

**TRENDS IN FOOD CONSUMPTION FOR DIFFERENT
QUARTILE EXPENDITURE GROUPS FOR FIFTEEN
MAJOR STATES IN RURAL INDIA
1972-73 TO 1999-00**

*Dissertation submitted to Jawaharlal Nehru University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the award of the degree of*

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

BY

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**DEDICATED
TO MY
PARENTS**



Declaration

This Dissertation entitled "**Trends In Food Consumption For Different Quartile Expenditure Groups For Fifteen Major States In Rural India, 1972-73 To 1999-00**" submitted by **Biswajit Haldar** for the Degree of **Master of Philosophy** of Jawaharlal Nehru University, has not been previously submitted for any other degree of this or any other university.

We recommend that this Dissertation be placed before the Examiners for evaluation.

Prof. C.P. Chandrasekhar

(Chairperson)

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(Supervisor)

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INTRODUCTION

Food security had been identified as a major policy concern in India since independence because the colonial policies of the British rule had left the food economy at a particularly vulnerable state. Food security comes under the Directive Principle of State Policy as embodied in the Constitution as Article 47 says:

“The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties”.¹

It has been 55 years since that objective was adopted but the issue remains to be relevant till date. Though India has avoided the out-break of any major famine in the post-independence period, which was so prevalent under the colonial regime. However, that achievement has increasingly come under question in the recent years. Starvation deaths have been reported in Kalahandi (Orissa) pointing towards a situation of near famine. In the districts of Western Orissa in 2001, people ate mango-kernels to survive endemic hunger and many succumbed to it. Although government officials hinted at an explanation about those incidents suggesting that the people in those areas had a preference for mango kernels over food grains (stocks of which the affected households were supposedly holding), such arguments do not seem to be credible. On 18th of May, 2000. The Star News reported deaths in Andhra Pradesh

¹ Basu, Durgadas, 1988” Shorter Constitution of India”, Tenth Edition, p.276.

due to the heat wave also suggesting that the underlying reason for the victims not being able to survive the hostile climate were acute malnutrition and hunger. Such media reports point towards reversal of the post-Independence trend towards enhanced food security, under the ten year old *Structural Adjustment Programme* (SAP) adopted by the government.

Even the government itself reflects awareness about the possible adverse effects of SAP:

“Today in the context of economic reforms for stabilization and structural adjustment, policy option are being considered with the objection of minimizing the social cost of the reform programme.”²

The social costs apparently seem to be the declining levels of nutrition and standard of living of the poor. A decline in cereal consumption and calorie intake, mainly in the rural areas, has been an observed phenomenon in the recent years. The exceptions to this phenomenon are the states of West Bengal and Orissa and Kerala.³ The neo-liberal economic reforms of the last decade, which has led to public expenditure cuts, squeeze in rural credit and collapse of rural employment growth has been held culpable for the observed trend. It has been further argued that trade liberalisation, by exposing farmers to the volatility of global markets against the background of a recession in the

² GOI: 1994 pp.9-10 & 65-66.

³ Various NSS Reports on “Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure” Mainly on the Quinquennial Round: 32nd, 38th, 43rd, 50th 55th Round and a paper titled “ A note on nutritional intake in Indian : NSS 50th Round (93-94) Published in Sarvekshna (NSSO). The paper provides data from 50th Round as well as 27th, 32nd and 38th Round.

capitalist world, has aggravated the crisis in the agrarian economy Patnaik (2002)⁴ raises a host of issues related to the crisis of rural livelihood; deepening indebtedness and despair induced suicides by farmers, decline in foodgrains output growth by almost 50 per cent and subsequent decline in per capita food availability contrasted with an unprecedented build up of buffer stock of food grains. The present study is aimed at verifying these assertions by focussing upon the trends in food consumption by the rural poor over the past two decades.

The Theory of Consumer Demand

Consumer demand for various commodities, as theoretically conceived in micro-economics, is guided by income, relative prices and consumer tastes and preferences. These determine the preferred and ultimately chosen consumption bundle of a representative consumer. If there is an income growth, it is normally observed that a shift in consumption demand takes place with other arguments remaining constant. A *ceteris paribus* change in relative price of a particular commodity marks a reorganization in the consumption basket through substitution effect and associated income effect due to real income change. Changes in tastes and preferences cause a shift in demand pattern of a different nature which are guided by a host of extra economic reasons. This theory of consumer demand depends on two crucial assumptions (a) *Ceteris paribus* changes in the variables and (b)

⁴ Utsa Patnaik, "Agrarian Crisis and Global Deflationism", *Social Scientist*, Vol. 30, No.1- 2, Jan.- Feb. 2002.

existence of a representative consumer. In reality all the three above mentioned variables can change together over a particular period of time. Moreover an economy consists of diverse economic groups, regions and widely different institutional and production conditions. This can give rise to a heterogeneous demand pattern instead of an uniform one as is implicitly assumed by considering a single type of representative consumer.

A normal good to a poor income group can be an inferior one for the upper income groups. Likewise what is necessary to the rich can be a luxury to the poor. There can be strong demonstration effects due to group consumption behaviour as well. All these are assumed away as aggregation problems in the conventional analysis of consumer demand theory.

Determinants of consumer income, relative prices and consumer tastes and preference are the following: Sources of income are productive activities (gainful employment) which are determined by existing institutional and production conditions. Differences in income arise out of this factor. Prices too are dependent on it to some extent, while at the same time also being influenced by exogeneous factors like government intervention. For example, in India, prices were till recently being highly controlled through administrated price policies.⁵ Tastes and preferences

⁵ In India CACP (Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices), influence Agricultural Pricing Policies. FCI (Food Corporation of India) determine procurement prices (of wheat, rice, etc.) to the producers and issue prices of (wheat and rice) to the consumer.

are determined by regional diversity, occupational diversity, climatic conditions, cultural differences etc. For example, Punjab and Haryana are predominantly wheat producing states and West Bengal a rice producing one. The staple diet differs in both regions being flour and rice respectively. But nowadays with gradual modernization of the economy, with increased urbanization through transport, information dissemination through the media and increasing market dependence, there has been increasing integration of the different segments of the economy following which an a convergence of consumption patterns have taken place to some extent. This particular tendency has encouraging as well as perverse economic implications.⁶

Rationale Of Consumption Pattern Analysis

Since consumption is perhaps a fundamental aspect of economic activity, analysis of consumption pattern in a country like India is necessary for the following reasons identified over time.

1. It helps in locating the worse off sections of the population and subsequent assessment of the nature and extent of deprivation both at an aggregated and disaggregated level to get a clear picture for appropriate remedial policies.
2. It helps to protect in advance the future demand on the basis of significant observable trends in consumption pattern which in turn will

⁶ Encouraging in the sense, that with wider availability of different food and non-food items through modernization people have a better choice of diversifying their consumption basket and perverse in the sense that the poorer classes' desired minimum level of nutrition can be undermined as a result of diversification.

help in efficient and optimum use of scarce domestic resources to various sectors accordingly to prevent possible demand-supply imbalances.

3. Identification of sources for resource mobilization through raising indirect taxes on consumer and direct taxes on producers.⁷

Now the objective behind the analysis of consumer demand must be ranked on a priority basis. The first and foremost objective is to locate the worse-off sections and the extent of their deprivation (Exactly how much the revealed consumption demand is falling short of the desired minimum).⁸ This is extremely necessary to match the objective of attaining food security. To attain food security, it is necessary to project in advance the amount of food grains to be produced in the economy on the basis of past trends in consumption and food grains. Here one question may arise: Why does food grains get the only emphasis in attaining food security? The answer is food grains (cereals and pulses) provide the cheapest source of nutrients to the poor and their income levels allow them only to buy these food items. There is very little scope for the poorest income classes to diversify their food basket in favour of certain non-foodgrain items significantly. In a situation where diversification occurs for the poorer classes it can only result in a decline in cereal consumption (food grains and non-food grains become

⁷ C.H. Hanmatha Rao (1969a) Resource Prospects in the Rural Areas : The Case of Indirect Taxes, EPW, march, 1969.

⁸ Desired Minimum based on some official norms for example ICMR norms for India.

substitutes) resulting in a decline in nutrition intake overall (since less amount of non-food grains items can substitute for cereal consumption given their higher prices). In contrast food grains and non-food grains appear as compliments to each other for the richer classes as their income level is not constrained by any constrained minimum.

This study consists of three chapters. In the first chapter the study presented a brief review of the existing literature on the observed changes in the consumption pattern in India for both rural and urban areas. The scholars put forward different explanations behind the phenomenon and it seems that they found the changes more a voluntary phenomenon than a forced one. The period of study in these literatures spanned from 1972-73 to 1987-88. On the basis of some contrary explanations given by some scholars and the changed economic scenario guided the study to check whether the changing pattern of consumption was at all a voluntary one. In the second chapter the study looked into the trends in cereal consumption, Total food consumption (grains and non grains) and real per capita expenditure for different quartile expenditure groups across 15 major states over the period of 1972-73 to 1999-00. In the third chapter, the study investigated the trends in employment, Performance of Public Distribution System, Growths in food grains production and the growth in agricultural SDP (State Domestic Product) over the entire study period for 15 major states. This chapter tries to check the consistency of the results found in the trend analysis

done in the second chapter on the basis of the above-mentioned changes in the economy simultaneously taken place over the same period.

CHAPTER I

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Tastes and Preference Hypothesis

Studies in food demand projections have gained importance in recent times. Several recent papers by K.N.Murty (1998) R. Radhakrishna and C. Ravi (1990, 1992) and G.S. Bhalla and Peter Haezell (1997) have carried out similar analysis. All these studies have been inspired by some significant observable trends in the food grains consumption during 1980s. For instance, R. Radhakrishna and C. Ravi (1992), Praduman Kumar and V.C. Mathur (1996) and K. N. Murty (1999) have come out with a finding based on the NSSO data that per capita households consumption of food grains has been declining.¹ The results have appeared to be staring for them because (1) per capita income has been rising during this period (2) relative price for food has been declining over the greater part of the last two decades. Despite these factors favouring increased consumption demand, surprisingly the actual per capita of consumption of food grains declined. Therefore it has

¹ R. Radhakrishna and C. Ravi, analysed NSS data for 9 time period during 1972 to 1989. P. Kumar and V.C. Mathur used data of six rounds (27th, 28th, 32nd, 38th, 42nd, 43rd) of NSS pertaining to the periods 1972-73, 1973-74, 1977-78, 1983, 1986-87, 1987-88. K.N. Murty took NSS data on consumer expenditure for five Quinquennial rounds viz. 27th (1972-73) 32nd (1977-78) 38th (1983), 43rd (1987-88) 50th (1991-94) at the all India level.

been argued that changing tastes and preference might be a contributing factor for the observed decline in consumption demand for food grains. However, the question arises if it can be the case that inequality has been rising so that in spite of increasing per capita income and decline in relative prices of food grains, per capita consumption has fallen.

There is a consensus about the fact that there has been a shift in consumer demand away from food items to non-food items and within the food group there has been a shift away from food grains to non-food grains (Food grains consist of cereal, cereal substitutes and pulses whereas non-food grains consist of mainly other food items like fruits and vegetable, edible oil, sugar, meat fish and egg, milk and milk products etc.). Over the last two decades starting from 72-73 till 93-94. The declining trend is also visible in the subsequent years till 1999-2000 in the latest survey results on consumer expenditure, which came in the 6th Quinquennial round (55th Round) of NSSO.²

The shift in consumer demand away from grains to non-food grains to non-food grains has two important features. Firstly, within cereal group, coarse cereal consumption is replaced by finer expensive cereals like rice, wheat etc. Share of finer cereals both in terms of quantity and value in total cereal consumption had been rising initially, but after the initial rise the quantity consumed of finer cereals have been declining for most of the income classes all over India mainly in rural

² NSS Report on "Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure" 55th Round.. NSS Report No. 457.

areas. On a disaggregated level the trend is not so uniform across all status and the trend is also not a secular one, rather shown fluctuations. Secondly, both the quantity of non-food and share of non-food grain consumption/in total food consumption expenditure has been increasing. People are spending more on fruits and vegetables, meat fish and egg, edible oils and milk and milk products. This trend is also almost uniformly observed in all expenditure classes all over India (rural and urban) over the period (1972-73 –1993-94).

However, the declining trend has some rural urban variation. Decline in cereal consumption is most prominent in rural areas while the rise in non-food grain consumption equally prominent in both areas. Another trend is that while the gap in quantity of cereals consumed between different income classes across rural – urban areas that a non-food grains it is widening.³ The explanation given by Radhakrishna and Ravi (1992), Murty (2000), Kumar and Mathur (1991) and Mennakshi⁴(1996) have attributed this dampening demand to the changes in tastes and preferences. There has been a significant convergence of opinion among the scholars on this particular subject.

As Radhakrishna and Ravi Puts it:

³ P.K. Kumar and V.C. Mathur

⁴ J.V. Mennakshi, Food Consumption trends in India: Towards a better quality of diet? (1996); In this study, she divided the country into six regions such on Norther, Uttar Pradesh, Central Western, Eastern and Souther and studied. Crucial consumption trend over the period 1972-73 to 1987 – 88. Major finding of the study is that per capita consumption of cereal has declined not just on average but also among the poorest 25% of the rural population in four out of six regions. The receptions are the Eastern and Southern States, where the first quartile witnessed as increase in the quantity of cereal consume; wheat and rice have replaced coarse cereals in the diet in all six regions.

“ There are three plausible explanations for this phenomenon. The inequality of expenditure distribution might have worsened, the change in relative price might have changed in favour of non-food. Perhaps the most important force driving the cereal intake downward is the changes in consumer preference (tastes) which sum to have taken place since mid 1970s. a question arises here as to whether worsening of inequality in expenditure distribution exactly replicate worsening of income distribution?

They have further cited reasons as to why the changes in tastes and preferences are occurring all over the country. It has been argued that structural transformation may have an important influence on food demand in the long run. It has been argued that structural transformation have occurred due to (i) wider choice of available food in urban markets (ii) urban residents exposure to the dietary patterns of foreign cultures (iii) urban life style leading to preference for foods which require less time to prepare (iv) more sedentary urban occupation requiring lower expenditure and lower calorie intake (v) urban residents typically not growing their own food and thus their consumption choice not being constrained.⁵ Moreover with urbanisation and increased market dependence rural producers who produce surplus sell their products, hence would also have their consumption choice not constrained by home grown stock.

⁵ Huand and Bonis, 1996.

Therefore, it can be conceived that taste change factors or structural shifts while initially being an urban phenomenon has gradually made its inroads into rural areas through better road transport, agricultural mechanisation, rural electrification etc. This particular argument has gained a lot of importance in the work of Hanumantha Rao⁶ has argued that improvements in infrastructure make other food items and non-food commodities available. I.e. to him the cross elasticity of demand for food grains in rural areas with respect to the prices or the actual cost of obtaining the basket of non-food grains items in rural areas is a relevant factor. It is also argued that the prices of food grains relative to the over all index that the prices of food grains relative to the over all index of non-food grain prices may not fully reflect the true cost obtaining access to urban goods and services owing to trade and transport margin. The role of infrastructure and marketing appear to be relevant as argued by Rao. The second important observation made by him is that mechanisation of agriculture can be held responsible in driving down the exertion of manual labour and so the consumption of cereals. Rao had done an empirical study to support his argument and found a negative correlation between cereal consumption and infrastructure and agricultural mechanisation. The argument appeared to be in the same line with Kumar and Mathur (1996).

⁶ C.H. Hanumanth Rao, : "Declining demand for food grains in Rural India: cause and Implication. EPW, Jan. 22, 2000.

So even in the presence of per capita income growth during the period (1977-78 – 1987-88). The relative price of cereals declining. Both of which have a positive effect on food demand, the shifts in tastes and preferences have been argued to have had a stronger influence in outweighing the combined positive effect. It is important to bear in mind that per capita income growth may lead to a fall in food demand if food (coarse variety is considered as an inferior good or a Giffen good in case of a price change).

There are several other studies to strengthen the argument in favour of tastes and preferences like Viswanathan (1998) Murty (2000), Roy and Meenakshi (1998), Meenakshi (1996 a, 1996 b).⁷ Meenakshi (1996 a) cited the instance of Engel's Law and Bennett's Law.

Engel's Law

Economic development is accompanied by declining food share in total expenditure.

Bennett's Law

General economic development and change in the composition of regional diets – in the direction of wider variety and greater expense go

⁷ "Structural Breaks in Consumption Patterns : India, 1952 to 1991" by Brinda Viswanatha, CDE Working paper, No.61.

K.N. Murty : Effects of Changes in household size, consumer taste and preferences on demand pattern in India, CDE Working Paper, No.72.

R. Roy and J.V. Meenakshi, State Level food demand in India: Some evidence on rank three demand system, CDE Working Paper, No. 60.

J.V. Meenakshi (1996 a) "Food Consumption trends in India: Towards a Better quality of diet", JISPE, July-Sept.

J.V. Meenakshi (1996 b) How important are change in tastes: A state level analysis of food demand EPW.

had in hand and are not separable one from another. (Bennett 1954, p.33.).

Following this it has been argued that there has been an increase in consumer welfare with greater economic development, the indicator being the diversification of the consumption basket (firstly from coarse cereals to finer cereal and then finer cereals to other food items and then to non-food consumption.

It is important to look beyond the taste and preference factor and its emphasis must also be scrutinized. The expert group on the estimation of proportion and number of poor in India (Perspective Planning Division, 1993) has noted that the shifts in consumption pattern involving reduction in cereal share and food grains share is the cause of reduction in average calories intake across expenditure classes since mid 1970s. but it has been noted that the expert group of estimation of consumer expenditure are at current prices which might have exaggerated the changes due to relative price change (M.H.Suryanarayana 1995, period of analysis 1977 - 78 to 1989-90). Suryanarayana partly overcame the problem by examining the changes in aggregate consumption expenditure at constant prices, with the possible appropriate fractile group specific price adjustments, and changes in size and composition of cereal consumption in physical terms. The observed decline had been noticed during the period with limited increase in aggregate real consumption and also when the

consumption levels happened to be still below the subsistence levels in terms of calorie intake. Suryanarayana attributed these changes partly to changing tastes and partly to changing relative prices and their substitution effect on consumer choice along with market dependence on superior but costly cereals and decreasing per capita availability.

As Suryanarayana puts it: The decline in total quantities of cereal consumed even after improvements in total consumer expenditure at constant prices i.e. in total entitlement implies that decline was by choice and not due to decreased total entitlement. Therefore a decline in the per capita cereal consumption by itself can not be taken to indicate an increase in poverty. Further the decline in total cereal consumption seems to be dictated by changing production conditions and rural institutions involving increasing landlessness, casualisation of workforce and market dependence of the poor.

The above exposition hints at the points that the changes may be forced in that they occur in response to changes in income distribution which results from larger changes in the economy. Among the recent studies, the issues of landlessness casualisation of workforce and increased market dependence has been mentioned only in Suryanarayan (1995). The adverse effects of the above factors are more pronounced in the rural areas and less in the urban areas, perhaps due to regular availability of food grains through the PDS which was relatively urban oriented till recently. Moreover it needs to be examined whether the

trends in poverty growth and unemployment are consistent with the decline in per capita food grains since mid 1970s and throughout the 1980s.

The changes on the supply front were because of the new agricultural growth strategy benefited largely wheat and rice. Crop composition has changed considerably in favours of these superior cereals for cost relative profitability and rate of return consideration. (Bhatia, 1988, Nadkarni 1986; Suryanarayana 1986). The area under coarse cereals declined contributing to the shift of land from foodgrains to non-food grains; while the area under total food grains declined in 1980s. the agricultural output growth experienced by some states has been very good, particularly West Bengal followed by Haryana and Punjab. Among Southern states Kerala and Tamil Nadu showed greater improvement. However at a disaggregated level, food grains growth performance has suffered a set back with the Eastern and Central states only had a good performance in food grains production.⁸ Persistence of a negative trend in area under food grains in the Southern region as a whole, significant fall in output growth rates in the three states (Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh) and an absence of sustained positive growth in Tamilnadu hints at accelerated deterioration in food grains economy of the Southern region in the years to come (S.D. Sawant and Achuttan, 1995).

⁸ The Growth Period refer to (1981-82, 1991-92).

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a negative trend in area under food grains in the Southern region as a whole, significant fall in output growth rates in the three states (Kerala, Karnataka, Andhrapardesh) and an absence of sustained positive growth in Tamilnadu hints at accelerated deterioration in food grains economy of the southern region in the years to come (S.D. Sawant & Achuthan 1995)⁹. Here three observations need to mentioned :

1. Declining trend is visible across all states except Kerala, West Bengal and Orissa in the 80s (Radhakrishna, Meenakshi 1996)
2. Production growth was better in West Bengal and Orissa but Kerala performed badly over the same period (Sawant & Achuthan 1995).
3. During 1981-91 Kerala & Orissa saw a rise in per capita offtake of food grains under PDS. (M. Swaminathan, "Weakening Welfare. The public distribution of food in India; data source; Bulletin on food statistics and Economic survey 1998-99) but West Bengal saw a decline in per capita offtake of food grains over the same period.

Linking the above observation gives a new insight. Firstly production growth and hence availability might have some influence on consumption and Secondly while food grain production seen a decline

⁹ Sawant, S.D. and C.V. Achuthan (1995). " Agriculture growth across crops & region: Emerging Trends and Pattern" EPW March 25. Pay A-2-A-13.

and subsequent decline in availability enhanced role of public distribution system might have some influence on per capita food consumption.

The present study on food consumption trends needs to be seen in the light of some broad performance of the Indian economy focusing on poverty during 80s. Since 1970 poverty has been declining and the trend continued till '86-'87 and increased in '87-'88 which was a drought year and thereafter the decline continued at a slower pace till '89-'90. Then it took a sharp upturn in 1992 (A, Sen. 1996)¹⁰ The trend in rural poverty had shown a close similarity with trends in agricultural wages during the same period (mid '70s to end 1980's) Another important observation made by Sen is that "This period of declining poverty was in fact one when rural poverty declined faster than urban poverty. The GDP growth rate during 80's was very good compared to the preceding decade at 5.6% while Primary sector growing at 3.4% and that of Secondary and Tertiary sector growing at 7% and 6.7% respectively,¹¹ (R. Nagraj, 2000).

Indian economy experienced a consumption led boom in the 80s which was a result of rise in government revenue expenditure in different employment generation programs. Organized sector grew with slower growth in employment. Rapid growth in agriculture was characterized by

¹⁰ Source : B. Ozler, G.Dutt and M. Ravallion. " A data base on poverty and growth in India". The World Bank 1996.

¹¹ Source : NAS various issues and the official press releases.

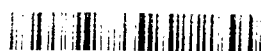
sharp drop in labor absorption. Real wage rose as a result of slower increase in cereal prices while agriculture prices rose faster than general price level.¹² On the basis of these observations Sen argued that in the absence of sharp growth in employment both in agriculture and organized sector (Private and government) the two crucial things which contributed to the observed decline in poverty is rural non agricultural employment and favorable cereal prices.

So the improvement in real per capita expenditure in the 80s though marginal for the poorest classes as found by Suryanarayana (1995) is consistent with the argument put forward by Sen. Although there has been a rise in per capita real consumption expenditure and in consumption of other food items like fruits and vegetables, meat fish & egg, milk and milk products etc. in the 80s, the proportion of population not getting adequate nutrition has gone up by 10% from 65% in two decades after 1972-'73 (Suryanarayana 2000)¹³ Thus when measured in terms of nutritional status, there is in fact a definite evidence of an increase in poverty (R. Nagraj, 2000). Nutrition based poverty has merit (despite the limitations) since food still accounts for a major share of the consumption basket for the bottom half of the population. Abusaleh

¹² In the 1980s there has been declining dependence of non-agricultural sector on the performance of agriculture. Partly due to this fact agricultural prices did not have any unbearable inflationary implication and partly due to better functioning of PDS. See A. Sen 1996.

¹³ M.H. Suryanarayana : "How real is the secular decline in rural poverty" EPW June 17, 2000.

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Shariff and Ananta. C. Mallick ¹⁴ studied the food intake and nutrition by expenditure class in India over the period 72-73 to 1993-94. They found that the energy derived has declined since 72-73. Consumption of fat has increased and consumption of protein has stabilized at the recommended 60 gm. It is argued by them that consumption of iron (an important food constituent supplied mostly by cereals) can decline due to changing structure of food basket from cereals to other food items and particularly from coarse cereals (Which contain more iron) to finer cereals.

Food consumption trends in the 1980s have inspired some economist and government policy makers to project the demand for food grains. Several studies made an attempt in this direction. The planning commission has derived some estimation of food demand to 2010 by using both log linear and linear expenditure system of equations. It has been found that despite some increase in indirect demand for food grains, for feed on balance, there would be further decline in the growth rate of demand for food grains Radhakrishna and C. Ravi (1990) also found similar result. Rao and Gulati (1994) argued that "if the GDP growth rate accelerates from 52% during the 1980s to 7% there is likely to be further declaration in the household demand for food grain and the total demand including that for animal food may rise but is unlikely to

¹⁴ Using NSS data Shariff and Mallick (1999) calculated the energy deficit for households for different expenditure groups. Their finding are striking. In 1993-94, on average 80% of rural households and 70% unborn households were getting less than the recommended amount of calories/day. In short except for the top 20-30% there was an energy deficit in the consumption of all other classes. Further it increased in rural areas between 1987-88 and 1993-94.

approach the observed long term growth of 2.6% in food grains out put, let alone reaching the 3.96% growth rate envisaged in the 8th plan accordingly this declaration in the growth rate in the demand is likely to provide an excellent opportunity to India for augmenting its exports of wheat and rice in which the country is said to have a distinct comparative advantage”.

G.S. Bhalla and P. Haezell took a different view about the likely demand for food grain in the context a rapid increase in the growth of per capita income in India. They are of a view that direct demand for food grains may not rise but the derived demand for food and therefore total demand for food grains would rise at an extremely rapid rate because the shift of the consumption from food grain to milk, meat and other animal husbandry products.

Now all these studies have one thing in common that direct cereal consumption will no way increase, it is a voluntary choice by the people (rich or poor) or implicitly the saturation point in regard to the consumption of cereals would soon be reached even among the poor.

Bhalla and Hezell have identified some interplaying factors. “Changes in population growth; growth in per capita income, incomes and urbanization and their effect on consumption of cereals and live stock product; changes in livestock feeding practices as out put increases require increased reliance on cereal for food; the impact of future economic growth on the poor”.

The last factor is interesting in the sense that in the 1990s despite the overall growth rate of over 5.5% there has been increased polarization of growth benefits instead of being virtuous one (Nagraj, 2000, Analysis of food demand, demand projection, projection results).

All these studies have provided some policy prescription, for the 1990s on the basis of dealing demand for food grains. While prescribing these policies they bear in mind the new economic policies and globalisation. It has been argued that the extent of diversification due to structural changes in the consumption will be compounded by increased demand for the export market, especially for fruits vegetables and marine products as a result of new economic policies. It has been claimed that diversification in these ventures will provide the food security and improve the quality of life. The end result will be an efficient allocation of domestic resources.

But economic reforms in the 1990s have brought in some major changes in the economy such as

1. Universal PDS has been replaced by revamped PDS in 1992 and then targeted PDS in 1997. Food subsidies can be increased as it is in sharp contrast with new economic policies. PDS operation has been degrading through reduction in per capita total off take. Targeting resulted in rather exclusion of the vulnerable section of the population instead of inclusion of them. Rise in issue prices and detecting difference between issue price and market price

coupled with inferior quality distributed in the fair price shops increased the market dependence of the vulnerable population.

2. In the 1990s the rural area saw a decline in government revenue expenditure in rural non-agricultural employment generation programme and government support to agriculture through subsidy cuts. Gross domestic capital formation in agriculture is also on a decline. So overall employment prospect in the rural areas seem to worsen in the 1990s.
3. Food prices has been rising sharply compared to the 1980s.
4. Availability of food grains is also declining.

So 1990s economic scenario is completely different from that of 1980s. The above mentioned observations are important in the sense that it directly affects the consumption demand. So it is important to look at the per capita real expenditure and trends in the relative prices in the 1990s on a disaggregated level especially for the poorer classes across rural and urban areas.

CHAPTER II

FOOD CONSUMPTION TRENDS FOR DIFFERENT QUANTILES, 1972 - 73 TO 1999-00: RURAL INDIA, 15 MAJOR STATES

2.1 DATA & METHODOLOGY

The study considers trends in food consumption for the period ranging from 1972-73 to 1999-2000 for the rural areas. The data are taken from the National Sample Survey Organization's (hereafter, NSSO) household surveys on consumer expenditure. The data corresponds to the years 1972-73(27th round), 1977-78 (32nd round), 1983(38th round), 1987-88 (43rd round), 1993-94 (50th round) and 1999-2000 (55th round), all of which are quinquennial rounds. The study concentrates on 15 major Indian states which account for a major share of the total population of rural India .The study examines trends in rural food consumption by dividing each state in quartile expenditure groups. This is done so as to minimize aggregation biases, which would have arisen if the study had been focused at all India level only. NSS publishes data on consumer expenditure for broad groups of items per person for period of 30 days by Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Classes. It also publishes data on cereal consumption both in quantity and value terms. The expenditure classes are not directly comparable over the rounds as the class frequencies vary from one round to another. Division in quartile expenditure groups solves the problem as every quartile then represents equal share of population (i.e. 25%).

