



GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA



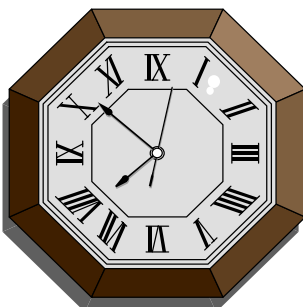
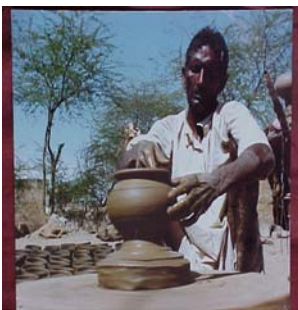
**HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE
AND
EMPLOYMENT -UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION
IN HARYANA**



NSS 58TH ROUND (JULY 2002-DECEMBER 2002)

STATE SAMPLE

2005



ISSUED BY:

ECONOMIC & STATISTICAL ADVISER

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CONTENTS

CHAPTER-1	INTRODUCTION	1-3
CHAPTER-2	CONCEPTS & DEFINITIONS	4-14
CHAPTER-3	HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT	15-31
	APPENDIX	32-50

PREFACE

The present report on 'household consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment situation in Haryana is brought out by Tabulation Section on the basis of sample survey conducted under the 58th round of NSS (July 2002-December 2002).

It contains three Chapters and Appendices. Chapter-1 is introductory while Chapter-2 deals with the concepts and definitions of important terms used in the survey, which are relevant to this report. Chapter-3 deals with the findings on household consumer expenditure including the expenditure pattern, employment-unemployment estimates etc.

This report has been prepared by Sh. Manoj Kumar Goel, Research Officer under the guidance of Sh. Bir Singh, Dy. Economic & Statistical Adviser and Sh. R.K. Bishnoi, Addl. Economic & Statistical Adviser. The acknowledgement is made of the sincere efforts done by officers/officials of NSS and Tabulation Section for timely completion of scrutiny, data entry and data validation work of this survey. The credit also goes to Junior Field Investigators and Inspectors (NSS) for collecting information timely from the field against all odds.

Last but not least, credit also goes to all respondents of households and enterprises, who provided the desired information to the field staff patiently during the survey.

Chandigarh
May, 2005.

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Economic & Statistical Adviser
to Government, Haryana.

HIGHLIGHTS

The main highlights of the results on the basis of 58th round of NSS are as follows: -

A. Living conditions:

1. About 74% of the population of the Haryana were found to reside in rural area and 26% in urban areas during 2002.
2. The average household size was 5.7 in rural areas of Haryana and it was 5.2 in urban areas during 2002.
3. About 28% households were found SC in rural sector and this percentage was found about 11% in urban sector.
4. In rural sector, about 45.6% persons were found never married and this percentage was found about 51.2% in urban sector.
5. In rural sector, about 39% persons were found to be illiterate. In urban sector, about 22% persons were found to be illiterate.
6. About 95% and 82% households were residing in owned house in rural and urban sector respectively.
7. In rural sector, 72% households were using firewood & chips and 18% L.P.G. for cooking. In urban sector, 77% households were depending on L.P.G. and 19% on firewood & chips for cooking purposes.

B. Consumer expenditure:

8. Average per capita monthly consumer expenditure was worked out to Rs. 761. Out of this Rs. 393 (51.6%) was spent on food items and Rs. 368 (48.4%) on non-food items.
9. For rural sector, average MPCE of Rs. 689 comprised Rs. 383 for food, and Rs. 306 for non-food articles.
10. For urban sector, average MPCE of Rs. 963 comprised Rs. 423 for food, and Rs. 540 for non-food articles.
11. The share of cereals in total consumption expenditure was about 10% in rural sector and about 7% in urban sector in Haryana.

12. No chronically hungry household (not getting enough to eat even some months of the year) was found in rural as well as urban areas of Haryana. The seasonal hunger (getting enough to eat for only some months of the year) household was also estimated as nil in both sectors during 2002.

C. Employment and unemployment:

13. The male labour force was estimated as 52% in rural area and 50% in urban areas which comprise both the employed and unemployed. The corresponding percentages for female labour force were 2% and 4% respectively. This shows that about 98% female in rural area and 96% in urban area engaged themselves in household activities in Haryana.
14. In rural Haryana, about 62% persons were engaged in agricultural activities. In Urban Haryana, about 41% were engaged in self-employment and 35% in regular wage/salary category.

LIST OF TABLES

- 3.1 Demographic differences between rural and urban Haryana.
- 3.2 Percentage and estimated number of persons by social group-wise and sector-wise.
- 3.3 Percentage distribution of persons by marital status for each age-group
- 3.4 Percentage distribution of persons by level of education for the age group of 7 years & above.
- 3.5 Percentage distribution of households by occupancy status of the dwelling unit sector-wise.
- 3.6 Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling unit sector-wise.
- 3.7 Percentage distribution of households by type of structure.
- 3.8 Percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking sector-wise.
- 3.9 Percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting sector-wise.
- 3.10 Per capita consumption of cereals over a period of 30 days sector-wise.
- 3.11 Per capita values of consumption of cereals over a period of 30 days sector-wise.
- 3.12 Average per capita/household monthly consumer expenditure sector-wise.
- 3.13 Percentage distribution of MPCE according to broad groups of food & non-food items sector-wise.
- 3.14 Per 1000 distribution of households by food availability status sector-wise.
- 3.15 Percentage distribution of households by households type sector-wise.
- 3.16 Percentage distribution of persons according to broad current weekly status.
- 3.17 Percentage distribution of person according to employed, unemployed and out of labour force according by age-group, sex and sector-wise.

LIST OF GRAPHS

1. Percentage distribution of households by social group-wise (Rural).
2. Percentage distribution of households by social group-wise (Urban).
3. Percentage distribution of person by martial status (Rural).
4. Percentage distribution of person by martial status (Urban).
5. Percentage distribution of persons according to level of education (Rural).
6. Percentage distribution of persons according to level of education (Urban).
7. Percentage distribution of households by occupancy status of the dwelling unit (Rural).
8. Percentage distribution of households by occupancy status of the dwelling unit (Urban).
9. Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling unit (Rural).
10. Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling unit (Urban).
11. Percentage distribution of households by type of structure (Rural).
12. Percentage distribution of households by type of structure (Urban).
13. Percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking (Rural).
14. Percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking (Urban).
15. Percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting (Rural).
16. Percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting (Urban).
17. Per capita consumption (kg.) of cereals.
18. Per capita values (Rs.) of cereals.
19. Per capita monthly consumer expenditure by sector-wise.
20. Percentage composition of consumer expenditure (Rural).
21. Percentage composition of consumer expenditure (Urban).
22. Percentage distribution of households by household type (Rural).
23. Percentage distribution of households by household type (Urban).
24. Percentage distribution of persons according to current weekly status (Rural).
25. Percentage distribution of persons according to current weekly status (Urban).

