



METHODOLOGY AND SURVEY REPORT ON FAMILY BUDGET ENQUIRY IN NAGALAND

*Conducted under Support for Statistical Strengthening Sub-Scheme
during 2022-2023*



**GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND
DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
NAGALAND: KOHIMA**



METHODOLOGY AND SURVEY REPORT
ON
FAMILY BUDGET ENQUIRY IN NAGALAND
Conducted under Support for Statistical Strengthening Sub-Scheme
during 2022-2023



Published by:
GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND
DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
NAGALAND: KOHIMA

Preface

Family Budget Enquiry is a study on per capita consumption expenditure of a household. It determines the consumption pattern among the population group and the budget shares of different commodity groups. It is primary source of data on various indicators of level of living of different segments of the population of the state.

The survey on Family Budget Enquiry was conducted by Directorate of Economics and Statistics under the Support for Statistical Strengthening Sub-Scheme of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India with a primary objective to revise the Consumer Price Index (CPI) base year and to construct new weighting diagram for compilation of CPI in the state.

The data are collected from 11 districts in the State covering both urban and rural sectors on sample basis. The survey spread over 136 villages covering 680 households in the rural sector and 77 urban frame survey blocks covering 385 households in the urban sector.

I acknowledge the efforts made by the officers and staff of the Directorate for bringing out this report.

I also thank all the District Economics & Statistics Officers and staff for collecting the data.

I hope this publication will be useful to the planners, policy makers, academicians and researcher-scholars.

Comments and suggestions for improvement of this publication will be highly appreciated.

Place: Kohima
Date: 19-02-2025


(NEIDILHOU KEDITSU)
Director
Economics & Statistics
Nagaland, Kohima

CONTENTS		PAGE NO.
Chapter 1	Introduction and Methodology	1-3
Chapter 2	Concept and Definition	4-8
Chapter 3	Summary of findings	9-51
3.2	Cereals and products	10-11
3.3	Pulses and products	12-13
3.4	Edible Oil	13-14
3.5	Eggs, Fish and meat	14-15
3.6	Milk and products	15-16
3.7	Condiments and spices	16-17
3.8	Vegetables	17-19
3.9	Fruits and nuts	19-21
3.10	Sugar	21-22
3.11	Non-alcoholic beverages	22-23
3.12	Processed food	23-24
3.13	Pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants	25-26
3.14	Fuel and light	26-27
3.15	Clothing and bedding	27-29
3.16	Footwear	30-31
3.17	Medical care	31-32
3.18	Educational items	32-33
3.19	Recreation and amusement	34-35
3.20	Conveyances	35-36
3.21	Minor durable goods	36-37
3.22	Toilet articles	37-38
3.23	Household consumables	38-39
3.24	Consumer services excluding conveyance	40-41
3.25	Rent and charges	41-42
3.26	Furniture and fixture	42-43
3.27	Crockery and utensils	44
3.28	Household appliances	45-46
3.29	Personal transport equipment	46-47
3.30	Therapeutic appliances	47-48
3.31	Personal goods	48-49
3.32	Residential building, land and other durables	49-50
3.33	Jewelry and ornaments	50-51
Annexure		52-66
Photo Gallery		67-68

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1** Family Budget Enquiry survey (Household Consumption Expenditure) was conducted under Support for Statistical Strengthening Sub-Scheme of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India with a primary objective to update base year and to collect basic data on average family budget for building up a new weighting diagram for construction of Consumer Price Index (CPI) for rural, urban and combined which measures the changes in the price level over time.
- 1.1.2** It aims at generating estimates of household monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) and its distribution separately for rural and urban sectors of the State. It is used to determine the consumption pattern among the population group and the budget shares of different commodity groups. The budget share of a commodity at different MPCE levels facilitates the compilation of consumption elasticity or responsiveness of demand. The weighting diagram along with the base prices of the goods and services constitutes the basic framework on which the index series is compiled.
- 1.1.3** The distribution of MPCE highlights the differences of living standard of different segments of the population and is an effective tool to study the prevalence of poverty and inequality. These numbers enable the apex planning and decision making process to allocate the State's resources among sectors, regions and socio-economic groups and assess the inclusiveness of economic growth.
- 1.2 Sample size:** The survey was conducted based on sampling technique. The survey spread over 136 villages covering 680 households in the rural sector and 77 urban frame survey blocks covering 385 households in the urban sector.
- 1.3 Sample design:** A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for Family Budget Enquiry survey. The first stage units (FSUs) were the Nagaland village census 2021 in the rural sector and the Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USUs) were households in both the sectors.
- 1.4 Sampling frame:** For the rural sector, list of Nagaland village census 2021 constitute the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the list of latest available UFS blocks were considered as sampling frame.
- 1.5 Stratification:** Within each district of a State, two basic strata were formed: i) rural stratum comprising all rural areas of a district and (ii) urban stratum comprising all urban areas of the district.

1.6 Selection of FSUs: For the rural sector, from each stratum, required number of sample villages has been selected by Probability Proportional to Size with Replacement (PPSWR), size being the population of the village as per Nagaland village census 2021. For the urban sector, UFS 2007-12 phase has been used for all towns and FSUs have been selected from each stratum by using Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR).

1.7 Schedule of enquiry

1.7.1 The survey schedule was designed to collect information on quantity and value of household consumption. Two types of schedules were used : one for Family Budget Enquiry(Annexure 1) and another for House Rent Enquiry (Annexure II) Detailed item classification was adopted to collect information, including 122 items of food, 16 items of pan, supari, tobacco & intoxicants, 9 items of fuel and light, 36 items of clothing, bedding and footwear, 21 items of educational and medical expenses, 11 items of recreation and amusement, 50 items of durable goods and 55 other items.

1.7.2 The data on family budget are collected through well designed schedule of enquiry covering consumption expenditure over a wide range of goods and services on which the target population incurred expenditure.

1.8 Period of survey: The period of survey was of one-year duration starting on 1 July 2022 and ending on 30th June 2023. The survey period was divided into four sub-rounds of three months' duration each-

Sub-round 1: July-September 2022

Sub-round 2: October-December 2022

Sub-round 3 January- March 2023

Sub-round 4 April-June 2023

In each of these four sub-rounds equal numbers of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey with a view to ensure uniform spread of samples over the entire survey period.

1.9 The consumption expenditure data arrived at from a family budget enquiry, are in terms of averages for a month. The data are collected for a full year and the monthly averages are worked out there from. The data are collected through interview method where the interviewees furnished the required data from their memories and the sample families interviewed in different months are required to give information only for the month preceding the date of enquiry. The average budget derived from a family budget enquiry consists only consumption expenditure for the purpose of weighting diagram for construction of CPI series.

1.10 Population Coverage

All resident households located in the geographical territory of the State were considered in the survey with the following exclusions:

1. Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence, was excluded from the coverage of the survey. But persons residing in open spaces, roadside shelters, under bridges etc., more or less regularly in the same place were covered.

2. Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, Border Security Force, etc.) were kept outside the survey coverage. However, civilian population residing in their neighborhood, including the family quarters of service personnel were covered.
3. Orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams and vagrant houses were outside the survey coverage. However, the persons staying in old age homes, the students staying in ashram/hostels and the residential staff (other than monks/nuns) of these ashrams were covered. Although orphans living in orphanages were excluded, the persons looking after them and staying there were covered. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence were kept outside the coverage of the survey.

CHAPTER 2

CONCEPT AND DEFINITION

- 2.1 Reference period:** The consumption of any good or service by members of a household (individually or collectively) occurs in the form of a flow over time. The time period for which consumption is recorded is called the reference period. It may vary from item to item. As the respondents are asked to recall and report the volume of consumption over a fixed duration, the reference period is also called the recall period.
- 2.2 Household:** A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. It includes temporary stay-away (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months during the survey period) but excludes temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months during the survey period). Each inmate of a mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, hostel, etc., is considered as a single member household except that a family living in a hotel (say) is considered as one household only; the same applies to residential staff of such establishments. Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes, etc., are considered as members of the households to which they last belonged.
- 2.3 Household size:** The size of a household is the total number of persons in the household.
- 2.4 Household Consumption Expenditure:** It is the expenditure incurred by a household on domestic consumption during the reference period. Expenditure incurred towards entrepreneurial activities of households is excluded from household consumption expenditure. The expenditure on purchase and construction of residential land and building, interest payments, insurance premium payments, payments of fines and penalties, and expenditure on gambling including lottery tickets are also excluded. Money given as remittance, charity, gift, etc. is also not considered in consumption expenditure. However, consumption of items produced in own farm or household enterprise is valued and included in household consumption expenditure. Also, goods and services received as payment in kind or free from employer, such as rent-free accommodation and free medical care, and reimbursement of travelling allowance for self & family excluding allowance for business trips are considered in household consumption expenditure.

For items of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants and fuel & light, household consumption is measured by the quantity of the item actually used by the household during the reference period, irrespective of the expenditure incurred on it. For articles of clothing and footwear, consumption by a household is

considered to occur at the moment when the article is bought into maiden or first use by any household member. The consumption of an item may be out of (a) purchases made in cash or credit during the reference period; (b) home-grown stock; (c) receipts in exchange of goods and services; (d) any other receipt like gift, charity and (e) free collection. Home produce items are evaluated at ex-farm price.

For evaluating household consumption of all other items, a different approach is followed: the expenditure made by the household during the reference period for the purchase or acquisition of goods and services, regardless of when the goods and services are used and by whom, is considered as household consumption. However, for some items such as rent, telephone charges, consumer taxes etc. expenditure during the month is recorded as the amount that was last paid divided by the number of months for which the payment was made.

The consumption expenditure of a household on food items relates to the actual consumption by the members of the household and also for the guests during ceremonies or otherwise. Any transfer payment made by the household such as, transfers of food, fuel made by a household as charity, loan advance etc. are not considered as consumption of that household, since consumption out of all transfer receipts of these items have to be included. However, meals prepared in a household and served to non-household members are an exception to this rule. Meals prepared in the household's kitchen and provided to the employees and/or others are considered in domestic consumption of employer (payer) households. There is a practical difficulty in estimating the quantities and values of individual items used for preparing the meals served to employees or others. Thus, to avoid double counting, 'cooked meals received as perquisites' from the employer household or as gifts or charity are not recorded in the recipient household. As a general principle, cooked meals purchased by the household from the market for consumption by the members and the guests are also recorded in the purchaser household. This procedure of recording cooked meals served to others in the expenditure of the serving households leads to bias-free estimates of average per capita consumption as well as total consumer expenditure.

All goods and services received as payment in kind or perquisites are included in the consumption of the recipient household as goods and services received in exchange of services, except for meals received from other households. With a view to simplify data collection, consumption of food processed at home from one "item" to another, such as milk converted to curd, vegetables used for pickles, and rice used for making liquor etc. are recorded against the primary or ingredient item(s), such as milk instead of curd, vegetables instead of pickle etc.

2.5 Value of consumption: For items of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, clothing & footwear and fuel & light, consumption out of purchase is evaluated at the purchase price. Consumption out of home produce is evaluated at ex-farm price. Value of consumption out of gifts, free collections and goods received in exchange of goods and services is imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period. Such valuation is made by the field officials at the time of collection of the data.

- 2.6 Monthly per capita consumption:** The Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) is defined as: total household monthly consumption expenditure divided by the household size. This measure serves as an indicator of the household's level of living. Each individual's MPCE is defined as the MPCE of the household to which the person belongs. This assigns to each person a number representing his or her level of living. Thus, the intra-household allocation among the members of the household is ignored.
- 2.7 Maize products:** This includes cornflakes, popcorn, etc., made of maize.
- 2.8 Cereals:** It does not include consumption of cereals by livestock belonging to the household. Such expenditure, being part of farm expenditure, is excluded from household consumer expenditure altogether. Also, cereal content of food that is received by the household from outside in the form of meals obtained free or by purchase, or as cereal preparations or snacks (e.g in purchased burgers, samosas, etc) are excluded from household consumption expenditure. Such food is accounted in "served processed food".
- 2.9 Other Cereal:** This item includes tapioca, when consumed as a substitute for cereals, as is common in some parts of the country. Jackfruit seed, mahua, etc., when consumed as substitute for cereals, will also be included here. Potato or sweet potato consumed as substitutes for cereals are, however, not included. Such items are included in "vegetables".
- 2.10 Milk-Liquid:** This covers milk as directly obtained from cow, buffalo, goat or any other livestock. Milk sold in bottle or poly pack, as well as readily drinkable flavoured and bottle milk, is included. Milk transformed at home into curd, casein, ghee, butter, etc. for the purpose of household consumption is also included. Milk used in home preparation of sweetmeats, etc., is also accounted here. This category also includes those baby foods of which the principal constituent is milk. Further, milk (liquid) includes ice-cream of which the major component is milk.
- 2.11 Baby Food:** This covers only those baby foods of which the principal constituent is milk.
- 2.12 Edible Oil:** Excludes edible oils used for toilet purpose by the household.
- 2.13 Other Fresh Fruits:** This includes sugarcane consumed like fruits.
- 2.14 Fruit Juice and Shake:** Excludes fruit juice obtained at home by crushing the fruit.
- 2.15 Biscuits:** This includes not only all kinds of biscuits but confectionery such as chocolate, toffee, lozenge, etc., and sugar substitutes like saccharine.
- 2.16 Cooked Meals Purchased:** This refers to cooked meals purchased from the market (e.g., from hotels and restaurants), as well as from office and factory canteens on payment. Valuation is at the purchase price (subsidized or otherwise).
- 2.17 Pickles, Sauce, Jam, Jelly, Etc:** Excludes pickles, jam, etc. prepared at home; these are accounted against the ingredients (flour, sugar, vegetables, oil, etc.).

- 2.18 Beverages:** It includes tea, coffee, mineral water, soft drinks, fruit juice (not prepared at home) soda water, other non-alcoholic beverages not prepared at home.
- 2.19 Ingredients for Pan:** It includes supari, lime, katha, etc., but excludes tobacco, zarda, surti, kiman, etc, even if consumed with pan, as these are accounted in the tobacco group.
- 2.20 Leaf Tobacco:** Includes all leaf tobacco consumed in any form, and also tobacco leaf burnt and powdered for brushing teeth.
- 2.21 Country Liquor:** Country liquor prepared at home from its ingredients and consumed is accounted against the ingredients.
- 2.22 Other Intoxicants:** Includes drugs used for intoxication but excludes drugs used for medicinal purposes.
- 2.23 Electricity:** Includes meter rent and surcharge for electricity. If electricity is generated at home using a diesel or petrol generator, consumption is not accounted against this item but against diesel or petrol.
- 2.24 Clothing:** It excludes raincoats. Expenditure on tailor-made clothing excludes tailoring charges, which are shown against “tailor” under “consumer services”. Imported ready-made garments, even if purchased second-hand, are shown as first-hand purchase. Livery supplied by the employer is taken into account in household consumption of clothing even if used only during duty hours.
- 2.25 Bedding:** Apart from bedding such as bed sheets, pillows and mosquito nets, this includes rugs, curtains, towels, mats, cloth for upholstery, etc.
- 2.26 Footwear:** This includes charges paid to a cobbler for getting a pair of shoes or other footwear made. It excludes the cost of straps purchased separately.
- 2.27 Education:** This includes expenditure on books and journals, newspaper, paper, pen, pencil, etc., magazines, novels and other fiction, tuition fees, expenses on training in computer, typing, shorthand, music, nursing, etc., and expenditure on internet other than telephone charges. All compulsory payments collected by educational institutions at the time of admission or along with the regular fees are regarded as part of the expenditure for the education and included in “education”, even if termed “donations” by the institution collecting them. True donations to the school made voluntarily as charity are however, excluded from expenditure.
- 2.28 Books, Journals:** Apart from books purchased for educational purposes, these items include novels and other fiction.
- 2.29 Other Educational Expenses:** This includes expenditure on computer training, internet (exclusive of telephone charges), fees for music, dancing, swimming schools, etc.
- 2.30 Medical Expenses:** This includes expenditure on medicine of different types and on medical goods; also, payments made to doctor, nurse, etc., as professional fees and those made to hospital, nursing home, etc. for medical treatment and expenditure incurred for clinical tests, including X-rays, ECG, pathological tests, etc. Expenditure on all family planning devices is included.

- 2.31 Domestic Servant/Cook:** This includes the value of both cash and kind payment. Meals prepared at home and consumed by a domestic servant/cook is included here.
- 2.32 Pet animals:** Pet animals include cats, dogs, rabbits, monkeys, mongoose, birds, fish, etc., but not farm animals or poultry. Expenses include cost of feed, treatment expenses, etc.
- 2.33 Other Consumer Services Excluding Conveyance:** Includes services of driver, coachman, cleaner, cobbler, blacksmith, unskilled labourers, etc., commission paid to the broker for purchase or sale of second-hand car/scooter etc., reconnecting charge for electric/telephone line, and all other consumer services excluding conveyance.
- 2.34 Other Conveyance Expenses:** Includes animal feed for animal-drawn carriage or vehicle. It does not include drivers or cleaner's salary or garage rent.
- 2.35 Conveyance:** Excludes expenditure on journeys undertaken on official or business tours, but includes journeys to commute to and from place to work. The expenditure incurred on journeys undertaken under Leaves Travel Concession, etc., even if reimbursed, is included. In case of owned conveyance, the cost of fuel (petrol, mobile oil, diesel, etc.) for power-driven transport and animal feed for animal-drawn carriage is considered.
- 2.36 House Rent, Garage Rent:** In case of quarters provided by the employer (including government accommodation), the portion of monthly emoluments forfeited on account of occupation of quarters is included in monthly house rent expenditure.
- 2.37 Hotel Lodging Charges:** Excludes expenditure on hotel stay during business tours and official tours covered by travelling allowance paid by the employer.
- 2.38 Water Charges:** This item covers water charges paid to the municipality or other local bodies. It does not include the cost of water purchased through tanker, etc.

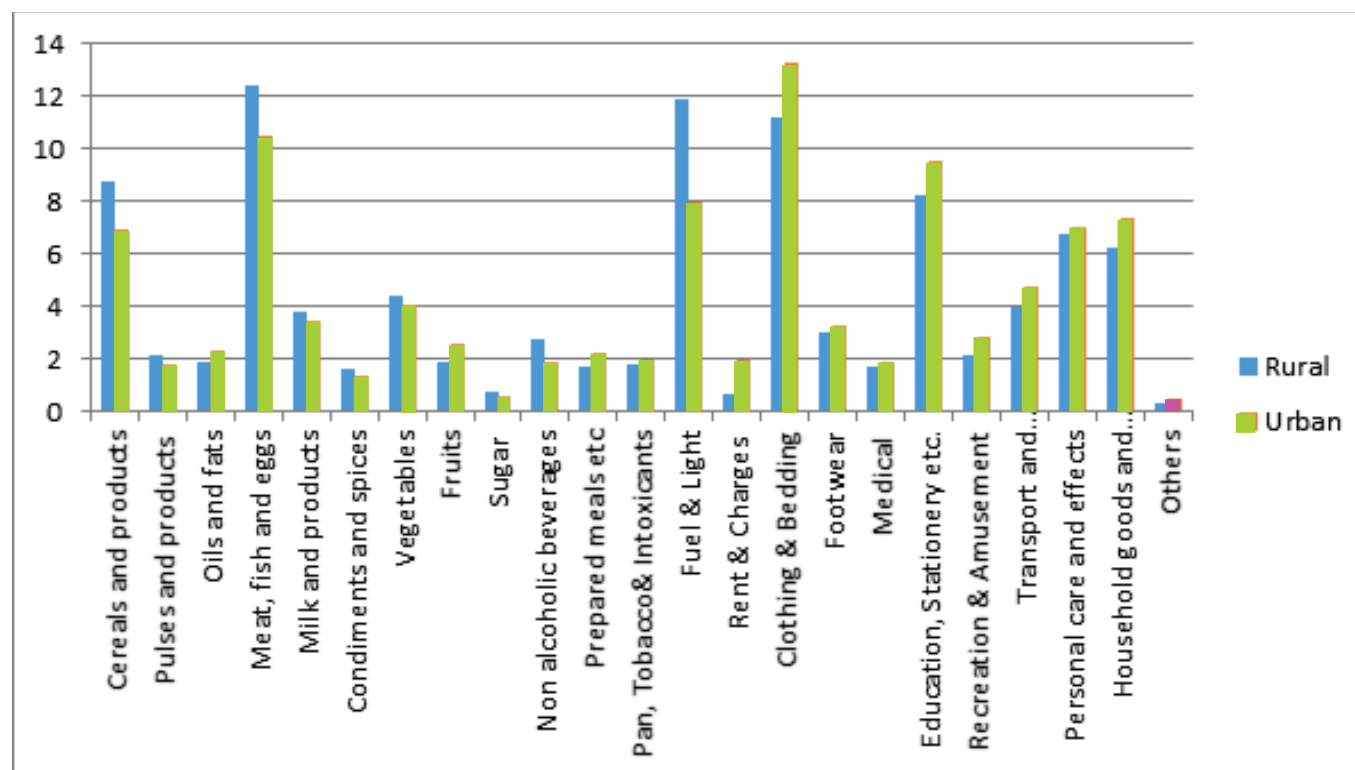
CHAPTER 3

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Table 1: Percentage share of consumption expenditure at sub-group in 2022-23.

Sl.no	Sub-group	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Cereals and products	8.79	6.89	7.94
2	Pulses and products	2.14	1.75	1.96
3	Edible oil	1.84	2.33	2.06
4	Meat, fish and eggs	12.41	10.48	11.55
5	Milk and products	3.82	3.47	3.67
6	Condiments and spices	1.65	1.32	1.54
7	Vegetables	4.44	4.05	4.27
8	Fruits	1.91	2.61	2.22
9	Sugar	0.76	0.58	0.69
10	Non-alcoholic beverages	2.73	1.86	2.34
11	Processed food	1.74	2.18	1.94
12	Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	1.77	1.99	1.87
13	Fuel & Light	11.88	8.00	10.15
14	Rent & Charges	0.62	2.00	1.24
15	Clothing & Bedding	11.17	13.29	12.07
16	Footwear	3.00	3.28	3.13
17	Medical	1.70	1.91	1.82
18	Educational items	8.23	9.51	8.82
19	Recreation & Amusement	2.17	2.80	2.45
20	Transport and communication	3.97	4.78	4.34
21	Personal care and effects	6.76	7.00	6.87
22	Household goods and services	6.23	7.40	6.67
23	Others	0.27	0.52	0.39

Figure 1: Percentage share of consumption expenditure at sub-group level in 2022-23.



3.1 Table 1 and Figure 1 reflect the percentage share of consumption expenditure at sub-group level in Nagaland. As seen from the table, among the sub-groups, the highest percentage share of expenditure in rural areas is on meat, fish and eggs with 12.41 percent followed by fuel and light with 11.88 percent and in urban areas the highest percentage share of expenditure is on clothing and bedding with 13.29 percent followed by meat, fish and eggs with 10.48 percent.

