

Report
on
Employment in Informal Sector
and Conditions of Informal
Employment

(2013-14)

Volume IV



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT
LABOUR BUREAU
CHANDIGARH

FOREWORD

Predominance of informal employment has become one of the central features of the labour market scenario in India. While the informal sector contributes around half of the GDP of the country, its dominance in the employment front is such that more than 90 percent of the total workforce has been engaged in the informal economy. Under the changed circumstances where informal sector is increasingly interlinked with the formal, and plays pervasive role in the economy and in the livelihoods of the people, it is imperative to improve the information base of the sector. It is necessary to build a comprehensive statistical base on various dimensions of the informal economy as an integral part of the national statistical system.

Labour Bureau was delegated with the task of conducting Annual Employment - Unemployment Survey to make the statistics on employment in India available at frequent interval. Labour Bureau has conducted four Annual Employment - Unemployment Surveys so far. The fourth survey is more significant as it focused more on the important parameters like unorganized employment, skill development, etc in labour market.

A beginning has been made in this survey to assess the size, structure and conditions of the workers in informal sector. The present report 'Employment in Informal Sector and Conditions of Informal Employment' is fourth in the series of five reports of Fourth Employment - Unemployment Survey. It contains the information on characteristics of enterprises and conditions of informal employment for usual principal status workers engaged in AGEGC (*[a]griculture sector [e]xcluding [g]rowing of [c]rops, plant propagation, combined production of crops and animals without a specialized production of crops or animals*) and non-agricultural sector.

I hope the report will prove to be an important input for the policymakers to draft/review the policies related to the labour force in informal sector. Any suggestions for further improvement in the quantification of employment in informal sector are welcome.

Chandigarh
2nd January, 2015

Daljeet Singh
Director General

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Employment in Informal Sector and Conditions of Informal Employment

Volume IV

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- ❖ The Fourth Annual Employment - Unemployment Survey has been conducted during the period January, 2014 to June, 2014 in all the 36 States/UTs by covering all the districts in the country. In the current survey, a beginning has been made to assess the size, structure and characteristics of the informal sector in the labour market.
- ❖ The present report represents two important segments of the informal labour market viz Employment in Informal Sector and Conditions of Informal Employment as part of the Fourth Employment and Unemployment Survey conducted by Labour Bureau.
- ❖ Information on characteristics of enterprises and conditions of informal employment was collected for usual principal status workers engaged in AGE GC (*agriculture sector [excluding growing of crops, plant propagation, combined production of crops and animals without a specialized production of crops or animals]*) and non-agricultural sector.
- ❖ Informal Sector enterprises will include only Proprietary and Partnership enterprise types within AGE GC and non-agricultural sectors.
- ❖ Proprietary and partnership enterprises together shares more than 50 percent of the employed persons. In other words, among the workers in AGE GC and non-agricultural sectors, about 52 percent are found to be working in informal sector enterprises.
- ❖ Around 39 percent workers are employed in proprietary enterprise type which implies that a high proportion of informal

workers are engaged in proprietary enterprises as compared to partnership enterprises in both rural and urban sectors.

- ❖ In proprietary enterprises, about 43 percent of the male workers are engaged as compared to female workers (23 percent), whereas, in partnership enterprises, female workers share a high proportion (about 25 percent) as compared to male workers (9.8 percent).
- ❖ Around 67 percent of the enterprises in AGEGC and non-agricultural sector employ less than six workers. The small enterprises (enterprises with less than 9 workers) constitute about 74 percent in AGEGC and non agricultural enterprises. In rural areas, the proportion of enterprises employing less than 10 workers is found to be higher (76.8 percent) as compared to be urban areas (65.3 percent).
- ❖ About 82 percent of the employed persons in AGEGC and non-agricultural sector have reported to be working without any written job contract followed by 3 percent of the workers with the job contract for the period between 1-3 years.
- ❖ The proportion of workers with no written job contract is slightly higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas, which shows more informal jobs in rural areas as compared to the later.
- ❖ About 93 percent of the casual workers do not have any written job contract; which implies more informality among them followed by contract workers (68.4 percent). Among the wage/salaried employees where more formal jobs available, about 66 percent employees have reported to be working without written job contract.

