvassed during the survey and shown separately for analysis. (Irregular remittances and windfall receipts from lotteries, etc., if any, are treated as capital transfers received by the household and not as a part of the income.) The algebraic sum of income from Self-Employment in Farming (SEF) Self-Employment in Non-Farming (SENF), Agricultural Wages, Non-Agricultural Wages, Salaries, House Property and other sources (such as dividends, interest, pensions and regular contributions) received

by all the members in a household is defined as the gross income of the household during the reference period.

It may be noted here that in the present study only gross income of the household is analysed. For reasons stated below no attempt is made to analyse the income of the household either in terms of 'net income', defined as gross income minus the depreciation allowances to be made on assets used in earning the income, or in terms of 'disposable income', defined as net income minus the income tax liability, as it was done in the earlier sample survey conducted by the NCAER. The main reasons for not attempting to calculate the 'net income' and 'disposable income' of the household are: (a) conceptual and measurement problems in estimating the depreciation on the basis of the data collected in the household sample survey through interview method, because many items of the assets or capital equipment used in agricultural operations or in business and crafts and even many houses in rural areas are of low value, whose life



characteristics are not clearly known to the respondents;<sup>4/</sup> (b) the income tax paid on agricultural income which forms the major source of income for rural households is negligible, whereas the income earned from self-employment in non-farming activities is generally very low and within the tax exemption limits according to the prevailing income-tax rules during the reference period.

#### Investment

The investment of a household is broadly classified in the present study into two groups (a) Investment in Physical Assets, and (b) Investment in Financial Assets. Investment in physical assets consists of investment made during the reference period by the members of a household in (1) agricultural assets (such as purchase of land and purchase or construction of farm houses, permanent improvements to land, purchase or construction of irrigation

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<sup>4/</sup> An attempt was made during the first round of the present Additional Rural Income Survey to canvass data on all assets owned by the household to get the information on when it was purchased or made by the household, its original value and the current market value and also what it would cost the household to replace it. But unfortunately such data obtained through the interviews in the first round were very scanty and unsatisfactory for analysis as either the respondents failed to give this information correctly or the interviewers could not probe further due to limitations of time available for the interview.

assets, purchase or construction of various other types of farm assets from plough to tractors, purchase or construction of assets relating to livestock, etc.); and (2) non-agricultural assets such as business assets, (3) house construction and permanent improvements to housing, and (4) selected consumer durables such as furniture, electric fans, watches, radios, bicycles, sewing machines, etc. It may be noted that the total investment made by the household excluding the investment in consumer durable goods is also given as a separate variable on the data tape for analysis.

Investment made during the reference period is measured net of the value of the assets liquidated or sold by the household during the reference period. It may be noted that no account of either the capital gains or losses on the assets owned by the household was made in defining investment. Gross investment in physical assets is therefore measured as the change in these assets during the reference period due to additions and improvements to the existing stock, purchases and sales duly adjusted for the net inflow of gifts. Net payments made by the household during the reference period for assets acquired or liquidated before and after the reference period are accounted for under

financial investment. It may be noted that, as in the earlier household survey conducted by the NCAER, investment in the form of changes in the stocks of foodgrains, etc., held by the household is not measured owing to the practical difficulties in obtaining reliable data from the respondents. However, the natural increase or decrease in livestock held by the household due to births and deaths is accounted for under investment under livestock. It may also be noted that following the concepts adopted in the earlier sample surveys conducted by the NCAER, the imputed value of the family labour employed in investments for permanent land improvements and house construction and or improvement has been taken into account in arriving at the total investment in physical assets. Investment in financial assets made by the household during the reference period is measured as the net change in the value of financial assets held by the household such as savings and or time deposits in commercial banks, post offices, etc., shares and securities of government, corporations and cooperatives, contributions towards life insurance premium, chit fund and provident fund including employer's contribution. No adjustment for capital gains or losses in these assets has been

made. It may be noted that the investment in financial assets made by the household does not include the currency held by the household and the investment made in gold and jewellery during the reference period. Net change in the household's liabilities (i.e. borrowings minus lendings) during the reference period is shown separately as a variable for analysis. Net inflow or outflow of capital transfers in the form of physical assets are accounted separately from those in the form of financial assets for each household. Matured life insurance policies, provident fund, chit fund, gratuity and irregular remittances and financial gifts received by the household during the reference period are considered here as inflow of capital transfers for the household and the gifts and remittances made by the household to others are considered as outflow of capital transfers and the net amount of inflow or outflow is derived for each household.

