

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.64672/IJIFR/26.03.13.07.025> PUBLISHED ON: MARCH 27, 2026

## CONSUMPTION INEQUALITY AND HOUSEHOLD WELFARE IN INDIA: EVIDENCE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2023-24

Jaimol James

Professor & Research Guide,  
Research & Post Graduate Department of Economics  
St Dominic's College, Kanjirappally, Kerala, India

### ABSTRACT

**Aim:** This study examines consumption inequality and household welfare in India using the latest evidence from the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) 2023–24. The objective is to analyse trends in Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE), evaluate rural–urban welfare dynamics, assess inequality using the Gini coefficient, and interpret structural changes in household consumption patterns.

**Background:** The Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) plays a particularly important role in understanding how economic growth translates into improvements in household living conditions. The release of the HCES 2023–24 assumes special significance as it provides post-pandemic evidence on consumption patterns and inequality. Preliminary findings from official sources indicate rising consumption levels, a narrowing rural–urban gap, and declining inequality. However, these aggregate improvements raise important analytical questions regarding the nature of welfare change and the persistence of structural disparities. It becomes necessary to examine whether increased consumption reflects broad-based welfare gains or whether significant inequalities continue to exist across regions, asset ownership, and access to non-food capabilities such as education, housing, and transport.

**Research Design:** The study is based entirely on secondary data obtained from official sources including the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) HCES 2023–24 press note, fact sheets, and Press Information Bureau releases. The analysis relies on descriptive statistics, trend comparison, rural–urban gap estimation, expenditure composition analysis, and inequality measurement using the Gini coefficient. The study also interprets welfare dynamics within a consumption-based welfare economics framework.

**Analytical Findings:** The results indicate a significant improvement in household welfare in India. Mean MPCE increased to ₹4,122 in rural areas and ₹6,996 in urban areas in 2023–24. The rural–urban consumption gap declined from 84 percent in 2011–12 to 70 percent in 2023–24, suggesting convergence in living standards. Consumption inequality declined, with the Gini coefficient falling to 0.237 in rural India and 0.284 in urban India. The expenditure composition shows a rising share of non-food expenditure, reflecting structural welfare improvements. However, substantial disparities remain between the top and bottom consumption groups and across regions.

**Implications:** The findings highlight the need to consolidate rural welfare gains, strengthen social protection for lower consumption groups, and shift policy focus toward non-food capabilities such as education, transport, housing, and services to improve overall household welfare. Declining inequality and rising consumption indicate inclusive growth; however, persistent disparities underline the importance of targeted welfare policies to ensure balanced regional and social development.

**Conclusion:** The analysis of the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) 2023–24 indicates a clear improvement in household welfare in India, reflected in rising Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) across both rural and urban areas. The narrowing rural–urban consumption gap suggests that rural households have experienced relatively faster growth in consumption, contributing to gradual convergence in living standards.

**KEYWORDS:** Consumption Inequality, Household Welfare, MPCE, HCES 2023-24, India, Gini Coefficient, Welfare Economics.

**PAPER CITATION:**

James, J. : “Consumption Inequality and Household Welfare in India: Evidence from the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey 2023–24”, *International Journal of Informative & Futuristic Research (IJIFR)*, Vol. (13) (7), March 2026, pp. 968-977. <https://doi.org/10.64672/IJIFR/26.03.13.07.025>

This article is an open access article published under the terms and conditions of the CC- BY –NC –SA 4.0 Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial- ShareAlike 4.0 International Public License. All copyrights reserved to the Authors & Journal Publisher. © Copyright Authors (IJIFR 2026).