Distribution of workers except self employed who received paid leave and social security benefits (In %)

Sector	Paid Leave	Social Security Benefits		
		Availed	Not Eligible	Not Known
Rural	14.1	11.3	74.1	14.6
Urban	41.9	36.5	56.7	6.8
Rural + Urban	22.7	19.2	68.6	12.2

- ❖ Only about 23 percent of the workers except self employed have reported to be received paid leave in AGEGC and non-agricultural sector.
- ❖ Around 69 percent of the workers except self employed have found to be not eligible for any social security benefits in AGEGC and non-agricultural sector. In rural areas the proportion of non-eligibility for social security benefits is found to be higher (74.1 percent) as compared to urban sector (56.7 percent); which implies higher informality conditions in rural areas.
- ❖ Contract workers share more number of persons who are not eligible for social security benefits in AGEGC and non-agricultural sector. In case of wage/salaried employees, rural areas share higher percentage of workers who are not eligible for any social security benefits when compared to urban areas.

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Indian Economy is characterized by the existence of a vast majority of informal or unorganized labour employment. More than 90 per cent of workforce and about 50 per cent of the national product are accounted by the informal economy. A high proportion of socially and economically underprivileged sections of society are concentrated in the informal economic activities. According to quinquennial survey of NSSO in 2004-05, in rural areas the share of informal sector workers in each population segment recorded more than 90 percent and the share of female workers (94.50 percent) is more than male workers (90.34 percent). The high level of growth of the Indian economy during the past two decades is accompanied by increasing informalisation.

1.2 There are indications of growing inter-linkages between informal and formal economic activities. There has been new dynamism of the informal economy in terms of output, employment and earnings. Thereby faster and inclusive growth needs special attention to informal economy. Sustaining high levels of growth are also intertwined with improving domestic demand of those engaged in informal economy, and addressing the needs of the sector in terms of credit, skills, technology, marketing and infrastructure (NCEUS, 2008).

1.3 Under the changed circumstances where informal sector is increasingly interlinked with the formal sector and plays pervasive role in the economy and in the livelihoods of the people, it is imperative to improve the

information base of the sector. It is necessary to build a comprehensive statistical base on various dimensions of the informal economy as an integral part of the national statistical system.

1.4 Clarity of concepts and uniformity of definitions are basic requirements for building a sound system of statistics. Unorganized sector or informal economy is replete with diverse concepts and lack of uniformity of definitions. The first step in building database on informal sector is to arrive at definitions that reflect the specific characteristics, and to adopt these definitions for unambiguous identification of the various components of the sector. Further, it is desirable to specify the core statistics relating to unorganized sector that needs to be collected and disseminated with certain regularity as a part of an ideal statistical system that would ensure reliability and credibility.

1.5 In the current survey, a beginning has been made to assess the size, structure and characteristics of the informal sector in the labour market. “Employment in the Informal Sector” and “Informal Employment” are both concepts that are useful for analytical and policy-making purposes, as they refer to different aspects of the “informalisation” of employment and to different targets for policy-making. One of the two concepts cannot replace the other. However, the two concepts need to be defined and measured in a consistent and clearly distinguishable manner. In the present survey, Labour Bureau has collected information on both the heads in order to understand the informal sector/employment to the fullest extent.

Definitions

International Definition

1.6 As per SNA (1993), the informal sector consists of units engaged in the production of goods or services

with the primary objective of generating employment and income to the persons concerned. These units typically operate at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production and on a small scale. Labour relations - where they exist - are based mostly on casual employment, kinship or personal and social relations rather than contractual arrangements with formal guarantees.

1.7 The informal sector forms part of the household sector as household enterprises or, equivalently, unincorporated enterprises owned by households. The broad guidelines concerning the definition of Informal Sector and Informal Employment as endorsed in the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) and 17th ICLS, are given in **Annexure IV** and **Annexure V** respectively.

Definitions used in India

1.8 The First Indian National Commission on Labour (1966-69) defined, unorganised sector workforce as –“those workers who have not been able to organize themselves in pursuit of their common interest due to certain constraints like casual nature of employment, ignorance and illiteracy, small and scattered size of establishments”.

1.9 The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), which has been conducting surveys of un-organized enterprises at periodical intervals, generally adopted the following criteria for the identification of un-organized sector:

- i. In case of manufacturing industries, the enterprises not covered under the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) are taken to constitute the un-organized sector.
- ii. In the case of service industries, all enterprises, except those run by the

Government (Central, State and Local Body) and in the corporate sector were regarded as un-organized.

National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS)

1.10 While addressing the issues of employment in informal sectors, the NCEUS noted that: employment in India can be meaningfully grouped into four categories to reflect quality and its sectoral association. These are

(a) Formal employment in the formal or organised sector,

(b) Informal employment in the formal sector,

(c) Formal employment in the informal sector, and

(d) Informal employment in the informal sector.