The present report on “household Consumer Expenditure and Employment-Unemployment Situation in Haryana” brought out by Tabulation Section on the basis of sample survey conducted under the 58th round of NSS (July 2002-December 2002). The main highlights of the results on the basis of 58th round of NSS are as follows: -

1. About 74% of the population of the Haryana were found to reside in rural area and 26% in urban areas during 2002.
2. The average household size was 5.7 in rural areas of Haryana and it was 5.2 in urban areas during 2002.
3. About 28% households were found SC in rural sector and this percentage was found about 11% in urban sector.
4. In rural sector, about 4.6% persons were found never married and this percentage was found about 51% in urban sector.
5. In rural sector, about 39% persons were found to be illiterate and 61% persons were literate. In urban sector, about 22% persons were found to be illiterate and 78% persons were literate.
6. About 95% and 82% households were residing in owned house in rural and urban sector respectively.
7. In rural sector, 72% households were using firewood & chips and 18% L.P.G. for cooking. In urban sector, 77% households were depending on L.P.G. and 19% on firewood & chips for cooking purposes.
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female labour force were 2% and 4% respectively. This shows that about 98% female in rural area and 96% in urban area engaged themselves in household activities in Haryana.

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Submitted for approval please.

(Manoj Kumar Goel)

R.O.(Tabulation)

Dy. ESA (Tabulation)

CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

The National Sample Survey (NSS) was set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods. The National Sample Survey Organisation, under Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, conducts countrywide socio-economic survey with the objective of filling up gaps in data required for planning. Beginning from the first round (1950-51) of the National Sample Survey (NSS), data on household consumer expenditure were collected in every round up to the 28th (1973-74). After the 26th round of the survey, the Governing Council of NSSO decided that the surveys on consumer expenditure and employment situation might be undertaken together on a large scale once in every five years. Accordingly, “quinquennial” surveys on consumer expenditure and employment surveys were conducted in the 27th, 32nd, 38th, 43rd, 50th rounds of NSS, at roughly 5-year intervals. In these rounds both survey schedules –Schedule 1.0 dealing with household consumer expenditure and Schedule 10, with employment-unemployment were canvassed. The present report gives the results of the 58th round survey (July-December,2002) on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment, the 14th survey of the 'annual' series. In the 58th round of NSS, schedule 1.0 was canvassed in 4 sample households per sample village/block. Besides schedules 1.0, the information was also collected on village facilities, particulars of Slum, Disabled Persons and on Housing Conditions.

Period of survey and work programme: As mentioned earlier, the 58th round will be of six months duration starting on 1st July 2002 and ending on 31st December 2002. The survey period of this round is divided into two sub-rounds of three months duration each as follows:

Sub-Round	Period of Survey
1	July-September,2002
2	October-December,2002

There were 8456 and 9346 First Stage Units (FSUs) selected for Central sample and State sample respectively for conducting field survey work of 58th round of NSS. A total number of 144 samples termed as First Stage Units (FSUs) were allotted to Haryana State by NSSO, Govt. of India to conduct this survey. Out of this, 80 samples were allotted for rural areas and 64 samples

were for urban areas. Equal number of sample FSUs were allotted in each of two sub-rounds with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire period.

Schedules of enquiry:

The following table lists the schedules of enquiry for the 58th round:-

S. No.	Schedule no.	Title of the schedule
1.	0.0	List of households
2.	1.0	Household consumer expenditure
3.	0.21	Particulars of Slum
4.	26	Survey of Disables Persons
5.	1.2	Housing Condition
6.	3.1	Village Facilities

Schedule 0.0 meant for listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU.

Schedule 1.0 meant for collection of information pertaining to the monetary values of all items consumed by a household on domestic account during the reference period.

Schedule 0.21 meant for collection information on (i) the present condition of the slums and (ii) change in condition of some facilities available in the slum.

Schedule 26 meant for collection the information for different types of disabilities for persons of all age groups.

Schedule 1.2 in the present round covers housing condition only.

Schedule 3.1 to collect information on village facilities.

Annual Series: The need for an annual series of data on consumer expenditure was also felt in the mid 80's by planners and research workers. The Governing Council therefore decided that while the quinquennial consumer expenditure-cum-employment surveys would be carried as before, every other round of NSS, starting from the 42nd (1986-87), would include a consumer expenditure enquiry on a reduced scale (2 or 4 sample households per sample village/block) with a slightly abridged version of Schedule 1.0. From the 45th round, it was decided to extend the scope of the "annual" survey on consumer expenditure enquiry on reduced scale by introducing some important questions on activity status of households members in Schedule 1.0 so as to be able to generate some indicators on employment and unemployment as well. It may be pointed out that in each

round since the 42nd, the duration of field investigation has been one year except for the 47th, 49th and 58th rounds i.e., the present round, the duration of which had been six months. The present report gives the results of the 58th round survey (July-December 2002) on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment, the fourteenth survey of the “annual” series.

Subject Coverage: The 58th round of NSS covered disability (both physical and mental), housing condition, village facilities & slum. In addition, the annual consumer expenditure enquiry out on a sample of four households in each sample FSU.

CHAPTER - 2

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The concepts and definitions of some important terms used in the survey and which are relevant to this report viz., those used to generate the tables and estimates on employment-unemployment and household consumer expenditure are explained in the following paragraphs.

1. Economic Activity: Any activity resulting in production of goods and services that add value to national product was considered as an economic activity. Such activities included production of all goods and services for market, i.e. production for pay or profit and the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets, among the non-market activities. As in earlier rounds, certain activities like prostitution, begging, smuggling etc., which though fetched earning, were, by convention, not considered as economic activities.