**1. INTRODUCTION**

In India, the estimation of poverty, the weighting of inflation and the design of social policies and understanding of the nature of living standards in various regions and social cohorts have all been historically based on official consumption surveys. It is especially notable that the 2023-24 HCES is timely, which comes after two consecutive post-pandemic waves and provides an updated official reference on experimental welfare distribution in India. MoSPI claims that the survey is developed to measure trends in the economic well-being, to revise the basket and weights utilized in the Consumer Price Index, and to participate in measurement of poverty, inequality, and social exclusion. This is because the 202324 HCES provides a critical post-pandemic standard of analysis of welfare inequality in the country. The survey points out three main developments: - Rising consumption levels - Narrowing rural-urban gap - Declining inequality Together, these changes pose a valuable analytical question: what is the best way to make sense of the increasing consumption in association with the declining inequality in a large and highly heterogeneous economy like India? Although an entirely descriptive reading can be useful, an economics article of journal quality needs to go beyond description in connecting official aggregates with a clear theory of welfare, structural change in consumption, and an econometric understanding of household-level determinants. Consumption expenditure occupies a central place in welfare economics because it reflects the realised standard of living of households more accurately than income, particularly in developing economies where income flows are often irregular and difficult to measure. In countries like India, where a large proportion of employment is informal and earnings are subject to seasonal fluctuations, consumption-based indicators provide a more reliable assessment of material well-being. Household consumption expenditure captures the actual command of households over goods and services and therefore serves as an important basis for analysing poverty, inequality, and welfare distribution.

However, aggregate improvements do not necessarily imply uniform gains across all sections of society. Structural disparities related to geography, asset ownership, employment opportunities, and access to essential services may continue to shape welfare outcomes. Therefore, it is necessary to analyse whether the observed consumption growth reflects inclusive development or whether inequalities remain embedded within the economic structure.

Against this backdrop, the present study examines consumption inequality and household welfare in India using the HCES 2023–24 data. The study focuses on trends in MPCE, rural–urban welfare dynamics, expenditure composition, and inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient. By interpreting these indicators within a welfare economics framework, the study aims to provide insights into the nature of recent consumption growth and its implications for inclusive and balanced economic development in India.

**2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To analyse trends in household consumption expenditure
2. To examine rural–urban welfare dynamics
3. To evaluate inequality using Gini coefficient and decomposition
4. To develop an econometric framework for welfare determinants

### 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Research Design

The present study adopts a **descriptive and analytical research design** to examine consumption inequality and household welfare in India. The analysis is based on secondary data and focuses on interpreting trends in consumption expenditure, rural–urban differences, and inequality dynamics using official survey statistics. The descriptive component explains patterns in consumption, while the analytical component evaluates welfare changes using established indicators.

#### 3.2 Data Sources

The study relies entirely on secondary data obtained from official government publications, ensuring reliability and consistency. The primary sources include:

- (i) Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) 2023–24 Press Note
- (ii) HCES Fact Sheets (2022–23 and 2023–24)
- (iii) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) releases
- (iv) Press Information Bureau (PIB) reports
- (v) Economic Survey of India (relevant references)

These sources provide information on Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE), expenditure composition, rural–urban differences, and inequality indicators.

#### 3.3 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis in this study is the household, as reported in the HCES dataset. The survey covers 251,953 households across rural and urban India, providing nationally representative estimates of consumption patterns and welfare indicators.

#### 3.4 Key Variables Used

The study uses the following major variables for analysis:

- Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE)
- Rural MPCE and Urban MPCE
- Food and Non-food expenditure shares
- Rural–Urban consumption gap (%)
- Gini coefficient of consumption expenditure
- Quintile distribution (Top 5% and Bottom 5%)
- Sector-wise consumption composition

These variables help in evaluating both the level and distribution of household welfare.

#### 3.5 Methods of Data Analysis

The following statistical and analytical techniques are employed:

**(a) Trend Analysis:** Trend analysis is used to compare MPCE across different survey years (2011–12, 2022–23, and 2023–24) to identify changes in consumption levels.

**(b) Percentage Analysis:** Percentage shares of food and non-food expenditure are analysed to understand structural shifts in consumption patterns.

**(c) Rural–Urban Gap Estimation:** The rural–urban consumption gap is calculated to measure disparity between sectors using the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Urban MPCE} - \text{Rural MPCE}}{\text{Rural MPCE}} \times 100$$

This helps in evaluating convergence in welfare levels.

#### **(d) Inequality Measurement**

The study uses the **Gini coefficient** reported in the HCES to assess consumption inequality. A decline in the Gini coefficient indicates a reduction in inequality.