The Indian economy is dominated by (d) constantly around 86 percent of employment as of 2004-05.

The Commission's recommendation relating to the definition of informal sector is as given in the **Box 1**.

Box 1. Definitions recommended by NCEUS

Informal Sector: "The unorganized sector consists of all unincorporated private enterprises owned by individuals or households engaged in the sale and production of goods and services operated on a proprietary or partnership basis and with less than ten total workers".

Informal worker/employment: "Unorganized workers consist of those working in the unorganized sector or households, excluding regular workers with social security benefits provided by the employers and the workers in the formal sector without any employment and social security benefits provided by the employers".

Informal economy: The informal sector and its workers plus the informal workers in the formal sector constitute the informal economy.

Measuring Employment in Informal Sector: Economic Census and Surveys of NSSO

Economic Census

1.11 In order to meet the long felt need for the availability of data in respect of unorganized non-agricultural sectors of the economy, a scheme of Economic Census was launched by the Central Statistical Organisation in 1976.

1.12 Since then, the Central Statistical Organisation has conducted six Economic Censuses in the years 1977, 1980, 1990, 1998, 2005 and 2013. India's fifth and sixth economic censuses were good examples for identifying both formal and informal sector enterprises. All kinds of economic activity (except crop production and plantations) were covered in the census, and all units engaged in the production or distribution of goods or services other than for

the sole purpose of own consumption was counted.

1.13 Economic Census is the complete count of all entrepreneurial units located within the geographical boundaries of the country. The main purpose of conducting Economic Census is to generate an updated frame of enterprises for detailed follow-up surveys. It provides essential data on number and distribution of enterprises engaged in different types of economic activities, which forms the basis, mainly, for the detailed follow-up surveys.

1.14 The results of these censuses also provide basic entrepreneurial data relating to different sectors of the economy for the purpose of planning, development and research etc. specifically for unorganized sector of the economy. The sixth economic census was conducted in 2013, following an earlier census in 2005. The sixth census has tried to collect various useful characteristics like employment size (i.e.,

establishments employing less than ten workers) for classifying an enterprise as an informal sector enterprise.

Employment and Unemployment Surveys of NSSO

1.15 The NSS enterprise surveys, in the past, have covered unorganized non agricultural enterprises, covering manufacturing, services and trade. In the NSS 55th round, the subject of informal sector enterprises was covered where the informal sector comprised proprietary and partnership enterprises. While, the coverage of activities in 55th round was only for non-agricultural sector, the coverage of activities in 61st, 66th and 68th rounds was non-agricultural sector and AGE GC (*[a]griculture sector [e]xcluding [g]rowing of [c]rops, plant propagation, combined production of crops and animals without a specialized production*

of crops or animals) activities in agricultural sector.

1.16 NSS 68th round results show that a high proportion of AGE GC and non-agriculture sector workers, in both the rural and urban areas, work in the *informal sector*. Table 1.1 suggests that, among workers in the AGE GC and non-agriculture sectors, about 72 per cent were employed in the *informal sector*.

1.17 In order to understand the volume of informal employment in the country, information on different conditions of informal employment for the employees (wage/salaried employees, contract workers and casual labourers) in the usual status like written job contract in the employment, eligibility for paid leave and social security benefits, etc., was collected in the survey for those employed in AGE GC and non-agricultural sectors.

Table 1.1: Informal Sector enterprises among workers (ps+ss) engaged in AGEGC and non-agricultural sectors

Category of Workers	61st round (2004-05)	66 th round (2009-10)	68 th round (2011-12)
	Rural		
Male	79.2	74.2	76.2
Female	86.4	74.4	72.7
Person	81.6	74.2	75.2
	Urban		
Male	73.9	68.5	70.4
Female	65.4	61.6	63.6
Person	72.2	67.3	69.1
	Rural+Urban		
Male	76.7	71.5	73.4
Female	79.7	69.8	69.2
Person	77.5	71.1	72.4

AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors: Industry groups/ divisions 014, 016, 017, 02-99 of NIC-2008.

Source: NSS Report No. 557(68/10/2)

1.18 During 2011-12, among the employees in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors, about 68 per cent of the employees neither had written job contract nor were eligible for paid leave and about 80 per cent of the usual status workers had no union/association in their activities. Similarly, about 72 per cent of the employees in the AGEGC and non-agriculture sectors were not eligible for any social security benefit (NSS 68th round).