Saving:

Saving of a household is defined as change in the earned net worth and computed as the difference between the change in the value of assets and change

in liabilities adjusted for capital transfers. In other words, the household saving (S) during the reference period is obtained as follows:

$$S = (\Delta PA + \Delta FA) - (\Delta L + CT), \text{ where}$$

PA = change in physical assets (acquisitions minus liquidations);

FA = change in financial assets (increases minus decreases);

L = change in liabilities (increase in borrowings minus increase in lendings); and

CT = Net inflow of capital transfers (inflow minus outflow).

#### Consumption Expenditure

Data on consumption expenditure incurred by a household during the reference period are canvassed separately in the household schedule for each sample household. The data analysed and presented in this report cover items such as the expenditure on (a) rice, (b) wheat, (c) all cereals, (including rice and wheat), (d) pulses, (e) total foodgrains, (all cereals plus pulses); (f) milk and milk products, (g) sugar (including khandisari or gur); (h) vegetables and fruits, (i) meat, fish and eggs, (j) pan, cigarettes, beverages and intoxicants; (k) all food items, (including edible oils, spices, etc., which

(are not coded separately) (1) fuel and lighting, (m) house rent (including the imputed value of the rent from owner-occupied houses), (n) clothing, toilet goods and footwear, (o) education (including books, etc.) (p) medicines (including doctor's fee), (q) conveyance, (r) services (of barbers, dhobis, priests, servants), (s) entertainment and (t) any other expenditure on miscellaneous items incurred by the household and (u) the total consumption expenditure on all non-food items. It may be relevant to note here that if a household has consumed during the reference period some quantity of items such as foodgrains which is produced by the household or received by the household in kind, then that quantity consumed is valued at prevailing harvest prices and if some quantity is purchased for consumption in the market then that quantity consumed is valued at the prevailing retail prices which the household has paid. Total consumption expenditure of a household is obtained as a sum of the expenditure on all food items and non-food items canvassed in the Household Schedule during the reference period (July to June).

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Chapter IV

LIST OF VARIABLES ON THE MERGED TAPE  
ALONG WITH THE RELEVANT CODES

Variable Number	Tape Location	Reference Year	Content
1	2	3	4
1.	1-4	***	<u>Interview Number</u>
2.	5-9		<u>Total population of the village in which the selected household is residing. (in numbers)</u>
3.	10-12	***	<u>Distance of the nearest railway station from the village in kilometers</u>
4.	13-15	***	<u>Distance of the nearest bus stand from the village in kilometers</u>
5.	16-18	***	<u>Distance of the nearest town from the village in kilometers.</u>
6.	19	1968-69	<u>Weather conditions</u>
7.	20	1969-70	
8.	21	1970-71	1 - If the crops were adversely affected by adverse weather conditions; 0 - Otherwise.
9.	22	***	<u>Use of tractors in the village</u> 1 - if used; 0 - not used
10.	23	***	<u>Tractors on hire in the village</u> 1 - If available on hire to cultivators; 0 - Not available on hire
11.	24	***	<u>Existence of Registered factory</u> 2 - If exists in the village 1 - If exists in the neighbouring village 0 - Does not exist.

