

**All-India Proportion of Households by Household Type for Each Household MPCE Class
(Rural) (Per Cent) (1993–94)**

Household MPCE class (Rs)	Self-employed in		Agricultural labour	Other labour	Others	Total
	Agriculture	Non-agriculture				
less than 120	21.90	7.60	55.30	6.00	9.20	100
120–140	24.70	9.80	50.90	7.30	7.30	100
140–165	28.70	9.70	46.00	7.70	7.90	100
165–190	30.50	11.70	42.00	8.80	7.00	100
190–210	36.30	12.30	36.00	8.40	7.00	100
210–235	38.30	12.80	32.60	8.70	7.60	100
235–265	40.20	13.20	29.60	8.60	8.40	100
265–300	42.80	13.70	25.80	8.20	9.60	100
300–355	44.00	13.90	22.30	7.90	11.80	100
355–455	45.10	14.30	18.00	7.70	14.90	100
455–560	45.80	14.80	13.60	6.50	19.40	100
560 & above	41.10	15.00	9.30	6.80	27.80	100
All classes	37.80	12.70	30.30	8.00	11.20	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 50th Round, Report No. 409: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1993–94