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Working Paper

Food Accounting for Statistically Underdeveloped Countries: Lecture Illustrations

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FOOD ACCOUNTING
FOR
STATISTICALLY UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES

LECTURE ILLUSTRATIONS

By

Thomas T. Poleman

February 1977

No. 77-5

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DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WARREN HALL

10 February 1977

The materials presented here are intended to illustrate a lecture on food accounting techniques appropriate to less-developed countries. They are drawn from many sources, but as most are either the work of me or my students, they mirror the evolution of our thinking.

The food balance sheet is introduced first. Still the basic tool of the food economist, it remains in the LDCs depressingly susceptible to the pitfalls of "garbage in, garbage out." But there are ways to filter the garbage.

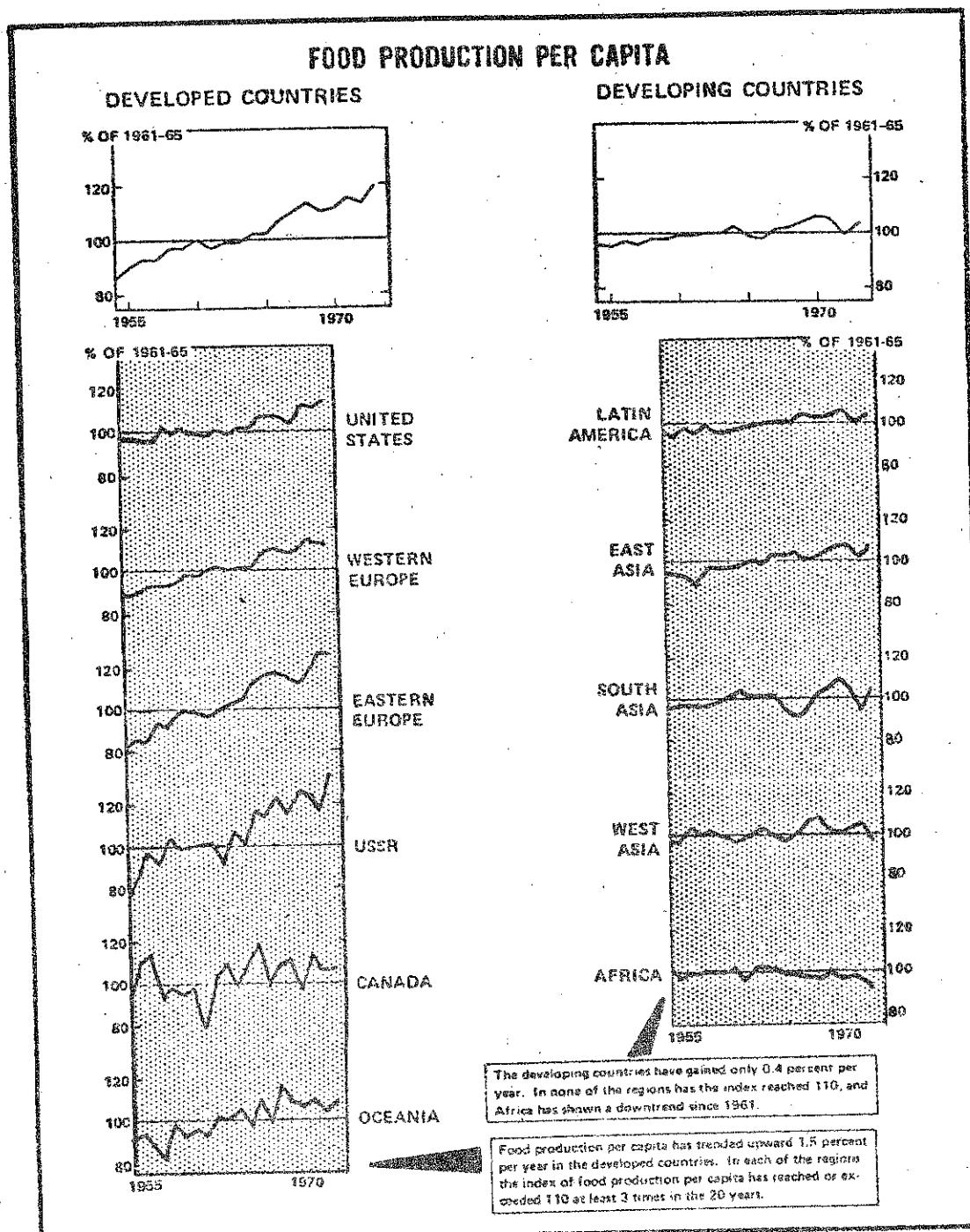
Comparatively giant strides have been made with the household budget survey. Once carried out primarily to provide weights for urban living cost indices, a few in recent years have had the whole spectrum of food behavior as their purview. One such was the 1969/70 Socio-Economic Survey of Ceylon, which yielded a wealth of information. More are urgently needed. With a salute to the former Director of Statistics of Ceylon, the excellent L. N. Perera, we reproduce a minified version of the questionnaire.

Despite its many attractions, our third tool, the road-check survey, remains little used in the LDCs. Politics, I suppose. The truck one wants to stop is increasingly likely to be carrying contraband.

Still there are grounds for optimism. The desirability of food planning is widely preached and gaining acceptance. An essential precondition is trustworthy quantification.

Thomas T. Poleman

CHART 1*



* Reproduced from USDA, ERS, The World Food Situation and Prospects to 1985 (December 1975), p. 15.

USDA series for Africa per capita food production (Chart 1) based on:

1. Maize in South Africa
2. Wheat in Morocco and Tunisia
3. Cotton in Egypt, Sudan, and Tunisia
4. Cocoa in Ghana, Nigeria, and Ivory Coast
5. Coffee in a number of countries.

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF PEOPLE ESTIMATED BY THE FAO TO HAVE HAD AN INSUFFICIENT PROTEIN-ENERGY SUPPLY IN 1970, BY REGION*

Region	Popula- tion (millions)	Percent- age below lower limit	Number below lower limit (millions)
Developed	1074	3	28
Developing*	1751	25	434
Latin America	283	13	36
Far East*	1020	30	301
Near East	171	18	30
Africa	273	25	67
World*	2825	16	462

* excluding Asian centrally planned economies.

* Data from UN, World Food Conference, "Assessment of the World Food Situation--Present and Future" (Rome, 5-16 November 1974), p. 66.

TABLE 2. FAO ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE ENERGY AND PROTEIN SUPPLY, 1961 AND 1969-71, BY REGION*

	Energy		Protein		Energy as Percent of Requirement	
	1961	1969-71 Average	1961	1969-71 Average	1961	1969-71 Average
	(kcals per caput)		(grms per caput)		(percent)	
Developed market economies	2950	3090	87.5	95.1	115	121
Western Europe	3020	3130	89.3	93.7	118	123
North America	3110	3320	92.3	105.2	118	126
Oceania	3210	3260	92.7	108.1	121	123
Other developed market economies	2420	2550	73.3	79.1	102	108
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	2990	3260	85.8	99.3	116	127
TOTAL Developed Countries	2960	3150	87.0	96.4	116	123
Developing market economies	2130	2210	55.0	56.0	93	97
Africa	2120	2190	55.7	58.4	91	94
Far East	2050	2080	51.3	50.7	92	94
Latin America	2410	2530	63.7	65.0	100	105
Near East	2200	2500	62.3	69.3	89	102
Asian centrally planned economies	2020	2170	54.7	60.4	86	92
TOTAL Developing Countries	2100	2200	54.9	57.4	91	95
WORLD	2380	2480	65.2	69.0	100	104

* Reproduced from UN, World Food Conference, "Assessment of the World Food Situation--Present and Future" (Rome, 5-16 November 1974), p. 58.

The figures relate to protein and energy content of the food available at the retail level after allowance for the storage and marketing losses and waste.