1	2	3	4		
12.	25	***	<u>Existence of the Small Scale Industry</u> I - If exists in the village 0 - Does not exist	24.	4
13.	26	***	<u>Sources of credit</u> I - If cooperative exists; 0 - Does not exist.	25.	46
14.	27	***	I - If bank exists; 0 - Does not exist.		
15.	28	***	I - If money lenders exist; 0 - Does not exist.		
16.	29	***	<u>Existence of the Post Office in the village</u> I - If exists; 0 - Does not exist.	26.	47
17.	30-32	***	<u>Distance of the nearest cooperative society from the village in kilometers.</u>	27.	50
18.	33-35	***	<u>Distance of the nearest bank from the village in kilometers</u>		
19.	36-38	***	<u>Distance of the nearest post office from the village in kilometers</u>	28.	51
20.	39	***	<u>Transport between nearest Mandi and village</u> I - If bus or railway service exists between Mandi (Market) and village. 0 - Does not exist.		
21.	40-42	***	<u>Distance of the Mandi from the village in kilometers</u>		
22.	43	***	<u>Existence of the educational institution in the village</u> I - If yes 0 - Does not exist.		



2.

	1	2	3	4
23.	44	***	<u>Existence of Health Centre in the village</u> I - If yes; 0 - Does not exist.	
24.	45	***	<u>Existence of the veterinary hospital in the village</u> I - If yes; 0 - Does not exist.	
25.	46	***	<u>Whether the village level worker lives in the village</u> I - If yes; 0 - Does not live in the village.	
26.	47-49	1970-71	<u>Number/visits made by the village level worker during the year to the village</u>	
27.	50	***	<u>Programmes by Agricultural Extension Service</u> I - If organised; 0 - Not organised.	
28.	51-52	1970-71	<u>Age of the head of the household</u>	
			<u>Age in years</u>	<u>Code</u>
			Below 20	01
			20 - 24	02
			25 - 29	03
			30 - 34	04
			35 - 39	05
			40 - 44	06

45 - 49	07
50 - 54	08
55 - 59	09
60 - 64	10
65 - 69	11
70 - 74	12
75 - 79	13
80 and above	14
Information not available	15

30.  
31.

29. 53 Highest educational level attained by any member of the family

<u>Level of Education</u>	<u>Code</u>
Illiterate (no education at all)	0
Literate but no formal education	1
Primary or below	2
Above primary but below matriculation	3
Matriculation, or its equivalent, higher secondary, intermediate, or pre-university	4
Graduates in both arts and science including oriental languages	5
Post-graduate degree or diploma in arts or science (M.A., M.Sc. Ph.D.)	6
Professional and technical certificate and diploma holders	7
Professional and technical degree holders (e.g. B.E., M.E., B.tech. B.L., M.L. etc.)	8
Information not available	9

32.

1	2	3	4
30.	54	1968-69	<u>Primary occupation of the head of the household</u>

1	2	3	4
31.	55	1970-71	<u>Occupation</u>

Occupation	Code
Professional, technical and related workers	0

Administrative, executive and managerial workers	1
--	---

Sales workers, clerical and related workers	2
---	---

Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	3
--	---

Miners, quarrymen and related workers	4
---------------------------------------	---

Workers in transport and communication	5
--	---

Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified	6
--	---

Service, sport and recreation workers	7
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Workers not classified by occupation	8
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Armed forces	9
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As per Standard Industrial and Occupational classification, Government of India, Deptt. of Statistics, Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi, 1962.

32.	56	1970-71	<u>Activity status of the head of the household</u>
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Activity status	Code
Self employed, non-farming	1

Self-employed farming	2
-----------------------	---

Government employee	3
---------------------	---

Code

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

1 2 3 4

<u>Activity status</u>	<u>Code</u>
Private employee	4
Family worker	5
Retired (for employees only)	6
Others (not working)	7
Unclassified	8
Not available	9

33.	57-58	1968-69	<u>Family size (in numbers)</u>
34.	59-60	1969-70	-do-
35.	61-62	1970-71	-do-

	<u>Family size group:</u>	<u>Code</u>
36.	63-64	1968-69
37.	65-66	1969-70
38.	67-68	1970-71
	1-2	1
	3-4	2
	5-6	3
	7-8	4
	9-10	5
	11-12	6
	13-14	7
	15-19	8
	20-25	9
	Over 25	10
	Not available	11