2. Activity Status: It is the activity situation in which a person was found during a reference period with regard to the person's participation in economic and non-economic activities. According to this, a person could be in one or a combination of the following three broad activity statuses during a reference period:

- (i) Working or being engaged in economic activity (work) as defined above.
 - (ii) Being not engaged in economic activity (work) but either making tangible efforts to seek 'work' or being available for 'work' if the 'work' is available and
 - (iii) Being not engaged in any economic activity (work) and also not available for 'work'
- (Broad activity statuses mentioned in (i) & (ii) above are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force, broad activity status (i) and (ii) were associated with 'employment' and 'unemployment', respectively.)**

3. Categories of activity status: Identification of each individual into a unique situation could pose a problem when more than one of the three broad activity statuses listed above were concurrently obtained for a persons. In such an eventuality, the identification uniquely under any one of the three broad activity statuses was done adopting either the major time or priority criterion. The former was used for classification of persons according to the 'usual activity status' approach and the latter for classification of persons according to the 'current activity status' approach. Each of the three broad activity statuses was further sub-divided into several detailed activity categories. If a person categorized as engaged in economic/non-economic activity by adopting one of the two

criteria mentioned above was found to be pursuing more than one economic-non economic activity during the reference period, the appropriate detailed activity status code related to the activity in which relatively more time had been spent. The detailed activity categories under each of the three broad activity statuses used in the survey along with the codes assigned to them (in brackets) are stated below:

- (i) Situation of working or being engaged in economic activities (employed):
 - (a) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as own account worker (11);
 - (b) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as employer (12);
 - (c) worked as helper in household enterprises (unpaid family worker) (21);
 - (d) worked as regular salaried/wage employee (31);
 - (e) worked as casual wage labour (i) in public works (41), (ii) in other types of work (51);
 - (f) had work in household enterprise but did not work due to : (i) sickness (61), (ii) other reasons (62); and
 - (g) had regular salaried/wage employment but did not work due to : (i) sickness (71), (ii) other reasons (72);
- (ii) Situation of being not engaged in work but seeking or available for work (unemployed):
 - (a) sought work (81) and
- (iii) Situation of being not available for work (not in labour force):
 - (a) attended educational institutions (91);
 - (b) attended domestic duties only (92);
 - (c) attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetable roots, firewood, cattle-deed etc.) sewing , tailoring, weaving etc. for household use (93);
 - (d) rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipient, etc. (94);
 - (e) not able to work due to disability (95);
 - (f) beggars, prostitutes (96);
 - (g) others (97);
 - (h) did not work due to sickness (for casual workers only) (98) and
 - (i) children of age 0-4 years (99).

4. **Workers (or employed):** Persons who were engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, abstained from work for reason of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work, constituted workers, Unpaid helpers who assisted in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities were also considered as workers. All the workers were assigned one of the detailed activity statuses under the broad activity category 'working' or 'being engaged in economic activity' (or employed).
5. **Seeking or available for work (or unemployed):** Persons, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing conditions of work and remuneration, were considered as those who were 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed).
6. **Labour force:** Persons, who, were either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constituted the labour force. Persons who were neither 'working' nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the reference period were considered as 'out of labour force'. The persons under this latter category were students, those engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young or too old persons, prostitutes, smugglers, etc. and casual labours not working due to sickness.
7. **Self-employed:** Persons who operated their own farm or non-farm enterprises or were engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners were deemed to be self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have autonomy (i.e., how, where and when to produce) and economic independence (i.e., market, scale of operation and money) for carrying out their operation. The fee or remuneration received by them comprised two parts-share of their labour and profit to the enterprise. In other words, their remuneration was determined wholly or mainly by sales or profits of the goods or services which were produced.

Categories of self-employed persons: Self-employed persons were categorized as follows:

- (i) Own-account workers: those self-employed persons who operated their enterprise on their own account or with one or a few partners and who, during the reference period, by and large, run their

enterprise without hiring any labour. They could, however, have had unpaid helpers to assist them in the activity of the enterprise.

(ii) **Employers:** those self-employed persons who worked on their own account or with one or a few partners and, who by and large, run their enterprise by hiring labour, and

(iii) **Helpers in household enterprise:** those self-employed persons (mostly family members) who were engaged in their household enterprises, working full or part time and did not receive any regular salary or wages in return for the work performed. They did not run the household enterprise on their own but assisted the related person living in the same household in running the household enterprise.

8. Regular salaried/wage employee: These were persons who worked in other's farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and, in return, received salary or wages on a regular basis (i.e. not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract). This category included not only persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.

9. Casual wage labour: A person who was casually engaged in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and, in return received wages according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract, was a casual wage labour.

10. Usual activity status: The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively longer time (i.e. major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey is considered as the principal usual activity status of the person. To decide the principal usual activity of a person, he/she was first categorized as belonging to the labour force or not during the reference period on the basis of major time criterion. Persons thus adjudged as not belonging to the labour force were assigned the broad activity status 'neither working nor available for work'. For persons belonging to the labour force, the broad activity status of either 'working' or 'not working but seeking and/or available for work' was ascertained based on the same criterion viz. Relatively longer time spent in accordance with either of the two broad statuses within the labour force during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. Within the broad activity status so determined the detailed activity status of a person

pursuing more than one such activity was determined once again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent on such activities. In terms of activity codes (stated earlier in no. 3), codes 11-51

were applicable for persons classified as workers, while code 81 was assigned to people either seeking or available for work (unemployed persons) and codes 91-99 for those who were out of labour force.

11. Subsidiary economic activity status: A person whose principal usual status was determined on the basis of the major time criterion could have pursued some economic activity for a relatively shorter time (minor time) during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey status of that person. Thus, activity status codes 11-51 only were applicable for persons reporting some subsidiary economic activity. It may be noted that engagement in work in subsidiary capacity could arise of the following two situations, viz.

- (i) a person could be engaged for a relatively longer period during the last 365 days in one economic/non-economic activity and for a relatively shorter period in another economic activity, and
- (ii) a person could be pursuing one economic activity/non-economic activity almost throughout the year in the principal usual activity status and simultaneously pursue another economic activity for a relatively shorter period in a subsidiary capacity.

12. Number of subsidiary economic activities pursued during last 365 days: For persons reporting some subsidiary activity, the number of subsidiary activities pursued by him/her during last 365 days was ascertained and recorded. However, details of a maximum of two such subsidiary economic activities were recorded. The activities having different work status was considered as different activities. Activities within the same work status but with different industry and/or occupation were considered as different activities. If the person was engaged in two or more subsidiary economic activities, the details of the subsidiary economic activity pursued for the maximum time period among all the subsidiary economic activities, or in other words, the major subsidiary economic activity was deemed as ‘subsidiary status number I’ and the next major one as ‘subsidiary status number II’ were recorded.

13. Current weekly activity status: The current weekly activity status of a person will be the activity status obtaining for a person during a reference period of seven days preceding the date of survey. Irrespective of the usual activity pursued by a person, his/her current weekly activity will be determined strictly on the basis of the activities pursued by the person during the reference period of seven days preceding the date of survey adopting the priority criterion.