NATIONAL FOOD ACCOUNTING

Objectives

- To quantify present average situation ----- Food balance sheet
Breakdown by:
Income ----- Household budget survey
Locality -----
Season of year ----- Nutrition survey
Place in family -----
To quantify likely future situation --- Road check-cum-marketing survey

Food Balance Sheet

$$\text{Prod.} + \text{trade} + \text{stocks} = \text{seed} + \text{feed} + \text{waste} + \text{nonfood} + \text{processing} + \text{human consump.}$$

$$\text{"Famine equation": } \frac{\text{AHC}}{365 \times \text{population}} - 15\% \leq \text{"requirements"}$$

Limitations

1. homogeneity assumption
2. data availability

Conclusion: a useful tool, but handle with care. Compare with other evidence.

Household Budget Survey

Most useful data source (but remember purpose for which it was conducted)

Usual coverage:

1. 1 week - 1 month
2. small number of households; extrapolation problems
3. urban-rural breakdown
4. ethnic breakdown
5. varying income ranges; often difficult to relate to total population
6. expenditures, not quantities for foodstuffs

Nutrition Surveys

1. Only source for individual food intake
2. Very expensive, very inefficient in use of manpower
3. Tiny samples or misleading results, "Hunger in America"

Road Check-cum-Marketing Surveys

1. Long time coverage--usually 12 months
2. Stop all or % of vehicles at convenient spot
3. Develop common load denominators
4. Variations: markets as to focus

Cost Comparison

FBS - one man, one country
HBS - Ceylon: 250 surveyors,
10,000 households

Road check - Uganda: \$10,000
Nutrition Survey - INCAP: \$300,000; 34
men; 2,000 households

TABLE 3. FOOD BALANCE SHEET

Population: — on

FOOD BALANCE SHEET,

TABLE 4. Ceylon: Food balance sheet, average 1955-60^a
(Average population — 9,303,000)

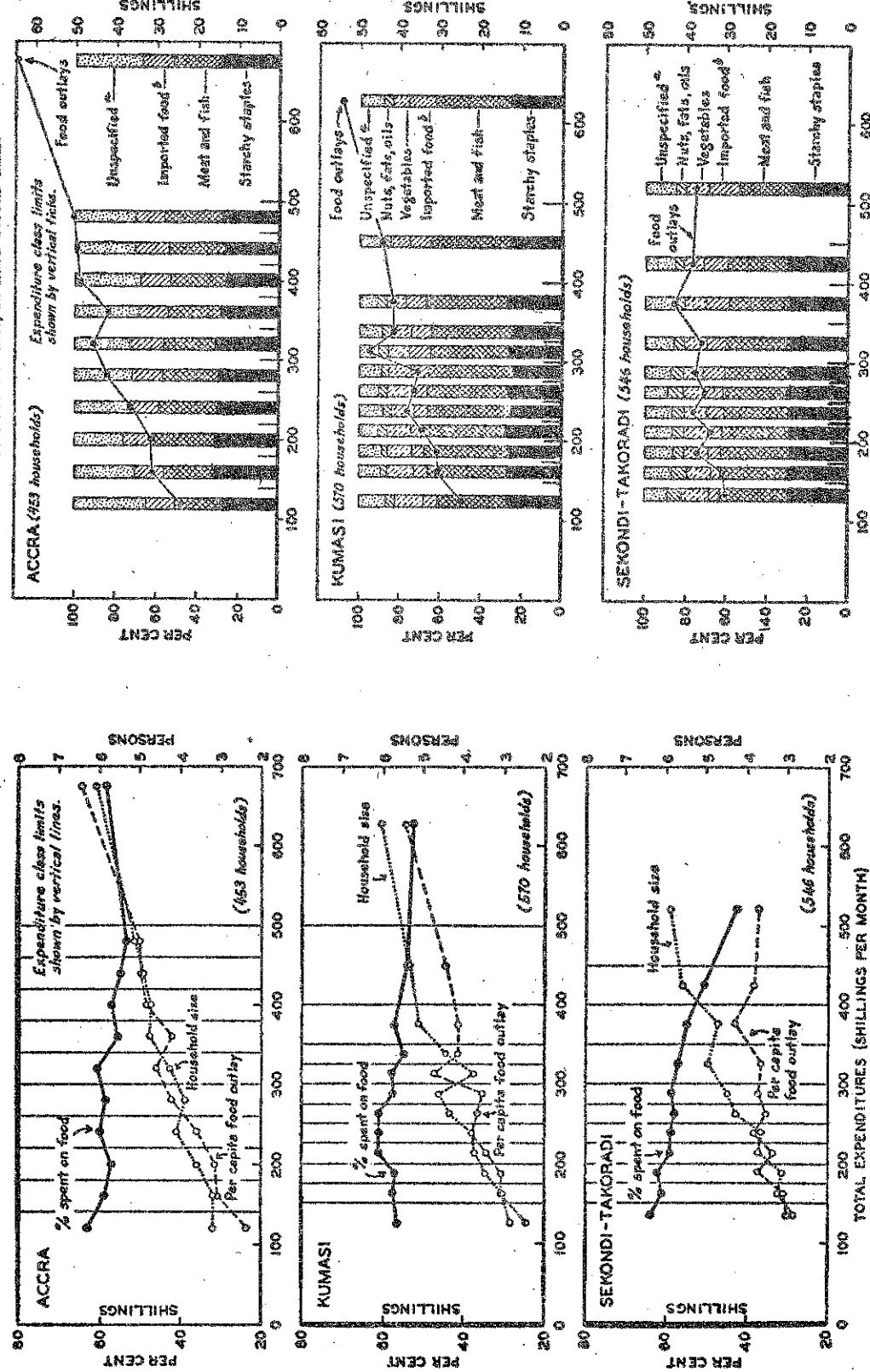
Commodity	Production	Gross exports	Gross imports	Available supply	Seed & feed†	Waste‡	Non-food manufacture	Gross food supply	Extraction rate	Net food supply	Per capita supply per day											
											Grams	Calories**	Protein** (grams)									
thousand metric tons																						
percent§																						
Cereals																						
Rice	731.9	712.5	1,444.4	59.4	30.3	—	—	1,254.7	68-72	943.3	277.7	1,000.0	18.90									
Wheat flour	—	206.5	206.5	—	—	—	—	206.5	—	206.5	60.8	223.0	6.00									
Maize	7.5	—	7.5	0.5	—	—	—	7.0	90	6.3	2.0	7.0	0.02									
Kurrakan	17.6	—	17.6	0.5	—	—	—	17.1	90	15.4	5.0	17.0	0.33									
Sorghum	0.8	—	0.8	0.025	—	—	—	0.8	90	0.8	0.3	3.0	0.03									
Total												1,250.0	25.30									
Roots and tubers																						
Manioc	196.5	—	196.5	—	19.6	—	—	176.9	—	176.9	52.1	57.0	0.5									
Sweet potatoes	38.9	—	38.9	—	3.8	—	—	35.0	—	35.0	10.4	10.0	0.1									
Potatoes	0.5	36.0	36.5	—	3.6	—	—	33.0	—	33.0	9.6	7.0	—									
Total												74.0	0.6									
Sugar																						
Refined	—	144.2	144.2	—	—	—	—	144.2	—	144.2	42.5	164.0	—									
Not refined	—	20.8	20.8	—	—	—	—	20.8	—	20.8	6.0	21.0	—									
Jaggery	—	4.2	4.2	—	—	—	—	4.2	—	4.2	1.4	5.0	—									
Total												190.0	—									
Legumes																						
Dhall	—	9.2	9.2	—	—	—	—	9.2	—	9.2	2.7	—	—									
Green gram	3.6	—	9.4	13.0	0.22	—	—	12.8	—	12.8	3.8	—	—									
Black gram	—	4.2	4.2	—	—	—	—	4.2	—	4.2	1.4	—	—									
Chick peas	—	4.9	4.9	—	—	—	—	4.9	—	4.9	1.4	58.0	12.7									
Lentils	—	16.6	16.6	—	—	—	—	16.6	—	16.6	5.0	—	—									
Other	2.5	—	5.6	8.3	0.13	—	—	8.1	—	8.1	2.5	—	—									
Total												58.6	12.7									
Vegetables	475.0||	—	475.0	—	25.0	—	—	450.0	—	450.0	125.2	28.0	1.7									
Commodity	Production	Gross exports	Gross imports	Available supply	Seed & feed†	Waste‡	Non-food manufacture	Gross food supply	Extraction rate	Net food supply	Per capita supply per day											
											Grams	Calories**	Protein** (grams)									