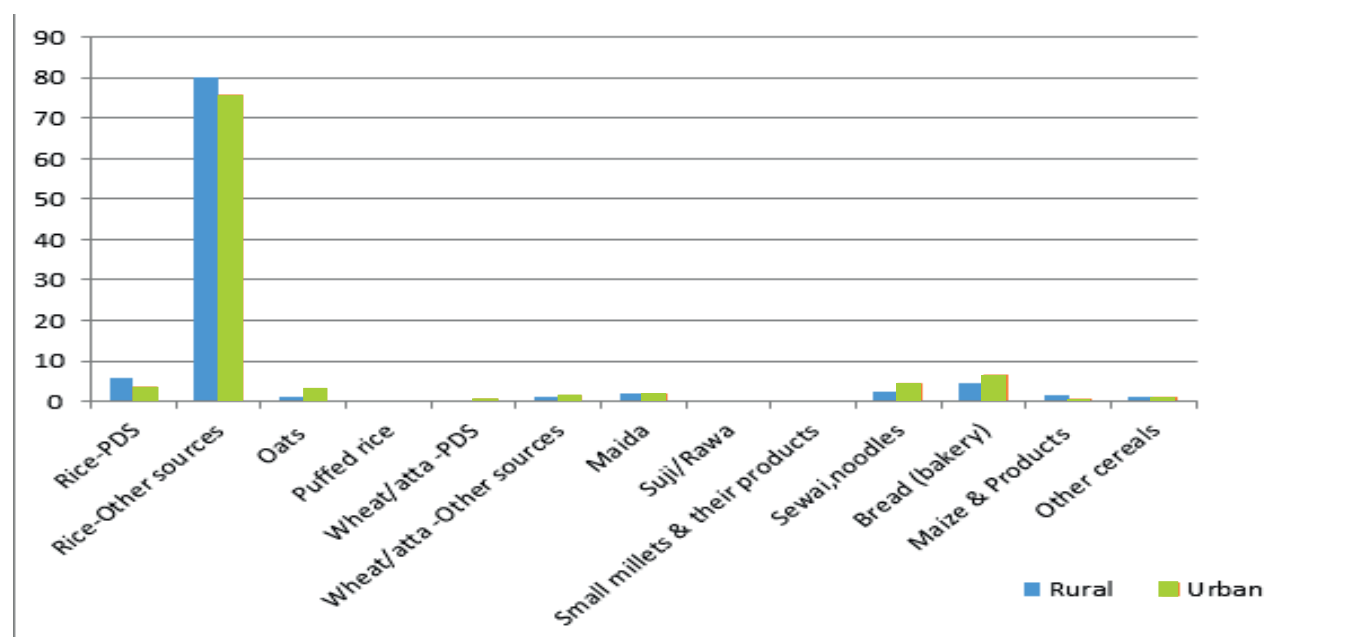
3.2 CEREALS AND PRODUCTS

The monthly per capita quantity consumption of cereals and products is about 10.35 kg/pkt. per person with per capita expenditure of about Rs. 351.12. Rice being the staple food in the state, the consumption expenditure on rice constitutes the highest percentage share among the cereals and products with 80.14 percent. Monthly per capita quantity consumption of rice is about 6.06 kg per person with per capita expenditure of about Rs.275.75. MPCE of Rice-PDS is higher in rural areas (Rs.19.12) with 5.67 percent share of expenditure. The lowest MPCE is on Puffed rice with only 0.06 percent expenditure. The monthly per capita consumption and expenditure on cereals and products in rural and urban areas of Nagaland is presented in table 2 and figure 2.

Table 2: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on cereals and products.

Sl.no	Item	Unit	Per capita consumption in 30 days						Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
			Quantity			Value(in Rs.)			Rural	Urban	Combined
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined			
1	Rice-PDS	kg	3.19	1.93	2.63	19.12	13.52	17.10	5.67	3.59	4.87
2	Rice-Other sources	kg	5.87	6.35	6.06	270.07	285.80	275.75	80.14	75.98	78.53
3	Oats	kg	0.01	0.06	0.03	2.95	11.76	6.13	0.88	3.13	1.75
4	Puffed rice	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.47	0.30	0.06	0.12	0.09
5	Wheat/atta -PDS	kg	0.18	0.48	0.29	0.74	1.91	1.16	0.22	0.51	0.33
6	Wheat/atta-Other sources	kg	0.08	0.12	0.09	3.20	5.00	3.85	0.95	1.33	1.10
7	Maida	kg	0.15	0.16	0.15	6.23	6.71	6.40	1.85	1.78	1.82
8	Suji/Rawa	kg	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.44	1.10	0.68	0.13	0.29	0.19
9	Small millets & their products	kg	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.62	0.95	0.74	0.18	0.25	0.21
10	Sewai noodles	pkt	0.34	0.68	0.46	8.50	17.05	11.59	2.52	4.53	3.30
11	Bread (bakery)	pkt	0.45	0.65	0.52	15.67	24.15	18.73	4.65	6.42	5.33
12	Maize & Products	kg	0.05	0.03	0.04	5.08	2.94	4.30	1.51	0.78	1.23
13	Other cereals		0.04	0.05	0.04	4.17	4.79	4.39	1.24	1.27	1.25
Sub total			10.38	10.55	10.35	336.99	376.12	351.12	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 2: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on cereals and products in 30 days.



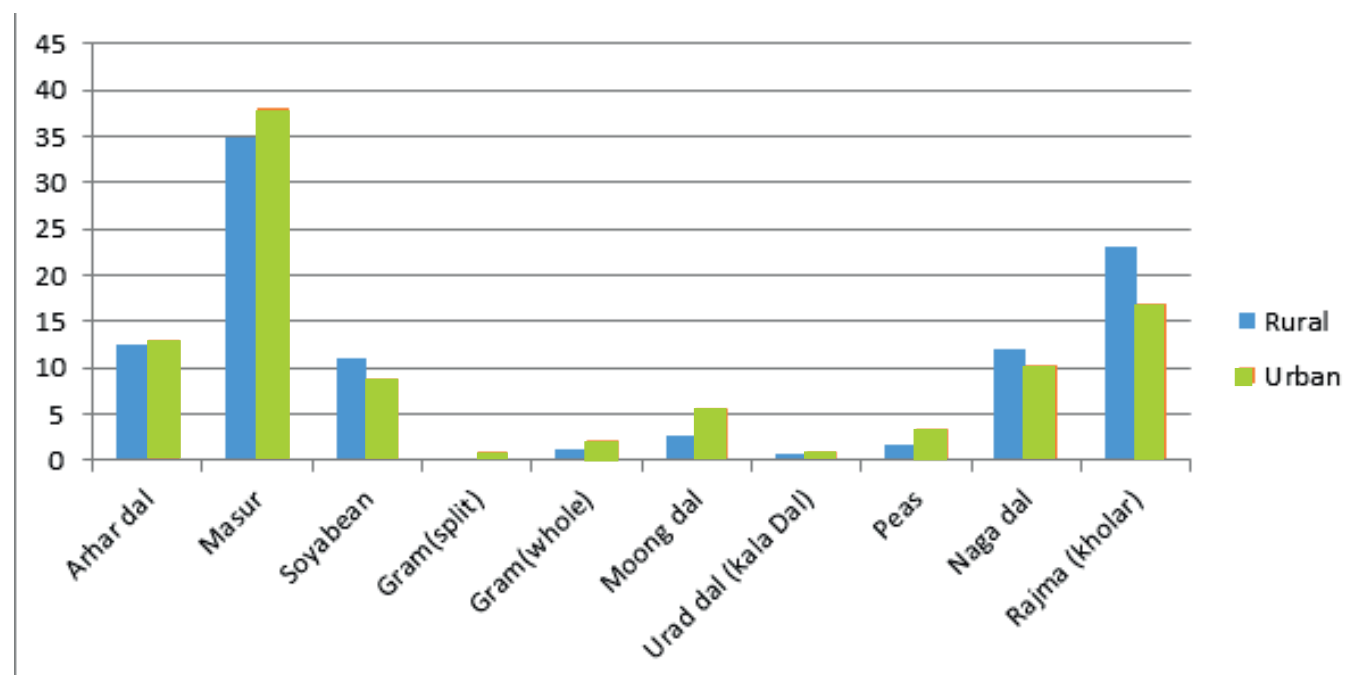
3.3 PULSES AND PRODUCTS

Table 3 shows the monthly per capita consumption of pulses and products in rural and urban areas of Nagaland. The per capita quantity consumption of pulses and products is about 0.80 kg per person with per capita expenditure of Rs. 81.89 in rural areas and 0.89 kg per person with per capita expenditure of about Rs. 91.36 in urban areas. It can be observed from the table that masur is the highest consumed pulses in both rural and urban areas with per capita quantity consumption of 0.32 kg per person and per capita expenditure of Rs. 30.86. While, gram (split) is the least consumed pulses with only 0.49 percent share of expenditure among the pulses and products.

Table 3: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on pulses and products.

Sl.no	Item	Unit	Per capita consumption in 30 days						Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
			Quantity			Value (in Rs.)			Rural	Urban	Combined
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined			
1	Arhar dal	kg	0.09	0.08	0.08	10.26	11.84	10.83	12.53	12.96	12.70
2	Masur	kg	0.29	0.37	0.32	28.61	34.84	30.86	34.94	38.13	36.18
3	Soyabean	kg	0.09	0.08	0.09	9.03	8.04	8.67	11.03	8.80	10.17
4	Gram(split)	kg	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.21	0.78	0.42	0.26	0.85	0.49
5	Gram(whole)	kg	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.95	2.04	1.34	1.16	2.23	1.58
6	Moong dal	kg	0.02	0.04	0.03	2.12	5.08	3.19	2.59	5.55	3.74
7	Urad dal (kala Dal)	kg	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.63	0.78	0.69	0.77	0.86	0.80
8	Peas	kg	0.01	0.03	0.02	1.40	3.08	2.01	1.71	3.37	2.35
9	Naga dal	kg	0.10	0.09	0.10	9.81	9.44	9.68	11.97	10.34	11.34
10	Rajma (kholar)	kg	0.19	0.15	0.18	18.86	15.44	17.63	23.04	16.90	20.66
Sub total			0.80	0.89	0.83	81.89	91.36	85.31	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 3: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on pulses and products in 30 days.



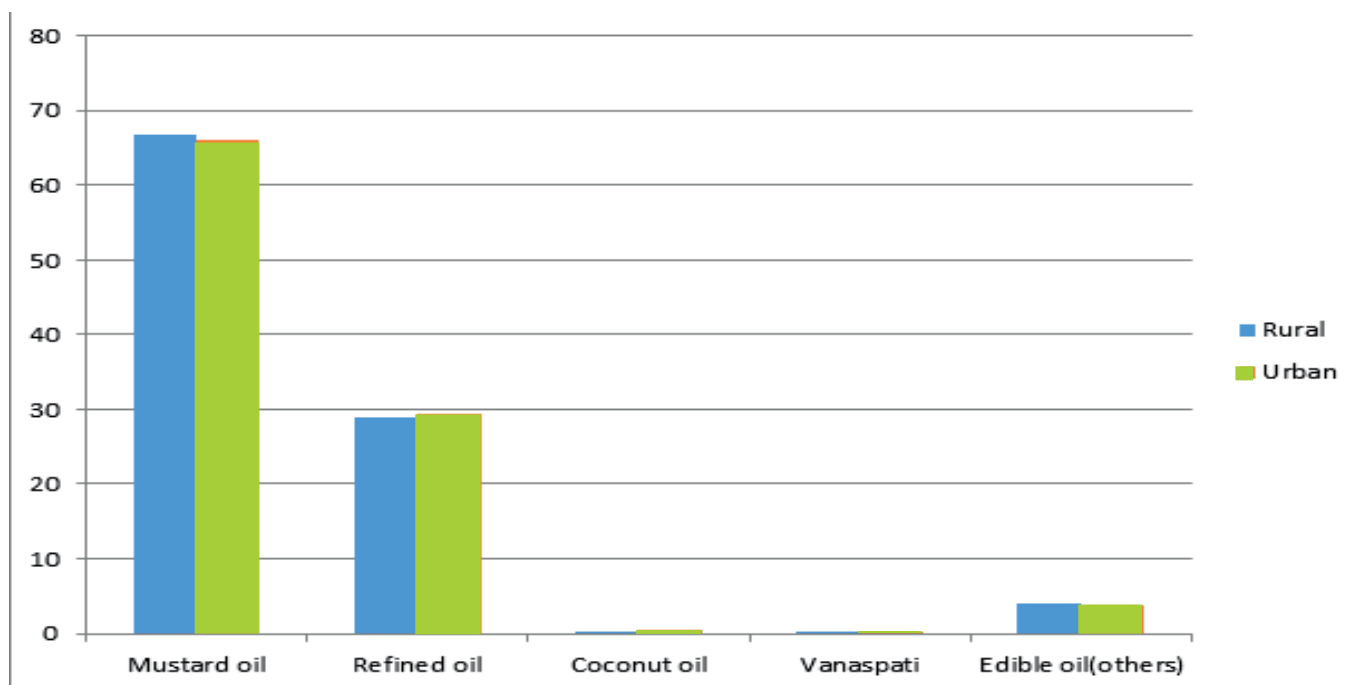
3.4 EDIBLE OIL

The total quantity consumption of edible oil is about 0.52 litre per person with per capita expenditure of Rs.87.06. Mustard oil is the highest consumed edible oil in both rural and urban areas, with per capita quantity consumption of 0.29 litre and 0.51 litre per person with per capita expenditure of Rs.47.12 and Rs.76.90 in rural and urban respectively, followed by Refined oil. Vanaspati is the least consumed edible oil with only 0.18 percent share of expenditure.

Table 4: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on edible oil.

Sl.no	Item	Unit	Per capita consumption in 30 days						Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
			Quantity			Value (in Rs.)			Rural	Urban	Combined
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined			
1	Mustard oil	litre	0.29	0.51	0.37	47.12	76.90	57.87	66.78	66.15	66.48
2	Refined oil(sunflower, saffola etc)	litre	0.10	0.17	0.12	20.37	34.16	25.35	28.87	29.38	29.12
3	Coconut oil	litre	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.58	0.33	0.27	0.50	0.38
4	Vanaspati	litre	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.26	0.16	0.14	0.22	0.18
5	Edible oil(others)	litre	0.01	0.02	0.02	2.78	4.35	3.34	3.94	3.74	3.84
Sub total			0.41	0.71	0.52	70.56	116.25	87.06	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 4: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on edible oil in 30 days.



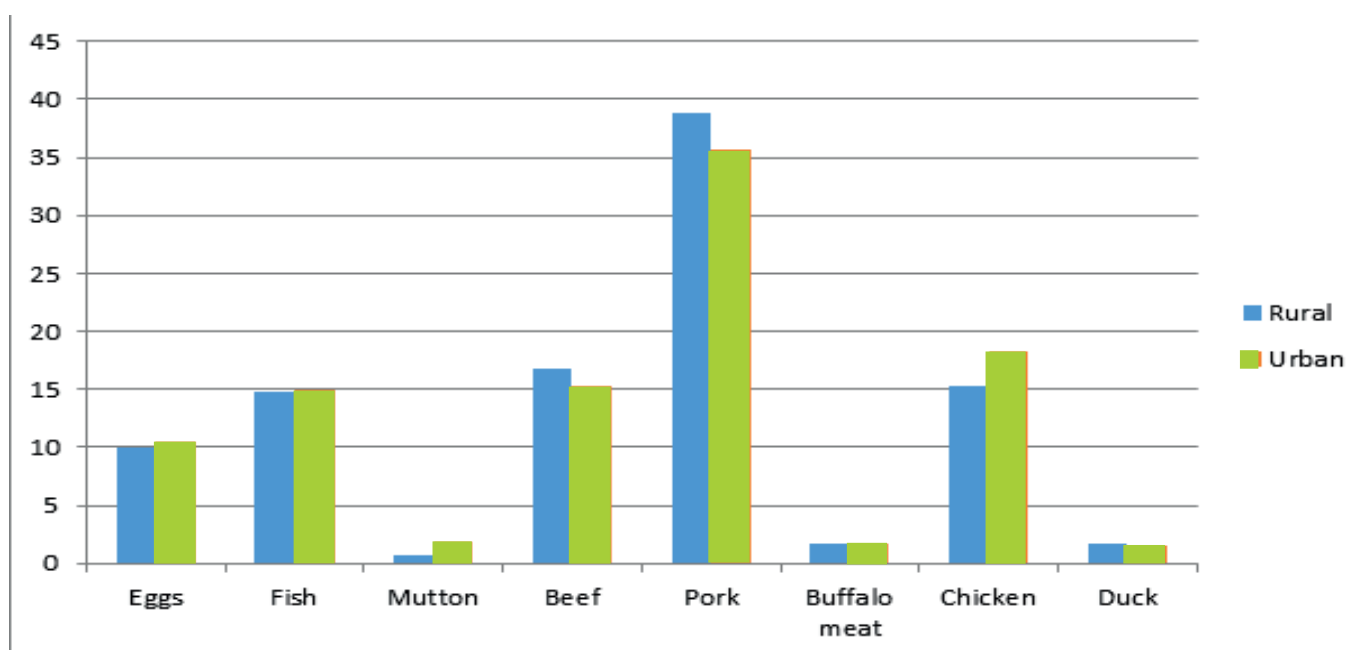
3.5 EGGS, FISH & MEAT

Table 5 represents the monthly per capita consumption of eggs, fish & meat in rural and urban areas of Nagaland. In terms of quantity, pork is the highest consumed meat with per capita consumption of 0.61 kg in rural areas followed by fish (0.34 kg) and chicken (0.33). Similarly in urban areas, pork is the highest consumed meat (0.62 kg), followed by chicken (0.46 kg) and fish (0.41 kg). MPCE on eggs, fish & meat is Rs.475.68 and Rs.554.52 for rural and urban areas respectively.

Table 5: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on eggs, fish & meat.

Sl.no	Item	Unit	Per capita consumption in 30 days						Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
			Quantity			Value (in Rs.)			Rural	Urban	Combined
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined			
1	Eggs	no.	6.84	9.75	7.96	47.90	58.48	51.72	10.07	10.55	10.26
2	Fish	kg	0.34	0.41	0.37	70.44	82.94	74.96	14.81	14.96	14.87
3	Mutton	kg	0.01	0.02	0.01	3.37	10.81	6.05	0.71	1.95	1.20
4	Beef	kg	0.29	0.30	0.29	80.17	84.48	81.72	16.85	15.23	16.21
5	Pork	kg	0.61	0.62	0.61	184.78	197.64	189.42	38.85	35.64	37.57
6	Buffalo meat	kg	0.02	0.03	0.03	8.22	9.72	8.76	1.73	1.75	1.74
7	Chicken	kg	0.33	0.46	0.38	72.39	101.55	82.92	15.22	18.31	16.45
8	Duck	kg	0.02	0.02	0.02	8.41	8.91	8.59	1.77	1.61	1.70
Sub total			8.46	11.62	9.67	475.68	554.52	504.15	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 5: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on eggs, fish & meat in 30 days.

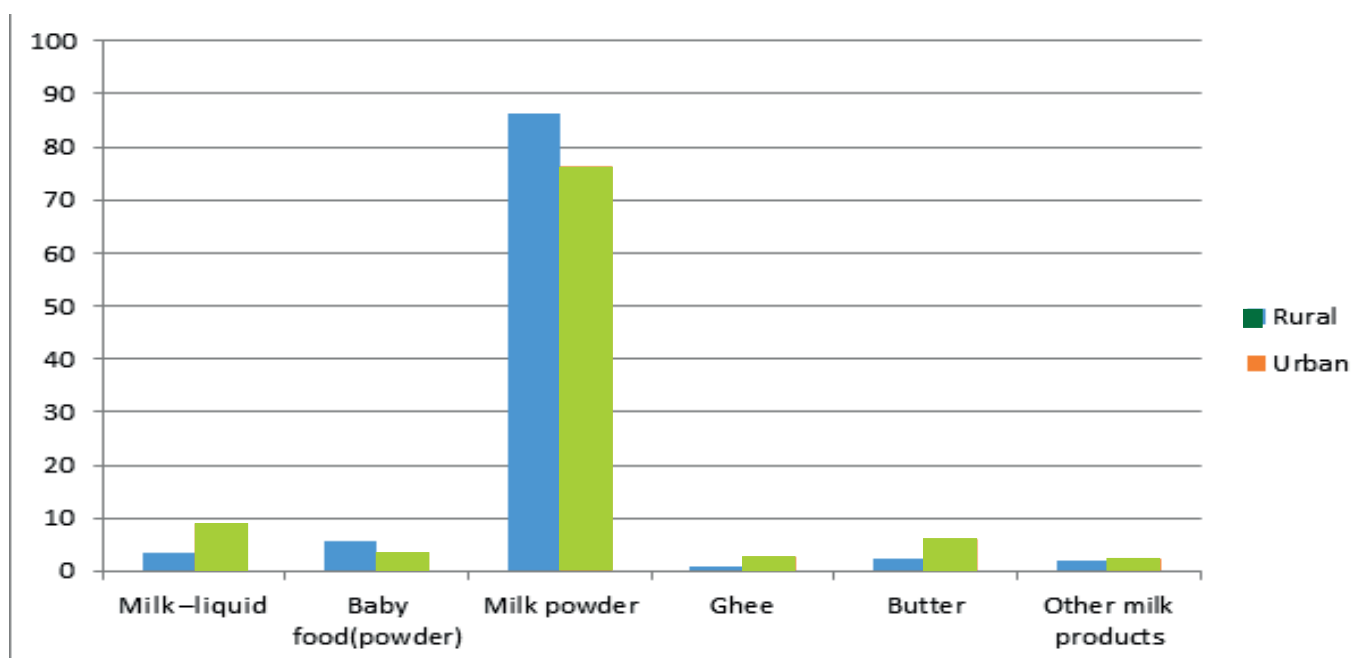


3.6 MILK & PRODUCTS

Under milk & products sub-group, milk powder is the highest consumed item in both rural and urban areas with percentage share of expenditure of 86.12 and 76.26 respectively. The per capita quantity consumption of milk is 0.35 kg in rural and 0.39 kg in urban per person with per capita expenditure of Rs. 126.14 and Rs. 140.51 in rural and urban respectively. Ghee is the least consumed item with only 1.70 percent share of expenditure. MPCE on milk and products is Rs. 146.48 in rural areas and Rs. 184.24 in urban areas.

Table 6: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on milk & products.

Sl. No	Item	Unit	Per capita consumption in 30 days						Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
			Quantity			Value (in Rs.)			Rural	Urban	Combined
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined			
1	Milk –liquid	litre	0.07	0.28	0.14	4.94	16.74	9.21	3.38	9.09	5.75
2	Baby food(powder)	gm	5.41	5.02	5.39	8.11	6.53	7.54	5.54	3.54	4.71
3	Milk powder	kg	0.35	0.39	0.36	126.14	140.51	131.33	86.12	76.26	82.02
4	Ghee	kg	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.33	5.18	2.72	0.91	2.81	1.70
5	Butter	kg	0.01	0.05	0.02	3.27	11.16	6.12	2.23	6.06	3.82
6	Other milk products (lassi, komul, dimul)	ml	13.41	20.57	15.99	2.68	4.11	3.20	1.83	2.23	2.00
Sub total			19.25	26.32	21.92	146.48	184.24	160.11	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 6: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on milk and products in 30 days.


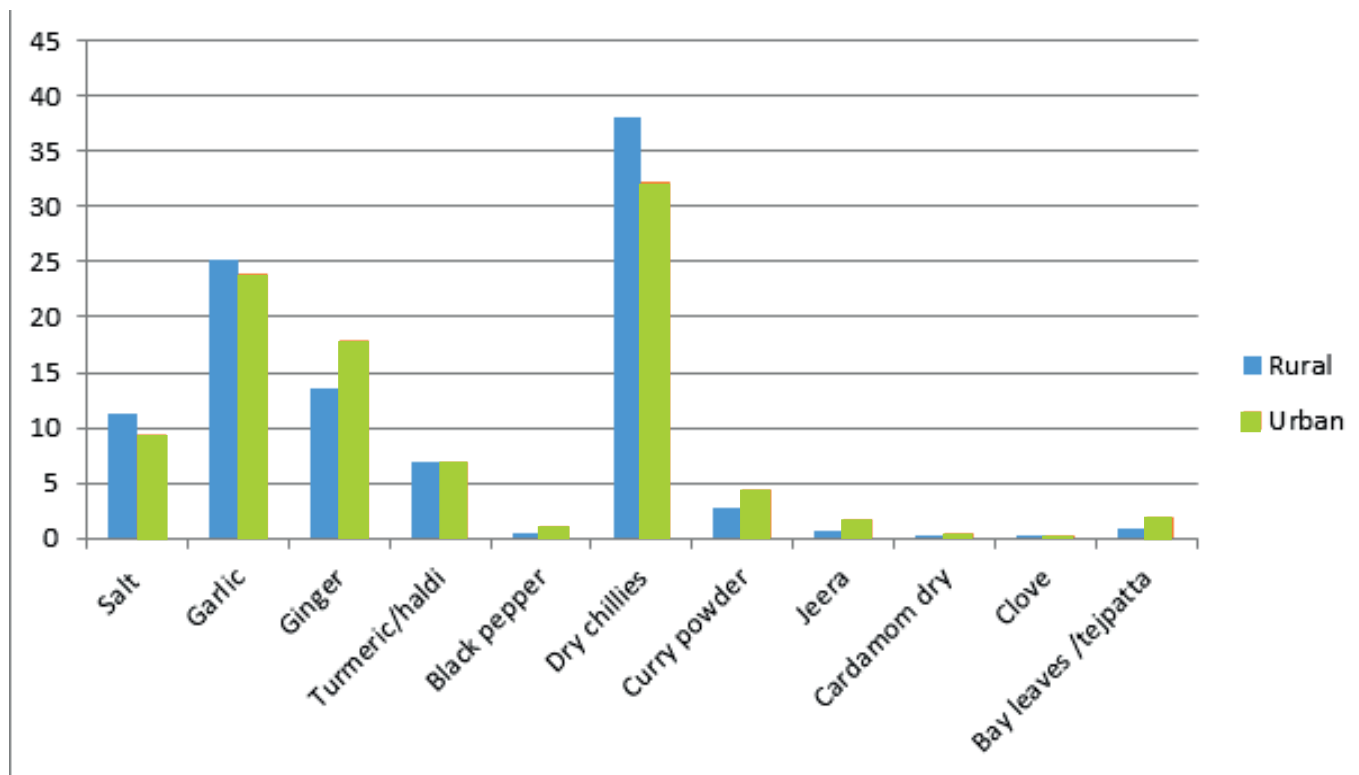
3.7 CONDIMENTS & SPICES

Table 7 represents the monthly per capita consumption expenditure on condiments & spices. In terms of quantity, consumption of salt is the highest among the sample households with 0.24 kg per person in rural areas and 0.23 kg per person in urban areas. MPCE on condiments and spices is Rs.63.33 and Rs. 72.99 in rural and urban respectively.