14. **House:** Every structure, tent, shelter, etc., is a house irrespective of use. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both or even may be vacant.

15. **Household:** A group of persons normally living together and taking food from common kitchen constitute a household. The word 'normally' means that temporary visitors are excluded but temporary stay-aways are included. Thus a son or daughter residing in hostel for studies is excluded from household of his/her parents, but a resident employee or resident servant or paying guest (but just not a tenant in the house) is included in the employers/host's household. 'Living together' is usually given more importance than 'sharing food from a common kitchen' in drawing the boundaries of a household. In case the two criteria are in conflict; however in special case of person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in shop or a different house) due to space shortage, the household formed by such person's family members is taken to include the person also. Each inmate of mess, hotel, boarding house, etc. is considered as single member household but a family living in a hotel is considered to be one household only; the same applies to residential staff of such establishments.

16. **Household Size:** The number of normally resident members of a household is its size. It will include temporary stayaways but exclude temporary visitors and guests.

17. **Household Consumer Expenditure:** The expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period is the household's consumer expenditure. The household consumer expenditure is the total of the monetary value of consumption of various groups of items namely:

- i) food, pan (betal leaves), tobacco, intoxicants and fuels and light.
- ii) clothing and footwear; and
- iii) miscellaneous goods and services and durable articles.

For group (i) and (ii), the total value of consumption is derived by aggregating the monetary value of goods actually consumed during the reference period. An item of clothing and footwear would be considered to have been consumed if it is brought into maiden or first use during reference period. The consumption may be out of:

- a) Purchase made during the reference period or earlier.
- b) home grown stock.
- c) receipt in exchange of goods and services
- d) any other receipt like gift, charity, borrowings; and

e) free collection.

For evaluating the consumption of the items of group (iii) i.e. items categorized as miscellaneous goods and services and durable articles, a different approach is followed, in this case, the value of actual purchase i.e. the expenditure made during the reference period for the purchase of goods and services is considered as consumption. It is pertinent to mention here that the consumer expenditure of a household on food items relates to the actual consumption by the normal resident members of the household and also by the guests, whether during ceremonies or otherwise. To avoid double counting, transfer payments like charity, loan, advance, etc., made by the household are not considered consumption for items of groups (i) and (ii), since transfer receipts of these items have been taken into account. However, the item 'cooked meals' is an exception to the rule. Meals prepared in the household kitchen and provided to the employees and/or others would automatically get included in domestic consumption of employer (payer) household. There is a practical difficulty in estimating the quantities and values of individual items used for preparing the meals served to employees or to others. Thus, to avoid double counting, cooked meals received as perquisites from employer household or as gift or charity are not recorded in the recipient household. As a general principle, cooked meals purchased from the market for consumption of the normal resident members and of guests and employees will also be recorded in the purchaser household.

This procedure of recording cooked meals served to others in the expenditure of the serving households only leads to bias-free estimates of average per capita consumption as well as total consumer expenditure. However, as the proportions of donors and recipients of free cooked meals are likely to vary in opposite directions over the expenditure classes, the nutritional intake derived from the consumer expenditure survey data may present a somewhat distorted picture. These derived nutrition intakes may get inflated for the rich (net donors) and somewhat understated for the poor (net recipients). This point has to be kept in mind while using the NSS consumer expenditure data for any nutritional studies relating to the nutritional status of households.

18. **Adult:** A person who has completed 15 years of age.

19. **Value of consumption:** Consumption out of purchase is evaluated at the purchase price. Consumption out of home produce is evaluated at ex farm or ex factory prices. Value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collection and goods received in exchange of goods and services is imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period.

20. Monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE): For a household, this is its 30 days' total consumer expenditure divided by its size. A person's MPCE is understood as that of the household to which he or she belongs.

21. MPCE class: The MPCE classes are monthly revised during quinquennial rounds of Consumer Expenditure. Usually, 12 MPCE classes are formed from a table giving estimated cumulative percentage frequency distribution of persons by MPCE for each sector separately and also combinedly. These classes correspond broadly to 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% and 100% of population. The class limits are given below:

S.No.	Rural (in Rs)	Urban (in Rs)	Combined (in Rs)
1	0-225	0-300	0-235
2	225-255	300-350	235-265
3	255-300	350-425	265-320
4	300-340	425-500	320-365
5	340-380	500-575	365-410
6	380-420	575-665	410-460
7	420-470	665-775	460-520
8	470-525	775-915	520-605
9	525-615	915-1120	605-730
10	615-775	1120-1500	730-980
11	775-950	1500-1925	980-1285
12	950+	1925+	1285+

Note:-The serial numbers of MPCE classes for rural and urban sectors as mentioned in the above table have been used in various tables incorporated in the Appendix for representing MPCE classes.

22. Reference period: For collecting data on consumption, the adoption of a reference period always involves a difficult choice. A short reference period (such as one day) gives rise to unstable data as a household's consumption expenditure fluctuates from day to day. A long reference period, on the other hand, can introduce a good amount of recall error into the data. The annual series of consumer expenditure survey, up to the 49th round, used a uniform reference period of 'last 30 days' for all items of consumption. In the bigger surveys of the quinquennial series, an additional reference period of 'last 365 days' was used for some items of consumption- particularly, clothing, footwear and durable goods- but most results were tabulated using the 'last 30 days' data. During the 51st to 54th rounds, one-half of the sample of households was surveyed through schedule type 1, which had a reference period of 30 days for all items. In the other half of the sample, a schedule

(schedule type 2) with different reference periods for different items was tried out on an experimental basis. the reference periods for schedule type 2 were:

Food, pan tobacco and intoxicants: Last 7 days

Fuel & light, miscellaneous goods & services,
and medical (non-institutional): last 30 days

Educational, medical (institutional), clothing,
footwear and durable goods: last 365 days.

However, **This report presents data having reference period of "last 365 days" for clothing, footwear, education, medical (institutional) expenses and durable goods and "last 30 days" for rest of the items.**

23. **Milk and milk products:** This group includes ghee, butter, curds, ice cream, etc. Milk-based sweetmeats (pera, rosogolla, etc.) come under 'beverages, refreshments and processed food' unless they are prepared from milk, sugar, etc., within the household. In the latter case, consumption of milk, sugar, etc., is accounted separately instead of as a single item under 'milk products'.

24. **Beverages, refreshments, etc. (including processed food):** This includes all beverages including tea, coffee, cocoa, cold drinks and various commercially produced beverages, biscuits confectionery, salted refreshments, sweets, pickles, sauce, jams and jellies, and also cooked meals obtained on payment.