39.	69-70	1968-69	<u>Males above 14 years of age (in Nos.)</u>
40.	71-72	1970-71	-do-

4  
4  
43  
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1	2	3	4
41.	73-74	1968-69	<u>Females above 14 years of age (in Nos)</u>
42.	75-76	1970-71	-do-
43.	77-78	1968-69	<u>Number of male children between</u>
44.	79-80	1970-71	<u>10 - 14 years of age</u>
45.	81-82	1968-69	<u>Number of female children between 10 - 14</u>
46.	83-84	1970-71	<u>years of age</u>
47.	85-86	1968-69	<u>Number of children between 5 - 9</u>
48.	87-88	1970-71	<u>years of age</u>
49.	89-90	1968-69	<u>Number of children between 1 - 4 years of age</u>
50.	91-92	1970-71	-do-
51.	93-94	1968-69	<u>Number of children below 1 year of age</u>
52.	95-96	1970-71	-do-
53.	97-99	1968-69	<u>Consumption units of the household</u>
54.	100-102	1970-71	<u>Consumption units of the household</u>

Consumption units of the households are obtained using the following weights.

Weight	Age-sex group
1.0	Males above 14 years of age
0.8	Females above 14 years of age
0.8	Children (Male & Female) of 10-14 years of age
0.7	Children 1-9 years of age
0.0	Children under one year

55. 103-104 1968-69 Number of earners in the household

1	2	3	4
.56.	105	1969-70	<u>Number of earners in the household</u>
.57.	106-107	1970-71	<u>-do-</u>
58.58.	108-109	1968-69	<u>Number of males above 14 years working</u>
59.59.	110-111	1970-71	<u>as cultivators</u>
60.60.	112-113	1968-69	<u>Number of males above 14 years working</u>
61.61.	114-115	1970-71	<u>SEWF worker</u>
62.62.	116-117	1968-69	<u>Number of males above 14 years working as</u>
63.63.	118-119	1970-71	<u>salary/permanent wage earners</u>
64.64.	120-121	1968-69	<u>Number of males above 14 years working</u>
65.	122-123	1970-71	<u>as daily agricultural wage earners</u>
66.	124-125	1968-69	<u>Number of males above 14 years working</u>
67.	126-127	1970-71	<u>as daily non-agricultural wage earners</u>
68.68.	128-129	1968-69	<u>Number of males above 14 years who have incomes</u>
69.	130-131	1970-71	<u>such as - Pension, transfer income etc.</u>
70.	132-133	1968-69	<u>Number of males above 14 years working as</u>
71.	134-135	1970-71	<u>family workers</u>
72.	136-137	1968-69	<u>Number of males above 14 years continuing</u>
73.	138-139	1970-71	<u>as students</u>
74.	140-141	1968-69	<u>Number of males above 14 years who are not</u>
75.	142-143	1970-71	<u>working due to oldage, ill health and inability</u>
76.76.	144-145	1968-69	<u>Number of females above 14 years working</u>
77.77.	146-147	1970-71	<u>outside the household</u>

1	2	3	4
.78.	148-149	1968-69	<u>Number of females above 14 years working</u>
.79.	150-151	1970-71	<u>as family workers</u>
.80.	152-153	1968-69	<u>Number of females above 14 years continuing</u>
.81.	154-155	1970-71	<u>as students</u>
.82.	156-157	1968-69	<u>Number of females above 14 years not working</u>
.83.	158-159	1970-71	-do-
.84.	160-161	1968-69	<u>Number of male children between 10 - 14</u>
.85.	162-163	1970-71	<u>years who are students</u>
.86.	164-165	1968-69	<u>Number of female children between 10 - 14</u>
.87.	166-167	1970-71	<u>years who are students</u>
.88.	168-169	1968-69	<u>Number of children between 5 - 9 years</u>
.89.	170-71	1970-71	<u>who are students</u>
.90.	172	1968-69	<u>Secondary occupation of the head of the</u>
.91.	173	1970-71	<u>household</u>
.92.	174	1968-69	<u>Household occupational profile (Primary Source)</u>
.93.	175	1969-70	
.94.	176	1970-71	<u>Primary source of income</u>
			<u>Code</u>
			Agriculture & allied pursuits 1
			Agricultural wages 2
			Non-agricultural wages 3
			Salaries and permanent wages 4
			Business, craft and professions 5
			Transfer income, pension, dividends etc. 6