Table 7: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on condiments & spices.

Sl.no	Item	Unit	Per capita consumption in 30 days						Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
			Quantity			Value (in Rs.)			Rural	Urban	Combined
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined			
1	Salt	kg	0.24	0.23	0.23	7.11	6.88	7.02	11.22	9.42	10.51
2	Garlic	kg	0.11	0.12	0.12	15.99	17.49	16.53	25.24	23.96	24.74
3	Ginger	kg	0.12	0.19	0.15	8.64	13.01	10.22	13.64	17.83	15.29
4	Turmeric/haldi	gm	16.87	20.16	17.77	4.38	5.04	4.62	6.92	6.90	6.92
5	Black pepper	gm	0.21	0.59	0.33	0.32	0.82	0.50	0.51	1.12	0.75
6	Dry chillies	kg	0.08	0.07	0.07	24.14	23.52	23.92	38.11	32.22	35.79
7	Curry powder	gm	2.31	4.58	3.11	1.67	3.25	2.24	2.63	4.46	3.35
8	Jeera	gm	0.51	1.76	0.96	0.36	1.20	0.66	0.57	1.64	0.99
9	Cardamom dry	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.32	0.19	0.19	0.44	0.29
10	Clove	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.14	0.09
11	Bay leaves /tejpatta	bundle	0.04	0.14	0.07	0.58	1.35	0.86	0.91	1.85	1.28
Sub total			20.49	27.84	22.82	63.33	72.99	66.82	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 7: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on condiments & spices in 30 days.



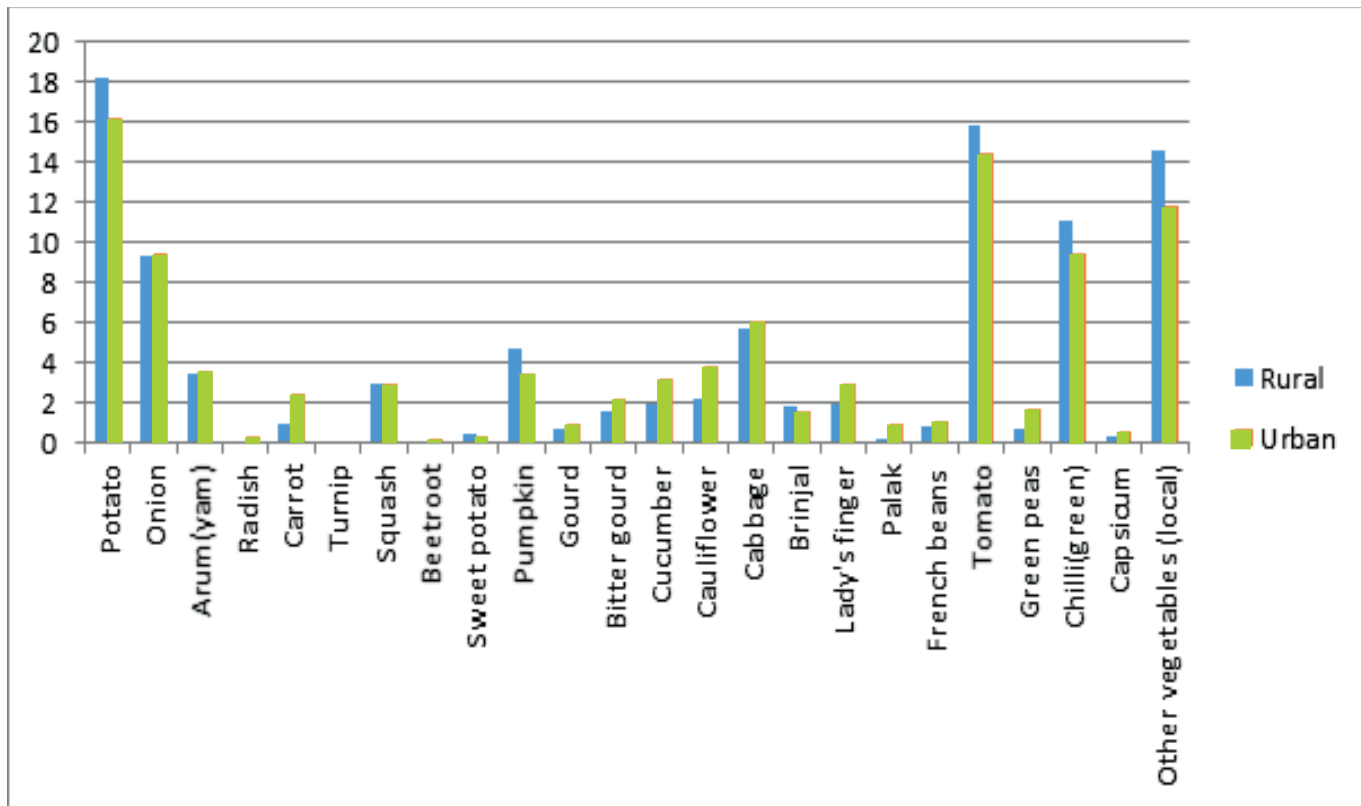
3.8 VEGETABLES

Table 8 shows the monthly per capita consumption expenditure on vegetables in 30 days. The total per capita quantity consumption of vegetables in rural areas is 3.77 kg/bundle with per capita expenditure of Rs. 170.17 and total per capita quantity consumption of vegetables in urban is 4.60 kg/bundle with per capita expenditure of Rs. 217.79. Potato has the highest share of consumption with monthly per capita quantity consumption of 1.03 kg and 1.01 kg in rural and urban areas respectively. Turnip is the least consumed item among the vegetables in both rural and urban areas with only 0.04 percent share of expenditure in total consumption expenditure on vegetables.

Table 8: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on vegetables.

Sl. no	Item	Unit	Per capita consumption in 30 days						Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
			Quantity			Value (in Rs.)			Rural	Urban	Combined
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined			
1	Potato	kg	1.03	1.01	1.00	30.95	35.46	32.58	18.19	16.28	17.39
2	Onion	kg	0.29	0.41	0.34	15.87	20.67	17.60	9.33	9.49	9.40
3	Arum(yam)	kg	0.10	0.11	0.10	5.92	7.73	6.57	3.48	3.55	3.51
4	Radish	kg	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.19	0.71	0.38	0.11	0.33	0.20
5	Carrot	kg	0.02	0.09	0.04	1.60	5.26	2.92	0.94	2.42	1.56
6	Turnip	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04
7	Squash	kg	0.13	0.13	0.12	5.01	6.45	5.53	2.94	2.96	2.95
8	Beetroot	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.51	0.32	0.13	0.23	0.17
9	Sweet potato	kg	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.87	0.78	0.84	0.51	0.36	0.45
10	Pumpkin	kg	0.16	0.12	0.14	8.11	7.44	7.87	4.77	3.42	4.20
11	Gourd	kg	0.03	0.06	0.04	1.27	2.22	1.61	0.74	1.02	0.86
12	Bitter gourd	kg	0.03	0.07	0.05	2.78	4.76	3.50	1.63	2.18	1.87
13	Cucumber	kg	0.06	0.10	0.07	3.39	7.00	4.69	1.99	3.21	2.51
14	Cauliflower	kg	0.06	0.14	0.09	3.80	8.26	5.41	2.23	3.79	2.89
15	Cabbage	kg	0.24	0.29	0.26	9.68	13.26	10.97	5.69	6.09	5.86
16	Brinjal	kg	0.06	0.08	0.07	3.18	3.34	3.24	1.87	1.54	1.73
17	Lady's finger	kg	0.05	0.11	0.07	3.33	6.56	4.49	1.95	3.01	2.40
18	Palak	bundle	0.01	0.07	0.03	0.34	2.16	1.00	0.20	0.99	0.53
19	French beans	kg	0.02	0.04	0.03	1.39	2.31	1.72	0.82	1.06	0.92
20	Tomato	kg	0.45	0.63	0.52	26.93	31.48	28.57	15.83	14.45	15.25
21	Green peas	kg	0.02	0.05	0.03	1.23	3.66	2.11	0.72	1.68	1.13
22	Chilli(green)	kg	0.17	0.17	0.17	18.79	20.62	19.45	11.04	9.47	10.38
23	Capsicum	kg	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.49	1.20	0.75	0.29	0.55	0.40
24	Other vegetables (local)	bundle	0.83	0.86	0.84	24.76	25.86	25.15	14.55	11.87	13.42
Sub total			3.77	4.60	4.03	170.17	217.79	187.37	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 8: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on vegetables in 30 days.



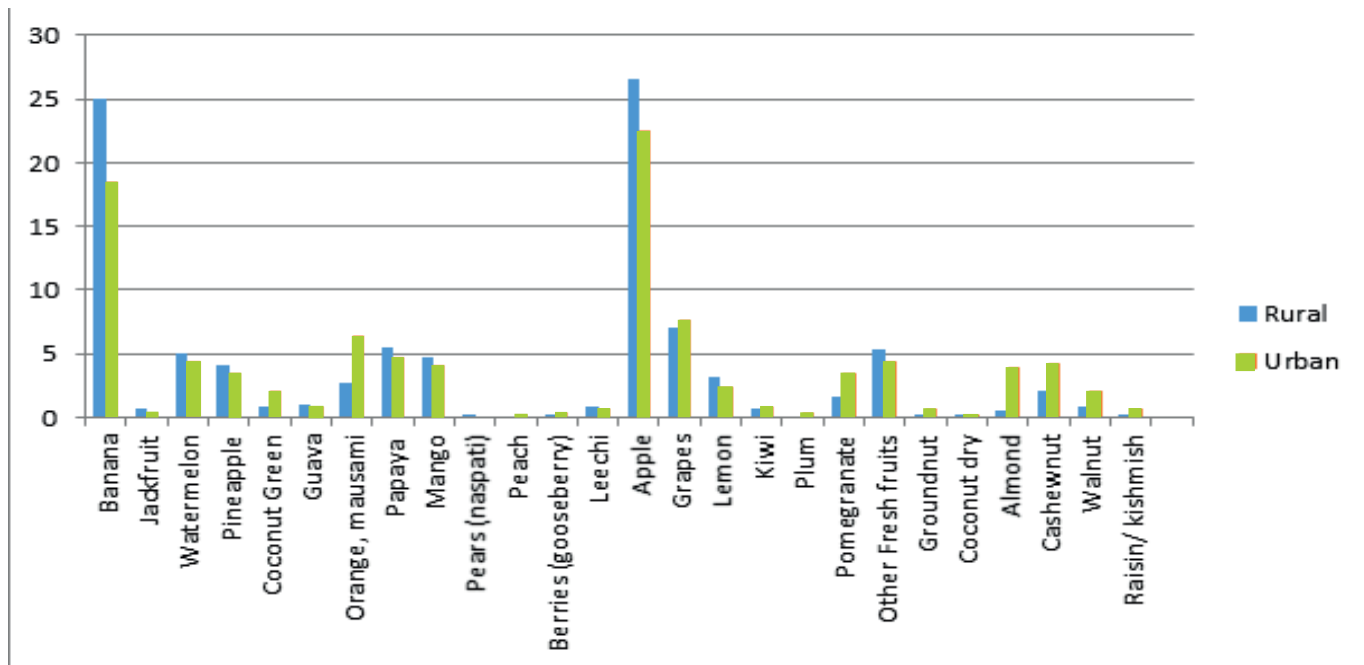
3.9 FRUITS & NUTS

Fruits and nuts occupied 2.22 percent share of expenditure of the total consumption expenditure (Table 1). Table 9 shows the monthly per capita consumption of fruits & nuts in both quantity and value terms. MPCE on fruits and nuts is more in urban areas than rural areas of Nagaland. Out of the total MPCE on fruits and nuts, the highest share of expenditure is incurred on apple with 26.55 percent in rural areas and 22.49 percent in urban areas. Peach is the least consumed item in the state with expenditure share of 0.14 percent.

Table 9: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on fruits & nuts.

Sl.no	Item	Unit	Per capita consumption in 30 days						Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
			Quantity			Value (in Rs.)			Rural	Urban	Combined
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined			
1	Banana	bunch	0.30	0.38	0.33	18.25	26.33	21.16	25.07	18.53	21.64
2	Jackfruit	kg	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.37	0.54
3	Watermelon	kg	0.06	0.13	0.08	3.67	6.28	4.61	5.05	4.42	4.72
4	Pineapple	piece	0.06	0.11	0.08	3.03	5.05	3.76	4.16	3.56	3.84
5	Coconut green	piece	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.64	2.87	1.45	0.88	2.02	1.48
6	Guava	kg	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.77	1.16	0.91	1.06	0.82	0.93
7	Orange, mausami	kg	0.01	0.06	0.03	1.97	9.17	4.57	2.70	6.45	4.67
8	Papaya	piece	0.09	0.14	0.11	3.96	6.82	4.99	5.44	4.80	5.10
9	Mango	kg	0.02	0.04	0.03	3.46	5.77	4.29	4.75	4.06	4.39
10	Pears (naspati)	kg	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.17	0.28	0.07	0.17
11	Peach	kg	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.35	0.14	0.03	0.24	0.14
12	Berries (gooseberry)	cup	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.13	0.57	0.29	0.18	0.40	0.29
13	Lichee	bundle	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.58	1.00	0.73	0.80	0.70	0.75
14	Apple	kg	0.11	0.20	0.14	19.32	31.96	23.89	26.55	22.49	24.42
15	Grapes	kg	0.02	0.05	0.04	5.17	10.96	7.26	7.11	7.72	7.43
16	Lemon	kg	0.02	0.04	0.03	2.31	3.33	2.68	3.18	2.34	2.74
17	Kiwi	kg	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.47	1.21	0.73	0.64	0.85	0.75
18	Plum	kg	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.66	0.29	0.12	0.46	0.30
19	Pomegranate	kg	0.00	0.02	0.01	1.17	4.96	2.54	1.61	3.49	2.60
20	Groundnut	kg	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.18	0.91	0.44	0.24	0.64	0.45
21	Coconut dry	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.32	0.25	0.29	0.23	0.26
22	Almond	gm	0.35	5.02	2.06	0.42	5.52	2.26	0.58	3.88	2.31
23	Cashewnut	kg	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.54	5.97	3.14	2.11	4.21	3.21
24	Walnut	kg	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.64	2.90	1.46	0.88	2.04	1.49
25	Raisin/ kishmish	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.99	0.44	0.18	0.70	0.45
	Other Fresh fruits		0.08	0.11	0.09	3.90	6.38	4.80	5.37	4.49	4.91
	Sub total		1.21	6.48	3.12	72.77	142.07	97.79	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 9: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on fruits and nuts in 30 days.



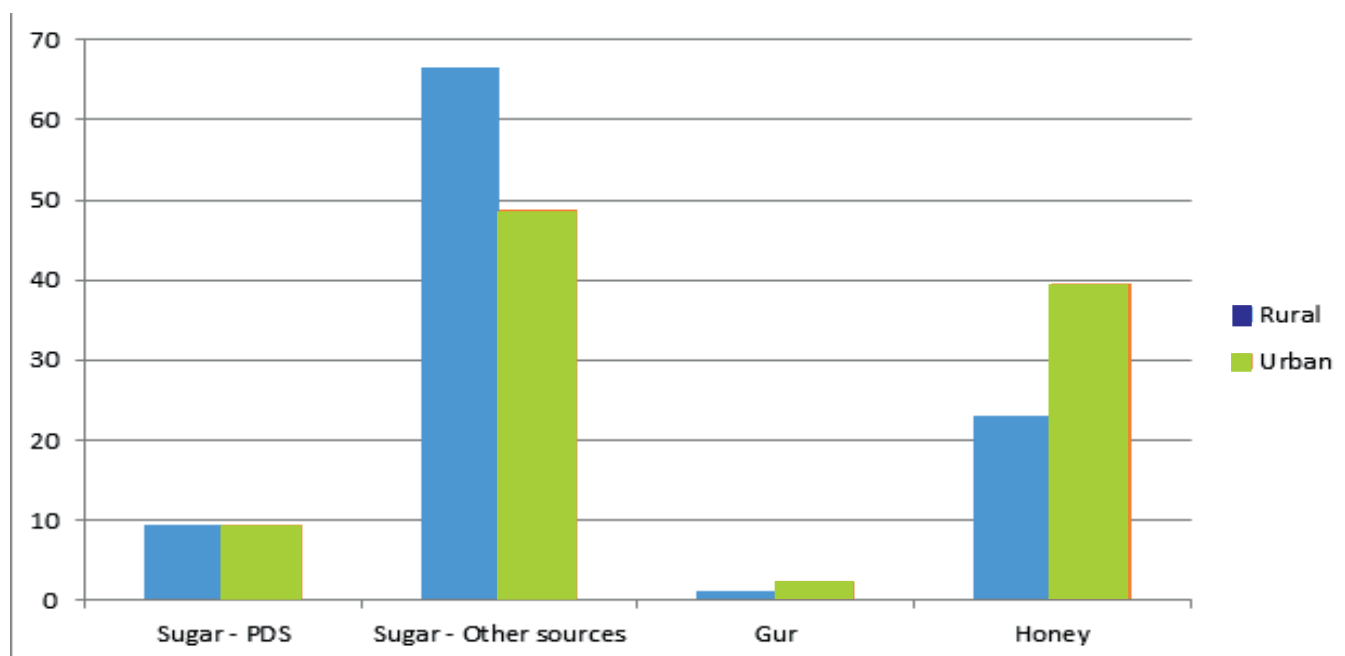
3.10 SUGAR

Table 10 shows the monthly per capita consumption expenditure on sugar both in quantity and value terms. Out of the total MPCE on sugar, the highest share of expenditure is on sugar-other sources with 59.95 percent, followed by honey with 29.27 percent. The monthly consumption of sugar-other sources is higher in rural areas than urban areas. Gur is the least consumed item both in rural and urban with expenditure share of 1.07 percent in rural areas and 2.22 percent in urban areas. MPCE on sugar is Rs. 29.28 in rural areas and Rs. 31.13 in urban areas.

Table 10: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on sugar.

Sl. no	Item	Unit	Per capita consumption in 30 days						Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
			Quantity			Value (in Rs.)			Rural	Urban	Combined
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined			
1	Sugar - PDS	kg	0.14	0.14	0.14	2.72	2.89	2.78	9.29	9.29	9.29
2	Sugar-Other sources	kg	0.39	0.30	0.36	19.49	15.23	17.95	66.58	48.91	59.95
3	Gur	kg	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.69	0.45	1.07	2.22	1.50
4	Honey	bottle	0.02	0.03	0.02	6.75	12.32	8.76	23.07	39.58	29.27
Sub total			0.54	0.48	0.52	29.28	31.13	29.95	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 10: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on sugar in 30 days.



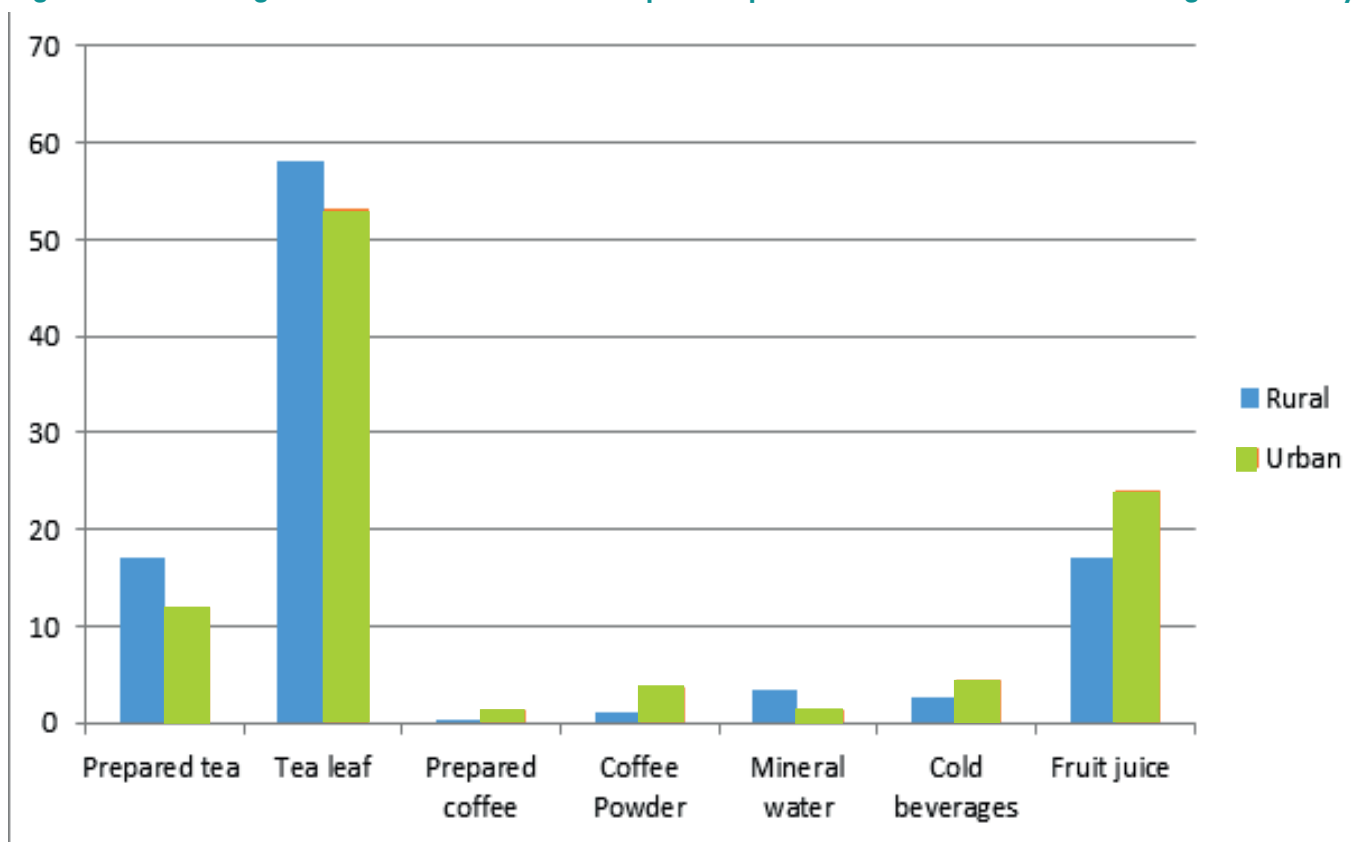
3.11 NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Table 11 represents the monthly per capita consumption expenditure on non-alcoholic beverages. The MPCE on non-alcoholic beverages is higher in rural areas at Rs.104.65 as compared to Rs.102.97 in urban areas. Tea leaf accounts for 56.29 percent share of expenditure of the total MPCE on non-alcoholic beverages. The lowest MPCE is on prepared coffee with 0.61 percent.

Table 11: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on non-alcoholic beverages.

Sl.no	Item	Unit	Per capita consumption in 30 days						Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
			Quantity			Value (in Rs.)			Rural	Urban	Combined
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined			
1	Prepared tea	cup	1.80	1.23	1.80	17.95	12.31	15.91	17.15	11.96	15.30
2	Tea leaf	kg	0.17	0.15	0.17	60.68	54.82	58.56	57.98	53.24	56.29
3	Prepared coffee	cup	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.24	1.33	0.63	0.23	1.29	0.61
4	Coffee Powder	gm	0.36	1.06	0.62	1.30	3.71	2.17	1.24	3.60	2.09
5	Mineral water	litre	0.19	0.07	0.19	3.71	1.39	2.87	3.55	1.35	2.76
6	Cold beverages	litre	0.04	0.06	0.03	2.78	4.60	3.43	2.65	4.46	3.30
7	Fruit juice	litre	0.22	0.31	0.21	18.00	24.81	20.46	17.20	24.10	19.66
Sub total			2.78	2.95	3.03	104.65	102.97	104.04	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 11: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on non-alcoholic beverages in 30 days.