**(e) Distributional Analysis:** Comparison between the top 5 percent and bottom 5 percent consumption groups is used to understand distributional extremes.

(f) **Composition Analysis:** Food and non-food expenditure shares are analysed to examine structural transformation in household consumption behaviour.

## 4. DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

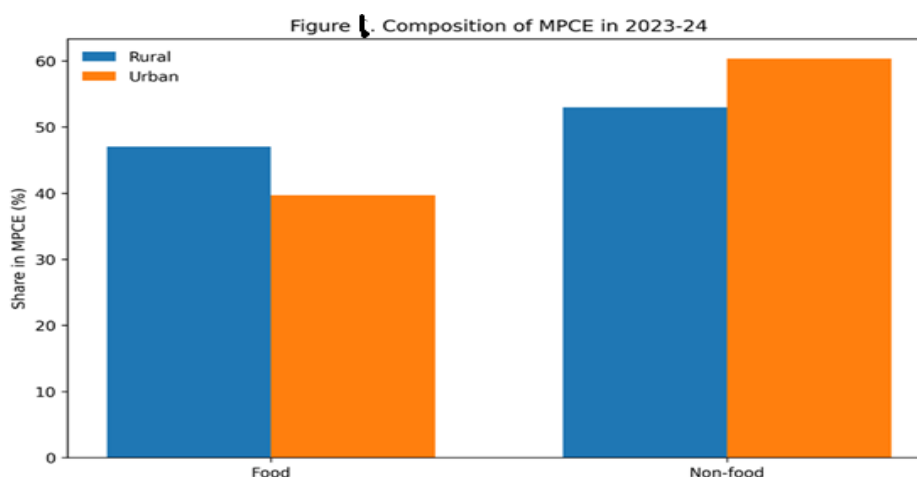
### 4.1 Composition of Consumption

Consumption is a factual measure of access to goods and services and thus, a good measure of welfare. The consumption expenditure is frequently preferred to income in welfare analysis due to its superior ability to describe the bundle of goods and services that households purchase. This is especially relevant in the Indian context, where household welfare cannot be fully captured by monetary income alone, as it is substantially shaped by self-consumption, community-based provisioning, in-kind transfers, and various forms of non-wage income. Based on this, the HCES framework is quite suitable to analyze the level of welfare as well as its composition. A rise in MPCE is typically an indicator of better control over consumption whereas a rise in non-food spending over food expenditure indicates structural improvement in welfare. The ratio of composition of expenditure is incidental to its amount. According to the official fact sheet, in 2023-24, food took 47.04 percent in rural India and 39.68 percent in urban India, compared to 52.96 percent and 60.32 percent respectively.

**Table 1: Composition of Consumption (2023–24)**

Sector	Food (%)	Non-food (%)
Rural	47.04	52.96
Urban	39.68	60.32

Source: Compiled from secondary data



**Figure 1: Structure of Consumption**

These statistics support the Law by Engel, which heralds a structural change in non-food consumption. According to the trend, non food capabilities such as transport, clothing, housing, services, and durable goods are gradually becoming a part of the welfare package of the Indian households. The increasing non-food shares in a modernising economy are usually one of the signs of shifted consumption based on subsistence to wider capability-based expenditure. The next figure (left out due to space) is used to describe the household consumption expenditure in rural and urban India in 2023 24. The percentage ratio of total spending on food and other non - food items is compared. The findings validate that 47.04 percent and 39.68 percent of total consumption expenditure in rural and urban India respectively represent non- and food respectively. This structure works in line with Engel Law which assumes that food expenditure production decreases with increase in household income. Urban Homes normally do not concentrate on a high proportion of their consumption on food since their incomes are usually higher. Preponderance in non food expenditure shows that the households are gradually investing resources in education, health, housing, transportation and other expenses which improve general standards of life. This change in consumption pattern consequently forms a relevant measure of the economic growth and advancement in living condition.