1	2	3	4
95.	177	1968-69	<u>Household occupational profile (Secondary Source)</u>
96.	178	1969-70	<u>Secondary source of income</u> <span style="float: right;"><u>Code</u></span>
97.	179	1970-71	Agriculture and allied pursuits 1
			Agricultural wages 2
			Non-agricultural wages 3
			Salaries & permanent wages 4
			Business, craft and profession 5
			Transfer incomes only 6
			Two or more of the above sources 7
			(Codes 1 to 5 & 7 are unaffected even if there is transfer income in addition to the other sources of income)
98.	180	1968-69	<u>Whether a cultivating household</u>
99.	181	1969-70	Code I if yes
100.	182	1970-71	0 - otherwise
101.	183	1970-71	<u>Land owned group</u>
			<u>Size of holding in hectares</u> <span style="float: right;"><u>Code</u></span>
			Does not own any land 1
			Less than or equal to 1.0 2
			<u>Size of holding in hectares</u> <span style="float: right;"><u>Code</u></span>
			1.1 - 2.5 3
			2.5 - 4.5 4
			4.6 - 6.5 5
			6.6 - 8.5 6



any Source)

	1	2	3	4	
<u>Code</u>				<u>Size of holding in hectares</u>	<u>Code</u>
1				8.6 - 10.5	7
2				10.6 - 14.5	8
3				Over 14.5	9
4	102.	184-188	1968-69	<u>Gross cropped area in hectares</u> ( in two decimal places)	
5	103.	189-193	1969-70	-do-	
6	104.	194-198	1970-71	-do-	
7	105.	199-203	1968-69	<u>Use of High yielding variety (HYV)</u>	
	106.	204-208	1969-70	<u>Percentage area under HYV to the total</u>	
	107.	209-213	1970-71	<u>Gross cropped area excluding orchards, plantations etc.</u>	
	108.	214		<u>HYV use over the years</u>	
				<u>HYV use</u>	<u>Code</u>
				Used in all three rounds	1
				New uses in Round 2 and still using in Round 3	2
				New uses in Round 3	3
				Non-users (Not used in any of the three Rounds)	4
				Not a cultivating household	5
				Used in Round 2 only	6
				Used in Round 1 only	7
				Used in Round 1 and 2 and not in 3	8
				Used in Round 1 and 3 not in 2	9

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1	2	3	4
.109	215	1968-69	<u>Cropping pattern</u>
.110.	216	1969-70	<u>Code</u> <u>Cropping pattern</u>
.111.	217	1970-71	1    If proportion of gross cropped area under Rice to total gross cropped area is maximum.
			2    If proportion of gross cropped area under wheat to total gross cropped area is maximum.
			3    If proportion of gross cropped area under jowar to total gross cropped area is maximum.
			4    If proportion of gross cropped area under maize to total gross cropped area is maximum.
			5    If proportion of gross cropped area under sugarcane to total gross cropped area is maximum.
			6    If proportion of gross cropped area under cotton to total gross cropped area is maximum.
			7    If proportion of gross cropped area under any two of the above said 6 crops to the total gross cropped area is the same.
			8    If proportion area under crops other than those specified above is maximum.
			9    Does not apply.
.112.	218-222	1968-69	<u>Cropping Intensity</u>
.113.	223-227	1969-70	Percentage to total gross cropped area under all crops excluding orchards,
.114.	228-232	1970-71	Plantations and vegetables to the total net cultivated area
.115.	233	1968-69	<u>Modernity Index</u>
			This index is constructed on the basis of the respondent's answers to the following questions -

12.

