Development Engineering
TD 463
Lecture 5
Households and the Community

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The Household

Definitions.

- **UK**: *one person or a group of people who have the accommodation as their only or main residence and for a group, either share at least one meal a day or share the living accommodation, that is, a living room or sitting room*

- **Census 2001**: Normal Household: A Normal household in Census is defined as a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen.

- **Other concepts**: Common economic pool, care-giving, internal division of labour, biological and from union.

- **Hindu Undivided Family.** and the Hindu Succesion Act.

- **Peasant Household. Royal household.**

The Census House

- Building: A building is generally a single structure on the ground.
- Premises: Premises has been defined as a building along with the land and/or common places attached to it.
- Census house: is a building or part of a building used or recognized as a separate unit because it has a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc.

Household amenities: Physical and material flows descriptors.

- Structure of the house, walls, roof.
- Kitchen, Bathroom, Cooking fuel, electricity, drinking water, sanitation, distances.
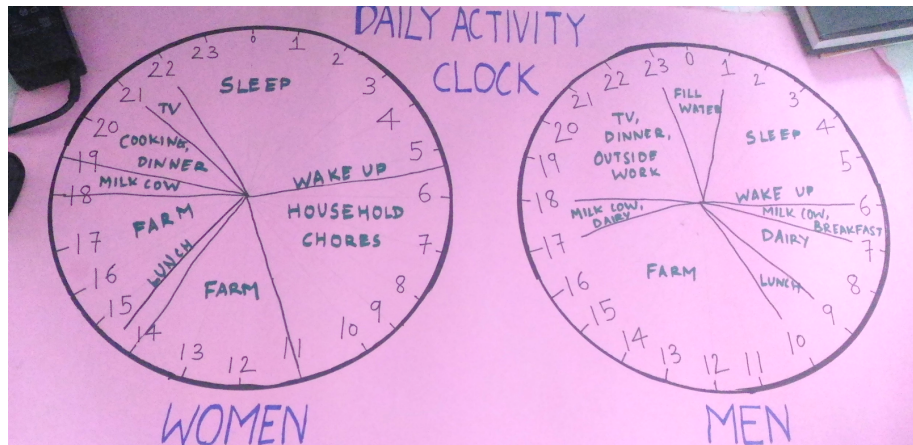- Economic. Assets held. Access to banking.

Household Enumeration Data

- Head of the family. Relation to head (union or blood).
- Family. Gender, Age, Marital status, age at marriage. Religion. SC/ST or non-SC/ST. Number of children etc.
- Culture. Mother-tongue, languages. Literacy, highest level.
- Work. Marginal (< 180 days) or regular, type of work, broad sector of work, seeking work, place of work and commute, migration.

Whats not there.

- Household income or expenditure. Division of labour within household. Health.
- Daily routines. Seasons.

Daily routine-Sinnar

Seasons-Jhabua

Activity	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Festival			Gad dewariya, Holi		Salavan di				Navai		Diwali	
Migration	x	x	x	x	x						x	x
Sowing						Khariff				Rabi		
Harvesting		Rabi						Khariff	Khariff			
House repair								X	X			
Firewood collection	x	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X
Marriages			X	X	X							
Rainfall						X	X	X				
Agriculture income			Khariff						Khariff	Khariff		
Diseases									Diarrhoea	Fever	Fever	
Brick making	x	X	X	X	X	X					X	X
Tendu collection					X							

NSSO 2011-12

3.2 Average MPCE: all-India and States

Table T1: Average rural and urban MPCE (all-India)

| sector | Average MPCE (Rs.) by measurement method | | |
	URP	MRP	MMRP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
rural	1278.94	1287.17	1429.96
urban	2399.24	2477.02	2629.65
difference as % of rural	87.6	92.4	83.9

- Food and non-food. Non-food includes education, health, transport.
- Different methods of period of recall and normalization.