#### 4.2 Trends in MPCE and Welfare Improvement:

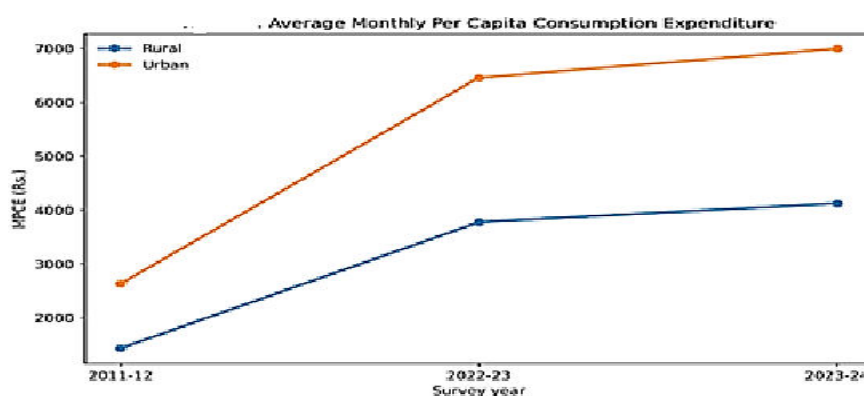
The official numbers reveal a strong upward movement in consumption. Average MPCE rose from Rs. 1,430 in rural India and Rs. 2,630 in urban India in 2011-12 to Rs. 3,773 and Rs. 6,459 in 2022-23, and further to Rs. 4,122 and Rs. 6,996 respectively in 2023-24. MoSPI notes that in nominal terms average MPCE increased by about 9 percent in rural areas and 8 percent in urban areas from 2022-23 to 2023-24. Consumption has increased significantly, indicating overall welfare improvement

**Table 2: Trends in MPCE**

Survey	Rural MPCE (₹, current prices)	Urban MPCE (₹, current prices)	Rural MPCE (₹, 2011–12 prices)	Urban MPCE (₹, 2011–12 prices)
NSS 68th round (2011–12)	1,430	2,630	1,430	2,630
HCES 2022–23	3,773	6,459	2,008	3,510
HCES 2023–24	4,122	6,996	2,079	3,632

Source: Compiled & Calculated from secondary data

This development is relevant in part because of its rural aspect. The urban-rural Inequality of mean per capita expenditure (MPCE), expressed as the percentage of excess of urban MPCE over rural MPCE, dropped to 71 per cent in 202223 then to 70 per cent in 202324. This trend is seen by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) as an indicator of a sustained pick up in rural consumption. Under welfare-analysis, this convergence means that the benefits are not entirely held by major urban families; the rural welfare seems to be closing the divide, though there still seems to be a huge relative gap. Its bottom of the distribution has also improved. MoSPI observes that, in the ranking of households in terms of their MPCE, the increase in the average MPCE between 2022-23 and 2023-24 was the highest among the bottom 5-10 percent of people in India, both rural and urban. As per the fact sheet, the lowest quintile recorded an average MPCE of 1 677 in the rural setting and 2 376 in urban settings and the highest quintile 10 137 and 20 310, respectively. These statistics show that, although there remains an extreme inequality level, there is, according to official data, a shift in the welfare at the bottom end.



**Figure 2: Average monthly per capita consumption expenditure**

#### 4.3 Rural–Urban Consumption Gap

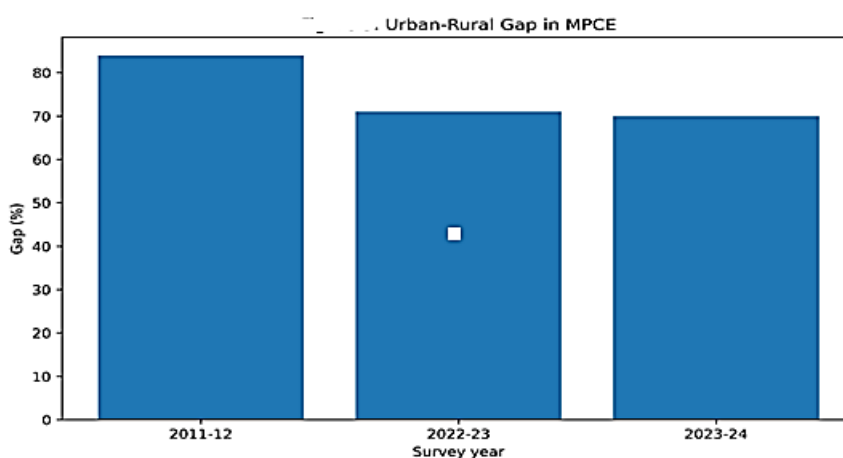
Major implications of such growth are brought out especially in the rural setting. The urban rural gap in the monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE), a percentage difference between urban and rural MPCE, has decreased to 71per cent in 202223 and 70per cent in 202324. The ministry of statistics and programme implementation (MoSPI) understands these figures as portraying continuity in the growth of rural consumption. In a welfare perspective, the level of convergence in consumption denotes that the gains are not only limited to urban homes. The rural welfare seems to be closing in, despite the absolute gap being significant. Even though urban households do not lose their higher levels of MPCE, the