25. **Clothing:** This category includes bed sheets, bedcovers, pillows, curtains, mattresses blankets, rugs, mats and matting, cotton yarn, wool and knitting wool. It, however, excludes tailoring charges, which come under 'miscellaneous goods and services'.

26. **Miscellaneous goods and Services:** Items of consumption other than food and drink (and substances chewed and smoked), fuel, clothing and footwear, educational and medical goods and services, rent, taxes and durable goods.

27. **Taxes and cesses:** This term includes only taxes and cusses which are levied on the household as a domestic consumer. It includes consumer license fees such as are paid for possession of firearms, etc. It excludes income tax.

28. **Education:** Apart from educational expenses proper such as school and college fees, private tuition charges, textbooks, etc., this group of items includes expenses on newspapers and magazines, fiction and stationery. Donations to school fund, however, are excluded.

29. **Institutional and Non-institutional medical expenses:** The distinction between institutional and non-institutional medical expenses lies in whether the expenses were incurred for medical treatment undergone as an in-patient of a medical institution (such as a hospital or nursing home) or otherwise. Medical expenses include expenditure on medicines and medical goods including family planning appliances, payments made for medical treatment, and expenses incurred for clinical tests.

30. **Durable goods:** Items included here are distinguished from miscellaneous goods by having a longer expected lifetime of use (roughly, one year or more). Expenditure incurred on repairs and construction of durable used for domestic purpose is included in 'expenditure on durable goods'.

31. **Katcha :** A structure which has walls and roof made of non-pucca materials is regarded as a katcha structure. Non-pucca materials include unburnt bricks, mud, bamboo, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch or. Katcha structures can be of the following two types:

- (a) **Unserviceable katcha structure** includes all structures with thatch walls and thatch roof i.e. wall made of grass, leaves, reeds etc. and roof of a similar material and
- (b) **Serviceable katcha structure** includes all katcha structures other than unserviceable katcha structures.

32. **Pucca :** A pucca structure is one whose walls and roof are made of pucca materials such as cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement/ash bricks, stone, stone blocks, jack board (cement-plastered reeds), iron, zinc or other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, asbestos cement sheet, veneer, plywood, artificial wood of synthetic material and poly vinyl chloride (PVC) material

33. **Semi-pucca :** A structure which cannot be classified as a pucca or a katcha structure as per definition is a semi-pucca structure. Such a structure will have is one of which either the roof or the walls but not both is made of pucca materials like burnt bricks, stone, cement, concrete or timber.

34. **Chawl/bustee :** A chawl/bustee is a collection of huts (thatched houses) or tenements which is generally constructed of katcha or semi-pucca materials like mud, bamboo, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, unburnt bricks etc.,

35. **Independent house :** An independent house is one which has a separate structure and entrance with self-contained arrangements. In other words, if the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house are physically the same, it is considered as an independent house. In some parts, particularly in rural areas, two or more structures together may constitute a single housing unit. While the main

residence may be in one of the structures, the other structures may be used for sleeping, sitting and for store, bath etc. In such cases, all the structures together will form a single housing unit and will be treated as an independent house. Here dwelling unit means living rooms, kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store-room and verandah (both open and closed).

36. Flat : A flat, generally, is a part of a building and has one or more rooms with self-contained arrangements and normal housing facilities like water supply, latrine, toilet etc., which are used exclusively by the family residing therein or jointly with other facilities. It also includes detached room or rooms, which may or may not have other housing facilities.

CHAPTER-3

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

This chapter is devoted to the analysis of results of household consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment survey held during July 2002 to December 2002. The main focus is on levels and pattern of consumer expenditure of households and factors of employment-unemployment in Haryana. Besides certain demographic and social features of sampled population are also discussed. The analysis of results depicted in this chapter are based on 320 rural and 256 urban sample households.

Demographic differences according to MPCE classes:

Table 3.1 presents differences in some key indicators of population in Haryana.

Table: 3.1 Demographic differences between rural and urban Haryana.

S.No	Particulars	Rural	Urban
1	Average Household Size	5.7	5.2
2	Average No. of Adults Per Household	3.8	3.4
3	Average No. of Children Per Household	1.9	1.8
4	Sex Ratio	808	876
5	Sex-Ratio among adults	794	915
6	Sex-Ratio among children	838	804
7	Population	1,59,59,599	57,54,574
8	Households	28,17,362,	11,10,322
9	% of Population	73.5	26.5
10	Average Household Size in Haryana	5.5	

The table 3.1 presents some key indicators of population in rural & urban Haryana. The above table reveals that about 74% of the population of the Haryana were found to reside in rural sector and 26% in urban sector. The sex ratio in rural sector was 808 and it was found 876 in urban sector. The average household size was 5.7 in rural sector and 5.2 in urban sector. The overall average household size was 5.5 in Haryana. The average number of children per household was 1.9 in rural sector and 1.8 in urban sector. While the average number of adults per household were 3.8 in rural sector and 3.4 in urban sector.

Estimated number of households according to social group:

The table 3.2 and figure 1& 2 gives distribution of households by social group-wise.

Table 3.2 Percentage and estimated number of households by social group-wise and sector-wise.

Sector	Estimated Number of Households				
	ST	SC	OBC	OTHERS	TOTAL
Rural	-	789191 (28.0)	780846 (27.7)	1247325 (44.3)	2817362 (100.0)
Urban	-	124860 (11.2)	240621 (21.7)	744841 (67.1)	1110322 (100.0)
Haryana	-	914051 (23.3)	1021467 (26.0)	1992166 (50.7)	3927684 (100.0)

(Figures in brackets are percentages to total)

The above table reveals that about 23.3% of total population of Haryana belonged to 'Scheduled Caste' category, 26.0% to 'Other Backward Class' and 50.7% belonged to 'Other Social Groups' during 2002. It means that about half of population of Haryana belong to SC and OBC. Scheduled Tribe population in Haryana is nil, because there is no area notified for ST. The table also reveals that the percentage population of SC and OBC are residing more in rural sector in comparison to urban sector. The percentage of population of these two categories i.e. SC and OBC was much higher (55.7%) in rural sector as compared to urban sector (32.9%).

Martial Status :

The table 3.3 & figure 3 & 4 gives the percentage distribution of person by martial status for the each age group.

Table 3.3 Percentage distribution of person by martial status for the each age group.

