

All-India Proportion of Households by Household Type for Each Household MPCE Class (Rural) (Per Cent) (1999–2000)

Household MPCE class (Rs)	Self-employed in		Agricultural labour	Other labour	Others	Total
	Agriculture	Non-agriculture				
less than 225	20.40	9.00	54.10	7.40	9.20	100
225–255	23.50	11.00	51.20	6.80	7.40	100
255–300	25.80	12.00	47.10	8.00	7.00	100
300–340	28.80	13.10	42.50	7.20	8.30	100
340–380	33.10	13.20	37.50	7.40	8.60	100
380–420	34.70	14.00	33.10	8.30	9.90	100
420–470	36.60	14.00	29.40	8.70	11.30	100
470–525	38.60	14.30	24.90	8.70	13.50	100
525–615	38.80	14.40	21.50	8.70	16.50	100
615–775	38.40	14.70	16.60	7.90	22.30	100
775–950	37.10	15.50	10.70	8.80	27.80	100
950 & above	32.30	15.00	6.00	8.00	38.70	100
All classes	32.70	13.40	32.20	8.00	13.70	100

Notes: Household Type: The nature and type of work from which a household derives its major income is an important indicator of the activity pattern of its members. Depending on the economic activity of the members of the household during the 365 days preceding the date of survey, the major income of the household is worked out. On the basis of the source of major income, sample households are categorised into different household types; 'Other labour' includes manual labour working in non-agricultural occupations; 'Others' includes jobs essentially involving physical labour but also requiring a certain level of general, professional, scientific or technical education; MPCE: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure; Total figures have been rounded off to 100.

Source: NSS 55th Round, Report No. 458: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999–2000