Broad groups of items have been further aggregated into seven commodity classifications (Cereals & Pulses, Milk & Milk products, Edible Oil, Meat Fish & Egg, Fruits & Vegetables, Other Food items and Non Food items).¹ Within the cereal group, there are 8 items: rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, barley, small millets and ragi, which have been regrouped into 3 heads—Rice, Wheat and Other Cereals. Other cereal consumption is derived as a residual, subtracting rice and wheat from total cereal consumption so that the Other Cereals and Coarse Cereals can be synonymously used. Quartile specific consumption and expenditure for each state is estimated for both the broad groups of items and cereal group separately. Using data on cereal consumption in quantity and value terms, implicit prices (relative to wheat and relative to rice) have been derived by dividing expenditure by the respective quantities over the same time period. For estimating the Real Per Capita Consumption Expenditure I used Consumer Price Indices for Agricultural Labourers estimated by Labour Bureau for general commodities and food items.

Before examining the food consumption trends, one very important thing to be noted about the data is that in principle, food consumption includes purchases, home grown stock, receipts in exchange for goods and services. Cooked meals offered to employee households are included

¹. Cereals and pulses include cereal substitutes and gram as well, other food items include sugar, salt, spices & beverages and refreshments while non food items include pan, tobacco & intoxicants, fuel and light clothing, footwear, misc. goods and services and durable goods.

in the consumption of the employer households. This phenomenon gives rise to overstated consumption of the richer households and understated for that of poorer households as low-income earners eat at the employer's place.

The food consumption data published by NSSO are aggregated over different varieties and grades of the same cereal, for example rice; no distinction has been made between the superior and inferior varieties. So there is a possibility that within the rice group, substitution due to relative price variation may occur, like, people may move from inferior to superior quality and vice versa. But it is not possible to identify them using the NSS data. It is also not possible to distinguish the food intakes of the individual members of the household separately. The study recognizes this limitation and leaves this issue to be pursued elsewhere.

2.2 TRENDS IN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS: FOR 15 MAJOR STATES

The quantity of cereals consumed has exhibited a systematic decline over the period of study. Furthermore, important commodity substitutions have occurred within the cereal group. There has been substitution of cheaper and inferior coarse cereals by rice and wheat. This broad trend holds true surprisingly for both the rich and the poor, with a few exceptions, which is often not correlated with the relative prices of cereals.

All India

Consider the evidence in Table1, which presents the consumption of rice, wheat and coarse cereals by quartile group at all-India level. The last column of the Table presents trends in implicit prices (relative to wheat) over the entire study period. These prices have been derived by dividing expenditures by quantities. There are no major differences in the trend in relative prices faced by the different quartiles, although the magnitude of increase (or decrease) does vary. So, the last column presented only the average trends in relative prices; Prices of each quartile is not presented.

Table2.1
Trends in Cereal Consumption by Quartile and Trends in Relative Prices:
Rural India

Consumption of Cereals by Quartile and Relative Prices; Rural India												
	First Quartile				Second Quartile				Third Quartile			
year	rice	wheat	other	total	Rice	wheat	other	total	rice	wheat	other	total
			cereals	cereals			cereals	cereals			cereals	Cereals
1972-73	4.75	2.01	4.41	11.17	6.60	3.24	4.82	14.66	7.59	4.15	4.91	16.65
1977-78	4.86	2.15	4.42	11.43	7.05	3.35	4.11	14.51	8.07	4.20	3.93	16.20
1983	4.15	2.32	5.19	11.66	6.48	3.98	3.71	14.17	7.54	4.48	3.51	15.53
1987-88	4.95	3.33	3.00	11.28	7.01	4.33	2.52	13.86	7.61	5.21	2.39	15.21
1993-94	5.88	3.34	2.34	11.56	7.37	3.83	1.95	13.15	7.60	4.53	1.87	14.00
1999-00	6.51	3.33	1.42	11.27	7.13	4.14	1.35	12.62	6.88	4.83	1.53	13.24
	Fourth Quartile				Average					Implicit Price ratios		
year	rice	wheat	other	total	rice	wheat	other	total		Rice/wheat	O.T./wheat	Rice/O.T
			cereals	cereals			cereals	cereals				
1972-73	8.08	6.82	5.06	19.96	6.59	3.88	4.79	15.26		1.34	0.96	1.40
1977-78	8.50	6.48	3.88	18.86	7.12	4.05	4.08	15.25		1.36	0.87	1.56
1983	8.48	6.15	3.40	18.03	6.63	4.46	3.71	14.80		1.59	0.86	1.85
1987-88	8.07	7.16	2.16	17.39	7.04	4.94	2.49	14.47		1.52	0.86	1.77
1993-94	7.24	5.89	1.74	14.87	7.02	4.40	1.97	13.39		1.48	0.77	1.92
1999-00	6.59	5.89	1.27	13.74	6.78	4.55	1.38	12.71		1.37	0.93	1.48

Source : NSS Survey on Consumer Expenditure, Various Issues of Sarvekshna.

At the all-India level, Per capita consumption of cereals has declined from 15.3 to 12.71 kg per month over the study period. The decline among the richest income group was much greater, from 19.96 to 13.74 kg per capita per month (hereafter pcpm) while the poorest income group maintained their consumption at 11.2 to 11.3 kg pcpm. The decline in consumption of cereals is clearly due to a fall in coarse cereal consumption (down from 4.8 to 1.4 kg). On average, consumption of both rice and wheat grew but could not compensate the sharp drop in consumption of coarse cereals. While there has been a more pronounced substitution away from coarse cereal to rice in the lower quartiles, the uppermost quartile experienced a decline in rice and wheat consumption. A break in the time period between 1972-73 to 1987-88 and 1987-88 to 1999-00 gives contrasting trends. For the poorest quartile (Q1) rice consumption started increasing since 1987-88 (it was stagnant between 1972-73 to 1987-88) and for the richest, it started declining.

Movements in relative prices show that in spite of a decline in relative price of coarse cereal people went for finer varieties. It is only in the 1990's coarse cereal prices rose relative to rice and wheat. For the first quartile, the increase in relative price of rice to wheat was found to be consistent with the increase in wheat consumption during 1972-73 and 1987-88. But during 1987-88 and 1999-00, relative price of rice started declining which was found to be consistent with a rise in rice

consumption. However, the changes in cereal basket were not found to be price induced for the richest quartile.

Now, it is important to investigate the trends at a disaggregated level for 15 major states to find whether the results conform to the results found from all India level. The detailed tables for 15 Major states are added in the appendix.

Andhra Pradesh

Total cereal consumption declined for every quartile except for the poorest quartile expenditure group. The decline among the richest expenditure group was much greater from 19.57 kg per capita per month (hereafter pcpm) while the poorest income group essentially maintained their consumption at 10.61 to 10.66 kg pcpm. For the richest income groups (i.e. Q2, Q3 & Q4) the decline in total cereal consumption had been secular over the entire study period while for the poorest it increased in the 32nd round (i.e. 1977-78) by 1.78 kg and that level was maintained till 1987-88. It was only after that even the poorest class saw a decline in cereal consumption and it came down almost at a level it was in 1972-73.

The decline in particular can be attributable to a decline in coarse cereal consumption for all quartile expenditure groups. An increase in rice consumption was not enough to compensate for the decline. The substitution away from the coarse cereal to rice was particularly pronounced in the lower income groups while the richest quartile

experienced a moderate rise in consumption of rice. This is because the richer expenditure quartiles already consumed fairly high quantities of rice.

For the poorest class switch from coarse cereal to rice doesn't seem to be price induced till 1993-94. Relative price of coarse to rice was stagnant since 1977-78 till 1993-94. The relative price of coarse cereal rose in 1999-2000 from .6 to .82 (nearly 33% rise) which is consistent with increase in rice consumption but during 1977-78 to 1993-94 relative price did not bear any effect on the change in physical composition of the cereal consumption basket. Unit prices of cereals saw a sharp increase after 1987-88, which is true for all expenditure classes. This absolute increase in unit prices might have resulted in declining cereal consumption.

Assam

This state is predominantly a rice consuming state. It seems that the people of the state has a strong local preference for rice while coarse cereal consumption has been virtually nil and that of wheat has a very marginal share in the consumption basket. Consumption of total cereal has declined from 17.32 kg to 14.46 kg pcpm for the richest expenditure group while for the poorest it came down from 11.54 kg to 10.54 kg pcpm. The decline is therefore greater for the richest class within the survey period.

This observed decline could be entirely attributable to the fall in rice consumption. A rise in wheat consumption was observed but its meagre share in total cereal consumption naturally indicates that this rise could not offset the drop in rice consumption. The relative price of rice to wheat has shown an upward trend for every quartile expenditure group over the entire study period and the rising trend has been more pronounced in the lower expenditure groups. But this relative price change could not translate the decline in rice consumption into any substantial rise in wheat consumption. Apart from the strong local preference for rice, the reason behind no significant substitution between rice and wheat might be the insufficient production and availability of wheat. Moreover, the unit price of rice saw a much sharper increase in the period of 1987-88 to 1999-2000 compared to 1972-73 to 1987-88. So the relative price movement had been consistent with the decline in rice consumption, but it did not have an effect on the physical composition of the cereal basket.

Bihar

There has been a decline in total cereal consumption among the third and fourth quartile expenditure groups, while the second quartile had approximately maintained a certain level of total consumption (a very minor decline has been experienced). The decline has been more prominent in the richest income group; total cereal consumption has declined from 20.85 kg to 17.4 kg pcpm. As an exception to this trend,

the poorest income group saw a rise in consumption of total cereals over the study period.

The decline in cereal consumption for the upper expenditure quartiles can be attributable to the decline in coarse cereal consumption from 4.00 to 51 kg, 3.16 to 47 kg and 2.78 kg to 35 kg for Q2, Q3 and Q4 respectively. On the contrary, the poorest income group despite a decline in coarse cereal consumption has been able to raise the total cereal consumed through sufficient increase in rice and wheat consumption over the entire study period. The second quartile has also experienced a rise in rice and wheat consumption till 1987-88 but saw a decline in the 1990's.

Relative price of rice to wheat has increased till 1983-84 and declined thereafter which is consistent with the trends in rice and wheat consumption over the study period for the poorer quartiles. So it seems that the substitution has been more or less price induced. Unit prices of rice and wheat as usual showed a sharp rise in the 1990's that might have had an adverse effect on the total quantity consumed for the poorer quartiles. On the other hand, in spite of the decline in relative price of coarse cereals to wheat, consumption of coarse cereals did not increase which implies that any substitution between coarse cereal and wheat is not price induced. Rather the consumers can be assumed to have made a voluntary choice in favor of finer cereals. The status of coarse cereals came down from that of a staple item to an inferior one, which might be

the result of an income effect. Besides, the reduced availability of coarse cereals might be another important reason for switching over to finer varieties.

Gujarat

Gujarat was predominantly a coarse cereal consuming state in 1972-73. This was due to a strong local preference for coarse cereal arising out of local production and availability. Over the study period, in this state also total cereal consumption has declined for every quartile expenditure group. The decline had been much more sharp for the richer expenditure quartiles. For the richest, total cereal consumption declined from 16 kg to 11.22 kg pcpm while for the poorest the decline was from 10.37 kg to 9.22 kg over the entire period of study. The decline has almost been secular for Q2, Q3 and Q4 but the poorest quartile maintained their consumption at steady a level, which is a little more than 10 kg pcpm till 1987-88. Since then, it declined from 10.43 kg to 9.22 kg pcpm in 1999-00.

The decline in total cereal consumption was due to a decline in coarse cereal consumption, which is found to be sharper in the upper expenditure quartiles. Though there had been a rise in the consumption of wheat and rice for the 1st three quartiles, it could not offset the decline in consumption of coarse cereals. Though the substitution away from wheat to rice seems to be consistent with the relative price change, shift in consumption from coarse cereals to wheat does not seem to be price

induced. However, consumption pattern for the richest expenditure group seems unresponsive to price change.

Haryana

The staple cereal has been wheat for this North Indian state. However, preference for rice has also been found in the upper expenditure quartiles. Total consumption of cereals has declined for every quartile expenditure group. The decline can be attributed to a reduction in the consumption of coarse cereals over the entire period of study as well as to the decline in wheat consumption after 1987-88. An important observation from the analysis is that consumption of wheat increased for every quartile expenditure group till 1987-88 and it declined thereafter till 1999-00.

It appears that there had been a substitution of coarse cereal by wheat between 1972-73 and 1987-88. During the same period relative price of rice to wheat rose and that of coarse cereals to wheat has declined. After that relative price of coarse cereal to wheat started rising, but wheat consumption decreased. It seems that substitution between coarse cereal and wheat has not been price induced whereas the relative price of rice to wheat kept increasing throughout the period of study, which might have prevented any substitution of wheat by rice.

Karnataka

Total cereal consumption declined for every expenditure class. For the richest the total consumption of cereals declined from 20.49 Kg to 13.78 kg pcpm while for the poorest it declined from 10.01 kg to 9.43 kg pcpm over the entire period of study. Actually, consumption of cereals by the poorest quartile rose by .7 kg pcpm between 1972-73 and 1987-88. Since then it went down by .73 kg pcpm till 1999-00. Decline in consumption of coarse cereal can be held responsible for the decline in total cereal consumption for all expenditure groups. The poorest quartile also experienced a decline in wheat consumption. The total reduction (caused by wheat and coarse cereal) was partially offset by a moderate increase in consumption of rice for Q1 while for Q2, Q3 and Q4 consumption of both rice and wheat increased which substituted coarse cereals.

Rise in consumption of coarse cereal seems to be price induced till 1983 as relative price of coarse cereal to wheat declined during this period for the poorest expenditure class. Since then relative price of coarse cereal started increasing; so the subsequent decline in consumption of coarse cereal has also been price induced between 1987-88 and 1999-00, though this price responsiveness does not hold true for the other expenditure groups. Substitution of wheat by rice has been consistent with the decline in the relative price of rice to wheat over the entire period of study for every quartile expenditure group.

Kerala

Kerala has a strong local preference for rice. Unlike other states, Kerala has experienced an overall increase in total consumption of cereals for the first three quartile expenditure groups. For the richest quartile total cereal consumption increased till 1983 and declined thereafter. However, this decline is not a sharp one when compared to other states. For the richest quartile total consumption increased from 11.5 kg to 13.06 kg and then declined to 11.15 kg in 1999-00. For the poorest group the rise in consumption of total cereal had been the maximum; it rose from a very meagre amount of 4.8 kg to a level of 8.26 kg pcpm between 1972-73 and 1999-00.

These trends are pretty consistent with the movements in relative prices. Relative price of rice had declined over the entire period of study. Apart from the strong local preference pattern, this relative price movement also prevented towards other cereals. However, absolute unit price of rice has shown a rising trend over the entire period and the rise is particularly sharp in the post 1987-88 periods.

Madhya Pradesh

Total cereal consumption has a wide compositional variety across the expenditure classes. For the poorest quartile expenditure group, rice and coarse cereals constitute the major share of total cereal consumption, while for the richest expenditure class the major share constitutes rice and wheat. Total cereal consumption pcpm had declined

over the entire period. The decline in the richest income group has been from 21.07 kg to 14.66 kg pcpm, while for the poorest it has been from 12.77 kg to 10.99 kg pcpm.

The decline can be attributed to a decline in consumption of coarse cereal and rice over the period of study for every quartile expenditure group. Consumption of coarse cereals declined from a substantial proportion to a very meagre proportion, while consumption of wheat increased substantially for the lower expenditure quartiles.

Relative price of rice to wheat has increased, which can explain the substitution between rice and wheat. This has been true for all expenditure classes. Relative prices of other cereals to wheat have been decreasing with fluctuations till 1993-94 and the movement has reversed then. So, it seems that the substitution between other cereals and wheat has not really been price induced.

Maharashtra

Except the poorest quartile, every other quartile expenditure group saw a decline in total cereal consumption in varying proportion across the classes. Again the observed decline has been much more sharp for the richest quartile. The richest quartile experienced a decline in consumption of total cereals from 15.25 kg to 12.79 kg pcpm while, for the poorest it increased from 9.25 kg to 10.01 kg over the study period. This rise, in particular, was however, not a secular one. Actually, the rising trend in Q1 continued till 1983 and declined thereafter (though it

remained above the initial level). This particular break in the observed trend has existed in other quartiles as well during the early years of the study period.

Declining coarse cereal consumption can be held responsible for the overall decline in consumption of total cereals. Similar to the kinked trend pattern observed for total cereal consumption, it showed a rise till 1983 for the first three quartiles. Among these, the poorest quartile experienced a very significant rise in coarse cereal consumption. On the other hand, consumption of wheat showed a distinct negative trend till 1983 for the first three quartiles of which, the poorest showed the maximum decline.

Now, substitution between coarse cereals and wheat seems to be price induced, as, the relative price of coarse cereals showed a decline till 1983 and subsequently started rising thereafter. Rice consumption showed an increasing trend, which seemed to be consistent with the decline in relative price of rice to wheat. So, it can be inferred that, the change in physical composition of the cereal consumption basket for Maharashtra has been price induced. However, for the richest quartile the physical composition of the consumption basket has remained rather unresponsive to relative price movements.

Orissa

Orissa has been predominantly a rice consuming state. For the poorest, coarse cereal follow rice in consumption share. For the richest however, wheat is the second most important cereal. There has been so far a mixed picture in Orissa regarding the trends in the consumption of different cereals and the consequent change in the physical composition of the cereal basket. The poorer two quartiles viz. Q1 and Q2 have seen an increase in total cereal consumption. The rise continued till 1993-94 and then showed a decline (though it remained fairly above the initial level). For the poorest group, total cereal consumption increased from 8.89 kg pcpm to 12.42 kg pcpm over the period of study and, for the next group it rose from 13.47 kg pcpm to 14.70 kg pcpm over the same period. This change can be attributed to an increased consumption of rice. But, the richer two-quartile groups showed a different trend. The richest quartile saw a decline in total cereal consumption (though not a secular one) due to a fall in rice consumption. The third quartile almost maintained their level of total cereal consumption. There has been a marginal fall from the initial level of 16.64 kg pcpm in 1972-73 to 16.17 kg pcpm in 1999-00.

Relative price of rice to wheat has declined over the entire period of study though with fluctuations in between. Apart from the local preference factor, the increase in rice consumption for the first three quartiles is consistent with this relative price movement. Change in

physical composition for the richest quartile however, does not seem to be price induced.

Punjab

Total cereal consumption went down for every quartile expenditure group over the entire study period. Again, the extent of decline has been greater for higher quartile groups, e.g. for the poorest quartile, total cereal consumption declined from 11.89 kg to 9.13 kg pcpm while, for the richest one, it went down from 18.33 kg to 12.40 kg pcpm over the same period.

The decline is attributable to the decline in consumption of coarse cereals. Punjab had been a predominantly wheat consuming state. Consumption of wheat showed an upward trend for every quartile till mid-80s, of which, the rise in wheat consumption had been significant for the poorest class. For them consumption of wheat rose from an initial level of 7.02 kg to 9.47 kg pcpm in 1987-88. Thereafter, it has declined to 8.64 kg pcpm in 1999-00. Rice consumption did not show any significant upward trend with its very meagre share in total consumption.

Relative price of coarse cereals to wheat had shown an upward trend. Substitution of coarse cereals by wheat seems to be entirely price induced. Relative price of rice to wheat also showed an increasing trend and the rise in wheat consumption for the poorest expenditure class till 1987-88 is consistent with this price movement.

Rajasthan

Rajasthan was predominantly a coarse cereal consuming state in 1972-73. Here, the share of rice consumption was negligible while that of wheat had a minor share in total cereal consumption. By 1999-00, Rajasthan became a predominantly wheat consuming state. Consumption of coarse cereals dwindled over time though the extent of decline had been much higher in the upper expenditure quartiles. Rise in wheat consumption on the other hand has been sharper for the lower expenditure quartiles. This may be due to the fact that wheat consumption for the richer groups had already been substantial. Another important observation that emerges from the analysis is that for the poorest quartile, substitution of coarse cereals by wheat showed a lesser proportion because coarse cereals did not seem to be an inferior good for them.

Relative price of coarse cereals remained unchanged. So, the substitution of coarse cereals by wheat has not been price induced. Relative price of rice to wheat had been increasing and the increase in wheat consumption is consistent to this relative price movement.

Tamil Nadu

Like other southern states, Tamil Nadu also had a local preference for rice, even though coarse cereal consumption had also been substantial in the lower expenditure quartiles. Across quartiles, the analysis reveals that with a rise in expenditure people like to substitute

coarse cereals with rice. Over the study period, total cereal consumption showed a secular decline for every quartile expenditure group. For the richest one, consumption of total cereals declined from 18.2 kg to 12.30 kg pcpm while it fell from 10.24 kg to 8.82 kg pcpm for the poorest over the period of study.

A secular decline in coarse cereal consumption can be held responsible for the overall decline in consumption of total cereals. Rice consumption increased for the first two quartiles from 5.11 kg to 7.99 kg pcpm and from 8.18 kg to 9.45 kg pcpm respectively, while, the third quartile essentially maintained its rice consumption at a level between 10.68 kg and 10.65 kg pcpm over the entire study period.

Though relative price of rice to wheat though showed an increasing trend initially, it declined afterwards. This is pretty consistent with increase in rice consumption. Relative price of coarse cereals declined throughout, but it did not have any bearing on cereal consumption in quantitative terms.

Uttar Pradesh:

In Uttar Pradesh, consumption trends are similar to those of other north Indian states like Punjab and Haryana. Total cereal consumption has declined for all income groups with the greatest decline for the richest quartile. The decrease in coarse cereal consumption has been

entirely responsible for the overall decline in cereal consumption. There has been an increasing wheat consumption pcpm for every quartile expenditure group till 1987-88. Since then, it showed a decline till 1999-00, as is evident from Table A.

Table 2.2
Breaks in Wheat Consumption Trends (PCPM in Kg) for U.P.

Year/Quartile	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1972-73	5.5	7.6	8.96	11.42
1987-88	8.85	10.08	11.21	12.44
1999-00	7.6	8.6	9.28	10.43

Source: Compiled from *Sarvekshana*, various issues

There had been a minor change in rice consumption. It had increased by 1.76 kg pcpm for the poorest quartile over the entire study period.

Relative price of rice to wheat increased between 1972-73 and 1987-88, and declined thereafter which seemed to have an effect on substitution between rice and wheat. On the other hand, coarse cereal consumption did not rise despite a decline in relative price of coarse cereals to wheat. Contrary to compositional changes that price movement would indicate, coarse cereals have been substituted by wheat. This is true for all expenditure groups.

West Bengal

In West Bengal the staple cereal has been rice. Total cereal consumption increased for the first three quartiles, of which, the poorest quartile observed the maximum rise in overall cereal consumption (by 2.6 kg pcpm), while, the richest expenditure quartile saw a 2.7 kg pcpm decline in total cereal consumption over the entire study period. The reason behind this decline is the decline in the consumption of rice and wheat.

For the first three quartiles overall rise in cereal consumption may be attributed to a rise in rice consumption. For the poorest class, rice consumption has increased by 4.33 kg pcpm though; it had been partially offset by a fall in wheat consumption by 1.67 kg pcpm for the same period.

Relative price of rice to wheat went down over the period under consideration. Apart from factors like local preference, enhanced production and availability of rice, the rise in rice consumption over the survey period seems to be price induced. The richest quartile's behaviour does not seem to be influenced by relative price movements.

2.3 CHANGES IN PHYSICAL COMPOSITION OF BOTH FOOD AND TOTAL EXPENDITURE

The following table presents the share of food in total expenditure on average and for the poorest and richest quartiles in 15 major states. It is pretty evident that over the study period there had been a steady decline in the food share from about 73% to 58 % on an average. The

detailed tables are added in the appendix at the end.

Table 2.3

Nominal Share of food in total expenditure, 1972-73 and 1999-00.

(Percent)

States	First quartile		Fourth quartile		Average	
	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00
Andhra Pradesh	81.64	66.12	65.78	54.20	73.44	60.46
Assam	82.63	70.63	72.35	63.65	77.47	67.71
Bihar	84.19	71.01	73.53	62.83	78.11	66.48
Gujarat	82.47	66.12	69.62	54.75	73.38	59.82
Haryana	77.77	59.74	60.17	51.29	67.03	55.51
Karnataka	81.25	62.63	66.94	54.20	73.50	59.08
Kerala	75.72	62.32	66.19	45.80	70.42	53.70
Madhya Pradesh	84.37	63.98	63.94	53.15	72.18	58.09
Maharashtra	79.97	61.92	58.63	48.36	67.58	54.71
Orissa	82.34	71.89	69.40	57.46	75.06	64.11
Punjab	76.83	58.26	56.12	48.19	62.60	52.27
Rajasthan	85.14	62.38	67.97	56.95	73.93	59.50
Tamil Nadu	80.00	64.61	65.20	52.95	71.99	58.73
Uttar Pradesh	80.72	62.74	62.95	52.54	70.30	54.72
West Bengal	85.15	71.71	72.33	60.67	77.43	65.86

Source: compiled from NSS data on consumer expenditure survey.

The decline in food share has occurred in each of the 15 major states with the magnitude of decrease varying across the expenditure classes and the states. More importantly food shares has declined for all

Income groups including the first (the poorest quartile). In fact, the magnitude of the decline has been higher than that for the richest quartile. The reason might be two fold; (i) the fourth (richest) quartile has already diversified their consumption basket substantially and the volume of consumption expenditure is much higher than the poorest. So even a substantial change in nominal expenditure may not show an equivalent change in shares, while for the poorest, a much lower change in nominal expenditure can show a more than equivalent change in share. (ii) the richest quartile might have reached a saturation point in terms of quantity consumed. Thus there has been a tendency towards equalization of food shares across expenditure groups, although the poor still devote a much higher share of their income to food as compared to the rich. Engel's law is clearly manifested within each cross section; food shares are an inverse function of income (if we assume per capita total expenditure as a proxy for income).

Here Engel effects are evident over time and across all quartiles. Engel's Law states that with economic development people start spending more on non-food items, while the food share in total expenditure declines. Here development means increase in per capita income. Now if the law is seen the other way round, it means that the declining importance of food in total expenditure (despite a relative cheapening of

good items) signifies increase in per capita income, which is found to be true for all expenditure quartiles from the trends in real per capita expenditure. Trends in real per capita expenditure will be discussed later.

CHANGES IN PHYSICAL COMPOSITION OF TOTAL FOOD EXPENDITURE:

There are clear indications from the NSS data that the dietary changes that have come to be known as Bennett's law have occurred in all India level though there are important variations in commodity shares among the various states.

