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**Spatial Differences in Consumption of Selected
Food and Non-Food Items in India**

Evidence and Implications

**Rudra N. Mishra
Amita Shah**



*Gujarat
Institute of
Development
Research*

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March 2013

Gujarat Institute of Development Research
Ahmedabad

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The paper examines spatial differences and the change in the share of consumption expenditure on selected food and non-food items during 2004-05 and 2007-08 covering rural and urban sectors for 18 major states in India. The analysis is located in the contemporary debate over the declining share of food expenditure across almost all income strata, including the poor, in rural and urban sectors in the country. Arguably a part of the shift away from food expenditure is explained by the lifestyle related impacts, recent evidence has highlighted the influence of some of the more compelling factors, such as the increased private cost of health, education and other basic services. The recent inflationary trends are likely to have worsened the scenario with respect to household's ability to meet their basic needs. The analysis, tracing the changes in the average consumption expenditure revealed that: a) whereas the expenditure on food in absolute terms has increased almost universally, the share in total expenditure has declined in most of the states; b) the rural-urban gap in food consumption has increased marginally; c) the share of expenditure in education has decline in the case of nearly 50 per cent of the major states; d) for almost all the states the share of health expenditure has declined in both rural as well as urban areas. Conversely the share of expenditure on other non-food items such as fuel, transport and rent has increased. The changes observed in the expenditure pattern may have significant welfare implications across different segments of the population as discussed in the paper.

Key words: Consumption expenditure, food items, non-food items, total expenditure, sector differential, India

JEL Codes: I30, I32, I39

1.0 Introduction

Recent evidence has suggested significant changes in the share of household expenditure on essential commodities such as food; health-education; and other basic services (Singh 2011; Patnaik et al, 2011; Dev and Ravi 2008; Kumar et al, 2007; Sen 2005)¹. Prima facie, the shift in the consumption expenditure pattern could be partly associated with the increase in per capita income (in real terms) especially in the last decade. Nevertheless the shift is likely to have been influenced by the policy changes in the wake of the economic liberalization and also by the staggering inflation experienced in the recent years. Earlier the shift from food to non-food expenditure was viewed as a positive sign and perhaps a move towards higher levels of well being that may result from the increased expenditure on health and education. Of course there if no one-to-one correspondence between the actual expenditure and the improved attainment in terms of human development, the shift towards non-food expenditure may imply a welcome change.

There are however, a few serious caveats to a smooth progression towards higher levels of well being. For instance if the shift has taken place as a stage when basic food and nutritional requirements are by and large unmet, it may cause a serious concern. Similarly if the increased expenditure on health and education is mainly driven by the state's withdrawal from basic provisioning of such services, the actual outcome in terms of human development may still remain the same. Lastly, the expenditure on fuel, housing, transport etc. may have increased due to compelling situations of seeking employment in urban areas. This, again may not necessarily help enhancing the overall welfare of the people-especially the poor. The recent spurt in inflation of food and non-food items as noted by scholars, such as Agrawal(2011), Basu (2001), Patnaik et al (2011), Singh (2011), Mohanty (2011), Chand (2010), Mishra and Ray (2009)² may have exerted significant impact on the relative share of food and non-food expenditure.

Another important issue in this context is the rural urban disparity, especially when a large majority i.e. nearly 70 per cent of the population still continues to live in village. The proportion is nearly 80 per cent in some of the large states like Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar (Census, 2011). Prevalance of income poverty is also higher for rural India (Saxena and

-
1. The conclusion is drawn from Table of Singh 2011, pp. 6-7, Table 3-4 of Patnaik et al 2011, pp. 58; Table 3 and Appendix Table 2 of Kumar et al 2007, pp. 3568 and 3569, Sen 2005, pp. 4612.
 2. The statement is made out of Table-3, pp. 3 of Agrawal 2001, 12-19 of Basu, pp. 1-4 of Singh 2011, pp. 1-6 of Mohanty 2011, pp.10-11 of Chand, pp.57-62 of Patnaik et al, 2011, and Table 2 of Mishra and Ray 2009, pp.27.

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Farrington, 2003; UNICEF 2006), though, the rural-urban gap has reduced though marginally in the recent period. Examining the shift in the consumption pattern and the rural-urban gap thus assume vital importance in the wake of some of the recent changes in the policies, relative prices of food and non-food items including (housing, transport, fuel etc) and the widening rural-urban divide in the recent years.

1.1 Objective and Methodology :

Given this backdrop, the paper examines intra and inter-sectoral (rural and urban) difference in share of average consumption expenditure on selected food and non-food items between two rounds of NSSO covering the period 2004-05 and 2007-08. The analysis is based on the estimates in terms of monetary value rather than actual quantity of major food items, as the information on the later is not available in the reports.

Data

The information on average monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) on selected food and non-items as well as aggregate expenditure has been obtained from the two rounds of NSSO. i.e. 61st Round (Report No. 508) and 64th round (Report No. 530). The information for former is based on the 'large round' or quinquennial round for the year 2004-05 whereas for the latter is from a thin round for the year 2007-08, which covers a smaller sample of households vis-a-vis the former. The number of households covered in the rounds were 1,24,644 vis-a-vis the 50,927 in 2004-05 and 2007-08 respectively. The estimates are based on the 'mixed recall period' (MRP) which is comparable across the two rounds³.

The expenditure on selected items in NSSO surveys is calculated in two ways; a) the consumption out of purchase is evaluated at the purchase price b) consumption out of home produce is valued at ex-farm or ex-factory prices. Value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collections and goods received in terms of exchanges of goods and services is imputed at the rate of average local retail price prevailing during the reference period. The 'MPCE' is calculated by dividing the total expenditure incurred on all the selected items for the household in the last 30 days period with that of the household size. Also there is

3. there is however, a small caveat with respect to the MRP-based data from the annual series. Here the information on expenditure on the five less frequently used non-food items like clothing, footwear, education, medical-institutional and durable goods are collected for last 365 days prior to the day of the survey and then the monthly consumption expenditure of these items are calculated by multiplying with the factor of 30/365. For the remaining items, the recall period is for last 30 days prior to the survey (NSSO; 2007-08:7).

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a small difference in the coverage of 'consumption expenditure' especially with respect to the subsidy received in the form of mid day meal. The consumption expenditure in 64th round includes the imputed negative expenditure (income) in terms of receiving mid-day meal from the school by the children of the household. In order to make the estimate comparable the value of mid-day meal has been deducted in the case of 64th Round.

The analysis is confined to 18 major states for which both rural and urban information for both the rounds are available. These states include all major 17 states of the country having a population of 20 million or as per 2001 census; the exception is inclusion of Jammu and kashmir with lower than the cut-off population size in 2001.

1.2 Methodology

The analysis covers major food items viz; cereals and cereal substitutes, grams and pulses, milk and milk products, egg/fish/meat, vegetables, edible oil, fresh fruit and sugar. All these food items are considered basic necessary food items required for a healthy life (Gopalan 1989). The non-food consumption covers three major components viz; health, education and other; the last includes expenditure on major items like fuel & light, rent, conveyance, clothing & footwear, services etc. The expenditure on these selected food and non-food items are standardized by taking the price deflator of the base year i.e. 1987-88, which helps us to compare the two expenditure data sets which are collected in different absolute price scenarios. It may be noted that the deflated values in urban area, at constant prices, are generally higher than that in the rural areas. Given the difference in the real prices across rural and urban areas, working out proportionate share would be more appropriate than comparing the absolute values of expenditure on a given items across the sectors. The analysis therefore, is based mainly on the comparison of the relative share of different items in total expenditure across rural and urban areas.

Following the Engel's law, one expects an inverted 'U'-shaped curve so far as the expenditure on food item is concerned. However the decline in the share of food-expenditure can be offset if higher income is accompanied by diversification of food basket especially by shifting towards costlier food items. Conversely the share of food items in total expenditure may reduce at a given low level of income, if the cost of other compelling non-food items increases at faster rate than that of the food items. The reality is mix complex; interpreting the changes thus becomes difficult.

Moreover, there are methodological issues in calculating changes in the relatives shares across commodities and also across rural-urban sectors. For example

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rural-urban difference could be worked by using 'difference based differential' or 'ratio based differential'; the two may give different results. Comparing the rural-urban differences across states make it further complex, where the rankings will correspond to the method of differential used. The 'ratio based group differential' method developed by Mishra and Subramanian (2006) takes care of both the methods mentioned above. The same has been adopted for the analysis in this paper.

The formula for calculating the difference using the above method is:

$$D(U, R) = I_U^{\dot{a}} / I_R^{\dot{a}+1}$$

Where: 'D' refers to 'Ratio Based Group Differential Method'

'U' refers to urban area

'R' refers to rural area

Here 'I_U' and 'I_R' refers to share of expenditure for urban and rural areas respectively. The \dot{a} and $\dot{a}+1$ represent the weights for urban and rural share of expenditure for specific food and non-food items. The value of \dot{a} represents the weight given (i.e.1) to the urban and rural share of expenditure on selected food and non-food items, which imply these items are equally important for the people living in both the sectors. However by the design of the formula the value of the denominator got more weight to highlight the differential between the groups in case of change in their respective share for different periods.

2.0 Change in the Share of Consumption Expenditure: Rural and Urban

2.1 All India Scenario

This section presents results of the changes in the shares of major food and non-food items in household expenditure by comparing the data from the two NSSO-rounds separately for rural and urban areas.

At the out set it may be noted that the shares of all food items together, in both rural and urban areas, has declined from 53.2 percent to 51.8 percent for rural areas and 40.5 percent to 39.3 percent for urban areas at the All India level. Within Food Items the share of cereals has declined from 23.8 percent to 22.8 percent for urban areas while for the rural areas the share has remained unchanged. Against this the gainers in terms of relatives shares within food items are pulses (2.7 Percentage point), vegetables (1.2 percentage points) and milk and milk products (0.7 percentage points) for rural areas. In case of urban areas the

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gainers in terms of relative shares within food items are pulses, vegetables and milk and milk products (0.4, 0.5 and 0.7 percentage points respectively).

Table 1: Share of Expenditure on Selected Food and Non-Food Items and Net Change in Rural and Urban areas at All India Level (2004-05 & 2007-08)

	Cereal & cereal Substitutes	Grams, Pulses & Pulse Products	Milk and Milk Products	Edible oil	Egg/Meat/Fish	Vegetables	Fresh Fruits	Sugar and Sugar Products	Total Food Expenditure*	Education	Health	Other Non-Food Expenditure* Expenditure*	Total Non-Food Expenditure*
Rural													
2007-08	31.5	6.3	15.2	8.4	6.7	12.3	2.7	3.1	51.8	7.7 (3.7)	13.2 (6.4)	38.1	48.2
2004-05	31.5	3.6	15.4	8.3	6.0	11.1	2.7	4.3	53.2	5.5 (2.6)	13.6 (6.4)	37.9	46.8
Net Change	0.0	2.7	-0.2	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.0	-1.2	-1.4	2.2 (1.1)	-0.4 (0.0)	0.2	1.4
Urban													
2007-08	22.8	5.7	18.6	8.1	6.9	11.2	4.2	2.6	39.3	11.8 (7.2)	8.6 (5.2)	48.4	60.7
2004-05	23.8	5.3	18.6	8.1	6.4	10.5	4.2	3.5	40.5	8.0 (4.8)	8.3 (4.9)	49.8	59.5
Net Change	-1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	-0.9	-1.2	3.8 (2.4)	0.3 (-1.3)	-1.4	1.2

- Notes: 1. *Indicates shares have been calculated from Total Expenditure.
2. For items in column no. 2-9, the share has been calculated from total food expenditure.
3. For items in column no. 11-12, the share has been calculated from total non-food expenditure as well as total expenditure. the figures in parenthesis are share w.r.t. to total expenditure.
4. The Net change is calculated taking difference between 2007-08 and 2004-05.

Among non-food items proportion of expenditure on health and education to total expenditure is found to be fairly low. For rural India the proportion of health expenditure was as low as 6.4 percent, in case of the two rounds. For education the proportion to total expenditure was 2.6 in the earlier period, which increased to 3.7 in the next round. This implies significantly large proportion i.e. over 38 percent of the total expenditure on the items other than food, health and education. This is fairly high given the low levels of food intake and human development among a substantially large part of population in the country. Between the two rounds the changes in the share of health, education and other non-food items total expenditure in rural areas are 0.0, 1.1, and 0.2 percentage points respectively. In urban areas the change in comparative shares of health,

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education and other no-food items to total expenditure are -1.3, 2.4 and -1.4 percentage points respectively (see Table 1)

2.2 Inter-state Variations

There are however, inter state variations vis-à-vis the All India pattern. This has been presented in tables 2 and 3 for rural and urban areas respectively. For some of the items groups finding are also presented in terms of bar-chart. Some of the important observations emerging from tables 2 and 3 have been presented as follows:

Table 2: Percentage Change in Share of Average Expenditure on Selected Food and Non-Food Items across States for Rural Areas (2004-05 & 2007-08)

States	Cereal & cereal Substitutes	Grams, Pulses & Pulse	Milk and Milk Products	Edible oil	Egg/Meat/Fish	Vegetables	Fresh Fruits	Sugar and Sugar Products	Total Food Expenditure*	Education	Health	Other Non-Food	Total Non-Food Expenditure*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Andhra Pradesh	-5.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.2	2.3	0.4	-0.6	-2.2	4.0	0.4	-0.3	2.2
Assam	-0.6	0.5	-0.4	-1.1	-1.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.4	-2.4	3.0	3.0	-0.2	2.4
Bihar	0.6	-0.1	-2.4	-0.7	-0.7	1.7	0.1	-0.8	-1.2	1.2	-0.1	0.7	1.2
Chattisgarh	-6.4	0.8	-0.2	1.2	1.2	4.5	0.1	-1.0	-3.1	0.1	-4.8	4.9	3.1
Gujarat	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.1	-0.3	-1.3	-0.5	1.7	-0.9	0.0	0.4
Haryana	0.7	0.2	4.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-1.7	3.5	1.7	0.0	-3.6	-3.5
Jammu and Kashmir	-2.1	1.1	2.6	0.1	-1.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	-1.8	4.7	0.3	-0.7	1.9
Jharkhand	-0.4	0.3	-0.8	0.2	0.4	2	0.1	-0.7	-1.5	1.7	-0.6	0.9	1.6
Karnataka	-1.9	0.1	-0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9	-0.5	-1.8	-2.9	14.2	0.8	-5.0	2.9
Kerala	-2.1	0.5	0.5	-0.9	3.0	1.0	-1.3	-0.9	-4.0	1.0	1.3	1.6	4.0
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.0	-1.9	0.1	-0.2	-1.4	0.7	-0.1
Maharashtra	-1.3	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.9	1.2	0.1	-2.2	-1.9	3.2	3.7	-2.1	1.9
Odisha	-2.8	0.5	-0.8	0.2	1.2	1.5	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	1.5	0.1	0.5
Punjab	0.3	1.0	2.7	-0.9	-0.2	0.7	0.1	-2.3	-2.6	4.2	3.5	-2.3	2.6
Rajasthan	1.6	0.5	-3.4	0.3	-0.1	1.4	0.1	-1.5	-1.2	0.4	-1.7	1.5	1.1
Tamil Nadu	-7.8	1.0	0.8	0.3	2.2	1.1	-0.1	-0.4	-3.4	4.5	-7.9	4.4	3.5
Uttar Pradesh	-0.1	0.4	-0.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	-1.6	-0.3	-3.4	3.6	0.2	0.3
West Bengal	-1.2	-2.9	-0.9	0.3	0.7	1.8	0.1	-0.6	0.0	2.2	-0.1	-0.9	0.0
All India	0.0	2.7	-0.2	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.0	-1.2	-1.4	2.2	-0.4	0.2	1.3

Notes: 1. The absolute figures for rural areas from which the above change in share of expenditure has been calculated are given in column 2 and 9 for respective tables of appendix 1-12 below.

Refers to Column 10,12 and 13 which are calculated as share to total expenditure.

2. Negative signs indicate 'decline in share', whereas positive signs indicate 'increase in share'.

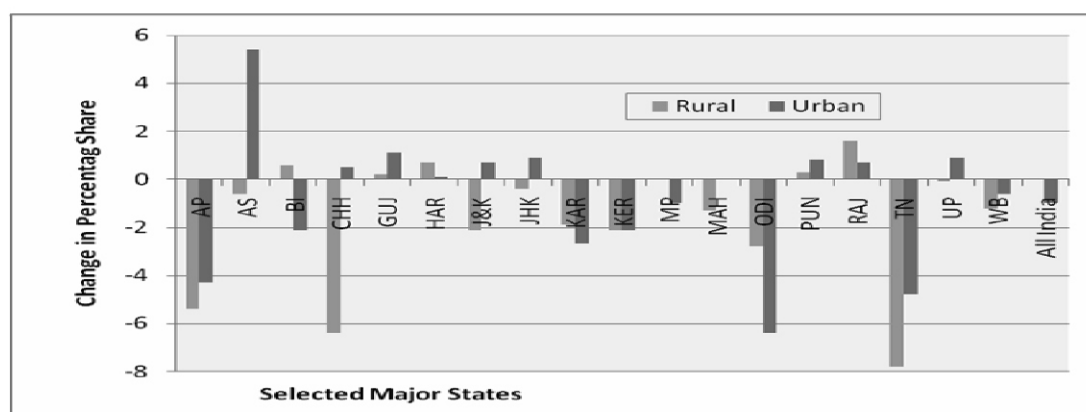
Source: Report No. 508 and Report No. 530 of NSSO.

a) Food Items

i. Cereal and Cereal Substitutes (CSS)

Rural: Although the share of CSS has declined in majority of states, the decline is fairly insignificant and or none in nine out of the 18 states covered under the analysis. The major exceptions are Tamil Nadu (7.8 percentage points), followed by Chattisgarh (6.4 percentage points) and Andhra Pradesh (5.7 percentage points) where the decline is fairly large. For six states viz; Odisha, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra and West Bengal, the decline was in the range of 1-3 percentage points (see Chart 1).

Chart 1: Change in Percentage Share of Expenditure on Cereal and Cereal Substitutes (CSS) to Total Food Expenditure in Rural and Urban Areas of Selected Major States and All India (2004-05 & 2007-08)



Urban: As against one percentage points decline observed at the All India level, the major departure is observed in the case of Odisha (6.4 percentage point) followed by Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh (4.8 and 4.3 percentage points respectively). Karnataka, Kerala and Bihar records decline of 2.7 percentage point and 2.1 percentage point each respectively. However Assam on the other hand saw an increase of 5 percentage points (see Chart 1).