Fourth Employment and Unemployment Survey of Labour Bureau

1.19 The Fourth Annual Employment - Unemployment Survey has been conducted during the period January, 2014 to June, 2014 in all the 36 States/UTs by covering all the districts in the country. A moving reference period of twelve completed months from the date of survey is used to derive various estimates of labour force.

1.20 The present report represents two important segments of the informal

labour market viz Employment in Informal Sector and Conditions of Informal Employment as part of the Fourth Employment and Unemployment Survey conducted by Labour Bureau. For the first segment, it presents the estimates of usual principal status workforce in proprietary and partnership enterprises. Besides that, to study various characteristics of informal employment in the country, information on different conditions of employment for the employees (regular wage/salaried employees, contract workers and casual labourers) in the usual status was also collected in the survey.

1.21 Information on characteristics of enterprises and conditions of informal employment was collected for usual principal status approach for workers engaged in non-agriculture sector and part of the agricultural sector (AGEGC activities).

Limitations

1.22 As mentioned earlier, there is no unique definition for informal sector and informal employment in India; the findings are based on some of the recommendations made by ILO and NCEUS in measuring the informal sector/employment. Therefore, the results may have variation with the actual situation.

1.23 Agricultural sector has not been covered fully in this survey. Due to practical difficulties in data collection, part of the agricultural sector (growing of crops, plant propagation and mixed farming) has not been covered in this survey though there are some possible informal activities in these sections. Hence, in this report, information is compiled only for workers employed in AGEGC activities and non-agricultural sector.

1.24 An important criterion in defining the informal sector enterprise is employment size in the establishment. As

smallness of the enterprise would better represent more informality in the conditions of employment; information is collected on employment size in order to identify smaller enterprises (establishments employing less than 10 workers) which can be recognised as informal sector enterprises. It is important to mention here that all the enterprises having less than 10 workers may not be informal enterprises as some of them in the service sectors could be formal enterprises.

1.25 In this survey, information on ‘cooperative societies/trust/other non-profit institutions’ was collected in respect of ‘type of enterprise’. But, due to definitional issues, workers engaged in this enterprise type have been excluded from the coverage of *informal sector* although jobs in this type of enterprise could be informal or formal. Therefore, for the purpose of the report, Employment in Informal Sector includes only Proprietary and Partnership enterprises.

CHAPTER II

EMPLOYMENT IN INFORMAL SECTOR AND CONDITIONS OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT IN INFORMAL SECTOR

2.1 In 1993, the Fifteenth ICLS adopted an international statistical definition of the informal sector that was subsequently referred to in the revised international System of National Accounts (SNA, 1993). The informal sector forms part of the household sector as household enterprises or, equivalently, unincorporated enterprises owned by households. Conceptualizing the informal sector as a subsector of the SNA institutional sector “households”, the Fifteenth ICLS defined *informal sector enterprises* as they are private unincorporated enterprises (excluding quasi-corporations), i.e. enterprises owned by individuals or households that are not constituted as separate legal entities independently of their owners, and for which no

complete accounts are available that would permit a financial separation of the production activities of the enterprise from the other activities of its owner(s).

2.2 Private unincorporated enterprises include unincorporated enterprises owned and operated by individual household members or by several members of the same household, as well as unincorporated partnerships and cooperatives formed by members of different households, if they lack complete sets of accounts. Therefore, based on the conceptual framework of 15th ICLS, the Informal sector includes three different enterprises (Proprietary, Partnership and Producers’ cooperatives).

Enterprise Types

2.3 In the current survey, information is collected on type of enterprise for persons engaged in

AGEGC and non-agricultural sectors. There are eight type of enterprises namely proprietary, partnership from members from same household, partnership from members from different households, government/public sector, public/private limited company, co-operative societies/trust/other non-profit institutions, employers' households and others under which the information is collected. As government/public sector and public/private limited companies are not part of the informal sector enterprises, they are considered as formal sector enterprises in this survey. But in case of enterprise type 'cooperative societies/trust/other non-profit institutions', there was

no clear definition about whether they fall under informal or formal sector enterprises. Therefore, the enterprise type 'cooperative societies/trust/other non-profit institutions' has been excluded from the coverage of informal sector enterprises.

2.4 As per the conceptual framework of 15th ICLS on informal employment, the enterprise type 'employers' households' is not covered under informal sector enterprises. Considering these aspects, in this survey, Informal Sector enterprises will include only Proprietary and Partnership enterprise types within AGEGC and non-agricultural sectors.