It has already been observed that foodgrains (consists of cereals and pulses) consumption in terms of quantity has declined over the study period for most of the states with the exceptions of, Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal. Now looking at the foodgrains' share in total expenditure one will find a more uniform declining trend. On an average, cereal share is the lowest in Haryana (25.2%) and is the highest in Orissa (60.69%). The states with foodgrains share still above 50% level are Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. It can be argued that since all these states are among the poorest in India, so the results may not be surprising. The states, which have a foodgrains share of approximately 30%, are Gujarat, Kerala, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

Composition of food Expenditures, 1972-73 and 1999-00: Rural India

Andhra Pradesh	First Quartile		Second Quartile		Average	
	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00
cereals & pulses	75.95	54.38	60.66	41.10	66.94	47.17
Milk&milk products	1.73	5.76	8.03	13.12	5.58	10.00
Edible oil	3.98	6.43	5.39	6.04	4.86	6.19
Meat,Egg& fish	3.46	6.41	6.00	8.43	4.96	7.51
Fruits & Veg.	4.73	14.02	6.20	12.03	5.51	12.68
Other food	10.14	13.00	13.72	19.28	12.15	16.95
Assam	First Quartile		Second Quartile		Average	
	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00
cereals & pulses	69.27	57.88	57.84	47.61	62.70	52.60
Milk&milk products	3.57	2.59	6.82	7.39	5.79	5.17
Edible oil	4.66	4.91	5.41	5.29	5.02	5.12
Meat,Egg& fish	7.91	11.41	12.15	13.28	10.66	11.91
Fruits & Veg.	6.65	13.64	7.98	13.81	7.31	13.53
Other food	7.94	9.57	9.79	12.62	8.52	11.31
Bihar	First Quartile		Second Quartile		Average	
	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00
cereals & pulses	83.57	65.06	68.48	46.85	74.95	55.29
Milk&milk products	1.12	3.97	8.84	15.45	5.47	10.07
Edible oil	3.28	6.05	4.33	6.32	3.98	6.26
Meat,Egg& fish	1.47	2.98	3.75	5.33	3.08	4.28
Fruits & Veg.	5.85	12.89	7.11	13.82	6.40	13.39
Other food	4.71	9.05	7.48	12.23	6.12	10.71
Gujarat	First Quartile		Second Quartile		Average	
	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00
cereals & pulses	61.25	40.32	47.07	26.81	51.53	31.72
Milk&milk products	6.91	15.10	17.61	29.37	14.13	23.83
Edible oil	7.16	10.71	10.01	9.88	9.25	10.58
Meat,Egg& fish	1.36	1.56	1.08	1.44	1.27	1.38
Fruits & Veg.	7.75	13.62	6.60	14.29	7.01	14.11
Other food	15.58	18.68	17.63	18.20	16.82	18.38
Haryana	First Quartile		Second Quartile		Average	
	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00
cereals & pulses	56.85	34.40	36.02	20.21	42.15	25.20
Milk&milk products	20.21	29.51	39.68	47.41	34.40	41.47
Edible oil	2.55	5.00	1.58	3.00	1.85	3.72
Meat,Egg& fish	0.48	1.13	0.84	0.48	0.75	0.70
Fruits & Veg.	5.14	11.53	5.19	12.57	4.98	11.89
Other food	14.77	18.43	16.68	16.33	15.86	17.02

Composition of food Expenditures, 1972-73 and 1999-00: Rural India

Karnataka	First Quartile		Second Quartile		Average	
	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00
	cereals & pulses	74.37	49.05	64.03	38.86	68.13
Milk&milk products	3.51	9.13	7.09	12.98	5.93	11.43
Edible oil	2.66	6.74	3.38	5.31	3.09	5.85
Meat,Egg& fish	1.81	4.80	3.78	7.08	2.72	6.22
Fruits & Veg.	4.82	12.30	6.37	13.51	5.81	13.27
Other food	12.83	17.97	15.35	22.26	14.33	20.19
Kerala	First Quartile		Second Quartile		Average	
	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00
cereals & pulses	60.85	38.62	50.91	26.73	55.10	31.81
Milk&milk products	1.59	5.35	7.67	11.97	5.12	9.21
Edible oil	2.05	5.94	3.07	4.47	2.76	4.92
Meat,Egg& fish	5.71	13.84	7.01	15.42	6.46	14.91
Fruits & Veg.	6.59	15.34	10.73	17.21	9.19	16.55
Other food	23.21	20.91	20.61	24.19	21.37	22.60
Madhya Pradesh	First Quartile		Second Quartile		Average	
	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00
cereals & pulses	83.23	63.56	58.40	41.23	68.80	50.78
Milk&milk products	1.79	4.67	13.08	20.41	8.10	13.71
Edible oil	3.04	6.25	6.95	6.60	5.44	6.40
Meat,Egg& fish	1.15	2.17	2.14	2.28	1.84	2.34
Fruits & Veg.	4.79	11.14	6.08	11.93	5.48	11.56
Other food	6.00	12.22	13.35	17.54	10.34	15.22
Maharashtra	First Quartile		Second Quartile		Average	
	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00
cereals & pulses	66.70	51.13	54.49	36.01	60.14	42.03
Milk&milk products	3.51	5.57	8.74	14.54	6.55	11.01
Edible oil	5.28	7.83	6.99	8.14	6.23	7.97
Meat,Egg& fish	3.42	3.68	4.38	6.27	3.84	5.35
Fruits & Veg.	5.20	13.29	7.43	15.72	6.58	14.60
Other food	15.89	18.50	17.96	19.32	16.65	19.04
Orissa	First Quartile		Second Quartile		Average	
	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00
cereals & pulses	82.55	70.66	65.34	50.73	73.13	60.69
Milk&milk products	0.26	0.83	3.22	6.03	1.91	3.26
Edible oil	2.11	3.97	4.11	4.90	3.35	4.53
Meat,Egg& fish	2.51	4.25	5.55	7.41	4.23	5.67
Fruits & Veg.	7.86	12.18	9.65	16.08	8.46	14.50
Other food	4.71	8.11	12.12	14.85	8.92	11.36

Composition of food Expenditures, 1972-73 and 1999-00: Rural India

Punjab	First Quartile		Second Quartile		Average	
	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00
cereals & pulses	43.11	33.93	27.87	20.48	32.11	25.62
Milk&milk products	18.23	26.50	33.33	36.35	28.97	32.94
Edible oil	5.66	6.91	4.11	4.90	4.60	5.69
Meat,Egg& fish	0.71	0.80	2.54	1.80	1.97	1.45
Fruits & Veg.	6.33	10.79	6.33	12.97	6.29	12.11
Other food	25.97	21.08	25.82	23.49	26.05	22.19
Rajasthan	First Quartile		Second Quartile		Average	
	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00
cereals & pulses	73.96	44.66	47.12	27.87	55.37	34.40
Milk&milk products	9.51	21.98	29.12	41.05	23.65	33.64
Edible oil	2.98	6.14	4.07	4.90	3.75	5.50
Meat,Egg& fish	0.43	1.43	1.40	1.34	0.99	1.43
Fruits & Veg.	3.25	9.08	4.08	9.70	3.64	9.36
Other food	9.87	16.71	14.22	15.15	12.59	15.67
Tamil Nadu	First Quartile		Second Quartile		Average	
	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00
cereals & pulses	72.74	45.24	56.20	33.73	63.04	38.57
Milk&milk products	0.93	4.45	6.71	10.52	4.20	8.35
Edible oil	4.00	6.90	5.42	4.98	4.83	5.57
Meat,Egg& fish	3.88	6.90	6.15	8.24	5.27	8.12
Fruits & Veg.	5.42	14.94	7.54	13.95	6.71	14.67
Other food	13.03	21.57	17.98	28.59	15.95	24.71
Uttar Pradesh	First Quartile		Second Quartile		Average	
	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00
cereals & pulses	72.61	58.86	52.81	35.79	60.52	45.00
Milk&milk products	4.58	7.72	17.38	23.94	12.80	17.42
Edible oil	5.60	6.79	6.32	6.43	5.98	6.58
Meat,Egg& fish	1.53	2.05	2.81	3.25	2.40	2.95
Fruits & Veg.	6.70	12.28	7.29	13.45	6.99	12.87
Other food	8.98	12.30	13.39	17.14	11.31	15.19
West Bengal	First Quartile		Second Quartile		Average	
	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00
cereals & pulses	79.96	60.07	60.16	44.18	68.16	51.57
Milk&milk products	0.47	2.11	6.69	7.42	4.23	4.89
Edible oil	4.05	6.29	5.26	6.10	4.87	6.17
Meat,Egg& fish	2.94	7.72	7.29	14.63	5.61	11.84
Fruits & Veg.	6.96	13.55	9.42	15.57	8.23	14.73
Other food	5.62	10.26	11.17	12.11	8.90	10.80

Share of milk and milk products has increased very substantially for Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. Among them; share of milk and milk products has been the maximum for Haryana. It was already very high in 1972-73 and it rose to 41.47% subsequently, which is higher than the cereal share. Except Assam, every other state has experienced a rise in their share of milk and milk products consumed. In Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal though the share did rise, it still remains below 10%. The share of meat, egg and fish rose steadily though it has been observed that consumption of these items is guided by strong local preference. The eastern Indian states like, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and the southern states like Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are the main consumers of meat, egg and fish. Another food item, which has seen a steady rise in its share, is fruits and vegetables. Consumption of these items has almost doubled in every state.

More importantly, all these changes have occurred even among the poorer income groups: the share of cereals in total food for the poorest 25% population in rural India decreased in all the states. Among them; Assam, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have experienced the smallest decline while, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have experienced the highest decline. At the same time, the share devoted to milk and milk products have increased for the poorest quartile with the only exception

of Assam. The southern Indian states; Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Rajasthan showed a significant rise in consumption of milk and milk products. For Orissa the share of it is still below 1%. For the richest quartile the share devoted to it showed a steady rise. Share of fruits and vegetables showed similar trend of uniform increase across the expenditure quartiles.

There are, of course, differences in individual commodity shares across various expenditure groups. The poorest 25% devote much higher share to foodgrains than compared to their richest counterpart, while they spend much lower on milk and meat products. The share of vegetables and fruits is nearly identical among all income groups.

REAL PER CAPITA TOTAL EXPENDITURE (FOOD+NON-FOOD): 1972-73 TO 1999-00.

The trends in real per capita total consumption expenditure (hereafter RPCTCE) for the 15 major states and for different expenditure quartiles have not been a uniform one over the entire period of study. There are inevitable fluctuations over the period of study, which covers almost 3 decades. Year to year fluctuations could not be captured as the data chosen for the study corresponds only to quinquennial rounds. Still there are breaks in the overall trends as observed from the NSS data. The overall trend in RPCTCE is that it has been increasing with varying degrees across the states and various quartile expenditure groups. RPCTCE has increased uniformly from 1972-73 to 1983 across

all states but it has shown a decline in 1987-88 in as many as ten states. The exceptions were Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa. Among them, Orissa, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have experienced a steady increase in RPCTCE, while for Uttar Pradesh it declined during the period 1987-88 to 1993-94 and increased thereafter. Andhra Pradesh is the only exception during the post 1993-94 years as it experienced a decline in RPCTCE between 1993-94 and 1999-00 while in every other state it has increased. However the growth in RPCTCE has been moderate for Assam, Gujarat, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

Table 2.4
Real Per Capita Expenditure, 1972-73 to 1999-00; for the 1st and 4th Quartile.

State	1 st quartile		4 th quartile	
	1972-73	1999-00	1972-73	1999-00
Andhra Pradesh	19.50	30.77	67.24	86.84
Assam	25.59	31.69	59.77	78.52
Bihar	19.18	32.85	69.49	81.44
Gujarat	25.18	39.60	79.20	113.96
Haryana	32.03	50.33	114.20	152.48
Karnataka	20.07	35.07	74.62	102.32
Kerala	19.19	49.08	74.85	171.51
Madhya Pradesh	18.80	31.22	71.69	90.68
Maharashtra	19.50	36.91	71.74	107.06
Orissa	15.34	29.18	60.59	87.26
Punjab	32.00	52.96	118.93	160.38
Rajasthan	21.46	43.17	86.86	109.81
Tamil Nadu	18.75	28.98	63.47	99.36
Uttar Pradesh	20.64	35.19	68.37	103.69
West Bengal	16.97	32.74	66.24	89.70

Source: NSS data on consumer Expenditure

It is evident from the above Table that poorest classes have significantly improved their share in total expenditure i.e. the growth in RPCTCE has been higher compared to their richer counterparts. For the poorest class, levels of expenditures are still low in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Here one important observation is that Tamil Nadu has the lowest RPCTCE of Rs. 28.98(of which Rs.19.99 is on food) and cereal share came down to 45.24% of total food expenditure while Orissa has the RPCTCE of Rs.29.18(of which Rs.23.18 is on food) and cereal share is still as high as 70.66%.This type of disparity can be found even in the richest classes between the two states. This might be due to strong local preference supported by the easy availability of the item in particular or lack of availability of other food items due to small size of the market. But for Tamil Nadu the reason behind the decline in cereal share is due to a decline in coarse cereal consumption that might have resulted from the declining availability as production of the same fell. These factors are not so strong for the richest class.

Decline in RPCTCE in most of the states in 1987-88 was actually due to drought conditions. During this period RPCTCE both on food and non-food has declined, but what is surprising is that the share of nonfood has in fact increased. This means that the relative cutback on food consumption has been higher than that on nonfood.

Comparison Between The Trends in Real Food Share and Nominal food Share for Different Expenditure Groups across 15 Major States:

Some interesting observations can be made from such a comparison, which is in contrast with the results found from trends in nominal food share only. The following table will help one to comprehend easily the difference it makes if the shares are estimated in real terms. We have already found that trends in nominal share follow the Engel's i.e food share declines with a rise in income and the poorest has the highest share of their total expenditure on food while the richest has the lowest share of the same. This has been found to be uniformly true for all the expenditure groups across all the states under the study. But trends in real food share does not provide a uniform picture rather it gives a very disparate results which really does not conform to Engel's law.

Table 2.6
Trends in Real and Nominal Food Share, 1972-73 to 1999 -00

Comparison Between the Trends in Food Share of the poorest and richest group, 1972-73 to 1999-00								
First Quartile	Real shares in %				Nominal Shares in %			
	1972-73	1987-88	1993-94	1999-00	1972-73	1987-88	1993-94	1999-00
Andhra Pradesh	81.64	73.70	73.47	70.95	81.64	71.62	72.35	66.12
Assam	82.63	75.92	74.15	77.53	82.63	77.09	76.25	70.63
Bihar	84.19	77.38	75.41	77.23	84.19	77.64	76.55	71.01
Gujarat	82.47	73.55	74.04	71.41	82.47	73.80	73.21	66.12
Haryana	77.77	69.02	69.13	65.50	77.77	69.12	69.86	59.74
Karnataka	81.25	74.84	73.45	68.95	81.25	71.17	69.68	62.63
Kerala	75.72	75.54	77.98	69.09	75.72	71.23	71.41	62.32
Madhya Pradesh	84.37	73.28	69.77	71.71	84.37	73.89	70.84	63.98
Maharashtra	79.97	74.69	65.98	70.54	79.97	71.77	68.45	61.92
Orissa	82.18	77.95	76.57	79.42	82.34	78.12	76.37	71.89
Punjab	76.83	70.66	67.97	63.88	76.83	69.53	68.69	58.26
Rajasthan	85.14	71.50	69.87	69.22	85.14	70.55	68.53	62.38
Tamil Nadu	79.86	74.96	75.49	68.99	80.00	74.95	74.56	64.61
Uttar Pradesh	80.72	71.84	70.15	68.37	80.72	71.81	71.50	62.74
West Bengal	85.15	78.90	78.29	77.00	85.15	78.34	77.06	71.71
Fourth Quartile	Real shares in %				Nominal Shares in %			
	1972-73	1987-88	1993-94	1999-00	1972-73	1987-88	1993-94	1999-00
Andhra Pradesh	65.78	51.04	49.28	58.17	34.33	50.40	51.48	45.80
Assam	72.35	59.08	65.84	69.87	72.35	59.98	67.69	63.65
Bihar	73.53	61.92	63.50	68.33	73.53	62.13	64.46	62.83
Gujarat	69.62	64.27	60.75	59.13	69.62	64.49	60.07	54.75
Haryana	60.17	53.27	51.50	56.24	60.17	53.35	52.05	51.29
Karnataka	67.16	58.65	57.80	59.67	66.94	55.77	54.83	54.20
Kerala	66.19	54.81	55.57	50.78	66.19	51.68	50.89	45.80
Madhya Pradesh	63.94	55.75	51.31	59.57	63.94	56.22	52.10	53.15
Maharashtra	58.63	49.23	46.93	55.10	58.63	47.30	51.01	48.36
Orissa	69.40	60.80	60.09	63.48	69.40	60.86	59.93	57.46
Punjab	56.12	47.59	47.16	52.84	56.12	47.66	47.66	48.19
Rajasthan	67.97	55.98	55.42	63.20	67.97	55.24	54.35	56.95
Tamil Nadu	65.20	55.74	53.55	56.53	65.20	55.72	52.89	52.95
Uttar Pradesh	62.95	55.29	52.00	57.25	62.95	55.27	53.00	52.54
West Bengal	72.33	64.27	58.29	65.14	72.33	63.81	57.38	60.67

Source: NSS data on consumer expenditure Taken from Sarvekshana and NSS reports.

For the poorest (first) quartile, both nominal and real food shares have declined over the entire period of study. But the real shares showed an upturn in 5 states during the post reform years (1993-94 to 1999-00). The states, where real share on food actually increased, are Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa. This happened in spite a rise in RPCTCE (though Assam and Orissa had a moderate rise). On the other hand, the richest quartile experienced an increase in the real food share in 13 states during the post reform period. The exceptions are Gujarat and Kerala. While nominal share increased in 5 states (Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal). For Tamil Nadu and Punjab the increase was rather negligible. This is something, which cannot be explained by Engel's law.

Summing Up

A major finding of this study is that pcpm consumption of cereals has declined, not just on average, but also among the poorest 25% of the rural population, in 10 out 15 major states. The exceptions are Bihar, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal. Among them, cereal consumption in Bihar and Maharashtra has increased for the poorest 25% of the rural population while in Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal there has been experienced a rise in cereal consumption for the 1st three quartiles over the period of study. The changes were found to be price induced. Since 1987-88, even these states have suffered a minor decline in cereal consumption.

Furthermore the decline in cereal consumption masks important substitutions: wheat and rice have replaced coarse cereals in the diet in all states with exceptions in Assam, Kerala and West Bengal, where people don't consume coarse cereals as such. Assam saw a decline in rice consumption while Kerala and West Bengal experienced a rise in the same. All these changes in rice consumption were found to be price induced. Despite a fall in prices of coarse cereals relative to others, people went for expensive finer cereals (This is true even for the poorest 25%), which is somewhat contrary to what one might expect. Thus consumption pattern of coarse cereals has been rather unresponsive to relative price movements.

The decline in cereal consumption for the poorest quartile actually occurred since 1987-88 for almost all the states except Haryana, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, which might have some important implications related to the major changes in the economy in the 1990s as already mentioned in the 1st chapter. The consumption trends for the poorer quartiles were found to be more responsive to the changes in relative prices, while the richest one, has been observed to be hardly influenced at all by the changes in relative prices. This is due to the fact that the share of cereal consumption in total consumption for the richest quartile is much lower than that of the poorer quartiles.

If we look at the shares of food in total expenditure for different expenditure quartiles as well as for the 15 major states we find on an

average a more uniform picture. Firstly, food share declined steadily for all groups in all the states studied here. Secondly, cereal share in total food consumption too declined while share of milk and milk products, meat eggs and fish, and fruits and vegetables rose, for all groups with few exceptions. These trends were found to be consistent with the increase in RPCTCE at least till 1983 for all the quartile groups studied. There has been an observed fluctuation in RPCTCE growth since 1987-88. This can be due to the fact that the period was severely hit by droughts. Furthermore, there has been a decline in food share and increase in non-food consumption share, though real per capita expenditure on both nonfood and food has declined. This implies that people have cut down their food consumption more than the nonfood.

This is some thing, which was found in most of the states for the poorest class in particular. For the richest class, RPCTCE is lower than the income and their level of expenditure on food is already high. So, maintaining their old consumption pattern even in a lean period seems to be usual. But for the poorest class it is somewhat perplexing. Another striking finding emerges from a comparison between the consumption patterns of the two poorest classes in Tamil Nadu and Orissa. Despite having the same level of RPCTCE, I have found that the proportion of cereal consumption in Tamil Nadu is around 45% only, as compared to a high of 70% in Orissa in 1999-00. This striking difference does not seem to have been influenced by income or price factors, contrary to the

general perception that the consumption basket of the poorest classes are heavily influenced by changes in relative prices and income. This inconsistency in observed consumption behaviour has not been highlighted in earlier studies.

A comparison between the trends both in nominal and real food shares for the richest and poorest groups across the states reveals that during the post reform years the richest group actually has experienced a rise in food share which was otherwise declining till 1993-94. While for the poorest group, real food share increased only for 5 states. This observation is interesting because in terms of trends in nominal food share it has been found that it has been declining for all the expenditure groups for almost all the states during the post reform years. Engel's law was found to be consistent with trends in nominal food shares rather than with real food share.

CHAPTER 3

POST REFORMS EMPLOYMENT TRENDS, PDS OPERATION AND GROWTHS IN FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION AND AGRICULTURAL STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

It is evident from the NSS data that Engel's law has been manifested in the consumption pattern of the people across the expenditure quartiles i.e. for the poorest quartile as well as for the richest quartile. If a comparison between the trends in real food share and nominal food share is made then it has been found that the effect of Engel's law is not at all existent uniformly across the expenditure quartiles during 1993-94 and 1999-00. In the second chapter total consumption (food and non food) pattern has been studied over the quinquennial rounds conducted by the NSSO. The study has looked into the physical composition of food consumption and cereal consumption in particular. For cereals, implicit price ratios have been calculated which showed a rather disparate picture in explaining the observed shift in the cereal basket, instead of a uniform one. It has been found that for the richest income groups, decline in cereal consumption (which is mainly due to a decline in coarse cereal consumption) has not been a price-induced phenomenon. This has been uniformly observed in almost every state with fewer exceptions. But for the poorest quartile expenditure group, the decline was more or less price induced. The fact that the relative prices have been an adjusting factor can be applicable largely to the poorest expenditure group. Above all it was evident from the data

that people even from the poorest class went for quality in place of quantity. Shift from cheaper cereals to costly ones despite the sharp rise in absolute unit prices of rice and wheat has been absolutely in contrary to what one might expect.

Regarding total food consumption, the broad picture that comes to the fore is that the food share relative to that of the non-food share had been declining. Uniformly, it is evident for all the quartile expenditure groups. While the cereal share has gone down over the years, the share of milk and milk products, meat, fish, eggs and fruits and vegetables have shown in increasing trend. Besides, the real total per capita expenditure has increased for each of the fifteen major states, with the two exceptions of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. This has happened despite the fact that the absolute increase in prices has been very sharp since 1987-88. All these developments do very much support the finding of Economic Survey that the poverty has almost uniformly declined during the nineties almost across the board. About the post reform years, economists were apprehensive about the outcome of reform policies and the effects there off on the incidents of poverty. Looking at the nature of reform policies, the most likely thing that could have happened was that it would push the already vulnerable population deep into poverty. But since 1993-94, the real per capita expenditure rise does not actually support this apprehension.

In Chapter 1, it was suggested that the change in consumption pattern might be a forced one for the rural people. Again it was argued by scholars that the increasing casualisation of the work force, increasing market dependence of the poor and changes in production conditions might be the other factors which are governing the decline in food consumption.

Now, it is important to probe whether this rise in real per capita consumption expenditure is at all consistent with the changes in the overall employment scenario (as employment is the only source of household income for the poor), the changes in the delivery system (PDS) with an increased call for reducing the quantity and better targeting changes in State Domestic Product (SDP) in agriculture and the changes in the relative yields of foodgrains. The performance in each of these four areas will be sequentially described and compared one by one. To do that, we divide this chapter into four sections.

3.1 Declining trends in rural employment and the increasing casualisation of the rural labour force.

Table 3.1

Composition of Usual Status Workers: NSS Data,
1983 to 1999-00 – All India

YEAR	MODE OF EMPLOYMENT %		
	SELF EMPLOYED	REGULARLY EMPLOYED	CASUAL LABOUR
1983	57.82	8.06	33.72
1987-88	59.45	7.83	32.28
1993-94	58.1	6.6	35.3
1999-00	55.8	6.8	37.3

Source: NSS Quinquennial rounds on Employment-Unemployment,
Compiled by G.K.Chadha and P.P.Sahu.

It is evident from the above table that rural India has experienced a consistent decline since 1987-88 in self-employment. While regular employment has declined since 1983, the employment on casual basis has been showing an increasing trend. It seems that casual wage employment has increased mainly at the cost of self-employment. It has been argued by Chadha and Sahu that the declining incidence of self-employment might be throwing some people out of self-cultivation only to swell the ranks of landless agricultural labourers. Infact for rural India, independent information through population census confirms that the proportion of landless agricultural labourers has been on the rise from about 17% in 1961 to as high as 32% in 1991 (Haan) 1980: part II - 2 Census of India, Paper 3 of 1991: 1993.

Now self-employment and regular employment has been a continuous source of regular income for the rural households as it entails much less uncertainty while casual wage employment is more uncertain in nature. The implication on of an irregular source of income irrespective of a higher wage must have some adverse effects on consumption expenditure. High wage in casual wage employment bears little significance because there is no guarantee that all the casual labourers will find employment simultaneously.

Now it is important that we must look into the state wise evidence on the increasing casualisation of the rural workforce.

Table 3.2

CASUALISATION: STATE LEVEL EVIDENCE FROM NSS DATA, 1983 TO 1999-00

States	Year	SE	RE	CE
Andhra Pradesh	1983	48.1	7.74	43.46
	1993	47.5	5.2	47.3
	1999-00	45.8	5.9	48.3
Assam	1983	61.8	18.7	19.1
	1993	57.8	14.4	27.8
	1999-00	58.2	16.6	25.2
Bihar	1983	56.62	4.88	37.89
	1993	52.3	4	43.7
	1999-00	52.3	3.5	44.2
Gujarat	1983	59.75	5.15	34.64
	1993	50.28	6.8	43
	1999-00	54.2	6.3	39.5
Haryana	1983	70.23	12.85	19.9
	1993	67.7	9.4	22.9
	1999-00	66.4	12.4	21.2
Karnataka	1983	55.93	4.65	38.82
	1993	55.9	4.8	39.3
	1999-00	50.2	5.3	44.5
Kerala	1983	50.17	13.16	36.6
	1993	45.4	11.5	43.1
	1999-00	42.9	13.7	43.4
Madhya Pradesh	1983	66.2	6.13	27.28
	1993	61.9	4	34.1
	1999-00	56.6	3.5	39.9
Maharashtra	1983	51.39	8.02	40.5
	1993	48.7	7.6	43.7
	1999-00	44.3	7.3	48.4
Orissa	1983	53.33	7.99	38.32
	1993	56.4	4.5	33.1
	1999-00	48.7	4.2	47.1
Punjab	1983	73.82	9.44	16.67
	1993	62.7	10.5	26.8
	1999-00	65.5	13	21.5
Rajasthan	1983	84.52	3.95	11.44
	1993	79	4.6	16.4
	1999-00	79.9	4.9	15.2
Tamil Nadu	1983	44.24	8.23	47.18
	1993	41.6	9.3	49.1
	1999-00	36.7	11.8	51.5
Uttar Pradesh	1983	77.78	4.77	17.3
	1993	74.3	4.5	21.1
	1999-00	72.7	5.6	21.7
West Bengal	1983	52.34	9.85	37.7
	1993	55.7	9.5	34.8
	1999-00	52.2	7	40.8

Source: Compiled by G.K. Chadha & P.P. Sahu, NSS quinquennial rounds on Employment-Unemployment.

It is evident from the above table that as many as 11 states has experienced a rise in casual wage employment which is mostly at the

cost of self-employment. Though the increase registered varying degrees during the post-reform years, it was rather strong in Karnataka, MP, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal.

Growth of employment – the all India scenario.

The overall rate of growth of employment of rural workers has shown a decline from 1.75% p.a. during the decade 1983 to 1993-94 to as much as .66% p.a. that has been observed in the post reform years.

Table 3.3

Growth of Employment: All India Scenario (by usual status)

Usual Status	Growth of employment
1983 to 1987-88	1.26
1987-88 to 1993-94	2.12
1983 to 1993-94	1.75
1993-94 to 1999-00	.66

Source: Various issues of NSS on Employment-Unemployment.

As can be observed from the above table, the favourable employment scenario argued by the upholders of the reforms is yet to be achieved. Instead, an antonymous picture can be construed from the decade of the reforms. And that picture covers all sections of the rural population, totally asserting the initial apprehensions about the fallout of the economic reforms in the context of employment.

Table 3.4
State-wise growth rates of employment: Usual status

States	1983 to 1993-94	1993-94 to 1999-00
AP	2.57	.22
ASSAM	2.07	1.87
BIHAR	1.15	1.96
GUJARAT	2.11	2.28
HARYANA	2.92	1.19
KARNATAKA	2.32	.78
KERALA	1.08	1.12
MP	2.13	1.1
MAHARASHTRA	2.24	1.04
ORISSA	1.93	.75
PUNJAB	.75	2.56
RAJASTHAN	2.32	.78
TN	1.6	.03
UP	1.76	1.08
WB	2.25	.77

Source: Various quinquennial rounds of NSS on Employment-Unemployment, compiled by G.K.Chadha and P.P.Sahu.

Looking at the state-wise evidence, it is abundantly clear that in an overwhelming majority of the states the post reform years indicate a downturn in the rate of growth of employment in the rural areas. There are some exceptions to this trend in the form of Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala and Punjab, which instead saw a rise in the employment growth rates, though only Bihar and Punjab recorded significant growth rates. Thus the Indian scenario in this regard can be called disparate rather than a uniform one.

3.2 Review of PDS Operation for the Last Two Decades

The Public Distribution System (PDS) ensures availability of essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar, edible oils and kerosene to the consumers through a network of fair price shops (FPS). PDS is

operated under the joint responsibility of the central and state governments. The central government bears the responsibility of procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains, mainly rice and wheat at subsidized prices while the responsibility of distribution to consumers through FPS rests with the state government.

3.2 A brief review of the performance of PDS since 1972-73:

In the 1960s, there were major changes in the organization of food policy in India. In response to crop failures, food shortages and price fluctuations, it was decided to make PDS a universal and a permanent programme. Two new organisations, the Agricultural Prices Commission later renamed as CACP and the Food Corporation of India were set up in 1965. The droughts of 1965-66 and 1966-67 necessitated an immediate expansion of PDS. Foodgrains distributed through PDS grew to more than 10 mn tonnes. During the period 1965-68 PDS was dependent heavily on imports. Gradually as food production grew, imports fell and purchase from PDS also fell but after the drought of 1972-73 the distribution of foodgrains through PDS picked up again.

During the period 1978-91 there had been growth of comfortable buffer stocks and that provided the basis for the large expansion of PDS as well as food for work type employment programmes. Since 1978, there has been a steady growth in the quantity of foodgrains distributed through PDS with a peak provision 20.8 mn tonnes in 1991. During the late 70s and 80s PDS was viewed as a component of strategies to

alleviate poverty. The network of FPS grew in the 1970s as did the number of commodities supplied by them. Special schemes were introduced in states such as Andhra Pradesh to expand the supply of cheap food to the poor.

But since 1991 the amount of foodgrains distributed through PDS has fallen substantially from 20.8 mn to 14 mn in 1994. This fall has been accompanied by excessive holding of stocks. The reason for this fall in purchase from PDS as commonly put forward by the Indian economists is actually the narrowing price difference between PDS prices and market prices. Although operations of PDS had risen in the last few years, it remained below the peak of 1991. There have also been major changes in the structure of PDS in the 1990s notably the introduction of targeting in 1997.

The debate on food subsidies has taken a new turn with the introduction of programmes of orthodox stabilization and structural adjustments. Typically a stabilization package comprises policies of expenditure reduction (to control the fiscal deficit) and expenditure switching to control the balance of payments. With the implementation of those policies, the principle underlying the objectives of PDS has been undermined. There has been a steady increase in the food prices in PDS along with a reduction in the supply of food to the distribution system. The policies have attempted to cut back coverage and consumption by means of targeting and the denial of the principle of universalisation. All

these policy changes are reflected in the specific schemes introduced during this period (1990s), the revamped PDS (RPDS) in 1992 and targeted PDS (TPDS) in 1997.