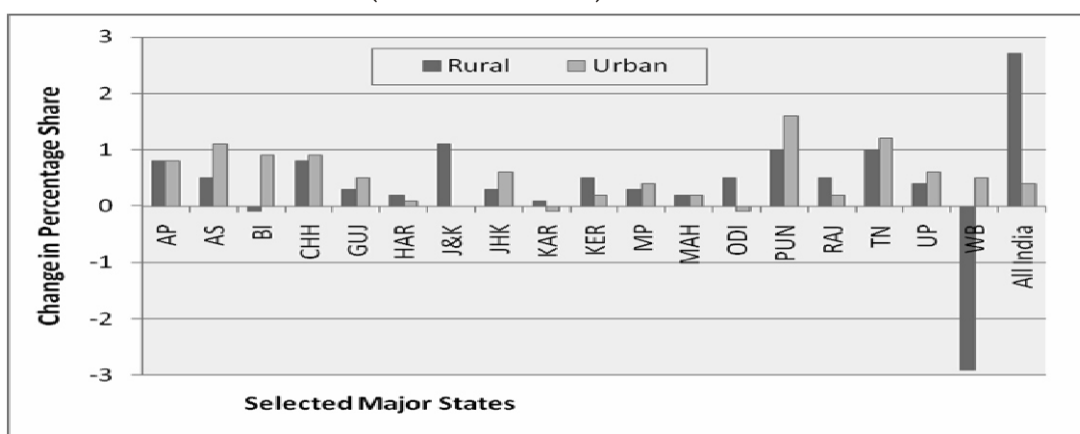
ii. Grams, Pulses and Pulse Products (P & P)

Rural: The share of P & P has increased at all India level. Out of 18 states, except for two (Bihar and West Bengal), there is an increase in the share in total food expenditure for remaining 16 states. Among these 16 states, for 11 states the increase in share varies within 0.5 percentage point where as for remaining five states the increase varies between 0.8 to 11 percentage points. The two exceptions where the share of P & P has declined are West Bengal (2.1 percentage point) and Bihar (0.1 percentage point) (see Chart 2).

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Urban: As against 0.4 percentage points increase observed at the All India level, the major departure in terms of increase is observed for Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Assam (1.6, 1.2 and 1.1 percentage points respectively). In states of Karnataka and Odisha there is small decline in the share for P & P in 2007-08 vis-à-vis 2004-05 (see Chart 2).

Chart 2: Change in Percentage Share of Expenditure on Pulses and Pulse Products (P&P) to Total Food Expenditure in Rural and Urban Areas of Selected Major States and All India (2004-05 & 2007-08)



iii. Milk & Milk Products (M&M)

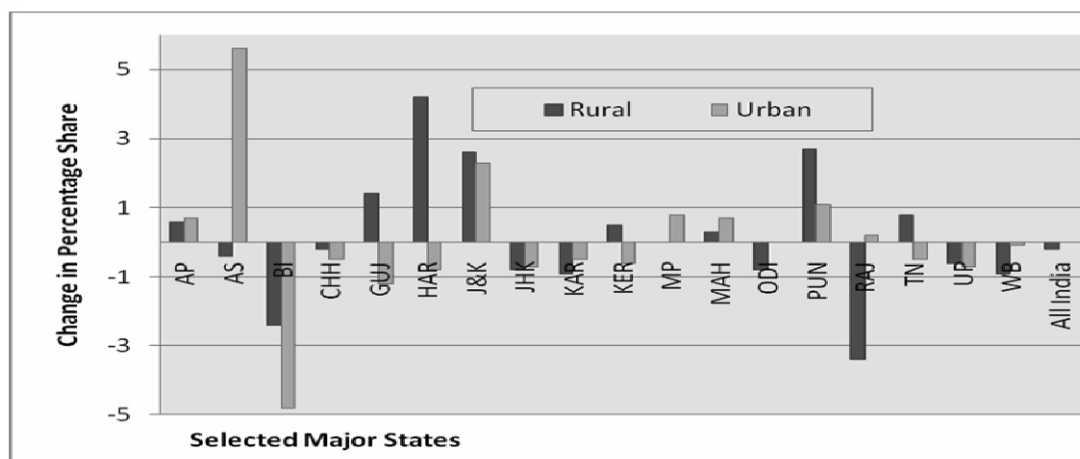
Rural: There has been a decline in the share of expenditure on M&M at all India level and also in 9 out of 18 states. Rajasthan has registered highest decline in the share of M&M in total food expenditure (-3.4 percentage point), followed by Bihar (2.4 percentage point). In the same time period the highest increase in share of the expenditure on milk and milk products out of the total food expenditure is observed in rural areas of Haryana (2.6 percentage point), Punjab (2.7 percentage point), Jammu and Kashmir (2.6 percentage point) and Gujarat (1.4 percentage point). In rest of the states where the share has increased but not more than 1 percentage point are Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Maharashtra it is less than 1 percentage point (see Chart 3).

Urban: There has not been any change in the share of consumption expenditure on M&M in urban areas. But the share has increased for 7 out of 18 states, highest being in Assam (5.6 percentage point) followed by Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab (2.3 and 1.1 percentage points respectively). In other states where the share of expenditure on this particular item group has shown an increase but not more than 1 percentage point are Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. The urban areas of states where the decline in these items has been observed are Bihar (highest decline of 4.8 percentage point) followed by

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Gujarat (1.2 percentage point). For remaining states the decline in share is not more than 1 percentage point (see Chart 3).

Chart 3: Change in Percentage Share of Expenditure on Milk and Milk Products (M&M) to Total Food Expenditure in Rural and Urban Areas of Selected Major States and All India (2004-05 & 2007-08)



The above change in intra-sectoral differential in milk and milk products for some of the states like Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat must be read in accordance with the high share of expenditure on these items (out of total food expenditure). Rural Haryana spends 41-45 percent of all its food expenditure on milk and milk products for both the periods followed by Punjab and Rajasthan (30-35 percent) against national average of 15 percent. For urban areas the share of expenditure on milk and milk products constitute of 30-35 percent of total food expenditure for these three states for both the rounds against national average of 18.6 percent. In state of Gujarat nearly 22-25 percent of the total food expenditure is on milk and milk products across both rural and urban areas in both the time periods. For these states the milk and milk products considered as staple food in their food basket.

iv. Edible Oil

Rural: The share of expenditure on edible oil has marginally increased for rural areas at all India level. Among selected states, the share of expenditure on edible oil has increased for 13 out of 18 states. The highest increase is reported from rural Chhatisgarh (1.2 percentage point), where as for remaining 12 states the increase is not more than 0.7 percentage point. In remaining 7 out of 18 states where the share of the expenditure has declined, Assam has the highest decline of 1.1 percentage point (see column 5 of Table 2).

Urban: In urban areas the share of expenditure on edible oil has not changed at all India level. But among states Kerala registered highest decline in share of

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expenditure on edible oil (by 1.5 percentage point) followed by Tamil Nadu (0.9 percentage point), Rajasthan (0.7 percentage point) and Chhattisgarh (0.6 percentage points respectively). In urban areas the increase in share of expenditure on edible oil to the total expenditure is highest of 0.6 percentage point for states of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In remaining states for both rural and urban areas the decline or increase in share of expenditure on edible oil does not vary by more than 0.5 percentage points between 2004-05 and 2007-08 (see column 5 of Table 3).

Table 3: Percentage Change in Share of Average Expenditure on Selected Food and Non-Food Items across States for Urban Areas (2004-05 & 2007-08)

States	Cereal & cereal Substitutes	Grams, Pulses & Pulse	Milk and Milk Products	Edible oil	Egg/Meat/Fish	Vegetables	Fresh Fruits	Sugar and Sugar Products	Total Food Expenditure*	Education	Health	Other Non-Food	Total Non-Food Expenditure*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Andhra Pradesh	-4.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.9	-0.6	-2.2	7.8	0.9	-3.5	2.3
Assam	5.4	1.1	5.6	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.7	-5.3	3.2	0.0
Bihar	-2.1	0.9	-4.8	-0.1	0.9	3.1	2.0	-0.3	-1.3	2.8	-0.8	0.8	2.3
Chattisgarh	0.5	0.9	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	0.7	0.4	-1.3	-4.3	-6.7	1.6	6.5	4.4
Gujarat	1.1	0.5	-1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.9	0.9	2.9	1.9	-3.2	-0.6
Haryana	0.1	0.1	-0.8	-0.4	-0.1	-1.0	-0.3	-1.5	-0.7	3.3	-4.2	1.2	0.8
Jammu and Kashmir	0.7	0.0	2.3	-0.2	-0.7	-0.7	0.0	-0.2	-1.4	3.0	3.1	-2.1	1.4
Jharkhand	0.9	0.6	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2	1.8	0.3	-0.7	-2.1	2.8	-2.9	1.8	2.2
Karnataka	-2.7	-0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	-0.2	-1.1	-3.0	6.6	0.1	-1.6	3.1
Kerala	-2.1	0.2	-0.6	-1.5	3.6	0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-2.5	2.4	3.1	-1.5	2.5
Madhya Pradesh	-1.0	0.4	0.8	-0.5	-0.4	0.9	0.1	-1.7	0.3	-2.2	0.0	4.7	4.5
Maharashtra	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.8	-0.4	-1.3	-1.1	4.6	-0.3	-1.8	1.1
Odisha	-6.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	1.4	0.4	-0.8	-5.8	3.5	-1.2	3.3	5.8
Punjab	0.8	1.6	1.1	0.0	-0.6	1.6	0.6	-1.6	-1.5	1.1	-1.4	5.7	6.7
Rajasthan	0.7	0.2	0.2	-0.7	-0.3	0.6	0.2	-1.3	-0.6	4.9	0.6	-2.7	0.6
Tamil Nadu	-4.8	1.2	-0.5	-0.9	1.9	1.1	0.4	-0.4	-1.2	5.2	0.0	-2.2	1.2
Uttar Pradesh	0.9	0.6	-0.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	-1.3	-0.9	-0.7	2.2	-0.2	0.9
West Bengal	-0.6	0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.6	1.9	-0.1	-0.6	0.2	1.0	1.4	-1.6	-0.2
All India	-1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	-0.9	-1.2	3.8	0.3	-1.4	1.2

Notes: 1. The absolute figures for urban areas from which the above change in share of expenditure has been calculated are given in column 2 and 9 for respective tables of appendix 1-13 below.

2. *Refers to Column 10,12 and 13 which are calculated as share to total expenditure.

3. Negative signs indicate 'decline in share', whereas positive signs indicate 'increase in share'.

Source: Report No. 508 and Report No. 530 of NSSO.

v. Egg/Meat/Fish

Rural: The share of expenditure on animal proteins in terms of egg/meat/fish to total food expenditure has increased marginally at all India level. The same pattern is observed for the rural areas of 15 out of 18 states. The notable increase in the share has been observed in West Bengal (3.1 percentage point) followed by Odisha (2.1 percentage point) and Jammu and Kashmir (1.8 percentage point). In remaining 12 states where the share of these items have been declined in the same period are Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan. The decline is highest in Jammu and Kashmir (by 1.7 percentage point) and for rest of the three states it is below 0.3 percentage points (see column 6 of Table 2).

Urban: For urban areas the change in share of expenditure on these items has increased by 0.5 percentage point at all India level. But for selected states the share has increased for 13 out of 18 states. Most notable among them are West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir (3.0 and 2.8 percentage points respectively) where as in remaining 11 states the increase is not more than 0.8 percentage points. The five states, which show a decline in expenditure on these items are Chhatisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh (see column 6 of Table 3).

While comparing the change in share of these items for the above period, it is important to note that for some of the states (Assam, West Bengal and Kerala) the share of expenditure on these items to total food expenditure, are almost double of the share for all India. In these areas the staple food basket for the people consists of egg, meat and fish.

vi. Vegetables

Rural: The expenditure on vegetables as a proportion to total food expenditure for rural areas has marginally increased by 0.7 percentage point at all India level. For selected state the increase in share for vegetables is noted for 16 states. The highest increase in share is observed for Chhatisgarh (4.5 percentage point) followed by Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand; 2.3 and 2.0 percentage points respectively (see column 7 of Table 2).

Urban: For urban areas the share of expenditure on vegetables has increased by 0.7 percentage point at all India level. For selected states the increase in share of expenditure on vegetables for urban areas is recorded for 16 out of 18 states (except for Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir, where the share has come down by 1 and 0.7 percentage points respectively). Out of the remaining 16 states, Bihar

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tops the list with 3.1 percentage points increase in share of expenditure on vegetable (see column 7 of Table 3).

vii. Fresh Fruits

Rural: There has been no change in the share of expenditure on fresh fruits to total food expenditure. The expenditure on fresh fruits constitutes less than 5 percent of total food expenditure for rural areas of all the selected states (only exception being Kerala, which spends 10.2 percent of its food expenditure on fresh fruits). The share has increased for 12 out of 18 selected states but not more than 0.6 percentage point. In the remaining 6 states the share has declined, highest being 1.3 percentage point in Kerala (see column 8 of Table 2).

Urban: In urban areas the situation is not different as there is no change in share at all India level. The share increased for 12 out of 18 selected states, highest being in urban Bihar (2.0 percentage point). Kerala still tops the list of states for share of expenditure on fruits among all selected state in both periods. Apart from urban Kerala, the states of Haryana, Karnataka and Maharashtra, spend little more than 5 percent of total food expenditure in 2004-05 on fresh fruits in 2004-05 which declined to less than 5 percent in 2007-08 (see column 8 of Table 3).

viii. Sugar and Sugar products (S&S)

Rural: The share of expenditure on S&S products registered decline in all the states and at all India level. The highest decline for rural areas is observed for states which spend more than 5 percent of its total food expenditure on sugar and sugar products (See columns 2, 4, 9 and 11 of appendix Table 8 Below). These states with notable decline in share for S&S are Punjab (2.3 percentage points), Maharashtra (2.2 percentage points), Madhya Pradesh (1.9 percentage points), Karnataka (1.8 percentage points), Haryana (1.7 percentage points), Uttar Pradesh (1.6 percentage points), Rajasthan (1.5 percentage point) and Gujarat (1.3 percentage points). In remaining 10 states the decline in share is less than 1 percentage point (see column 9 of Table 2).

Urban: For urban India the share of expenditure on S&S has declined by 0.9 percentage point. The states which have recorded highest fall in share of expenditure on S&S are Madhya Pradesh (1.7 percentage point), Punjab (1.6 percentage point), Haryana (1.5 percentage point), Chhatisgarh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan (1.3 percentage points each) and Karnataka by 1.1 percentage point. In urban areas of remaining 11 states, the decline in share of expenditure on S&S are less than of 1 percentage point (see column 9 of Table 3). However in interpreting the findings for edible oil and sugar, one limitation could be the individual/household may consume certain necessary amount of these items

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and the increase in food expenditure may not see an increase in the share of these items in total expenditure.

ix. Total Food Expenditure

Rural: The share of total expenditure on all food items to total expenditure has declined for all India. For 15 out of 18 states the share of food expenditure has declined. The highest decline is observed in Kerala (4 percentage points), followed by Tamil Nadu (3.4 percentage points) and Chhatisgarh (3.1 percentage points). The states where the decline in share varies from 2.0 to 3.0 percentage points are Karnataka, Punjab, Assam and Andhra Pradesh. For states where the decline in share varies from 1 to 2 percentage points are Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Bihar and Rajasthan. For Gujarat, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh the decline in share is less than 0.6 percentage point. The two states where the share of expenditure on all food items to total expenditure has increased are Haryana (by 3.5 percentage point) and Madhya Pradesh (0.1 percentage points). For West Bengal there is no change in share of food expenditure to total expenditure during this period (see column 10 of Table 2).

Urban: The sharpest decline in share of food expenditure to total expenditure in urban areas is observed for Bihar (13 percentage point), followed by Odisha and Chhatisgarh (5.8 and 4.3 percentage respectively). The states like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu where the share of food expenditure has declined below 40 percent in 2004-05 itself, registered further decline (ranging from 1.1 percentage points to 2.5 percentage points) in 2007-08. In states of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, the share of expenditure on all food items have registered a small decline of not more than 1 percentage point (see column 10 of Table 3).

In urban areas for all the selected states the share of expenditure on food items to total expenditure is less than 50 percent of total expenditure. In 8 out of 20 states, i.e., Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, the share of total food expenditure to total consumption expenditure is below 40 percent for both the periods. In 2007-08, Bihar and Chhatisgarh also join the list (see columns 2, 4, 9 and 11 of appendix Table 9).

b). Non - Food Items

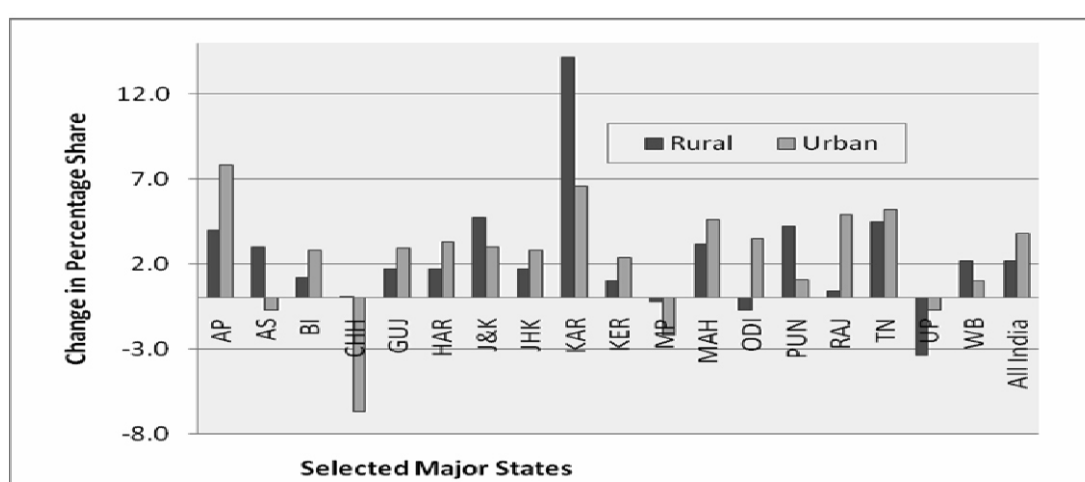
I. Share of Expenditure in Education

Rural: The share of expenditure on education to total **Non-Food** expenditure has increased by 2.2 percentage points at all India level. For selected states the

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decline in share of education as observed for 3 out of 18 states (highest being in Uttar Pradesh; 3.4 percentage points). For rural areas of remaining 15 states the share of expenditure on education has increased. The increase in the share among these 15 states is observed for Karnataka (14.2 percentage points) followed by more than 4 percentage points in Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh (see Chart 4).