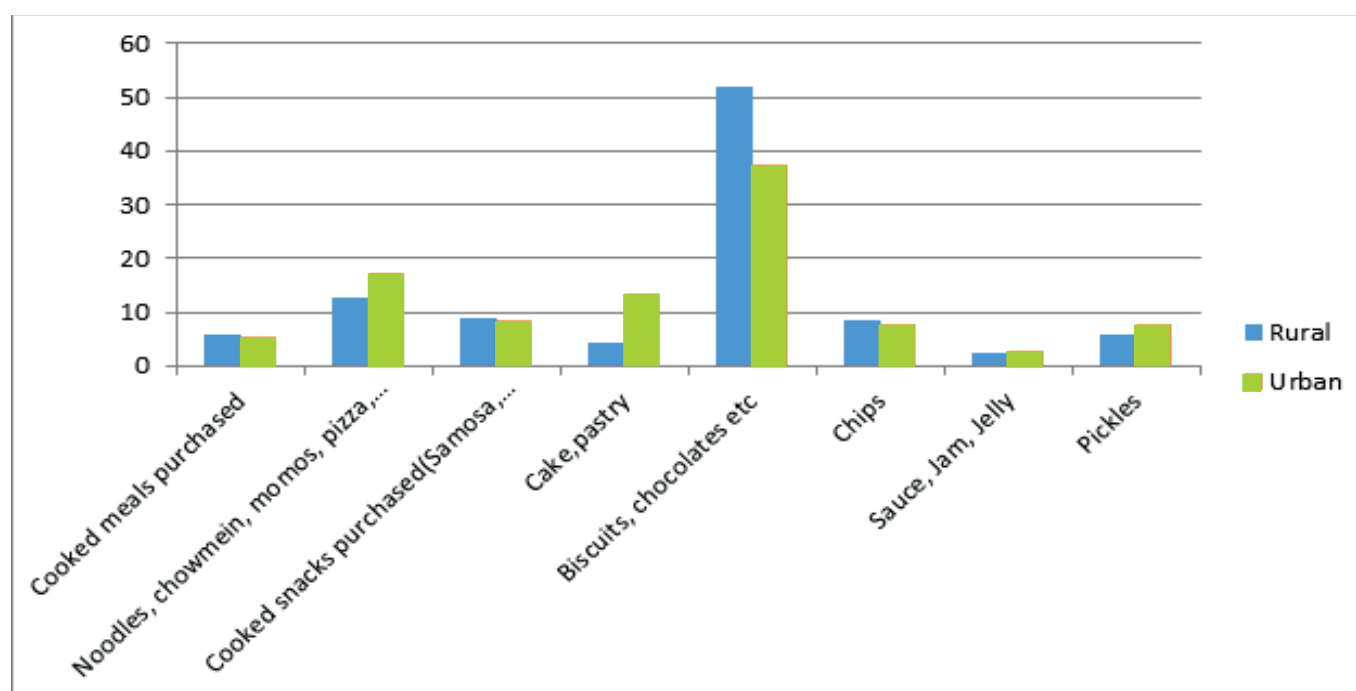
3.12 PROCESSED FOOD

Table 12 shows the monthly per capita consumption expenditure on processed food. Processed food accounts for 1.74 percent of total MPCE in rural areas and 2.18 percent in urban areas (Table 1). MPCE on processed food is higher in urban areas than in rural areas with per capita expenditure of Rs. 66.89 in rural and Rs. 118.48 in urban. MPCE on biscuits, chocolates etc is the highest with expenditure share of 44.67 percent out of the total MPCE on processed foods. The value of MPCE on biscuits, chocolates, etc is Rs. 34.83 in rural areas and Rs. 44.18 in urban areas. MPCE on Sauce, jam, jelly is the least among the processed food with expenditure share of 2.45 percent.

Table 12: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on processed food.

Sl. no	Item	Unit	Per capita consumption in 30 days						Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
			Quantity			Value (in Rs.)			Rural	Urban	Combined
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined			
1	Cooked meals purchased	No./plate	0.02	0.03	0.02	3.80	6.41	4.74	5.68	5.41	5.55
2	Noodles, chowmein, momos, pizza, pasta	No./plate	0.06	0.14	0.09	8.58	20.49	12.88	12.83	17.30	15.06
3	Cooked snacks purchased(Samosa, Puri, Paratha, Dosa, Pakoras etc)	plate/no.	0.19	0.34	0.25	5.84	10.13	7.39	8.73	8.55	8.64
4	Cake,pastry	pound	0.02	0.11	0.05	2.86	15.83	7.54	4.27	13.37	8.82
5	Biscuits, chocolates etc	gm	10.88	14.25	12.32	34.83	44.18	38.20	52.06	37.29	44.67
6	Chips	gm	14.09	22.81	17.24	5.64	9.12	6.90	8.42	7.70	8.06
7	Sauce, Jam, Jelly	gm	4.22	9.40	5.99	1.48	3.20	2.10	2.21	2.70	2.45
8	Pickles	gm	12.91	33.74	20.59	3.87	9.11	5.77	5.79	7.69	6.74
Sub total			42.40	80.81	56.55	66.89	118.48	85.52	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 12: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on processed food in 30 days.

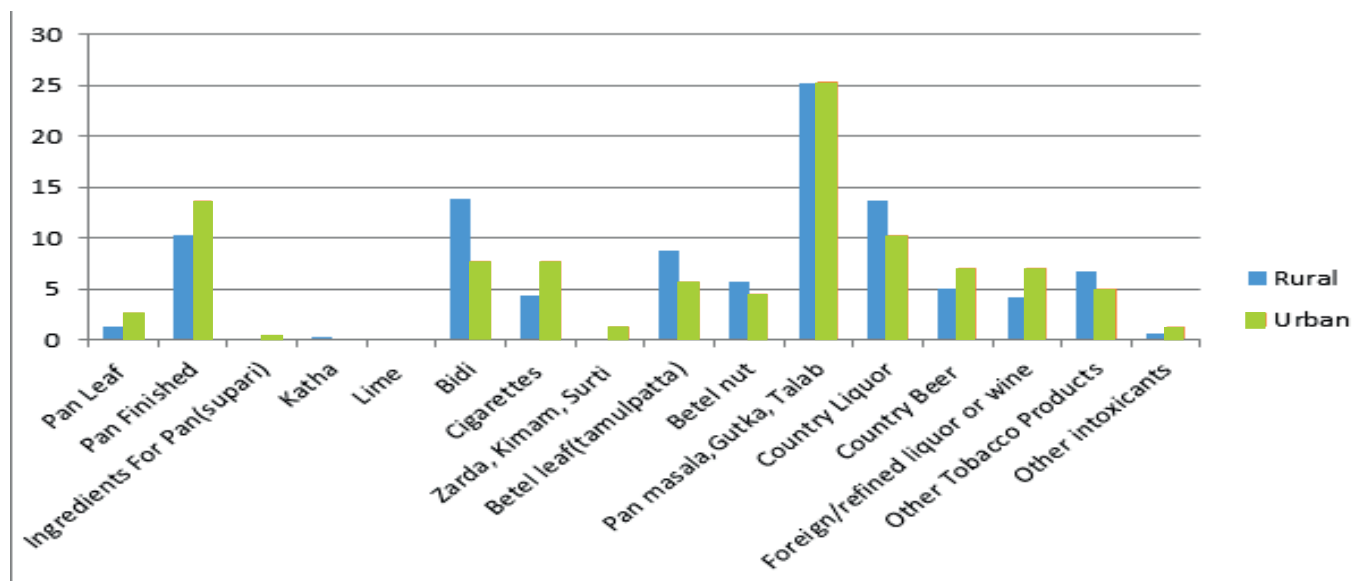


3.13 PAN, SUPARI, TOBACCO & INTOXICANTS

Monthly per capita expenditure on pan, supari, tobacco & intoxicants is Rs. 67.68 in rural areas and Rs. 99.83 in urban areas. It is observed that consumption of pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants is higher in urban areas than rural areas. The consumption expenditure on Pan masala, Gutka, Talab is highest in both rural and urban areas at 25.21 percent and 25.31 percent respectively.

Table 13: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on pan, supari, tobacco & intoxicants.

Sl.no	Item	Unit	Per capita consumption in 30 days						Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
			Quantity			Value (in Rs.)			Rural	Urban	Combined
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined			
1	Pan Leaf	no.	0.14	0.52	1.49	0.85	2.62	1.49	1.25	2.63	1.88
2	Pan Finished	no.	0.44	0.91	9.40	7.01	13.63	9.40	10.36	13.65	11.86
3	Ingredients for Pan(supari)	kg	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.12	0.40	0.25
4	Katha	gm	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.21	0.11	0.16
5	Lime	gm	0.12	0.71	0.07	0.03	0.16	0.07	0.04	0.16	0.09
6	Bidi	pkt	0.36	0.31	8.81	9.40	7.75	8.81	13.89	7.77	11.11
7	Cigarettes	pkt	0.04	0.11	4.68	2.95	7.74	4.68	4.36	7.75	5.90
8	Zarda, Kimam, Surti	gm	0.00	0.20	0.49	0.02	1.31	0.49	0.03	1.31	0.61
9	Betel leaf(tamulpatta)	no.	2.35	2.82	5.79	5.88	5.63	5.79	8.69	5.64	7.30
10	Betel nut	kg	0.01	0.01	4.11	3.84	4.58	4.11	5.67	4.59	5.18
11	Pan masala,Gutka, Talab	pkt	0.41	0.63	20.02	17.06	25.27	20.02	25.21	25.31	25.26
12	Country Liquor	bottle	0.45	0.50	4.70	9.29	10.18	9.62	13.73	10.20	12.13
13	Country Beer	bottle	0.11	0.24	0.16	3.37	7.06	4.70	4.98	7.08	5.93
14	Foreign/refined liquor or wine	bottle	0.00	0.01	0.01	2.83	7.11	4.37	4.18	7.12	5.52
15	Other Tobacco Products		0.45	0.50	0.47	4.54	4.99	4.70	6.71	5.00	5.93
16	Other intoxicants		0.00	0.01	0.00	0.38	1.28	0.70	0.56	1.28	0.89
Sub total			4.98	7.54	60.52	67.68	99.83	79.29	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 13: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on pan, supari, tobacco & intoxicants in 30 days.


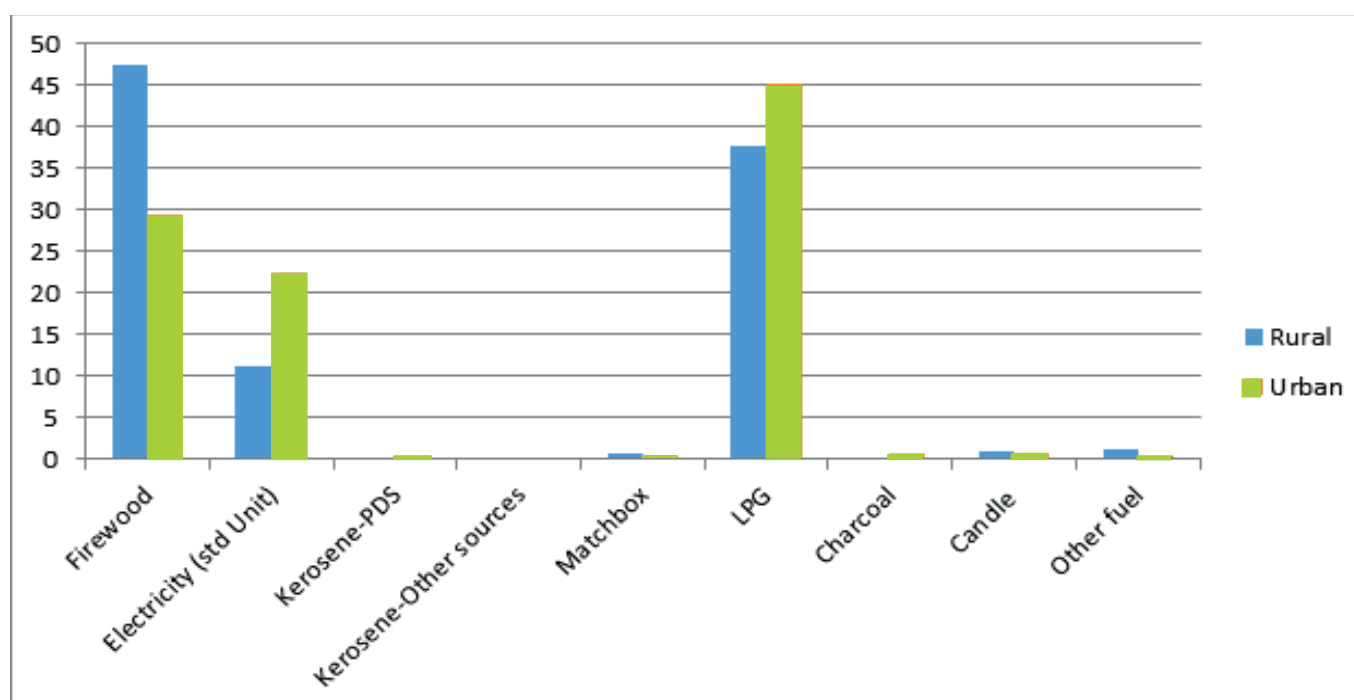
3.14 FUEL & LIGHT

MPCE on fuel and light is Rs. 455.59 in rural areas and Rs. 496.07 in urban areas. In rural sector, the highest consumption of fuel is firewood with per capita expenditure of Rs.216.10 and per capita quantity consumption of 0.06 thak. In urban Nagaland, the primary source of fuel is LPG with per capita expenditure of Rs. 224.42 accounting to 45.24 percent share of expenditure.

Table 14: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on fuel & light.

S l. n o	Item	Unit	Per capita consumption in 30 days						Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
			Quantity			Value (in Rs.)			Rural	Urban	Combined
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined			
1	Firewood	thak	0.06	0.04	0.05	216.10	145.71	190.69	47.43	29.37	40.55
2	Electricity (std Unit)	unit/meter	8.49	18.67	12.16	50.92	112.03	72.98	11.18	22.58	15.52
3	Kerosene-PDS	litre	0.03	0.07	0.04	1.00	1.96	1.35	0.22	0.39	0.29
4	Kerosene-Other sources	litre	0.01	0.00	0.01	1.38	0.30	0.99	0.30	0.06	0.21
5	Matchbox	box	0.58	0.62	0.55	2.89	2.47	2.74	0.63	0.50	0.58
6	LPG	no.	0.14	0.19	0.16	171.58	224.42	190.66	37.66	45.24	40.55
7	Charcoal	bag	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.54	3.88	2.39	0.34	0.78	0.51
8	Candle	pkt	0.12	0.08	0.10	4.69	3.06	4.10	1.03	0.62	0.87
9	Other fuel		0.11	0.04	0.09	5.48	2.24	4.31	1.20	0.45	0.92
Sub total			9.54	19.71	13.17	455.59	496.07	470.21	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 14: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on fuel and light in 30 days



3.15 CLOTHING & BEDDING

MPCE on clothing and bedding is Rs. 1741.1 in rural areas and Rs. 2903.9 in urban areas. Expenditure on Shirts, T-Shirts constitutes the highest share of expenditure with per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 162.94 in rural areas while in urban areas, expenditure on sweater, coat, jacket etc constitutes the highest share of expenditure with per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 381.34. MPCE on clothing and bedding is about 66 percent higher in urban areas than rural areas in Nagaland.

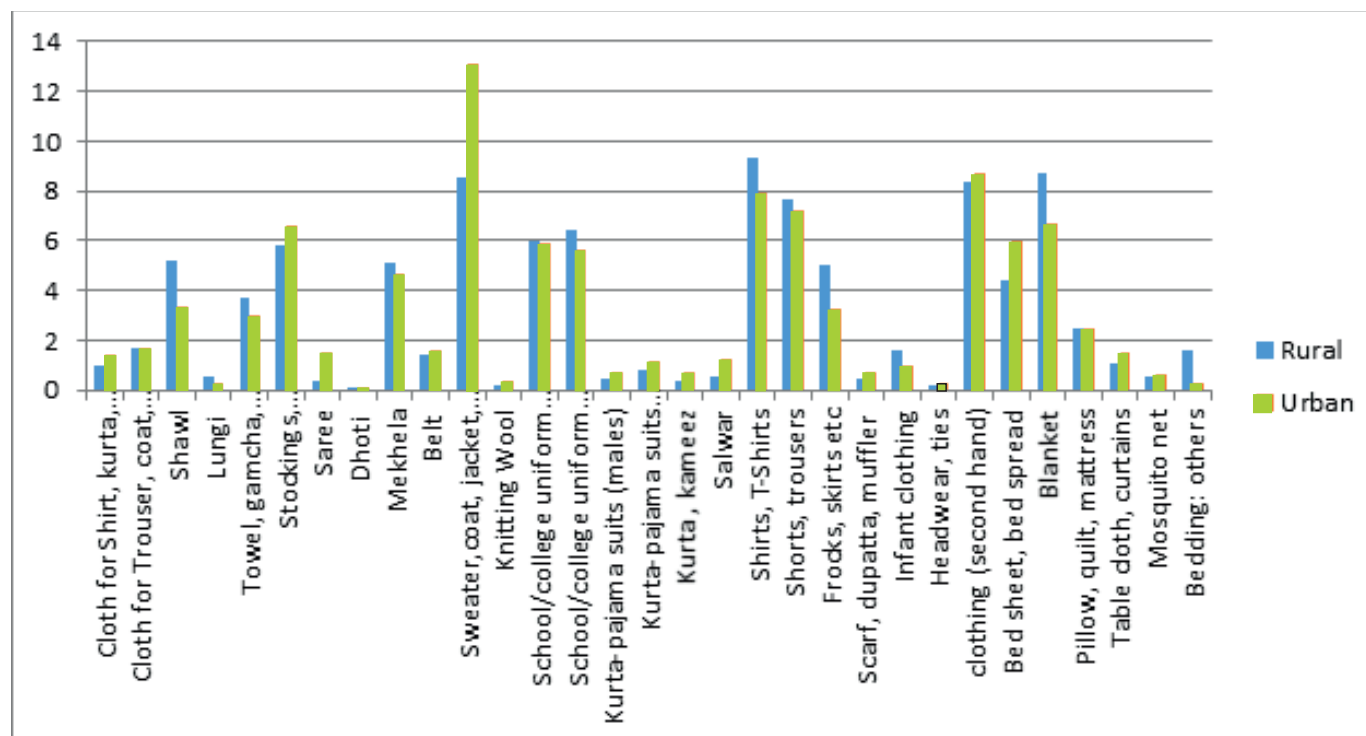
Table 15: Per capita consumption expenditure on clothing & bedding in 365 days.

Sl. no.	Item	Unit	Per capita consumption in 365 days						Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (365 days)		
			Quantity			Value (in Rs.)			Rural	Urban	Combined
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined			
1	Cloth for Shirt, kurta, salwar etc	meter	0.08	0.20	0.12	17.53	40.71	25.90	1.01	1.40	1.19
2	Cloth for Trouser, coat, suits etc	meter	0.09	0.16	0.12	29.01	49.41	36.38	1.67	1.70	1.68
3	Shawl	no.	0.20	0.24	0.22	91.46	97.73	93.72	5.25	3.37	4.32
4	Lungi	no.	0.03	0.03	0.03	9.44	7.62	8.78	0.54	0.26	0.40

5	Towel, gamcha, handkerchief	no.	0.30	0.44	0.35	65.21	88.34	73.56	3.75	3.04	3.39
6	Stockings, undergarments baniyan	no.	0.48	0.95	0.65	100.97	190.70	133.37	5.80	6.57	6.15
7	Saree	no.	0.01	0.09	0.04	7.14	43.57	20.29	0.41	1.50	0.94
8	Dhoti	no.	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.94	0.63	1.46	0.11	0.02	0.07
9	Mekhela	no.	0.19	0.30	0.23	88.99	135.86	105.91	5.11	4.68	4.88
10	Belt	no.	0.08	0.16	0.10	25.12	46.67	32.90	1.44	1.61	1.52
11	Sweater,coat , jacket, windcheater etc	no.	0.19	0.51	0.30	149.06	381.34	232.94	8.56	13.13	10.74
12	Knitting Wool	roll	0.05	0.13	0.08	3.87	10.36	6.22	0.22	0.36	0.29
13	School/colle ge uniform (boys)	no.	0.04	0.07	0.05	104.45	171.88	128.80	6.00	5.92	5.94
14	School/colle ge uniform (girls)	no.	0.05	0.07	0.06	112.71	164.71	131.49	6.47	5.67	6.06
15	Kurta- pajama suits (males)	no.	0.01	0.01	0.01	8.61	21.93	13.42	0.49	0.76	0.62
16	Kurta- pajama suits (females)	no.	0.01	0.03	0.02	13.71	33.13	20.72	0.79	1.14	0.96
17	Kurta , kameez	no.	0.01	0.05	0.03	6.42	22.14	12.10	0.37	0.76	0.56
18	Salwar	no.	0.02	0.06	0.03	10.01	37.07	19.78	0.57	1.28	0.91
19	Shirts, T- Shirts	no.	0.49	0.77	0.60	162.94	231.56	187.72	9.36	7.97	8.66
20	Shorts, trousers	no.	0.22	0.35	0.26	133.80	208.97	160.94	7.68	7.20	7.42
21	Frocks, skirts etc	no.	0.17	0.19	0.18	86.87	95.41	89.96	4.99	3.29	4.15
22	Scarf, dupatta, muffler	no.	0.03	0.08	0.05	7.50	20.15	12.07	0.43	0.69	0.56

23	Infant clothing	no.	0.06	0.07	0.07	28.33	29.75	28.84	1.63	1.02	1.33
24	Headwear, ties	no.	0.01	0.03	0.02	2.97	7.60	4.64	0.17	0.26	0.21
25	Clothing (second hand)	no.	0.17	0.32	0.22	144.96	253.90	184.30	8.33	8.74	8.50
26	Bed sheet, bed spread	no.	0.20	0.50	0.31	76.41	174.70	111.90	4.39	6.02	5.16
27	Blanket	no.	0.09	0.13	0.11	151.53	195.59	167.44	8.70	6.74	7.72
28	Pillow, quilt, mattress	no.	0.07	0.15	0.10	43.90	73.44	54.57	2.52	2.53	2.52
29	Table cloth, curtains	meter	0.05	0.14	0.08	18.70	43.16	27.54	1.07	1.49	1.27
30	Mosquito net	no.	0.03	0.06	0.04	9.32	18.30	12.56	0.54	0.63	0.58
31	Bedding: others		0.04	0.01	0.05	28.26	7.62	28.29	1.62	0.26	1.30
Sub total			3.48	6.32	4.52	1741.1	2903.9	2168.53	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 15: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on clothing & bedding in 365 days.