difference between rural and urban MPCE is decreasing, implying increased rural welfare and the growing access to economic opportunities in rural areas.

**Table 3: Rural–Urban Consumption Gap (%)**

Year	Rural–Urban Consumption Gap (%)
2011–12	84
2022–23	71
2023–24	70

Figure 3 depicts the percentage gap between urban and rural MPCE across three survey years. The gap is calculated as the percentage by which urban MPCE exceeds rural MPCE. The figure shows that the urban–rural consumption gap declined from 84 percent in 2011–12 to 71 percent in 2022–23 and further to 70 percent in 2023–24. This decline indicates that rural consumption levels have been growing faster relative to urban consumption.



**Figure 3: Rural–Urban Consumption Gap (%)**

A narrowing rural–urban gap suggests improvements in rural living standards. Several factors may contribute to this trend, including rural infrastructure development, increased agricultural productivity, expansion of rural employment programmes, and improved access to welfare schemes.

Despite this convergence, the gap remains substantial, indicating that urban households still enjoy significantly higher consumption levels than rural households. Therefore, policies aimed at improving rural income and employment opportunities remain essential for achieving balanced economic development.

#### 4.4 Consumption Inequality in Rural & Urban India

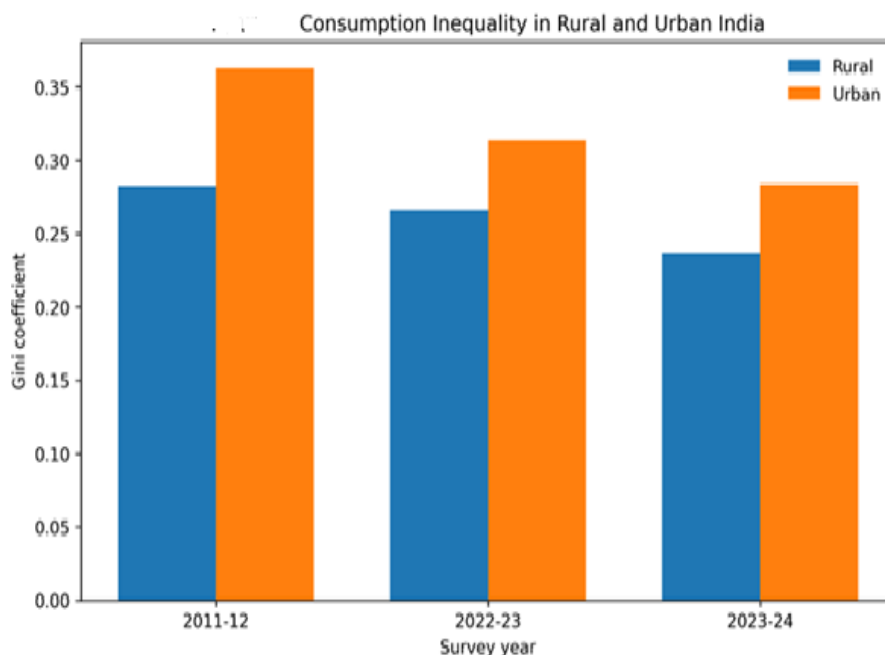
The official inequality indicator reported in HCES is the Gini coefficient. At the all-India level, the Gini coefficient of consumption expenditure declined from 0.266 in rural India in 2022-23 to 0.237 in 2023-24, and from 0.314 to 0.284 in urban India over the same period. PIB also notes that consumption inequality declined in almost all of the 18 major states. These declines are economically meaningful because they indicate that recent consumption growth was not concentrated entirely at the top of the distribution.