Chart 4: Change in Percentage Share of Expenditure on Education to Total Non-Food Expenditure in Rural and Urban Areas of Selected Major States and All India (2004-05 & 2007-08)



Urban: For urban areas the share of education to total non-food expenditure has increase by 3.8 points. Across selected states there is decline in share for 4 out of 18 states. The highest decline is found for Chhatisgarh (6.7 percentage point). For urban areas of remaining 14 states the increase in share of expenditure varies from 7.8 percentage points in Andhra Pradesh to 1.0 percentage point in West Bengal (see Chart 4).

ii. Health Expenditure

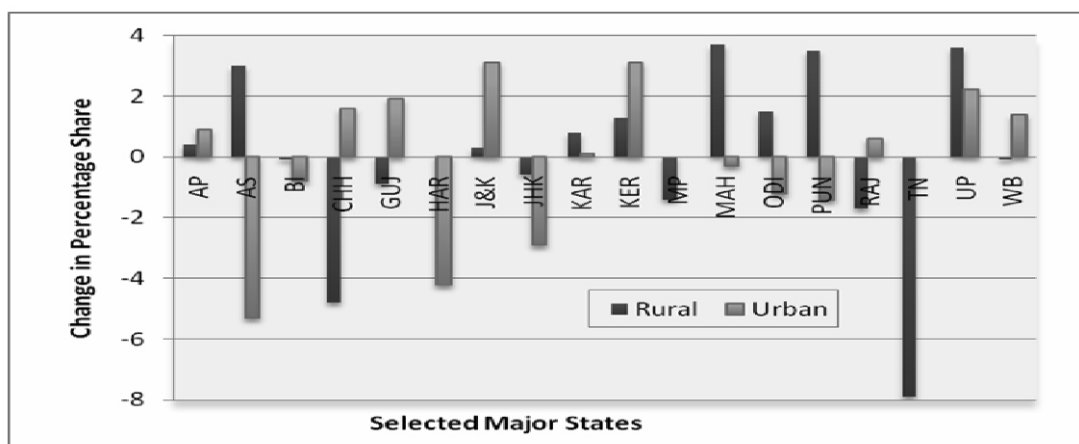
Expenditure on both institutional and non-institutional medical care has clubbed into total health expenditure and its share to total non-food expenditure is presented here. Here the reference period for such expenditure is 365 days which is normalized to 30 days by a factor of 30/365 to get the monthly expenditure.

Rural: At all India level the share of health expenditure to total non-food expenditure has declined at all India level. In 8 out of 18 selected states the share has also come down during this period. The highest decline in share is observed for Tamil Nadu followed by Chhatisgarh (7.9 and 4.8 percentage points

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respectively). The share has increased above 3.0 percentage points for Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Assam (see Chart 5).

Chart 5: Change in Percentage Share of Expenditure on Health to Total Non-Food Expenditure in Rural and Urban Areas of Selected Major States and All India (2004-05 & 2007-08)



Urban: There is a small increase of 3.0 percentage point in the share of health at all India level. The share of health expenditure to total non-food expenditure has declined for 7 of 18 selected states. The highest decline of 5.3 percentage points is observed for Assam followed by 4.2 percentage points in Haryana. In remaining 9 states the increase in the share of health expenditure to total non-food expenditure varies from 3.1 percentage points (for Jammu and Kashmir and Kerala) to 0.6 percentage points in Rajasthan, for the same period. In Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu there is no change in the share (see Chart 5).

iii. Total Expenditure on Other Non-Food Items (Excluding Health and Education)

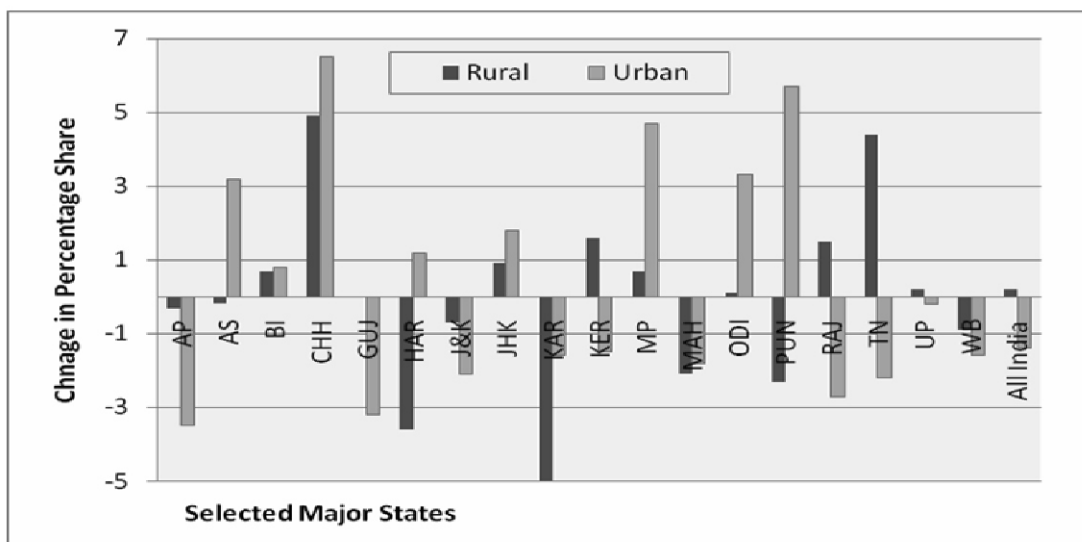
Rural: The Share of other non-food expenditure to total expenditure has gone up marginally by 0.2 percentage point for all India. Across selected states the share has increased for 9 out of 18 selected states. The highest increase in the share is observed for Chhatisgarh (4.9 percentage points) followed by Tamil Nadu (4.4 percentage points). For remaining 8 states which shows decline in share of other non-food expenditure, the highest decline is observed for Karnataka followed by Haryana, 5.0 and 3.6 percentage points respectively (see Chart 6).

Urban: For urban India the share of non-food expenditure to total expenditure at all India level has declined by 1.4 percentage point. In 10 out of 18 states, the share of other non-food expenditure to total expenditure has declined, highest being -3.5 percentage point in Andhra Pradesh. In remaining 8 states, the share

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of other non-food expenditure has gone up, the notable increased are 6.5 percentage points in Chhatisgarh followed by 5.7 percentage points in Punjab (see Chart 6).

Chart 6: Change in Percentage Share of Expenditure on Other Non-Food Items to Total Expenditure in Rural and Urban Areas of Selected Major States and All India (2004-05 & 2007-08)



iv. Total non-Food expenditure

The picture for non-food expenditure is diametrically opposite of the picture presented for food expenditure for given years and sectors for obvious reason being both are complementary to each other in total expenditure.

Rural: The Share of non-food expenditure to total expenditure has gone up by 1.3 percentage points for all India. Across selected states the share has increased for all but two states. The highest increase in the share is observed for Kerala (4.0 percentage points) followed by Tamil Nadu (3.4 percentage points) and Chhatisgarh (3.1 percentage point). For remaining 12 states the increase in share varies from 0.3 percentage point in Uttar Pradesh to 2.9 percentage point in Karnataka. West Bengal registered no change in share of non-food expenditure to total expenditure. Haryana registered decline of 3.5 percentage point in share on non-food expenditure to total expenditure for the given period. In Madhya Pradesh the share has declined marginally (0.1 percentage point) during this period (see column 14 of Table 2).

Urban: For urban India there is an increase in the share of non-food expenditure to total expenditure at all India level for the given period (1.2 percentage point). Except for West Bengal and Gujarat all other states have registered an increase in

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the share. The highest increase in the share is observed for Punjab followed by Odisha (6.7 and 5.8 percentage points respectively). For Madhya Pradesh and Chhatisgarh the increase in share on non-food expenditure are by 4.5 and 4.4 percentage points respectively. In Assam no change in the share for non-food expenditure is observed for this period. For remaining states the increase in share of non-food expenditure varies from 2.5 percentage points in Kerala to 0.6 percentage points for Rajasthan. In Gujarat share of non-food expenditure to the total expenditure by has declined by 0.9 percentage point followed by West Bengal at 0.2 percentage points during this period (see column 14 of Table 3).

2.3. Comparing States with All India: A Synoptic View

The diverse scenario depicted in this section has been summarized in table 3 by comparing the states with All India pattern. For the sake of convenience to grasp the varied results, the presentation in table 4 is limited to changes from food to non-food expenditure, changes in health expenditure, changes in education expenditure and changes in expenditure of other non-food items to total expenditure. The analysis presented for each of these by rural and urban sectors separately.

The share of expenditure on all food items to total expenditure has declined in both rural and urban areas at all India level during this period. In both the sectors, 10 out of 18 states have higher rate of decline in share than the national average rate of decline for all food items (see Table 4). As shown in the column 14 of the tables 1 and 2, the share of non-food expenditure to total per-capita expenditure has increased in 2007-08 over 2004-05 for both rural and urban sectors of majority of the states and all India in terms of share to total expenditure (exceptions being Haryana, Madhya Pradesh for rural sector and Gujarat and West Bengal for urban sector). Both in rural and urban sectors 10 out of 18 states have higher increase in share of expenditure compared to that of national average on all non-food items to total expenditure (see Table 4).

For share of expenditure on health to total expenditure, it is observed that at all India level there has been no change in the share for rural sector for 2007-08 over 2004-05, where as for urban sector the share has increased by a small amount (0.3 percentage point). Eight states in rural areas and nine states in urban areas have higher decline in share of health expenditure to total expenditure than national average (see Table 4). In case of education the share of expenditure to total expenditure has increased for all India level both at rural and urban sectors. Seven states each for rural and urban sector have their share of expenditure on education to total expenditure registered an increase in 2007-08 over 2004-05 (see Table 4).

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Table 4 : Nature of Deviation from All India Rate of Change in Share of MPCE to Total Expenditure in Major Item Groups across Selected States by Sectors

States	Deviations from All India rate of Change in Shares	Changes in total food expenditure	Changes in total non-food to expenditure	Changes in health expenditure	Changes in education expenditure	Changes in other non-food expenditure
Rural Sector						
All India		-1.3	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.2
	(+) deviations ⁴	BI, GUJ, HAR, ODI, MP, RAJ, UP, WB	AP, AS, CHH, J & K, JHK, KAR, KER, MAH, PUN, TN	AP, AS, BI, J & K, KAR, KER, MAH, ODI, PUN, UP	AP, AS, J & K, KAR, MAH, PUN, TN,	BI, CHH, GUJ, JHK, KER, MP, RAJ, TN, UP
	(-) deviations ⁵	AP, AS, CHH, J & K, JHK, KAR, KER, MAH, PUN, TN	BI, GUJ, HAR, ODI, MP, RAJ, PUB, WB	CHH, GUJ, HAR, JHK, MP, RAJ, TN, WB	BI, CHH, GUJ, HAR, JHK, KER, MP, ODI, RAJ, UP, WB	AP, AS, HAR, J&K, KAR, MAH, ODI, PUN, WB
Urban Sector						
All India		-1.3	1.3	0.3	2.4	-1.4
	(+) deviations	AS, GUJ, HAR, MAH, RAJ, TN, UP, WB	AP, BI, CHH, J&K, JHK, KAR, KER, MP, ODI, PUN	AP, CHH, GUJ, J&K, KER, MP, RAJ, UP, WB	AP, HAR, KAR, MAH, ODI, RAJ, TN	AS, BI, CHH, HAR, JHK, MP, ODI, PUN, UP
	(-) deviations	AP, BI, CHH, J&K, JHK, KAR, KER, MP, ODI, PUN	AS, GUJ, HAR, MAH, RAJ, TN, WB, UP	AS, BI, HAR, JHK, KAR, MAH, ODI, PUN, TN	AS, BI, CHH, GUJ, J&K, JHK, KER, MP, PUN, UP, WB	AP, GUJ, J&K, KAR, KER, MAH, RAJ, TN, WB

4. (+) deviations indicates higher rate of change than the national average rate of change for shares of total food expenditure, total non-food expenditure, expenditure on health, expenditure on education, and expenditure on other non-food items (excluding health and education) to total expenditure. It includes states where the actual share of these selected item groups in total expenditure has declined in 2007-08 over 2004-05, but the rate of decline is less than that of all India. Please refer to tables 2 and 3 for the change in shares for these item groups. State of West Bengal for rural sector which has no change in share of total food expenditure is included here. Similarly the states of Bihar for share of health expenditure and the state of Gujarat for share of other non-food expenditure having no change are included here. The note applies for both rural and urban sector in the Table 4
5. (-) deviations indicates lower rate of change than the national average rate of change for shares of total food expenditure, total non-food expenditure, expenditure on health, expenditure on education, and expenditure on other non-food items (excluding health and education) to total expenditure. It includes states where the actual share of these selected item groups in total expenditure has increased in 2007-08 over 2004-05, but the rate of increase is less than that of all India. Please refer to tables 2 and 3 for the change in shares for these item groups. State of West Bengal for rural sector (for share of non-food items) and state of Assam for urban sector having no change in shares of total food and non-food expenditure are included here. The note applies for both rural and urban sector in the Table 4.

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In case of change in share of expenditure on other non-food items to total expenditure there is a small positive change for rural India whereas for urban India there is a decline of 1.4 percentage points. Among selected states, 9 each in rural and urban areas have higher rate of change than the respective changes at all India level (see Table 4).

3. Rural-Urban (R-U) Gaps

This section highlights the main findings on the changes that have taken place with respect to rural-urban gaps in the relative shares of the major food and non-food items.

3.1. All India Scenario

The three important features of the R-U gap in the major items of consumption expenditure suggest that: a) the gap in the case of total food items is fairly low; b) among the food items substantial gaps are observed in the case of edible oil and sugar; and c) gap in case of other non-food items is fairly substantial and has remained same during the two time periods.

Table 5 : Rural-Urban Gap in Share of Expenditure in Selected Food and Non-Food Items and Net Change (2004-05 and 2007-08)

Food Items	Rural-Urban Gap		Net Change in R-U Gap
	2004-05	2007-08	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (3) - (2)
1. Cereals & Cereal Substitutes	0.024	0.023	-0.001
2. Gram, Pulses & Pulse Products	0.405	0.145	-0.260
3. Milk and Milk Products	0.569	0.080	-0.489
4. Egg/Meat/Fish	0.118	0.114	-0.004
5. Vegetables	0.174	0.120	-0.019
6. Fruits	0.085	0.074	-0.011
7. Edible Oil	0.552	0.578	0.026
8. Sugar & Sugar Products	0.191	0.266	0.075
9. Total Food Expenditure	0.014	0.015	0.001
10. Education	0.254	0.199	-0.055
11. Health (Institutional and non-institutional)	0.049	0.128	0.079
12. Other non-food items (excluding health and education)	0.330	0.350	0.002
Total non-food Expenditure	0.027	0.026	-0.001

As noted earlier, the rural-urban gap has marginally reduced over time. The results from the two rounds also substantiate the above observation. For instance the R-U gap in total food items has increased from 0.014 in 2004-05 to 0.015 in

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2007-08 (in the revised formula). Similarly for all non-food items the gaps have declined from 0.027 to 0.026, in health expenditure from 0.049 to 0.018, in education; the gap has increased from 0.254 to 0.199 and the gap remain changed for other non-food expenditure (see Table 5). Columns 8 and 15 of appendix tables 1-13 highlight the rural-urban differential calculated taking in to account both the difference based formula and ratio based formula for share of the selected food and non-food items with respect to total food and non-food expenditures as well as the share of the total food, other non-food and non-food expenditure to total expenditure.

3.2. Interstate Variations

At the out set it may be stated that most of the states have shown either a decline or no-change in the net R-U gap in food expenditure. The major exceptions are Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu where the R-U gap has increased.

For Non-food items the majority of states (11 out of 18) have shown a decline in the R-U gap. The exceptions are Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Punjab where the R-U gap has increased in 2007-08 over 2004-05 (see Table 6).

3.3. Changes in the Ranks among Selected States

Here we will discuss briefly about the changes in rural-urban differential in share of food, health, education, other non-food items and total non-food expenditure. While the shares of all food items, all other non- food items (excluding health and education) and the total non-food items (including health and education) have been calculated from total expenditure to analyze the rural-urban differential, the share of health and education have been calculated form the total non-food expenditure for the above purpose. The states are ranked for both the periods for comparison of change in rural-urban differential. The net change in the rural-urban differential has also been reported for these selected food and non-food items. Similar analysis for remaining selected food items are presented in appendix tables 1 to 8 below.

3.3.1. Total Food Expenditure

The rural-urban differential for share of total food expenditure to total consumer expenditure shows that the over all change in either way (increase or decline) is not greater than 0.002 (incase of increase) and 0.003 (incase of decline), implying minor variations. In other words the column 4 of table 6 implies, the difference in share of total food expenditure to total expenditure for urban and rural areas remains more or less unchanged between 2004-05 and 2007-08. Separately for

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2004-05 and 2007-08, the columns 2 and 3 shows the rural-urban differential was highest for Kerala among all the selected states for both the periods (0.020 and 0.022 respectively). For urban areas rural-urban differential was lowest for Assam (for 2004-05) and Bihar (2007-08). These two states interchanged their positions for lowest rural-urban differential for the above years (see columns 2 and 3 Table 6)

3.3.2. Non- Food Expenditure

3.3.2.1. Health

The rural-urban differential for share of health expenditure to total non-food expenditure shows that the differential has increased for all the selected states and all India for the period between 2004-05 and 2007-08. The states with highest increase in the rural-urban differential for share of health expenditure to total non-food expenditure between 2004-05 and 2007-08, were Jammu and Kashmir (0.385), followed by Tamil Nadu (0.286), Gujarat (0.282), Chhatisgarh (0.242), Bihar (0.208), Jharkhand (0.175), Madhya Pradesh (0.152), Karnataka (0.122) and West Bengal (0.116). In remaining states the lowest rural-urban differential is observed for Uttar Pradesh (rank 1), followed by Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal (ranks 2 and 3 respectively), whereas for 2007-08, the lowest rural-urban differential is seen in Kerala and Punjab (jointly having the 1st rank) and Maharashtra at 3rd place. In 2004-05 the highest rural-urban differential is observed for Assam (rank 18), where as it is Jammu and Kashmir in 2007-08 (see columns 5 and 6 of Table 6).

3.3.2.2. Education

Coming to non-food expenditure, we have considered education and health care for our exercise. The results shows that the rural-urban differential for share of expenditure on education in total non-food expenditure has gone up in 5 out of 18 states, highest being on Odisha followed by Gujarat and Bihar (0.248, 0.164 and 0.142 respectively) between 2004-05 and 2007-08. For remaining 13 states, the rural-urban differential had declined between the same periods. Highest decline in rural-urban differential for share of expenditure on education to total non-food expenditure was observed in Maharashtra, followed by Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan (0.335, 0.280, 0.138, 0.136 and 0.102 respectively). The rankings for rural-urban differential in share of expenditure on education to total non-food expenditure for 2004-05 and 2007-08 shows that, except for Chhatisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, the ranks for other states varies widely between the two time periods, Chhatisgarh and Madhya Pradesh only interchange their ranks for 2004-05 and 2007-08. Incidentally these two states

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reported highest rural-urban differential for share of expenditure on education to total non-food expenditure for above periods. The state of Haryana registered lowest urban rural differential on education for the year 2004-05 but slip to 4th place in 2007-08 (see columns 8 and 9 Table 6 below). Since the consumption expenditure on education also includes expenditure on periodicals, newspapers and magazines, the above explanation must be read in that context.