NSSO State-wise

Table T2: Average MPCE$_{MMRP}$ and rural-urban differentials across State/UTs

State/UT	MPCE$_{MMRP}$ (Rs.)		% diffe-rence*	State/UT	MPCE$_{MMRP}$ (Rs.)		% diffe-rence*
	R	U			R	U	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	1754	2685	53.1	Mizoram	1644	2568	56.2
Arunachal Pradesh	1782	2654	49.0	Nagaland	2059	2284	11.0
Assam	1219	2189	79.6	Odisha	1003	1941	93.6
Bihar	1127	1507	33.7	Punjab	2345	2794	19.2
Chhattisgarh	1027	1868	81.9	Rajasthan	1598	2442	52.9
Delhi	2762	3298	19.4	Sikkim	1565	2608	66.6
Goa	2408	3051	26.7	Tamil Nadu	1693	2622	54.9
Gujarat	1536	2581	68.1	Tripura	1334	2144	60.7
Haryana	2176	3817	75.4	Uttar Pradesh	1156	2051	77.4
Himachal Pradesh	2034	3259	60.2	Uttaranchal	1726	2339	35.5
Jammu & Kashmir	1743	2485	42.6	West Bengal	1291	2591	100.7
Jharkhand	1006	2018	100.7	Andaman & Nicobar Is.	2712	4642	71.2
Karnataka	1561	3026	93.8	Chandigarh	2633	3357	27.5
Kerala	2669	3408	27.7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1123	2671	137.8
Madhya Pradesh	1152	2058	78.6	Daman & Diu	2436	2388	-1.9
Maharashtra	1619	3189	97.0	Lakshadweep	2924	3287	12.4
Manipur	1502	1483	-1.3	Puducherry	2173	3216	48.0
Meghalaya	1475	2436	65.2	**All-India**	**1430**	**2630**	**83.9**

* % difference: urban minus rural as percentage of rural

NSSO-Percentiles

Table T3: Average MPCE$_{MMRP}$ across fractile classes of MPCE$_{MMRP}$, all-India

rural India			urban India		
fractile class of MPCE$_{MMRP}$	upper limit (Rs.)	average MPCE$_{MMRP}$ (Rs.)	fractile class of MPCE$_{MMRP}$	upper limit (Rs.)	average MPCE$_{MMRP}$ (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0-5%	616	521.44	0-5%	827	700.50
5-10%	710	665.84	5-10%	983	908.92
10-20%	845	783.24	10-20%	1239	1118.09
20-30%	963	904.57	20-30%	1490	1362.69
30-40%	1075	1017.8	30-40%	1757	1624.86
40-50%	1198	1135.97	40-50%	2019	1887.65
50-60%	1341	1266.08	50-60%	2349	2180.52
60-70%	1522	1426.76	60-70%	2771	2547.94
70-80%	1793	1645.36	70-80%	3390	3062.85
80-90%	2296	2007.46	80-90%	4610	3892.60
90-95%	2886	2556.33	90-95%	6383	5350.06
95-100%	-	4481.18	95-100%	-	10281.84
all classes	-	1429.96	all classes	-	2629.65

NSSO-Food

Table T6: Share of food in consumer expenditure for different fractile classes by URP, MRP and MMRP methods, all-India

fractile class of MPCE	share of food in consumer expenditure (%)					
	rural			urban		
	URP	MRP	MMRP	URP	MRP	MMRP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0-5	62.4	57.2	60.6	59.3	55.2	59.2
5-10	61.0	57.1	60.2	57.4	53.6	58.6
10-20	60.3	56.6	60.3	55.4	52.3	56.2
20-30	59.2	55.5	59.2	53.2	49.7	54.4
30-40	57.8	55.1	58.9	50.7	47.6	52.6
40-50	56.5	54.2	58.0	48.3	45.7	50.2
50-60	54.6	53.1	57.0	46.1	43.5	48.5
60-70	53.5	51.5	55.7	43.5	41.2	46.4
70-80	51.3	49.7	54.2	40.9	38.6	43.8
80-90	47.4	46.4	51.8	36.8	34.8	40.5
90-95	43.4	42.5	47.6	31.4	29.4	36.4
95-100	28.1	33.3	39.5	20.9	23.0	27.8
all classes	**48.6**	**48.3**	**52.9**	**38.5**	**37.3**	**42.6**

NSSO-Detailed

Table T8: Absolute and percentage break-up of MPCE$_{MMRP}$ by item group in 2011-12: all-India, rural and urban

item group	monthly per capita exp. (Rs.)		percentage to total MPCE	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
cereals & cereal substitutes	154	175	10.8	6.7
pulses & their products*	42	54	2.9	2.0
milk & milk products	115	184	8.0	7.0
edible oil	53	70	3.7	2.7
egg, fish & meat	68	96	4.8	3.7
vegetables	95	122	6.6	4.6
fruits	41	90	2.8	3.4
sugar, salt and spices	76	94	5.3	3.6
beverages, refreshments, processed food[#]	113	236	7.9	9.0
food total	756	1121	52.9	42.6