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

- a) Do you think fertilizers harm the soil?
- b) Can evil spirits cause diseases?
- c) Do you think propitiation of Gods were disease?
- d) Do you think everyone should continue traditional occupation of his caste?
- e) Do you think inoculation for small pox, etc. is helpful?
- f) Are you in favour of limiting the size of your family?

If the answers to questions a to d are negative, a score of 1 is attached. Otherwise, zero. If the answer to questions e & f are affirmative, a score of 1 is given. Otherwise zero. The total score thus obtained is taken as the modernity-Index.

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.116. 234	1968-69	<u>Use of electricity</u>
		Code 1 If yes
		2 No
		0 Does not apply.
.117. 235	1968-69	<u>Use of electricity for domestic purposes</u>
		Code is same as for variable 121.
.118. 236	1968-69	<u>Use of electricity for farming</u>
		Code is the same as for variable 121.
.119. 237-238	1968-69	<u>Income deciles</u>
.120. 239-240	1969-70	These are based on household.
.121. 241-242	1970-71	gross income
.122. 243-244	1968-69	<u>Expenditure deciles</u>

1	2	3	4	5
123.	245-246	1969-70	These are based on household	156.
124.	247-248	1970-71	expenditure	157.
125.	249-253	1968-69	<u>Income from crops</u>	158.
126.	254-258	1969-70	This includes income from	159.
127.	259-264	1970-71	Vegetables, plantations & orchards	160.
128.	265-271	1968-69	<u>Income from livestock</u>	161.
129.	272-278	1969-70	-do-	162.
130.	279-285	1970-71	-do-	163.
131.	286-292	1968-69	<u>Income from other agricultural sources</u>	164.
132.	293-299	1969-70	-do-	165.
133.	300-306	1970-71	-do-	166.
134.	307-313	1968-69	<u>Income from agriculture</u>	167.
135.	314-320	1969-70	<u>and allied activities</u>	168.
136.	321-326	1970-71	-do-	169.
137.	327-332	1968-69	<u>Income from salaries including</u>	170.
138.	333-337	1969-70	<u>employers contribution of</u>	171.
139.	338-343	1968-69	<u>Provident Fund</u>	172.
140.	344-349	1968-69	<u>Wages from agriculture</u>	173.
141.	350-354	1969-70	-do-	174.
142.	355-360	1970-71	-do-	175.
143.	361-365	1968-69	<u>Wages from non-agriculture</u>	176.
144.	366-370	1969-70	-do-	
145.	371-376	1970-71	-do-	

1	2	3	4
146.	377-382	1968-69	<u>Income from craft, business</u>
147.	383-387	1969-70	<u>and self employment</u>
148.	388-393	1970-71	-do-
149.	394-399	1968-69	<u>Income from housing</u>
150.	400-405	1969-70	-do-
151.	406-411	1970-71	-do-
152.	412-416	1968-69	Income from other sources
153.	419-425	1969-70	like - Pension, interest,
154.	426-432	1970-71	dividends and remittances
155.	433-439	1968-69	<u>Total gross income from all sources</u>
156.	440-446	1969-70	This includes imputed value
157.	447-453	1970-71	of family labour.
158.	454-458	1968-69	<u>Gross investment in farm land</u>
159.	459-464	1969-70	-do-
160.	465-470	1970-71	-do-
161.	471-477	1968-69	<u>Gross investment in land improvement</u>
162.	478-482	1969-70	This includes the imputed
163.	483-488	1970-71	value of family labour
164.	489-494	1968-69	<u>Gross investment in farm equipment</u>
165.	495-500	1969-70	-do-
166.	501-506	1970-71	-do-