3.3.4. Other Non-Food Expenditure

The table on other non-food expenditure (excluding health and education) as a share to total consumption expenditure shows that there is increase in rural-urban differential between 2004-05 and 2007-08 for 10 out of 18 states. The highest increase in rural-urban differential is observed for West Bengal (0.043) and lowest in Chhattisgarh (0.025) for 2007-08 (see columns 11,12 and 13 of Table 6 below). West Bengal occupies highest rank (i.e. 18) in rural-urban differential for both the time periods. The shift in ranks for Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh is marginal, not varying by more than 1 position.

3.3.4. Total Non-Food Expenditure

The table on total non-food expenditure as a share to total consumption expenditure shows that there is decline in rural-urban differential for the same between 2004-05 and 2007-08 for 10 out of 18 states. In another 3 states (Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) the differential have not been changed between the two periods. In remaining states where the differential has been increased shows that the increase is not more than 0.005 (for Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha in descending order) The rural-urban differential for 2004-05 ranges between 0.037 (Assam) and 0.020 (Kerala). For the period of 2007-08 the rural-urban differential found to be varying from highest score of 0.033 (Assam, Bihar and Jharkhand all having same highest rank of 16) to the lowest differential score of 0.018 for Kerala. Kerala has the lowest rural-urban differential (ranking 1) for non-food expenditure as a share to total consumption expenditure among all the selected states for both the periods (see columns 14, 15 and 16 of Table 6).

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Table 6 : Ranks of the States According to Rural-Urban Gap in Share of Expenditure on Major Expenditure Groups along with the Net Change (2004-05 and 2007-08)

States	Total Food Items		Health		Education		Other Non-Food Items		Total Non-Food Items		Net change				
	2004-05	2007-08	2004-05	2007-08	2004-05	2007-08	2004-05	2007-08	2004-05	2007-08					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pradesh	0.014(5)	0.014(8)	0.000	0.041(2)	0.117(5)	0.076	0.396(13)	0.258(10)	-0.138	0.036(13)	0.034(14)	-0.002	0.028(12)	0.027(13)	-0.001
Assam	0.012(1)	0.013(2)	0.001	0.175(18)	0.274(13)	0.099	0.224(6)	0.172(7)	-0.062	0.036(13)	0.034(14)	0.003	0.037(18)	0.033(16)	-0.004
Bihar	0.013(2)	0.010(1)	-0.003	0.114(9)	0.322(15)	0.208	0.381(12)	0.523(14)	0.142	0.035(11)	0.031(10)	-0.001	0.033(16)	0.033(16)	0.000
Chhattisgarh	0.014(5)	0.014(6)	0.000	0.053(17)	0.295(14)	0.242	0.859(18)	0.840(18)	-0.019	0.031(9)	0.025(1)	-0.003	0.028(12)	0.026(10)	-0.002
Gujarat	0.014(5)	0.015(8)	0.001	0.062(11)	0.344(17)	0.282	0.379(11)	0.543(15)	0.164	0.030(6)	0.028(3)	-0.002	0.027(8)	0.026(10)	-0.001
Haryana	0.019(17)	0.016(11)	-0.003	0.068(12)	0.150(8)	0.082	0.084(1)	0.103(4)	0.019	0.026(2)	0.030(6)	0.006	0.021(2)	0.024(3)	0.003
Jammu and Kashmir	0.016(12)	0.016(11)	0.000	0.106(16)	0.491(18)	0.385	0.114(2)	0.079(2)	-0.035	0.030(6)	0.029(6)	0.000	0.026(7)	0.024(3)	-0.002
Jharkhand	0.013(2)	0.013(2)	0.000	0.080(14)	0.255(12)	0.175	0.507(15)	0.471(13)	-0.036	0.036(13)	0.033(12)	0.000	0.034(17)	0.033(16)	-0.001
Karnataka	0.014(5)	0.015(8)	0.001	0.081(15)	0.203(10)	0.122	0.316(9)	0.036(1)	-0.280	0.030(6)	0.035(17)	0.007	0.027(8)	0.025(6)	-0.002
Kerala	0.020(18)	0.020(18)	0.002	0.047(5)	0.067(1)	0.020	0.157(5)	0.181(8)	0.024	0.028(4)	0.025(1)	-0.003	0.020(1)	0.018(1)	-0.002
Madhya Pradesh	0.016(12)	0.016(11)	0.000	0.056(10)	0.208(11)	0.152	0.818(17)	0.731(17)	-0.087	0.024(1)	0.028(5)	0.002	0.022(4)	0.025(6)	0.003
Maharashtra	0.016(12)	0.016(11)	0.000	0.049(6)	0.072(3)	0.023	0.578(18)	0.243(9)	-0.335	0.029(5)	0.030(6)	0.002	0.024(5)	0.023(2)	-0.001
Odisha	0.014(5)	0.013(2)	-0.001	0.050(8)	0.126(6)	0.076	0.356(10)	0.604(4)	0.248	0.035(11)	0.033(12)	0.003	0.030(14)	0.032(14)	0.002
Punjab	0.018(16)	0.019(17)	0.001	0.049(6)	0.067(1)	0.018	0.126(3)	0.086(17)	-0.040	0.027(3)	0.030(6)	0.006	0.021(2)	0.025(6)	0.004
Rajasthan	0.014(5)	0.015(8)	0.001	0.068(12)	0.128(7)	0.060	0.473(14)	0.371(12)	-0.102	0.036(13)	0.034(14)	-0.005	0.027(8)	0.026(10)	-0.001
Tamil Nadu	0.014(5)	0.016(11)	0.002	0.045(4)	0.331(16)	0.286	0.248(7)	0.112(5)	-0.136	0.041(17)	0.030(6)	-0.010	0.027(8)	0.024(3)	-0.003
Uttar Pradesh	0.016(12)	0.016(11)	0.000	0.032(1)	0.098(4)	0.066	0.276(8)	0.264(11)	-0.012	0.034(10)	0.032(11)	-0.001	0.025(6)	0.025(6)	0.000
West Bengal	0.013(2)	0.013(2)	0.000	0.044(3)	0.160(9)	0.116	0.151(4)	0.130(6)	-0.021	0.042(18)	0.043(18)	0.001	0.032(15)	0.032(14)	0.000

3.4. Comparing States with All India : A Summary

The rural-urban gap in share of total non-food expenditure to total expenditure has increased by very small amount (i.e. 0.1 percentage points) where as the share of total non-food expenditure (minus health and education) to total expenditure has gone up by 1.6 percentage points in 2007-08 over 2004-05. This contradiction between two sets of non-food expenditure for rural-urban gap is evident as there is narrowing of gap between rural and urban areas at all India level for share of expenditure on health and education to total expenditure. Reduction in rural-urban gap for share of expenditure on education is 1 percentage point more than the decline in rural-urban gap in share of expenditure on health (-1.03 percentage points for education vis-a-vis -0.3 percentage points for health). This is a welcome sign as the rural-urban gap in two basic non-food items has come down assuming that difference in quality of education and health is also narrowing down between rural and urban areas (see Table 7).

Table 7 : Comparative Scenario of Shift in Relative Share of Major Expenditure Groups for States ; Deviations from All India Pattern

Nature of Shift from all India level	Total Food Expenditure	Total Non-Food Expenditure	Health	Education	Other Non-Food Items
Change in Rural-Urban Gap at all India level	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	-1.3	1.6
Rural-Urban gap has declined more than all India	AS, GUJ, J&K, KER, MAH, RAJ, TN, WB	AP, BI, CHH, HAR, JHK, KAR, MP, ODI, PUN, UP	AS, BI, HAR, JHK, KAR, MAH, ODI, PUN, UP	AP, ODI, RAJ	AS, BI, CHH, HAR, JHK, KAR, MP, MAH, ODI, PUN
Rural-Urban gap has declined but < all India	-	-	AP	BI, GUJ, JHK, KER, MAH, TN, UP	-
Rural-Urban gap has increased more than all India	AP, BI, CHH, HAR, JHK, KAR, MP, ODI, PUN, UP	AS, GUJ, J&K, KER, MAH, RAJ, TN, WB	CHH, GUJ, J&K, KER, MP, RAJ, TN, WB	AS, CHH, J&K, KAR, MP, PUN, WB	AP, GUJ, KER, RAJ, TN
Rural-Urban gap has increased but < all India	-	-	-	-	J&K, UP, WB

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For some of the states the decline in rural-urban gap is higher than that of all India average for respective figures (see Table 7). As shown in tables 2 and 3 in nearly half of the states the shares of expenditure on both health and education have been increased. From charts 7D, 8D, 7E and 8E below, it is found that the expenditure on health and education for year 2007-08 are also increased in absolute terms over year 2004-05 at constant prices. So the Table 7, which has shown that the rural-urban gap is also declining in share of health and education expenditure to total expenditure for more than half of the states, only indicates the Indian population is giving grater emphasis to health and education of their household.

In other words they are more concerned for quality of life of the household and see education as a future investment to move to a higher standard of living. This is why the urban-rural gap including health and education shows a smaller figure where as minus these two items, the rural-urban gap is 1.5 percentage points more. This is because the urban population has also to bear expenditure on other important non-food items like rent, convenience and fuel and light etc. than their rural counter parts. The over all increase in expenditure on all food items, (health and education and excluding these two) also indicate the Indian population's expenditure has gone up at constant prices from 2004-05. If it can be attributed to over all improvement in economic status of the India population can not be ascertained from the information we have, but what can be conclude, the expenditure patter shows that Indian massed have switched from cereal centric to non-cereal food items and also spending more on education and health. This may be a good turn around for the quality of life for the Indian population.

4. Changes in Actual Expenditure: Understanding Shift in the Relative Share

Before discussing implications of the main findings in the previous two sections, it would be appropriate to take cognizance of the changes in expenditure in terms of absolute values (in real terms). This may help discussing the implications of the changes that have been found in the previous sections. At the outset it may be noted that total expenditure (in terms of MPCE) has increased from Rs. 579.18 to 763.43 in rural India and from Rs. 1104.51 to 1463.72 in urban areas. This works out to be about 8 percent and 8.1 percent annum during the period under the study (see Table 8). The patterns obtained at the state level have been presented in charts 7A to 7G for rural areas and 8A to 8G for urban areas. Some of the important observations are as follows.

Table 8: Changes in MPCE for Selected Expenditure Groups: All India (Rs./Month)

All India	Rural			Urban		
	2004-05	2007-08	Annual change (%)	2004-05	2007-08	Annual change (%)
Total Monthly Per-Capita Expenditure	579.18	763.43	8.0	1104.51	1463.72	8.1
Total Expenditure on all Food Items	307.60	395.40	7.1	447.41	574.61	8.1
Total Expenditure on Health	36.96	48.67	7.9	54.59	76.27	7.1
Total Expenditure on Education	14.90	28.33	22.5	52.79	104.83	9.9
Total Expenditure on Other Non-Food Items	219.72	291.03	8.1	549.82	708.01	24.6
Total Expenditure on all Non-Food	271.51	368.03	8.9	657.10	889.11	7.2

4.1. Rural Areas

4.1.1. Food Items

At the All India level the total expenditure on food items have gone up by Rs. 87.80. Except for states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal in remaining nine selected states the increase in food expenditure in absolute terms is more the national average for rural areas. The highest increase of Rs. 134.10 in total food expenditure is observed for Rural Punjab (see Chart 7A).

4.1.2. Cereal and Cereal Substitutes (CSS)

At all India level the expenditure on CSS has increased by Rs. 23.52 in 2007-08 over 2004-05. Except for Tamil Nadu for remaining 17 states the cereal expenditure has increased in absolute terms for the above period. In 10 out of these 17 states the increased in cereal expenditure is higher than that of national average. In Tamil Nadu the expenditure on cereal has declined by Rs. 6.52 in 2007-08 over 2004-05 (see Chart 7B).

4.1.3. Non-food items

The chart 7c shows in all the selected major states the absolute expenditure on non-food items has increased in 2007-08 over 2004-05. The highest increase in non-food expenditure is observed for rural Kerala (243.431) while the lowest is for Haryana (Rs. 31.17) vis-à-vis Rs. 96.45 for national average for rural areas. In rural areas of seven out of eighteen selected states (Andhra Pradesh, Assam,

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Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu). the absolute increase in all non-food expenditure is higher than that of national average of Rs. 96.45. In remaining states the increase in absolute expenditure for non-food items is less than that of the national average mentioned above.

4.1.4. Health

The expenditure on health in absolute terms has gone up by Rs. 11.71 at national level. In states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh the increase in absolute value is higher than that of national average. In two states, viz. Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu the expenditure on health has declined in 2007-08 over 2004-05 by Rs. 1.48 and Rs. 8.06 respectively (see Chart 7D). The highest increase in health expenditure during this period is found in Kerala (Rs. 55.04).

4.1.5. Education

At all India level the expenditure on education has increased by Rs. 13.43 Except for Uttar Pradesh, all other states show increase in health expenditure in 2007-08 over 2004-05 in absolute terms. The highest increase in education expenditure is observed for Karnataka (Rs. 62.01). The increase in expenditure on education is higher than the national average for states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu (see Chart 7E).

4.1.6. Other Non-food items

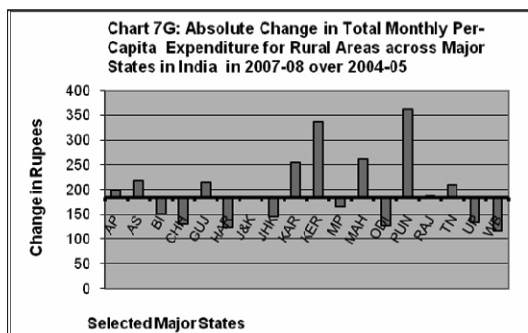
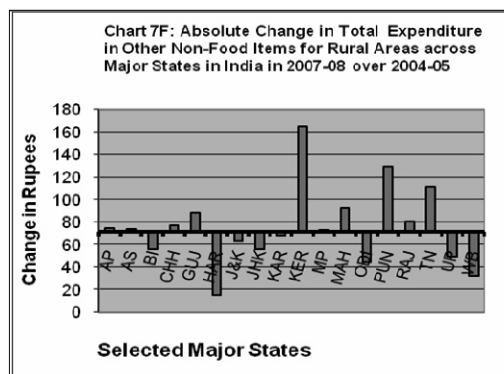
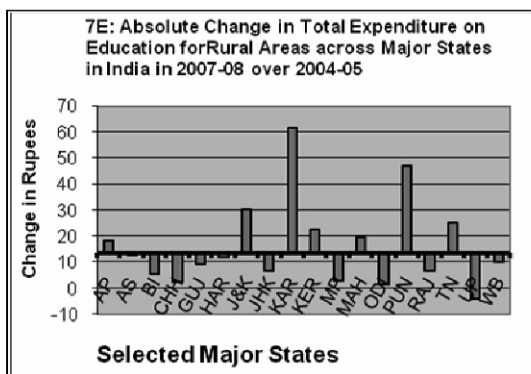
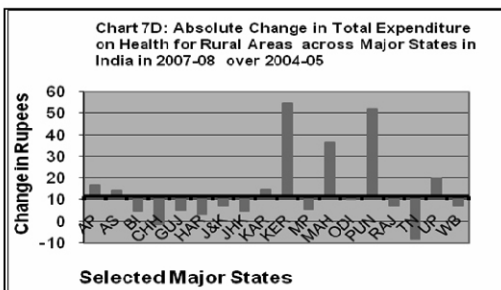
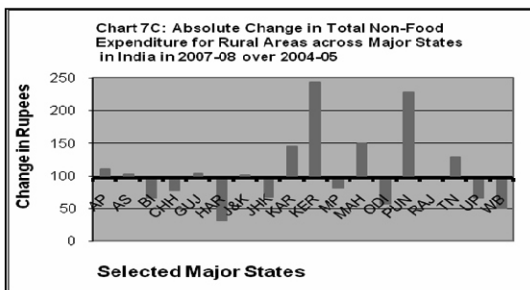
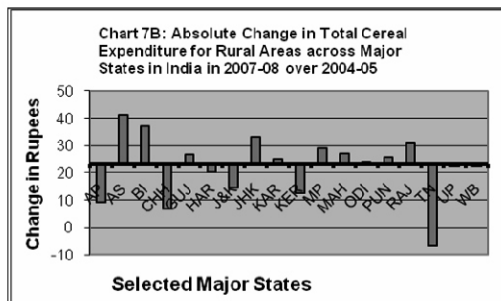
At all India level there is an increase of Rs. 71.31 for expenditure on other non-food items (minus health and education). Similar pattern is observed for all the 18 selected states. However for Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal the increase in expenditure on other non-food items in absolute terms is below that of national average, lowest being Rs. 32.26 in West Bengal (see Chart 7F).

4.1.7. Total Expenditure

The total consumption expenditure has increased by Rs. 184.25 at all India level. Across all the 18 selected states there is increase in total expenditure in absolute terms for 2007-08 over 204-05. In states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh the increase in total expenditure is higher than that of national average. In remaining 11 states the

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Increase in expenditure is below that of national average. In Kerala and Punjab the increase in total expenditure is above Rs. 300 (see Chart 7G).



4.2. Urban Areas

4.2.1. Food Items

At the All India level the total expenditure on food items have gone up by Rs. 127.20. The major deviation from this national pattern is found in states of Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal where the absolute increase on all food expenditure is below that of national average, In remaining eleven major states the monthly per-capita expenditure on all food items have increased by more than the national average of Rs. 127.20 (see Chart 8A below). The highest increase in absolute expenditure on all food items in observed for Odisha (Rs. 224.69).

4.2.2. Cereal and Cereal Substitutes (CSS)

At all India level the expenditure on CSS has increased by Rs. 24.79. Similar trend is observed for all the states except Tamil Nadu where the expenditure has declined by Rs. 7.70 for the above period. Out of remaining 17 states in 13 states the absolute increase in expenditure on CSS is above the national average (see Chart 8B).

4.2.3. Non-food items

At all India level the expenditure on Non-Food Items has increased by Rs. 24.79. In states of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal the increase in non-food items is below that of national average (Rs. 232.01). In remaining nine states the increase varies between Rs. 495.21 (for Punjab) to Rs. 277.10 (for Haryana). Out of these nine states, Kerala, Odisha and Punjab, total non-food expenditure has increased by more than Rs. 400 in 2007-08 over 2004-05. So it can be concluded that the increase in national average for urban areas for total non-food expenditure is influenced by the high increase in these three states (see Chart 8C below).

4.2.4. Health

At all India level the expenditure on health has increased by Rs. 21.68 in 2007-08 over 2004-05. Except for three states in remaining states the expenditure on health in absolute terms has increased (see Chart 8D below). The exceptions are Assam, Haryana and Jharkhand where the absolute expenditure on health has declined for the above period (Rs. 23.78, Rs. 9.42 and 2.48 respectively). For 11 out of remaining 15 states the increase in expenditure on health in absolute terms is more than the national average (highest being Rs. 83.25 for Kerala).