Commodity	Production	Gross exports	Gross imports	Available supply	Seed & feed†	Waste‡	Non-food manufacture	Gross food supply	Extraction rate	Net food supply	Per capita supply per day											
											Grams	Calories**	Protein** (grams)									
thousand metric tons																						
percent§																						
Fruits																						
Fruits	55.0||	—	—	55.0	—	5.0	—	50.0	—	50.0	14.8	9	0.06									
Meat																						
Beef	12.9	—	12.9	—	—	—	—	12.9	—	12.9	3.8	5.0	0.60									
Buffalo	0.9	—	0.9	—	—	—	—	0.9	—	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.04									
Mutton	1.3	—	1.3	—	—	—	—	1.3	—	1.3	0.3	0.4	—									
Pork	1.1	—	1.1	—	—	—	—	1.1	—	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.04									
Poultry	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.04									
Canned meat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Total												7.9	.76									
Eggs	7.5||	—	1.4	8.8	—	—	—	8.8	—	8.8	2.5	4.0	0.3									
Fish																						
Fresh	42.8	—	42.8	—	10.7	—	17.3††	15.0	—	15.0	4.4	6.0	0.8									
Dried	5.9	—	38.8	44.7	—	—	—	44.7	—	44.7	13.2	40.0	6.0									
Tinned	—	—	4.0	4.0	—	—	—	4.0	—	4.0	1.4	4.0	0.3									
Total												50.0	7.1									
Milk																						
Cow	57.1||	—	57.1	—	—	—	—	57.1	—	57.1	14.0	9.0	.5									
Buffalo	15.2||	—	15.2	—	—	—	—	15.2	—	15.2	4.4	4.5	.2									
Milk foods	—	—	1.6	1.6	—	—	—	1.6	—	1.6	.6	—	—									
Total												13.5	.7									
Oils & fats																						
Coconut	2,300.5	6.7	—	2,293.8	—	—	2,213.8††	80.0	—	80.0	24.0	42.0	.5									
Coconut oil	1,100.0	750.0	—	325.0	—	—	—	325.0	—	325.0	37.0	320.0	0.2									
Butter	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—									
Total												362.2	.5									
TOTAL												2,046.6	49.7									

* Reproduced from Thambapillai Jogaratnam and T. T. Poleman, Food in the Economy of Ceylon (Cornell Intl. Agric. Dev. Bull. 11, Oct. 1969), pp. 9-10.

CHART 2. TYPICAL BUDGET SURVEY FINDINGS ON FOOD EXPENDITURE BEHAVIOR*

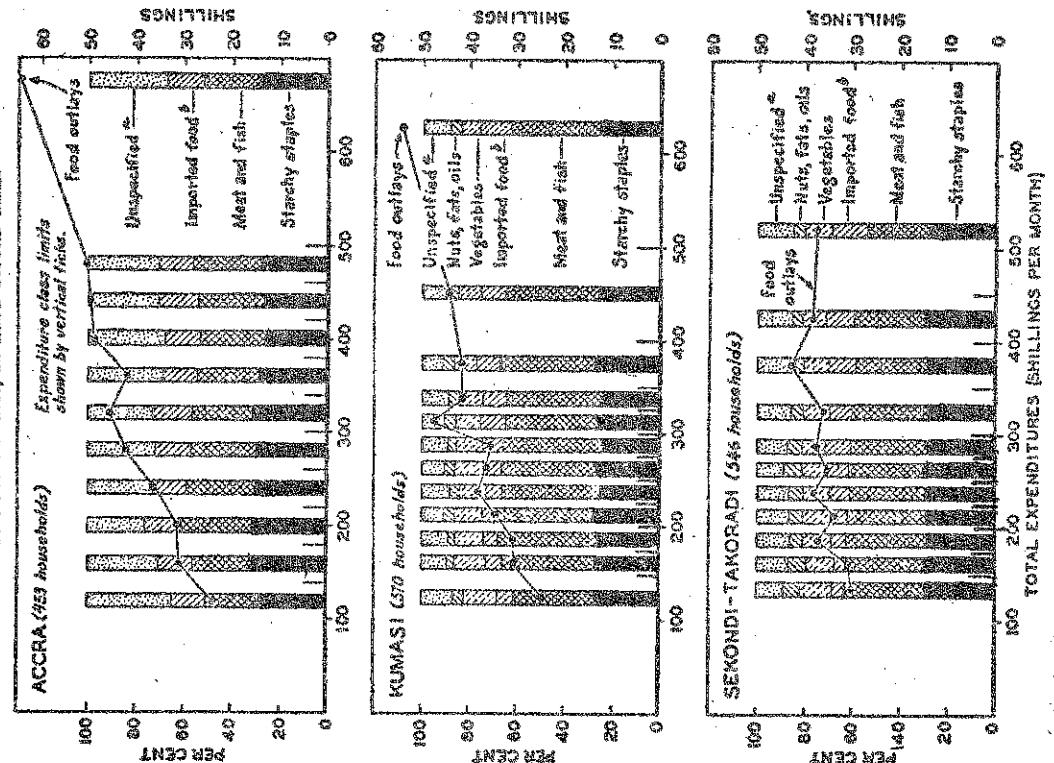
GHANA, URBAN HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY SAMPLES, 1953 AND 1955:
Percentage of Total Domestic Expenditures Spent on Food, Per Capita
Monthly Food Outlays, and Household Size, by Expenditure Class*



* Based on data in Gold Coast, Off. Govt. Stat. (Stat. and Econ. Papers), 1953 *Accra Survey of Household Budgets* (No. 2, December 1953), pp. 10-12; Kumasi Survey of Population and Household Budgets, 1955 (No. 5, March 1956), pp. 36-37; and Sekondi-Takoradi Survey of Population and Household Budgets, 1955 (No. 4, March 1956), pp. 32-33. Positioning of data for extreme expenditure classes reflects actual average expenditures; for other classes the midpoint. Figures do not include expenditures on drink.

* Reproduced from T. T. Poleman, The Food Economics of Urban Middle Africa (Cornell Int'l. Agric. Reprint), pp. 145, 155.

GHANA, URBAN HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY SAMPLES, 1953 AND 1955:
Percentage Breakdown of Food Expenditures, and the Per Capita
Monthly Food Outlays, by Expenditure Class*



* Based on data in Gold Coast, Off. Govt. Stat. (Stat. and Econ. Papers), 1953 *Accra Survey of Household Budgets* (No. 2, December 1953), pp. 10-12; Kumasi Survey of Population and Household Budgets, 1955 (No. 5, March 1956), pp. 36-37; Sekondi-Takoradi Survey of Population and Household Budgets, 1955 (No. 4, March 1956), pp. 32-33. Positioning of data for extreme expenditure classes reflects actual average expenditures; for other classes the midpoint. Figures do not include expenditures on drink.