1	2	3	4	
167.	507-513	1968-69	<u>Gross investment in irrigation assets</u>	188.
168.	514-519	1969-70	-do-	189.
169.	520-525	1970-71	-do-	190.
170.	526-529	1968-69	<u>Gross investment in other farm assets</u>	191.
171.	530-535	1969-70	-do-	192.
172.	536-541	1970-71	-do-	193.
173.	542-546	1968-69	<u>Investment in livestock</u>	194.
174.	547-552	1969-70	-do-	195.
175.	553-558	1970-71	-do-	196.
176.	559-565	1968-69	<u>Gross investment in agriculture &amp;</u>	197.
177.	566-572	1969-70	<u>allied activities</u>	198.
178.	573-579	1970-71	This includes imputed value of family labor	199.
179.	580-584	1968-69	<u>Gross investment in craft, business</u>	200.
180.	585-590	1969-70	<u>and self-employed occupation</u>	201.
181.	591-596	1970-71	-do-	202.
182.	597-603	1968-69	<u>Gross investment in housing</u>	203.
183.	604-609	1969-70	This includes the imputed value	204.
184.	610-615	1970-71	of family labour	205.
185.	616-620	1968-69	<u>Investment in durable consumer goods</u>	206.
186.	621-626	1969-70	-do-	207.
187.	627-632	1970-71	-do-	208.

	1	2	3	4
assets	189.	633-638	1968-69	<u>Net inflow of physical gifts</u>
	189.	639-644	1969-70	-do-
assets	190.	645-651	1970-71	-do-
	191.	652-658	1968-69	<u>Gross investment in physical assets</u>
	192.	659-665	1969-70	(This includes investment in
	193.	666-672	1970-71	durable consumer goods)
	194.	673-679	1968-69	<u>Gross investment in physical assets</u>
	195.	680-686	1969-70	<u>excluding investment in</u>
e &	196.	687-693	1970-71	<u>durable consumer goods</u>
	197.	694-699	1968-69	<u>Net change in bank deposits</u>
ily labo	198.	700-705	1969-70	-do-
business	199.	706-712	1970-71	-do-
	200.	713-716	1968-69	<u>Amount paid to L.I.C.</u>
	201.	717-721	1969-70	-do-
	202.	722-727	1970-71	-do-
ne	203.	728-731	1968-69	<u>Contributions to provident fund</u>
	204.	732-736	1969-70	This includes both the employer's
r foods	205.	737-743	1970-71	and employee's contribution.
	206.	744-750	1968-69	<u>Net change in other assets</u>
	307.	751-757	1969-70	This includes change in unit trust,
	208.	758-764	1970-71	small savings, shares and securities
				and contributions to chit fund

1	2	3	4	
209.	765-771	1968-69	<u>Net change in financial assets</u>	230.
210.	772-778	1969-70	-do-	231.
211.	779-785	1970-71	-do-	232.
212.	786-792	1968-69	<u>Total gross investment</u>	233.
213.	793-799	1969-70	(This includes investment in	234.
214.	800-806	1970-71	durable consumer goods)	235.
215.	807-813	1968-69	<u>Total gross investment</u>	236.
216.	814-820	1969-70	<u>excluding investment in</u>	237.
217.	821-827	1970-71	<u>durable consumer goods</u>	238.
218.	828-833	1968-69	<u>Net borrowings</u>	239.
219.	834-840	1969-70	-do-	240.
220.	841-847	1970-71	-do-	241.
221.	848-854	1968-69	<u>Net change in liabilities</u>	242.
222.	855-861	1969-70	-do-	243.
223.	862-868	1970-71	-do-	244.
224.	869-875	1968-69	<u>Net inflow of capital transfers</u>	245.
225.	876-880	1969-70	This includes windfall	246.
226.	881-888	1970-71	receipts	247.
227.	889-895	1968-69	<u>Gross savings</u>	248.
228.	896-902	1969-70	This excludes currency,	249.
229.	903-909	1970-71	gold and jewellery.	250.