4.2.5. Education

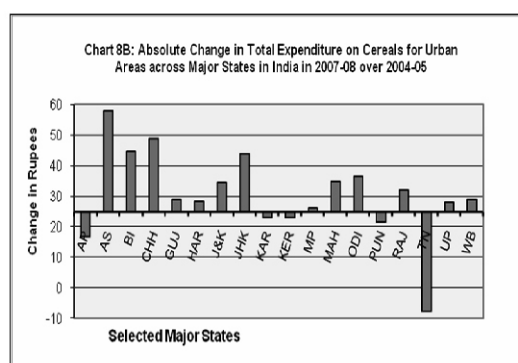
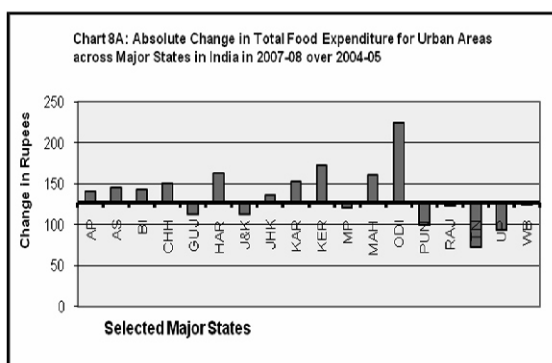
At all India level the expenditure on education has increased by Rs. 52.14 in 2007-08 over 2004-05. Except for Chhatisgarh, in remaining states the expenditure on education in absolute terms has increased. For 9 out of remaining 17 states where the expenditure on health in absolute terms has increased, the increase is above the national average (highest being Rs. 85.56 for Karnataka and lowest being Rs. 8.44 for Assam) (see Chart 8E).

4.2.6. Other Non-food items

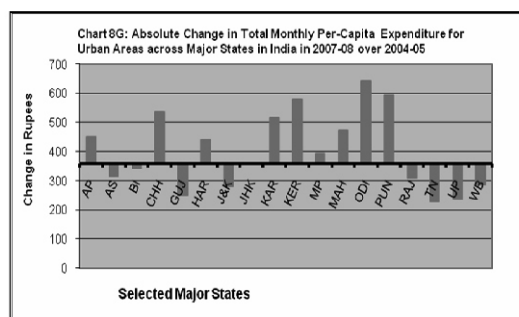
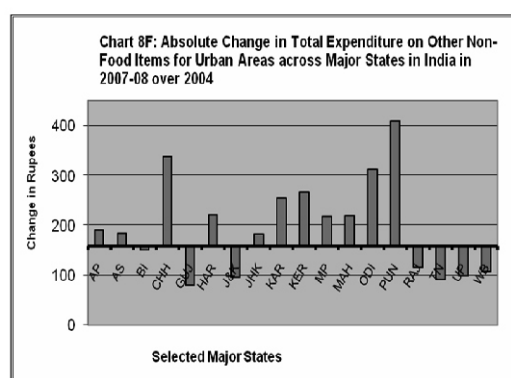
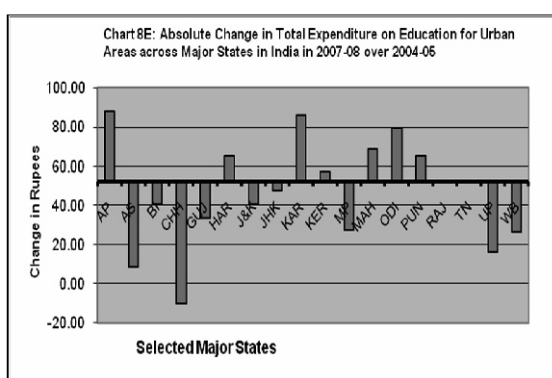
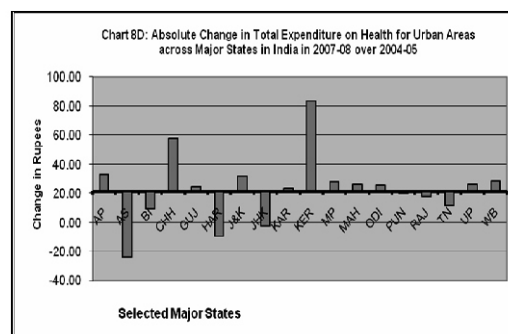
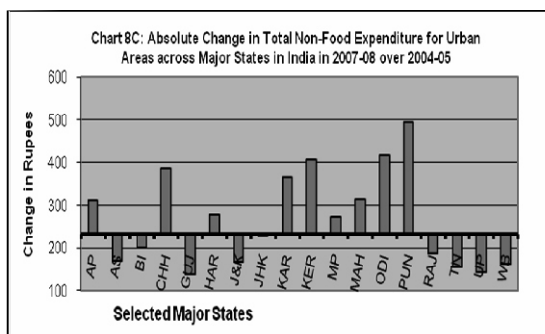
The expenditure on other non-food items (minus health and education) has increased for all India as well as for all the selected states. For all India the increase is Rs. 158.19. The increase in expenditure in absolute terms on other non-food items is above the national average for 11 of the 18 selected states, highest being in Punjab (Rs. 410.14). In 7 states the increase in expenditure on other non-food items is below that of national average, lowest being Rs. 80.60 for Gujarat (see Chart 8F).

4.2.7. Total Expenditure

The total consumption expenditure has increased by Rs. 359.21 at all India level in 2007-08 over 2004-05. Across all the 18 selected states there is increase in total expenditure in absolute terms for the above period. In states of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Punjab the increase in total expenditure is higher than that of national average (highest being Rs. 643.46 for Odisha). In remaining 8 states the increase in expenditure is below that of national average (see Chart 8G).



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We tried to juxtapose the changes in the relative shares of the food and non-food expenditures noted in the earlier sections with the initial levels of MPCE in rural and urban India. The basic idea is to understand whether states with initial higher level of MPCE have followed a different pattern of the changing relative share of food and non-food expenditures or not. Tables 9 & 10 present a combined picture of the MPCE levels and the distribution across food and the major non-food items for rural and urban areas respectively. For this the states have been grouped into three categories by taking the initial MPCE at all India level (i.e. for 2004-05) as a cut-off to identify higher, same, and lower levels of MPCE.

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Table 9: Change in Expenditure for Selected Groups Across States: Rural (2004-05 and 2007-08)

Categories for States	Monthly per-Capita Expenditure (MPCE)		Change in the Total Expenditure (MPCE 2004-05)			
	2004-05 (Rs.)	2007-08 (Rs.)	Food	Health	Education	Other Non-Food
All India	579.18	763.43	307.60(-)	36.96 (NC)	14.90 (+)	219.72 (+)
Category I						
Andhra Pradesh	604.15	803.51	323.15 (-)	38.61 (+)	7.7 (+)	234.69 (-)
Gujarat	644.87	589.55	345.46 (-)	26.43 (-)	7.47 (+)	265.61 (NC)
Haryana	904.93	1029.60	419.34 (+)	53.02 (-)	50.53 (+)	382.04 (-)
Jammu and Kashmir	805.02	987.43	440.63 (-)	22.03 (+)	30.85 (+)	311.51 (-)
Kerala	1030.98	1369.63	455.64 (-)	104.0 (+)	35.03 (+)	436.61 (+)
Maharashtra	596.30	857.86	293.29 (-)	40.10 (+)	10.21 (+)	252.70 (-)
Punjab	905.03	1267.86	416.45 (-)	57.06 (+)	35.96 (+)	395.56 (-)
Tamil Nadu	601.63	811.97	315.49 (-)	54.63 (-)	14.18 (+)	217.27 (+)
Category II						
Assam	576.64	795.89	358.44 (-)	10.06 (+)	7.96 (+)	200.18(-)
Karnataka	542.91	797.89	283.04 (-)	20.42 (+)	8.29 (+)	231.16 (-)
Rajasthan	598.01	786.04	323.97 (-)	39.44 (-)	15.65 (+)	218.95 (+)
Category III						
Bihar	444.81	595.60	270.26 (-)	13.89 (NC)	7.25 (+)	153.41 (+)
Chhatisgarh	444.88	575.56	239.08 (-)	31.62 (-)	5.95 (+)	168.23 (+)
Jharkhand	439.22	585.37	263.22 (-)	16.46 (-)	6.54 (+)	153.0 (+)
Madhya Pradesh	460.96	627.68	232.17 (-)	28.29 (-)	10.28 (-)	190.22 (+)
Odisha	422.44	550.58	245.58 (-)	21.46 (+)	10.27 (-)	145.13 (+)
Uttar Pradesh	539.50	674.37	285.49 (-)	33.23 (+)	27.22 (-)	193.56 (+)
West Bengal	575.55	692.86	329.93 (NC)	38.13(-)	18.12 (+)	189.37 (-)

- Notes: 1. Category 1 refers to states having higher MPCE than all India in 2004-05
2. Category 2 refers to states having MPCE same as that of all India or within 5% of it in 2004-05.
3. Category 3 refers to states having below 5 percent of MPCE than all India in 2004-05.
4. Figures refer to absolute expenditure on selected items groups in 2004-05.
5. (+) and (-) signs indicates increase/decline in percentage share of expenditure to total expenditure for selected items in 2007-08 over 2004-05 and 'NC' refers to 'no change in expenditure'.

In rural areas, the share of food expenditure in absolute terms for 2004-05 is higher than Rs. 300 in almost all cases in the first group of states (with higher MPCE); the only exception is Maharashtra. The expenditure on food items in the rest of the states is lower than Rs. 300 from national average except for Assam, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Expenditure on health and education is dismally low especially in rural areas. The share of expenditure on education however has increased in most cases whereas for that on health has declined in 8 out of 18 states in rural areas; these states are spread over all the three categories of states with respect to the MPCE-level (see Table 9).

For urban areas the food expenditure in all the states except for five states (Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh in category III) is higher than Rs. 400 of the national average in terms of MPCE in 2004-05. Despite

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the differences in the initial level of MPCE, the proportion of food expenditure has declined in urban of all but two states, which also include Gujarat-a higher MPCE-state (see Table 10). The pattern is more or less same in rural and urban areas.

Table 10: Change in Expenditure for Selected Groups Across States: Urban (2004-05 and 2007-08)

Categories for States	Monthly per-Capita Expenditure (MPCE)		Change in the Total Expenditure (MPCE 2004-05)			
	2004-05 (Rs.)	2007-08 (Rs.)	Food	Health	Education	Other Non-Food
All India	1104.51	1463.72	447.47 (-)	54.59 (NC)	52.69 (+)	549.82 (+)
Category I						
Andhra Pradesh	1089.36	1542.51	423.24 (-)	- (52.83)	26.03 (+)	587.26 (-)
Gujarat	1205.86	1456.80	500.39 (+)	44.64 (-)	47.22 (+)	613.61 (-)
Haryana	1183.40	1623.91	472.65 (-)	83.20 (+)	83.58 (+)	543.97 (+)
Jammu and Kashmir	1115.11	1396.15	525.93 (-)	29.13 (+)	62.55 (+)	497.50 (-)
Kerala	1353.49	1933.77	516.02 (-)	91.93 (+)	55.76 (+)	689.78 (-)
Maharashtra	1228.27	1703.52	-464.27 (-)	72.07 (+)	45.77 (+)	646.16 (-)
Punjab	1305.90	1900.31	-499.03 (-)	61.54 (+)	83.84 (+)	661.49 (-)
Tamil Nadu	1166.33	1395.73	-460.85 (-)	51.37 (-)	33.65 (+)	620.46 (-)
Category II						
Assam	1128.98	1443.76	523.68 (NC)	61.31(+)	48.37 (+)	495.62 (+)
Karnataka	1138.08	1654.56	446.48 (-)	42.44 (+)	29.16 (+)	620.00 (-)
Rajasthan	943.82	1253.58	401.17 (-)	39.21 (-)	48.27 (+)	455.17 (-)
Category III						
Bihar	729.39	1072.72	356.01 (-)	25.58 (NC)	45.16 (+)	302.64 (+)
Chhatisgarh	1016.44	1380.04	462.34 (-)	49.29 (-)	62.33 (+)	442.48 (+)
Jharkhand	963.14	1500.13	386.34 (-)	63.61 (+)	81.05 (-)	432.14 (+)
Madhya Pradesh	794.11	1188.32	351.56 (-)	44.71 (-)	69.20 (-)	328.64 (+)
Odisha	789.72	1433.18	378.13 (-)	34.74 (+)	49.88 (+)	326.97 (+)
Uttar Pradesh	880.38	1116.41	385.87 (-)	41.82 (+)	72.60 (-)	380.09 (-)
West Bengal	1158.81	1445.62	487.61 (+)	71.20 (-)	73.52 (-)	526.48 (-)

- Notes: 1. Category 1 refers to states having higher MPCE than all India in 2004-05
2. Category 2 refers to states having MPCE same as that of all India or within 5% of it in 2004-05.
3. Category 3 refers to states having below 5 percent of MPCE than all India in 2004-05.
4. Figures refer to absolute expenditure on selected items groups in 2004-05.
5. (+) and (-) signs indicates increase/decline in percentage share of expenditure to total expenditure for selected items in 2007-08 over 2004-05 and 'NC' refers to 'no change in expenditure'.

What is surprising is that the share of other non-food expenditure has declined (or remained same) among the relatively better-off states such as Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra and Punjab whereas it has increased in most of the poorer states (except West Bengal) in category III. The pattern is somewhat similar in rural and urban areas (see Tables 9 and 10).

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The last observation raises two important issues pertaining to a) the decline in food expenditure' and at the same time increase in other non-food expenditure among the poorer states; and b) sustained low levels of expenditure on health and education' at a time when cost of both these services have increase significantly in the recent times. To an extent this may suggest shrinking accessibility to these services especially among the poor.

5. Summary and Implications

The foregoing analysis has brought home some important, though not entirely new, observations. These are:

1. The expenditure on food in absolute terms has increased almost universally; the share in total expenditure has declined in most of the states including those with lower initial levels of MPCE.
2. Among food items the share of gram, pulses and pulse products; vegetables and meat have increased in both rural and urban areas, whereas that of milk and sugar have declined in rural areas. In urban areas the share of cereal and sugar, fresh fruit have declined whereas that of milk remained unchanged.
3. Proportion of health and education together in the total expenditure is fairly low; during 2007-08 the proportion of the expenditure on these two items were 10.1 and 12.4 percent respectively.
4. Compared to these the other non-food items account for over 40 per cent of the expenditure, which in also increased in most of the states covered under the study. This may perhaps, suggest a shift from food to other non-food expenditure as observed in other studies noted earlier.
5. Moreover, the share of other non-food expenditure has declined (or remained same) among the relatively better-off states such as Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, whereas it has increased in most of the poorer states. The pattern is somewhat similar in rural and urban areas. The share of expenditure in education has increased in the case of most of the states. Nearly half of the states, the share of health expenditure have declined in both rural as well as urban areas.
- 6 The rural-urban gap in food expenditure is almost negligible whereas that in non-food items is relatively higher.

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7. The rural-urban gap in food and health has declined by a small amount, whereas for education expenditure it has declined by a higher magnitude

The findings noted above may raise concerns over the welfare implication of a shift in the consumption expenditure which not only reduces the share of food items, but also without improving that for health and education.

A number of inter related factors may have brought the observed shift in the expenditure pattern. Also interpreting the changes is difficult in absence of clear understanding as to what factors have led to a particular changes. For instance the increased expenditure on health and education (and the share thereof) in a number of states, could be an outcome of the declined in the provisioning of the services by the state at no/low cost. At the same time, the increase in this expenditure could be a sign of improved levels of income thereby well being at the household level.

Similar complexity also lies in unraveling the shift from food to other non-food expenditure, much of which could be linked with improved levels of living and/or forced expenditure that gets associated with loss of traditional sources of fuel, housing, transport and livelihood.

Lastly the issue of relative inflation food and non-food items also deserves careful attention. Since the cost of some of the more nutritious food items like milk, vegetables, pulses, fruits etc is significantly higher that may have induced increased expenditure on some of these items without improving the actual consumption thereby the nutritional intake.

These issues need further probing perhaps at micro level. This is particularly important given the fairly substantial inter state variations in the pattern of consumption expenditure on food and non-food items as born pout by the analysis.

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Appendix Table 1: Rural-urban Differential in share of Average Consumption Cereals and Cereal Substitutes out of Total Expenditure on Consumption of Food for Selected States and All India (2004-05 and 2007-08)

States	61st round (2004-05)						64th round (2007-08)						Improvement or Decline over previous round (16)		
	Share of Cereals to total food expenditure (Rural) (2)	Total Food Expenditure (Rural) (3)	Share of Cereals to total food expenditure (Urban) (4)	Total Food Expenditure (Urban) (5)	U-R (6)	U/R (7)	Ratio based group differential (8)	Share of Cereals to total food expenditure (Rural) (9)	Total Food Expenditure (Rural) (10)	Share of Cereals to total food expenditure (Urban) (11)	Total Food Expenditure (Urban) (12)	U-R (13)		U/R (14)	Ratio based group differential (15)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pradesh	35.2	323.15	29.4	423.24	-5.7	0.837	0.024 (9)	29.8	412.34	25.1	564.04	-4.7	0.842	0.028 (9)	0.004
Assam	37.6	358.44	27.6	523.68	10.0	0.735	0.020 (6)	37.0	475.73	33.0	669.30	-4.0	0.892	0.024 (7)	0.004
Bihar	41.8	270.26	33.7	356.01	-8.2	0.805	0.019 (5)	42.4	354.52	31.6	498.95	-10.8	0.745	0.018 (4)	-0.001
Chhattisgarh	48.4	239.08	31.1	386.34	17.2	0.644	0.013 (1)	42.0	291.40	31.6	536.46	-10.4	0.752	0.018 (5)	0.005
Gujarat	23.1	345.46	18.0	500.39	-5.1	0.780	0.034 (16)	23.3	456.75	19.1	612.54	-4.2	0.820	0.035 (14)	0.001
Haryana	17.8	419.34	16.7	472.65	-1.1	0.937	0.053 (17)	18.5	512.84	16.8	636.06	-1.7	0.908	0.049 (17)	-0.004
Jammu and Kashmir	31.4	440.63	26.7	525.93	-4.7	0.851	0.027 (11)	29.3	521.98	27.4	639.03	-1.9	0.935	0.032 (13)	0.005
Jharkhand	43.9	263.22	28.6	462.34	15.3	0.651	0.015 (2)	43.5	341.72	29.5	598.01	-14.0	0.678	0.016 (2)	0.001
Karnataka	29.6	283.04	25.7	446.48	-3.9	0.868	0.029 (13)	27.7	392.54	23.0	598.52	-4.7	0.830	0.030 (11)	0.001
Kerala	35.5	455.64	21.5	516.02	-4.0	0.842	0.033 (14)	23.4	550.86	19.4	689.00	-4.0	0.829	0.035 (14)	0.002
Madhya Pradesh	34.3	232.17	25.5	351.56	-8.8	0.744	0.022 (7)	34.3	317.05	24.5	472.02	-9.8	0.714	0.021 (6)	-0.001
Maharashtra	28.9	293.29	21.3	464.27	-7.6	0.737	0.026 (10)	27.6	405.50	21.3	625.34	-6.3	0.772	0.028 (9)	0.002
Odisha	45.9	245.58	33.6	378.13	12.3	0.733	0.016 (3)	43.1	317.05	27.2	602.82	-15.9	0.631	0.015 (1)	-0.001
Punjab	17.9	416.45	16.9	499.03	-1.0	0.946	0.053 (17)	18.2	550.55	17.7	598.23	-0.5	0.973	0.053 (18)	0.000
Rajasthan	26.4	323.97	23.0	401.17	-3.4	0.872	0.033 (14)	28.0	416.95	23.7	524.71	-4.3	0.846	0.030 (11)	-0.003
Tamil Nadu	29.7	315.49	24.6	460.85	-5.0	0.830	0.028 (12)	21.9	397.48	19.8	534.2	-2.1	0.904	0.041 (16)	0.013
Uttar Pradesh	32.8	285.49	25.3	385.87	-7.6	0.770	0.023 (8)	32.7	354.65	26.2	579.55	-6.5	0.801	0.025 (8)	0.002
West Bengal	40.0	329.93	26.0	487.61	14.0	0.651	0.016 (3)	38.8	397.31	25.4	611.7	-13.4	0.655	0.017 (3)	0.001
All India	31.5	307.6	23.8	447.41	-7.7	0.755	0.024	31.5	395.40	22.8	574.61	-8.7	0.724	0.023	-0.001

Note : For 64th round the value of mid-day meal has been taken out from the total food expenditure. Figures in parenthesis are ranks of the states in ascending order. Source: Report 508, Table 5R and 5U for 61st round and Report no. 530, Table 4R and 4U.