The TPDS differs from all other programmes in certain major respects. First a distinction between below poverty line (BPL) and above poverty line (APL) populations is introduced with the two groups being treated differently in terms of quantities and prices. In TPDS however each poor family irrespective of size and need is entitled to a uniform quantity of foodgrains. The monthly entitlement for the poor has been fixed at the meagre level of 10 kg. In other words TPDS ensures poor households the pitiful quantity of about 2-3 kg per person per month. State governments were allowed to provide more than 10 kgs of foodgrain to each poor family but at their own cost. There is no longer a guaranteed entitlement for households classified as being APL. The principle of universal coverage is clearly being abandoned.

Defining the official poverty line on the basis of an income criterion has many problems as argued by M.S.Swaminathan. First, the accuracy of data on incomes in household surveys is dubious because the majority of the population works in the informal sector and receives earning on an irregular basis and is very difficult to measure. Secondly, the poorest households earn their livelihood from casual labour or self-employment, which is very fluctuating in nature. Thirdly, the official poverty line is very low. A household that earns Rs 10 or 50 more than the poverty line

level of income cannot be said to be necessarily less vulnerable than a household with income below the poverty line. So there is an ample scope of wrongly identifying the poor households that may result in exclusion from PDS coverage instead of inclusion.

Table 3.5

Annual Per Capita Foodgrains off take in Kg for 15 Major States, 1973-1998

States	Annual per capita food grain off take (kg)					% Change	
	1973-89	1981	1991	1995	1998	1981-91	1991-98
Andhra Pradesh	13.79	11	35.9	33.91	28.58	226.36	-20.39
Assam	28.32	27	30.47	31.08	30.4	12.85	-0.23
Bihar	9.46	8	6.83	2.29	9.48	-14.63	38.80
Gujarat	16.72	12	27.28	14.1	13.8	127.33	-49.41
Haryana	10.71	7	10.49	3.32	5.3	49.86	-49.48
Karnataka	19.48	18	22.48	23.47	23.38	24.89	4.00
Kerala	51.49	46	70.39	53.32	66.65	53.02	-5.31
Madhya Pradesh	8.81	10	9.24	4.63	8.02	-7.60	-13.20
Maharashtra	25.81	25	24.57	10.7	19.1	-1.72	-22.26
Orissa	12.84	11	16.86	15.35	27.99	53.27	66.01
Punjab	13.62	12	4.56	0.14	0.46	-62.00	-89.91
Rajasthan	11.56	6	20.19	10.23	9.32	236.50	-53.84
Tamil Nadu	24.38	24	20.75	29.51	24.91	-13.54	20.05
Uttar Pradesh	7.77	8	7.37	2.89	8.68	-7.88	17.77
West Bengal	36.3	38	23.41	17.74	16.37	-38.39	-30.07

Source: bulletin on food statistics and Economic Survey 1988-99, See 'Weakening Welfare: The PDS in India' by M. S. Swaminathan.

Looking at the annual per capita of foodgrain off-take under PDS in 15 major states, between 1973 and 1998 we find contrasting trends between the last two decades. Between 1981 and 1991 there was an expansion of PDS in southern states notably and Gujarat and a reduction in some other states like Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Bihar. But the immediate post structural adjustment period (from 1991 to 1995) has experienced widespread decline in per capita off-take.

Exceptions are Assam, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. This trend was reversed between 1995 and 1998, which is actually on account of the new TPDS. But if the period 1991 to 1998 is considered, it is found that per capita off-take declined in ten states, and rose in four states namely Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, and UP and remained unchanged in Assam.

3.3 Growth of Food Grain Production Over the Last Two Decades

The following table gives the account of the annual average growth rates for food grains for 15 Major states to make a comparison between the last two decades.

Table 3.6
Performance of Foodgrains Production: Statewise
Compound Annual Growth Rates

State	State wise Compound Annual Growth Rates (CAGR) for foodgrains		
	CAGR	CAGR	CAGR
	1968-69 to 1981-82	1981-82 to 1991-92	1992-93 to 1999-00
Andhra Pradesh	3.44	1.32	2.04
Assam	1.3	2.26	2.3
Bihar	0.55	3.1	6.58
Gujarat	2.92	-1.18	-4.05
Haryana	3.6	4.52	3.53
Karnataka	1.99	0.79	2.25
Kerala	0.03	-2.29	-4.67
Madhya Pradesh	0.88	2.37	3.17
Maharashtra	5.66	2.1	-1.53
Orissa	0.49	3.43	-0.76
Punjab	5.74	3.8	3.35
Rajasthan	1.59	1.95	-1
Tamil Nadu	0.54	3.26	0.84
Uttar Pradesh	2.53	3.37	3.22
West Bengal	0.48	6.1	2.84

Source: Economic Survey, Various Issues

Between 1981-82 and 1991-92 production of food grains grew in 9 states compared to the previous decade. The growth has been significant in eight states, Rajasthan being the only exception. Significant decline took place in the southern Indian states like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and

Karnataka. Likewise the western region too experienced decline in growth performance from the 1970's to 1980's. So comparison of growth performance between these two periods clearly reveals deterioration in the food grains economy in these regions. Central states (Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh) and eastern states (Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal) have shown significant increase with West Bengal surpassed all other states recording a very high (6.1%) growth rate.

But in the 1990's food grain production growth has been reversed. It declined in 10 states while increased in only 5 states. Those are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka and Maharashtra with the increase being significant in the latter three Indian states like Haryana and Punjab continued the declining trend Tamil Nadu and West Bengal worsened their growth performance compared to their excellent showing in the 1980's.

3.4 Performance in agriculture since 1972-73

For the rural people the main source of permanent income is undoubtedly the agriculture. Here a comparison has been made between three-time periods i.e. 1972-73 to 1980-81, 1980-81 to 1989-90 and 1990-91 to 1999-00, on the basis of compound annual growth rates (CAGR) in Agricultural State Domestic Product (ASDP). The following table shows the CAGRs for the 15 major states under the study.

Table 3.7

Compound Annual Growth Rates of SDP in agriculture

Compound Annual Growth Rates of SDP in agriculture			
	1973-74 To	1980-81 To	1990-91 To
YEAR	1980-81	1989-90	1999-00
Andhra Pradesh	-4.15	9.86	5.05
Bihar	0.46	-1.11	-2.55
Gujarat	-0.15	-0.04	-1.60
Haryana	2.87	1.50	-0.85
Karnataka	-1.06	1.42	-3.49
Kerala	-0.91	0.62	0.42
Maharashtra	3.03	2.69	3.78
Madhya Pradesh	0.37	0.61	0.59
Orissa	-0.03	1.81	0.86
Punjab	2.35	3.93	0.88
Rajasthan	-1.16	2.26	-2.23
Tamil Nadu	-7.93	2.91	2.09
Uttar Pradesh	2.85	0.40	0.70
West Bengal	-3.14	11.26	6.47

Source: various issues of National accounts Statistics.

The period 1980-81 to 1989-90 has shown a much-improved performance in growth of SDP compared to the previous period. This improvement can be said to be consistent with the employment growths observed in the 1980's in the rural areas and subsequently the rise in consumption expenditure can be justified. But the subsequent period of 1989-90 to 1999-00 has shown a significant deterioration in the SDP growth rates. As agriculture being the mainstay in the rural areas, the worsened performance is bound to affect the rural poor adversely, but during the same period, the rural poor experienced a rise in their

consumption expenditure, which is in contrary to what one might expect. A declining performance in agriculture is found to be consistent with the drop in self-employment and increased casualisation in wage employment.

Summing Up

Evidences on employment show that there has been increasing casualisation in rural employment at the cost of regular and self-employment during the post reform years. This has been found to be in complete contrast to the finding that RPCTCE increased during the same period in all the states with the only exception being Andhra Pradesh. Moreover PDS operations have been degraded in terms of quality and entitlement after the introduction of targeting which resulted in a decline in off take for the BPL population. Besides, food grain production saw a major decline in the 1990's, which resulted in decreased availability and at the same time the agricultural SDP has shown a decline in growth rates in the 1990's compared to the 1980's. So one might argue on the basis of these major changes in the rural areas, which have a bearing on household income as well as on consumption, that the results of the consumer expenditure surveys are inconsistent.

CONCLUSION

The study has been inspired by the debate regarding the phenomenon of changes in consumption pattern associated with economic development. Several other studies contributed to this topic by analyzing consumption pattern over the period 1972-73 to 1987-88. The main findings of these studies can be summed as follows:

- (i) There has been a change in physical composition of total consumption expenditure and the share of food is on a decline, which was found to be true for every section of the population.
- (i) Within the food group the share of foodgrains (which consists of cereals and pulses) is on a decline.
- (ii) Within the cereal group (the most essential grain in the consumption basket), a shift from coarse cereals to finer varieties has been observed.

These studies investigated the trends in consumption by dividing the expenditure classes for the purpose of making a comparison between the different sections' consumption over the aforesaid time period. The changes were attributed mainly to changes in tastes and preferences, and to an income effect to some extent, while price effects were found to be very weak. Changes in tastes and preferences, it has been argued, were due to some phenomena that has been defined as structural shifts,

such as urbanization, mechanization of agriculture, improved marketing etc. These changes are clearly in conformity with income growth and reduction in poverty over the study period. If these explanations are acceptable, then the obvious implication that emerges is that the changes in consumption pattern is a voluntary phenomenon with respect to the people in the bottom expenditure fractiles.

A frequent comparison has been made between the consumption patterns of the top and the bottom expenditure classes. It has been argued that there is a consistency between the top income groups for whom the share of food in the consumption basket is lower and there is a preference for finer cereals over inferior varieties. For the lower income groups, though the food share is higher in their consumption basket, it has been gradually declining over time and even they have been observed to show a preference for finer varieties of cereals. It is thus an easy and obvious way to interpret these changes as contribution of income growth and the role of relative price as an adjusting factor gradually becomes weak.

The scholars have forwarded contrasting explanations behind the observed decline. According to them, it can be due to the increasing casualisation of labour, changing production conditions coupled with increasing landlessness, commercialization of agriculture at the cost of reduced food grains production and increasing market dependence (due to gradual erosion of PDS operation both in terms of coverage and

entitlement and the narrowing gap between PDS and market prices). These explanations clearly indicate a worsened food economy for the already vulnerable section of the population.

However, the results were surprising because:

- (i) There was a decline in food consumption even for the poorest classes despite having already a very low level of absolute consumption.
- (ii) Real per capita expenditure growth has been observed for all the classes and the cross section analysis shows that there exists positive income elasticity of demand for food items.
- (iii) Relative prices of cereals have been declining.

The study that I've undertaken concentrated in the rural areas for 15 major states. The time period has been extended to 1999-00. The study period includes the 6 quinquennial NSS rounds on per capita consumer expenditure on the broad groups of items for a period of 30 days. It also includes consumption of different cereal both in quantity and in value terms. The study attempted to look at the physical composition of total expenditure as well as of the food expenditure. It also looked into the changes within the cereal basket in a separate section. For the purpose of comparison between post and pre reform years the study divided the entire period into two sub periods: (a) 1972-73 to 1987-88 and (b) 1987-88 to 1999-00. Rural area has been chosen

in particular as the changes are found to be sharper in the villages. The rationale behind the selection of 15 major states is to minimize the aggregation biases. For the sake of comparison, the study divided the population into 4 quartile expenditure groups using simple interpolation method. It focused on the consumption of two polar groups i.e. the poorest (bottom 25% population) and richest (top 25% population) expenditure class.

The study looked at:

- (i) Reorganization of the cereal basket using implicit price ratio as an explanatory variable over the entire period for all the expenditure quartiles.
- (ii) Shares of different food items in total food consumption
- (iii) Shares of food and non-food in total expenditure.
- (iv) Trends in Real Per Capita Total Consumption Expenditure (RPCTCE)

Major findings of the study are:

- (i) Up till 1987-88, for the bottom 25% of the population, cereal consumption in absolute quantity increased in 12 states, the exceptions being Punjab, Haryana, and Tamil Nadu. Cereal consumption declined in every state but Kerala for the top 25% of the population. However, since 1987-88 per capita cereal consumption for the bottom quartile declined in every state except Kerala and Orissa. While changes in cereal

consumption patterns in the topmost quartile were found to be generally non-responsive to implicit price ratios, cereal consumption shifts were found to be more or less price induced for the bottom 25% of the population. The decline in absolute quantity is clearly attributable to the reduced consumption of coarse cereals, which is true for all the groups.

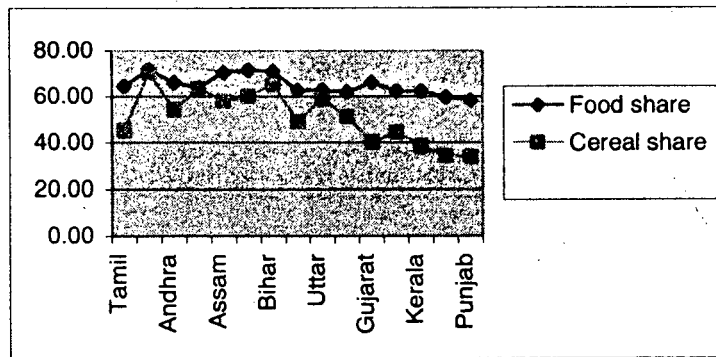
- (ii) RPCTCE has been increasing throughout the entire period of study except for some fluctuations during the time period between 1987-88 and 1993-94. During this interval the RPCTCE declined in almost 10 states, which can be explained as being due to the occurrence of severe drought in 1987-88, which resulted in the severe decline of food shares in these states. The important implication which immediately follows is that as RPCTCE declined, people spent less on food as well as non food items, but the cut down on food was much more severe than the cut down on non food items. For the poorest class, since their overall consumption expenditure was already at a low level, severe cut down on food was perhaps the only available option. This trend however, does not seem to be a steady one on the basis of which we can really predict the future demand for food. On the other hand, the richest class had already attained a

steady pattern on the basis of their high level of per capita income (which allows them to make some positive saving). On the whole, the level of RPCTCE has increased for all the states and for all the expenditure groups, the sole exception being Andhra Pradesh.

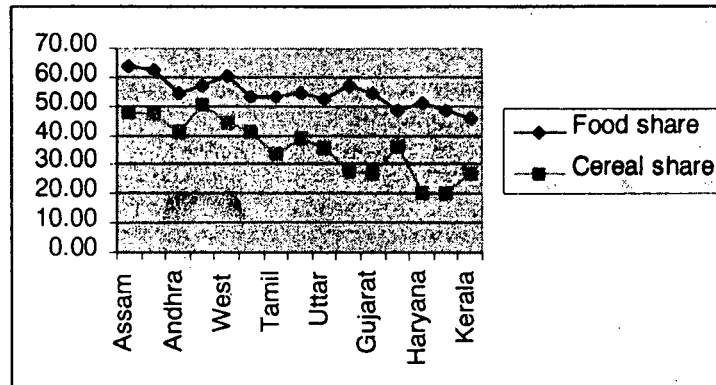
- (iii) The cross sectional analysis of 15 major Indian states for the polar quartiles in 1972-73 revealed that there has been no uniform consumption pattern. Groups with the same level of per capita expenditure showed significant variations in their preferences, which might be due to strong local preferences or absence of a wider set of commodities available before them. This phenomenon was evident among both the rural rich and poor. The same analysis in 1999-00 reveals that the variations in preferences almost vanished among the richest groups across the states i.e. groups having same level of RPCTCE spent almost same amount on food (as well as on cereals) and non food respectively, while the poorest still have significant variations in their preferences across the states. This particular observation has two implications: (a) even if a wider commodity basket is available in the market, the poorest can avail a little of it, finally sticking to their local tastes and preferences, (b) those among the poorest

group who preferred to avail it, had to cut back on their food consumption.

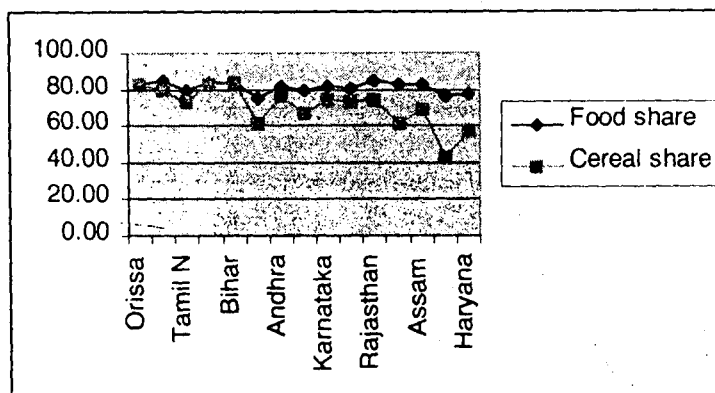
Cross section for the poorest groups across the states in 1999-00



Cross-Section of the richest groups across 15 states in 1999-00

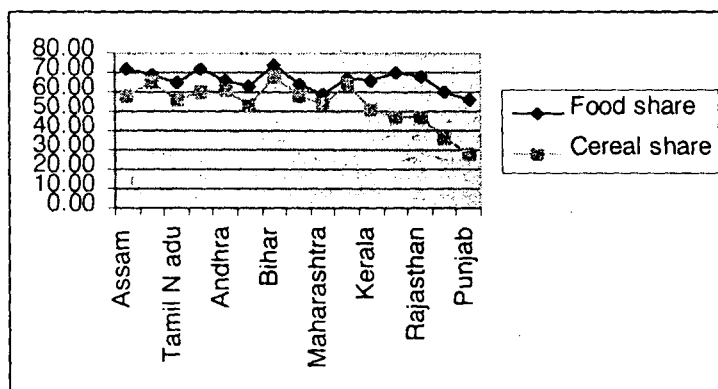


Cross section for the poorest groups across the states in 1972-73



Cross-Section of the richest groups across 15 states in 1972-

73



So changes in consumption pattern cannot be said unequivocally to be a steady one. Moreover the results, found from the analysis, cannot be said to be consistent when compared with the other changes in the economy like the changes in employment trends, PDS

operation, production and availability of food grains, and compound annual growth rates in agricultural SDP (state domestic product). Comparison between the two sub-periods(1980-81 to 1990-91 and 1991-92 to1999-00) regarding employment growths, growths in food grain production and coverage and entitlement under PDS, reveals that in the 1990's all of them have performed worse when compared to the previous subperiod. Increasing casualisation of wage employment poses a serious doubt about how the RPCTCE can increase for the bottom 25% of the population inspite of a fall in self and regular employment. Furthermore, overall employment growth rates in the rural areas fell from 1.75% in the 1980's to .66% in the 1990's. Given such an economic scenario, the observations made under available consumption data seem to stand in sharp contrast. On the other hand, reduced entitlement and coverage of PDS and declined food grains production (especially the production of coarse cereal) in the 1990's seem to be consistent with the decline in cereal consumption in absolute quantity for the poorest quartile group, but it cannot be said without a doubt whether the change is a voluntary or a forced one. The poorest group might also voluntarily aspire to diversify their consumption basket if they see a rise in their level of income but they succeed to a very limited extent, as their low level of income does not allow them to move freely beyond the obligatory limits of bare survival.

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APPENDIX

Andhra pradesh

		Quantity of Cereals(in kg.)				unit prices of				implicit price ratios	
		Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total Cereals	Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total cereals	rice/wheat	O.T/wheat
1st Quartile (Q1)	1972-73	4.82	0.05	5.73	10.61	1.29	1.19	0.93	1.10	1.09	0.79
	1977-78	6.33	0.02	6.04	12.39	1.74	1.75	1.05	1.40	0.99	0.60
	1983	8.00	0.02	4.38	12.40	2.36	2.48	1.44	2.04	0.95	0.58
	1987-88	8.22	0.04	4.03	12.29	2.74	3.60	1.75	2.42	0.76	0.49
	1993-94	8.83	0.04	2.21	11.09	5.11	6.40	3.04	4.70	0.80	0.47
	1999-00	9.51	0.07	1.07	10.66	7.90	10.67	6.55	7.78	0.74	0.61
2nd Quartile (Q2)	1972-73	7.67	0.09	6.10	13.86	1.34	1.29	0.98	1.18	1.04	0.76
	1977-78	9.77	0.05	5.13	14.95	1.77	1.80	1.09	1.54	0.99	0.61
	1983	10.87	0.05	3.83	14.75	2.46	3.00	1.49	2.21	0.82	0.50
	1987-88	10.65	0.06	3.04	13.75	2.96	3.66	1.78	2.70	0.81	0.49
	1993-94	11.04	0.10	1.44	12.58	5.40	7.05	3.20	5.16	0.77	0.45
	1999-00	11.44	0.16	0.72	12.31	8.64	11.26	7.27	8.59	0.77	0.65
3rd Quartile (Q3)	1972-73	9.85	0.11	6.29	16.25	1.37	1.29	0.99	1.22	1.06	0.77
	1977-78	12.09	0.08	4.52	16.70	1.82	1.73	1.12	1.63	1.05	0.64
	1983	12.93	0.10	3.03	16.05	2.51	3.05	1.48	2.32	0.82	0.48
	1987-88	12.33	0.12	2.29	14.75	3.02	3.93	1.84	2.84	0.77	0.47
	1993-94	12.45	0.19	1.38	14.02	5.59	6.90	3.29	5.38	0.81	0.48
	1999-00	12.50	0.19	0.63	13.32	8.95	12.07	7.48	8.92	0.74	0.62
4th Quartile Q4	1972-73	12.87	0.22	6.48	19.57	1.39	1.38	0.98	1.26	1.01	0.71
	1977-78	15.13	0.27	3.84	19.25	1.85	1.91	1.13	1.70	0.97	0.59
	1983	15.50	0.31	2.58	18.39	2.53	3.03	1.51	2.40	0.83	0.50
	1987-88	14.36	0.35	1.91	16.63	3.11	4.05	1.88	2.99	0.77	0.46
	1993-94	13.95	0.43	1.03	15.41	6.01	7.19	3.81	5.90	0.84	0.53
	1999-00	13.41	0.47	0.45	14.34	9.70	12.11	7.78	9.72	0.80	0.64

Assam

1st quartile		Quantity of Cereals(in kg.)				unit prices of				implicit price ratios	
		Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total Cereals	Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total cereals	rice/wheat	O.T/wheat
1st Quartile (Q1)	1972-73	11.10	0.44	0.00	11.54	1.20	0.94		1.19	1.27	0.00
	1977-78	10.81	0.95	0.00	11.77	1.63	0.97		1.57	1.69	0.00
	1983	10.56	0.72	0.19	11.47	3.13	1.76	0.00	2.99	1.78	0.00
	1987-88	10.96	0.74	0.01	11.71	3.51	1.91	1.92	3.40	1.84	1.01
	1993-94	10.57	0.61	0.00	11.18	6.40	3.64		6.25	1.76	0.00
	1999-00	9.82	0.72	-0.00	10.54	9.84	2.31		9.33	4.27	0.00
2nd Quartile (Q2)	1972-73	13.68	0.42	0.00	14.09	1.24	1.19		1.24	1.04	0.00
	1977-78	12.93	0.66	0.00	13.59	1.72	1.19		1.70	1.44	0.00
	1983	13.02	0.53	0.00	13.55	3.27	1.87		3.21	1.74	0.00
	1987-88	13.16	0.68	0.01	13.85	3.68	2.30	0.08	3.61	1.60	0.04
	1993-94	12.21	0.60	0.00	12.81	6.81	4.09		6.68	1.66	2.32
	1999-00	11.70	0.50	0.01	12.20	10.79	5.78	13.88	10.59	1.87	2.40
3rd Quartile (Q3)	1972-73	14.84	0.42	0.00	15.25	1.28	1.20		1.27	1.06	0.00
	1977-78	14.36	0.63	0.00	14.99	1.77	1.36		1.75	1.30	0.00
	1983	14.37	0.56	0.00	14.93	3.35	2.20		3.31	1.53	0.00
	1987-88	14.15	0.73	0.01	14.89	3.82	2.60	2.00	3.76	1.47	0.77
	1993-94	13.19	0.63	0.00	13.82	7.10	5.22	0.00	7.01	1.36	0.00
	1999-00	12.69	0.64	0.00	13.33	11.42	7.13	30.31	11.22	1.60	4.25
4th Quartile Q4	1972-73	16.68	0.63	0.01	17.32	1.33	1.22	2.14	1.32	1.09	1.76
	1977-78	16.04	0.90	0.13	17.07	1.83	1.41	1.56	1.81	1.30	1.11
	1983	16.21	0.86	0.00	17.08	3.48	2.36		3.43	1.47	0.00
	1987-88	15.56	0.93	0.00	16.49	3.99	3.02		3.94	1.32	0.00
	1993-94	14.13	0.73	0.01	14.86	7.46	6.07	2.57	7.39	1.23	0.42
	1999-00	13.54	0.91	0.01	14.46	12.24	8.91	13.12	12.04	1.37	1.47

		Quantity of Cereals(in kg.)				unit prices of				implicit price ratios	
		Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total Cereals	Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total cereals	rice/wheat	O.T/wheat
1st Quartile (Q1)	1972-73	3.05	2.20	4.77	10.02	1.48	1.16	0.97	1.17	1.27	0.83
	1977-78	5.13	3.08	2.82	11.03	1.85	1.41	1.29	1.58	1.31	0.91
	1983	3.13	3.54	4.78	11.45	3.48	2.34	2.04	2.53	1.49	0.87
	1987-88	6.17	4.18	1.47	11.82	3.74	2.71	2.33	3.20	1.38	0.86
	1993-94	6.22	4.11	1.17	11.50	6.25	4.71	3.42	5.41	1.33	0.73
	1999-00	6.69	4.07	0.67	11.63	9.49	7.87	5.55	8.69	1.20	0.70
2nd Quartile (Q2)	1972-73	6.29	3.53	4.00	13.82	1.52	1.19	1.01	1.29	1.29	0.85
	1977-78	8.20	4.22	2.37	14.79	1.85	1.41	1.29	1.64	1.31	0.91
	1983	5.62	5.39	3.65	14.66	3.54	2.37	2.07	2.74	1.49	0.87
	1987-88	8.45	5.24	0.87	14.56	3.87	2.72	2.47	3.37	1.42	0.91
	1993-94	7.74	5.26	0.83	13.83	6.41	4.71	3.46	5.58	1.36	0.74
	1999-00	7.84	4.92	0.51	13.26	9.76	8.13	6.13	9.02	1.20	0.75
3rd Quartile (Q3)	1972-73	9.05	4.40	3.16	16.62	1.57	1.24	1.05	1.39	1.27	0.85
	1977-78	10.00	5.22	2.25	17.47	1.92	1.43	1.30	1.69	1.34	0.91
	1983	7.78	6.06	2.94	16.78	3.63	2.41	2.09	2.92	1.51	0.87
	1987-88	9.54	5.93	0.73	16.20	3.92	2.74	2.40	3.42	1.43	0.88
	1993-94	8.44	6.14	0.60	15.17	6.54	4.70	3.47	5.68	1.39	0.74
	1999-00	8.39	5.44	0.47	14.29	9.93	8.22	6.04	9.15	1.21	0.73
4th Quartile Q4	1972-73	12.12	5.95	2.78	20.85	1.64	1.26	1.06	1.45	1.31	0.84
	1977-78	13.01	6.41	1.90	21.31	1.99	1.45	1.31	1.76	1.38	0.91
	1983	10.05	7.14	2.80	19.99	3.67	2.47	2.09	3.02	1.49	0.85
	1987-88	11.34	6.93	0.70	18.96	4.03	2.72	2.36	3.49	1.48	0.87
	1993-94	9.41	6.80	0.53	16.74	6.67	4.68	3.48	5.76	1.43	0.74
	1999-00	8.83	6.68	0.35	15.86	10.43	8.25	6.37	9.42	1.26	0.77

Gujarat

1st quartile		Quantity of Cereals(in kg.)				unit prices of				implicit price ratios	
		Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total Cereals	Rice	Wheat	er Cere	tal cereals	rice/wheat	O.T/wheat
1st Quartile (Q1)	1972-73	0.77	2.21	7.39	10.37	1.75	1.06	1.10	1.14	1.66	1.04
	1977-78	1.36	1.07	9.59	12.02	1.94	1.40	1.10	1.22	1.38	0.78
	1983	1.26	1.09	7.93	10.28	3.23	2.17	1.76	1.98	1.48	0.81
	1987-88	1.29	3.45	5.69	10.43	3.17	2.17	2.33	2.38	1.46	1.07
	1993-94	1.44	2.43	5.38	9.25	6.53	4.39	3.59	4.26	1.49	0.82
1999-00	1.75	2.10	5.37	9.22	9.58	6.16	6.55	7.04	1.56	1.06	
2nd Quartile (Q2)	1972-73	1.08	3.05	8.25	12.38	1.93	1.16	1.16	1.22	1.66	1.00
	1977-78	1.68	2.74	8.42	12.84	2.07	1.42	1.24	1.39	1.46	0.88
	1983	1.63	2.20	7.91	11.74	3.43	2.25	1.82	2.12	1.52	0.81
	1987-88	1.83	4.49	5.25	11.58	3.37	2.28	2.38	2.50	1.48	1.04
	1993-94	1.84	3.50	4.91	10.24	6.60	4.55	3.98	4.64	1.45	0.87
1999-00	1.96	3.16	4.86	9.98	10.05	6.91	7.01	7.58	1.45	1.01	
3rd Quartile (Q3)	1972-73	1.47	3.61	8.36	13.43	2.10	1.22	1.21	1.31	1.71	0.99
	1977-78	1.77	4.60	7.33	13.71	2.22	1.44	1.31	1.47	1.54	0.91
	1983	2.23	3.31	7.65	13.19	3.35	2.29	1.84	2.21	1.46	0.80
	1987-88	2.09	5.02	5.47	12.58	3.47	2.49	2.24	2.55	1.39	0.90
	1993-94	2.26	4.46	4.33	11.05	7.14	4.63	3.93	4.87	1.54	0.85
1999-00	2.13	3.95	4.25	10.33	10.88	7.63	7.28	8.16	1.43	0.95	
4th Quartile Q4	1972-73	2.49	5.25	8.26	16.00	2.18	1.25	1.25	1.39	1.74	1.00
	1977-78	2.33	6.30	6.75	15.38	2.30	1.47	1.37	1.55	1.57	0.93
	1983	2.70	4.81	7.78	15.29	3.57	2.40	1.86	2.33	1.49	0.77
	1987-88	2.55	6.36	5.82	14.73	3.96	2.56	2.36	2.72	1.55	0.92
	1993-94	2.53	5.56	4.03	12.12	7.67	4.79	3.97	5.11	1.60	0.83
1999-00	2.58	5.32	3.31	11.22	12.18	8.01	7.38	8.78	1.52	0.92	