Age-group	Never Married	Currently Married	Widower	Divorced/Separated	Total
Rural					
0-14	99.6	0.4	0	0	100.0
15-19	84.7	15.3	0	0	100.0
20-24	33.4	66.6	0	0	100.0
25-29	5.1	94.0	0.9	0	100.0
30-60	1.3	94.2	4.5	0	100.0
Above 60	3.3	77.4	19.3	0	100.0
Total	45.6	51.5	2.9	0	100.0
Urban					
0-14	100.0	0	0	0	100.0
15-19	93.7	6.3	0	0	100.0
20-24	63.1	36.9	0	0	100.0
25-29	10.1	89.9	0	0	100.0
30-60	1.7	93.9	4.4	0	100.0
Above 60	6.7	67.5	25.8	0	100.0
Total	51.2	45.8	3.0	0	100.0

The above table shows that out of the rural population 45.6% were never married, 51.5% currently married and only 2.9% were widower. In the urban population 51.2% were never married, 45.8% currently married and only 3.0% were widower. It has been also served that, as the age group is progressing the proportion of never married is decreasing while that of "currently married" is increasing in both the sectors.

Education Level:

The table 3.4 and figure 5 & 6 gives the percentage distribution of person by level of education for the age group 7 years & above.

Table 3.4 Percentage distribution of person by level of education for the age group 7 years & above.

Sector	Level of Education									
	Not literate	Lit. without formal schooling	Lit. but below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Diploma/ Certificate course	Graduate & above	All
Rural										
Male	25.1	1.8	12.7	15.3	13.2	19.1	5.0	1.3	6.5	100.0
Female	56.6	0.4	12.0	13.5	9.2	5.6	0.4	0.5	1.8	100.0
Person	39.2	1.2	12.4	14.5	11.4	13.1	2.9	0.9	4.4	100.0
Urban										
Male	16.5	2.2	13.0	14.5	13.2	17.9	8.2	4.2	10.3	100.0
Female	28.5	3.1	12.1	14.3	12.6	12.7	6.3	3.5	6.9	100.0
Person	22.2	2.6	12.5	14.4	12.9	15.5	7.3	3.9	8.7	100.0
All										
Male	22.9	1.9	12.7	15.1	13.2	18.8	5.8	2.1	7.5	100.0
Female	48.9	1.2	12.0	13.7	10.2	7.5	2.0	1.3	3.2	100.0
Person	34.7	1.6	12.4	14.5	11.8	13.7	4.1	1.7	5.5	100.0

The above table reveals that about 25% rural male were found to be illiterate and 75% were literate. Among them only 19.1% completed secondary and 6.5% were found to be graduate and above. Only 1.3% rural male were found diploma/certificate course holders. In rural female, about 57% were found to be illiterate and only 43% were literate. Among them only 5.6% completed secondary and 1.8% were found to be graduate and above. Only 0.5% rural female were found diploma/certificate course holders. In urban male, about 17% were found to be illiterate and

83% were literate. Out of them, 17.9% completed secondary and 10.3% were found to be graduate and above. Only 4.2% urban males were found diploma/certificate course holders. In urban female, about 29% were found to be illiterate and 71% were literate. Out of them 12.7% completed secondary and 6.9% were found to be graduate and above. Only 3.5% were found urban female diploma/certificate course holders. In urban sector the literacy rate (78%) was found much higher in comparison to rural sector (61%). The overall percentage of illiterate person was found 35% in Haryana. The literacy rate among male (77%) was also found much higher in comparison to female (51%).

Households by occupancy status:

The table 3.5 and figures 7 & 8 gives the distribution of households by occupancy status of the dwelling unit.

Table 3.5 Percentage distribution of households by occupancy status of the dwelling unit sector-wise.

Sector	Type of Dwelling				
	Owned	Hired	No dwelling unit	Others	Total
Rural	94.6	5.2	0.2	0	100.0
Urban	82.1	16.5	0	1.4	100.0
Haryana	91.1	8.4	0.1	0.4	100.0

The above table reveals that about 95% of the households were residing in owned house, 5% in rented house in rural sector. In urban sector, 82% households were residing in owned, 17% in rented and 1% were residing in neither owned nor rented dwellings. Proportion of households with no dwelling was only 0.2% in rural sector.

Households by type of dwelling unit:

The table 3.6 and figure 9 & 10 gives percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling unit.

Table 3.6 Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling unit

Sector	Type of dwelling unit			
	Independent House	Flat	Other	Total
Rural	95.0	5.0	0	100.0
Urban	79.8	20.2	0	100.0
Haryana	90.7	9.3	0	100.0

The above table reveals that about 95% households were residing in independent house and 5% in flat in rural sector. In urban sector, about 80% were residing in independent house & 20% in flat.

Households by type of structure:

The table 3.7 & figure 11 & 12 gives percentage distribution of households by type of structure.

Table: 3.7 Percentage distribution of households by type of structure.

Sector	Type of structure				
	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Katcha	Other	Total
Rural	87.8	8.3	3.9	0	100.0
Urban	95.4	3.2	1.4	0	100.0
Haryan	90.0	6.8	3.2	0	100.0

The above table reveals that about 88% households were residing in pucca houses, 8% in semi-pucca & 4% in katcha houses in rural sector. In urban sector, about 95% were residing in pucca houses, 3% in semi-pucca & 1% in katcha houses. The above table also shows that about 90% households are residing in pucca houses in Haryana .

Primary source of energy for cooking:

The table 3.8 and figures 13 & 14 gives the percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for cooking sector-wise.

Table 3.8 Percentage distribution of households by Primary Source of Energy for cooking sector-wise.

S.No.	Primary Source of Energy for Cooking	Percentage	
		Rural	Urban
1.	Coke, Coal	0.2	-
2.	Firewood & Chips	72.1	19.1
3.	L.P.G.	17.5	76.8
4.	Gobar Gas	-	-
5.	Dung Cake	9.9	0.0
6.	Kerosine	0.3	3.3
7.	Electricity	-	-
8.	Others	-	-
9.	No cooking arrangement	-	0.8
10.	Total	100.0	100.0

The above table shows that, 72.1% households used firewood & chips, 17.5% LPG, 9.9% dung cake and 0.3% kerosine as the primary source of cooking in rural sector of Haryana. In urban sector, 76.8% households used LPG, 19.1% firewood & chips and 3.3% kerosine as the primary source of cooking.

Primary source of energy for lighting:

The table 3.9 and figures 15 & 16 gives the percentage distribution of households by primary source of energy for lighting sector-wise.

Table 3.9 Percentage distribution of households by Primary Source of Energy for lighting sector-wise.