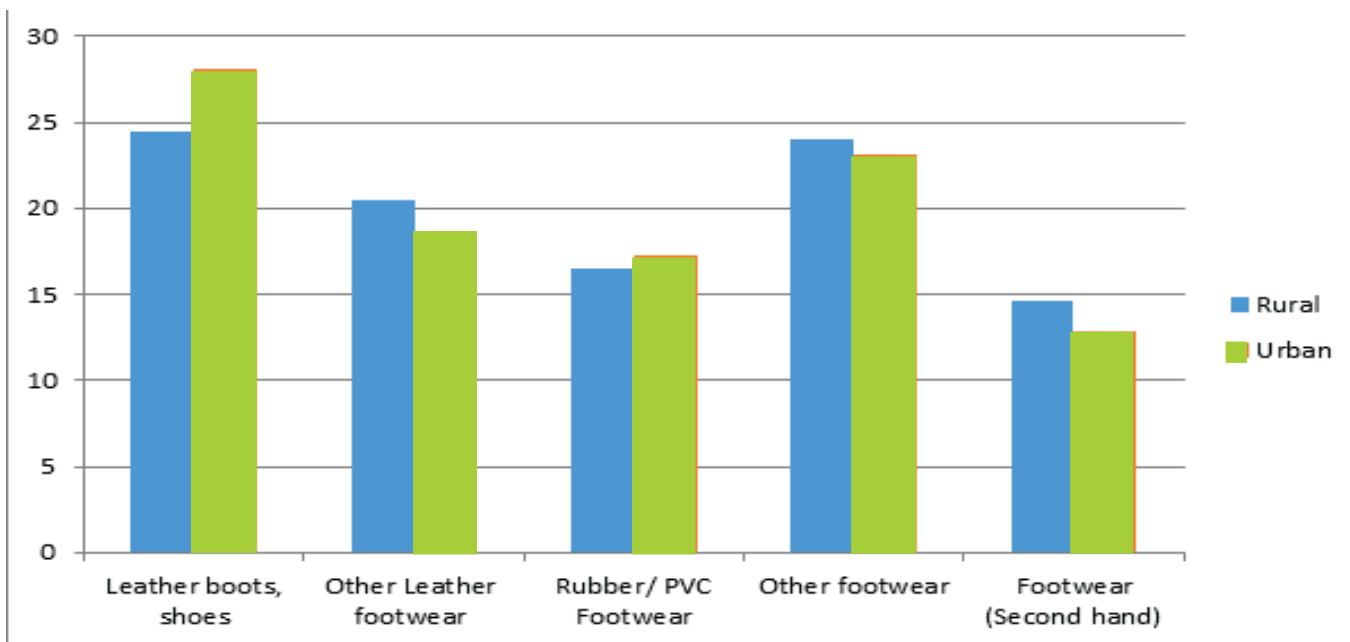
3.16 FOOTWEAR

Expenditure on footwear is Rs. 460.73 per person in rural areas and Rs. 722.85 per person in urban areas during the last 365 days. The expenditure on footwear in urban areas is about 56 percent higher than rural areas. In both rural and urban sector, per capita expenditure on leather boots and shoes is highest with expenditure share of 24.50 percent and 28.09 percent respectively. Second hand footwear constitutes the least expenditure with a share of 14.57 percent in rural areas and 12.90 percent in urban areas.

Table 16: Per capita consumption expenditure on footwear in 365 days.

Sl.no	Item	Unit	Per capita consumption in 365 days						Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (365days)		
			Quantity			Value (in Rs.)			Rural	Urban	Combined
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined			
1	Leather boots, shoes	per pair	0.06	0.11	0.08	112.90	203.05	145.46	24.50	28.09	26.19
2	Other Leather footwear	per pair	0.05	0.07	0.06	94.47	134.59	108.96	20.50	18.62	19.62
3	Rubber/ PVC Footwear	per pair	0.18	0.31	0.23	75.87	124.89	93.57	16.47	17.28	16.85
4	Other footwear	per pair	0.25	0.42	0.31	110.39	167.08	130.86	23.96	23.11	23.56
5	Footwear (Second hand)	per pair	0.18	0.27	0.21	67.11	93.23	76.54	14.57	12.90	13.78
	Sub total		0.71	1.18	0.88	460.73	722.85	555.38	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 16: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on footwear in 365 days.



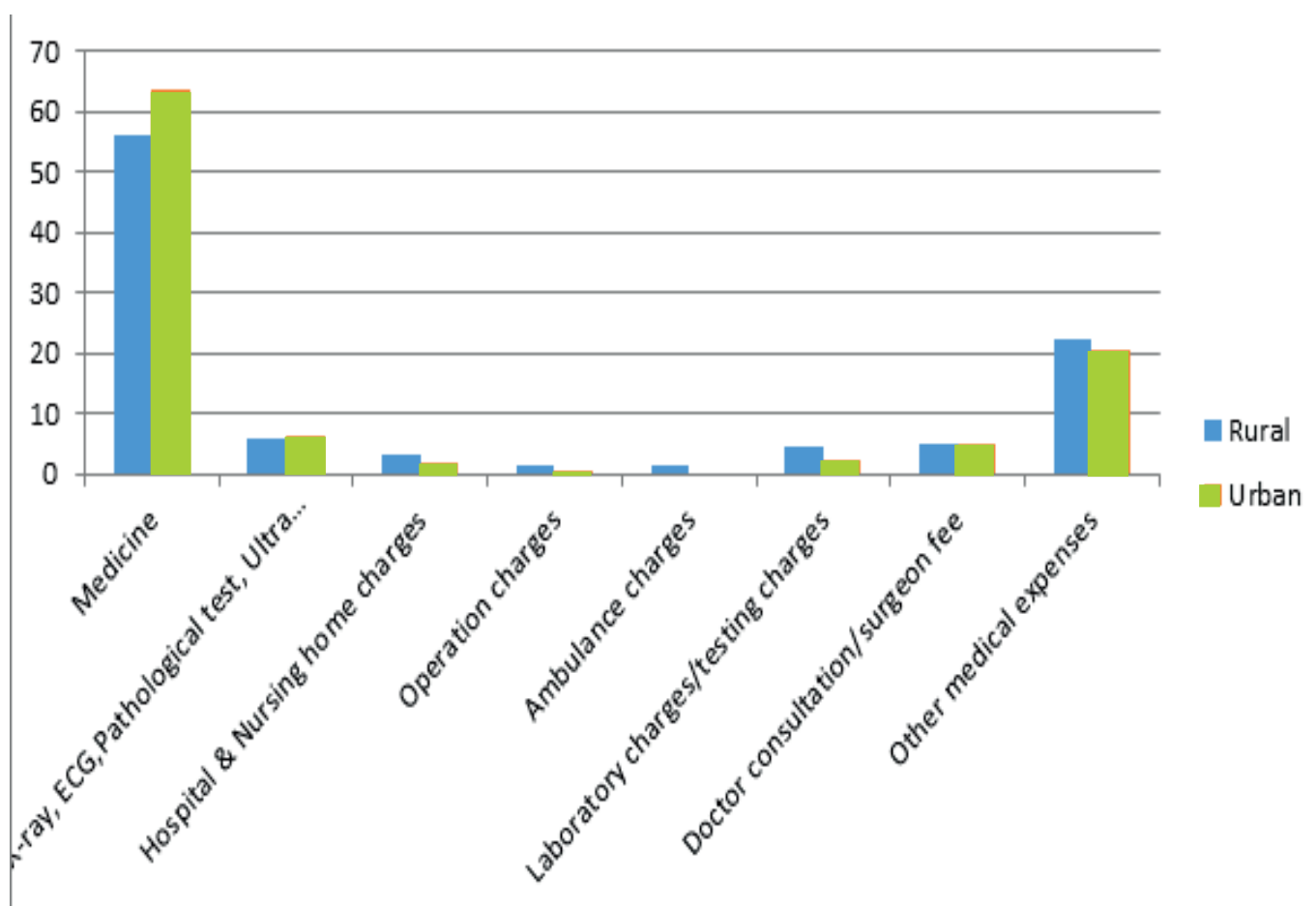
3.17 MEDICAL CARE

MPCE on medical care is Rs. 131.70 in rural areas and Rs. 176.08 in urban areas. MPCE on medical is higher in urban areas than rural areas. Expenditure on medicine constitutes the highest component at 56.21 percent and 63.64 percent of the total expenditure on medical care in rural and urban areas respectively. Expenditure on ambulance charges account for 0.71 percent share of expenditure on medical care which is the least.

Table 17: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on medical care.

Sl.no	Item	Per capita expenditure (Rs.)in 30 days			Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Medicine	74.03	112.05	87.76	56.21	63.64	59.41
2	X-ray, ECG, Pathological test, Ultra sound	7.74	11.35	9.04	5.87	6.44	6.12
3	Hospital & Nursing home charges	4.35	3.54	4.06	3.31	2.01	2.75
4	Operation charges	1.77	0.56	1.33	1.34	0.32	0.90
5	Ambulance charges	1.65	0.00	1.05	1.25	0.00	0.71
6	Laboratory charges/testing charges	6.09	3.91	5.30	4.63	2.22	3.59
7	Doctor consultation/surgeon fee	6.46	8.56	7.22	4.90	4.86	4.88
8	Other medical expenses	29.61	36.13	31.96	22.49	20.52	21.64
	Sub total	131.70	176.08	147.72	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 17: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on medical care in 30 days.



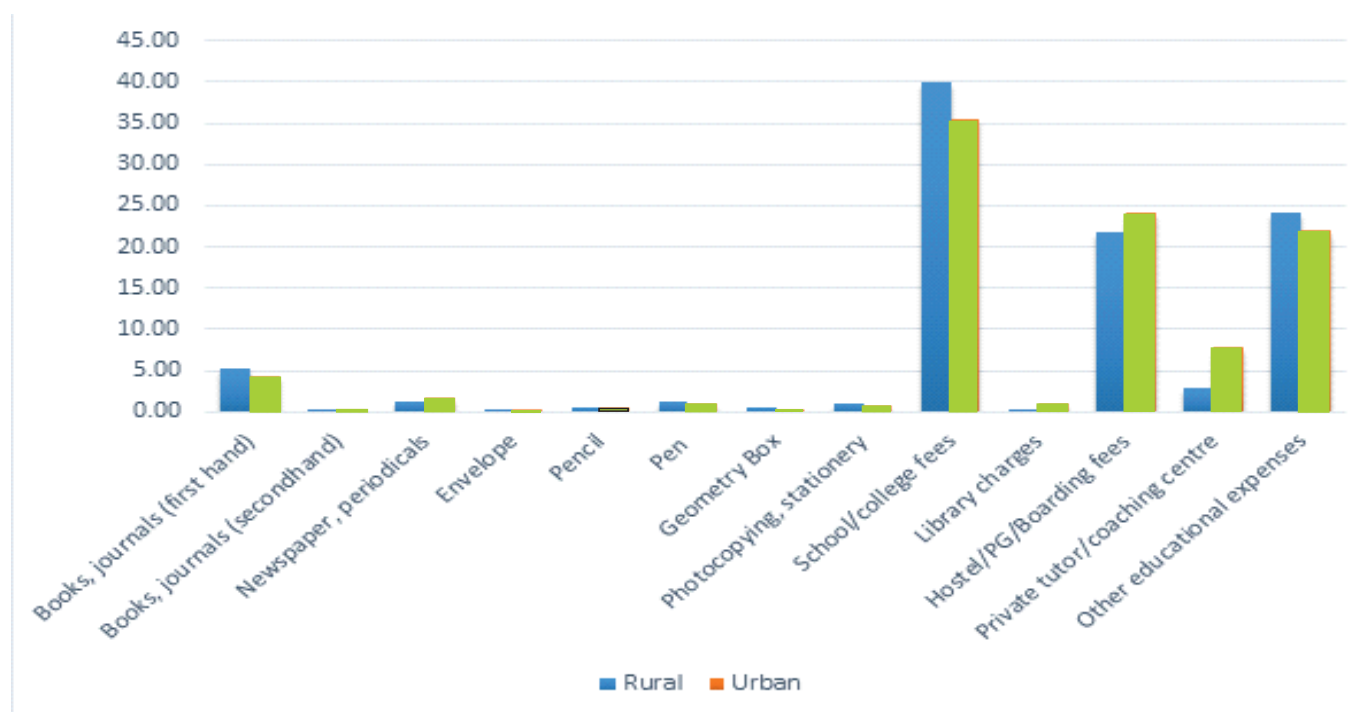
3.18 EDUCATIONAL ITEMS

Table 18 and figure 18 represent the monthly per capita consumption expenditure on educational items in rural and urban Nagaland. The monthly per capita expenditure on educational items is Rs. 472.88 in rural areas and Rs.693.20 in urban areas. In both rural and urban areas, school/college fees are the highest component in educational expenditure with about 39.95 percent in rural areas and 35.51 percent in urban areas.

Table 18: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on educational items.

Sl.No	Item	Per capita expenditure (Rs.) in 30 days			Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Books, journals (first hand)	25.10	30.18	26.94	5.31	4.35	4.88
2	Books, journals (secondhand)	1.10	2.21	1.50	0.23	0.32	0.27
3	Newspaper, periodicals	6.54	12.39	8.65	1.38	1.79	1.57
4	Envelope	1.33	1.08	1.24	0.28	0.16	0.22
5	Pencil	2.88	3.38	3.06	0.61	0.49	0.55
6	Pen	5.48	7.20	6.10	1.16	1.04	1.10
7	Geometry Box	2.28	2.56	2.38	0.48	0.37	0.43
8	Photocopying, stationery	5.36	5.31	5.34	1.13	0.77	0.97
9	School/college fees	188.92	246.15	209.59	39.95	35.51	37.94
10	Library charges	1.99	7.81	4.09	0.42	1.13	0.74
11	Hostel/PG/Boarding fees	103.43	167.53	126.58	21.87	24.17	22.91
12	Private tutor/coaching centre	13.71	55.09	28.65	2.90	7.95	5.19
13	Other educational expenses	114.74	152.29	128.30	24.26	21.97	23.22
	Sub total	472.88	693.20	552.44	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 18: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on educational items in 30 days.



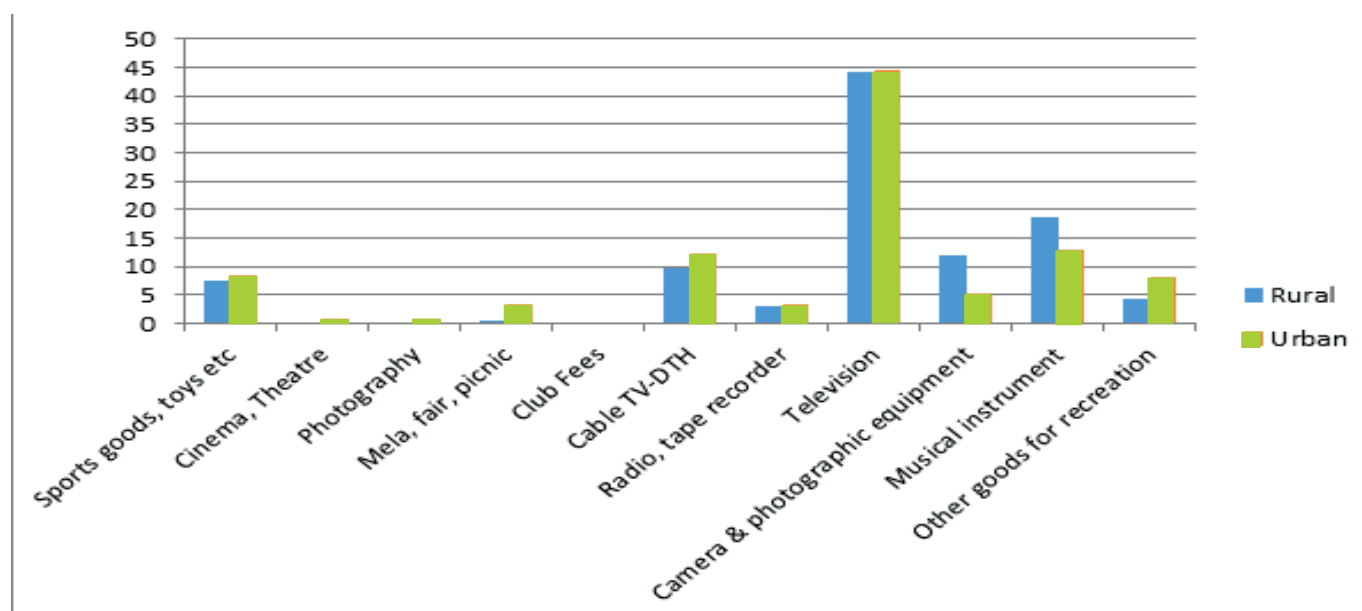
3.19 RECREATION & AMUSEMENT

Table 19 represents the monthly per capita expenditure on recreation & amusement. MPCE on recreation and amusement is Rs. 156.72 in rural areas and Rs. 207.54 in urban areas. The expenditure on recreation & amusement in urban areas is about 32 percent higher than rural areas. In both rural and urban sector, monthly per capita expenditure on television constitutes the highest share of expenditure with about 44.21 percent in rural areas and 44.39 percent in urban areas. Expenditure on musical instrument made up 18.73 percent of expenditure on recreation & amusement in rural areas and 13.08 percent in urban areas.

Table 19: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on recreation and amusement.

Sl.no	Item	Per capita expenditure (Rs.) in 30 days			Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Sports goods, toys etc	11.80	17.86	13.99	7.53	8.60	7.99
2	Cinema, Theatre	0.00	1.53	0.55	0.00	0.74	0.32
3	Photography	0.11	1.60	0.65	0.07	0.77	0.37
4	Mela, fair, picnic	0.68	7.02	2.97	0.43	3.38	1.70
5	Club Fees	0.11	0.19	0.14	0.07	0.09	0.08
6	Cable TV-DTH	15.31	25.47	18.98	9.77	12.27	10.84
7	Radio, tape recorder	4.56	7.10	5.48	2.91	3.42	3.13
8	Television	69.29	92.13	77.54	44.21	44.39	44.29
9	Camera & photographic equipment	18.67	10.71	15.79	11.91	5.16	9.02
10	Musical instrument	29.35	27.16	28.56	18.73	13.08	16.31
11	Other goods for recreation	6.85	16.76	10.43	4.37	8.08	5.96
Sub total		156.72	207.54	175.07	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 19: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on recreation & amusement in 30 days.

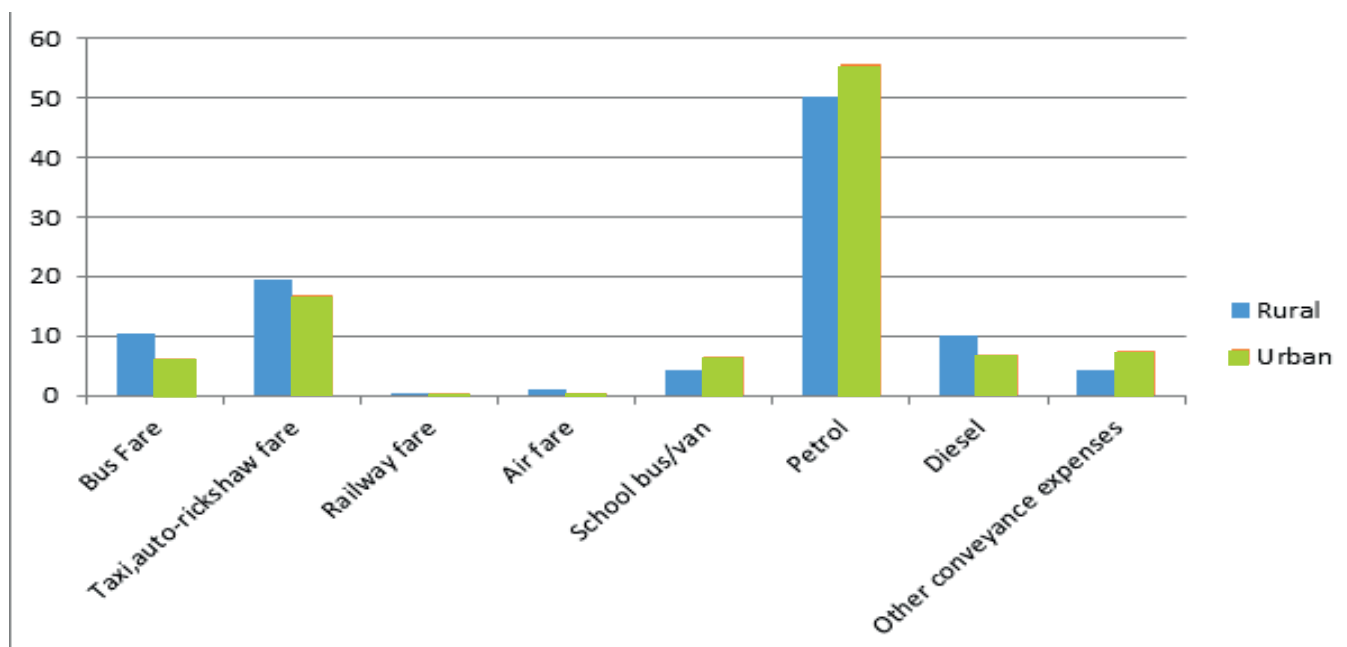


3.20 CONVEYANCES

Table 20 shows an estimate of monthly per capita consumption expenditure on conveyances. Expenditure on petrol constitutes the highest share of expenditure in both rural and urban areas followed by expenditure on taxi and auto-rickshaw fare. In rural areas, value of per capita expenditure on petrol in 30 days is Rs.119.55 which constitutes 50.25 percent of the total monthly per capita expenditure on conveyances. In the urban areas, value of per capita expenditure on petrol in 30 days is Rs.223.46 amounting to 55.71 percent of the total monthly per capita expenditure on conveyances.

Table 20: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on conveyances.

Sl.no	Item	Unit	Per capita expenditure (Rs.) in 30 days			Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Bus Fare	per head	24.57	24.30	24.47	10.33	6.06	8.24
2	Taxi, auto-rickshaw fare	per head	45.90	67.69	53.77	19.29	16.88	18.11
3	Railway fare	per head	0.47	0.35	0.43	0.20	0.09	0.14
4	Air fare	per head	2.59	1.86	2.33	1.09	0.46	0.78
5	School bus/van	per head	10.41	25.82	15.98	4.38	6.44	5.38
6	Petrol	litre	119.55	223.46	157.08	50.25	55.71	52.92
7	Diesel	litre	24.19	27.62	25.43	10.17	6.88	8.57
8	Other conveyance expenses	litre	10.22	30.01	17.36	4.30	7.48	5.85
Sub total			237.91	401.11	296.84	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 20: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on conveyances in 30 days.


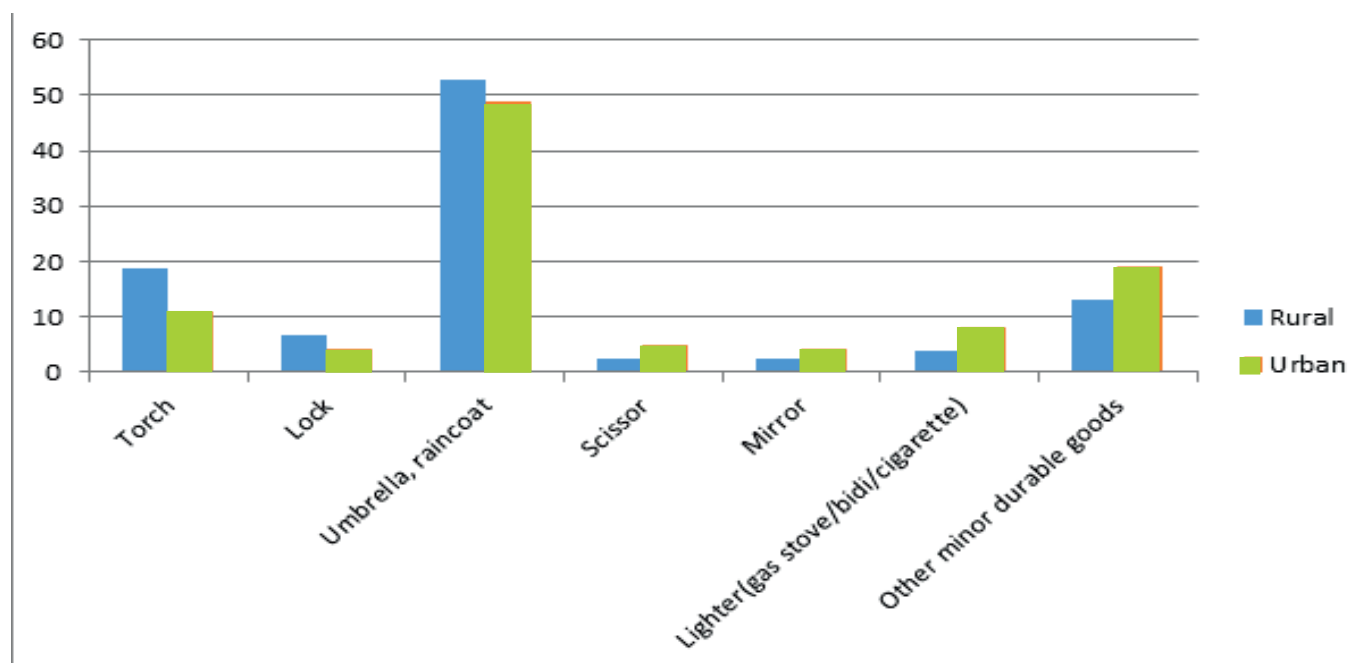
3.21 MINOR DURABLE GOODS

Table 21 represents the monthly per capita consumption expenditure on minor durable goods. The highest expenditure among the minor durable goods is incurred on umbrella and raincoat in both rural and urban areas of Nagaland at 52.89 percent and 48.90 percent with per capita expenditure of Rs. 26.51 in rural areas and Rs. 28.71 in urban areas respectively.