Haryana

		Quantity of Cereals(in kg.)				unit prices of				implicit price ratios	
		Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total Cereals	Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total cereals	rice/wheat	O.T./wheat
1st Quartile (Q1)	1972-73	0.97	9.82	2.97	13.75	1.18	0.93	0.93	0.95	1.26	0.99
	1977-78	0.87	9.91	1.63	12.42	1.65	1.29	1.07	1.29	1.28	0.83
	1983	0.72	9.81	1.63	12.16	2.67	1.84	1.49	1.85	1.44	0.81
	1987-88	0.67	11.02	0.47	12.16	3.70	2.08	1.60	2.15	1.78	0.77
	1993-94	0.66	9.80	0.14	10.60	6.51	3.71	3.16	3.88	1.76	0.85
	1999-00	0.64	8.82	0.45	9.91	10.42	6.43	5.74	6.66	1.62	0.89
2nd Quartile (Q2)	1972-73	1.08	11.09	3.73	15.90	1.21	0.95	0.94	0.96	1.27	0.99
	1977-78	1.14	11.91	1.69	14.74	1.69	1.26	1.13	1.28	1.34	0.90
	1983	0.85	10.86	1.89	13.60	3.03	1.87	1.42	1.88	1.62	0.76
	1987-88	0.64	12.69	1.10	14.44	3.77	2.08	2.38	2.18	1.81	1.15
	1993-94	0.76	11.03	0.23	12.03	6.80	3.62	2.97	3.81	1.88	0.82
	1999-00	0.84	9.98	0.26	11.08	10.51	6.49	5.45	6.77	1.62	0.84
3rd Quartile (Q3)	1972-73	1.12	12.09	4.69	17.90	1.23	0.97	1.01	0.99	1.27	1.05
	1977-78	1.60	12.78	1.70	16.08	1.47	1.28	1.13	1.28	1.16	0.88
	1983	1.27	11.29	2.63	15.19	3.30	1.85	1.43	1.90	1.79	0.77
	1987-88	0.78	14.10	0.86	15.74	3.81	2.09	2.15	2.18	1.82	1.03
	1993-94	0.71	12.65	0.33	13.69	7.46	3.55	2.85	3.73	2.10	0.80
	1999-00	1.11	10.46	0.39	11.95	10.84	6.58	6.06	6.95	1.65	0.92
4th Quartile Q4	1972-73	1.31	15.60	3.94	20.85	1.30	0.99	0.97	1.00	1.31	0.99
	1977-78	1.47	14.64	1.91	18.03	1.80	1.25	1.08	1.28	1.44	0.87
	1983	1.14	14.05	3.10	18.29	3.47	1.94	1.50	1.96	1.79	0.77
	1987-88	1.29	15.98	0.72	17.99	4.83	2.09	1.83	2.27	2.31	0.88
	1993-94	0.79	14.01	0.52	15.32	8.27	3.54	3.20	3.78	2.33	0.90
	1999-00	1.39	10.93	0.22	12.54	12.22	6.67	6.63	7.28	1.83	0.99

Karnataka

	Quantity of Cereals(in kg.)				unit prices of				implicit price ratios	
	Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total Cereals	Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total cereals	rice/wheat	O.T/wheat
1st Quartil										
1972-73	2.08	1.14	6.78	10.01	1.46	0.96	1.09	1.15	1.52	1.14
1977-78	1.51	0.13	8.99	10.63	1.96	1.78	1.09	1.22	1.10	0.61
1983	2.14	0.15	8.45	10.74	3.11	3.02	1.66	1.97	1.03	0.55
1987-88	2.44	0.40	7.86	10.70	3.23	2.66	1.89	2.22	1.21	0.71
1993-94	2.66	0.60	7.27	10.54	6.17	4.46	3.14	3.98	1.38	0.70
1999-00	3.24	0.63	5.55	9.43	8.52	6.97	6.80	7.40	1.22	0.98
2nd Quartil										
1972-73	3.21	0.63	9.45	13.28	1.51	1.02	1.13	1.22	1.48	1.11
1977-78	3.21	0.28	10.29	13.77	1.98	1.53	1.16	1.36	1.29	0.76
1983	4.45	0.31	9.22	13.98	3.28	3.00	1.72	2.24	1.09	0.57
1987-88	4.55	0.58	7.77	12.90	3.46	2.90	1.94	2.52	1.19	0.67
1993-94	4.53	0.70	7.25	12.48	6.40	4.93	3.17	4.44	1.30	0.64
1999-00	4.47	0.90	5.39	10.76	9.87	8.40	7.32	8.47	1.17	0.87
3rd Quartil										
1972-73	4.64	0.59	11.57	16.79	1.64	1.20	1.21	1.33	1.36	1.01
1977-78	4.80	0.56	10.90	16.26	2.05	1.28	1.20	1.45	1.60	0.94
1983	6.27	0.55	9.38	16.20	3.32	3.13	1.80	2.43	1.06	0.57
1987-88	6.15	0.77	7.72	14.63	3.59	3.12	1.99	2.72	1.15	0.64
1993-94	6.41	0.82	6.95	14.18	6.45	5.33	3.15	4.77	1.21	0.59
1999-00	5.87	1.04	5.24	12.14	10.59	9.06	7.20	9.00	1.17	0.80
4th Quartil										
1972-73	7.49	0.59	12.41	20.49	1.76	1.37	1.23	1.43	1.29	0.90
1977-78	8.14	0.91	10.40	19.45	2.13	1.69	1.23	1.63	1.26	0.73
1983	9.04	1.23	9.86	20.14	3.28	2.97	1.80	2.54	1.11	0.61
1987-88	7.51	1.45	7.81	16.77	3.77	3.37	2.08	2.95	1.12	0.62
1993-94	8.14	1.31	5.96	15.41	6.68	5.75	3.18	5.25	1.16	0.55
1999-00	7.95	1.53	4.30	13.78	11.99	10.39	7.04	10.27	1.15	0.68

Kerala

		Quantity of Cereals(in kg.)				Rice	unit prices of			implicit price ratios	
		Rice	Wheat	ther Cerea	otal Cereals		Wheat	ther Cereal	Total cereals	rice/wheat	O.T/wheat
1st Quartil	1972-73	4.35	0.43	0.02	4.80	1.51	0.89	1.04	1.45	1.69	1.17
	1977-78	5.73	0.05	0.00	5.78	1.80	1.69	2.00	1.80	1.06	1.18
	1983	7.16	0.28	0.00	7.45	3.23	2.10	0.57	3.18	1.54	0.27
	1987-88	7.78	0.24	0.00	8.03	3.38	3.10	2.56	3.37	1.09	0.82
	1993-94	7.76	0.50	0.01	8.26	6.42	5.17	2.96	6.34	1.24	0.57
	1999-00	7.82	0.43	0.02	8.26	10.15	10.58	6.27	10.16	0.96	0.59
2nd Quartil	1972-73	6.12	0.48	0.06	6.67	1.66	0.98	0.97	1.60	1.69	0.99
	1977-78	7.87	0.09	0.00	7.96	1.88	6.33	1.00	1.93	0.30	0.16
	1983	8.66	0.55	0.00	9.21	3.46	2.15	8.53	3.38	1.61	3.97
	1987-88	9.33	0.48	0.00	9.80	3.57	3.14		3.56	1.14	0.00
	1993-94	9.13	0.60	0.00	9.73	6.74	5.65	3.44	6.67	1.19	0.61
	1999-00	8.93	0.75	0.00	9.68	10.78	10.67	15.83	10.77	1.01	1.48
3rd Quartil	1972-73	7.68	0.58	0.05	8.31	1.73	0.94	1.30	1.67	1.83	1.38
	1977-78	9.75	0.17	0.02	9.94	1.91	2.44	11.51	1.93	0.78	4.72
	1983	9.89	0.63	0.00	10.52	3.62	2.19	1.50	3.54	1.65	0.69
	1987-88	10.25	0.59	0.00	10.84	3.70	3.21	152.00	3.70	1.15	47.28
	1993-94	9.73	0.86	0.00	10.59	6.90	5.79	4.16	6.80	1.19	0.72
	1999-00	9.34	1.11	0.00	10.46	11.47	10.92	22.15	11.42	1.05	2.03
4th Quartil	1972-73	10.84	0.66	0.05	11.55	1.90	1.02	1.05	1.84	1.87	1.04
	1977-78	12.26	0.59	0.04	12.89	2.03	1.23	6.54	2.01	1.65	5.31
	1983	12.07	0.98	0.01	13.06	3.79	2.48	0.47	3.69	1.53	0.19
	1987-88	11.57	1.19	0.01	12.76	3.93	3.38	6.26	3.88	1.16	1.85
	1993-94	10.53	1.32	0.00	11.86	7.21	6.42	2.72	7.12	1.12	0.42
	1999-00	9.64	1.51	0.00	11.15	12.19	11.49	43.61	12.10	1.06	3.79

MP		Quantity of Cereals(in kg.)				unit prices of				implicit price ratios	
		Rice	Wheat	ther Cerea	Total Cereals	Rice	Wheat	ther Cerea	Total cereals	rice/wheat	O.T/wheat
1st Quartile (Q1)	1972-73	6.31	1.26	5.20	12.77	1.07	0.97	0.80	0.95	1.10	0.83
	1977-78	4.99	1.67	5.70	12.36	1.53	1.38	1.00	1.27	1.11	0.73
	1983	4.18	2.77	5.66	12.62	2.77	1.94	1.48	2.01	1.43	0.77
	1987-88	5.44	3.34	3.45	12.23	3.01	2.22	1.73	2.43	1.35	0.78
	1993-94	4.80	3.44	3.44	11.67	5.53	3.94	2.72	4.23	1.40	0.69
	1999-00	5.44	3.61	1.93	10.99	9.12	6.25	5.19	7.48	1.46	0.83
2nd Quartile (Q2)	1972-73	8.67	2.24	5.40	16.31	1.12	0.98	0.84	1.01	1.15	0.86
	1977-78	6.65	3.31	5.46	15.42	1.64	1.36	1.07	1.38	1.21	0.78
	1983	6.63	4.00	4.40	15.03	2.93	1.97	1.53	2.26	1.49	0.78
	1987-88	7.48	4.70	2.66	14.84	3.15	2.26	1.80	2.63	1.40	0.80
	1993-94	7.05	4.49	2.14	13.69	5.73	4.02	2.81	4.71	1.43	0.70
	1999-00	6.10	5.03	1.38	12.51	9.29	6.50	5.45	7.74	1.43	0.84
3rd Quartile (Q3)	1972-73	9.39	4.10	4.57	18.06	1.19	0.98	0.88	1.06	1.22	0.90
	1977-78	7.17	4.99	4.87	17.03	1.71	1.40	1.07	1.44	1.23	0.77
	1983	7.86	5.58	3.11	16.55	2.98	2.01	1.56	2.39	1.48	0.77
	1987-88	7.14	6.44	2.86	16.44	3.24	2.31	1.76	2.62	1.40	0.76
	1993-94	6.77	6.26	1.86	14.89	5.90	4.20	2.95	4.82	1.40	0.70
	1999-00	5.50	7.21	0.88	13.60	9.34	6.73	5.43	7.70	1.39	0.81
4th Quartile Q4	1972-73	7.84	8.92	4.30	21.07	1.26	0.98	0.88	1.07	1.29	0.90
	1977-78	6.25	9.19	4.24	19.68	1.81	1.40	1.06	1.46	1.29	0.76
	1983	6.88	9.07	3.01	18.96	3.05	2.01	1.44	2.30	1.52	0.72
	1987-88	6.51	9.18	2.32	18.00	3.45	2.39	1.79	2.69	1.45	0.75
	1993-94	5.49	9.01	2.04	16.54	6.30	4.26	2.98	4.78	1.48	0.70
	1999-00	4.94	9.13	0.59	14.66	10.38	6.87	5.68	8.00	1.51	0.83

Orissa		Quantity of Cereals(in kg.)				unit prices of				implicit price ratios	
		Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total Cereals	Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total cereals	rice/wheat	O.T./wheat
1st Quartil	1972-73	7.29	0.30	1.31	8.89	1.20	1.15	0.75	1.13	1.04	0.65
	1977-78	8.87	0.17	1.28	10.32	1.60	1.60	1.02	1.53	1.00	0.64
	1983	9.53	0.48	1.26	11.27	3.00	2.71	1.52	2.82	1.11	0.56
	1987-88	10.58	0.13	1.31	12.02	3.34	2.88	1.71	3.15	1.16	0.59
	1993-94	12.18	0.08	0.56	12.83	5.17	5.73	3.47	5.09	0.90	0.61
	1999-00	11.60	0.07	0.75	12.42	8.24	9.92	4.86	8.04	0.83	0.49
2nd Quartil	1972-73	11.58	0.57	1.32	13.47	1.19	1.17	0.79	1.15	1.02	0.67
	1977-78	13.02	0.39	1.19	14.60	1.63	1.65	1.10	1.59	0.99	0.67
	1983	12.95	1.05	0.58	14.58	3.23	2.77	1.79	3.15	1.17	0.64
	1987-88	13.75	0.33	0.84	14.93	3.42	2.98	1.71	3.32	1.15	0.57
	1993-94	14.75	0.23	0.37	15.35	5.30	6.06	3.54	5.27	0.87	0.58
	1999-00	14.14	0.23	0.32	14.70	8.94	9.79	5.51	8.88	0.91	0.56
3rd Quartil	1972-73	14.73	0.92	0.99	16.64	1.23	1.16	0.83	1.20	1.06	0.71
	1977-78	15.68	0.61	1.02	17.30	1.67	1.64	1.10	1.64	1.02	0.67
	1983	15.17	1.20	0.56	16.93	3.35	2.78	1.96	3.28	1.21	0.70
	1987-88	15.90	0.67	0.37	16.93	3.50	2.92	1.95	3.45	1.20	0.67
	1993-94	16.59	0.36	0.21	17.16	5.41	5.89	3.42	5.40	0.92	0.58
	1999-00	15.40	0.58	0.19	16.17	9.14	9.94	5.51	9.12	0.92	0.55
4th Quartil	1972-73	18.39	1.18	0.84	20.41	1.28	1.20	0.83	1.26	1.07	0.69
	1977-78	20.01	1.00	0.79	21.80	1.72	1.67	1.05	1.69	1.03	0.63
	1983	17.93	1.62	0.52	20.08	3.38	2.84	2.03	3.30	1.19	0.71
	1987-88	17.17	1.39	0.44	19.00	3.54	2.91	1.77	3.45	1.22	0.61
	1993-94	17.46	0.83	0.11	18.40	5.63	5.91	3.84	5.64	0.95	0.65
	1999-00	15.51	1.49	0.07	17.07	10.30	10.78	7.53	10.33	0.96	0.70

		Quantity of Cereals(in kg.)				unit prices of				implicit price ratios	
Rajasthan		Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total Cereals	Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total cereals	rice/wheat	O.T/wheat
1st Quartile (Q1)	1972-73	0.05	2.02	11.37	13.45	1.80	0.99	0.94	0.95	1.81	0.95
	1977-78	0.64	4.44	8.90	13.97	1.23	1.26	1.10	1.15	0.97	0.87
	1983	0.14	4.34	10.06	14.53	3.24	1.82	1.64	1.71	1.78	0.90
	1987-88	0.12	9.87	3.90	13.89	3.20	2.14	2.18	2.16	1.49	1.02
	1993-94	0.19	6.97	5.61	12.78	6.71	3.85	3.42	3.70	1.74	0.89
	1999-00	0.17	7.82	4.48	12.47	12.36	6.64	6.26	6.58	1.86	0.94
2nd Quartile (Q2)	1972-73	0.09	3.59	12.81	16.49	1.60	1.06	1.04	1.05	1.51	0.98
	1977-78	0.59	6.83	9.53	16.95	1.43	1.27	1.16	1.21	1.13	0.92
	1983	0.17	6.84	9.51	16.52	3.31	1.85	1.68	1.77	1.79	0.91
	1987-88	0.14	11.21	4.51	15.86	4.20	2.34	2.29	2.34	1.79	0.98
	1993-94	0.19	8.87	5.45	14.50	7.60	4.06	3.64	3.95	1.87	0.90
	1999-00	0.21	9.03	4.41	13.65	13.01	6.85	6.50	6.83	1.90	0.95
3rd Quartile (Q3)	1972-73	0.12	5.65	11.96	17.73	1.87	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.70	0.99
	1977-78	0.60	9.01	9.75	19.36	1.70	1.32	1.06	1.20	1.29	0.80
	1983	0.30	8.17	9.34	17.82	3.16	1.86	1.67	1.79	1.70	0.90
	1987-88	0.16	12.01	4.84	17.01	4.37	2.32	2.44	2.38	1.88	1.05
	1993-94	0.22	10.61	4.82	15.65	8.21	4.06	3.69	4.00	2.02	0.91
	1999-00	0.21	10.29	4.11	14.60	13.61	6.99	6.65	6.98	1.95	0.95
4th Quartile Q4	1972-73	0.61	8.84	12.47	21.92	1.59	1.10	1.09	1.11	1.44	0.99
	1977-78	1.18	13.01	8.18	22.37	1.58	1.31	1.15	1.26	1.21	0.88
	1983	0.57	11.82	8.17	20.56	3.78	1.87	1.75	1.88	2.03	0.94
	1987-88	0.34	14.86	4.19	19.39	4.78	2.37	2.35	2.41	2.01	0.99
	1993-94	0.30	11.33	4.85	16.48	8.84	4.05	3.44	3.96	2.18	0.85
	1999-00	0.33	12.12	3.60	16.05	13.11	7.14	6.75	7.18	1.84	0.94

Tamil Nadu		Quantity of Cereals(in kg.)				unit prices of				implicit price ratios	
		Rice	Wheat	ther Cerea	Total Cereals	Rice	Wheat	ther Cerea	Total cereals	rice/wheat	O.T/wheat
1st Quartile (Q1)	1972-73	5.11	0.09	5.04	10.24	1.21	0.95	0.80	1.00	1.26	0.83
	1977-78	5.23	0.04	5.02	10.29	1.83	1.49	1.15	1.50	1.22	0.77
	1983	4.29	0.20	4.86	9.35	3.13	2.09	1.93	2.48	1.50	0.92
	1987-88	6.39	0.05	3.12	9.55	3.55	2.25	2.21	3.10	1.58	0.98
	1993-94	8.09	0.10	1.47	9.66	5.95	4.60	3.55	5.57	1.29	0.77
	1999-00	7.99	0.14	0.69	8.82	7.12	9.71	6.37	7.10	0.73	0.66
2nd Quartile (Q2)	1972-73	8.18	0.05	5.39	13.61	1.20	1.20	0.79	1.04	1.00	0.66
	1977-78	8.10	0.19	4.91	13.20	1.84	0.76	1.14	1.57	2.43	1.51
	1983	7.26	0.29	4.57	12.13	3.33	2.20	1.98	2.80	1.51	0.90
	1987-88	8.86	0.12	2.61	11.58	3.74	2.80	2.24	3.39	1.34	0.80
	1993-94	9.94	0.24	1.13	11.30	6.25	5.17	3.55	5.96	1.21	0.69
	1999-00	9.45	0.21	0.55	10.21	8.01	10.65	6.28	7.97	0.75	0.59
3rd Quartile (Q3)	1972-73	10.68	0.04	4.65	15.36	1.21	1.48	0.80	1.09	0.82	0.54
	1977-78	10.40	0.12	4.28	14.80	1.88	1.65	1.18	1.68	1.14	0.72
	1983	9.20	0.36	4.06	13.62	3.54	2.27	1.98	3.04	1.56	0.87
	1987-88	10.35	0.16	2.47	12.98	3.80	2.71	2.13	3.47	1.40	0.78
	1993-94	11.17	0.34	0.94	12.45	6.53	5.63	3.66	6.29	1.16	0.65
	1999-00	10.65	0.30	0.34	11.29	8.80	10.63	6.28	8.77	0.83	0.59
4th Quartile Q4	1972-73	14.06	0.09	4.07	18.22	1.21	1.40	0.80	1.12	0.87	0.57
	1977-78	13.07	0.31	3.75	17.14	1.94	1.94	1.17	1.77	1.00	0.60
	1983	13.17	0.74	2.78	16.69	3.71	2.44	2.10	3.38	1.52	0.86
	1987-88	12.72	0.58	1.55	14.85	4.13	3.40	2.34	3.91	1.22	0.69
	1993-94	12.09	0.67	0.73	13.48	6.95	6.26	3.51	6.73	1.11	0.56
	1999-00	11.17	0.76	0.37	12.30	10.45	10.69	6.44	10.34	0.98	0.60

UP		Quantity of Cereals(in kg.)				unit prices of				implicit price ratios	
		Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total Cereals	Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total cereals	rice/wheat	O.T/wheat
1st Quartile (Q1)	1972-73	2.21	5.50	5.06	12.77	1.17	0.93	0.78	0.91	1.26	0.84
	1977-78	3.33	6.70	3.05	13.08	1.42	1.14	0.98	1.17	1.24	0.86
	1983	2.46	8.31	1.48	12.26	2.57	1.70	1.61	1.87	1.51	0.94
	1987-88	2.74	8.85	1.45	13.03	3.43	2.00	1.53	2.24	1.72	0.77
	1993-94	3.37	8.04	0.80	12.20	5.43	3.71	2.76	4.12	1.46	0.74
	1999-00	3.97	7.60	0.38	11.95	8.32	6.40	4.58	6.98	1.30	0.71
2nd Quartile (Q2)	1972-73	3.49	7.60	4.46	15.54	1.23	0.97	0.80	0.98	1.27	0.82
	1977-78	4.61	8.45	2.66	15.72	1.51	1.19	1.03	1.26	1.26	0.86
	1983	3.94	9.34	1.36	14.64	2.66	1.77	1.60	1.99	1.50	0.90
	1987-88	3.57	10.08	1.04	14.69	3.14	2.10	1.83	2.34	1.49	0.87
	1993-94	4.06	8.61	0.72	13.39	5.54	3.82	2.73	4.28	1.45	0.72
	1999-00	4.28	8.60	0.29	13.17	8.62	6.52	4.86	7.17	1.32	0.75
3rd Quartile (Q3)	1972-73	4.27	8.96	3.87	17.10	1.29	0.98	0.80	1.02	1.31	0.81
	1977-78	5.42	9.34	2.50	17.27	1.56	1.21	1.05	1.30	1.29	0.87
	1983	4.46	10.31	1.49	16.26	2.70	1.79	1.65	2.03	1.51	0.92
	1987-88	3.81	11.21	0.91	15.93	3.19	2.11	1.84	2.35	1.51	0.87
	1993-94	4.18	9.41	0.71	14.30	5.63	3.79	2.77	4.27	1.49	0.73
	1999-00	4.50	9.28	0.30	14.08	8.76	6.50	5.35	7.20	1.35	0.82
4th Quartile Q4	1972-73	5.32	11.42	3.52	20.27	1.37	0.99	0.80	1.06	1.38	0.81
	1977-78	5.68	12.04	2.49	20.21	1.64	1.24	1.07	1.33	1.33	0.86
	1983	4.48	12.98	1.50	18.96	2.83	1.81	1.52	2.03	1.57	0.84
	1987-88	4.28	12.44	0.92	17.64	3.35	2.15	1.96	2.43	1.56	0.91
	1993-94	4.38	10.59	0.77	15.74	5.76	3.83	2.99	4.33	1.50	0.78
	1999-00	4.59	10.43	0.24	15.26	9.24	6.64	5.11	7.40	1.39	0.77

WB		Quantity of Cereals(in kg.)				unit prices of				implicit price ratios	
		Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total Cereals	Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total cereals	rice/wheat	O.T/wheat
1st Quartile (Q1)	1972-73	5.90	2.36	0.07	8.33	1.43	1.17	1.33	1.35	1.22	1.13
	1977-78	7.88	2.35	0.06	10.29	1.71	1.44	1.48	1.65	1.19	1.03
	1983	7.31	2.49	0.18	9.98	3.29	2.29	2.22	3.02	1.43	0.97
	1987-88	10.28	1.28	0.01	11.56	3.66	2.73	3.58	3.56	1.34	1.31
	1993-94	11.32	1.00	0.11	12.43	6.16	5.13	3.18	6.05	1.20	0.62
	1999-00	10.23	0.69	0.03	10.94	9.92	7.30	5.39	9.74	1.36	0.74
2nd Quartile (Q2)	1972-73	9.39	2.57	0.09	12.05	1.45	1.17	1.41	1.39	1.25	1.21
	1977-78	11.37	2.52	0.06	13.95	1.72	1.42	1.53	1.67	1.21	1.08
	1983	11.14	2.43	0.07	13.64	3.36	2.36	2.24	3.18	1.42	0.95
	1987-88	13.22	1.37	0.01	14.59	3.72	2.74	4.93	3.63	1.36	1.80
	1993-94	13.40	1.11	0.04	14.55	6.35	5.24	3.18	6.25	1.21	0.61
	1999-00	12.13	0.95	0.02	13.10	10.42	8.33	2.22	10.26	1.25	0.27
3rd Quartile (Q3)	1972-73	11.52	2.74	0.05	14.31	1.48	1.17	1.90	1.42	1.26	1.62
	1977-78	13.31	2.48	0.05	15.83	1.75	1.41	1.80	1.70	1.24	1.28
	1983	12.89	2.34	0.05	15.27	3.50	2.39	2.08	3.32	1.46	0.87
	1987-88	14.75	1.36	0.01	16.12	3.79	2.68	0.75	3.70	1.41	0.28
	1993-94	14.50	1.12	0.03	15.65	6.41	5.28	3.98	6.32	1.21	0.75
	1999-00	13.36	1.16	0.00	14.52	10.70	8.83	6.15	10.55	1.21	0.70
4th Quartile (Q4)	1972-73	16.11	2.34	0.05	18.50	1.51	1.17	1.26	1.47	1.29	1.07
	1977-78	16.52	2.56	0.02	19.11	1.81	1.42	2.04	1.76	1.27	1.44
	1983	16.35	2.54	0.09	18.97	3.67	2.44	1.70	3.50	1.51	0.70
	1987-88	16.41	1.84	0.01	18.26	3.93	2.90	1.99	3.82	1.35	0.69
	1993-94	15.68	1.49	0.04	17.21	6.66	5.39	3.06	6.54	1.24	0.57
	1999-00	14.30	1.50	0.00	15.80	11.35	9.61	8.23	11.19	1.18	0.86

ANDHRA PRADESH

		Base year 1972-73			Shares in total food(in %)						Shares in total	
		Real per capita expenditure			cereals & pulses	Milk&milk Products	Edible Oil	Meat,Egg & fish	Fruits & vegetables	Other food items	expenditure(in %)	
		food	non food	total							food	non food
1st Quartile	1972-73	15.92	3.58	19.50	75.95	1.73	3.98	3.46	4.73	10.14	81.64	18.36
	1977-78	18.08	4.89	22.97	71.08	2.81	4.67	4.41	5.97	11.06	77.29	22.71
	1983	20.60	7.10	27.70	65.99	3.28	5.85	5.00	7.27	12.61	74.12	25.88
	1987-88	22.14	7.90	30.05	65.93	3.97	7.61	4.93	9.56	14.98	71.62	28.39
	1993-94	23.64	8.54	32.18	54.45	5.07	8.66	5.55	10.89	15.38	72.35	27.65
1999-00	21.83	8.94	30.77	54.38	5.76	6.43	6.41	15.58	14.55	66.12	33.88	
2nd Quartile	1972-73	23.64	5.61	29.25	72.35	3.15	4.53	4.26	4.95	10.77	80.83	18.99
	1977-78	24.46	8.38	32.84	70.87	4.92	5.21	5.76	6.57	6.68	73.14	26.86
	1983	28.98	12.12	41.10	60.60	5.36	6.48	6.31	7.67	13.58	70.29	29.71
	1987-88	30.81	12.22	43.03	53.89	5.59	8.15	6.53	10.30	15.52	69.57	30.43
	1993-94	32.02	13.21	45.23	50.76	7.23	8.42	6.97	10.97	15.66	69.71	30.29
1999-00	29.56	12.51	42.06	51.36	8.15	6.29	6.81	11.93	15.45	65.47	34.53	
3rd Quartile	1972-73	30.98	8.99	39.98	67.97	5.50	4.80	4.90	5.26	11.56	77.50	22.52
	1977-78	33.05	13.68	46.74	62.58	6.48	5.09	6.48	6.57	12.80	69.45	30.55
	1983	36.19	17.80	54.00	55.91	7.49	6.67	7.38	8.30	14.24	66.81	33.19
	1987-88	38.71	20.10	58.81	49.21	8.23	8.38	7.12	10.89	16.13	63.96	36.04
	1993-94	40.12	19.97	60.09	47.57	9.12	8.23	7.66	11.14	16.29	65.75	34.25
1999-00	35.94	16.82	52.76	47.85	9.71	6.18	7.48	12.42	16.37	63.48	36.52	
4th Quartile	1972-73	44.23	23.01	67.24	60.66	8.03	5.39	6.00	6.20	13.72	65.78	34.33
	1977-78	52.01	38.61	90.62	49.77	15.40	5.23	6.86	7.28	15.46	56.36	43.64
	1983	50.92	48.12	99.04	48.52	10.35	7.56	9.46	9.31	14.80	51.25	48.75
	1987-88	57.40	55.06	112.46	41.10	11.61	8.96	8.79	11.61	17.82	49.60	50.40
	1993-94	55.02	56.64	111.66	42.70	11.31	8.28	8.82	11.49	17.40	48.52	51.48
1999-00	50.51	36.33	86.84	41.10	13.12	6.04	8.43	12.03	19.28	54.20	45.80	
Average	1972-73	29.22	10.57	39.79	66.94	5.58	4.86	4.96	5.51	12.15	73.44	26.56
	1977-78	31.61	16.47	48.08	60.82	7.20	5.16	6.27	6.85	13.70	64.56	35.44
	1983	35.87	22.45	58.33	53.14	7.17	6.55	11.38	8.03	13.73	61.30	38.70
	1987-88	37.27	23.82	61.09	49.54	8.35	8.44	7.32	10.85	16.48	59.28	40.72
	1993-94	37.66	24.57	62.23	47.62	8.89	8.26	7.61	11.21	16.43	59.59	40.41
1999-00	34.46	18.65	53.11	47.17	10.00	6.19	7.51	12.68	16.95	60.46	39.54	