S.No.	Primary Source of Energy for lighting	Percentage	
		Rural	Urban
1.	Kerosine	5.6	0.9
2.	Other Oil	0.6	-
3.	Gas	0.7	0.0
4.	Candle	1.3	-
5.	Electricity	91.8	99.1
6.	Other	0.0	-
7.	No lighting arrangement	-	-
8.	Total	100.0	100.0

The above table reveals that, 91.8% households were found to be dependent on electricity and 5.6% on kerosine in rural sector for their lighting needs. In urban sector, 99.1% households were dependent on electricity and 0.9% on kerosine for their lighting needs. There were found 100% lighting arrangement in Haryana.

Per capita consumption of cereals:

The table 3.10 and figure 17 gives the per capita consumption of cereals over a period of 30 days.

Table 3.10 Per capita consumption of cereals over a period of 30 days sector-wise.

Sector	Per capita consumption (kg.0.00) of cereals				
	Rice	Wheat	Bajra	Maize	Total Cereals
Rural	0.69	8.50	0.04	0.02	9.25
Urban	0.70	7.86	0.00	0.02	8.58

The above table reveals that the average per capita monthly consumption of cereals was 9.25 kg. in the rural sector and 8.58 kg. in the urban sector. Only wheat accounted almost 92% of total cereals in both sectors. It means that the people of Haryana consumed more wheat in comparison to any other cereal. 60 gms of cereals other than rice and wheat, therefore, was

consumed per person per month in the rural sector and 20 gms in the urban sector of Haryana. Per capita monthly consumption of cereals in rural sector was higher than that in the urban sector.

Per capita value of cereals:

The table 3.11 and figure 18 gives the per capita values of consumption of cereals over a period of 30 days.

Table 3.11 Per capita values of consumption of cereals over a period of 30 days sector-wise.

Sector	Per capita values (Rs.0.00) of consumption of cereals				
	Rice	Wheat	Bajra	Maize	Total Cereals
Rural	8.92	54.76	0.22	0.18	64.08
Urban	10.78	52.77	0.00	0.20	63.75

The value of average monthly consumption of cereals per person was around Rs. 64 for both the sectors of Haryana. It is evident from the above table that the per capita values of consumption of cereals in urban sector were slightly less than that in rural sector.

Sector-wise monthly per capita/household consumer expenditure:

The table 3.12 and figure 19 gives the per capita/household monthly consumer expenditure on food and non-food groups sector-wise.

Table 3.12 Average Per Capita/Household Monthly Consumer Expenditure sector-wise.

Sector	Food	Non-Food	Total
Average Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure(Rs.)			
Rural	383 (55.6)	306 (44.4)	689 (100.0)
Urban	423 (43.9)	540 (56.1)	963 (100.0)
Haryana	393 (51.6)	368 (48.4)	761 (100.0)
Average Monthly Household Consumer Expenditure(Rs.)			
Rural	2167 (55.5)	1736 (44.5)	3903 (100.0)
Urban	2195 (44.0)	2797 (56.0)	4992 (100.0)
Haryana	2175 (51.7)	2036 (48.3)	4211 (100.0)

(Figures in brackets are percentages to total)

The above table shows that monthly per capita consumer expenditure worked out as Rs. 761 and of household as Rs. 4211. The monthly per capita expenditure as well as household expenditure was found higher in urban sector in comparison to rural sector. The monthly per capita expenditure in rural sector worked out to Rs. 689. Out of this expenditure, 55.6% (Rs. 383) was spent on food items and 44.4% (Rs. 306) on non-food items. In urban sector, it was worked out to Rs. 963. Out of this expenditure, 43.9% (Rs. 423) was spent on food items and 56.1% (Rs. 540) on non-food items. This shows that expenditure on food items is more in rural sector (55.6%) in comparison to urban sector (43.4%). The expenditure on non-food items is less in rural sector (44.4%) in comparison to urban sector (56.1%).

Percentage distribution of MPCE of food and non-food items:

Percentage distribution of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure for broad groups of food and non-food items is presented in table 3.13 and figures 20 & 21.

Table: 3.13 Percentage Distribution of MPCE according to Broad Groups of Food & Non-Food Items sector-wise.

S.No.	Items	Percentage	
		Rural	Urban
1.	Cereal	9.40	6.83
2.	Cereal substitute	0.00	0.00
3.	Pulses & pulse products	2.20	1.93
4.	Milk & milk products	26.97	17.94
5.	Edible oil	2.34	2.48
6.	Egg, fish & meat	0.30	0.23
7.	Vegetable	5.36	5.04
8.	Fruits (Fresh)	1.22	1.73
9.	Fruits (Dry)	0.15	0.52
10.	Sugar	2.96	2.04
11.	Salt	0.17	0.14
12.	Spices	1.54	1.34
13.	Beverages etc.	2.91	3.75
	Food (Total)	55.52	43.97
14.	Pan, tobacco & intoxicants	2.11	1.43
15.	Fuel & Light	13.71	11.55
16.	Clothing	6.43	6.49
17.	Footwear	1.74	1.96
18.	Education	3.92	8.07
19.	Medical-Institutional	0.42	0.47
20.	Medical-non-Institutional	2.42	2.82
21.	Misc. consumer goods	4.28	5.35
22.	Misc. consumer Services	3.86	5.56
23.	Conveyance	3.26	6.62
24.	Rent	0.71	2.20
25.	Taxes & cesses	0.03	1.39
26.	Durable goods	1.59	2.22
	Non-food (Total)	44.48	56.03
	Total Consumer expenditure	100.00	100.00

The above table reveals that the percentage expenditure on food items was higher in rural sector (55.52%) in comparison to urban sector (43.97%). But percentage expenditure on non-food items was higher in urban sector (56.03%) in comparison to rural sector (44.48%). Milk &

milk product items constitute the major part of food items in both sectors. The expenditure on milk & milk product was higher in rural sector (26.97%) as comparison to urban sector (17.94%). The expenditure on beverages was more in urban sector (3.75%) in comparison to rural sector (2.91%). The expenditure on cereals and pulses was more in rural sector (11.60%) in comparison to urban sector (8.76%).

Food availability status:

The table given below reveals that the proportion of chronically hungry (not getting enough to eat even some months of the year) households was estimated as nil in rural as well as urban sector of the Haryana. The seasonal hunger (getting enough to eat for only some months of the year) was also estimated as nil in both sectors.

Table 3.14 Per 1000 distribution of households by food availability status sector-wise.

Sector	Per 1000 of households getting enough food			
	Through out the year	Only some months of the year	No	All
Rural	1000	0	0	1000
Urban	1000	0	0	1000

The results of above table conclude that the people of Haryana were getting enough food to eat through out the year.

Households according to household type:

The nature and type of work from which a household derives its major income is an important indicator of the activity pattern of its members. Every sample household was, therefore, categorised into household types, depending on the economic activity of the members of the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey from which major income of the household was generated. The table 3.15 and figures 22 & 23 gives distribution of households by household type.