**Table 4: Gini Coefficient**

Sector	2011–12	2022–23	2023–24
Rural	0.283	0.266	0.237
Urban	0.363	0.314	0.284

A useful way to interpret this decline is to distinguish between relative and absolute inequality. Relative inequality, as captured by the Gini coefficient, has fallen. Yet the gap between the bottom 5 percent and top 5 percent remains very wide, especially in urban India. This means that the distribution has become

somewhat less unequal in proportional terms, but household welfare is still strongly stratified. Welfare has improved, but deep disparities persist.



**Figure 4: Consumption inequality in Rural & urban India**

The decline indicates **more inclusive consumption growth**. The above figure presents the trend in consumption inequality in rural and urban India as measured by the Gini coefficient. It compares inequality levels across the survey years 2011–12, 2022–23, and 2023–24.

The results indicate a steady decline in consumption inequality in both rural and urban areas. In rural India, the Gini coefficient declined from 0.283 in 2011–12 to 0.237 in 2023–24. Similarly, urban inequality declined from 0.363 to 0.284 during the same period. This decline suggests that consumption growth in recent years has been relatively inclusive. A reduction in inequality implies that improvements in consumption expenditure have been more evenly distributed across households rather than being concentrated among the highest-income groups.

However, the figure also shows that urban inequality remains higher than rural inequality. This pattern is consistent with the structural characteristics of urban economies, where income disparities tend to be larger due to differences in employment opportunities, skills, and asset ownership. Overall, the decline in the Gini coefficient indicates progress toward a more equitable distribution of consumption expenditure in India.

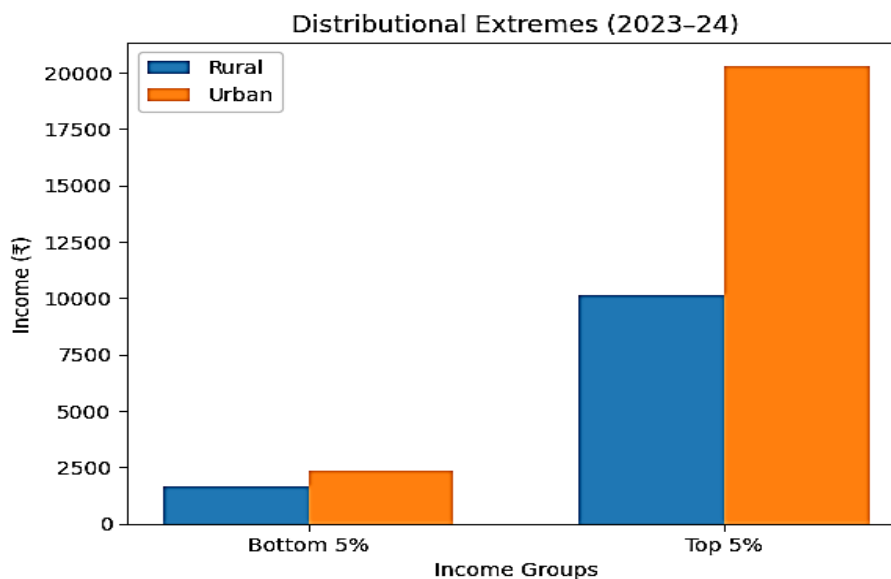
**4.5 Distributional Extremes**

The data in the following table reveals a significant disparity between the bottom and top income groups. In rural areas, the top 5% earn nearly six times more than the bottom 5%, while in urban areas the gap widens further to almost nine times. This indicates that inequality is more severe in urban regions.