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Appendix Table 2: Rural-urban Differential in share of Average Consumption of Gram, Pulses and Pulse Products out of Total Expenditure on Consumption of Food for Selected States and All India (2004-05 and 2007-08)

States	61st round (2004-05)						64th round (2007-08)						Improvement or Decline over previous round (16)		
	Share of grams pulse and pulse products to total food (2)	Total Food Expenditure (Rural) (3)	Share of grams, pulse and pulse products to total food (4)	Total Food Expenditure (Urban) (5)	U-R (6)	U/R (7)	Ratio based differential group (8)	Share of grams pulse and pulse products to total food (9)	Total Food Expenditure (Rural) (10)	Share of grams, pulse and pulse products to total food (11)	Total Food Expenditure (Urban) (12)	U-R (13)		U/R (14)	Ratio based differential group (15)
(1)															
Andhra Pradesh	6.0	323.15	5.4	423.24	-0.6	0.904	0.151 (8)	6.8	412.34	6.2	564.04	-0.6	0.919	0.135 (6)	-0.016
Assam	5.1	358.44	4.5	523.68	-0.5	0.893	0.175 (11)	5.6	475.73	5.6	669.30	0.1	1.009	0.182 (11)	0.006
Bihar	6.1	270.26	6.5	356.01	0.4	1.061	0.174 (10)	6.0	354.52	7.4	498.95	1.5	1.250	0.210 (15)	0.036
Chhattisgarh	6.0	239.08	6.5	386.34	0.5	1.080	0.180 (12)	6.8	291.40	7.4	536.46	0.6	1.093	0.161 (10)	-0.020
Gujarat	6.0	345.46	5.2	500.39	-0.7	0.879	0.148 (7)	6.3	456.75	5.7	612.54	-0.6	0.911	0.145 (8)	-0.003
Haryana	3.9	419.34	4.2	472.65	0.3	1.082	0.280 (18)	4.1	512.84	4.3	636.06	0.2	1.044	0.256 (18)	-0.024
Jammu and Kashmir	3.9	440.63	3.4	525.93	-0.5	0.871	0.221 (14)	5.0	521.98	3.4	639.03	-1.5	0.695	0.140 (7)	-0.081
Jharkhand	5.3	263.22	5.4	462.34	0.1	1.012	0.191 (13)	5.6	341.72	6.0	598.01	0.4	1.072	0.191 (13)	0.000
Karnataka	6.8	283.04	5.5	446.48	-1.3	0.809	0.118 (5)	6.9	392.54	5.4	598.52	-1.6	0.772	0.111 (2)	-0.007
Kerala	3.9	455.64	3.8	516.02	-0.1	0.981	0.251 (16)	4.4	550.86	4.0	689.00	-0.4	0.908	0.209 (14)	-0.042
Madhya Pradesh	7.5	232.17	6.4	351.56	-1.2	0.843	0.112 (3)	7.8	317.05	6.8	472.02	-1.0	0.875	0.112 (4)	0.000
Maharashtra	7.7	293.29	5.7	464.27	-1.9	0.751	0.098 (2)	7.9	405.50	5.9	625.34	-2.0	0.742	0.094 (1)	-0.004
Odisha	4.7	245.58	5.1	378.13	0.4	1.077	0.227 (15)	5.2	317.05	5.0	602.82	-0.2	0.961	0.184 (12)	-0.044
Punjab	5.5	416.45	5.1	499.03	-0.4	0.923	0.168 (9)	6.5	550.55	6.7	598.23	0.1	1.019	0.156 (9)	-0.012
Rajasthan	3.6	323.97	3.3	401.17	-0.3	0.924	0.259 (17)	4.1	416.95	3.5	524.71	-0.6	0.857	0.211 (16)	-0.048
Tamil Nadu	7.2	315.49	6.4	460.85	-0.8	0.885	0.122 (6)	8.2	397.48	7.6	534.2	-0.7	0.917	0.111 (2)	-0.011
Uttar Pradesh	7.1	285.49	6.0	385.87	-1.2	0.834	0.117 (4)	7.5	354.65	6.6	579.55	-1.0	0.873	0.116 (5)	-0.001
West Bengal	7.1	329.93	3.6	487.61	-3.4	0.515	0.073 (1)	4.2	397.31	4.1	611.7	-0.1	0.968	0.229 (17)	0.156
All India	3.6	307.6	5.3	447.41	1.7	1.462	0.405	6.3	395.40	5.7	574.61	-0.6	0.912	0.145	-0.260

Note : For 64th round the value of mid-day meal has been taken out from the total food expenditure. Figures in parenthesis are ranks of the states in ascending order. Source: Report 508, Table 5R and 5U for 61st round and Report no. 530, Table 4R and 4U.

Consumption of Food and Non Food Items in India

Appendix Table3 : Rural-urban Differential in share of Average Consumption of Milk and Milk Products out of Total Expenditure on Consumption of Food for Selected States and All India (2004-05 and 2007-08)

States	61st round (2004-05)						64th round (2007-08)						Improvement or Decline over previous round (16)		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh	10.6	323.15	14.0	423.24	3.4	1.322	0.124 (12)	11.2	412.34	14.7	564.04	3.5	1.310	0.117 (11)	-0.008
Assam	6.6	358.44	9.6	523.68	2.9	1.442	0.218 (15)	6.2	475.73	15.2	669.30	9.0	2.443	0.393 (15)	0.175
Bihar	13.7	270.26	16.3	356.01	2.6	1.189	0.087 (9)	11.3	354.52	11.5	498.95	0.2	1.020	0.090 (8)	0.004
Chhattisgarh	3.1	239.08	12.0	386.34	8.9	3.836	1.228 (18)	2.9	291.40	11.5	536.46	8.6	3.921	1.333 (18)	0.106
Gujarat	22.6	345.46	25.3	500.39	2.7	1.118	0.049 (5)	24.0	456.75	24.1	612.54	0.2	1.006	0.042 (4)	-0.008
Haryana	41.1	419.34	34.9	472.65	-6.2	0.850	0.021 (2)	45.3	512.84	34.1	636.06	-11.1	0.754	0.017 (1)	-0.004
Jammu and Kashmir	20.0	440.63	22.1	525.93	2.1	1.105	0.055 (6)	22.6	521.98	24.4	639.03	1.8	1.082	0.048 (5)	-0.007
Jharkhand	7.4	263.22	14.4	462.34	7.0	1.950	0.264 (16)	6.6	341.72	13.7	598.01	7.1	2.074	0.314 (14)	0.050
Karnataka	12.1	283.04	14.6	446.48	2.5	1.206	0.099 (10)	11.2	392.54	14.1	598.52	2.9	1.256	0.112 (9)	0.013
Kerala	9.1	455.64	11.0	516.02	2.0	1.219	0.135 (13)	9.6	550.86	10.4	689.00	0.8	1.086	0.113 (10)	-0.021
Madhya Pradesh	16.9	232.17	20.6	351.56	3.7	1.221	0.072 (8)	16.9	317.05	21.4	472.02	4.5	1.265	0.075 (7)	0.002
Maharashtra	11.8	293.29	16.6	464.27	4.8	1.405	0.119 (11)	12.1	405.50	17.3	625.34	5.2	1.432	0.118 (12)	-0.001
Odisha	4.1	245.58	9.5	378.13	5.4	2.291	0.553 (17)	3.3	317.05	9.5	602.82	6.2	2.872	0.867 (17)	0.315
Punjab	33.2	416.45	31.8	499.03	-1.4	0.959	0.029 (4)	35.9	550.55	32.9	598.23	-3.0	0.916	0.025 (2)	-0.003
Rajasthan	34.9	323.97	29.8	401.17	-5.0	0.855	0.025 (3)	31.5	416.95	30.0	524.71	-1.5	0.953	0.030 (3)	0.006
Tamil Nadu	8.6	315.49	14.4	460.85	5.8	1.666	0.193 (14)	9.4	397.48	13.9	534.2	4.5	1.478	0.157 (13)	-0.035
Uttar Pradesh	18.4	285.49	21.6	385.87	3.2	1.172	0.064 (7)	17.8	354.65	20.9	579.55	3.0	1.171	0.066 (6)	0.002
West Bengal	5.7	329.93	9.3	487.61	-12.6	0.426	0.019 (1)	4.8	397.31	9.2	611.7	4.4	1.926	0.402 (16)	0.383
All India	15.4	307.6	18.6	447.41	12.9	3.254	0.569	15.2	395.40	18.6	574.61	3.3	1.218	0.080	-0.489

Note : For 64th round the value of mid-day meal has been taken out from the total food expenditure. Figures in parenthesis are ranks of the states in ascending order. Source: Report 508, Table 5R and 5U for 61st round and Report no. 530, Table 4R and 4U.

Consumption of Food and Non Food Items in India

Appendix Table 4 : Rural-urban Differential in share of Average Consumption of Edible Oil out of Total Expenditure on Consumption of Food for Selected States and All India (2004-05 and 2007-08)

States	61st round (2004-05)						64th round (2007-08)						Improve or Decline over previous round		
	Share of Edible Oil expenditure (Rural)	Total Food Expenditure (Rural)	Share of Edible Oil to total food expenditure (Urban)	Total Food Expenditure (Urban)	U-R	U/R	Ratio based differential	Share of Edible Oil to total food expenditure (Rural)	Total Food Expenditure (Rural)	Share of Edible Oil to total food expenditure (Urban)	Total Food Expenditure (Urban)	U-R		U/R	Ratio based differential
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pradesh	8.7	323.15	7.6	423.24	-1.1	0.872	0.101 (3)	9.1	412.34	8.2	564.04	-0.9	0.904	0.100 (6)	-0.001
Assam	7.4	358.44	7.4	523.68	0.0	0.995	0.134 (13)	6.3	475.73	7.7	669.30	1.4	1.221	0.193 (17)	0.059
Bihar	8.7	270.26	8.4	356.01	-0.3	0.966	0.111 (9)	8.0	354.52	8.3	498.95	0.3	1.036	0.130 (12)	0.019
Chhattisgarh	8.3	239.08	8.9	386.34	0.6	1.072	0.129 (18)	9.5	291.40	8.3	536.46	-1.2	0.876	0.093 (13)	-0.037
Gujarat	12.6	345.46	11.6	500.39	-1.1	0.916	0.073 (5)	13.3	456.75	12.0	612.54	-1.4	0.897	0.067 (1)	-0.005
Haryana	4.5	419.34	6.2	472.65	1.6	1.359	0.300 (2)	4.4	512.84	5.8	636.06	1.4	1.322	0.302 (18)	0.002
Jammu and Kashmir	8.8	440.63	8.5	525.93	-0.3	0.960	0.109 (6)	8.9	521.98	8.3	639.03	-0.6	0.929	0.104 (8)	-0.005
Jharkhand	8.5	263.22	7.9	462.34	-0.6	0.933	0.110 (18)	8.7	341.72	7.5	598.01	-1.2	0.863	0.099 (5)	-0.011
Karnataka	8.1	283.04	6.7	446.48	-1.4	0.826	0.102 (4)	8.8	392.54	7.2	598.52	-1.6	0.823	0.094 (4)	-0.008
Kerala	5.8	455.64	5.9	516.02	0.1	1.014	0.174 (17)	4.9	550.86	4.4	689.00	-0.12	0.889	0.181 (16)	0.008
Madhya Pradesh	8.8	232.17	9.0	351.56	0.1	1.015	0.115 (9)	9.2	317.05	8.5	472.02	-0.7	0.926	0.101 (7)	-0.014
Maharashtra	11.6	293.29	9.5	464.27	-2.0	0.823	0.071 (1)	11.4	405.50	9.6	625.34	-1.8	0.841	0.074 (2)	0.003
Odisha	6.6	245.58	6.5	378.13	-0.1	0.987	0.150 (15)	6.4	317.05	6.2	602.82	-0.5	0.921	0.136 (13)	-0.014
Punjab	8.1	416.45	7.7	499.03	-0.4	0.956	0.118 (10)	7.2	550.55	7.7	598.23	0.4	1.058	0.146 (15)	0.028
Rajasthan	6.8	323.97	7.8	401.17	1.0	1.148	0.170 (16)	7.1	416.95	7.1	524.71	0.0	1.003	0.141 (14)	-0.028
Tamil Nadu	7.7	315.49	8.2	460.85	0.5	1.069	0.140 (14)	8.0	397.48	7.3	534.2	-0.7	0.912	0.114 (11)	-0.026
Uttar Pradesh	8.4	285.49	7.5	385.87	-0.9	0.897	0.107 (5)	8.6	354.65	8.1	579.55	-0.5	0.940	0.110 (9)	0.003
West Bengal	8.3	329.93	8.3	487.61	0.0	1.006	0.121 (11)	8.6	397.31	8.3	611.7	-0.3	0.965	0.112 (10)	-0.010
All India	8.3	307.6	8.1	447.41	-0.2	0.977	0.118	8.4	395.40	8.1	574.61	-0.3	0.959	0.114	-0.004

Note : For 64th round the value of mid-day meal has been taken out from the total food expenditure. Figures in parenthesis are ranks of the states in ascending order. Source: Report 508, Table 5R and 5U for 61st round and Report no. 530, Table 4R and 4U.

Consumption of Food and Non Food Items in India

Appendix Table 5 : Rural-urban Differential in share of Average Consumption of Egg/Fish/Meat out of Total Expenditure on Consumption of Food for Selected States and All India (2004-05 and 2007-08)

States	61st round (2004-05)						64th round (2007-08)						Improvement or Decline over previous round		
	Share of egg/fish/meat to total food expenditure (Rural)	Total Food Expenditure (Rural)	Share of egg/fish/meat to total food expenditure (Urban)	Total Food Expenditure (Urban)	U-R	U/R	Ratio based differential	Share of egg/fish/meat to total food expenditure (Rural)	Total Food Expenditure (Rural)	Share of egg/fish/meat to total food expenditure (Urban)	Total Food Expenditure (Urban)	U-R		U/R	Ratio based differential
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pradesh	7.8	323.15	7.4	423.24	-0.3	0.959	0.123 (5)	9.0	412.34	8.2	564.04	-0.8	0.907	-0.023(12)	-0.023
Assam	15.3	358.44	15.7	523.68	0.4	1.025	0.067 (1)	17.0	475.73	16.5	669.30	-0.5	0.973	-0.009(15)	-0.009
Bihar	3.7	270.26	3.7	356.01	0.0	0.994	0.270 (12)	4.5	354.52	4.6	498.95	0.1	1.027	-0.042(9)	-0.042
Chhattisgarh	4.4	239.08	4.6	386.34	0.2	1.050	0.238 (10)	5.4	291.40	3.8	536.46	-1.6	0.705	-0.107(5)	-0.107
Gujarat	1.5	345.46	1.6	500.39	0.1	1.064	0.708 (15)	1.7	456.75	1.7	612.54	0.0	0.985	-0.144(4)	-0.144
Haryana	1.2	419.34	1.7	472.65	0.5	1.416	1.183 (16)	0.9	512.84	1.6	636.06	0.7	1.839	0.937(18)	0.937
Jammu and Kashmir	6.8	440.63	8.6	525.93	1.7	1.252	0.183 (7)	5.1	521.98	7.9	639.03	2.9	1.566	0.126(17)	0.126
Jharkhand	5.8	263.22	6.5	462.34	0.7	1.116	0.192 (8)	6.2	341.72	6.3	598.01	0.2	1.031	-0.024(11)	-0.024
Karnataka	6.3	283.04	6.7	446.48	0.4	1.070	0.170 (6)	7.5	392.54	7.1	598.52	-0.4	0.948	-0.044(8)	-0.044
Kerala	14.9	455.64	15.1	516.02	0.2	1.012	0.068 (2)	17.9	550.86	18.7	689.00	0.8	1.044	-0.010(14)	-0.010
Madhya Pradesh	2.2	232.17	2.9	351.56	0.7	1.321	0.610 (14)	2.6	317.05	2.5	472.02	-0.1	0.959	-0.239(3)	-0.239
Maharashtra	4.9	293.29	5.7	464.27	0.9	1.179	0.243 (11)	5.8	405.50	6.6	625.34	0.8	1.145	-0.045(7)	-0.045
Odisha	6.8	245.58	8.9	378.13	2.1	1.311	0.192 (9)	8.0	317.05	8.8	602.82	0.8	1.103	-0.054(6)	-0.054
Punjab	0.9	416.45	1.4	499.03	0.5	1.547	1.718 (18)	0.7	550.55	0.8	598.23	0.0	1.041	-0.299(2)	-0.299
Rajasthan	1.3	323.97	2.3	401.17	1.0	1.706	1.265 (17)	1.2	416.95	2.0	524.71	0.8	1.644	0.079(16)	0.079
Tamil Nadu	7.7	315.49	7.2	460.85	-0.5	0.936	0.121 (4)	9.9	397.48	9.1	534.2	-0.7	0.926	-0.027(10)	-0.027
Uttar Pradesh	3.0	285.49	3.8	385.87	0.8	1.252	0.415 (13)	3.1	354.65	3.8	579.55	0.7	1.230	-0.016(13)	-0.016
West Bengal	13.5	329.93	16.6	487.61	3.1	1.232	0.091 (3)	14.2	397.31	17.2	611.7	3.0	1.211	-1.583(1)	-0.006
All India	6.0	307.6	6.4	447.41	0.3	1.052	0.174	6.7	395.40	6.9	574.61	0.2	0.120	0.120	-0.019

Note : For 64th round the value of mid-day meal has been taken out from the total food expenditure. Figures in parenthesis are ranks of the states in ascending order. Source: Report 508, Table 5R and 5U for 61st round and Report no. 530, Table 4R and 4U.