ASSAM

		Base year 1972-73			Shares in total food(in %)						Shares in total expenditure(in %)	
		Real per capita expenditure			cereals & pulses	Milk&milk Products	Edible Oil	Meat,Egg & fish	Fruits & vegetables	Other food items	food	non food
		food	non food	total								
1st Quartile	1972-73	21.14	4.44	25.59	69.27	3.57	4.66	7.91	6.65	7.94	82.63	17.37
	1977-78	21.04	5.49	26.52	64.27	4.09	5.94	8.82	8.20	8.67	79.37	20.63
	1983	24.95	7.05	32.01	64.00	3.51	5.34	9.82	9.42	7.91	79.61	20.39
	1987-88	22.72	7.21	29.93	60.28	3.21	6.22	8.88	11.61	9.78	77.09	22.93
	1993-94	22.50	7.84	30.34	57.63	2.81	4.93	10.55	12.57	11.50	76.25	23.75
	1999-00	24.57	7.12	31.69	57.88	2.59	4.91	11.41	13.64	9.57	70.63	29.37
2nd Quartile	1972-73	28.35	6.55	34.90	65.75	5.17	4.70	9.87	6.88	7.64	81.23	18.77
	1977-78	26.99	7.35	34.35	62.62	5.82	6.00	9.18	8.12	8.26	78.64	21.36
	1983	32.88	10.23	43.11	61.99	5.45	4.88	9.88	9.56	8.23	77.87	22.13
	1987-88	29.78	9.87	39.65	57.88	4.97	6.47	10.25	10.43	10.00	76.25	23.76
	1993-94	28.55	10.64	39.19	55.77	4.75	5.20	10.81	12.26	11.23	74.90	25.10
	1999-00	33.85	10.03	43.89	55.83	3.54	4.96	11.87	13.11	10.68	70.27	29.73
3rd Quartile	1972-73	32.92	8.65	41.57	63.40	5.90	4.98	10.60	7.10	8.02	79.20	20.80
	1977-78	31.61	9.39	41.00	61.26	6.83	6.02	9.62	8.10	8.17	77.15	22.85
	1983	37.83	12.86	50.70	60.77	6.26	4.82	10.06	9.56	8.53	76.20	23.80
	1987-88	35.73	13.82	49.55	54.26	5.97	6.62	11.59	10.25	11.31	73.21	26.79
	1993-94	34.32	13.36	47.67	52.72	6.23	5.31	11.70	12.82	11.24	74.01	25.99
	1999-00	41.94	13.05	55.00	53.63	5.05	5.15	10.04	13.42	11.07	70.38	29.61
4th Quartile	1972-73	43.25	16.53	59.77	57.84	6.82	5.41	12.15	7.98	9.79	72.35	27.65
	1977-78	40.89	17.84	58.72	56.52	9.42	6.19	10.34	8.29	9.24	69.67	30.33
	1983	49.50	26.24	75.74	55.19	8.24	5.21	11.78	9.66	9.93	66.73	33.27
	1987-88	34.15	23.65	57.80	45.62	9.04	6.85	12.73	11.32	14.45	59.98	41.61
	1993-94	44.02	22.84	66.86	47.31	8.81	5.16	12.69	13.19	12.84	67.69	32.30
	1999-00	54.86	23.66	78.52	47.61	7.39	5.29	13.28	13.81	12.62	63.65	36.35
Average	1972-73	32.28	9.39	41.67	62.70	5.79	5.02	10.66	7.31	8.52	77.47	22.53
	1977-78	30.17	10.07	40.24	60.43	7.03	6.06	9.63	8.18	8.66	75.03	24.97
	1983	36.36	14.25	50.61	59.61	6.30	5.05	10.58	9.60	8.86	73.36	26.64
	1987-88	30.59	13.64	44.23	53.85	6.07	6.57	11.08	10.84	11.58	70.23	30.30
	1993-94	32.35	13.67	46.02	52.40	6.19	5.17	11.64	12.78	11.83	72.27	27.73
	1999-00	38.81	13.47	52.27	52.60	5.17	5.12	11.91	13.53	11.31	67.71	32.29

BIHAR

		Base year 1972-73			Shares In total food(in %)						Shares in total expenditure(in %)	
		Real per capita expenditure			cereals & pulses	Milk&milk Products	Edible Oil	Meat,Egg & fish	Fruits & vegetables	Other food items	food	non food
		in Rs	in Rs	in Rs								
		food	non food	total								
1st Quartile	1972-73	16.14	3.03	19.18	83.57	1.12	3.28	1.47	5.85	4.71	84.19	15.81
	1977-76	17.39	3.69	21.08	79.92	1.38	4.15	2.40	7.02	5.13	81.86	18.14
	1983	17.80	4.81	22.61	78.60	1.00	4.48	1.96	9.09	4.87	79.55	20.45
	1987-88	20.08	5.87	25.96	71.41	1.95	6.60	3.24	10.01	6.79	77.64	22.36
	1993-94	19.31	6.30	25.60	68.18	3.40	6.10	2.90	11.66	7.75	76.55	23.46
	1999-00	25.37	7.48	32.85	65.06	3.97	6.05	2.98	12.89	9.05	71.01	28.99
2nd Quartile	1972-73	24.47	5.01	29.49	81.60	1.93	3.67	2.18	5.73	4.90	82.99	17.01
	1977-78	25.37	5.75	31.12	76.38	3.04	5.04	2.78	7.39	5.37	80.91	19.09
	1983	25.80	7.24	33.04	75.57	2.92	4.71	2.41	9.08	5.31	78.88	21.12
	1987-88	27.43	8.62	36.05	68.35	4.74	6.66	3.86	9.11	7.27	76.35	23.65
	1993-94	25.76	8.68	34.44	64.27	6.65	6.04	3.15	11.71	8.17	75.92	24.08
	1999-00	32.26	10.85	43.11	61.24	6.24	6.18	3.70	12.99	9.65	68.81	31.19
3rd Quartile	1972-73	33.26	7.64	40.90	77.78	4.06	3.87	3.01	5.91	5.37	81.32	18.68
	1977-78	32.32	8.61	40.93	73.76	5.69	5.26	3.32	7.44	4.53	78.37	21.63
	1983	33.59	10.41	43.99	71.28	5.68	4.94	2.99	9.24	5.87	77.13	22.87
	1987-88	33.57	12.27	45.84	64.31	7.59	6.88	4.12	9.37	7.72	73.49	26.51
	1993-94	31.00	12.04	43.04	60.84	7.58	6.59	3.58	12.06	9.36	73.11	26.89
	1999-00	39.47	14.50	53.97	55.90	9.63	6.36	4.12	13.46	10.53	67.25	32.75
4th Quartile	1972-73	51.10	18.40	69.49	68.48	8.84	4.33	3.75	7.11	7.48	73.53	26.55
	1977-78	47.68	20.69	68.37	64.69	10.27	5.48	4.71	8.20	6.65	69.20	30.80
	1983	46.97	23.46	70.43	63.66	9.78	5.37	4.32	9.44	7.43	67.38	32.62
	1987-88	50.65	31.15	81.80	53.19	13.62	9.87	5.09	9.34	10.80	62.13	37.87
	1993-94	43.22	24.84	68.06	50.49	14.86	6.74	4.67	12.31	10.94	64.46	35.54
	1999-00	55.65	25.79	81.44	46.85	15.45	6.32	5.33	13.82	12.23	62.83	37.17
Average	1972-73	32.18	9.02	41.20	74.95	5.47	3.98	3.08	6.40	6.12	78.11	21.89
	1977-78	30.82	9.69	40.50	71.55	6.28	5.13	3.61	7.46	5.96	75.50	24.50
	1983	31.12	11.57	42.69	70.24	6.04	5.00	3.24	9.26	6.21	73.65	26.35
	1987-88	32.94	14.49	47.43	61.95	8.46	7.21	4.31	9.40	8.68	69.69	30.31
	1993-94	30.21	12.98	43.19	58.27	10.47	6.36	3.72	11.88	9.29	71.00	29.00
	1999-00	38.12	14.61	52.73	55.29	10.07	6.26	4.28	13.39	10.71	66.48	33.52

GUJARAT

		Base year:1972-73			Shares in total food(in %)					Shares in total expenditure(in %)		
		Real per capita expenditure in Rs			cereals & pulses	Milk&milk Products	Edible Oil	Meat,Egg & fish	Fruits & vegetables	Other food items	food	non food
1st Quartil	1972-73	20.77	4.42	25.18	61.25	6.91	7.16	1.36	7.75	15.58	82.47	17.53
	1977-78	22.12	5.89	28.01	60.25	9.30	6.35	1.67	7.56	14.88	77.99	22.01
	1983	28.35	8.83	37.17	47.32	13.36	9.32	1.54	11.48	16.99	75.98	24.02
	1987-88	26.13	9.40	35.53	42.70	13.49	10.01	1.55	12.43	19.83	73.80	26.20
	1993-94	27.06	9.49	36.55	39.06	16.01	11.08	1.32	12.56	19.98	73.21	26.79
	1999-00	28.28	11.32	39.60	40.32	15.10	10.71	1.56	13.62	18.68	66.12	33.88
2nd Quartil	1972-73	29.29	5.96	35.25	56.99	10.19	8.03	1.67	7.16	15.97	83.10	16.90
	1977-78	31.99	9.47	41.46	51.30	15.45	7.80	1.11	7.68	16.67	76.21	23.79
	1983	38.62	13.75	52.37	42.48	16.54	10.78	1.58	11.41	17.21	73.48	26.52
	1987-88	34.55	12.80	47.35	38.40	16.83	11.51	1.36	12.53	19.37	73.21	26.79
	1993-94	37.99	14.11	52.10	34.46	18.82	13.00	1.59	13.62	18.50	72.10	27.90
	1999-00	39.31	17.79	57.10	34.38	20.05	11.26	1.28	14.10	18.93	63.75	36.25
3rd Quartil	1972-73	36.79	8.77	45.57	53.39	13.71	8.95	1.25	6.40	16.29	80.74	19.26
	1977-78	42.62	26.21	68.82	44.59	20.25	8.75	0.91	7.85	17.65	61.16	38.84
	1983	47.07	19.28	66.35	39.59	19.80	10.93	1.51	11.31	16.85	70.69	29.31
	1987-88	43.01	18.13	61.13	35.12	19.33	11.88	1.15	12.85	19.66	70.59	29.41
	1993-94	47.55	18.61	66.16	31.76	20.23	13.49	1.76	14.08	18.68	71.06	28.94
	1999-00	48.15	24.44	72.59	31.41	24.22	10.96	1.26	14.12	18.02	61.42	38.58
4th Quartil	1972-73	55.13	24.06	79.20	47.07	17.61	10.01	1.08	6.60	17.63	69.62	30.26
	1977-78	63.25	68.80	132.05	38.56	23.25	8.44	5.39	7.50	16.87	47.31	52.69
	1983	64.72	48.05	112.77	34.08	23.02	11.57	1.24	12.02	18.08	57.19	42.81
	1987-88	63.62	35.38	98.99	30.54	25.18	12.36	1.02	12.79	18.12	64.49	35.51
	1993-94	64.59	41.72	106.31	27.54	24.84	13.49	1.49	14.09	18.55	60.07	39.93
	1999-00	67.39	46.57	113.96	26.81	29.37	9.88	1.44	14.29	18.20	54.75	45.25
Average	1972-73	37.94	13.76	51.70	51.53	14.13	9.25	1.27	7.01	16.82	73.38	26.62
	1977-78	38.58	16.92	55.50	46.50	19.23	8.27	1.08	7.81	17.12	68.65	31.35
	1983	45.03	22.80	67.83	39.33	19.32	10.89	1.43	11.62	17.41	66.15	33.85
	1987-88	41.82	18.93	60.75	35.25	20.12	11.69	1.20	12.70	19.04	69.09	30.91
	1993-94	44.28	20.97	65.25	31.92	20.96	13.01	1.56	13.75	18.80	67.10	32.90
	1999-00	45.73	25.05	70.78	31.72	23.83	10.58	1.38	14.11	18.38	59.82	40.18

HARYANA

		Base year 1972-73			Shares In total food(in %)						Shares in total	
		Real per capita expenditure			cereals & pulses	Milk&milk Products	Edible Oil	Meat,Egg & fish	Fruits & vegetables	Other food items	expenditure(in %)	
		food	non food	total							food	non food
1st Quartile	1972-73	24.91	7.12	32.03	56.85	20.21	2.55	0.48	5.14	14.77	77.77	22.23
	1977-78	23.02	7.71	30.73	52.60	23.57	3.03	0.45	6.75	13.59	74.08	25.92
	1983	27.22	10.59	37.81	44.53	27.16	4.07	0.27	6.20	17.77	71.13	28.87
	1987-88	24.85	11.15	36.01	39.78	26.63	6.38	0.78	8.64	17.79	69.12	30.91
	1993-94	22.08	9.86	31.93	37.49	25.42	5.79	1.23	9.91	20.15	69.86	30.14
	1999-00	32.97	17.36	50.33	34.40	29.51	5.00	1.13	11.53	18.43	59.74	40.26
2nd Quartile	1972-73	35.08	11.35	46.43	48.91	28.24	2.13	0.64	4.65	15.42	75.56	24.44
	1977-78	33.44	12.46	45.90	43.41	33.95	2.93	0.59	6.50	12.62	72.05	27.95
	1983	38.37	16.22	54.59	37.83	35.70	3.31	0.76	6.61	15.78	69.44	30.56
	1987-88	36.52	16.62	53.14	32.89	37.79	5.17	0.37	7.83	15.95	68.82	31.18
	1993-94	31.47	15.51	46.98	29.92	36.73	4.38	0.78	9.94	18.26	67.69	32.31
	1999-00	46.81	25.59	72.39	28.16	37.45	4.31	0.94	11.17	17.98	58.97	41.03
3rd Quartile	1972-73	47.99	19.17	67.15	42.52	35.08	1.76	0.68	4.71	15.27	71.46	28.54
	1977-78	44.35	20.24	64.59	36.92	40.82	2.65	0.74	6.62	12.25	67.90	32.10
	1983	48.62	23.94	72.56	33.66	39.71	3.37	0.97	6.91	15.37	66.20	33.80
	1987-88	45.66	26.06	71.71	29.11	43.74	3.43	0.55	7.69	15.47	63.76	36.24
	1993-94	41.96	23.11	65.07	25.01	45.21	3.07	0.85	9.58	16.27	65.17	34.83
	1999-00	60.55	35.67	96.22	24.99	42.65	3.59	0.59	11.68	16.50	57.39	42.61
4th Quartile	1972-73	68.72	45.48	114.20	36.02	39.68	1.58	0.84	5.19	16.68	60.17	39.83
	1977-78	58.08	52.23	110.31	32.18	44.96	2.46	0.96	6.43	13.02	52.07	47.93
	1983	71.41	50.95	122.36	27.76	43.77	3.33	1.31	8.04	15.79	57.66	42.34
	1987-88	67.10	58.86	125.96	24.76	45.05	3.77	1.43	9.32	15.67	53.35	46.65
	1993-94	64.28	60.53	124.80	19.69	49.31	3.70	0.54	10.25	16.51	52.05	47.95
	1999-00	85.75	66.73	152.48	20.21	47.41	3.00	0.48	12.57	16.33	51.29	48.71
Average	1972-73	46.97	23.10	70.07	42.15	34.40	1.85	0.75	4.98	15.86	67.03	32.97
	1977-78	37.50	23.52	61.02	41.28	40.95	2.83	0.80	7.13	7.02	60.77	39.23
	1983	46.40	25.69	72.09	33.80	38.57	3.47	0.96	7.19	16.01	63.59	36.41
	1987-88	43.51	28.15	71.66	29.75	40.54	4.35	0.88	8.50	15.98	60.80	39.20
	1993-94	39.98	27.29	67.26	25.56	42.46	3.96	0.77	9.97	17.29	60.06	39.94
	1999-00	56.56	36.37	92.93	25.20	41.47	3.72	0.70	11.89	17.02	55.51	44.49

KARNATAKA

		Base year 1972-73			Shares in total food(in %)						Shares in total	
		Real per capita expenditure			cereals & pulses	Milk&milk Products	Edible Oil	Meat,Egg & fish	Fruits & vegetables	Other food items	expenditure(in %)	
		food	non food	total							food	non food
1st Quartile	1972-73	16.30	3.76	20.07	74.37	3.51	2.66	1.81	4.82	12.83	81.25	18.75
	1977-78	15.82	4.50	20.32	66.08	4.06	3.51	2.59	7.01	16.75	75.32	24.68
	1983	19.24	6.85	26.09	61.32	6.36	4.86	2.94	8.26	16.25	71.56	28.44
	1987-88	19.13	6.43	25.56	52.52	7.97	5.74	2.23	13.24	18.30	71.17	28.83
	1993-94	20.59	7.44	28.03	50.80	7.97	7.31	3.77	11.64	18.51	69.68	30.32
	1999-00	24.18	10.89	35.07	49.05	9.13	6.74	4.80	12.30	17.97	62.63	37.37
2nd Quartile	1972-73	24.32	6.14	30.46	70.95	5.08	2.73	2.30	5.24	13.69	79.84	20.16
	1977-78	24.20	8.09	32.29	63.22	5.90	3.66	3.15	7.47	16.60	72.49	27.51
	1983	29.87	11.02	40.90	58.64	7.26	4.88	3.94	8.92	16.36	70.87	29.13
	1987-88	28.63	10.30	38.93	49.48	8.98	5.54	4.23	12.22	19.55	69.93	30.07
	1993-94	28.73	11.29	40.02	47.95	10.37	6.25	4.08	12.36	18.99	68.10	31.90
	1999-00	34.00	14.74	48.74	45.35	10.86	6.26	5.61	13.27	18.66	63.36	36.64
3rd Quartile	1972-73	34.67	9.95	44.62	69.52	5.66	3.00	2.46	5.69	13.68	77.70	22.30
	1977-78	32.12	12.77	44.89	60.58	7.41	3.86	3.71	7.62	16.82	69.22	30.78
	1983	39.39	17.52	56.91	55.32	7.72	4.77	4.82	9.91	17.47	67.16	32.84
	1987-88	37.71	13.94	51.65	46.51	10.43	5.89	4.90	13.14	19.12	69.42	30.58
	1993-94	36.85	16.51	53.37	45.27	10.91	5.76	5.05	13.14	19.87	65.51	34.49
	1999-00	42.57	20.12	62.69	43.75	10.99	5.79	6.27	13.50	19.70	61.68	38.32
4th Quartile	1972-73	50.12	24.51	74.62	64.03	7.09	3.38	3.78	6.37	15.35	66.94	33.07
	1977-78	50.19	36.80	87.00	53.52	9.93	4.26	4.57	9.18	18.54	55.81	44.19
	1983	58.84	42.56	101.41	48.88	9.34	4.99	5.74	11.38	19.66	56.30	43.70
	1987-88	55.36	39.03	94.38	40.91	12.33	6.89	4.96	13.37	21.55	55.77	44.23
	1993-94	52.69	38.46	91.15	38.54	12.51	6.06	6.96	13.81	22.12	54.83	45.17
	1999-00	61.05	41.27	102.32	38.86	12.98	5.31	7.08	13.51	22.26	54.20	45.80
Average	1972-73	32.73	11.80	44.53	68.13	5.93	3.09	2.72	5.81	14.33	73.50	26.50
	1977-78	30.53	15.44	45.96	58.89	7.74	3.93	3.81	8.15	17.47	64.24	35.76
	1983	36.60	19.36	55.96	54.30	8.10	4.90	4.75	10.08	17.88	63.46	36.54
	1987-88	35.20	17.41	52.61	45.96	10.58	6.22	4.44	12.68	20.13	63.62	36.38
	1993-94	34.72	18.43	53.14	44.09	10.97	6.21	5.39	13.01	20.34	61.97	38.03
	1999-00	40.43	21.73	62.16	43.04	11.43	5.85	6.22	13.27	20.19	59.08	40.92

KERALA

		Base year 1972-73			Shares In total food(in %)						Shares in total	
		Real per capita expenditure			cereals &	Milk&milk	Edible	Meat,Egg	Fruits &	Other food	expenditure(in %)	
		in Rs			pulses	Products	Oil	& fish	vegetables	items	food	non food
		food	non food	total								
1st Quartile	1972-73	14.53	4.66	19.19	60.85	1.59	2.05	5.71	6.59	23.21	75.72	24.28
	1977-78	15.56	5.41	20.97	55.04	2.72	2.73	7.75	9.08	22.69	73.48	26.52
	1983	22.83	7.82	30.65	54.44	2.86	4.20	8.39	10.87	19.24	73.23	26.77
	1987-88	23.03	7.46	30.49	44.39	3.31	5.08	11.89	13.67	21.66	71.23	28.77
	1993-94	24.87	7.02	31.89	43.55	4.15	4.99	12.26	14.38	20.67	71.41	28.59
	1999-00	33.91	15.17	49.08	38.62	5.35	5.94	13.84	15.34	20.91	62.32	37.68
2nd Quartile	1972-73	21.86	7.05	28.90	59.74	2.39	2.38	5.60	7.62	22.26	75.62	24.38
	1977-78	24.16	9.76	33.91	51.67	3.82	3.10	7.77	10.47	23.18	70.54	29.46
	1983	33.54	10.25	43.79	49.60	4.51	4.19	9.12	12.16	20.41	75.31	24.69
	1987-88	32.52	12.95	45.48	41.13	4.55	4.87	11.75	15.48	22.20	67.43	32.56
	1993-94	36.23	12.03	48.25	38.31	6.06	4.89	12.55	16.24	21.96	68.75	31.25
	1999-00	47.38	23.43	70.81	35.44	7.01	5.26	14.55	15.86	21.88	60.35	39.65
3rd Quartile	1972-73	29.69	10.73	40.42	57.18	3.92	2.59	6.18	8.81	21.32	73.46	26.54
	1977-78	32.94	16.00	48.95	48.35	6.24	3.39	8.49	12.30	21.23	66.65	33.35
	1983	43.33	19.84	63.17	46.01	6.30	4.37	9.71	13.31	20.30	67.43	32.57
	1987-88	43.16	18.77	61.93	36.22	7.56	5.23	11.94	16.92	22.13	65.72	34.28
	1993-94	46.09	17.41	63.50	34.24	9.26	4.77	13.77	17.25	20.71	66.47	33.53
	1999-00	61.47	33.16	94.63	32.45	9.11	4.72	15.07	16.80	21.85	58.60	41.40
4th Quartile	1972-73	49.54	25.31	74.85	50.91	7.67	3.07	7.01	10.73	20.61	66.19	33.81
	1977-78	54.06	47.86	101.93	40.66	9.72	3.97	9.88	14.23	21.53	52.53	47.47
	1983	68.95	59.69	128.64	38.39	9.24	4.65	11.19	15.62	20.92	52.69	47.31
	1987-88	69.39	57.20	126.59	30.10	11.08	5.90	13.36	20.14	19.59	51.68	48.32
	1993-94	66.04	52.79	118.83	28.56	11.33	4.67	15.57	18.30	21.56	50.89	49.11
	1999-00	87.08	84.42	171.51	26.73	11.97	4.47	15.42	17.21	24.19	45.80	54.20
Average	1972-73	29.71	12.48	42.19	55.10	5.12	2.76	6.46	9.19	21.37	70.42	29.58
	1977-78	31.98	19.89	51.87	46.15	6.76	3.48	8.81	12.31	22.50	61.05	38.95
	1983	43.48	25.00	68.48	43.31	6.46	4.28	9.70	13.25	23.00	62.42	37.58
	1987-88	42.06	24.13	66.20	35.34	7.70	5.34	12.30	17.41	22.07	59.92	40.08
	1993-94	42.79	22.32	65.11	34.67	8.74	4.84	14.15	17.22	20.38	60.18	39.82
	1999-00	57.48	39.07	96.55	31.81	9.21	4.92	14.91	16.55	22.60	53.70	46.30

MADHYA PRADESH

		Base year 1972-73			Shares in total food(in %)						Shares in total expenditure(in %)	
		Real per capita expenditure			cereals & pulses	Milk&milk Products	Edible Oil	Meat,Egg & fish	Fruits & egetable	ther foo items	food	non food
		in Rs	in Rs	total								
		food	non food	total								
1st Quartile	1972-73	15.86	2.94	18.80	83.23	1.79	3.04	1.15	4.79	6.00	84.37	15.63
	1977-78	15.23	3.57	18.80	79.09	2.91	4.01	1.31	4.96	7.72	80.66	19.34
	1983	18.78	5.42	24.20	75.28	3.71	4.57	1.79	6.23	8.42	78.21	21.79
	1987-88	19.18	7.00	26.18	65.10	5.00	7.37	2.23	9.34	11.13	73.89	26.11
	1993-94	18.54	8.03	26.58	61.92	5.43	7.40	2.38	10.46	12.41	70.84	29.16
	1999-00	22.39	8.83	31.22	63.56	4.67	6.25	2.17	11.14	12.22	63.98	36.02
2nd Quartile	1972-73	22.95	5.30	28.25	78.22	3.64	4.17	1.59	4.98	7.39	81.25	18.75
	1977-78	22.71	6.38	29.09	73.10	6.45	4.77	1.56	5.29	8.84	77.72	22.28
	1983	26.81	8.91	35.71	70.55	5.85	5.39	2.03	6.86	9.32	75.64	24.36
	1987-88	26.99	10.99	37.98	61.56	7.44	7.63	2.47	9.67	11.24	71.65	28.35
	1993-94	26.26	12.06	38.32	57.65	8.14	7.68	3.08	10.92	12.53	69.57	30.43
	1999-00	29.78	13.00	42.78	57.55	8.68	6.36	2.37	11.34	13.69	62.11	37.89
3rd Quartile	1972-73	29.46	8.46	37.93	72.84	5.96	4.87	1.81	5.12	9.41	77.68	22.32
	1977-78	28.70	14.29	42.99	67.96	9.49	5.33	1.76	5.67	9.79	66.47	33.53
	1983	33.95	14.52	48.47	65.43	8.61	5.85	2.07	7.42	10.61	70.57	29.43
	1987-88	34.30	15.87	50.17	55.11	11.69	8.20	2.40	9.20	13.40	68.94	31.06
	1993-94	32.97	17.62	50.58	52.23	12.83	7.73	2.86	11.01	13.35	66.17	33.83
	1999-00	37.01	18.31	55.32	51.51	13.45	6.22	2.49	11.46	14.88	59.69	40.31
4th Quartile	1972-73	45.84	25.85	71.69	58.40	13.08	6.95	2.14	6.08	13.35	63.94	36.06
	1977-78	44.10	36.91	81.01	54.83	17.03	6.41	2.31	6.55	12.88	54.20	45.80
	1983	50.78	38.08	88.87	52.30	14.34	8.09	2.43	8.57	14.27	57.58	42.42
	1987-88	52.26	41.47	93.74	43.35	18.68	9.68	2.68	9.41	16.25	56.22	43.78
	1993-94	46.28	43.91	90.18	43.22	20.04	7.61	2.85	11.29	14.98	52.10	47.90
	1999-00	54.02	36.66	90.68	41.23	20.41	6.60	2.28	11.93	17.54	53.15	46.85
Average	1972-73	29.39	11.33	40.72	68.80	8.10	5.44	1.84	5.48	10.34	72.18	27.82
	1977-78	27.53	14.16	41.69	65.46	10.89	5.46	1.88	5.81	10.51	65.74	34.26
	1983	32.69	16.82	49.51	62.70	9.61	6.45	2.17	7.60	11.48	66.52	33.48
	1987-88	33.26	18.93	52.18	53.19	12.64	8.56	2.50	9.39	13.72	64.26	35.74
	1993-94	31.06	20.46	51.52	51.40	13.42	7.62	2.83	11.00	13.73	61.20	38.80
	1999-00	35.80	19.18	54.98	50.78	13.71	6.40	2.34	11.56	15.22	58.09	41.91