Table 21: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on minor durable goods.

Sl.no	Item	Unit	Per capita expenditure (Rs.) in 30 days			Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Torch	no.	9.49	6.42	8.38	18.93	10.93	15.74
2	Lock	no.	3.31	2.39	2.98	6.61	4.07	5.60
3	Umbrella, raincoat	no.	26.51	28.71	27.30	52.89	48.90	51.30
4	Scissor	no.	1.15	2.84	1.76	2.28	4.84	3.30
5	Mirror	no.	1.19	2.38	1.62	2.37	4.05	3.04
6	Lighter(gas stove/bidi/cigarette)	no.	1.88	4.79	2.93	3.76	8.15	5.51
7	Other minor durable goods		6.60	11.19	8.26	13.16	19.06	15.51
Sub total			50.12	58.72	53.22	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 21: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on minor durable goods in 30 days



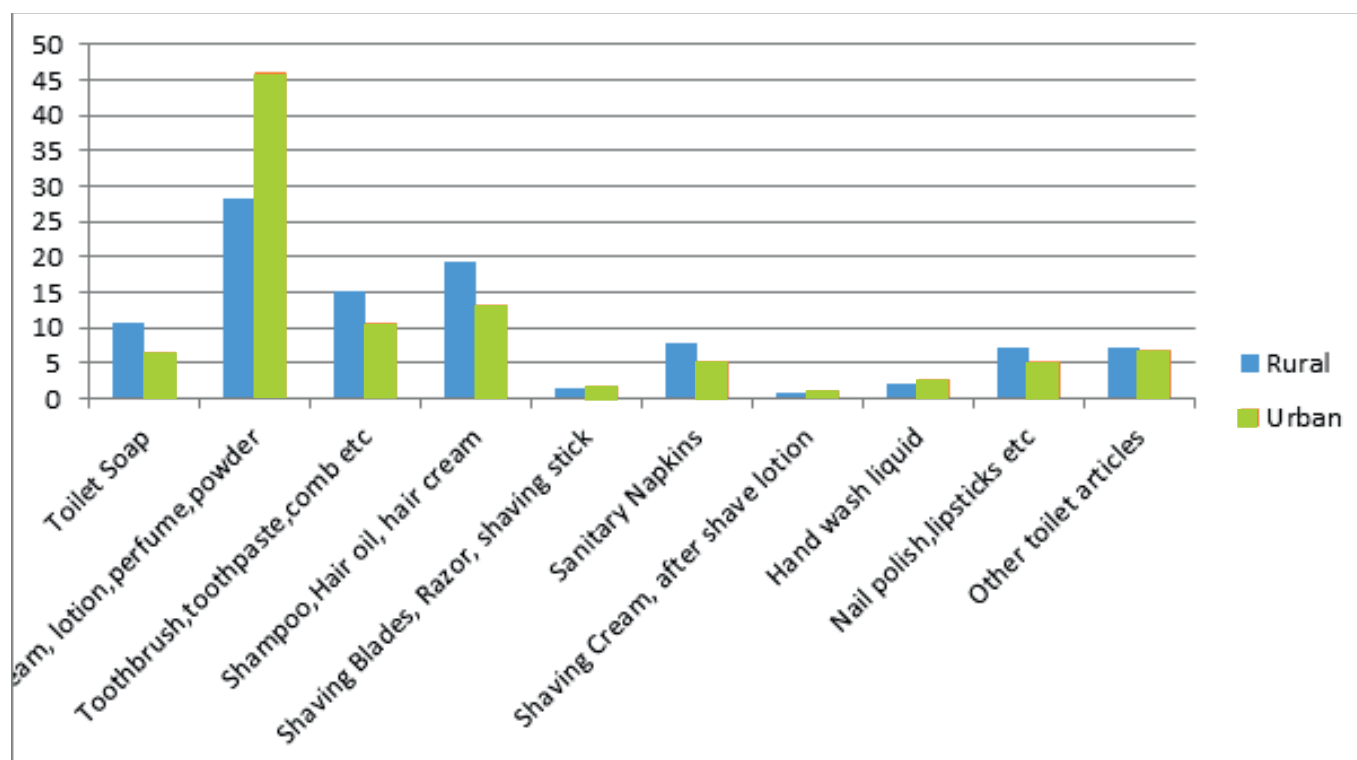
3.22 TOILET ARTICLES

Table 22 shows the pattern of expenditure on toilet articles in rural and urban Nagaland. Expenditure on toilet articles such as cream, lotion, perfume and powder made up for about 28.09 percent and 46.26 percent of total expenditure on toilet articles in rural and urban areas respectively. MPCE on toilet articles is about 94 percent higher in urban areas than rural areas in Nagaland.

Table 22: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on toilet articles.

Sl.no	Item	Unit	Per capita expenditure (Rs.) in 30 days			Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Toilet Soap	no.	17.07	20.02	18.14	10.73	6.49	8.52
2	Cream, lotion,perfume,powder	no.	44.67	142.58	80.03	28.09	46.26	37.59
3	Toothbrush,toothpaste,comb etc	no.	24.21	33.41	27.53	15.22	10.84	12.93
4	Shampoo,Hair oil, hair cream	no.	30.84	40.88	34.47	19.39	13.26	16.19
5	Shaving Blades, Razor, shaving stick	no.	2.38	5.54	3.52	1.50	1.80	1.65
6	Sanitary Napkins	per pkt	12.48	16.37	13.89	7.85	5.31	6.52
7	Shaving Cream, after shave lotion	no.	1.52	3.92	2.38	0.95	1.27	1.12
8	Hand wash liquid	no.	3.16	8.07	4.93	1.99	2.62	2.32
9	Nail polish,lipsticks etc	no.	11.44	16.55	13.28	7.19	5.37	6.24
10	Other toilet articles		11.28	20.89	14.75	7.09	6.78	6.93
Sub total			159.06	308.21	212.92	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 22: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on toilet articles in 30 days.



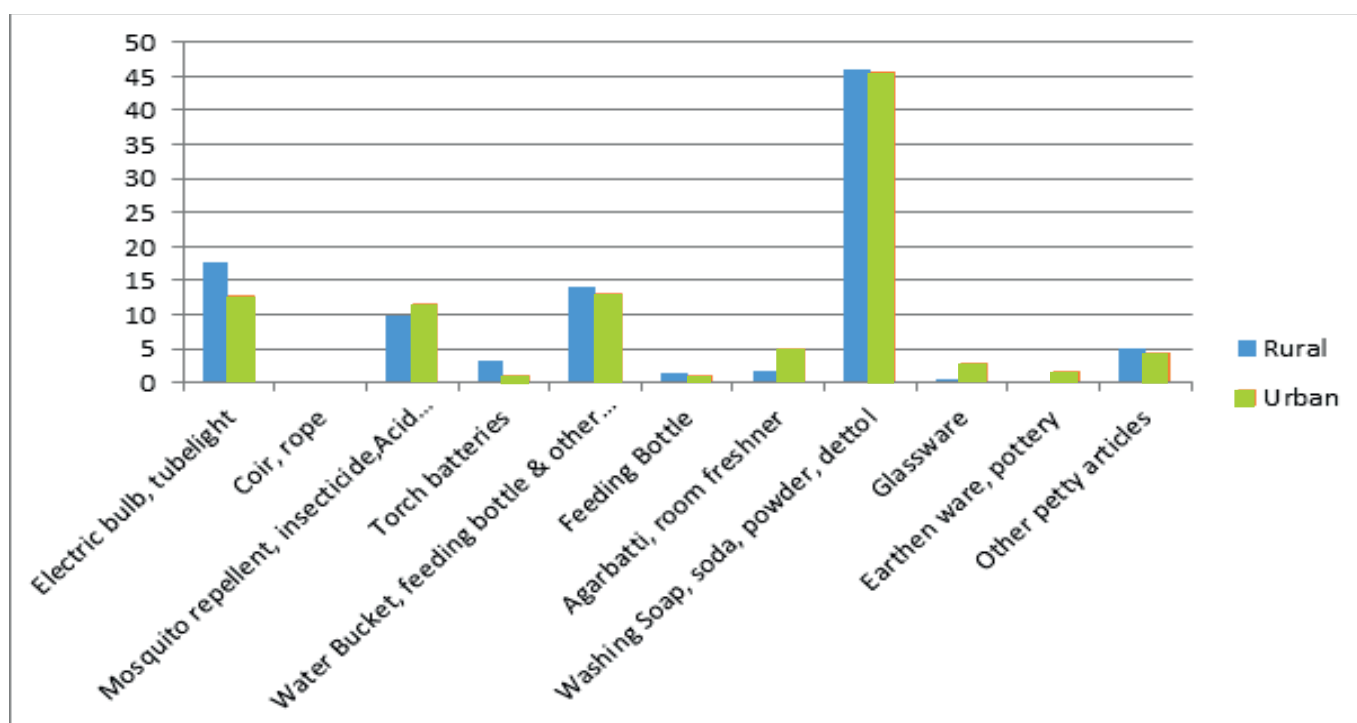
3.23 HOUSEHOLD CONSUMABLES

Table 23 represents the monthly per capita consumption expenditure of household consumables. In the current survey, household consumables are divided into 11 broad categories. Expenditure on washing soap, soda, powder and dettol constitutes the highest expenditure out of the total expenditure on household consumables in both rural and urban areas at 46.02 percent and 45.70 percent respectively. The least amount of expenditure is incurred on coir and rope with expenditure share of 0.24 percent.

Table 23: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on household consumables.

Sl.no	Item	Unit	Per capita expenditure (Rs.) in 30 days			Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Electric bulb, tubelight	no.	12.42	10.59	11.76	17.75	12.80	15.77
2	Coir, rope	kg	0.15	0.22	0.18	0.22	0.27	0.24
3	Mosquito repellent, insecticide, Acid etc	pkt./no	6.87	9.77	7.91	9.81	11.81	10.61
4	Torch batteries	per pair	2.20	0.94	1.74	3.14	1.14	2.34
5	Water Bucket, feeding bottle & other plastic goods	no.	9.77	10.97	10.20	13.97	13.26	13.68
6	Feeding Bottle	no.	1.07	0.86	1.00	1.53	1.04	1.34
7	Agarbatti, room freshner	pkt	1.19	4.10	2.24	1.70	4.95	3.00
8	Washing Soap, soda, powder, dettol	no.	32.20	37.80	34.22	46.02	45.70	45.89
9	Glassware	no.	0.43	2.37	1.13	0.62	2.87	1.52
10	Earthen ware, pottery	no.	0.12	1.41	0.58	0.17	1.70	0.78
11	Other petty articles		3.55	3.68	3.59	5.07	4.44	4.82
	Sub total		69.98	82.70	74.57	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 23: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on rent and charges in 30 days



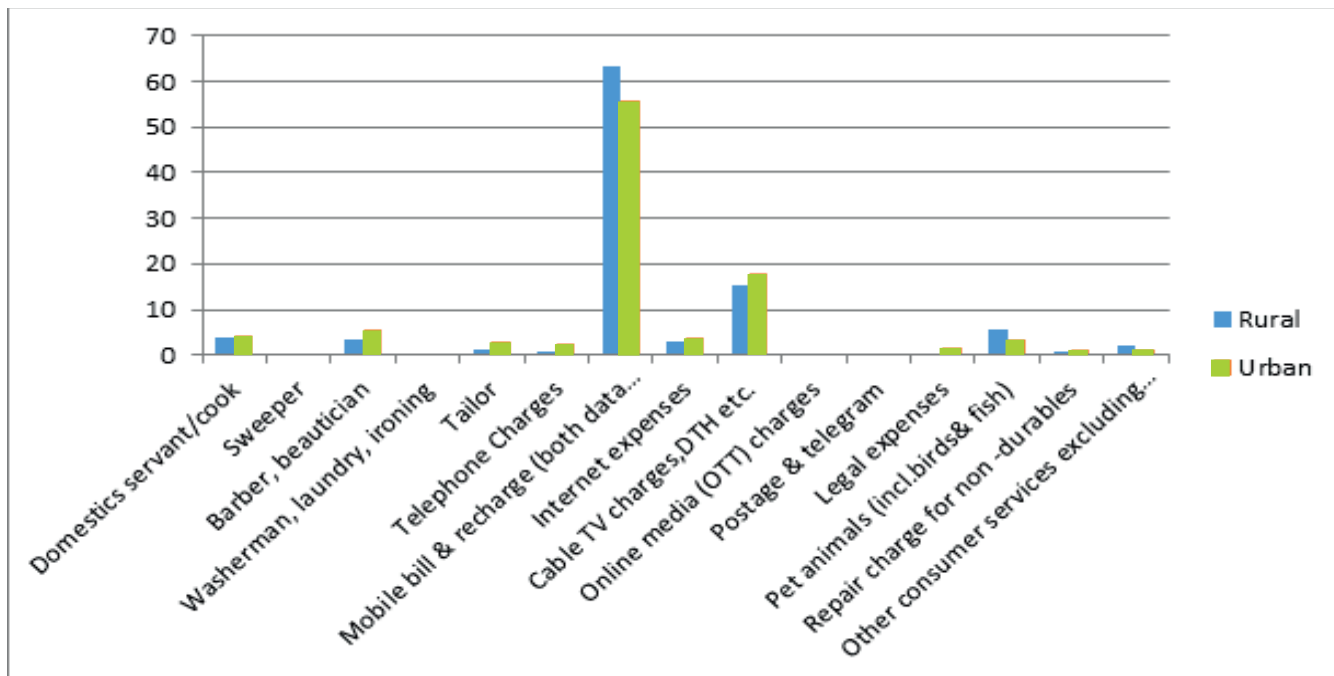
3.24 CONSUMER SERVICES EXCLUDING CONVEYANCE

Table 24 provides a detailed view of expenditure on consumer services excluding conveyance within a period of 30 days. Expenditure on mobile bill & recharge (both data & call) is the highest component of the expenditure on consumer services for both rural and urban areas followed by expenditure on cable TV charges, DTH etc. The per capita expenditure on mobile bill & recharge (both data & call) is Rs.138.51 for rural areas and Rs.157.65 for urban areas. MPCE on consumer services excluding conveyance is Rs.219.55 in rural areas and Rs. 282.64 in urban areas.

Table 24: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on consumer services excluding conveyance.

Sl. no	Item	Unit	Per capita expenditure (Rs.) in 30 days			Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Domestics servant/cook	month	8.47	12.18	9.81	3.86	4.31	4.05
2	Sweeper	month	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01
3	Barber, beautician	month	7.57	16.06	10.64	3.45	5.68	4.39
4	Washerman, laundry, ironing	month	0.07	0.17	0.11	0.03	0.06	0.05
5	Tailor	per cloth	2.20	7.76	4.21	1.00	2.75	1.74
6	Telephone Charges	month	1.48	6.83	3.41	0.68	2.42	1.41
7	Mobile bill & recharge (both data & call)	month/ti mes	138.51	157.65	145.42	63.09	55.78	60.01
8	Internet expenses	month/ti mes	6.49	10.34	7.88	2.96	3.66	3.25
9	Cable TV charges,DTH etc.	month/ti mes	33.86	50.62	39.91	15.42	17.91	16.47
10	Online media (OTT) charges	month/ti mes	0.67	0.40	0.57	0.31	0.14	0.24
11	Postage & telegram		0.01	0.18	0.07	0.00	0.06	0.03
12	Legal expenses		0.61	4.09	1.86	0.28	1.45	0.77
13	Pet animals (incl.birds& fish)		12.74	9.84	11.69	5.80	3.48	4.82
14	Repair charge for non - durables		2.09	3.29	2.52	0.95	1.16	1.04
15	Other consumer services excluding conveyance		4.78	3.21	4.21	2.18	1.14	1.74
Sub total			219.55	282.64	242.33	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 24: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on consumer services excluding conveyance in 30 days.



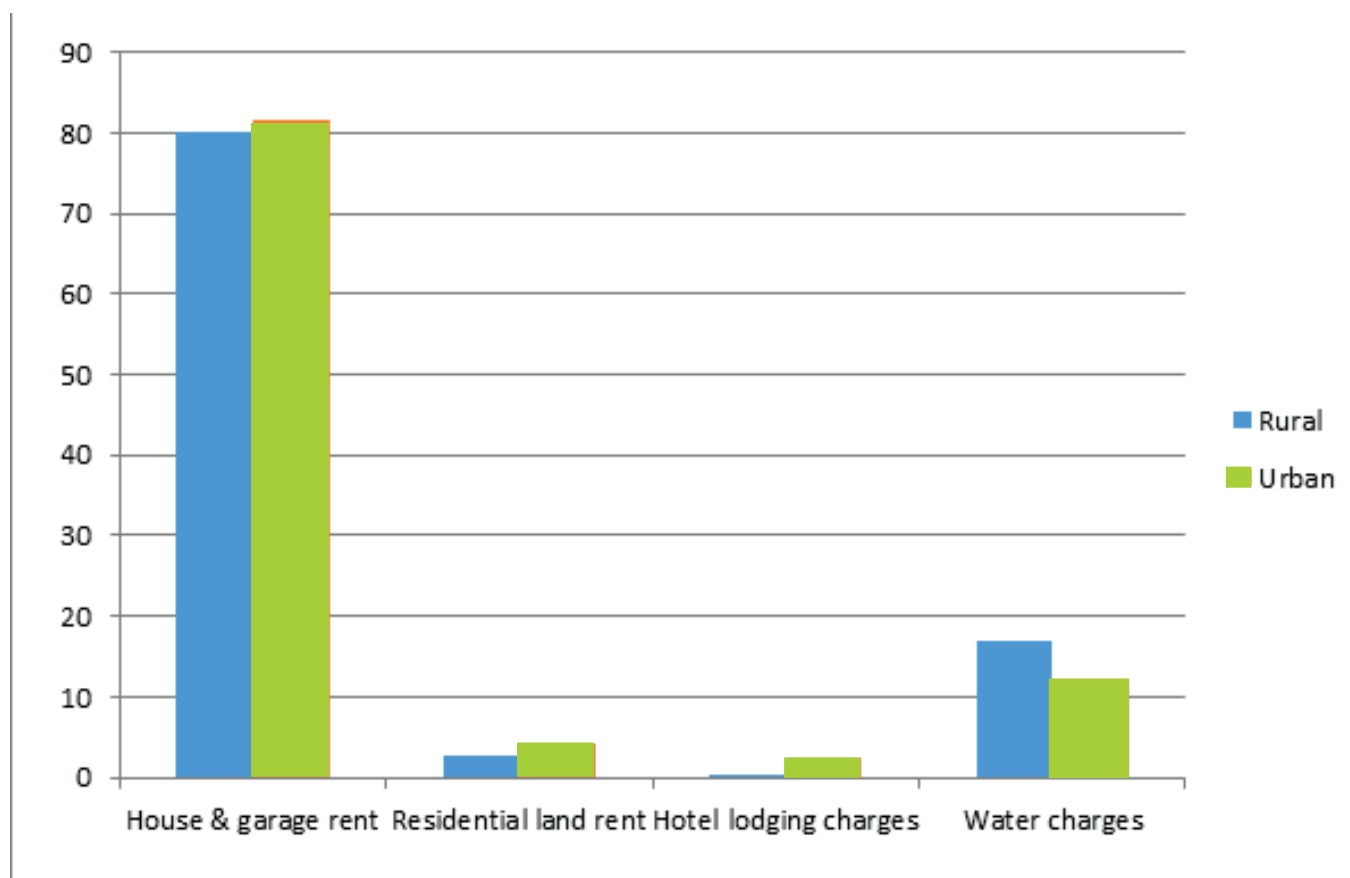
3.25 RENT AND CHARGES

Table 25 shows pattern of expenditure on rent and charges in rural and urban Nagaland. As observed from the table, in both rural and urban sectors, expenditure on house rent and garage rent form a major share of MPCE at 80.07 percent and 81.49 percent respectively. MPCE on rent and charges is significantly higher by about 639.06 percent in urban areas as compared to rural areas. MPCE on rent and charges is Rs. 23.83 in rural areas and Rs. 176.11 in urban areas.

Table 25: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on rent and charges.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Per capita expenditure (Rs.) in 30 days			Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (30 days)		
			Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	House rent, garage rent	per month	19.08	143.51	64.01	80.07	81.49	81.21
2	Residential land rent	per month	0.63	7.17	2.99	2.64	4.07	3.80
3	Hotel lodging charges	per person	0.06	4.19	1.55	0.25	2.38	1.97
4	Water charges	per month	4.06	21.24	10.26	17.03	12.06	13.02
Sub total			23.83	176.11	78.82	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 25: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on rent and charges in 30 days.



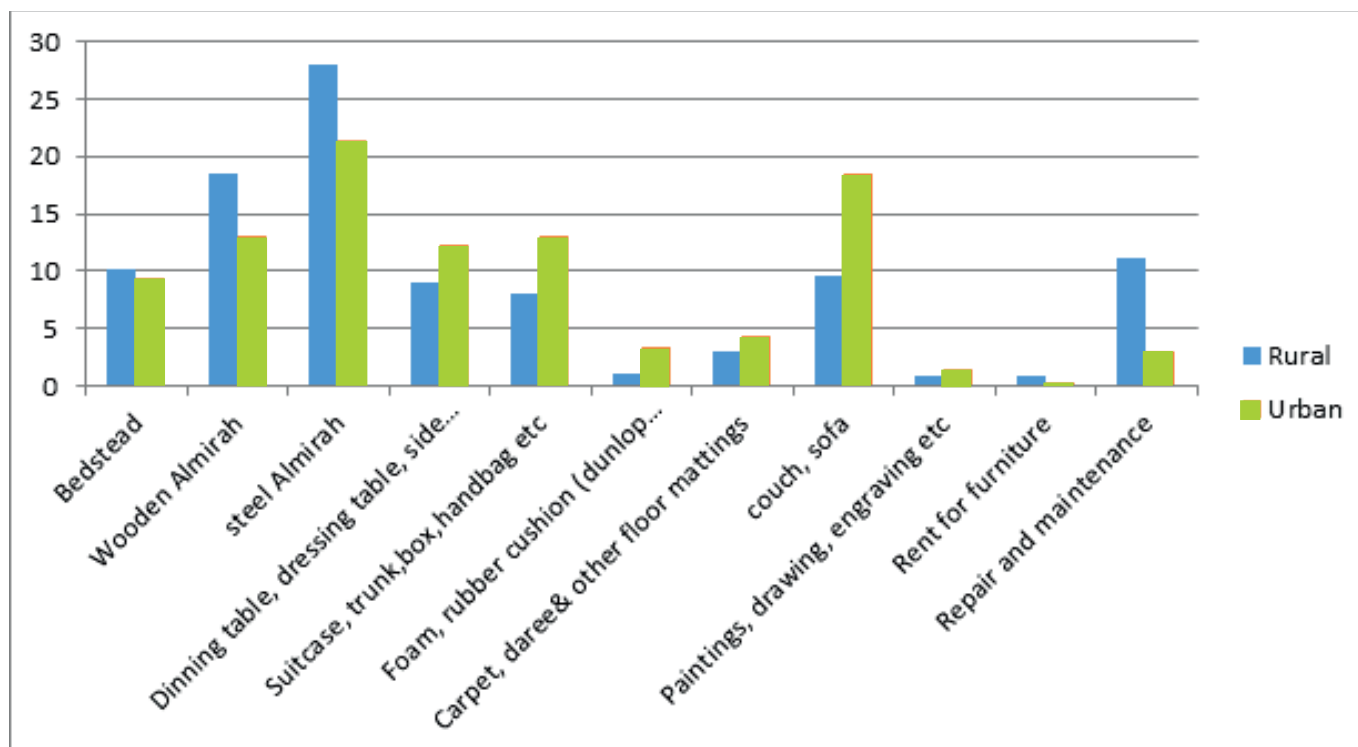
3.26 FURNITURE & FIXTURE

Table 26 presents the per capita consumption expenditure on furniture & fixture for rural and urban areas in Nagaland over a period of 365 days. As seen from the table, in rural areas and urban areas, expenditure on steel almirah constitutes the highest share of expenditure with per capita expenditure of Rs. 100.96 and Rs.120.54 respectively. In rural areas, the least share of per capita expenditure is on painting, drawing, engraving etc with Rs.2.74. while in urban areas, the least share of per capita expenditure is on rent for furniture with Rs. 0.21. Per capita expenditure on furniture and fixture during 365 days is Rs. 360.05 in rural areas and Rs. 564.12 in urban areas.