NSSO-Detailed

pan, tobacco & intoxicants	46	42	3.2	1.6
fuel and light	114	176	8.0	6.7
clothing & footwear$^{\$}$	100	167	7.0	6.4
education	50	182	3.5	6.9
medical	95	146	6.7	5.5
conveyance	60	171	4.2	6.5
consumer services excl. conveyance	57	147	4.0	5.6
misc. goods, entertainment	76	152	5.3	5.8
rent	7	164	0.5	6.2
taxes and cesses	4	22	0.2	0.8
durable goods	65	139	4.5	5.3
non-food total	673	1509	47.1	57.4
all items	**1430**	**2630**	**100.0**	**100.0**

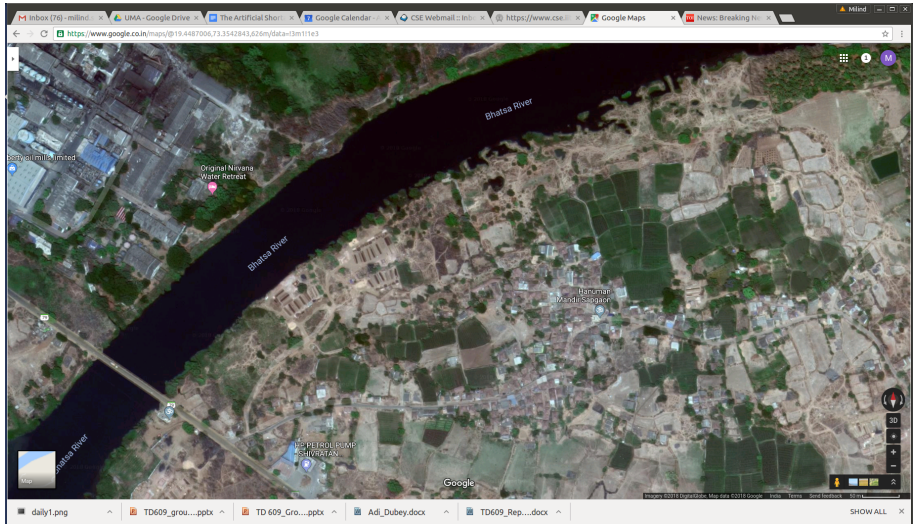*includes gram   #includes purchased cooked meals $excludes tailoring charges

Education

Table 8. NSSO (2011–12, 68th round) statistics regarding annual household expenditure on education

Attribute	Unit	Andhra Pradesh urban	Andhra Pradesh rural	Rajasthan urban	Rajasthan rural	Odisha urban	Odisha rural	Tamil Nadu urban	Tamil Nadu rural
Per capita expenditure	Mean (Rs)	47,124	35,664	30,948	18,588	35,676	12,636	40,788	39,936
Number of samples	Number	1754	2685	1598	2442	1003	1941	1693	2662
Households with one studying male	Mean (Rs)	9919	5706	19,096	4362	5765	1787	11,046	8493
	Number of samples	365	373	235	263	143	291	373	293
	Gini	0.61	0.58	0.56	0.64	0.65	0.70	0.64	0.67
Households with one studying female	Mean (Rs)	9233	3752	9369	3431	4278	2292	12,653	6949
	Number of samples	281	245	98	126	94	191	321	259
	Gini	0.61	0.55	0.60	0.56	0.82	0.76	0.65	0.69

The Gini coefficient is a scale-invariant measure of inequality in a set of positive numbers, e.g. earnings of individuals, or as in this case, expenditures and takes values between 0 and 1. A Gini coefficient 0 indicates total equality, while that of 1 indicates total inequality, i.e. zero expenditures by all but one individual. For a population in which one-fourth of the people spend three-fourths of the money, the Gini coefficient is 0.5.

The Community-Sapgaon

The Thick Village Description

The Gavthan

- Various sub-communities and their houses. Types of houses.
- Location of institutions such as GP office, temples/places of worship, *anganwadi*, school, PWS assets, standposts.
- Provision of basic amenities, eletricity, DW, sanitation.
- Household and other enterprises. *Balutedars*.

The Vicinity

- Agriculture and other land-use types. Crops and tenure. Labour.
- The geography, forests, streams, terrain and soils.
- Institutions such as High School, college, PHC, main road. Local industry. Employment opportunities. Nearest market. Bank.

Sectors and Programs.

- Education, Irrigation, Sanitation, Energy, Water. MGNREGA, ICDS. Technology.

Thanks