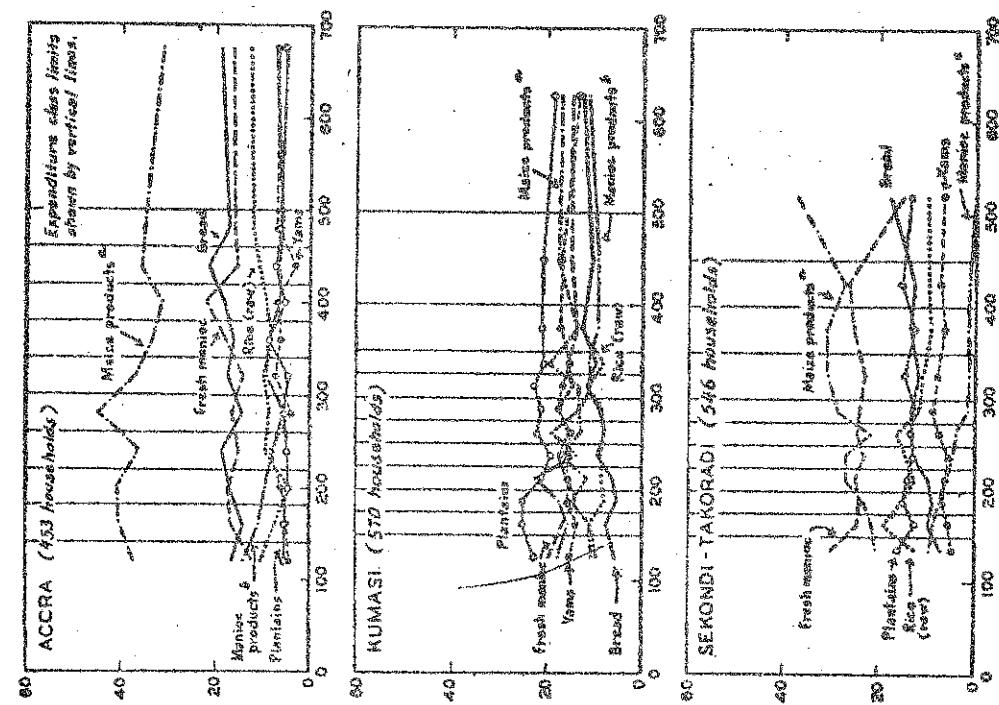
* A residual figure. In addition to such truly unspecified items as meat and fish, items, vegetables, and nuts, fats, and oils. (For Accra, of course, it includes all outlays for items in the latter two groups.) It is best thought of as being placed among the major commodity groups.
⑥ Packaged imported items. It includes such things as sugar and canned meat and milk, but not wheat flour and the like.

CHART 3. TYPICAL BUDGET SURVEY FINDINGS ON FOOD EXPENDITURE BEHAVIOR*

GHANA, URBAN HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY SAMPLES, 1953 AND
1955: EXPENDITURES FOR SELECTED STARCHY STAPLES AS A PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL OUTLAYS FOR THESE ITEMS, BY EXPENDITURE CLASS.*

CHART 3. TYPICAL BUDGET SURVEY FINDINGS ON FOOD EXPENDITURE BEHAVIOR*

GHANA, URBAN HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY SAMPLES, 1953 AND
1955: EXPENDITURES FOR SELECTED MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTS AS A PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL OUTLAYS FOR THESE ITEMS, IN EXPENDITURE CLASSES**

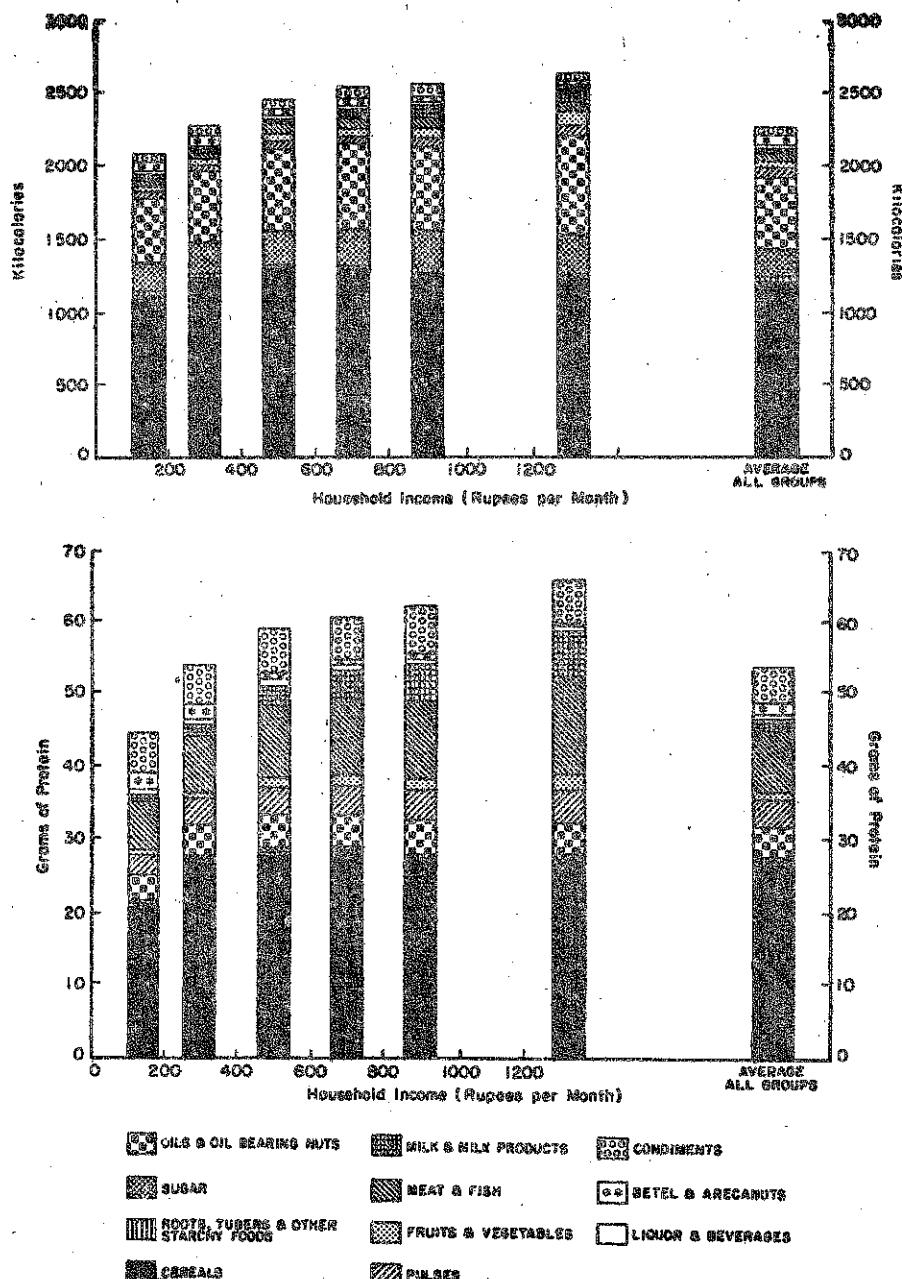


* See source note to Chart 5B.
 a Kenkey and dough.
 b Gari and kokonte.
 c Kukonke.

** Based on data in Gold Coast, Off. Govt. Stat., Econ. Papers, 1953 Agricultural Survey of
 Household Budgets (No. 2, December 1953); p. 14; Ghana Survey of Population and Household
 Budget, 1955 (No. 5, March 1956), p. 42; Second Technical Survey of Population and Household
 Budget, 1955 (No. 4, March 1956), p. 36. Positioning of data for extreme expenditure classes re-
 ports annual average expenditures; for other classes the midpoint.