	1	2	3	4
ets	230.	910-916	1968-69	<u>Gross savings excluding durable consumer goods</u>
	231.	917-923	1969-70	This excludes currency, gold and jewellery
	232.	924-930	1970-71	and durable consumer goods
n	233.	931-938	1968-69	<u>Value of rice consumed</u>
	234.	935-939	1969-70	-do-
	235.	940-944	1970-71	-do-
	236.	945-948	1968-69	<u>Value of wheat consumed</u>
	237.	949-953	1969-70	-do-
	238.	954-958	1970-71	-do-
	239.	959-963	1968-69	<u>Value of all cereals consumed</u>
	240.	964-968	1969-70	-do-
	241.	969-973	1970-71	-do-
	242.	974-977	1968-69	<u>Value of pulses consumed</u>
	243.	978-982	1969-70	-do-
ifers	244.	983-987	1970-71	-do-
	245.	988-992	1968-69	<u>Value of foodgrains consumed</u>
	246.	993-997	1969-70	-do-
	247.	998-1002	1970-71	-do-
	248.	1003-1005	1968-69	<u>Value of milk and milk products consumed</u>
	249.	1006-1010	1969-70	-do-
	250.	1011-1015	1970-71	-do-

1	2	3	4	1
251.	1016-1018	1968-69	<u>Value of sugar/khandsari consumed</u>	272.
252.	1019-1023	1969-70	-do-	273.
253.	1024-1028	1970-71	-do-	274.
254.	1029-1031	1968-69	<u>Value of vegetables consumed</u>	275.
255.	1032-1036	1969-70	-do-	276.
256.	1037-1041	1970-71	-do-	277.
257.	1042-1044	1968-69	<u>Value of fruits consumed</u>	278.
258.	1045-1049	1969-70	-do-	279.
259.	1048-1054	1970-71	-do-	280.
260.	1055-1057	1968-69	<u>Value of non-vegetarian items consumed</u>	281.
261.	1058-1062	1969-70	This includes meat, fish	282.
262.	1063-1067	1970-71	and eggs	283.
263.	1068-1072	1968-69	<u>Total expenses on food items</u>	284.
264.	1073-1077	1969-70	-do-	285.
265.	1078-1082	1970-71	-do-	286.
266.	1083-1086	1968-69	<u>Value of beverages, pan. cigarettes, etc.</u>	287.
267.	1087-1091	1969-70	-do-	288.
268.	1092-1096	1970-71	-do-	289.
269.	1097-1100	1968-69	<u>Expenses on fuel and lighting</u>	290.
270.	1101-1105	1969-70	-do-	291.
271.	1106-1110	1970-71	-do-	292.

1	2	3	4
272.	1111-1114	1968-69	<u>Expenses on clothing and toilet goods</u>
273.	1115-1119	1969-70	-do-
274.	1120-1126	1970-71	-do-
275.	1127-1129	1968-69	<u>Expenses on footwear</u>
276.	1130-1134	1969-70	-do-
277.	1135-1137	1970-71	-do-
278.	1140-1143	1968-69	<u>Expenditure on education</u>
279.	1144-1148	1969-70	-do-
280.	1149-1153	1970-71	-do-
281.	1154-1157	1968-69	<u>Expenditure on medicine</u>
282.	1158-1162	1969-70	-do-
283.	1163-1164	1970-71	-do-
284.	1165-1171	1968-69	<u>Expenditure on services</u>
285.	1172-1176	1969-70	-do-
286.	1177-1181	1970-71	-do-
287.	1182-1185	1968-69	<u>Expenditure on conveyance</u>
288.	1186-1190	1969-70	-do-
289.	1191-1195	1970-71	-do-
290.	1196-1199	1968-69	<u>Expenditure on entertainment</u>
291.	1200-1204	1969-70	-do-
292.	1205-1209	1970-71	-do-

summed

consumed

rettes, etc.

1	2	3	4
293.	1210-1216	1968-69	<u>Other large unexpected expenditure</u>
294.	1217-1223	1969-70	-do-
295.	1224-1228	1970-71	-do-
296.	1229-1235	1968-69	<u>Expenditure on non-food items</u>
297.	1236-1242	1969-70	This includes imputed value of
298.	1243-1249	1970-71	house rent.
299.	1250-1256	1968-69	<u>Total expenditure</u>
300.	1257-1263	1969-70	-do-
301.	1264-1270	1970-71	-do-
302.	1271-1276		<u>Weight</u>

This is the probability weight derived as per the sample design.

Variables 125-301 are all in rupees.

Listing  
Serial  
No.

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