Consumption of Food and Non Food Items in India

Appendix Table 6 : Rural-urban Differential in share of Average Consumption of Vegetables out of Total Expenditure on Consumption of Food for Selected States and All India (2004-05 and 2007-08)

States	61st round (2004-05)						64th round (2007-08)						Improve or Decline over previous round		
	Share of vegetables to total food expenditure (Rural)	Total Food Expenditure (Rural)	Share of vegetables to total food expenditure (Urban)	Total Food Expenditure (Urban)	U-R	U/R	Ratio based differential	Share of vegetables to total food expenditure (Rural)	Total Food Expenditure (Rural)	Share of vegetables to total food expenditure (Urban)	Total Food Expenditure (Urban)	U-R		U/R	Ratio based differential
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pradesh	9.6	323.15	8.5	423.24	-1.1	0.884	0.092 (1)	11.9	412.34	10.2	564.04	-1.7	0.855	0.072 (7)	-0.020
Assam	14.01	358.44	12.2	523.68	-1.9	0.865	0.061 (1)	13.9	475.73	13.7	669.30	-0.1	0.989	0.071 (5)	0.010
Bihar	12.3	270.26	12.1	356.01	-0.1	0.988	0.081 (8)	14.0	354.52	15.2	498.95	1.2	1.084	0.077 (9)	-0.003
Chhattisgarh	14.0	239.08	14.5	386.34	0.5	1.036	0.074 (5)	18.5	291.40	15.2	536.46	-3.3	0.822	0.045 (1)	-0.029
Gujarat	12.3	345.46	11.8	500.39	-0.5	0.959	0.078 (7)	12.4	456.75	11.9	612.54	-0.5	0.962	0.078 (10)	0.000
Haryana	8.7	419.34	10.8	472.65	2.1	1.243	0.142 (17)	8.4	512.84	9.8	636.06	3.5	1.414	0.168 (18)	0.026
Jammu and Kashmir	11.2	440.63	11.3	525.93	0.1	1.006	0.090 (10)	11.5	521.98	10.6	639.03	-0.9	0.920	0.080 (11)	-0.010
Jharkhand	14.4	263.22	14.1	462.34	-0.2	0.983	0.068 (3)	16.4	341.72	15.9	598.01	-0.5	0.970	0.059 (3)	-0.009
Karnataka	8.3	283.04	7.2	446.48	-1.1	0.873	0.105 (14)	9.2	392.54	8.1	598.52	-1.0	0.887	0.097 (14)	-0.009
Kerala	7.4	455.64	7.4	516.02	0.0	1.002	0.135 (16)	8.4	550.86	8.2	689.00	-0.2	0.976	0.116 (17)	-0.019
Madhya Pradesh	10.4	232.17	10.5	351.56	0.1	1.013	0.098 (12)	11.4	317.05	11.4	472.02	0.1	1.005	0.088 (13)	-0.009
Maharashtra	9.9	293.29	9.8	464.27	-0.1	0.993	0.101 (13)	11.1	405.50	10.6	625.34	-0.5	0.957	0.087 (12)	-0.014
Odisha	14.3	245.58	12.6	378.13	-1.7	0.883	0.062 (2)	15.8	317.05	14.0	602.82	-1.7	0.890	0.057 (2)	-0.005
Punjab	9.3	416.45	9.1	499.03	-0.2	0.974	0.105 (15)	10.0	550.55	10.7	598.23	0.7	1.072	0.108 (15)	0.003
Rajasthan	8.4	323.97	10.1	401.17	1.7	1.203	0.144 (18)	9.8	416.95	10.7	524.71	0.9	1.094	0.111 (16)	-0.032
Tamil Nadu	11.0	315.49	9.2	460.85	-1.8	0.835	0.076 (6)	12.1	397.48	10.3	534.2	-1.8	0.852	0.070 (5)	-0.005
Uttar Pradesh	11.7	285.49	11.2	385.87	-0.5	0.957	0.082 (9)	12.6	354.65	11.8	579.55	-0.8	0.940	0.075 (8)	-0.007
West Bengal	13.2	329.93	12.0	487.61	-1.2	0.909	0.069 (4)	15.0	397.31	13.9	611.7	-1.0	0.932	0.062 (4)	-0.007
All India	11.1	307.6	10.5	447.41	-0.6	0.945	0.085	12.3	395.40	11.2	574.61	-1.1	0.911	0.074	-0.011

Note : For 64th round the value of mid-day meal has been taken out from the total food expenditure. Figures in parenthesis are ranks of the states in ascending order. Source: Report 508, Table 5R and 5U for 61st round and Report no. 530, Table 4R and 4U.

Consumption of Food and Non Food Items in India

Appendix Table 7 : Rural-urban Differential in share of Average Consumption of Fruits out of Total Expenditure on Consumption of Food for Selected States and All India (2004-05 and 2007-08)

States	61st round (2004-05)						64th round (2007-08)						Improve or Decline over previous round (16)	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		(14)
	Share of Fruits to total food expenditure (Rural)	Total Food Expenditure (Rural)	Share of Fruits to total food expenditure (Urban)	Total Food Expenditure (Urban)	U-R	U/R	Ratio based differential group	Share of Fruits to total food expenditure (Rural)	Total Food Expenditure (Rural)	Share of Fruits to total food expenditure (Urban)	Total Food Expenditure (Urban)	U-R	U/R	Ratio based differential group
(1)														
Andhra Pradesh	2.9	323.15	3.6	423.24	0.6	1.218	0.416 (4)	3.3	412.34	4.5	564.04	1.3	1.383	0.421 (5)
Assam	1.6	358.44	2.7	523.68	1.1	1.706	1.088 (15)	2.2	475.73	3.0	669.30	0.8	1.385	0.639 (8)
Bihar	1.5	270.26	2.4	356.01	1.0	1.649	1.111 (16)	1.6	354.52	4.4	498.95	2.8	2.739	1.692 (17)
Chhattisgarh	1.9	239.08	4.0	386.34	2.1	2.138	1.146 (17)	2.0	291.40	4.4	536.46	2.4	2.209	1.100 (16)
Gujarat	2.6	345.46	3.9	500.39	1.2	1.462	0.552 (9)	2.3	456.75	3.7	612.54	1.5	1.656	0.733 (9)
Haryana	3.1	419.34	5.1	472.65	2.0	1.652	0.539 (7)	3.0	512.84	4.8	636.06	1.8	1.618	0.541 (7)
Jammu and Kashmir	2.5	440.63	3.2	525.93	0.7	1.263	0.500 (14)	2.8	521.98	3.2	639.03	0.4	1.155	0.411 (4)
Jharkhand	1.0	263.22	2.7	462.34	1.7	2.820	2.934 (18)	1.1	341.72	3.0	598.01	1.9	2.741	2.538 (18)
Karnataka	4.8	283.04	5.0	446.48	0.2	1.035	0.214 (2)	4.3	392.54	4.8	598.52	0.6	1.137	0.267 (2)
Kerala	10.2	455.64	10.1	516.02	-0.2	0.984	0.096 (1)	8.9	550.86	9.3	689.00	0.3	1.034	0.116 (1)
Madhya Pradesh	1.9	232.17	3.5	351.56	1.6	1.836	0.958 (13)	1.9	317.05	3.6	472.02	1.6	1.845	0.959 (14)
Maharashtra	3.1	293.29	5.1	464.27	2.0	1.657	0.539 (7)	3.2	405.50	4.7	625.34	1.5	1.480	0.461 (6)
Odisha	2.2	245.58	3.0	378.13	0.9	1.403	0.651 (10)	2.0	317.05	3.4	602.82	1.4	1.717	0.854 (13)
Punjab	2.3	416.45	3.8	499.03	1.5	1.640	0.699 (10)	2.4	550.55	4.4	598.23	2.0	1.859	0.779 (10)
Rajasthan	1.7	323.97	3.3	401.17	1.5	1.875	1.073 (14)	1.8	416.95	3.5	524.71	1.7	1.921	1.050 (15)
Tamil Nadu	4.1	315.49	4.3	460.85	0.2	1.044	0.253 (3)	4.0	397.48	4.7	534.2	0.7	1.167	0.290 (3)
Uttar Pradesh	2.0	285.49	3.5	385.87	1.5	1.761	0.883 (11)	2.0	354.65	3.5	579.55	1.4	1.708	0.844 (12)
West Bengal	1.8	329.93	3.2	487.61	1.3	1.731	0.944 (12)	1.9	397.31	3.1	611.7	1.1	1.584	0.817 (11)
All India	2.7	307.6	4.2	447.41	1.4	1.515	0.552	2.7	395.40	4.2	574.61	1.5	1.564	0.578

Note : For 64th round the value of mid-day meal has been taken out from the total food expenditure. Figures in parenthesis are ranks of the states in ascending order. Source: Report 508, Table 5R and 5U for 61st round and Report no. 530, Table 4R and 4U.

Consumption of Food and Non Food Items in India

Appendix Table 8 : Rural-urban Differential in share of Average Consumption Expenditure on Sugar out of Total Expenditure (in Rupees) on Consumption of Food for Selected States and All India (2004-05 and 2007-08)

States	61st round (2004-05)						64th round (2007-08)						Improve or Decline over previous round		
	Share of Sugar expenditure (Rural)	Total Food Expenditure (Rural)	Share of Sugar expenditure (Urban)	Total Food Expenditure (Urban)	U-R	U/R	Ratio based differential	Share of Sugar expenditure (Rural)	Total Food Expenditure (Rural)	Share of Sugar expenditure (Urban)	Total Food Expenditure (Urban)	U-R		U/R	Ratio based differential
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pradesh	2.5	323.15	2.3	423.24	-0.2	0.929	0.373 (14)	1.9	412.34	1.7	564.04	-0.2	0.885	0.461 (13)	0.088
Assam	2.4	358.44	2.3	523.68	-0.1	0.946	0.393 (15)	2.0	475.73	2.1	669.30	0.1	1.029	0.504 (15)	0.111
Bihar	2.9	270.26	3.0	356.01	0.2	1.054	0.368 (13)	2.1	354.52	2.7	498.95	0.6	1.308	0.633 (18)	0.265
Chhattisgarh	3.9	239.08	4.0	386.34	0.1	1.022	0.262 (10)	2.9	291.40	2.7	536.46	-0.2	0.932	0.322 (9)	0.060
Gujarat	5.5	345.46	4.2	500.39	-1.2	0.774	0.141 (5)	4.2	456.75	3.3	612.54	-0.9	0.778	0.183 (4)	0.042
Haryana	6.7	419.34	4.7	472.65	-2.1	0.694	0.103 (3)	5.0	512.84	3.2	636.06	-1.8	0.646	0.130 (2)	0.027
Jammu and Kashmir	2.2	440.63	1.9	525.93	-0.3	0.872	0.405 (16)	2.2	521.98	1.7	639.03	-0.5	0.756	0.336 (11)	-0.069
Jharkhand	2.9	263.22	3.0	462.34	0.1	1.042	0.358 (12)	2.2	341.72	2.3	598.01	0.1	1.058	0.487 (14)	0.128
Karnataka	5.0	283.04	3.3	446.48	-1.7	0.667	0.133 (4)	3.2	392.54	2.2	598.52	-1.0	0.687	0.215 (7)	0.081
Kerala	3.5	455.64	3.1	516.02	-0.4	0.889	0.252 (9)	2.6	550.86	2.2	689.00	-0.4	0.856	0.333 (10)	0.081
Madhya Pradesh	5.9	232.17	5.1	351.56	-0.7	0.877	0.150 (7)	4.0	317.05	3.4	472.02	-0.6	0.844	0.210 (6)	0.060
Maharashtra	6.2	293.29	3.9	464.27	-2.3	0.627	0.102 (2)	4.0	405.50	2.6	625.34	-1.4	0.652	0.164 (3)	0.062
Odisha	2.8	245.58	2.7	378.13	0.0	0.985	0.357 (11)	2.4	317.05	1.9	602.82	-0.5	0.806	0.342 (12)	-0.014
Punjab	8.2	416.45	5.3	499.03	-3.0	0.640	0.078 (1)	5.9	550.55	3.7	598.23	-2.2	0.631	0.107 (1)	0.030
Rajasthan	5.7	323.97	4.7	401.17	-1.1	0.814	0.142 (6)	4.2	416.95	3.4	524.71	-0.8	0.807	0.192 (5)	0.049
Tamil Nadu	2.3	315.49	2.3	460.85	0.0	1.000	0.434 (17)	1.9	397.48	1.9	534.2	0.0	0.987	0.513 (16)	0.079
Uttar Pradesh	5.4	285.49	4.6	385.87	-0.8	0.846	0.156 (8)	3.8	354.65	3.3	579.55	-0.5	0.879	0.234 (8)	0.079
West Bengal	2.4	329.93	2.4	487.61	0.1	1.024	0.435 (18)	1.8	397.31	1.8	611.7	0.0	1.022	0.580 (17)	0.145
All India	4.3	307.6	3.5	447.41	-0.8	0.824	0.191	3.1	395.40	2.6	574.61	-0.5	0.832	0.266	0.075

Note : For 64th round the value of mid-day meal has been taken out from the total food expenditure. Figures in parenthesis are ranks of the states in ascending order. Source: Report 508, Table 5R and 5U for 61st round and Report no. 530, Table 4R and 4U.

Consumption of Food and Non Food Items in India

Appendix Table 9 : Rural-urban Differential in share of Average Consumption Expenditure on all Food Items out of Total Average Expenditure (in Rupees) for Selected States and All India (2004-05 and 2007-08)

States	61st round (2004-05)						64th round (2007-08)						Improvement or Decline over previous round		
	Share of total food expenditure (Rural)	Total Expenditure (Rural)	Share of total food expenditure (Urban)	Total Expenditure (Urban)	U-R	U/R	Ratio based differential	Share of total food expenditure (Rural)	Total Expenditure (Rural)	Share of total food expenditure (Urban)	Total Expenditure (Urban)	U-R		U/R	Ratio based differential
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pradesh	53.5	603.82	38.8	1091.4	-14.7	0.725	0.014 (5)	51.3	803.93	36.6	1542.51	-14.7	0.713	0.014 (6)	0.000
Assam	62.2	576.71	46.4	1129.57	-15.8	0.746	0.012 (1)	59.8	795.39	46.5	1443.76	-13.3	0.778	0.013 (2)	0.001
Bihar	60.7	444.98	48.8	729.54	-11.9	0.803	0.013 (2)	59.5	595.6	35.8	1072.72	-23.8	0.601	0.010 (1)	-0.003
Chhattisgarh	53.7	444.88	40.1	962.93	-13.6	0.747	0.014 (5)	50.6	575.55	35.8	1500.13	-14.9	0.706	0.014 (6)	0.000
Gujarat	53.6	644.87	41.5	1205.8	-12.1	0.775	0.014 (5)	53.1	859.55	42.4	1465.28	-10.8	0.798	0.015 (8)	0.001
Haryana	46.3	905.19	39.9	1183.49	-6.4	0.862	0.019 (17)	49.8	1029.61	39.2	1623.9	-10.6	0.786	0.016 (11)	-0.003
Jammu and Kashmir	54.7	805.2	47.2	1115.37	-7.6	0.862	0.016 (12)	52.9	987.43	45.8	1326.15	-7.1	0.866	0.016 (11)	0.000
Jharkhand	59.9	439.28	45.4	1017.29	-14.5	0.758	0.013 (2)	58.4	585.37	43.3	1380.04	-15.0	0.742	0.013 (2)	0.000
Karnataka	52.1	542.91	39.2	1138.08	-12.9	0.753	0.014 (5)	49.2	797.89	36.2	1654.56	-13.0	0.735	0.015 (8)	0.001
Kerala	44.2	1030.9	38.1	1353.83	-6.1	0.862	0.020 (18)	40.2	1369.64	35.6	1933.77	-4.6	0.886	0.022 (18)	0.002
Madhya Pradesh	50.4	461.07	39.4	893.29	-11.0	0.782	0.016 (12)	50.5	627.68	39.7	1188.32	-10.8	0.786	0.016 (11)	0.000
Maharashtra	49.2	596.65	37.8	1228.45	-11.4	0.769	0.016 (12)	47.3	857.85	36.7	1703.52	-10.6	0.777	0.016 (11)	0.000
Odisha	58.2	422.06	47.9	789.79	-10.3	0.823	0.014 (5)	57.6	550.58	42.1	1433.18	-15.5	0.730	0.013 (2)	-0.001
Punjab	46.0	905.26	38.2	1306.07	-7.8	0.830	0.018 (16)	43.4	1267.86	36.7	1630.3	-6.7	0.845	0.019 (17)	0.001
Rajasthan	54.2	598.2	42.5	944.57	-11.7	0.784	0.014 (5)	57.0	786.03	41.9	1253.58	-11.2	0.789	0.015 (8)	0.001
Tamil Nadu	52.4	601.63	39.5	1166.33	-12.9	0.753	0.014 (5)	49.0	811.97	38.3	1395.73	-10.7	0.782	0.016 (11)	0.002
Uttar Pradesh	52.9	539.29	43.9	879.67	-9.1	0.829	0.016 (12)	52.6	674.36	43.0	1116.41	-9.6	0.817	0.016 (11)	0.000
West Bengal	57.3	575.65	42.1	1158.97	-15.2	0.734	0.013 (2)	57.3	692.86	42.3	1445.62	-15.0	0.738	0.013 (2)	0.000
All India	53.2	579.17	40.5	1104.6	-12.7	0.762	0.014	51.8	763.07	39.3	1463.72	-12.5	0.758	0.015	0.001

Note : For 64th round the value of mid-day meal has been taken out from the total food expenditure. Figures in parenthesis are ranks of the states in ascending order. Source: Report 508, Table 5R and 5U for 61st round and Report no. 530, Table 4R and 4U.