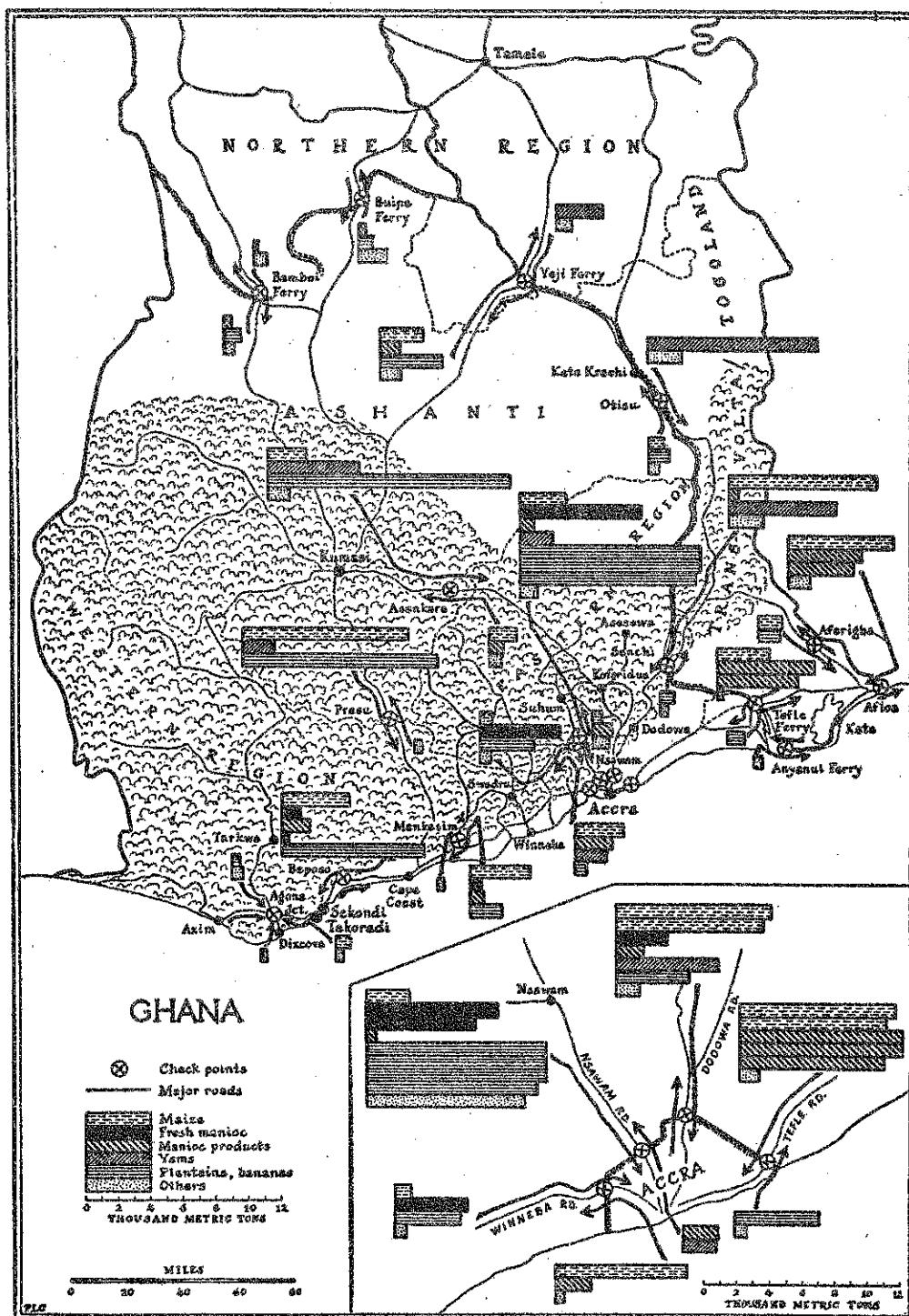
* Reproduced from T. P. Polman, The Food Economies of Urban Middle Africa (Cornell Int'l. Agr. Reprint), pp. 156-57.

CHART 4. FINDINGS OF NEW TYPE BUDGET SURVEY:
APPARENT PER CAPITA DAILY ENERGY AND PROTEIN AVAILABILITIES
IN SRI LANKA, 1969-70*



* Reproduced from T. T. Poleman, "World Food: A Perspective,"
Science, 9 May 1975, p. 516.

Chart 5. GHANA, PRODUCE MOVEMENT CENSUS, 1957/58: ANNUAL FLOW OF STAPLE FOODS PASSING THE SEVERAL CHECK POINTS*

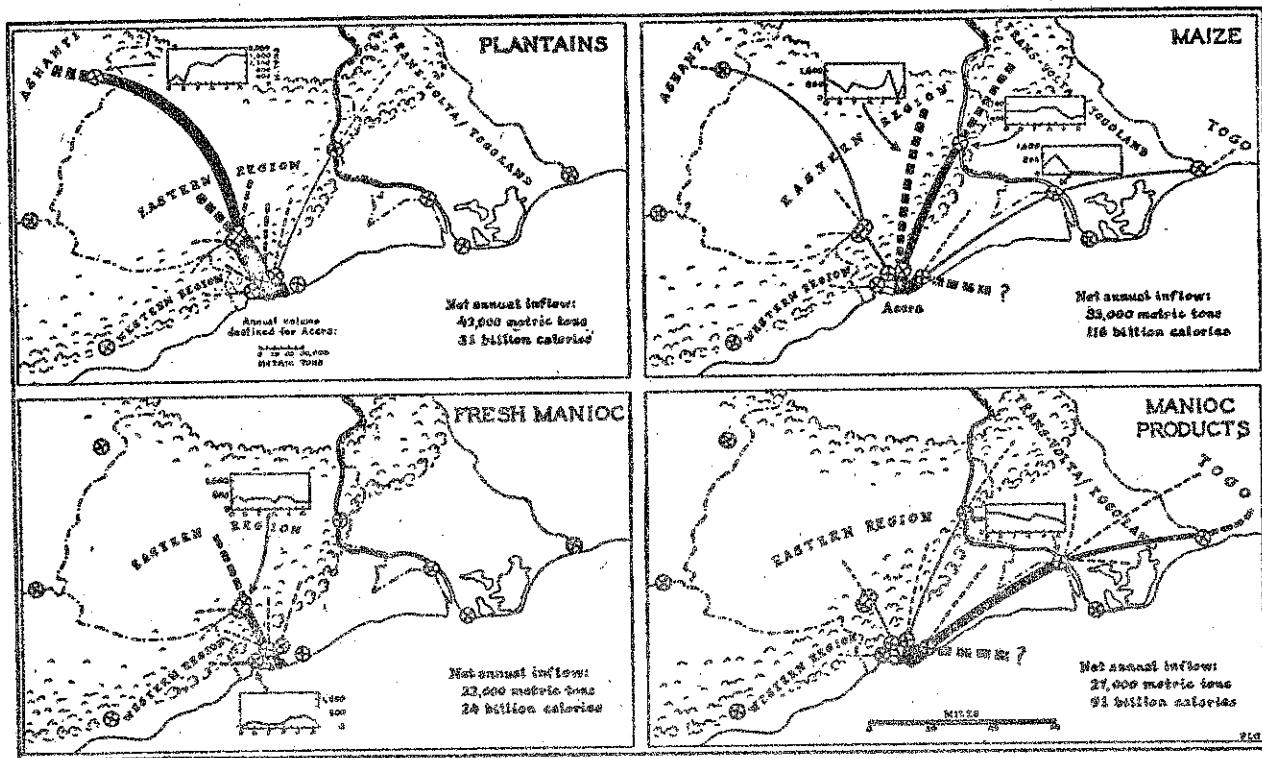


* Based on unpublished returns from the 1957/58 Produce Movement Census. Where data reported other than by weight, tonnages were estimated using the following conversion factors: maize—bag: 220 lbs.; rice—bag: 240 lbs.; millets—bag: 204 lbs.; sorghum—bag: 200 lbs.; manioc products—bag: 150 lbs.; manioc roots—bag: 200 lbs.; cocoyams—bag: 150 lbs.; and yams—tuber: 7 lbs. Factors from Ghana, Off. Govt. Stat., "Distribution Statistics—Produce Movements . . . Conversion Factors" (n.d., mimeo.).

Movements of less than 400 metric tons not shown.