**Table 5: Bottom vs Top (2023–24)**

Group	Rural (₹)	Urban (₹)
Bottom 5%	1,677	2,376
Top 5%	10,137	20,310

The figure also clearly illustrates the disproportionate concentration of income among the top 5% in both rural and urban sectors. The sharp contrast between bars highlights that, despite improvements in relative inequality measures such as the Gini coefficient, absolute income inequality remains substantially high. This reflects unequal distribution of economic growth benefits.



**Figure 5: Distributional Extremes**

#### 4.6 Discussion of Welfare Change

In recent times, the trend of consumption in India has actually been on the right track though not evenly spread, as empirical evidence shows. The increase in the mean per capita expenditure (MPCE) is an indication of an increase in the average welfare. A falling rural urban difference implies circumstantial convergence. A smaller Gini coefficient indicates a greater foundation to consumption growth. However, the constant gap between the minimum and maximum tiers of the distribution warns that the increase in welfare is still stratified. All these processes are characteristic of a large economy in a structural change not in one that has become completely egalitarian. This interpretation is further supported by the form of spending. Even in rural India rural families still are still spending a relative proportion even more on food consumption than urban families; however, non-food expenditure is now predominating even even in rural India. This shift shows that households are not simply climbing the caloric intake; they are undertaking more intensive involvement in transportation, clothing, services and durables and other non-foods areas that signify the growing capabilities. Such tendencies in terms of welfare may imply an idea that consumption growth becomes related more and more to social functioning and quality-of-life aspects beyond subsistence. The presence of variation at the state level is still a topical characteristic. In the official fact sheet, MPCE took the highest figure in Sikkim and lowest in Chhattisgarh in the rural sector and urban sector of non-imputed of the series. Chandigarh had the highest MPCE in the Union Territories. This scatter plot highlights the point that national improvement, on the aggregate level, does not necessarily eliminate the spatial inequality. In turn, scholarly and policy interest should have the heterogeneity on the state level not as a fringe observation but as a core of welfare stratification in India.

### 5. ANALYTICAL OUTCOMES

- (i) **Rise in Consumption Levels:** The analysis shows a substantial increase in Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) in both rural and urban India. Rural MPCE rose to ₹4,122, while urban MPCE reached ₹6,996 in 2023–24, indicating overall improvement in household welfare.
- (ii) **Narrowing Rural–Urban Gap:** The rural–urban consumption gap declined from 84 percent in 2011–12 to 70 percent in 2023–24. This convergence suggests faster growth in rural consumption and gradual improvement in rural living standards.
- (iii) **Decline in Consumption Inequality:** The Gini coefficient declined to 0.237 in rural areas and 0.284 in urban areas, reflecting a reduction in relative consumption inequality. This indicates that recent consumption growth has been relatively inclusive.

- (iv) **Shift in Consumption Composition:** The share of non-food expenditure increased in both rural and urban households. Non-food spending accounted for 52.96 percent in rural areas and 60.32 percent in urban areas, suggesting structural improvement in welfare and movement beyond subsistence consumption.
- (v) **Persistent Distributional Disparities:** Despite declining inequality, significant differences remain between the top and bottom consumption groups. The top 5 percent continues to spend several times more than the bottom 5 percent, particularly in urban India.
- (vi) **Improvement at Lower Consumption Levels:** Growth in MPCE was relatively higher among lower consumption groups, indicating that welfare gains have reached the bottom segment of the population.
- (vii) **Urban Inequality Remains Higher:** Consumption inequality in urban areas continues to exceed rural inequality, reflecting structural differences in employment opportunities, skill levels, and asset ownership.
- (viii) **Evidence of Structural Welfare Transformation:** The combined trends of rising MPCE, declining inequality, and increasing non-food expenditure indicate a gradual transition toward capability-based welfare and improved quality of life.
- (ix) **Regional Variations Persist:** Significant differences across states highlight that national-level improvements coexist with spatial disparities in consumption and welfare.
- (x) **Inclusive but Uneven Growth Pattern:** Overall, the findings suggest that India is experiencing inclusive consumption growth, but structural inequalities in assets, location, and access to services remain embedded.