Table 26: Per capita consumption expenditure on furniture & fixture in 365 days.

Sl. no	Item	Per capita expenditure (Rs.) in 365 days			Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (365 days)		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Bedstead	36.61	53.48	42.70	10.17	9.48	9.84
2	Wooden Almirah	66.54	73.94	69.21	18.48	13.11	15.96
3	Steel Almirah	100.96	120.54	108.03	28.04	21.37	24.91
4	Dining table, dressing table, side table, TV stand (wooden)	32.29	69.87	45.86	8.97	12.38	10.57
5	Suitcase, trunk,box,handbag etc	28.53	73.36	44.72	7.93	13.00	10.31
6	Foam, rubber cushion (dunlop pillow type)	3.80	18.71	9.19	1.06	3.32	2.12
7	Carpet, daree& other floor mattings	10.98	24.30	15.79	3.05	4.31	3.64
8	Couch, sofa	34.34	104.92	59.83	9.54	18.60	13.79
9	Paintings, drawing, engraving etc	2.74	8.04	4.65	0.76	1.42	1.07
10	Rent for furniture	3.30	0.21	2.18	0.92	0.04	0.50
11	Repair and maintenance	39.96	16.75	31.58	11.10	2.97	7.28
Sub total		360.05	564.12	433.74	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 26: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on furniture and fixture in 365 days.



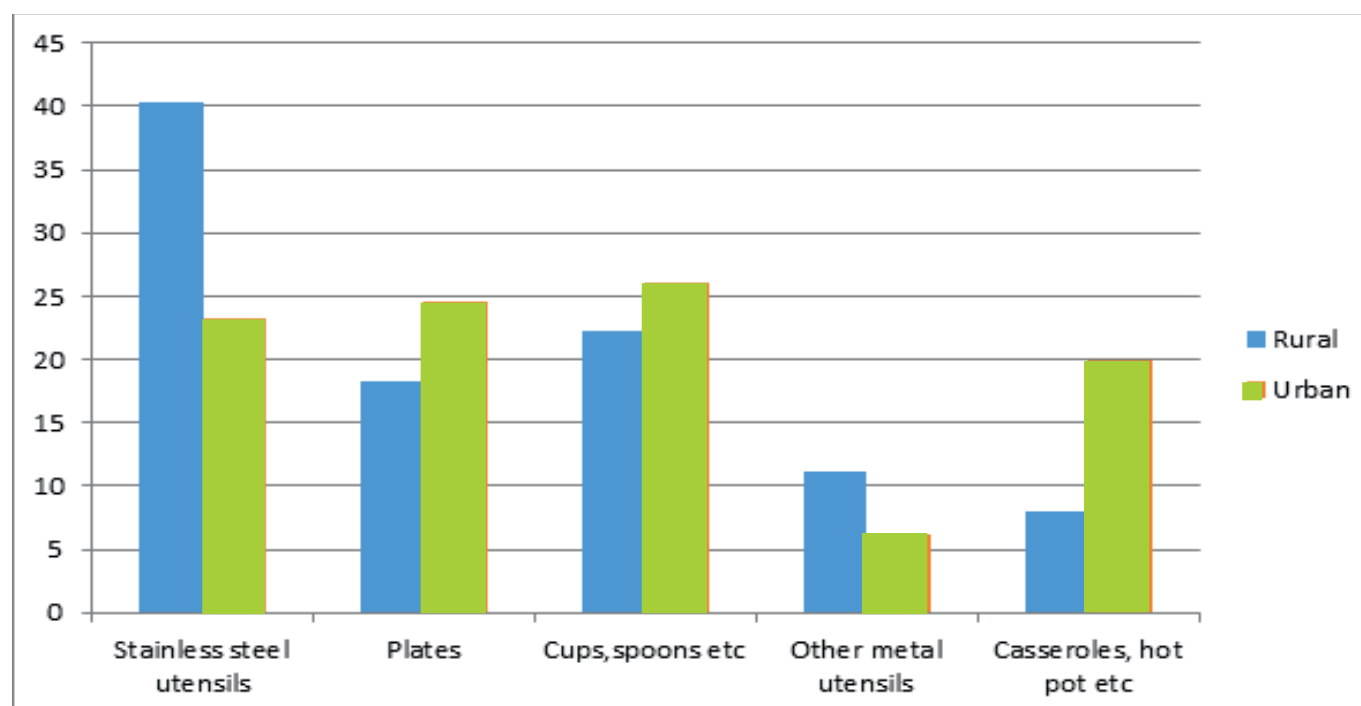
3.27 CROCKERY AND UTENSILS

Per capita expenditure on crockery and utensils during 365 days is Rs. 115.88 in rural areas and Rs. 198.48 in urban areas. Expenditure on stainless steel utensils with per capita expenditure of Rs.46.81 (40.40 percent) is the highest component of expenditure on crockery and utensils in rural areas. Whereas, in the urban areas, expenditure on cups, glass cups, spoons etc is the major component of expenditure at 26.12 percent.

Table 27: Per capita consumption expenditure on crockery and utensils in 365 days.

Sl. No.	Item	Per capita expenditure (Rs.) in 365 days			Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (365 days)		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Stainless steel utensils	46.81	47.53	47.07	40.40	23.19	32.20
2	Plates	21.15	45.77	30.04	18.25	24.60	21.27
3	Cups,glass cups,spoons etc	25.79	49.80	34.46	22.25	26.12	24.09
4	Other metal utensils	12.93	14.91	13.65	11.16	6.17	8.78
5	Casseroles, thermos, thermowave, hot pot	9.20	40.47	20.49	7.94	19.93	13.65
Sub total		115.88	198.48	145.70	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 27: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on crockery and utensils in 365 days



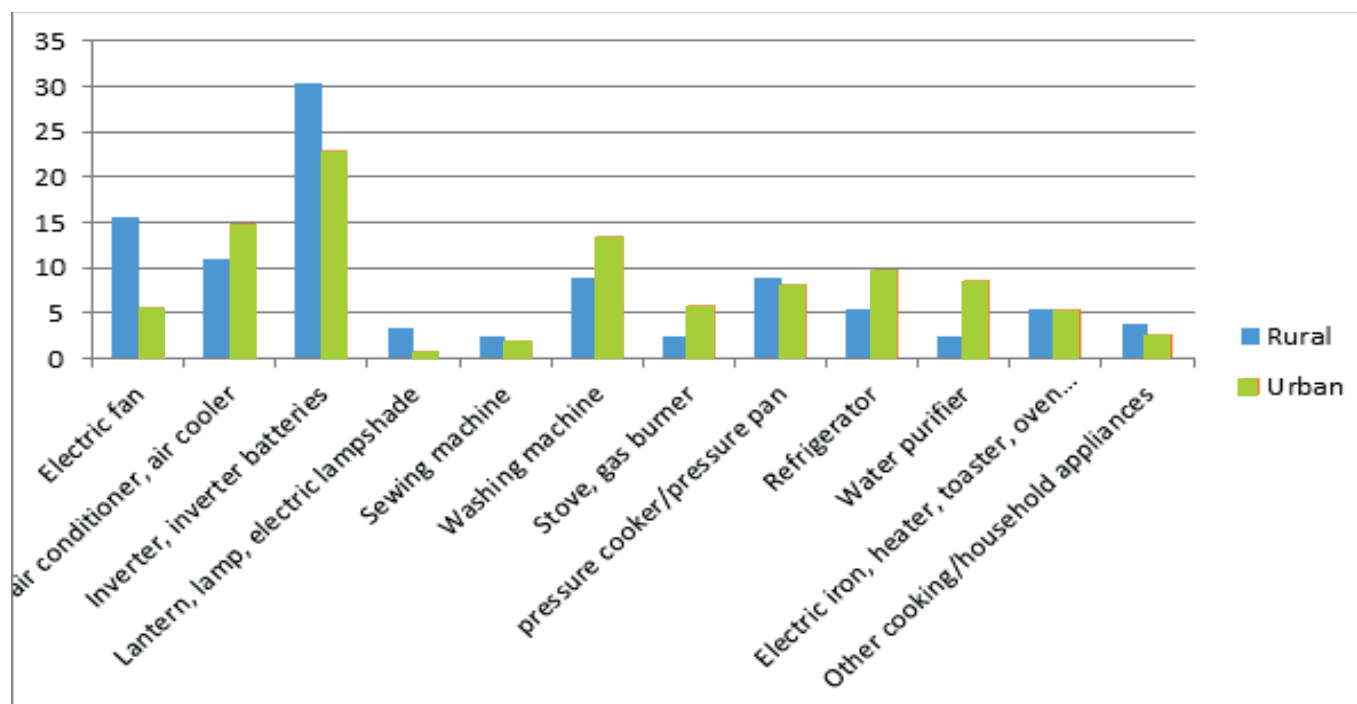
3.28 HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

Table 28 provides information about household consumption expenditure on household appliances. The major component of expenditure on household appliances in rural areas is inverter and inverter batteries (30.26 percent), followed by electric fan (15.52 percent). Similarly in the urban households, inverter and inverter batteries (22.06 percent) is the major component followed by air conditioners, coolers (16.05). The expenditure on household appliances is significantly higher in urban households as compared to rural households by about 124 percent.

Table 28: Per capita consumption expenditure on household appliances in 365 days.

Sl.no	Item	Per capita expenditure (Rs.) in 365 days			Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (365 days)		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Electric fan	34.16	28.48	32.11	15.52	5.76	10.22
2	Air conditioner, Air cooler	24.36	79.32	44.21	11.06	16.05	13.07
3	Inverter, inverter batteries	66.62	109.01	81.93	30.26	22.06	26.25
4	Lantern, lamp, electric lampshade	7.44	4.59	6.41	3.38	0.93	2.03
5	Sewing machine	5.58	12.64	8.13	2.53	2.56	2.21
6	Washing machine	19.48	68.10	37.04	8.85	13.78	11.34
7	Stove, gas burner	5.38	28.71	13.81	2.44	5.81	4.25
8	Pressure cooker/pressure pan	19.53	37.67	26.08	8.87	7.62	8.44
9	Refrigerator	11.98	44.69	23.79	5.44	9.04	7.77
10	Water purifier	5.25	45.88	19.92	2.38	9.29	5.75
11	Electric iron, heater, toaster, oven & other electric heating appliances	11.86	22.69	15.77	5.39	4.59	5.43
12	Other cooking/household appliances	8.53	12.33	9.90	3.87	2.50	3.24
Sub total		220.19	494.12	319.11	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 28: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on household appliances in 365 days.



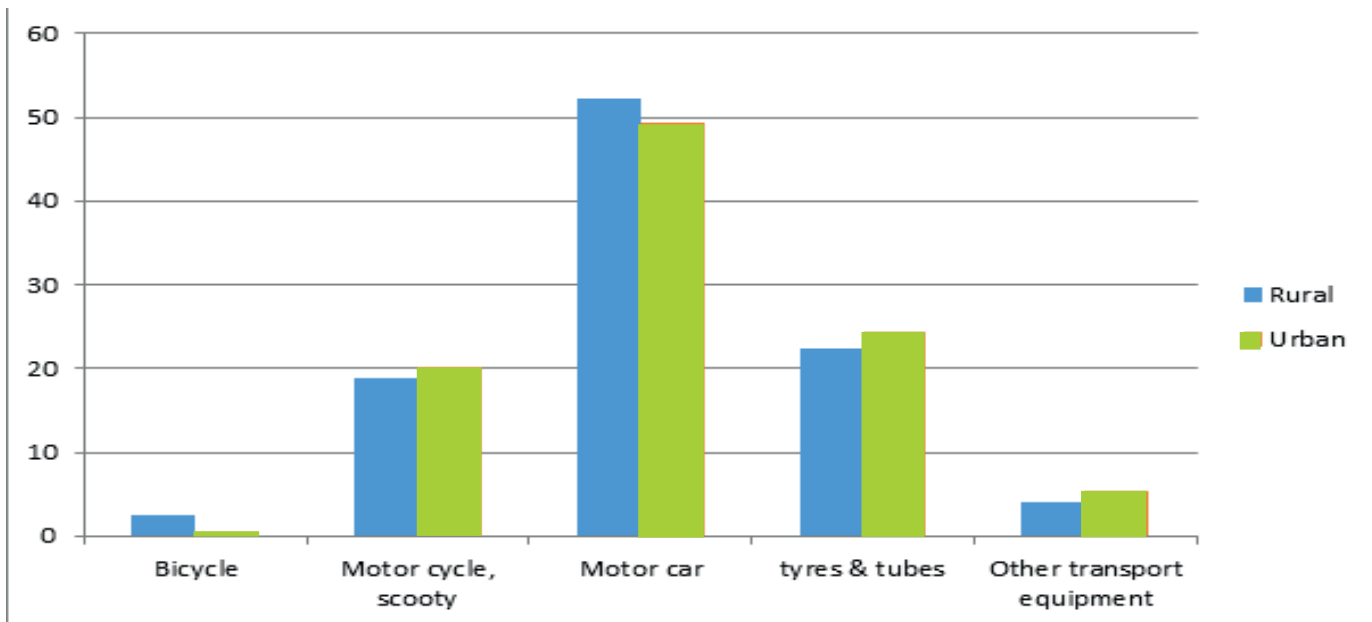
3.29 PERSONAL TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

The total per capita expenditure on personal transport equipment is about Rs. 158.59 in rural areas and Rs.363.09 in urban areas. Expenditure on motor car constitutes the highest share of expenditure on personal transport equipment for both rural and urban households with per capita expenditure of Rs. 82.91 in rural areas and Rs.179.35 in urban areas. While, expenditure on bicycle constitutes the least share of expenditure with 2.48 percent in rural areas and 0.59 percent in urban areas.

Table 29: Per capita consumption expenditure on personal transport equipment in 365 days.

Sl.no	Item	Per capita expenditure (Rs.) in 365 days			Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (365 days)		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Bicycle	3.94	2.14	3.29	2.48	0.59	1.41
2	Motor cycle, scooter/scooty	29.83	73.55	45.62	18.81	20.26	19.62
3	Motor car	82.91	179.35	117.74	52.28	49.40	50.65
4	Tyres & tubes	35.59	88.33	54.63	22.44	24.33	23.50
5	Other transport equipment	6.33	19.72	11.16	3.99	5.43	4.80
Sub total		158.59	363.09	232.44	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 29: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on personal transport equipment in 365 days.



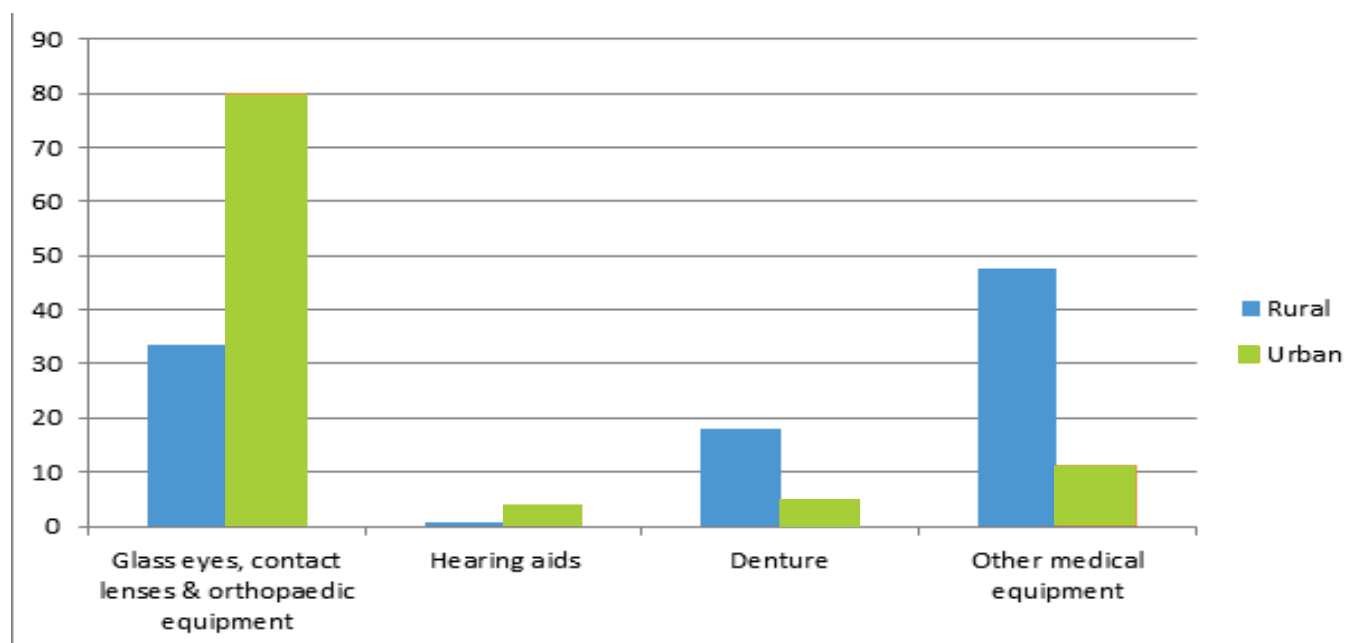
3.30 THERAPEUTIC APPLIANCES

The total per capita expenditure on therapeutic appliances during the last 365 days is Rs. 17.51 in rural areas and Rs. 22.68 in urban areas. As observed from the table, while other medical equipment (47.70 percent) form a major component of expenditure on therapeutic appliance for rural households, expenditure on glass eyes, contact lenses & orthopedic equipment (79.96 percent) is a major component for urban households. Expenditure on hearing aids constitutes the least share of expenditure in both rural and urban with 0.67 percent and 3.80 percent respectively.

Table 30: Per capita consumption expenditure on therapeutic appliances in 365 days.

Sl.No	Item	Per capita expenditure (Rs.) in 365 days			Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (365 days)		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Glass eyes, contact lenses & orthopaedic equipment	5.90	17.94	10.25	33.68	79.96	52.86
2	Hearing aids	0.12	0.83	0.38	0.67	3.80	1.97
3	Denture	3.14	1.46	2.54	17.95	5.07	12.61
4	Other medical equipment	8.35	2.45	6.22	47.70	11.16	32.56
Sub total		17.51	22.68	19.38	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 30: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on therapeutic appliances in 365 days.



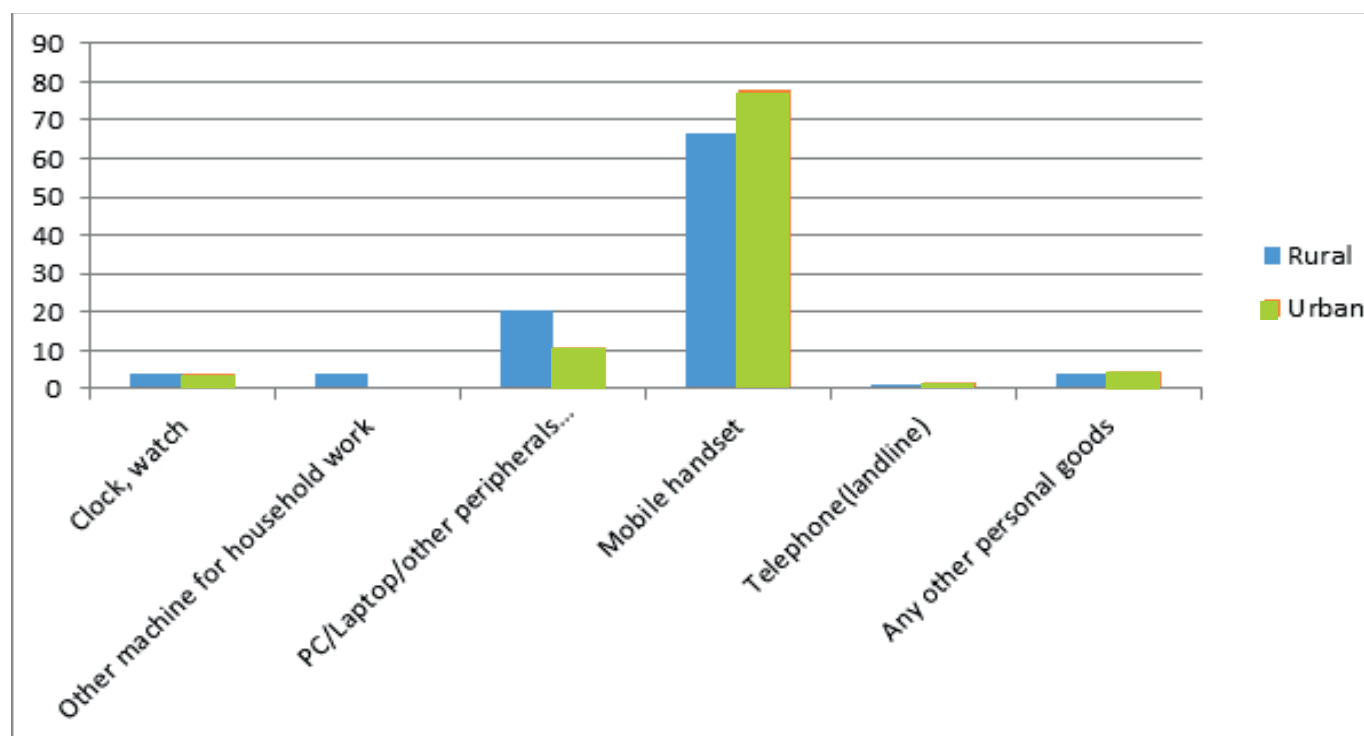
3.31 PERSONAL GOODS

A detailed estimate of the expenditure on personal goods in rural and urban households of Nagaland within a 365 days period is seen in Table 31. The per capita expenditure during the last 365 days on personal goods is Rs. 228.09 in rural areas and Rs.442.72 in urban areas. The survey result shows that expenditure on mobile handset constitutes the highest share of expenditure in both rural and urban areas with 66.45 percent and 78.13 percent respectively.

Table 31: Per capita consumption expenditure on personal goods in 365 days.

Sl. no	Item	Per capita expenditure (Rs.) in 365 days			Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (365 days)		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Clock, watch	9.05	18.75	12.55	3.97	4.24	4.11
2	Other machine for household work	8.85	2.77	6.66	3.88	0.62	2.18
3	PC/Laptop/other peripherals including software	46.92	47.32	47.06	20.57	10.69	15.40
4	Mobile handset	151.57	345.91	221.75	66.45	78.13	72.56
5	Telephone(landline)	3.18	6.67	4.44	1.40	1.51	1.45
6	Any other personal goods	8.51	21.31	13.13	3.73	4.81	4.30
Sub total		228.09	442.72	305.59	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 31: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on personal goods in 365 days.

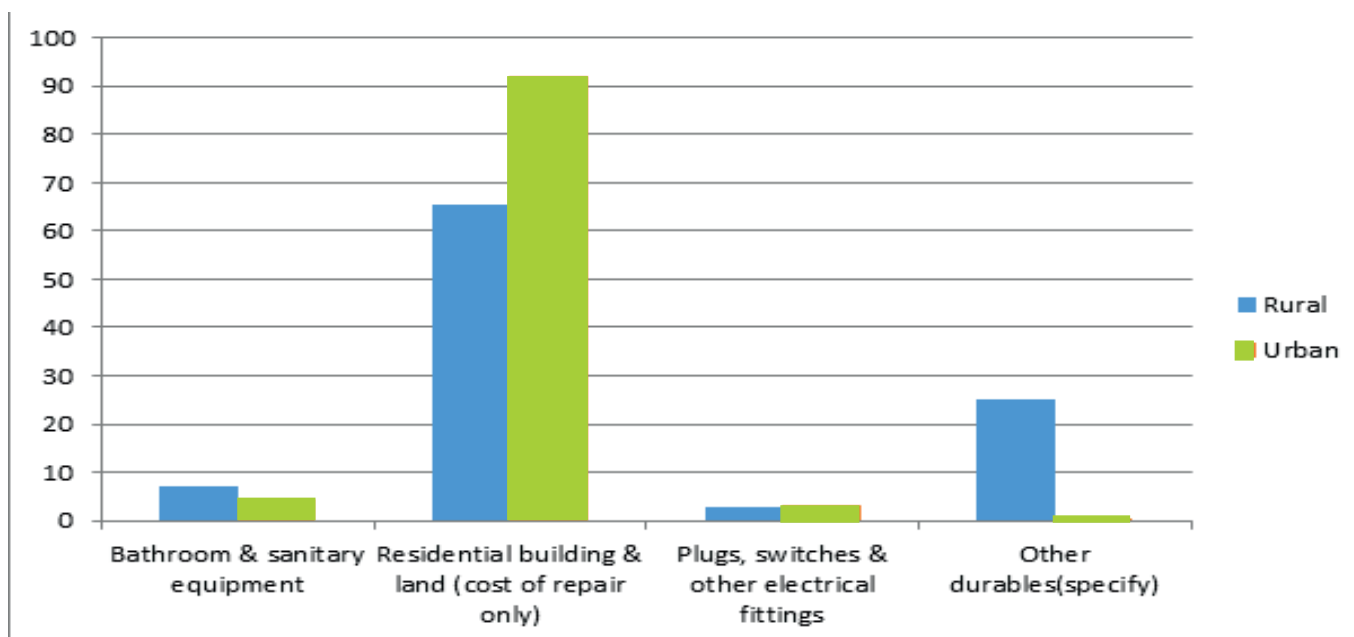


3.32 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, LAND AND OTHER DURABLES

Table 32 informs about the expenditure on residential building, land and other durables. In this survey, expenditure on residential building and lands considers only the cost of repair. Expenditure on residential building and land constitutes the largest component of expenditure on residential building, land and other durables for both rural and urban households with expenditure share of 65.35 percent and 92.14 percent in rural areas and urban areas respectively. Expenditure on residential building, land and other durables in urban areas is higher than rural areas by about 385 percent.