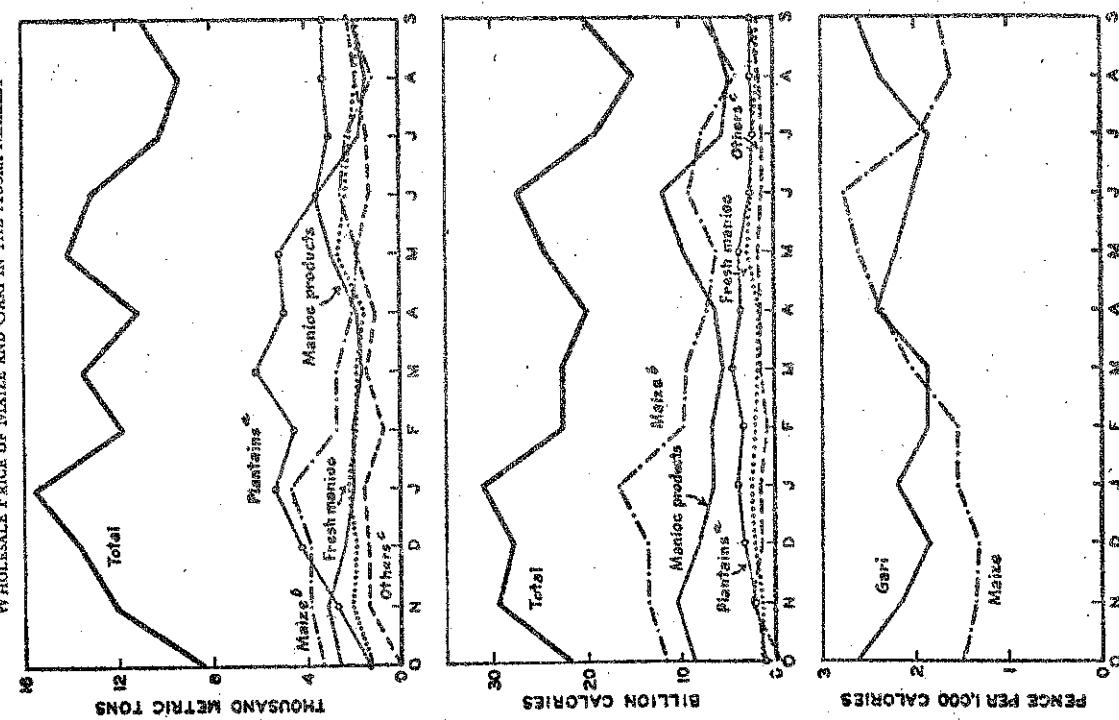
Reproduced from T. T. Poleman, The Food Economies of Urban Middle Africa (Cornell Int'l. Agric. Dev. Reprint), p. 165.

Chart 6. GHANA, PRODUCE MOVEMENT CENSUS, 1957/58: DIRECTION AND ANNUAL MAGNITUDE OF INFLOW OF PRINCIPAL STAPLE FOODS INTO ACCRA*



* Based on unpublished returns from the 1957/58 Produce Movement Census.

CHART 7. GHANA, PRODUCE MOVEMENT CENSUS, 1957/58: NET MONTHLY INFLOW OF STAPLE FOODS INTO ACCRA; AND AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICE OF MAIZE AND GARI IN THE ACCRA MARKET*



* Net inflows based on unpublished returns from the 1957/58 Produce Movement Census; price values calculated using conversion factors given in FAO, *Food Composition Tables—Minerals and Vitamins—For International Use* (Nutr. Studies 11, 1954), pp. 10-12, 13.

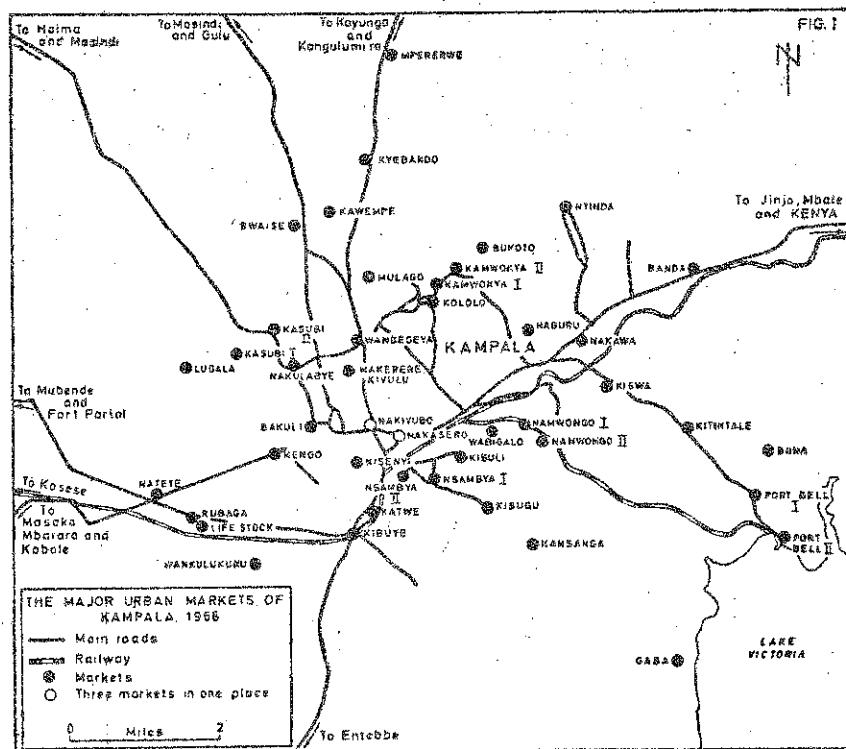
a Includes bananas.

b Includes sorghum.

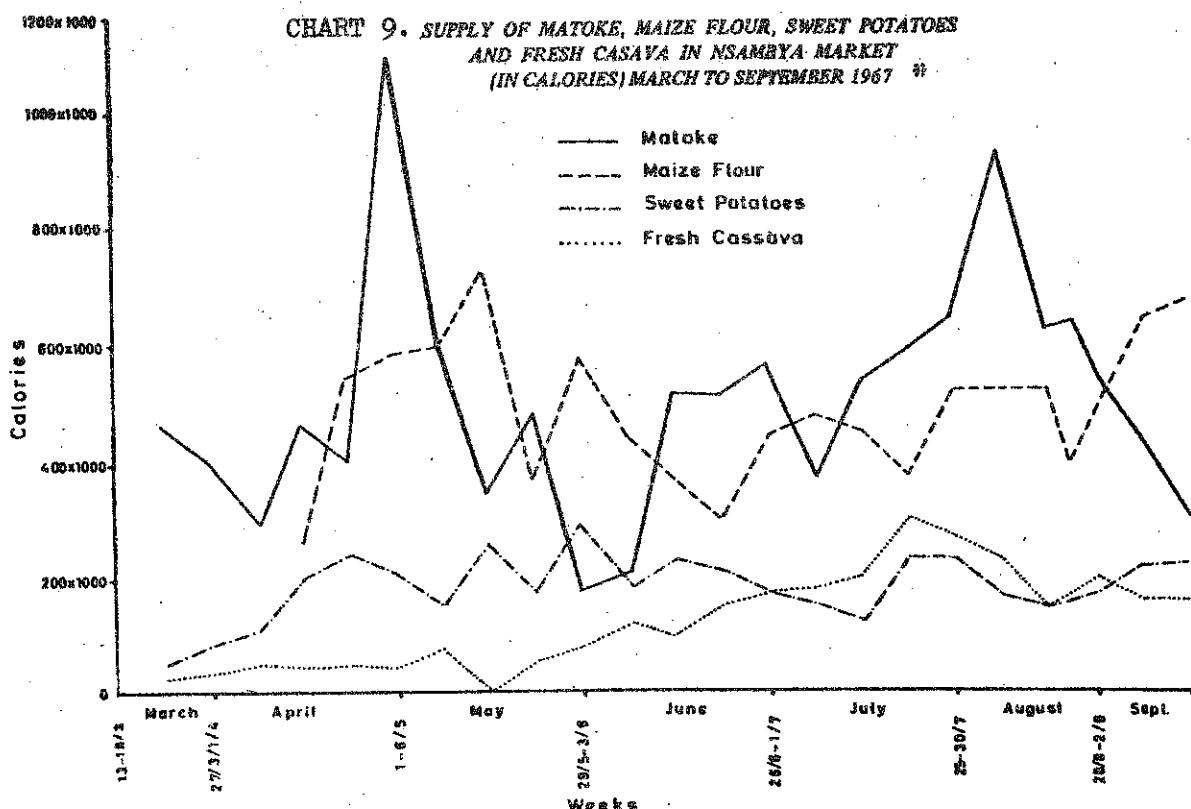
c Rice, millets, yams, cocoyams, "other cereals," and "other roots and tubers."