MAHARASHTRA

		Base year 1972-73			Shares in total food(in %)						Shares in total	
		Real per capita expenditure			cereals &	Milk&milk	Edible	Meat,Egg	Fruits &	Other food	expenditure(in %)	
		in Rs			pulses	Products	Oil	& fish	vegetables	items	food	non food
		food	non food	total								
1st Quartile	1972-73	15.60	3.91	19.50	66.70	3.51	5.28	3.42	5.20	15.89	79.97	20.03
	1977-78	17.17	4.60	21.77	64.43	4.52	5.80	2.70	6.19	16.36	75.71	24.29
	1983	22.06	7.31	29.38	59.17	4.40	7.80	3.60	8.73	16.30	71.99	28.01
	1987-88	21.70	7.35	29.06	52.48	6.17	9.30	3.94	10.69	17.41	71.77	28.23
	1993-94	16.92	8.72	25.64	45.61	6.62	10.47	3.94	12.62	20.74	68.45	31.55
	1999-00	26.03	10.87	36.91	51.13	5.57	7.83	3.68	13.29	18.50	61.92	38.08
2nd Quartile	1972-73	23.13	6.22	29.35	65.24	4.73	5.55	3.26	5.61	15.61	78.80	21.20
	1977-78	24.72	7.50	32.22	60.27	6.04	6.46	3.38	7.00	16.85	73.66	26.34
	1983	30.93	12.13	43.06	55.45	6.44	7.92	4.36	9.69	16.15	68.85	31.15
	1987-88	30.34	11.81	42.15	49.11	8.29	9.85	4.56	10.95	17.25	69.16	30.84
	1993-94	25.50	13.19	38.69	43.24	8.95	10.43	4.70	12.99	19.69	68.10	31.90
	1999-00	36.45	16.33	52.79	46.30	8.65	7.73	4.83	13.76	18.73	60.61	39.39
3rd Quartile	1972-73	29.72	9.99	39.71	62.14	6.09	6.06	3.70	5.82	16.19	74.85	25.15
	1977-78	31.47	11.93	43.40	57.27	7.81	6.94	4.10	7.50	16.37	69.61	30.39
	1983	38.97	18.59	57.56	51.98	8.27	8.05	4.83	10.39	16.48	64.89	35.11
	1987-88	38.62	17.66	56.29	43.59	10.23	10.15	5.86	12.03	18.13	65.94	34.06
	1993-94	32.95	20.05	53.01	40.32	11.83	10.04	4.91	13.40	19.49	64.67	35.33
	1999-00	45.37	24.35	69.72	41.97	11.00	8.01	5.41	14.41	19.20	57.12	42.88
4th Quartile	1972-73	42.06	29.68	71.74	54.49	8.74	6.99	4.38	7.43	17.96	58.63	41.37
	1977-78	47.97	87.69	135.66	48.77	11.13	7.77	5.40	8.86	18.06	33.95	66.05
	1983	58.66	45.87	104.53	43.44	11.63	9.19	6.82	11.38	17.54	53.79	46.21
	1987-88	59.24	61.09	120.33	34.91	13.28	10.82	6.47	12.71	21.81	47.30	52.70
	1993-94	47.64	53.88	101.53	35.30	13.16	9.94	6.37	13.72	21.51	51.01	48.99
	1999-00	64.51	52.56	117.06	36.01	14.54	8.14	6.27	15.72	19.32	48.36	51.64
Average	1972-73	28.10	13.45	41.55	60.14	6.55	6.23	3.84	6.58	16.65	67.58	32.42
	1977-78	29.90	28.26	58.16	54.62	8.48	7.15	4.36	7.94	17.45	49.35	50.65
	1983	37.89	21.18	59.07	50.35	8.66	8.44	5.35	10.40	16.80	61.48	38.52
	1987-88	37.52	24.45	61.97	42.59	10.45	10.22	5.56	11.89	19.28	58.17	41.83
	1993-94	30.77	23.99	54.75	39.67	11.04	10.14	5.30	13.34	20.50	53.85	46.15
	1999-00	43.11	26.05	69.16	42.03	11.01	7.97	5.35	14.60	19.04	54.71	45.29

ORISSA

		Base year 1972-73			Shares in total food(in %)						Shares in total	
		Real per capita expenditure			cereals & pulses	Milk&milk Products	Edible Oil	Meat,Egg & fish	Fruits & vegetables	Other food items	expenditure(in %)	
		food	non food	total							food	non food
1st Quartile	1972-73	12.61	2.73	15.34	82.55	0.26	2.11	2.51	7.86	4.71	82.34	17.68
	1977-78	14.21	3.40	17.60	81.03	0.39	2.73	2.71	7.34	5.81	80.74	19.26
	1983	15.95	4.29	20.23	81.50	0.31	2.49	2.71	7.60	5.39	80.69	19.31
	1987-88	18.25	5.16	23.42	73.97	1.14	3.75	4.17	10.12	6.85	78.12	21.89
	1993-94	20.68	6.33	27.01	71.61	1.03	3.73	3.98	12.68	6.96	76.37	23.63
	1999-00	23.18	6.01	29.18	70.66	0.83	3.97	4.25	12.18	8.11	71.89	28.11
2nd Quartile	1972-73	19.52	4.21	23.73	81.49	0.69	2.61	2.93	6.84	5.44	82.27	17.67
	1977-78	21.54	5.84	27.37	78.53	0.90	3.14	3.66	7.36	6.40	78.72	21.28
	1983	24.24	6.68	30.92	77.39	0.94	3.12	3.45	8.36	6.74	80.25	19.75
	1987-88	25.01	7.85	32.86	71.16	1.59	4.50	4.50	10.66	7.60	76.29	23.71
	1993-94	27.65	9.33	36.98	66.97	1.85	4.36	4.97	13.61	8.25	74.58	25.42
	1999-00	31.80	9.56	41.36	67.79	1.17	4.29	4.54	13.29	8.92	69.60	30.40
3rd Quartile	1972-73	26.55	6.77	33.32	77.88	0.98	3.04	3.41	7.68	7.01	79.69	20.31
	1977-78	27.73	8.46	36.20	75.25	1.89	3.63	4.19	7.78	7.26	76.66	23.34
	1983	30.98	10.30	41.28	73.86	1.73	3.64	4.44	8.81	7.52	76.83	23.17
	1987-88	31.73	12.44	44.17	67.82	2.75	5.53	5.20	11.12	7.57	71.78	28.22
	1993-94	34.05	13.29	47.34	63.02	3.38	4.60	5.75	13.82	9.43	71.75	28.25
	1999-00	39.28	14.21	53.49	63.09	2.50	4.54	4.98	14.59	10.30	66.47	33.53
4th Quartile	1972-73	42.05	18.54	60.59	65.34	3.22	4.11	5.55	9.65	12.12	69.40	30.60
	1977-78	42.79	24.91	67.70	65.50	4.36	4.63	5.81	9.61	10.09	63.24	36.76
	1983	43.96	21.68	65.64	63.73	3.53	4.41	5.82	10.82	11.69	68.56	31.44
	1987-88	46.12	29.74	75.86	54.45	5.50	6.80	7.79	12.85	12.62	60.86	39.14
	1993-94	47.22	31.36	78.58	52.31	5.71	5.18	7.80	15.76	13.25	59.93	40.07
	1999-00	55.39	31.86	87.26	50.73	6.03	4.90	7.41	16.08	14.85	57.46	42.54
Average	1972-73	26.24	8.72	34.96	73.13	1.91	3.35	4.23	8.46	8.92	75.06	24.94
	1977-78	25.75	10.61	36.37	74.77	2.55	3.92	4.66	8.61	5.48	70.86	29.14
	1983	28.88	11.26	40.14	71.70	2.06	3.67	4.54	9.32	8.70	73.66	26.34
	1987-88	30.27	13.77	44.04	64.12	3.30	5.51	5.86	11.62	9.60	68.89	31.12
	1993-94	32.41	15.08	47.49	61.31	3.53	4.62	6.05	14.32	10.18	68.06	31.94
	1999-00	37.40	15.40	52.80	60.69	3.26	4.53	5.67	14.50	11.36	64.11	35.89

PUNJAB

		Base year 1972-73										
		Real per capita expenditure			Shares in total food(in %)			Shares in total				
		in Rs			cereals &	Milk&milk	Edible	Meat,Egg	Fruits &	Other food	expenditure(in %)	
food	non food	total	pulses	Products	Oil	& fish	vegetables	items	food	non food		
1st Quartile	1972-73	24.59	7.41	32.00	43.11	18.23	5.66	0.71	6.33	25.97	76.83	23.17
	1977-78	26.75	9.41	36.16	41.23	23.10	6.25	0.93	6.98	21.50	73.17	26.83
	1983	29.04	12.04	41.07	37.25	22.68	7.04	0.79	8.50	23.74	69.85	30.15
	1987-88	28.05	11.65	39.70	33.14	22.51	9.73	0.57	9.88	24.17	69.53	30.48
	1993-94	27.27	12.85	40.12	32.55	25.20	8.66	0.51	10.87	22.21	68.69	31.31
	1999-00	33.83	19.13	52.96	33.93	26.50	6.91	0.80	10.79	21.08	58.26	41.74
2nd Quartile	1972-73	34.40	11.73	46.14	36.86	23.38	5.14	1.12	6.02	27.49	74.57	25.43
	1977-78	39.02	17.51	56.54	36.13	29.87	5.34	1.14	6.98	20.54	68.26	31.74
	1983	40.32	19.55	59.87	33.07	28.07	6.32	1.10	6.63	22.82	66.53	33.47
	1987-88	39.28	19.45	58.74	27.24	28.77	8.97	0.57	10.50	23.95	66.86	33.14
	1993-94	37.14	18.65	55.79	27.04	32.04	8.16	0.87	10.96	20.93	67.27	32.73
	1999-00	45.69	29.52	75.21	29.44	29.58	6.43	1.25	11.66	21.63	55.40	44.60
3rd Quartile	1972-73	45.09	20.68	65.77	33.36	28.37	4.74	1.76	6.23	25.55	68.56	31.44
	1977-78	50.93	27.96	78.89	31.58	35.26	4.78	1.55	7.12	19.72	63.85	36.15
	1983	51.32	29.53	80.85	29.65	32.56	5.87	1.56	8.74	21.62	62.71	37.29
	1987-83	49.30	28.40	77.71	23.78	32.87	7.80	0.92	10.33	24.30	63.54	36.46
	1993-94	45.96	27.00	72.96	23.37	36.65	7.22	1.20	11.83	19.74	63.66	36.34
	1999-00	56.85	40.43	97.28	25.34	34.44	5.68	1.48	12.36	20.71	53.30	46.70
4th Quartile	1972-73	66.75	52.18	118.93	27.87	33.33	4.11	2.54	6.33	25.82	56.12	43.88
	1977-78	73.00	69.72	142.73	27.28	38.12	4.55	2.72	7.31	20.03	50.58	49.42
	1983	73.51	72.93	146.44	25.14	35.23	5.44	2.78	8.85	22.56	49.60	50.40
	1987-88	71.40	78.64	150.03	20.60	36.65	7.80	1.70	10.50	22.76	47.66	52.40
	1993-94	62.97	70.55	133.52	19.85	40.59	5.95	2.20	12.20	19.21	47.66	52.34
	1999-00	84.98	75.85	160.83	20.48	36.35	4.90	1.80	12.97	23.49	48.19	51.81
Average	1972-73	46.71	27.91	74.62	32.11	28.97	4.60	1.97	6.29	26.05	62.60	37.40
	1977-78	47.42	31.14	78.56	32.22	33.52	5.01	1.83	7.13	20.28	59.69	40.31
	1983	48.14	32.85	80.99	29.89	31.07	5.98	1.78	8.72	22.56	58.73	41.27
	1987-88	46.85	34.67	81.52	24.67	31.92	8.33	1.09	10.37	23.61	57.56	42.44
	1993-94	43.36	32.29	75.65	24.32	35.29	7.18	1.38	11.63	20.19	57.92	42.08
	1999-00	55.38	41.25	96.63	25.62	32.94	5.69	1.45	12.11	22.19	52.27	47.73

RAJASTHAN

		Base year 1972-73					Shares in total food(in %)				Shares in total	
		Real per capita expenditure			cereals & Milk&milk	Edible	Meat,Egg	Fruits &	Other food	expenditure(in %)		
		in Rs			pulses	Oil	& fish	vegetables	items	food	non food	
		food	non food	total	Products							
1st Quartile	1972-73	18.28	3.19	21.47	73.96	9.51	2.98	0.43	3.25	9.87	85.14	14.86
	1977-78	20.19	5.33	25.52	62.38	15.33	4.11	0.69	4.93	12.57	76.98	23.02
	1983	21.76	6.19	27.95	64.32	13.47	4.89	0.66	3.95	12.70	75.66	24.34
	1987-88	19.38	7.72	27.10	57.39	14.05	7.14	0.54	5.73	15.14	70.55	29.45
	1993-94	22.12	9.54	31.66	45.49	20.63	6.85	1.27	8.10	17.66	68.53	31.47
	1999-00	29.88	13.29	43.17	44.66	21.98	6.14	1.43	9.08	16.71	62.38	37.62
2nd Quartile	1972-73	27.66	5.77	33.43	65.98	16.60	3.48	0.48	2.97	10.49	82.73	17.27
	1977-78	30.90	10.05	40.95	53.05	23.48	4.76	1.00	4.56	13.15	73.43	26.57
	1983	32.35	12.16	44.51	51.09	23.48	5.45	1.02	4.77	14.19	70.62	29.38
	1987-88	30.87	13.39	44.26	45.76	23.21	7.44	1.22	6.11	16.25	68.81	31.19
	1993-94	32.02	13.44	45.47	38.30	30.01	5.95	1.02	8.38	16.33	69.07	30.93
	1999-00	39.81	18.96	58.77	38.37	28.74	5.95	1.33	9.33	16.29	61.04	38.96
3rd Quartile	1972-73	35.33	9.43	45.36	58.82	22.07	3.51	0.68	3.34	11.58	79.21	20.79
	1977-78	40.02	16.90	56.92	46.98	28.80	4.61	1.22	4.62	13.77	68.41	31.59
	1983	41.63	21.50	63.13	44.07	28.00	5.90	1.12	5.41	15.51	64.08	35.92
	1987-88	40.26	20.11	60.37	38.65	29.55	7.32	1.74	6.50	16.23	65.80	34.20
	1993-94	41.42	19.10	60.51	32.76	36.76	5.43	1.14	8.18	15.72	67.12	32.88
	1999-00	49.46	24.35	73.81	34.17	34.21	5.60	1.63	9.11	15.29	60.39	39.61
4th Quartile	1972-73	59.04	27.82	86.86	47.12	29.12	4.07	1.40	4.08	14.22	67.97	32.01
	1977-78	61.77	118.63	180.41	38.20	34.31	5.05	1.45	5.29	15.71	33.32	66.68
	1983	67.90	58.62	126.52	34.30	33.38	6.66	1.73	6.01	17.92	52.15	47.85
	1987-88	63.05	49.58	112.63	29.73	34.90	8.27	2.17	7.39	17.55	55.24	44.76
	1993-94	55.78	44.87	100.65	26.20	42.66	5.16	1.31	8.79	15.89	54.35	45.65
	1999-00	69.40	40.41	109.81	27.87	41.05	4.90	1.34	9.70	15.15	56.95	43.05
Average	1972-73	38.43	13.55	51.98	55.37	23.65	3.75	0.99	3.64	12.59	73.93	26.07
	1977-78	38.26	37.79	76.05	46.72	28.22	4.75	1.20	4.83	14.28	48.95	51.05
	1983	40.50	24.28	64.78	44.32	27.23	5.99	1.28	5.31	15.87	60.75	39.25
	1987-88	38.37	22.69	61.07	38.79	28.51	7.72	1.66	6.69	16.63	62.01	37.99
	1993-94	37.10	21.71	59.51	33.39	35.13	5.65	1.20	8.44	16.20	62.29	37.71
	1999-00	47.14	24.26	71.40	34.40	33.64	5.50	1.43	9.36	15.67	59.50	40.50

TAMIL NADU

		Base year 1972-73			Shares In total food(in %)						Shares in total expenditure(in %)	
		Real per capita expenditure			cereals &	Milk&milk	Edible	Meat,Egg	Fruits &	Other food	expenditure(in %)	
		in Rs			pulses	Products	Oil	& fish	vegetables	items	food	non food
		food	non food	total								
1st Quartile	1972-73	14.98	3.78	18.75	72.74	0.93	4.00	3.88	5.42	13.03	80.00	20.02
	1977-78	14.52	4.02	18.53	71.14	1.07	3.65	4.29	6.02	13.84	78.16	21.84
	1983	14.97	5.25	20.21	69.02	1.26	4.25	3.90	7.48	14.09	75.18	24.82
	1987-88	15.99	5.34	21.33	61.17	1.90	5.74	3.71	9.61	17.86	74.95	25.05
	1993-94	19.50	6.33	25.83	56.55	2.77	6.38	4.77	11.82	17.71	74.56	25.44
	1999-00	19.99	8.99	28.98	45.24	4.45	6.90	6.90	14.94	21.57	64.61	35.39
2nd Quartile	1972-73	21.98	5.98	27.96	68.88	1.92	4.32	4.66	6.02	14.21	78.61	21.39
	1977-78	21.01	6.49	27.50	66.96	2.18	3.92	5.17	6.45	15.33	76.24	23.76
	1983	22.83	8.80	31.62	65.35	2.58	4.77	4.66	7.80	14.84	73.28	26.72
	1987-88	23.24	8.56	31.80	56.94	3.06	6.09	4.71	9.98	19.21	73.06	26.94
	1993-94	27.56	9.82	37.38	51.25	4.80	6.28	6.60	12.07	19.01	72.82	27.18
	1999-00	27.94	13.00	40.93	42.26	7.14	5.92	8.06	14.93	21.70	63.92	36.08
3rd Quartile	1972-73	27.73	8.57	36.30	65.15	3.50	4.66	4.93	6.48	15.28	76.39	23.61
	1977-78	27.31	10.63	37.94	62.54	3.70	4.28	5.34	7.06	17.08	71.82	28.18
	1983	30.27	13.23	43.50	61.01	4.69	5.04	5.56	7.82	15.87	70.66	29.34
	1987-88	30.69	13.75	44.44	51.07	5.09	6.06	5.98	10.60	21.20	69.05	30.95
	1993-94	35.05	15.21	50.26	47.69	6.59	6.20	7.03	12.26	20.23	68.88	31.12
	1999-00	36.78	18.55	55.33	39.61	8.18	5.48	8.59	15.40	22.73	62.26	37.74
4th Quartile	1972-73	41.39	22.09	63.47	56.20	6.71	5.42	6.15	7.54	17.98	65.20	34.80
	1977-78	41.63	33.13	74.76	52.12	7.83	5.10	6.22	9.14	19.59	55.56	44.44
	1983	48.49	36.48	84.97	53.01	7.50	5.50	6.87	9.38	17.73	57.94	42.06
	1987-88	49.40	39.23	88.63	42.73	9.02	6.46	7.05	12.40	22.34	55.72	44.28
	1993-94	52.77	45.78	98.55	38.43	10.43	6.15	7.63	12.81	24.56	52.89	47.11
	1999-00	56.17	43.19	99.36	33.73	10.52	4.98	8.24	13.95	28.59	52.95	47.05
Average	1972-73	27.14	10.56	37.70	63.04	4.20	4.83	5.27	6.71	15.95	71.99	28.01
	1977-78	26.39	13.57	39.96	60.08	4.62	4.39	5.46	8.37	17.09	65.89	34.11
	1983	29.74	16.68	46.42	59.24	5.11	5.11	5.76	8.47	16.31	65.05	34.95
	1987-88	29.80	16.70	46.50	50.14	5.89	6.19	5.87	11.09	20.83	64.07	35.93
	1993-94	33.70	19.27	52.98	46.07	7.17	6.22	6.85	12.38	21.31	62.83	37.17
	1999-00	35.31	21.00	56.31	38.57	8.35	5.57	8.12	14.67	24.71	58.73	41.27

UTTAR PRADESH

		Base year 1972-73			Shares In total food(in %)					Shares in total		
		Real per capita expenditure			cereals & pulses	Milk&milk Products	Edible Oil	Meat,Egg & fish	Fruits & vegetables	Other food items	expenditure(in %)	
		food	non food	total							food	non food
1st Quartile	1972-73	16.66	3.98	20.64	72.61	4.58	5.60	1.53	6.70	8.98	80.72	19.28
	1977-78	18.10	5.00	23.10	71.35	5.07	5.95	1.69	7.31	8.63	77.46	22.54
	1983	16.31	5.70	22.01	68.26	5.31	6.48	1.56	9.23	9.16	73.79	26.21
	1987-88	18.14	7.11	25.26	63.30	7.22	8.33	1.88	9.12	10.14	71.81	28.19
	1993-94	17.57	7.47	25.04	59.11	8.65	7.10	1.92	11.53	11.69	71.50	28.50
1999-00	24.06	11.13	35.19	58.86	7.72	6.79	2.05	12.28	12.30	62.74	37.26	
2nd Quartile	1972-73	23.25	6.39	29.64	68.13	8.05	5.68	1.95	6.78	9.40	78.44	21.56
	1977-78	25.46	8.35	33.81	65.77	9.55	6.27	2.03	7.20	9.19	74.45	25.55
	1983	23.13	9.32	32.45	61.88	10.14	6.55	2.06	9.43	9.93	71.00	29.00
	1987-88	24.73	11.31	36.04	55.62	12.25	8.64	2.23	9.70	11.56	68.58	31.42
	1993-94	24.36	11.51	35.87	50.12	15.17	6.94	2.63	11.91	13.22	69.21	30.79
1999-00	32.12	15.87	47.99	51.48	12.79	6.65	2.68	12.48	13.92	61.43	38.57	
3rd Quartile	1972-73	29.31	9.75	39.07	62.26	12.32	5.75	2.44	6.88	10.36	75.04	24.96
	1977-78	32.39	12.68	45.07	59.98	14.03	6.49	2.32	7.35	9.83	71.05	28.95
	1983	29.63	14.45	44.07	55.90	14.63	6.69	2.50	9.32	10.96	66.96	33.04
	1987-88	31.78	17.03	48.82	48.03	18.58	8.58	2.24	9.82	12.75	65.08	34.92
	1993-94	31.26	17.46	48.72	42.63	21.52	6.82	2.80	11.91	14.31	65.39	34.61
1999-00	40.28	21.83	62.11	45.19	17.26	6.60	3.24	12.67	15.04	59.51	40.49	
4th Quartile	1972-73	43.04	25.33	68.37	52.81	17.38	6.32	2.81	7.29	13.39	62.95	37.05
	1977-78	48.64	36.81	85.45	50.19	20.14	7.32	2.83	7.67	11.85	56.28	43.72
	1983	43.84	34.73	78.57	44.50	21.17	7.86	3.39	9.66	13.41	55.58	44.42
	1987-88	48.05	38.85	86.90	38.25	24.30	8.92	3.17	10.23	15.12	55.27	44.73
	1993-94	44.67	41.22	85.89	34.45	26.88	6.72	3.10	12.32	16.53	53.00	47.00
1999-00	59.36	44.32	103.69	35.79	23.94	6.43	3.25	13.45	17.14	52.54	47.46	
Average	1972-73	29.61	12.51	42.12	60.52	12.80	5.98	2.40	6.99	11.31	70.30	29.91
	1977-78	31.21	15.66	46.88	58.81	14.49	6.68	2.37	7.40	10.25	65.83	34.17
	1983	28.27	16.19	44.46	54.37	14.96	7.10	2.63	9.47	11.47	63.33	36.67
	1987-88	30.68	18.59	49.27	47.98	17.88	8.69	2.55	9.85	13.06	62.24	37.76
	1993-94	29.47	19.40	48.87	43.52	20.31	6.85	2.75	12.06	14.52	61.45	38.55
1999-00	38.98	23.32	62.30	45.00	17.42	6.58	2.95	12.87	15.19	57.42	42.58	

WEST BENGAL

	Base year 1972-73			Shares in total food(in %)						Shares in total	
	Real per capita expenditure			cereals & pulses	Milk&milk Products	Edible Oil	Meat,Egg & fish	Fruits & vegetables	Other food items	expenditure(in %)	
	food	non food	total							food	non food
1972-73	14.45	2.52	16.97	79.96	0.47	4.05	2.94	6.96	5.62	85.15	14.85
1977-78	16.16	3.43	19.59	74.02	0.93	5.25	4.92	7.50	7.38	82.09	17.91
1983	17.23	4.10	21.33	73.70	1.17	4.61	4.82	9.24	6.46	81.12	18.88
1987-88	22.04	5.89	27.93	65.79	2.12	6.83	6.26	10.73	8.26	78.34	21.66
1993-94	24.17	6.70	30.87	64.80	1.57	5.98	6.44	12.14	9.07	77.06	22.94
1999-00	25.21	7.53	32.74	60.07	2.11	6.29	7.72	13.55	10.26	71.71	28.29
1972-73	22.60	4.24	26.83	76.48	1.67	4.46	3.89	6.93	6.57	84.21	15.79
1977-78	23.39	5.84	29.23	71.01	2.34	6.01	4.26	8.27	8.11	79.62	20.38
1983	26.05	6.67	32.72	69.77	2.90	5.23	5.37	9.49	7.25	79.95	20.05
1987-88	30.25	8.60	38.86	62.24	3.81	7.10	7.61	10.83	8.41	77.31	22.69
1993-94	31.90	10.30	42.20	59.81	3.98	5.99	8.20	12.25	9.78	74.40	25.60
1999-00	34.09	11.66	45.75	56.28	3.01	6.12	10.41	14.43	9.75	69.40	30.60
1972-73	29.07	6.78	35.84	72.58	3.04	4.69	4.72	7.46	7.52	81.09	18.91
1977-78	30.61	10.24	40.85	63.52	4.56	6.45	7.56	9.13	8.77	74.58	25.42
1983	32.60	10.07	42.68	65.79	4.47	5.28	6.71	9.91	7.84	76.72	23.28
1987-88	37.10	12.41	49.51	57.48	5.45	7.44	9.31	11.14	9.19	74.41	25.59
1993-94	38.57	14.80	53.37	54.27	5.88	5.98	9.92	13.18	10.77	71.14	28.86
1999-00	41.52	15.50	57.02	52.95	4.57	6.24	11.59	14.51	10.14	67.81	32.19
1972-73	47.91	18.33	66.24	60.16	6.69	5.26	7.29	9.42	11.17	72.33	27.67
1977-78	46.83	24.20	71.02	53.06	7.85	7.23	10.23	10.61	11.02	65.61	34.39
1983	50.33	23.94	74.27	56.04	7.07	5.85	9.60	11.54	9.90	68.05	31.95
1987-88	54.02	30.04	84.06	46.98	8.24	7.88	13.23	11.84	11.84	63.81	36.19
1993-94	53.75	38.46	92.21	45.16	8.40	6.13	12.47	14.25	13.59	57.38	42.62
1999-00	58.43	31.27	89.70	44.18	7.42	6.10	14.63	15.57	12.11	60.67	39.33
1972-73	29.77	8.68	38.45	68.16	4.23	4.87	5.61	8.23	8.90	77.43	22.57
1977-78	29.22	10.78	40.01	61.92	4.93	6.49	8.02	9.30	9.34	72.69	27.31
1983	31.19	11.13	42.33	63.74	4.73	5.40	7.37	10.40	8.36	74.01	25.99
1987-88	35.78	14.25	50.03	55.83	5.64	7.44	9.95	11.28	9.87	71.01	28.99
1993-94	37.10	17.55	54.65	53.88	5.68	6.03	9.91	13.20	11.30	66.83	33.17
1999-00	39.82	16.49	56.31	51.57	4.89	6.17	11.84	14.73	10.80	65.86	34.14

All India	Base year 1972-73										
	Real per capita expenditure			Shares In total food(in %)					Shares in total expenditure(in %)		
	in Rs		total	cereals & pulses	Milk&milk Products	Edible Oil	Meat,Egg & fish	Fruits & egetable	ther foo items	food	non food
food	non food										
Q1/27	17.01	3.71	20.72	76.11	2.37	4.32	2.52	5.78	8.89	82.12	17.88
Q1/32	17.40	4.51	21.90	71.24	3.53	4.69	3.11	6.81	10.62	78.50	21.50
Q1/38	18.06	5.66	23.73	68.63	4.39	5.37	3.02	8.32	10.28	75.94	24.06
Q1/43	19.96	6.94	26.89	62.50	5.24	6.66	3.51	9.92	12.17	73.72	26.28
Q1/50	20.62	7.61	28.23	58.54	6.15	6.99	3.71	11.69	12.92	72.87	27.13
Q1/55	24.18	9.28	33.46	58.39	5.65	6.37	4.15	12.62	12.81	66.09	33.91
Q2/27	24.58	6.01	30.59	72.79	5.17	4.40	2.89	5.48	9.28	80.36	19.64
Q2/32	25.98	7.88	33.86	65.48	7.00	5.31	3.79	7.18	11.24	75.83	24.17
Q2/38	26.45	9.44	35.89	62.33	7.83	5.84	3.83	8.77	11.39	73.51	26.49
Q2/43	28.41	10.87	39.29	55.98	8.66	7.61	4.43	10.21	13.11	71.84	28.16
Q2/50	28.78	11.58	40.36	52.20	10.23	7.03	4.74	11.85	13.94	71.14	28.86
Q2/55	33.15	13.96	47.12	51.40	9.86	6.44	5.11	12.94	14.25	64.36	35.64
Q3/27	31.84	9.46	41.30	67.17	8.74	4.58	3.31	5.77	10.43	77.09	22.91
Q3/32	33.20	12.29	45.49	59.64	10.93	5.64	4.24	7.46	12.08	72.12	27.88
Q3/38	33.95	15.04	48.99	55.93	11.36	6.06	4.61	9.23	12.81	69.13	30.87
Q3/43	36.23	16.42	52.65	49.00	12.85	7.81	5.11	10.58	14.66	68.36	31.64
Q3/50	37.01	17.55	54.56	45.27	14.77	7.08	5.39	12.23	15.26	67.67	32.33
Q3/55	42.42	20.37	62.79	44.35	14.41	6.51	5.77	13.18	15.77	61.79	38.21
Q4/27	49.85	26.66	76.51	54.87	15.64	5.15	3.67	6.59	14.08	65.15	34.85
Q4/32	50.66	44.86	95.52	47.80	18.56	5.95	4.70	8.21	14.78	52.41	47.59
Q4/38	50.02	37.61	87.63	45.23	16.64	6.68	5.73	10.08	15.64	56.94	43.06
Q4/43	55.87	44.29	100.16	37.67	19.41	8.19	5.94	11.36	17.42	55.41	44.59
Q4/50	53.35	44.11	97.47	35.26	21.22	6.90	6.07	12.87	17.68	54.61	45.39
Q4/55	62.28	43.81	106.08	34.40	21.07	6.03	6.27	13.78	18.45	53.70	46.30
all/27	30.65	11.67	42.32	64.73	9.95	4.67	3.26	6.00	11.39	72.42	27.58
all/32	31.25	16.74	47.99	58.06	11.93	5.55	4.15	7.60	12.70	64.35	35.65
all/38	31.38	16.35	47.73	55.30	11.46	6.14	4.61	9.31	13.17	65.57	34.43
all/43	35.48	19.59	55.07	47.33	13.39	8.72	5.02	10.61	14.94	64.00	36.00
all/50	34.96	20.25	55.20	44.81	15.03	6.99	5.27	12.32	15.58	63.17	36.83
all/55	40.53	21.87	62.40	44.06	14.74	6.29	5.59	13.28	16.05	59.41	40.59