Consumption of Food and Non Food Items in India

Appendix Table 10 : Rural-urban Differential in share of Average Consumption Expenditure on Education out of Total Non Food Expenditure (in Rupees) for Selected States and All India (2004-05 and 2007-08)

States	61st round (2004-05)						64th round (2007-08)						Improvement or Decline over previous round		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		(14)	(15)
	Share of education to total non food expenditure (Rural)	Total non food Expenditure (Rural)	Share of education to total non food expenditure (Urban)	Total non food Expenditure (Urban)	U-R	U/R	Ratio based group differential	Share of education to total non food expenditure (Rural)	Total non food Expenditure (Rural)	Share of education to total non food expenditure (Urban)	Total non food Expenditure (Urban)	U-R	U/R	Ratio based group differential	
(1)															
Andhra Pradesh	5.5	281.0	11.9	666.12	6.4	2.172	0.396 (13)	6.7	391.17	11.7	978.47	5.0	1.737	0.258 (10)	-0.138
Assam	7.3	218.2	12.1	605.3	4.7	1.645	0.224 (6)	6.6	320.16	7.6	774.46	0.9	1.142	0.172 (7)	-0.052
Bihar	6.2	174.55	14.7	373.38	8.5	2.367	0.381 (12)	5.3	241.08	14.9	573.77	9.6	2.795	0.523 (14)	0.142
Chhattisgarh	3.5	205.8	10.3	576.8	6.8	2.971	0.859 (18)	3.0	284.16	7.4	963.67	4.4	2.491	0.840 (18)	-0.019
Gujarat	5.0	299.41	9.6	705.47	4.5	1.904	0.379 (11)	4.2	402.8	9.6	844.26	5.4	2.279	0.543 (15)	0.164
Haryana	13.1	485.59	14.4	710.75	1.3	1.097	0.084 (1)	12.1	516.76	15.1	987.85	2.9	1.243	0.103 (4)	0.019
Jammu and Kashmir	11.0	364.39	13.9	589.18	2.8	1.257	0.114 (2)	13.1	465.45	13.6	757.12	0.5	1.037	0.079 (2)	-0.035
Jharkhand	5.2	176.0	13.7	554.1	8.5	2.633	0.507 (15)	5.5	243.65	14.0	782.03	8.6	2.571	0.471 (13)	-0.036
Karnataka	5.4	259.87	9.1	691.6	3.7	1.695	0.316 (9)	17.3	405.35	10.9	1056.04	-6.5	0.626	0.036 (1)	-0.280
Kerala	7.1	575.34	7.8	837.47	0.8	1.107	0.157 (5)	7.1	818.77	9.1	1244.77	2.0	1.283	0.181 (8)	0.024
Madhya Pradesh	4.4	228.69	15.8	442.55	11.4	3.591	0.818 (17)	4.3	310.63	13.5	716.3	9.2	3.137	0.731 (17)	-0.087
Maharashtra	4.1	303.01	9.7	764.0	5.6	2.369	0.578 (18)	6.6	452.36	10.6	1078.18	4.0	1.607	0.243 (9)	-0.335
Odisha	5.6	176.86	11.3	411.59	5.6	2.002	0.356 (10)	5.1	233.53	15.6	830.36	10.5	3.071	0.604 (4)	0.248
Punjab	10.3	488.58	13.4	806.87	3.1	1.301	0.126 (3)	11.6	717.31	11.5	1302.08	-0.1	0.992	0.086 (17)	-0.040
Rajasthan	5.3	274.04	13.2	542.65	7.9	2.496	0.473 (14)	6.1	369.09	13.8	728.87	7.7	2.264	0.371 (12)	-0.102
Tamil Nadu	6.5	286.14	10.5	705.48	4.0	1.610	0.248 (7)	9.5	414.49	10.0	861.53	0.5	1.056	0.112 (5)	-0.136
Uttar Pradesh	6.8	254.01	12.7	494.51	5.9	1.874	0.276 (8)	7.3	319.72	14.0	636.86	6.7	1.919	0.264 (11)	-0.012
West Bengal	9.1	245.62	12.5	671.2	3.4	1.377	0.151 (4)	9.6	295.55	12.0	833.92	2.4	1.246	0.130 (6)	-0.021
All India	6.6	271.58	11.2	657.1	4.6	1.687	0.254	7.7	368.03	11.8	889.11	4.1	1.532	0.199	-0.055

Note : For 64th round the value of mid-day meal has been taken out from the total food expenditure. Figures in parenthesis are ranks of the states in ascending order. Source: Report 508, Table 5R and 5U for 61st round and Report no. 530, Table 4R and 4U.

Consumption of Food and Non Food Items in India

Appendix Table 11 : Rural-urban Differential in share of Average Consumption Expenditure on Health (both institutional and non- institutional) out of Total Non Food Expenditure (in Rupees) for Selected States and All India (2004-05 and 2007-08)

States	61st round (2004-05)						64th round (2007-08)						Improve or Decline over previous round		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		(13)	(14)
Andhra Pradesh	14.1	281.0	8.1	666.12	-6.0	0.574	0.041 (2)	6.9	391.17	5.6	978.47	-1.3	0.808	0.117 (5)	0.076
Assam	5.2	218.2	4.7	605.3	-0.5	0.911	0.175 (18)	3.1	320.16	2.6	774.46	-0.5	0.845	0.274 (13)	0.099
Bihar	7.8	174.55	6.8	373.38	-0.9	0.881	0.114 (9)	3.2	241.08	3.2	573.77	0.1	1.022	0.322 (15)	0.208
Chhattisgarh	13.7	205.8	10.0	576.8	-3.7	0.730	0.053 (17)	5.2	284.16	8.1	963.67	2.8	1.544	0.295 (14)	0.242
Gujarat	11.8	299.41	8.5	705.47	-3.2	0.726	0.062 (11)	3.7	402.8	4.7	844.26	1.0	1.275	0.344 (17)	0.282
Haryana	10.5	485.59	7.5	710.75	-3.0	0.714	0.068 (12)	5.5	516.76	4.5	987.85	-1.0	0.826	0.150 (8)	0.082
Jammu and Kashmir	6.2	364.39	4.0	589.18	-2.1	0.654	0.106 (16)	3.0	465.45	4.3	757.12	1.4	1.461	0.491 (18)	0.385
Jharkhand	9.8	176.0	7.7	554.1	-2.2	0.781	0.080 (14)	3.7	243.65	3.4	782.03	-0.3	0.929	0.255 (12)	0.175
Karnataka	8.7	259.87	6.1	691.6	-2.6	0.705	0.081 (15)	4.4	405.35	4.0	1056.04	-0.4	0.900	0.203 (10)	0.122
Kerala	17.7	575.34	14.6	837.47	-3.1	0.825	0.047 (5)	11.6	818.77	9.1	1244.77	-2.6	0.780	0.067 (1)	0.020
Madhya Pradesh	13.7	228.69	10.6	442.55	-3.1	0.774	0.056 (10)	5.4	310.63	6.1	716.3	0.7	1.128	0.208 (11)	0.152
Maharashtra	14.7	303.01	10.5	764.0	-4.1	0.719	0.049 (6)	9.0	452.36	5.8	1078.18	-3.2	0.644	0.072 (3)	0.023
Odisha	12.4	176.86	7.6	411.59	-4.7	0.617	0.050 (8)	5.8	233.53	4.2	830.36	-1.6	0.728	0.126 (6)	0.076
Punjab	12.9	488.58	8.1	806.87	-4.8	0.629	0.049 (6)	8.6	717.31	5.0	1302.08	-3.6	0.579	0.067 (1)	0.018
Rajasthan	11.3	274.04	8.8	542.65	-2.5	0.775	0.068 (12)	6.0	369.09	4.5	728.87	-1.4	0.763	0.128 (7)	0.060
Tamil Nadu	13.0	286.14	7.6	705.48	-5.4	0.585	0.045 (4)	5.7	414.49	10.9	861.53	5.2	1.903	0.331 (16)	0.286
Uttar Pradesh	17.9	254.01	10.3	494.51	-7.5	0.578	0.032 (1)	7.9	319.72	6.1	636.86	-1.8	0.773	0.098 (4)	0.066
West Bengal	16.2	245.62	11.5	671.2	-4.6	0.714	0.044 (3)	6.6	295.55	6.9	833.92	0.3	1.050	0.160 (9)	0.116
All India	13.4	271.58	8.7	657.1	-4.6	0.653	0.049	6.4	368.03	5.2	889.11	-1.2	0.817	0.128	0.079

Note : For 64th round the value of mid-day meal has been taken out from the total food expenditure. Figures in parenthesis are ranks of the states in ascending order. Source: Report 508, Table 5R and 5U for 61st round and Report no. 530, Table 4R and 4U.

Consumption of Food and Non Food Items in India

Appendix Table 12: Rural-urban Differential in share of Total Average Consumption Expenditure on other Non-Food Items (Excluding Health and Education) out of Total Consumption Expenditure (in Rupees) for Selected States and All India (2004-05 and 2007-08)

States	61st round (2004-05)								64th round (2007-08)							
	Share of Other non-food expenditure to total expenditure (2)	Total Expenditure (Rural) (3)	Share of Other non-food expenditure to total expenditure (4)	Total Expenditure (Urban) (5)	U-R (6)	U/R (7)	Ratio based group differential (8)	Share of Other non-food expenditure to total expenditure (9)	Total Expenditure (Rural) (10)	Share of Other non-food expenditure to total expenditure (11)	Total Expenditure (Urban) (12)	U-R (13)	U/R (14)	Ratio based group differential (15)	Improvement or Decline over previous round (16)	
Andhra Pradesh	38.8	603.8	53.9	1091.4	15.1	1.388	0.036 (13)	38.5	803.93	50.5	1542.5	11.9	1.310	0.034 (14)	0.002	
Assam	34.7	576.7	43.9	1129.6	9.2	1.265	0.036 (13)	34.5	795.39	47.1	1443.8	12.6	1.366	0.034(14)	-0.003	
Bihar	34.5	445.0	41.5	729.5	7.0	1.203	0.035 (11)	35.1	595.6	42.3	1072.7	7.1	1.202	0.031 (10)	0.001	
Chhattisgarh	37.8	444.9	44.9	962.9	7.1	1.187	0.031 (9)	42.7	575.55	51.4	1500.1	8.7	1.205	0.025 (1)	0.003	
Gujarat	41.2	644.9	50.9	1205.8	9.7	1.236	0.030 (6)	41.2	859.55	47.7	1465.3	6.5	1.157	0.028 (3)	0.002	
Haryana	42.2	905.2	46.0	1183.5	3.7	1.089	0.026 (2)	38.6	1029.61	47.1	1623.9	8.5	1.221	0.030 (6)	-0.006	
Jammu and Kashmir	38.7	805.2	44.6	1115.4	5.9	1.153	0.030 (6)	38.0	987.43	42.5	1396.1	4.5	1.119	0.029 (6)	0.000	
Jharkhand	34.8	439.3	43.5	1017.3	8.7	1.250	0.036 (13)	35.7	585.37	45.3	1380.0	9.6	1.269	0.033(12)	0.000	
Karnataka	42.6	542.9	54.5	1138.1	11.9	1.279	0.030 (6)	37.6	797.89	52.9	1654.6	15.3	1.408	0.035 (17)	-0.007	
Kerala	42.3	1031.0	51.0	1353.8	8.6	1.204	0.028 (4)	43.9	1369.64	49.5	1933.8	5.5	1.126	0.025 (1)	0.003	
Madhya Pradesh	41.3	461.1	41.4	893.3	0.1	1.003	0.024 (1)	41.9	627.68	46.0	1188.3	4.1	1.098	0.028 (5)	-0.002	
Maharashtra	42.4	596.7	52.6	1228.5	10.2	1.241	0.029 (5)	40.3	857.85	50.8	1703.5	10.5	1.260	0.030 (6)	-0.002	
Odisha	34.4	422.1	41.4	789.8	7.0	1.205	0.035 (11)	34.5	550.58	44.7	1433.2	10.2	1.296	0.033 (12)	-0.003	
Punjab	43.7	905.3	50.7	1306.1	6.9	1.159	0.027 (3)	41.4	1267.86	56.4	1630.3	15.0	1.361	0.030 (6)	-0.006	
Rajasthan	36.6	598.2	48.2	944.6	11.6	1.317	0.036 (13)	38.1	786.03	45.6	1253.6	7.4	1.195	0.034 (14)	0.005	
Tamil Nadu	36.1	601.6	53.2	1166.3	17.1	1.473	0.041 (17)	40.5	811.97	51.0	1395.7	10.6	1.261	0.030 (6)	0.010	
Uttar Pradesh	35.9	539.3	43.2	879.7	7.3	1.203	0.034 (10)	36.1	674.36	43.0	1116.4	6.99	1.192	0.032 (11)	0.001	
West Bengal	32.9	575.7	45.4	1159.0	12.5	1.381	0.042 (18)	32.0	692.86	43.0	1445.6	11.9	1.372	0.043 (18)	-0.001	
All India	37.9	579.2	49.8	1104.6	11.8	1.312	0.036 (13)	38.1	763.07	48.4	1463.7	10.2	1.269	0.033	0.001	

Note: For 64th round the value of mid-day meal has been taken out from the total food expenditure. Figures in parenthesis are ranks of the states in ascending order. Source: Report 508, Table 5R and 5U for 61st round and Report no. 530, Table 4R and 4U.

Consumption of Food and Non Food Items in India

Appendix Table 13 : Rural-urban Differential in share of Total Average Consumption Expenditure on Non-Food Items out of Total Consumption Expenditure (in Rupees) for Selected States and All India (2004-05 and 2007-08)

States	61st round (2004-05)							64th round (2007-08)							Improvement or Decline over previous round (16)
	Share of total non-food expenditure to total expenditure (Rural)	Total Expenditure (Rural)	Share of total non-food expenditure to total expenditure (Urban)	Total Expenditure (Urban)	U-R	U/R	Ratio based differential	Share of total non-food expenditure to total expenditure (Rural)	Total Expenditure (Rural)	Share of total non-food expenditure to total expenditure (Urban)	Total Expenditure (Urban)	U-R	U/R	Ratio based differential	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pradesh	46.5	603.8	61.0	1091.4	14.5	1.312	0.028 (12)	48.7	803.93	63.4	1542.5	14.8	1.304	0.027 (13)	-0.001
Assam	37.8	576.7	53.6	1129.6	15.7	1.416	0.037 (18)	40.3	795.39	53.6	1443.8	13.4	1.333	0.033 (16)	-0.004
Bihar	39.2	445.0	51.2	729.5	12.0	1.305	0.033 (16)	40.5	595.6	53.5	1072.7	13.0	1.321	0.033 (16)	0.000
Chhattisgarh	46.3	444.9	59.9	962.9	13.6	1.295	0.028 (12)	49.4	575.55	64.2	1500.1	14.9	1.301	0.026 (10)	-0.002
Gujarat	46.4	644.9	58.5	1205.8	12.1	1.260	0.027 (8)	46.9	859.55	57.6	1465.3	10.8	1.230	0.026 (10)	-0.001
Haryana	53.6	905.2	60.1	1183.5	6.4	1.119	0.021 (2)	50.2	1029.61	60.8	1623.9	10.6	1.212	0.024 (3)	0.003
Jammu and Kashmir	45.3	805.2	52.8	1115.4	7.6	1.67	0.026 (7)	47.1	987.43	54.2	1396.1	7.1	1.150	0.024 (3)	-0.002
Jharkhand	40.1	439.3	54.5	1017.3	14.4	1.359	0.034 (17)	41.6	585.37	56.7	1380.0	15.0	1.361	0.033 (16)	-0.001
Karnataka	47.9	542.9	60.8	1138.1	12.9	1.270	0.027 (8)	50.8	797.89	63.8	1654.6	13.0	1.256	0.025 (6)	-0.002
Kerala	55.8	1031.0	61.9	1353.8	6.1	1.108	0.020 (1)	59.8	1369.64	64.4	1933.8	4.6	1.077	0.018 (1)	-0.002
Madhya Pradesh	49.6	461.1	53.8	893.3	4.1	1.083	0.022 (4)	49.5	627.68	60.3	1188.3	10.8	1.218	0.025 (6)	0.003
Maharashtra	50.8	596.7	62.2	1228.5	11.4	1.225	0.024 (5)	52.7	857.85	63.3	1703.5	10.6	1.200	0.023 (2)	-0.001
Odisha	41.9	422.1	52.1	789.8	10.2	1.244	0.030 (14)	42.4	550.58	57.9	1433.2	15.5	1.366	0.032 (14)	0.002
Punjab	54.0	905.3	61.8	1306.1	7.8	1.145	0.021 (2)	56.6	1267.86	79.9	1630.3	23.3	1.412	0.025 (6)	0.004
Rajasthan	45.8	598.2	57.4	944.6	11.6	1.254	0.027 (8)	47.0	786.03	58.1	1253.6	11.2	1.238	0.026 (10)	-0.001
Tamil Nadu	47.6	601.6	60.5	1166.3	12.9	1.272	0.027 (8)	51.0	811.97	61.7	1395.7	10.7	1.209	0.024 (3)	-0.003
Uttar Pradesh	47.1	539.3	56.2	879.7	9.1	1.194	0.025 (6)	47.4	674.36	57.0	1116.4	9.6	1.203	0.025 (6)	0.000
West Bengal	42.7	575.7	57.9	1159.0	15.2	1.357	0.032 (15)	42.7	692.86	57.7	1445.6	15.0	1.352	0.032 (14)	0.000
All India	46.8	579.2	59.5	1104.6	12.6	1.269	0.027	48.2	763.07	60.7	1463.7	12.5	1.259	0.026	-0.001

Note : For 64th round the value of mid-day meal has been taken out from the total food expenditure. Figures in parenthesis are ranks of the states in ascending order. Source: Report 508, Table 5R and 5U for 61st round and Report no. 530, Table 4R and 4U.

About GIDR

The Gujarat Institute of Development Research (GIDR), established in 1970, is a premier social science research institute recognised and supported by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) of the Government of India, and the Government of Gujarat.

The major areas of research at the institute are the following:

1. Natural Resources Management, Agriculture and Climate-Change

Research under this thematic area concerns the broad realm of environment and development. Studies have focused on aspects relating to economic viability, equity, environment impact assessment and institutional mechanisms. Issues in common property land resources, land use and water harvesting too have been researched extensively. Implications of climate change risks for Asia and the adaptation and mitigation strategies at the local levels have begun to be studied.

2. Industry, Infrastructure, Trade and Public Finance

The main themes pursued under this area include policy dimensions concerning of the micro, small and medium enterprises, industrial clusters, regional industrialization and intellectual property rights, especially in pharmaceuticals, biotechnology and Bt cotton. Studies enquiring into provisioning of and access to basic infrastructure and the linkages between infrastructure and regional growth have also been carried out. Current research includes studies on aspects of trade and development with special reference to India. Public finance, especially, state finances, is a new area of interest.

3. Employment, Migration and Urbanisation

Studies under this theme relate to employment, labour, diversification of economic activities and migration. The Institute has made significant contribution in these areas, especially during the 1980s and 1990s. International migration has emerged as an additional theme. Urban services and aspects of urban economy and governance are the other emerging areas.

4. Poverty and Human Development

Issues examined under this broad area include access, achievement and financing of education and health sectors. Research on health and family welfare has contributed towards developing a framework towards a target-free approach in family planning. Studies on poverty relate to conceptual and measurement aspects, quality of life, livelihood options and social infrastructure, mainly in rural India. There is an increasing interest in understanding urban poverty as also rural-urban linkages. The policy and practice of microfinance is a relatively new theme in this area.

5. Regional Development, Institutions and Governance

With a notable early record of research on local level (block and village) planning, recent studies have continued with enquiries into regional underdevelopment and whether and how institutions at various levels influence certain development outcomes. Tribal area development mainly relating to livelihood promotion and human resource development has been a specific focus area. Recent analyses have also looked into Panchayati Raj Institutions, Forest Rights Act, MGNREGA and Right to Education Act.

Much of the research directly informs national and regional policies. The institute also undertakes collaborative research and has a network with governments, academic institutions, international organisations and NGOs. A foray into specialized teaching and training has just been made.



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