This analysis provides crucial insights for policymakers to design targeted interventions for economic growth, poverty reduction, and social equity. By examining state-wise, sector-wise, household-type, social-group, and consumption expenditure patterns, policies can be more data-driven and impact-focused.

1) State-wise MPCE variations highlight the need for region-specific economic policies. States with higher MPCE, such as Kerala and Tamil Nadu, require policies that sustain economic growth, attract investments, and expand social services. In contrast, low-MPCE states like Bihar, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh require industrialization, skill development programs, and rural infrastructure investment to boost economic activity and household incomes.

2) The urban-rural divide in MPCE indicates significant economic disparities. Urban households spend 71% more than rural households, emphasizing the need for rural employment generation through initiatives like MNREGA expansion, skill-based training, and rural entrepreneurship programs. Increased investment in education, healthcare, and connectivity can reduce dependency on urban migration and improve living standards in rural areas.

3) Household type analysis reveals economic instability among casual laborers and self-employed individuals. Policies should focus on generating formal employment through MSME growth, public-sector job creation, and financial support for self-employed individuals through microfinance, credit access, and market linkages. Strengthening labor laws and expanding social security for informal workers can enhance economic security.

4) The MPCE analysis by social groups shows structural economic disadvantages for SC/ST households, who consistently have lower MPCE compared to OBC and general categories. Policies should include expanding reservation in higher education and government jobs, providing targeted financial aid, supporting entrepreneurship, and improving access to quality education and healthcare to bridge generational economic gaps.

5) Consumption patterns highlight critical areas for policy intervention. Urban households spend more on diverse food items, while rural areas rely heavily on staple grains and government subsidies. PDS reforms should include diverse food items to improve nutrition. Agricultural incentives should be tailored to regional food habits, such as promoting wheat in northern states and rice in southern and northeastern states. The

declining consumption of pulses among higher-income groups suggests a shift in dietary patterns, requiring awareness programs and subsidies on protein-rich food to improve nutrition.

6) Income-based MPCE trends show that higher fractile classes have increasing spending capacity, while lower fractile groups struggle with basic necessities. This justifies progressive taxation on luxury goods to fund welfare programs, strengthening direct benefit transfers for low-income groups, and expanding social security schemes like PM-KISAN, pensions, and food subsidies.

7) Household size analysis reveals that larger families are more common in rural areas, particularly among lower-income groups, while urban households tend to be smaller with higher MPCE. Policymakers should expand financial assistance for larger families in lower-income brackets, enhance child welfare programs and maternal health schemes, and improve affordable housing options for urban lower-income families.

Overall, this analysis helps policymakers allocate resources effectively, tailor economic policies for specific demographics, and drive inclusive development. By addressing regional disparities, promoting employment, strengthening social security,

and reforming food and welfare policies, governments can ensure sustainable economic progress and social equity.