Table 3.15 Percentage Distribution of Households by Household Type and sector-wise.

Household Type	Households
Rural	
Self employed in:	
Agriculture	41.8
Non-Agriculture	10.2
(a) Self employed	52.0
Agricultural labour	20.6
Other labour	11.2
(b) Rural labour	31.8
(c) Others	16.2
Total	100.0
Urban	
(a) Self employed	41.0
(b) Regular wage/salaried	35.1
(c) Casual labour	10.1
(d) Others	13.8
Total	100.0

The above table reveals that about 52% of the rural households took recourse to self-employment and 32% belonged to labour class. Among urban households, self-employed was the mainstay of 41% of households. Nearly 35% of the urban households had income mainly from regular wage/salary. Hence, it can be observed that in rural as well as urban sector, self-

employment was the major activity of the households. In rural sector, 62% of households were engaged in agricultural activities.

Distribution of Person according to broad current weekly status:

Distribution of person according to broad current weekly status ,sex and sector-wise is presented in table 3.16 and figures 24 & 25.

Table 3.16 Percentage distribution of person according to broad current weekly status:

Sector	Working				Unemployed	Out of Labour Force					All
	Self-employed (11-21,61,62)	Regular wage/ salaries 31,71, 72	Casual Labour (41-51)	All		Students(91)	Engaged in Domestic duties only(92)	Engaged in Domestic duties alongwith free collection of goods	Others	All	
Rural											
Male	29.2	6.1	15.6	50.9	1.5	31.4	1.7	0	14.5	47.6	100.0
Female	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.5	0	20.4	48.9	9.8	19.4	98.5	100.0
Person	16.5	3.5	8.8	28.8	0.8	26.5	22.8	4.4	16.7	70.4	100.0
Urban											
Male	26.6	16.5	5.2	48.3	1.5	38.5	1.1	0	10.6	50.2	100.0
Female	0.3	2.7	0.5	3.5	0	31.6	46.2	7.5	11.2	96.5	100.0
Person	14.3	10.1	3.0	27.4	0.8	35.3	22.1	3.5	10.9	71.8	100.0
All											
Male	28.5	8.8	12.9	50.2	1.5	33.2	1.6	0	13.5	48.3	100.0
Female	0.6	1.0	0.5	2.1	0	23.5	48.1	9.2	17.1	97.9	100.0
Person	15.9	5.3	7.3	28.5	0.8	28.8	22.6	4.2	15.1	70.7	100.0

The above table reveals that no female was found unemployed in both sectors due to their engagement in domestic duties as well as free collection of goods etc. The table also shows that about 58% females in rural and 54% female in urban sector engaged themselves in domestic duties as well as free collection of goods etc. The percentage of self-employment (16.5%) and

casual labour (8.8%) in rural sector was higher in comparison to self-employment (14.3%) and casual labour (3.0%) in urban sector. But in the case of regular wage/salaried person the percentage in urban sector (10.1%) was much higher in comparison to rural sector (3.5%). The percentage of students in urban sector (35.3%) was much higher in comparison to rural sector (26.5%) . This shows that there are more educational facilities available in urban sector in comparison to rural sector.

Percentage distribution of Person according to employed, unemployed & out of labour force by age group, sex and sector-wise:

The position of employed (11-15), unemployed (81) and out of labour force (91-94) according to age-group, sex and sector-wise is presented in the table 3.17.

Table 3.17 Percentage distribution of person according to employed, unemployed and out of labour force by age-group, sex and sector-wise.

Age-group (in years)	Employed (11-51)								
	Rural			Urban			All		
	M	F	All	M	F	All	M	F	All
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	4.8	39.8	5.6	2.8	0	2.7	4.3	21.4	4.8
20-24	10.6	9.0	10.5	12.7	33.3	14.0	11.1	20.2	11.4
25-29	17.6	0	17.2	15.5	5.9	14.9	17.1	2.7	16.6
30-34	17.1	0.8	16.7	15.1	0.5	14.2	16.6	0.7	16.0
35-39	11.5	13.2	11.6	14.6	1.7	13.8	12.3	7.9	12.2
40-44	9.3	16.6	9.4	14.1	27.7	14.9	10.4	21.7	10.8
45-49	8.2	0.3	8.0	7.7	30.7	9.1	8.1	14.4	8.3
50-54	7.5	13.6	7.7	9.6	0	9.0	8.0	7.3	8.0
55-59	4.6	6.7	4.7	5.2	0.2	4.9	4.8	3.7	4.8
60 & above	8.8	0	8.6	2.7	0	2.5	7.3	0	7.1

Age-group (in years)	Out of labour force								
	Rural			Urban			All		
	M	F	All	M	F	All	M	F	All
0-4	19.9	13.8	16.1	15.1	7.5	10.3	18.3	12.1	14.5
5-9	18.6	9.6	12.9	23.7	10.7	15.5	20.0	9.9	13.6
10-14	30.3	11.1	18.3	30.7	15.2	21.0	30.4	12.2	19.0
15-19	17.0	8.2	11.5	18.0	11.0	13.6	17.3	9.0	12.1
20-24	4.3	9.1	7.3	5.3	7.2	6.5	4.5	8.6	7.1
25-29	2.7	7.4	5.7	0.5	8.4	5.5	2.1	7.7	5.6
30-34	0	9.8	6.1	0	7.6	4.8	0	9.2	5.7
35-39	0	6.4	4.0	0	8.1	5.1	0	6.8	4.3
40-44	0.2	4.1	2.6	0	6.0	3.7	0.2	4.6	2.9
45-49	0.0	6.5	4.1	0.1	5.8	3.6	0.0	6.3	4.0
50-54	0.2	3.6	2.3	0.4	3.0	2.1	0.3	3.4	2.3
55-59	0.8	2.8	2.1	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	2.3	1.7
60 & above	6.0	7.6	7.0	6.1	8.6	7.7	6.0	7.9	7.2

It can be seen from the above table that no child up to 14 years of age were found as employed in rural as well as urban sector. In both sectors, the maximum percentage of employed male was found in the age-group of 25-29. In the case of female, the maximum percentage of employed were found in the age-group of 15-19 in rural and 20-24 in urban sector. There was no female found unemployed in Haryana. This may be due to their engagement in domestic activities as well as other activities. There were also found some unemployed male in the age-group of 10-14. The maximum percentage of male was found out of labour force in both sectors in the age-group of 10-14. The females were found maximum out of labour force in the age-group of 0-4 in rural and 10-14 in urban sector.