Comparison Between the Trends in Nominal & Real Food Shares Across 15
Major States For Different Quartile Expenditure Groups

Andhra Pradesh	Year	Real shares (in %)		Nominal Shares(in%)	
		food	non food	food	non food
1st Quartile	1972-73	81.64	18.36	81.64	18.36
	1977-78	78.70	21.30	77.29	22.71
	1983	74.36	25.64	74.12	25.88
	1987-88	73.70	26.30	71.62	28.39
	1993-94	73.47	26.53	72.35	27.65
	1999-00	70.95	29.05	66.12	33.88
2nd Quartile	1972-73	80.83	19.17	80.83	18.99
	1977-78	74.48	25.52	73.14	26.86
	1983	70.52	29.48	70.29	29.71
	1987-88	71.59	28.41	69.57	30.43
	1993-94	70.79	29.21	69.71	30.29
	1999-00	70.26	29.74	65.47	34.53
3rd Quartile	1972-73	77.50	22.50	77.50	22.52
	1977-78	70.72	29.28	69.45	30.55
	1983	67.03	32.97	66.81	33.19
	1987-88	65.82	34.18	63.96	36.04
	1993-94	66.77	33.23	65.75	34.25
	1999-00	68.13	31.87	63.48	36.52
4th Quartile	1972-73	65.78	34.22	65.78	34.33
	1977-78	57.39	42.61	56.36	43.64
	1983.00	51.41	48.59	51.25	48.75
	1987-88	51.04	48.96	49.60	50.40
	1993-94	49.28	50.72	48.52	51.48
	1999-00	58.17	41.83	54.20	45.80
Average	1972-73	73.44	26.56	73.44	26.56
	1977-78	65.74	34.26	64.56	35.44
	1983.00	61.50	38.50	61.30	38.70
	1987-88	61.01	38.99	59.28	40.72
	1993-94	60.52	39.48	59.59	40.41
	1999-00	64.89	35.11	60.46	39.54

Comparison Between the Trends in Nominal & Real Food Shares Across 15
Major States For Different Quartile Expenditure Groups

Assam	Year	Real shares (in %)		Nominal Shares(in%)	
		food	non food	food	non food
1st Quartile	1972-73	82.63	17.37	82.63	17.37
	1977-78	79.31	20.69	79.37	20.63
	1983	77.97	22.03	79.61	20.39
	1987-88	75.92	24.08	77.09	22.93
	1993-94	74.15	25.85	76.25	23.75
	1999-00	77.53	22.47	70.63	29.37
2nd Quartile	1972-73	81.23	18.77	81.23	18.77
	1977-78	78.59	21.41	78.64	21.36
	1983	76.26	23.74	77.87	22.13
	1987-88	75.10	24.90	76.25	23.76
	1993-94	72.84	27.16	74.90	25.10
	1999-00	77.13	22.87	70.27	29.73
3rd Quartile	1972-73	79.20	20.80	79.20	20.80
	1977-78	77.09	22.91	77.15	22.85
	1983	74.63	25.37	76.20	23.80
	1987-88	72.11	27.89	73.21	26.79
	1993-94	71.98	28.02	74.01	25.99
	1999-00	76.26	23.74	70.38	29.61
4th Quartile	1972-73	72.35	27.65	72.35	27.65
	1977-78	69.63	30.37	69.67	30.33
	1983.00	65.35	34.65	66.73	33.27
	1987-88	59.08	40.92	59.98	41.61
	1993-94	65.84	34.16	67.69	32.30
	1999-00	69.87	30.13	63.65	36.35
Average	1972-73	77.47	22.53	77.47	22.53
	1977-78	74.98	25.02	75.03	24.97
	1983.00	71.84	28.16	73.36	26.64
	1987-88	69.17	30.83	70.23	30.30
	1993-94	70.29	29.71	72.27	27.73
	1999-00	74.24	25.76	67.71	32.29

Comparison Between the Trends in Nominal & Real Food Shares Across 15
Major States For Different Quartile Expenditure Groups

Bihar	Year	Real shares (in %)		Nominal Shares(in%)	
		food	non food	food	non food
1st Quartile	1972-73	84.19	15.81	84.19	15.81
	1977-78	82.49	17.51	81.86	18.14
	1983	78.74	21.26	79.55	20.45
	1987-88	77.38	22.62	77.64	22.36
	1993-94	75.41	24.59	76.55	23.46
	1999-00	77.23	22.77	71.01	28.99
2nd Quartile	1972-73	82.99	17.01	82.99	17.01
	1977-78	81.54	18.46	80.91	19.09
	1983	78.08	21.92	78.88	21.12
	1987-88	76.09	23.91	76.35	23.65
	1993-94	74.79	25.21	75.92	24.08
	1999-00	74.83	25.17	68.81	31.19
3rd Quartile	1972-73	81.32	18.68	81.32	18.68
	1977-78	78.97	21.03	78.37	21.63
	1983	76.35	23.65	77.13	22.87
	1987-88	73.24	26.76	73.49	26.51
	1993-94	72.03	27.97	73.11	26.89
	1999-00	73.13	26.87	67.25	32.75
4th Quartile	1972-73	73.53	26.47	73.53	26.55
	1977-78	69.74	30.26	69.20	30.80
	1983.00	66.69	33.31	67.38	32.62
	1987-88	61.92	38.08	62.13	37.87
	1993-94	63.50	36.50	64.46	35.54
	1999-00	68.33	31.67	62.83	37.17
Average	1972-73	78.11	21.89	78.11	21.89
	1977-78	76.08	23.92	75.50	24.50
	1983.00	72.90	27.10	73.65	26.35
	1987-88	69.45	30.55	69.69	30.31
	1993-94	69.95	30.05	71.00	29.00
	1999-00	72.29	27.71	66.48	33.52

Comparison Between the Trends in Nominal & Real Food Shares Across 15 Major States For Different Quartile Expenditure Groups

Gujarat	Year	Real shares (in %)		Nominal Shares(in%)	
		food	non food	food	non food
1st Quartile	1972-73	82.47	17.53	82.47	17.53
	1977-78	78.96	21.04	77.99	22.01
	1983	76.26	23.74	75.98	24.02
	1987-88	73.55	26.45	73.80	26.20
	1993-94	74.04	25.96	73.21	26.79
	1999-00	71.41	28.59	66.12	33.88
2nd Quartile	1972-73	83.10	16.90	83.10	16.90
	1977-78	77.17	22.83	76.21	23.79
	1983	73.75	26.25	73.48	26.52
	1987-88	72.96	27.04	73.21	26.79
	1993-94	72.92	27.08	72.10	27.90
	1999-00	68.85	31.15	63.75	36.25
3rd Quartile	1972-73	80.74	19.26	80.74	19.26
	1977-78	61.92	38.08	61.16	38.84
	1983	70.95	29.05	70.69	29.31
	1987-88	70.35	29.65	70.59	29.41
	1993-94	71.87	28.13	71.06	28.94
	1999-00	66.33	33.67	61.42	38.58
4th Quartile	1972-73	69.62	30.38	69.62	30.26
	1977-78	47.90	52.10	47.31	52.69
	1983.00	57.39	42.61	57.19	42.81
	1987-88	64.27	35.73	64.49	35.51
	1993-94	60.75	39.25	60.07	39.93
	1999-00	59.13	40.87	54.75	45.25
Average	1972-73	73.38	26.62	73.38	26.62
	1977-78	69.51	30.49	68.65	31.35
	1983.00	66.38	33.62	66.15	33.85
	1987-88	68.85	31.15	69.09	30.91
	1993-94	67.86	32.14	67.10	32.90
	1999-00	64.61	35.39	59.82	40.18

Comparison Between the Trends in Nominal & Real Food Shares Across 15
Major States For Different Quartile Expenditure Groups

Haryana	Year	Real shares (in %)		Nominal Shares(in%)	
		food	non food	food	non food
1st Quartile	1972-73	77.77	22.23	77.77	22.23
	1977-78	74.91	25.09	74.08	25.92
	1983	71.99	28.01	71.13	28.87
	1987-88	69.02	30.98	69.12	30.91
	1993-94	69.13	30.87	69.86	30.14
	1999-00	65.50	34.50	59.74	40.26
2nd Quartile	1972-73	75.56	24.44	75.56	24.44
	1977-78	72.86	27.14	72.05	27.95
	1983	70.28	29.72	69.44	30.56
	1987-88	68.72	31.28	68.82	31.18
	1993-94	66.99	33.01	67.69	32.31
	1999-00	64.66	35.34	58.97	41.03
3rd Quartile	1972-73	71.46	28.54	71.46	28.54
	1977-78	68.67	31.33	67.90	32.10
	1983	67.01	32.99	66.20	33.80
	1987-88	63.67	36.33	63.76	36.24
	1993-94	64.49	35.51	65.17	34.83
	1999-00	62.93	37.07	57.39	42.61
4th Quartile	1972-73	60.17	39.83	60.17	39.83
	1977-78	52.65	47.35	52.07	47.93
	1983.00	58.36	41.64	57.66	42.34
	1987-88	53.27	46.73	53.35	46.65
	1993-94	51.50	48.50	52.05	47.95
	1999-00	56.24	43.76	51.29	48.71
Average	1972-73	67.03	32.97	67.03	32.97
	1977-78	61.45	38.55	60.77	39.23
	1983.00	64.36	35.64	63.59	36.41
	1987-88	60.71	39.29	60.80	39.20
	1993-94	59.44	40.56	60.06	39.94
	1999-00	60.87	39.13	55.51	44.49

Comparison Between the Trends in Nominal & Real Food Shares Across 15
Major States For Different Quartile Expenditure Groups

Karnataka	Year	Real shares (in %)		Nominal Shares(in%)	
		food	non food	food	non food
1st Quartile	1972-73	81.25	18.75	81.25	18.75
	1977-78	77.87	22.13	75.32	24.68
	1983	73.75	26.25	71.56	28.44
	1987-88	74.84	25.16	71.17	28.83
	1993-94	73.45	26.55	69.68	30.32
	1999-00	68.95	31.05	62.63	37.37
2nd Quartile	1972-73	79.84	20.16	79.84	20.16
	1977-78	74.94	25.06	72.49	27.51
	1983	73.04	26.96	70.87	29.13
	1987-88	73.53	26.47	69.93	30.07
	1993-94	71.79	28.21	68.10	31.90
	1999-00	69.75	30.25	63.36	36.64
3rd Quartile	1972-73	77.70	22.30	77.70	22.30
	1977-78	71.56	28.44	69.22	30.78
	1983	69.22	30.78	67.16	32.84
	1987-88	73.01	26.99	69.42	30.58
	1993-94	69.06	30.94	65.51	34.49
	1999-00	67.90	32.10	61.68	38.32
4th Quartile	1972-73	67.16	32.84	66.94	33.07
	1977-78	57.70	42.30	55.81	44.19
	1983.00	58.03	41.97	56.30	43.70
	1987-88	58.65	41.35	55.77	44.23
	1993-94	57.80	42.20	54.83	45.17
	1999-00	59.67	40.33	54.20	45.80
Average	1972-73	73.50	26.50	73.50	26.50
	1977-78	66.41	33.59	64.24	35.76
	1983.00	65.40	34.60	63.46	36.54
	1987-88	66.90	33.10	63.62	36.38
	1993-94	65.33	34.67	61.97	38.03
	1999-00	65.04	34.96	59.08	40.92

**Comparison Between the Trends in Nominal & Real Food Shares Across 15
Major States For Different Quartile Expenditure Groups**

Kerala	Year	Real shares (in %)		Nominal Shares(in%)	
		food	non food	food	non food
1st Quartile	1972-73	75.72	24.28	75.72	24.28
	1977-78	74.20	25.80	73.48	26.52
	1983	74.48	25.52	73.23	26.77
	1987-88	75.54	24.46	71.23	28.77
	1993-94	77.98	22.02	71.41	28.59
	1999-00	69.09	30.91	62.32	37.68
2nd Quartile	1972-73	75.62	24.38	75.62	24.38
	1977-78	71.23	28.77	70.54	29.46
	1983	76.59	23.41	75.31	24.69
	1987-88	71.52	28.48	67.43	32.56
	1993-94	75.08	24.92	68.75	31.25
	1999-00	66.91	33.09	60.35	39.65
3rd Quartile	1972-73	73.46	26.54	73.46	26.54
	1977-78	67.31	32.69	66.65	33.35
	1983	68.59	31.41	67.43	32.57
	1987-88	69.69	30.31	65.72	34.28
	1993-94	72.58	27.42	66.47	33.53
	1999-00	64.96	35.04	58.60	41.40
4th Quartile	1972-73	66.19	33.81	66.19	33.81
	1977-78	53.04	46.96	52.53	47.47
	1983.00	53.60	46.40	52.69	47.31
	1987-88	54.81	45.19	51.68	48.32
	1993-94	55.57	44.43	50.89	49.11
	1999-00	50.78	49.22	45.80	54.20
Average	1972-73	70.42	29.58	70.42	29.58
	1977-78	61.65	38.35	61.05	38.95
	1983.00	63.49	36.51	62.42	37.58
	1987-88	63.55	36.45	59.92	40.08
	1993-94	65.72	34.28	60.18	39.82
	1999-00	59.53	40.47	53.70	46.30

Comparison Between the Trends in Nominal & Real Food Shares Across 15
Major States For Different Quartile Expenditure Groups

Madhya Pradesh	Year	Real shares (in %)		Nominal Shares(in%)	
		food	non food	food	non food
1st Quartile	1972-73	84.37	15.63	84.37	15.63
	1977-78	81.01	18.99	80.66	19.34
	1983	77.62	22.38	78.21	21.79
	1987-88	73.28	26.72	73.89	26.11
	1993-94	69.77	30.23	70.84	29.16
	1999-00	71.71	28.29	63.98	36.02
2nd Quartile	1972-73	81.25	18.75	81.25	18.75
	1977-78	78.06	21.94	77.72	22.28
	1983	75.06	24.94	75.64	24.36
	1987-88	71.06	28.94	71.65	28.35
	1993-94	68.52	31.48	69.57	30.43
	1999-00	69.62	30.38	62.11	37.89
3rd Quartile	1972-73	77.68	22.32	77.68	22.32
	1977-78	66.76	33.24	66.47	33.53
	1983	70.03	29.97	70.57	29.43
	1987-88	68.37	31.63	68.94	31.06
	1993-94	65.18	34.82	66.17	33.83
	1999-00	66.90	33.10	59.69	40.31
4th Quartile	1972-73	63.94	36.06	63.94	36.06
	1977-78	54.44	45.56	54.20	45.80
	1983.00	57.14	42.86	57.58	42.42
	1987-88	55.75	44.25	56.22	43.78
	1993-94	51.31	48.69	52.10	47.90
	1999-00	59.57	40.43	53.15	46.85
Average	1972-73	72.18	27.82	72.18	27.82
	1977-78	66.03	33.97	65.74	34.26
	1983.00	66.02	33.98	66.52	33.48
	1987-88	63.73	36.27	64.26	35.74
	1993-94	60.28	39.72	61.20	38.80
	1999-00	65.11	34.89	58.09	41.91

Comparison Between the Trends in Nominal & Real Food Shares Across 15
Major States For Different Quartile Expenditure Groups

Maharashtra	Year	Real shares (in %)		Nominal Shares(in%)	
		food	non food	food	non food
1st Quartile	1972-73	79.97	20.03	79.97	20.03
	1977-78	78.86	21.14	75.71	24.29
	1983	75.10	24.90	71.99	28.01
	1987-88	74.69	25.31	71.77	28.23
	1993-94	65.98	34.02	68.45	31.55
	1999-00	70.54	29.46	61.92	38.08
2nd Quartile	1972-73	78.80	21.20	78.80	21.20
	1977-78	76.73	23.27	73.66	26.34
	1983	71.83	28.17	68.85	31.15
	1987-88	71.97	28.03	69.16	30.84
	1993-94	65.91	34.09	68.10	31.90
	1999-00	69.06	30.94	60.61	39.39
3rd Quartile	1972-73	74.85	25.15	74.85	25.15
	1977-78	72.51	27.49	69.61	30.39
	1983	67.70	32.30	64.89	35.11
	1987-88	68.62	31.38	65.94	34.06
	1993-94	62.17	37.83	64.67	35.33
	1999-00	65.08	34.92	57.12	42.88
4th Quartile	1972-73	58.63	41.37	58.63	41.37
	1977-78	35.36	64.64	33.95	66.05
	1983.00	56.12	43.88	53.79	46.21
	1987-88	49.23	50.77	47.30	52.70
	1993-94	46.93	53.07	51.01	48.99
	1999-00	55.10	44.90	48.36	51.64
Average	1972-73	67.63	32.37	67.58	32.42
	1977-78	51.41	48.59	49.35	50.65
	1983.00	64.14	35.86	61.48	38.52
	1987-88	60.54	39.46	58.17	41.83
	1993-94	56.19	43.81	53.85	46.15
	1999-00	62.33	37.67	54.71	45.29

Comparison Between the Trends in Nominal & Real Food Shares Across 15
Major States For Different Quartile Expenditure Groups

Orissa	Year	Real shares (in %)		Nominal Shares(in%)	
		food	non food	food	non food
1st Quartile	1972-73	82.18	17.82	82.34	17.68
	1977-78	80.70	19.30	80.74	19.26
	1983	78.81	21.19	80.69	19.31
	1987-88	77.95	22.05	78.12	21.89
	1993-94	76.57	23.43	76.37	23.63
	1999-00	79.42	20.58	71.89	28.11
2nd Quartile	1972-73	82.27	17.73	82.27	17.67
	1977-78	78.68	21.32	78.72	21.28
	1983	78.38	21.62	80.25	19.75
	1987-88	76.12	23.88	76.29	23.71
	1993-94	74.77	25.23	74.58	25.42
	1999-00	76.89	23.11	69.60	30.40
3rd Quartile	1972-73	79.69	20.31	79.69	20.31
	1977-78	76.62	23.38	76.66	23.34
	1983	75.04	24.96	76.83	23.17
	1987-88	71.84	28.16	71.78	28.22
	1993-94	71.94	28.06	71.75	28.25
	1999-00	73.44	26.56	66.47	33.53
4th Quartile	1972-73	69.40	30.60	69.40	30.60
	1977-78	63.21	36.79	63.24	36.76
	1983.00	66.96	33.04	68.56	31.44
	1987-88	60.80	39.20	60.86	39.14
	1993-94	60.09	39.91	59.93	40.07
	1999-00	63.48	36.52	57.46	42.54
Average	1972-73	75.06	24.94	75.06	24.94
	1977-78	70.82	29.18	70.86	29.14
	1983.00	71.94	28.06	73.66	26.34
	1987-88	68.74	31.26	68.89	31.12
	1993-94	68.24	31.76	68.06	31.94
	1999-00	70.83	29.17	64.11	35.89

Comparison Between the Trends in Nominal & Real Food Shares Across 15
Major States For Different Quartile Expenditure Groups

Punjab	Year	Real shares (in %)		Nominal Shares(in%)	
		food	non food	food	non food
1st Quartile	1972-73	76.83	23.17	76.83	23.17
	1977-78	73.99	26.01	73.17	26.83
	1983	70.70	29.30	69.85	30.15
	1987-88	70.66	29.34	69.53	30.48
	1993-94	67.97	32.03	68.69	31.31
	1999-00	63.88	36.12	58.26	41.74
2nd Quartile	1972-73	74.57	25.43	74.57	25.43
	1977-78	69.02	30.98	68.26	31.74
	1983	67.34	32.66	66.53	33.47
	1987-88	66.88	33.12	66.86	33.14
	1993-94	66.57	33.43	67.27	32.73
	1999-00	60.75	39.25	55.40	44.60
3rd Quartile	1972-73	68.56	31.44	68.56	31.44
	1977-78	64.56	35.44	63.85	36.15
	1983	63.47	36.53	62.71	37.29
	1987-88	63.45	36.55	63.54	36.46
	1993-94	62.99	37.01	63.66	36.34
	1999-00	58.44	41.56	53.30	46.70
4th Quartile	1972-73	56.12	43.88	56.12	43.88
	1977-78	51.15	48.85	50.58	49.42
	1983.00	50.20	49.80	49.60	50.40
	1987-88	47.59	52.41	47.66	52.40
	1993-94	47.16	52.84	47.66	52.34
	1999-00	52.84	47.16	48.19	51.81
Average	1972-73	62.60	37.40	62.60	37.40
	1977-78	60.36	39.64	59.69	40.31
	1983.00	59.44	40.56	58.73	41.27
	1987-88	57.47	42.53	57.56	42.44
	1993-94	57.31	42.69	57.92	42.08
	1999-00	57.31	42.69	52.27	47.73

Comparison Between the Trends in Nominal & Real Food Shares Across 15
Major States For Different Quartile Expenditure Groups

Rajasthan	Year	Real shares (in %)		Nominal Shares(in%)	
		food	non food	food	non food
1st Quartile	1972-73	85.14	14.86	85.14	14.86
	1977-78	79.11	20.89	76.98	23.02
	1983	77.85	22.15	75.66	24.34
	1987-88	71.50	28.50	70.55	29.45
	1993-94	69.87	30.13	68.53	31.47
	1999-00	69.22	30.78	62.38	37.62
2nd Quartile	1972-73	82.73	17.27	82.73	17.27
	1977-78	75.46	24.54	73.43	26.57
	1983	72.67	27.33	70.62	29.38
	1987-88	69.74	30.26	68.81	31.19
	1993-94	70.43	29.57	69.07	30.93
	1999-00	67.74	32.26	61.04	38.96
3rd Quartile	1972-73	79.21	20.79	79.21	20.79
	1977-78	70.31	29.69	68.41	31.59
	1983	65.94	34.06	64.08	35.92
	1987-88	66.69	33.31	65.80	34.20
	1993-94	68.44	31.56	67.12	32.88
	1999-00	67.01	32.99	60.39	39.61
4th Quartile	1972-73	67.97	32.03	67.97	32.01
	1977-78	34.24	65.76	33.32	66.68
	1983.00	53.67	46.33	52.15	47.85
	1987-88	55.98	44.02	55.24	44.76
	1993-94	55.42	44.58	54.35	45.65
	1999-00	63.20	36.80	56.95	43.05
Average	1972-73	73.93	26.07	73.93	26.07
	1977-78	50.31	49.69	48.95	51.05
	1983.00	62.51	37.49	60.75	39.25
	1987-88	62.84	37.16	62.01	37.99
	1993-94	63.51	36.49	62.29	37.71
	1999-00	66.03	33.97	59.50	40.50

Comparison Between the Trends in Nominal & Real Food Shares Across 15
Major States For Different Quartile Expenditure Groups

Tamil Nadu	Year	Real shares (in %)		Nominal Shares(in%)	
		food	non food	food	non food
1st Quartile	1972-73	79.86	20.14	80.00	20.02
	1977-78	78.33	21.67	78.16	21.84
	1983	74.04	25.96	75.18	24.82
	1987-88	74.96	25.04	74.95	25.05
	1993-94	75.49	24.51	74.56	25.44
	1999-00	68.99	31.01	64.61	35.39
2nd Quartile	1972-73	78.61	21.39	78.61	21.39
	1977-78	76.41	23.59	76.24	23.76
	1983	72.18	27.82	73.28	26.72
	1987-88	73.08	26.92	73.06	26.94
	1993-94	73.73	26.27	72.82	27.18
	1999-00	68.25	31.75	63.92	36.08
3rd Quartile	1972-73	76.39	23.61	76.39	23.61
	1977-78	71.98	28.02	71.82	28.18
	1983	69.60	30.40	70.66	29.34
	1987-88	69.07	30.93	69.05	30.95
	1993-94	69.74	30.26	68.88	31.12
	1999-00	66.47	33.53	62.26	37.74
4th Quartile	1972-73	65.20	34.80	65.20	34.80
	1977-78	55.68	44.32	55.56	44.44
	1983.00	57.07	42.93	57.94	42.06
	1987-88	55.74	44.26	55.72	44.28
	1993-94	53.55	46.45	52.89	47.11
	1999-00	56.53	43.47	52.95	47.05
Average	1972-73	71.99	28.01	71.99	28.01
	1977-78	66.04	33.96	65.89	34.11
	1983.00	64.07	35.93	65.05	34.95
	1987-88	64.08	35.92	64.07	35.93
	1993-94	63.62	36.38	62.83	37.17
	1999-00	62.70	37.30	58.73	41.27

Uttar Pradesh	Year	Real shares (in %)		Nominal Shares(in%)	
		food	non food	food	non food
1st Quartile	1972-73	80.72	19.28	80.72	19.28
	1977-78	78.35	21.65	77.46	22.54
	1983	74.08	25.92	73.79	26.21
	1987-88	71.84	28.16	71.81	28.19
	1993-94	70.15	29.85	71.50	28.50
	1999-00	68.37	31.63	62.74	37.26
2nd Quartile	1972-73	78.44	21.56	78.44	21.56
	1977-78	75.31	24.69	74.45	25.55
	1983	71.28	28.72	71.00	29.00
	1987-88	68.61	31.39	68.58	31.42
	1993-94	67.91	32.09	69.21	30.79
	1999-00	66.94	33.06	61.43	38.57
3rd Quartile	1972-73	75.04	24.96	75.04	24.96
	1977-78	71.86	28.14	71.05	28.95
	1983	67.22	32.78	66.96	33.04
	1987-88	65.11	34.89	65.08	34.92
	1993-94	64.16	35.84	65.39	34.61
	1999-00	64.86	35.14	59.51	40.49
4th Quartile	1972-73	62.95	37.05	62.95	37.05
	1977-78	56.92	43.08	56.28	43.72
	1983.00	55.80	44.20	55.58	44.42
	1987-88	55.29	44.71	55.27	44.73
	1993-94	52.00	48.00	53.00	47.00
	1999-00	57.25	42.75	52.54	47.46
Average	1972-73	70.30	29.70	70.30	29.91
	1977-78	66.59	33.41	65.83	34.17
	1983.00	63.58	36.42	63.33	36.67
	1987-88	62.27	37.73	62.24	37.76
	1993-94	60.30	39.70	61.45	38.55
	1999-00	62.57	37.43	57.42	42.58

West Bengal	Year	Real shares (in %)		Nominal Shares(in%)	
		food	non food	food	non food
1st Quartile	1972-73	85.15	14.85	85.15	14.85
	1977-78	82.49	17.51	82.09	17.91
	1983	80.78	19.22	81.12	18.88
	1987-88	78.90	21.10	78.34	21.66
	1993-94	78.29	21.71	77.06	22.94
	1999-00	77.00	23.00	71.71	28.29
2nd Quartile	1972-73	84.21	15.79	84.21	15.79
	1977-78	80.01	19.99	79.62	20.38
	1983	79.61	20.39	79.95	20.05
	1987-88	77.86	22.14	77.31	22.69
	1993-94	75.59	24.41	74.40	25.60
	1999-00	74.52	25.48	69.40	30.60
3rd Quartile	1972-73	81.09	18.91	81.09	18.91
	1977-78	74.94	25.06	74.58	25.42
	1983	76.40	23.60	76.72	23.28
	1987-88	74.93	25.07	74.41	25.59
	1993-94	72.27	27.73	71.14	28.86
	1999-00	72.81	27.19	67.81	32.19
4th Quartile	1972-73	72.33	27.67	72.33	27.67
	1977-78	65.93	34.07	65.61	34.39
	1983.00	67.76	32.24	68.05	31.95
	1987-88	64.27	35.73	63.81	36.19
	1993-94	58.29	41.71	57.38	42.62
	1999-00	65.14	34.86	60.67	39.33
Average	1972-73	77.43	22.57	77.43	22.57
	1977-78	73.05	26.95	72.69	27.31
	1983.00	73.69	26.31	74.01	25.99
	1987-88	71.51	28.49	71.01	28.99
	1993-94	67.89	32.11	66.83	33.17
	1999-00	70.72	29.28	65.86	34.14