Table 32: Per capita consumption expenditure on residential building, land and other durables in 365 days.

Sl.No	Item	Per capita expenditure (Rs.) in 365 days			Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (365 days)		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Bathroom & sanitary equipment	16.49	49.92	28.56	6.99	4.35	5.06
2	Residential building & land (cost of repair only)	154.28	1056.69	480.15	65.35	92.14	84.99
3	Plugs, switches & other electrical fittings	6.32	34.54	16.51	2.68	3.01	2.92
4	Other durables(specify)	58.99	5.73	39.76	24.99	0.50	7.04
Sub total		236.08	1146.87	564.98	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 32: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on residential building, land and other durables in 365 days.


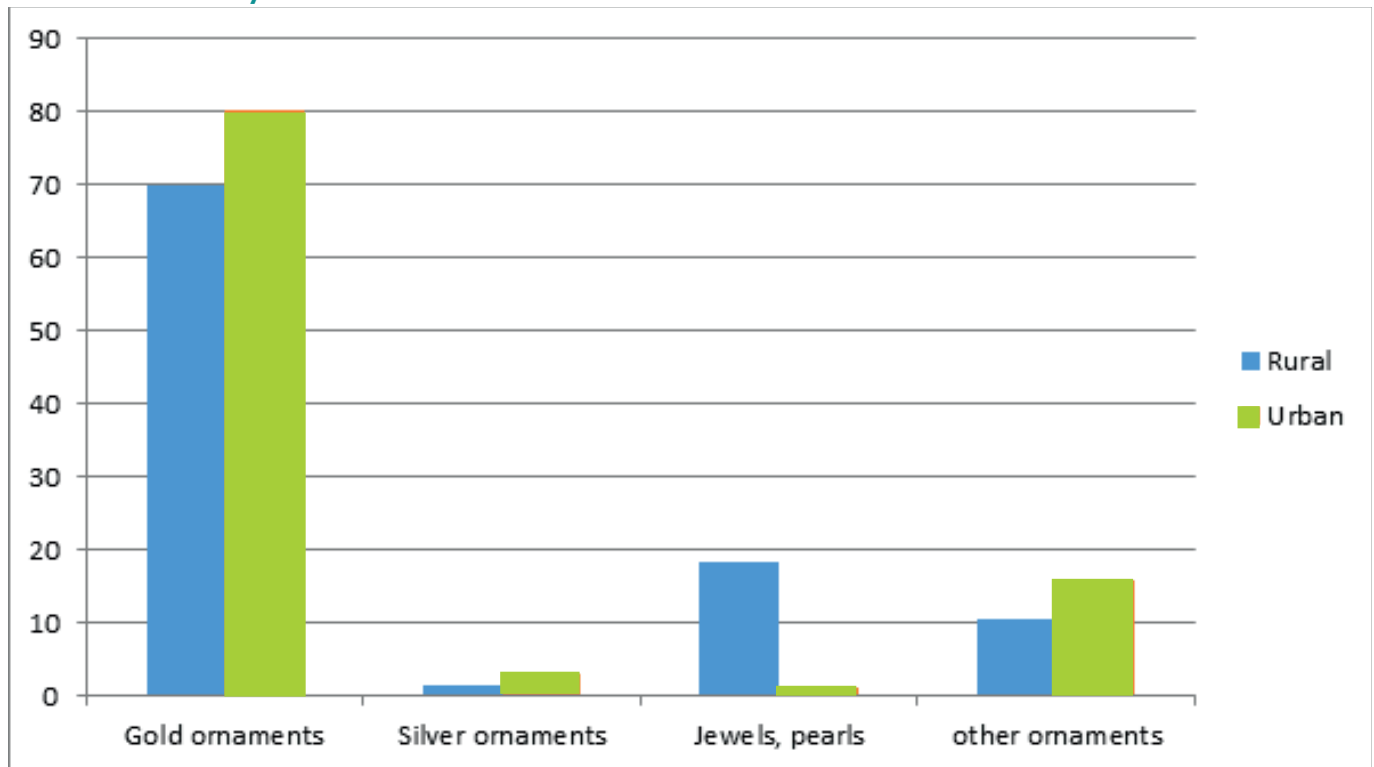
3.33 JEWELRY AND ORNAMENTS

Table 33 depicts the pattern of expenditure on jewelry and ornaments in rural and urban Nagaland during the last 365 days. As observed from the table, gold ornaments constitute major share of expenditure on jewelry and ornaments at 69.89 percent and 80.38 percent respectively in rural areas and urban areas respectively with per capita expenditure of Rs. 19.65 and Rs. 97.05. Silver ornaments is the least used item in rural areas with 1.29 percent share of expenditure and per capita expenditure of just Rs.0.36 while, Jewels and pearls is the least used item in urban areas with 0.97 percent share of expenditure and per capita expenditure of Rs.1.13. The total per capita expenditure on jewelry & ornaments in rural areas is Rs. 28.11 and Rs.121 in urban areas during the last 365 days

Table 33: Per capita consumption expenditure on jewelry & ornaments in 365 days.

Sl. No	Item	Per capita expenditure (Rs.) in 365 days			Percentage share of household consumption expenditure (365 days)		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Gold ornaments	19.65	97.05	47.60	69.89	80.38	77.23
2	Silver ornaments	0.36	3.34	1.44	1.29	2.88	2.40
3	Jewels, pearls	5.17	1.13	3.71	18.38	0.97	6.21
4	Other ornaments	2.94	19.48	8.91	10.44	15.76	14.16
Sub total		28.11	121.00	61.65	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure 33: Percentage share of household consumption expenditure on jewelry & ornaments in 365 days.



ANNEXURE I

**GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND
DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
NAGALAND: KOHIMA**

**SURVEY ON FAMILY BUDGET ENQUIRY UNDER SUPPORT FOR STATISTICAL
STRENGTHENING SCHEME (SSS) 2022-23**

1	Identification and informant's particulars			
i	State			
ii	District			
iii	Centre			
iv	Name of Town/Village			
v	Month of enquiry			
vi	Sl.no. of sample household			
vii	Name of head of household			
viii	Social Group(ST-1,SC-2,OBC-3,OTHERS-4)			
ix	Name of the main earner			
x	Establishment where the main earner is employed			
xi	Sector(Govt-1,Private-2,others-3)			
xii	Name of informant			
xiii	Relationship with main earner			
2	Classificatory characters			
i	Family size	Adult	male	
ii			female	
iii		Children	male	
iv			female	
v		total		
2a	House/Flat occupied	code		
i	dwelling unit comprising	living room	no.	
ii			area(sq.feet)	
iii		any other room	no.	
iv			area(sq.feet)	
v	total monthly family expenditure	Rs.		
vi	per capita monthly expenditure	Rs.		
vii	adult consumption unit(family)	No.		
viii	Per adult consumption unit expenditure	Rs.		
ix	no. of non-manual employees in the family	No.		
x	total family income	Rs.		
xi	Per capita monthly income	Rs.		
xii	Reference month			

Self-owned-1, on rent-2, provided by employer-3, others-4

Col.7 : general educational level: not literate-01: literate with formal schooling: through EGS/NFEC/AEC-02,through TLC-03, others-04;literate with formal schooling: below primary-05, primary-06, middle-07, secondary-08, higher secondary-10, diploma/certificate course-11, graduate-12, postgraduate and above-13.

3.1 Dependents living away from the family										
sr. no	relationship with the main earner		member-ship type (code)	length of stay (days)	sex (male-1; female-2)	age at last birthday	marital status (code)	educational standard	economic status (code)	activity status (code)
	description	code								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Codes For Block 3 and 3.1

Col. (3): **relation to main earner:** self-1; spouse of head-2; married child-3; spouse of married child-4; unmarried child-5;
 Col. (4): temporary absentees-1, paying guests-2, servants-3, other non-family member-9
 Col. (8): **marital status code:** never married-1; currently married-2; widowed-3; divorced/separated-4
 Col. (9): **general education code:** not literate-01; literate without formal schooling-2; literate but below primary- 03; primary-04; secondary-05; higher secondary-06; diploma/certificate course-07; graduate-08; postgraduate and above-09
 Col. (10): **economic status code:** earner-1; earning dependent-2; non-earning dependent-3
 Col. (11): **activity status code:** employer-1; employee-2; apprentice-3; self-employed-4; unpaid family labour-5;

4 Ceremonies performed and meals consumed during the last calendar month preceding the date of Survey

1	Ceremonies performed? (yes-1, no-2)	
2	no. of meals consumed by family members	
3	no. of meals consumed by non-family members	
4	total costs on the ceremonies (Rs. 0.00)	
5	total costs on the meals (Rs. 0.00)	

5 Family members enterprise account during last calendar month preceding the date of survey									
sr. no.	sr no. as in block 3	sr no. of enterprises	enterprise (code)	expenditure (Rs. 0.00)			gross receipts (Rs. 0.00)		total (8+9)
				labour cost	material cost	non-material cost	from sale of goods and services	goods consumed by family	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Codes of Block 5

Col(4): enterprise group: **boarding and lodging services-1, agriculture-2, animal husbandary-3, poultry-4, trade-5, professions-6, others (specify)-7**

ANNEXURE I

GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND
DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
NAGALAND: KOHIMA

SURVEY ON FAMILY BUDGET ENQUIRY UNDER SUPPORT FOR STATISTICAL STRENGTHENING
SCHEME (SSS) 2022-23

Consumption expenditure on food and Non alcoholic beverages during the last calendar month ended on.....				
Sl.no	Item	Unit	Quantity(0.00)	Value (Rs.0.00)
1	Rice-PDS	kg		
2	Rice-Other sources	kg		
3	Oats	kg		
4	Puffed rice	kg		
5	Wheat/atta -PDS	kg		
6	Wheat/atta -Other sources	kg		
7	Maida	kg		
8	Suji/Rawa	kg		
9	Small millets & their products	kg		
10	Sewai,noodles	pkt		
11	Bread (bakery)	pkt		
12	Maize & Products	kg		
13	Other cereals			
Cereals : S.T(1-13)				
14	Arhar dal	kg		
15	Masur	kg		
16	Soyabean	kg		
17	Gram(split)	kg		
18	Gram(whole)	kg		
19	Moong dal	kg		
20	Urad dal(kala Dal)	kg		
21	Peas	kg		
22	Naga dal	kg		
23	Rajma (kholar)	kg		
Pulses & Products : S.T (14-23)				
24	Mustard oil	litre		
25	Refined oil(sunflower, saffola etc)	litre		
26	Coconut oil	litre		
27	Vanaspati	litre		

28	Edible oil(others)	litre		
Edible oil : S:T(24-28)				
29	Eggs	no.		
30	Fish	kg		
31	Mutton	kg		
32	Beef	kg		
33	Pork	kg		
34	Buffalo meat	kg		
35	Chicken	kg		
36	Duck	kg		
Egg,Fish & Meat: S.T(29-36)				
37	Milk -liquid	litre		
38	Baby food(powder)	gm		
39	Milk powder	kg		
40	Ghee	kg		
41	Butter	kg		
42	Other milk products (lassi,komul,dimul)	ml		
Milk & Products: S.T(37-42)				
43	Salt	kg		
44	Garlic	kg		
45	Ginger	kg		
46	Turmeric/haldi	gm		
47	Black pepper	gm		
48	Dry chillies	kg		
49	Curry powder	gm		
50	Jeera	gm		
51	Cardamom dry	kg		
52	Clove	kg		
53	Bay leaves /tej patta	bundle		
Condiments & Spices:S.T(43-53)				
54	Potato	kg		
55	Onion	kg		
56	Arum(yam)	kg		
57	Radish	kg		
58	Carrot	kg		
59	Turnip	kg		
60	Squash	kg		
61	Beetroot	kg		
62	Sweet potato	kg		
63	Pumpkin	kg		
64	Gourd	kg		

65	Bitter gourd	kg		
66	Cucumber	kg		
67	Cauliflower	kg		
68	Cabbage	kg		
69	Brinjal	kg		
70	Lady's finger	kg		
71	Palak	bundle		
72	French beans	kg		
73	Tomato	kg		
74	Green peas	kg		
75	Chilli(green)	kg		
76	Capsicum	kg		
77	Other vegetables (local)	bundle		
Vegetables: S.T(54-77)				
78	Banana	bunch		
79	Jackfruit	kg		
80	Watermelon	kg		
81	Pineapple	piece		
82	Coconut Green	piece		
83	Guava	kg		
84	Orange,mausami	kg		
85	Papaya	piece		
86	Mango	kg		
87	Pears(naspati)	kg		
88	Peach	kg		
89	Berries (gooseberry)	cup		
90	Lichee	bundle		
91	Apple	kg		
92	Grapes	kg		
93	Lemon	kg		
94	Kiwi	kg		
95	Plum	kg		
96	Pomegranate	kg		
97	Other Fresh fruits			
Fruits: S.T(78-97)				
98	Groundnut	kg		
99	Coconut dry	kg		
100	Almond	gm		
101	Cashewnut	kg		
102	Walnut	kg		
103	Raisin/kishmish	kg		

Dry Fruits:S.T(98-103)				
104	Sugar -PDS	kg		
105	Sugar -Other sources	kg		
106	Gur	kg		
107	Honey	bottle		
Sugar :S.T(104-107)				
108	Prepared tea	cup		
109	Tea leaf	kg		
110	Prepared coffee	cup		
111	Coffee Powder	gm		
112	Mineral water	litre		
113	Cold beverages	litre		
114	Fruit juice	litre		
Beverages: S.T(108-114)				
115	Cooked meals purchased	No./plate		
116	Noodles,chowmein,momos,pizza,pasta	No./plate		
117	Cooked snacks purchased(Samosa,Puri,Paratha,Dosa, Pakoras etc)	plate/no.		
Served processed food: S.T(115-117)				
118	Cake,pastry	pound		
119	Biscuits, chocolates etc	gm		
120	Chips	gm		
121	Sauce, Jam, Jelly	gm		
122	Pickles	gm		
Packaged processed food: S.T (118-122)				
Consumption expenditure of Pan, Supari,Tobacco and Intoxicants during the last calendar month ended on.....				
Sl.no	Item	Unit	Quantity(0.00)	Value (Rs.0.00)
123	Pan Leaf	no.		
124	Pan Finished	no.		
125	Ingredients For Pan(supari)	kg		
126	Katha	gm		
127	Lime	gm		
128	Bidi	pkt		
129	Cigarettes	pkt		
130	Zarda, Kimam, Surti	gm		
131	Betel leaf(tamul patta)	no.		
132	Betel nut	kg		
133	Pan masala,Gutka, Talab	pkt		
134	Other Tobacco Products			

Pan & Tobacco:S.T (123-134)				
135	Country Liquor	bottle		
136	Country Beer	bottle		
137	Foreign/refined liquor or wine	bottle		
138	Other intoxicants			
Intoxicants:S.T(135-138)				
III	Consumption of fuel & light during the last calendar month ended on.....			
<i>Sl.no</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity(0.00)</i>	<i>Value (Rs.0.00)</i>
139	Firewood	thak		
140	Electricity (std Unit)	unit/meter		
141	Kerosene-PDS	litre		
142	Kerosene-Other sources	litre		
143	Matchbox	box		
144	LPG	no.		
146	Charcoal	bag		
147	Candle	pkt		
148	Other fuel			
Fuel & Light:S.T(139-148)				
IV	Consumption of clothing, bedding etc. during the last 365 days ended			
<i>Sl.no</i>	<i>Item</i>		<i>Quantity(0.00)</i>	<i>Value (Rs.0.00)</i>
149	Cloth for Shirt,kurta,salwar etc	meter		
150	Cloth for Trouser,coat,suits etc	meter		
151	Shawl	no.		
152	Lungi	no.		
153	Towel, gamcha, handkerchief	no.		
154	Stockings, undergarments,baniyan	no.		
155	Saree	no.		
156	Dhoti	no.		
157	Mekhela	no.		
158	Belt	no.		
159	Sweater,coat,jacket,windcheater etc	no.		
160	Knitting Wool	roll		
161	School/college uniform (boys)	no.		
162	School/college uniform (girls)	no.		
163	Kurta-pajama suits (males)	no.		
164	Kurta-pajama suits (females)	no.		
165	Kurta , kameez	no.		
166	Salwar	no.		

167	Shirts, T-Shirts	no.		
168	Shorts, trousers	no.		
169	Frocks, skirts etc	no.		
170	Scarf, dupatta, muffler	no.		
171	Infant clothing	no.		
172	Headwear,ties	no.		
173	Clothing (second hand)	no.		
Clothing:S.T(149-173)				
174	Bed sheet, bed spread	no.		
175	Blanket	no.		
176	Pillow, quilt, mattress	no.		
177	Table cloth, curtains	meter		
178	Mosquito net	no.		
179	Bedding: others			
Bedding: S.T(174-179)				
V Consumption of footwear during the last 365 days ended				
Sl.no	Item		Quantity(0.00)	Value (Rs.0.00)
180	Leather boots, shoes	per pair		
181	Other Leather footwear	per pair		
182	Rubber/ PVC Footwear	per pair		
183	Other footwear	per pair		
184	Footwear (Second hand)	per pair		
Footwear: S.T(180-184)				
Expenditure on medical care and education goods & services during the last calendar month ended on.....				
VI				
Sl.no	Item		Quantity(0.00)	Value (Rs.0.00)
185	Medicine			
186	X-ray, ECG,Pathological test, Ultra sound			
187	Hospital & Nursing home charges			
188	Operation charges			
189	Ambulance charges			
190	Laboratory charges/testing charges			
191	Doctor consultation/surgeon fee			
192	Other medical expenses			
Medical (Institutional):S.T(185-192)				
193	Books, journals (first hand)	no.		
194	Books, journals (secondhand)	no.		
195	Newspaper, periodicals	per paper		
196	Envelope	no.		
197	Pencil	no.		
198	Pen	no.		

	199	Geometry Box	no.		
	200	Photocopying, stationery	per sheet		
	201	School/college fees	per month		
	202	Library charges	per month		
	203	Hostel/PG/Boarding fees	per month		
	204	Private tutor/coaching centre	per month		
	205	Other educational expenses			
	Education, Stationery etc.: S.T(193-205)				
VII	Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including rents & taxes during the last calendar month ended on.....				
	Sl.no	Item		Quantity(0.00)	Value (Rs.0.00)
	206	Sports goods, toys etc			
	207	Cinema, Theatre			
	208	Photography			
	209	Mela, fair, picnic			
	210	Club Fees			
	211	Cable TV-DTH			
	Recreation & Amusement.S.T(206-211)				
	212	Bus Fare	per head		
	213	Taxi, auto-rickshaw fare	per head		
	214	Railway fare	per head		
	215	Air fare	per head		
	216	School bus/van	per head		
	217	Petrol	per head		
	218	Diesel	litre		
	219	Other conveyance expenses	litre		
	conveyance:S.T(212-219)				
	220	Torch	no.		
	221	Lock	no.		
	222	Umbrella, raincoat	no.		
	223	Scissor	no.		
	224	Mirror	no.		
	225	Lighter(gas stove/bidi/cigarette)	no.		
	226	Other minor durable goods			
	Minor Durable-type goods:S.T(220-226)				
	227	Toilet Soap	no.		
	228	Cream, lotion, perfume, powder	no.		
	229	Toothbrush, toothpaste, comb etc	no.		
	230	Shampoo, Hair oil, hair cream	no.		
	231	Shaving Blades, Razor, shaving stick	no.		
	232	Sanitary Napkins	per pkt		

233	Shaving Cream, after shave lotion	no.		
234	Hand wash liquid	no.		
235	Nail polish, lipsticks etc	no.		
236	Other toilet articles			
Toilet articles: S.T(227-236)				
237	Electric bulb, tubelight	no.		
238	Coir, rope	kg		
239	Mosquito repellent, insecticide, Acid etc	pkt./no		
240	Torch batteries	per pair		
241	Water Bucket, feeding bottle & other plastic goods	no.		
242	Feeding Bottle	no.		
243	Agarbatti, room freshner	pkt		
244	Washing Soap, soda, powder, detol	no.		
245	Glassware	no.		
246	Earthen ware, pottery	no.		
247	Other petty articles			
Household consumables: S.T(237-247)				
248	Domestics servant/cook	month		
249	Sweeper	month		
250	barber, beautician	month		
251	Washerman, laundry, ironing	month		
252	Tailor	per cloth		
253	Telephone Charges	month		
254	Mobile bill & recharge (both data & call)	month/times		
255	Internet expenses	month/times		
256	Cable TV charges, DTH etc.	month/times		
257	Online media (OTT) charges	month/times		
258	Postage & telegram			
259	Legal expenses			
260	Pet animals (incl. birds & fish)			
261	repair charge for non durables			
262	Other consumer services excluding conveyance			
Consumer services excluding conveyance: S.T(248-262)				
263	House rent, garage rent	per month		
264	Residential land rent	per month		
265	Hotel lodging charges	per person		
266	Water charges	per month		
Rent & Charges :S.T(263-266)				

VIII Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair & maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days ended									
Sl.no	Description	Firsthand purchase			Secondhand purchase			Total expenditure (Rs)(6+7+9)	
		Whether possess on the date of survey(yes 1, No 2)	No. purchased	Whether hirepurchased (yes 1, No 2)	Value (Rs)	Cost of raw materials & services for construction & repair(Rs)	No. purchased		Value(Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
267	Bedstead								
268	Wooden Almirah								
269	steel Almirah								
270	Dinning table,dressing table,side table,TV stand (wooden)								
271	Suitcase,trunk,box,handbag etc								
272	Foam, rubber cushion(dunlop pillow type)								
273	Carpet, daree & other floor mattings								
274	couch, sofa								
275	Paintings, drawing, engraving etc								
276	Rent for furniture								
277	Repair and maintenance								
Furniture & fixture:S.T(267-277)									
278	Radio, tape recorder								
279	Television								
280	Camera & photographic equipment								
281	Musical instrument								
282	Other goods for recreation								
Goods for recreation: S.T (278-282)									
283	Stainless steel utensils								
284	Plates								
285	Cups,glass cups,spoons etc								
286	Other metal utensils								
287	Casserole, thermos, thermowave, hot pot								
Crockery & utensils: S.T(283-287)									
288	Electric fan								
289	air conditioner,air cooler								
290	Inverter, inverter batteries								
291	Lantern, lamp, electric lampshade								
292	Sewing machine								
293	Washing machine								
294	Stove, gas burner								
295	pressure cooker/pressure pan								

Particulars of field operation			Investigator	Supervising officer
s.l.no	Item			
1	Name			
2	Date of survey			
	Date of Receipt		X	
	Date of scrutiny		X	
5	Date of despatch			
6	Signature			

Remarks by investigator	
Remarks by supervisory officer	

PHOTO GALLERY



Field enumerators collecting data at districts



Training at District



Training to DESOs and field staff at the Directorate

Registration of Births & Deaths is Compulsory

‘ENSURE REGISTRATION OF EVERY BIRTH & DEATH’



ENFORCED UNDER REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS & DEATHS ACT 1969, & CORRESPONDING NAGALAND BIRTHS & DEATHS (AMENDMENT) RULES 1999

Register Birth & Death online at: www.crsorgi.gov.in

Website: www.statistics.nagaland.gov.in