Reproduced from T. T. Poleman, The Food Economies of Urban Middle Africa (Cornell Int'l. Agric. Dev. Reprint), pp. 168, 171.

CHART 8. KAMPALA MARKETS MONITORED DURING PRODUCE MOVEMENT CENSUS, 1967/68*

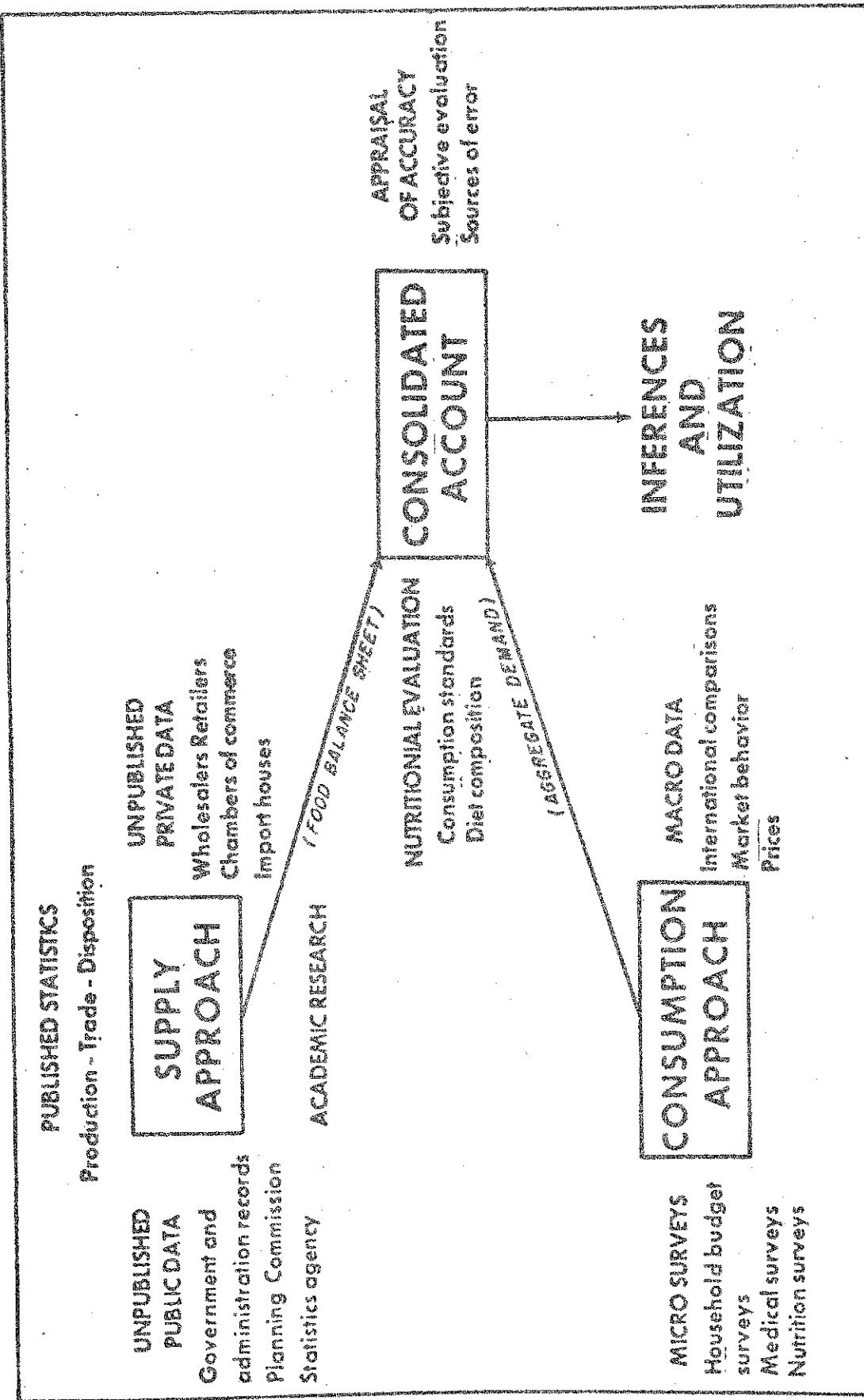


* Reproduced from J. J. Oloya and T. T. Poleman, The Food Supply of Kampala (Makerere Institute of Social Research, July 1972), p. 16.



* Reproduced from J. J. Oloya and T. T. Poleman, The Food Supply of Kampala (Makerere Institute of Social Research, July 1972), p. 38.

CHART 10. THE CROSS-CHECK APPROACH TO NATIONAL FOOD ACCOUNTING*



*Reproduced from M. J. Purvis, "Evaluation and Use of Underdeveloped Agricultural Statistics: The Food Economy of Malaysia" (Cornell Univ., unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, 1966), p. 4.

Readings on
NATIONAL FOOD ACCOUNTING

1. T. T. Poleman, "Quantifying the Malthusian Dilemma," in Poleman, Beeghly, Matlon, and McGregor, The Economic Applications of Vital-Rate Monitoring (Cornell Int'l. Agric. Dev. Mimeo 38, Nov. 1972).
2. M. J. Schultheis, The Statistics of the World Food Problem: A Review Essay (Cornell Agric. Econ. Staff Paper No. 15, July 1970), pp. 20-28.
3. T. T. Poleman, "Survey on Nutritional Concomitants of Urbanization in Selected Countries of Sub-Saharan Africa" (FAO, 1965) (Reprinted as Cornell Agric. Econ. Staff Paper 73-15, July 1973).

THE FOOD BALANCE SHEET

4. H. C. Farnsworth, "Defects, Uses, and Abuses of National Consumption Data," Food Research Institute Studies, Vol. II, No. 3.
5. T. Joganatnam and T. T. Poleman, Food in the Economy of Ceylon (Cornell Int'l. Agric. Dev. Bulletin 11, 1969), pp. 1-18.
6. E. B. Simmons and T. T. Poleman, The Food Balance Sheet as a Parameter of Tropical Food Economies: The Case of Mauritius (Cornell Int'l. Agric. Bulletin 29, June 1974), pp. 2-20, 61-73.
7. M. J. Purvis, "Evaluation and Use of Underdeveloped Agricultural Statistics: The Food Economy of Malaysia" (Cornell University, unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, 1966), pp. 62-143 (optional; for the enthusiast only).

THE CONSUMPTION SURVEY

8. T. T. Poleman, "The Food Economies of Urban Middle Africa: The Case of Ghana," Food Research Institute Studies, May 1961, pp. 135-143.
9. T. Joganatnam and T. T. Poleman, op. cit., pp. 19-37.
10. E. B. Simmons and T. T. Poleman, op. cit., pp. 20-56.
11. M. J. Purvis, op. cit., pp. 144-209 (optional).
12. A. P. den Hartog, "Unequal Distribution of Food Within the Household," Nutrition Newsletter (FAO), Oct.-Dec. 1972, pp. 8-17.

13. FAO, Program of Food Consumption Surveys (Rome, 1964), (optional; on Mann 2-day reserve).

14. FAO, Bibliography of Food Consumption Surveys, 1964 and Supplements, 1965 and 1967 (mimeographed), (optional; on Mann 2-day reserve).

15. FAO, Review of Food Consumption Surveys 1970, Vol. 1A (Rome, 1970), (optional, on Mann 2-day reserve).

ROAD CHECK-CUM-MARKETING SURVEYS

16. T. T. Poleman, op. cit., pp. 161-172.

17. Gold Coast, Office of the Gov't. Stat., Agricultural Statistical Survey of South-East Akim Obuakwa, 1952-3 (Stat. and Econ. Paper No. 1, Sept. 1953).