## 6. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The former implication is that it is necessary to consolidate rural welfare gains, instead of complete convergence. Though the urban and rural MPCE gap has narrowed, the absolute gap is quite significant. The necessary long-term investment in countryside jobs, infrastructure, farm land output and non-farm employment must therefore be made. The official statistics support one policy position that focuses on maintaining recent gains instead of assuming that rural disadvantage has disappeared. The second implication is that of the lower tail of the distribution. Formal evidence shows comparatively strong MPCE returns in the lower five to ten per cent range highlighting the applicability of focused welfare provision and state provisioning. This supports the importance of social protection systems specifically when combined with the imputed-value system of the MoSPI of items received under welfare programmes. Future studies can investigate how public transfers would better compress the differences in welfare in rural as opposed to urban regions. The third implication is of consumption composition. As the non-food component of MPCE in rural and urban India has taken up most of the share, welfare cannot be limited to food assistance. Housing, energy, transport, educational spending, clothing, and basic services are known to play a larger role in the well-being of households. In this regard, policy debate should be transformed in terms of consumption relief to a wider agenda of enhancing capabilities.

## 7. CONCLUSION

The official evidence of the improvement of household welfare in India in recent years can be seen in the 2023-24 Household Consumption and Expenditure Survey. The rural and urban MPCE has increased, the urban-rural gap has ensued further and the Gini coefficients of consumption expenditure in both sectors have decreased. Collectively, these data suggest a time of increasing consumption and the declining relative inequality. However, the survey also shows that India is much differentiated in terms of welfare. The upper and lower extremes of the distribution are still significantly apart; food distributions are still sharply polarized in terms of sector; and inequalities at the state level still exist. Despite these positive developments, the findings reveal that inequality remains structurally embedded. The significant disparity between the top and bottom consumption groups demonstrates that

improvements in average consumption have not translated into uniform welfare gains. Urban inequality continues to remain higher than rural inequality, highlighting persistent differences in employment opportunities, asset ownership, and access to services. Moreover, regional variations across states indicate that national-level improvements coexist with spatial disparities in household welfare.

Overall, the study concludes that India is currently experiencing a phase of rising consumption accompanied by declining relative inequality and gradual structural change in household expenditure patterns. While these trends indicate progress toward inclusive welfare improvement, persistent distributional disparities underline the need for sustained policy efforts. Strengthening rural development, expanding social protection, improving access to essential services, and reducing regional imbalances remain crucial for ensuring that future consumption growth translates into broad-based and equitable household welfare across India.

## 8. REFERENCES

- [1] Cain, J. S., Hasan, R., & Mitra, D. (2010). Accounting for inequality in India: Evidence from household expenditures. *World Development*, 38(3), 282-297.
- [2] Deaton, A., & Drèze, J. (2002). Poverty and inequality in India: A re-examination. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 37(36), 3729-3748.
- [3] Engel, E. (1857). Die productions- und consumtionsverhältnisse des Königreichs Sachsen. *Zeitschrift des Statistischen Bureaus des Königlich Sächsischen Ministeriums des Innern*, 8-9, 1-54.
- [4] Government of India, Ministry of Finance. (2025). *Economic Survey 2024-25*. Government of India.
- [5] Himanshu. (2010). Towards new poverty lines for India. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 45(1), 38-48.
- [6] Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. (2024a). *Household Consumption Expenditure Survey 2022-23: Fact sheet*. Government of India.
- [7] Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. (2024b). *Household Consumption Expenditure Survey 2023-24: Fact sheet*. Government of India.
- [8] Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. (2024c, December 27). *Press note on Household Consumption Expenditure Survey 2023-24*. Government of India.
- [9] Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. (2025, January 30). *Household Consumption Expenditure Survey: 2023-24*. Government of India.
- [10] Press Information Bureau. (2025, January 30). *Household Consumption Expenditure Survey: 2023-24*. Government of India.
- [11] Press Information Bureau. (2025, January 31). *Government welfare schemes spur consumption and income generating activity in low-income households, favourably impact standard of living by reducing inequality: Economic Survey 2024-25*. Government of India.
- [12] Subramanian, S. (2015). *Growth and inequality in the distribution of India's consumption expenditure, 1983 to 2009-10*. WIDER Working Paper 2015/025. UNU-WIDER.