OTHER TECHNIQUES

18. M. K. Bennett, "The Food Economy of the New England Indians, 1605-75," The Journal of Political Economy, October 1955.

19. D. S. Ferguson, The Nigerian Beef Industry (Conrell Int'l. Agric. Dev. Bulletin 9, 1967). (An optional skim).

CONVERSION FACTORS (These are on Mann 2-day reserve; look at them to become familiar with this type of source.)

20. FAO, Food Composition Tables - Minerals and Vitamins - for International Use (Rome, 1954).

21. USDA, Econ. Res. Ser., Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products (Stat. Bull. No. 362, June 1965).

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THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF CEYLON, 1969-70

QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire reproduced on the following pages was originally printed on 13 X 17-inch sheets. The questionnaire was designed and the survey supervised by Mr. L. N. Perera, then Deputy Director of Statistics, Government of Ceylon. The results of survey remain only partially published, but the data have been tested by various scholars and have yielded a wealth of information about consumer behavior. Over 8,000 households were surveyed in four rounds, each of three months duration. Between 150 and 250 staff were involved in the project.

Money income
نقدی میکاری Money income

As Figure 1 shows, the mean monthly real gross non-monetary household income

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DAILY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO

S. No.	Category	Sub Category	Item	QTY	Rate	Amount	1st Day		2nd Day		3rd Day		4th Day		5th Day		6th Day		7th Day	
							QTY	Rate	QTY	Rate	QTY	Rate	QTY	Rate	QTY	Rate	QTY	Rate	QTY	Rate
11. Liquor / Beer / Wine / Liqueur and Tobacco—20																				
(a) १३ एवं १४ संग्रहीत Liquor and Tobacco—2																				
(i) दूध / दूधी / Taddy				2000	Rs. 0/-	2000														
(ii) चूस्ती / चूस्ती / Attack				2010	"	2010														
(iii) शेर्बती / शेर्बती / शेर्बती / Beer & Stout				2026	"	2026														
(iv) डेसिल्ट / डेसिल्ट / Spirit / Whisky/Branca				2030	"	2030														
(v) गैरी / गैरी / Gin				2040	"	2040														
(vi) वार्षा / वार्षा / Wine				2050	"	2050														
(vii) दूसरा वर्षा / दूसरा वर्षा / Other Spirits ..				2060	"	2060														
Subtotal / उत्कला / TOTAL																				
12. Cigarettes / Pipe Tobacco / Tobacco—21																				
(i) डॉट्स / Dots / Cigarettes				2100	Rs. 0/-	2100														
(ii) गोडी / गोडी / Cigars				2110	"	2110														
(iii) डॉट्स / डॉट्स / Beedi				2120	"	2120														
(iv) चिकनिंग / चिकनिंग / Pipe Tobacco				2130	"	2130														
(v) चूस्ती / चूस्ती / Chewing Tobacco /				2140	"	2140														
(vi) चूस्ती / चूस्ती / TOTAL																				
13. Non-veg / Non-vegetarian Food Items—22																				
(i) बिन्दी / Bindhi / Potato				2220	Rs. 0/-	2220														
(ii) बिन्दी / बिन्दी / Vegetables				2230	"	2230														
(iii) बिन्दी एवं बिन्दी की खाद्यान्न /Chow of Bengal				2240	"	2240														
Subtotal / उत्कला / TOTAL																				

मालिक संकाय (प्रति दिन) ग्रन्थालय ग्रन्थालय (प्रति दिन)
मालिक संकाय (प्रति दिन) ग्रन्थालय ग्रन्थालय (प्रति दिन)

IN தென்னிந்திய புதுதாலூர் மாவட்டத்தில் கொண்ட
குடும்ப வசூல்தான் கார்ட்டின் கீழ் கொண்ட
HOUSE HOLD EXPENDITURE ON CONSUMER DURABLES

வ.ஓ.1

குடும்ப வசூல்
Consumer Durables

குடும்ப வசூல் வருமான
During the Preceding Year

	வ.ஓ.1	வ.ஓ.2	வ.ஓ.3	வ.ஓ.4
	முடிவு	முடிவு	முடிவு	முடிவு
1. உபயோக மூலம்/Furniture.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. சுதை மற்றும் பேரினால் பூசப்படும் அமைப்புகள்/Rugs and Carpet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. கடுகி அல்லது/Cooks.....	(i) கடுகி/உதவு கொள்கை/Kerosene.....	(i) கடுகி/உதவு கொள்கை/Kerosene.....	Y 018.....	Y 018.....
	(ii) தாங்குமிகு/Gas.....	(ii) தாங்குமிகு/Gas.....	Y 020.....	Y 020.....
	(iii) கூட்டு-உதவு கொள்கை/Electric.....	(iii) கூட்டு-உதவு கொள்கை/Electric.....	Y 021.....	Y 021.....
4. அனார் கிடை உபயோகம்/Household Appliances.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(i) இடம் கூட கீதை/அல்லது கீதை, கால்புடி, கால்துபுடி/Stoves, Ovens, and Hotplates.....	(i) இடம் கூட கீதை/அல்லது கீதை, கால்புடி, கால்துபுடி/Stoves, Ovens, and Hotplates.....	Y 022.....	Y 022.....
	(ii) கால்துபுடி மற்றும் கொட்டும் கொட்டும்/Kettles, அங்குபுடி, அங்குபுடி/Kettles, Grinders/Blenders.....	(ii) கால்துபுடி மற்றும் கொட்டும் கொட்டும்/Kettles, அங்குபுடி, அங்குபுடி/Kettles, Grinders/Blenders.....	Y 031.....	Y 031.....
	(iii) கால்துபுடி மற்றும் கொட்டும்/Others.....	(iii) கால்துபுடி மற்றும் கொட்டும்/Others.....	Y 012.....	Y 012.....
5. பாதிக்கப்படும் மற்றும் பாதிக்கப்படும் துறக்கிகளுக்கு/Irons and Heaters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. கூடுதல் குழு/3 திருத்தகள்/Refrigerators.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. ஓய்வு விளக்குகள்/Lamps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. டீ.பி. மற்றும் தீ.பி. கூரை விடுதிகள்/Ceiling and Table Fans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் வாநியங்கள்/Sewing Machines.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. பாதுகாப்பு, பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் வாநியங்கள்/Radio, ரெகார்஡ர்/Radio, Record Players and Tape Recorders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. மாதிரி மற்றும் மின்சார முறைகள்/Munical Instruments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் துறக்கிகள், பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் துறக்கிகள்/Bicycles and Tricycles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. கால்துபுடி மற்றும் கொட்டும்/Motor Cycles and Scooters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. கால்துபுடி மற்றும் கொட்டும்/Motor Cars	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(i) கால்துபுடி/New.....	(i) கால்துபுடி/New.....	Y 130.....	Y 130.....
	(ii) கால்துபுடி/Second Hand.....	(ii) கால்துபுடி/Second Hand.....	Y 131.....	Y 131.....
15. கால்துபுடி/குழுக்கள்/Baby Carriages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. சூத் குடும்பம்/கூத் குடும்பம், முதலாம்புகள்/Gardening Tools and Equipment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. அதிகமான பாதுகாப்பு/கால்துபுடி மற்றும் கொட்டும்/Camera and Projector.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. கூடுதல் குழு/கூடுதல் குழுக்கள்/Clocks and Watches.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. பாதுகாப்பு, பாதுகாப்புகள்/Wellness.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. மற்றும் கூடுதல் மற்றும் கூடுதல்/Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

குடும்ப வசூல் வருமானம் கூடுதல் மற்றும் கூடுதல்/
குடும்ப வசூல் வருமானம் கீழ் கொண்ட கீழ் கொண்ட
Total Annual Expenditure on Consumer Durables