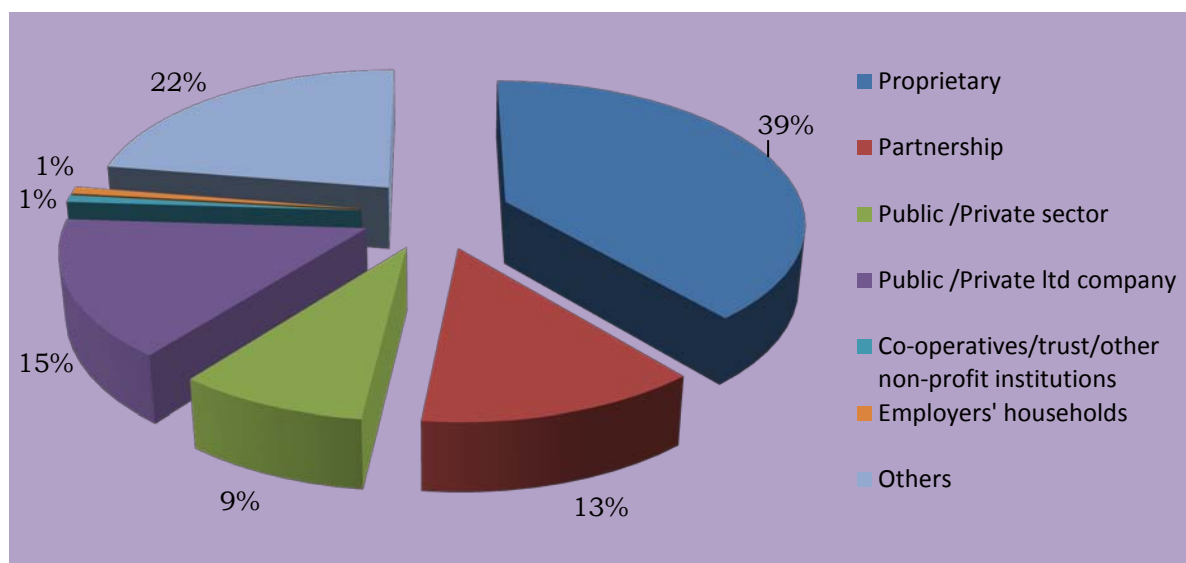


Figure 1: Distribution of Employed Persons by Enterprise Types

2.5 The figure 1 shows that proprietary and partnership enterprises share a high proportion of employed persons as compared to other enterprise types. In this report, partnership enterprises include both partnerships of members from same households and different households. It is clearly evident from the figure that proprietary

and partnership enterprises together shares more than 50 percent of the employed persons. In other words, among the workers in AGE GC and non-agricultural sectors, about 52 percent are working in informal sector. The formal sector which includes public/private sector and public/private ltd companies share about 24 percent.

Table 2.1: Distribution of employed persons aged 15 years & above in Proprietary and Partnership Enterprises (in %)

Particulars	Proprietary	Partnership
	Rural	
Male	44.6	11.3
Female	22.3	28.6
Person	39.6	15.2
	Urban	
Male	39.6	5.9
Female	24.9	10.7
Person	37.0	6.8
	Rural + Urban	
Male	43.2	9.8
Female	22.9	24.7
Person	38.9	12.9

2.6 Table 2.1 presents the distribution of employed persons in proprietary and partnership enterprises according to UPS approach. It is noticed from the table that around 39 percent workers are employed in proprietary enterprise type. It shows that a high proportion of

informal workers are engaged in proprietary enterprises as compared to partnership type enterprises in both rural and urban sectors. In proprietary enterprises, about 43 percent of the male workers are engaged as compared to female workers (23 percent), whereas, in partnership

enterprises, female workers share a high proportion (about 25 percent) as compared to male workers (9.8 percent).

Employment Size

2.7 Another important criterion in defining informal sector enterprises is the employment size in the establishment. According to ILO, their size in terms of employment is below a certain threshold to be determined according to national circumstances, and/or they are not registered under specific forms of national legislation (such as factories' or commercial acts, tax or social security laws, professional groups' regulatory acts, or similar acts, laws or regulations established by national legislative bodies as distinct from local regulations for issuing trade licences or business permits), and/or their employees (if any) are not registered.

2.8 According to the 15th ICLS resolution, the criterion of employment size can be formulated as the number of employees employed by the

enterprise on a continuous basis is considered to be the ideal measure from the conceptual perspective of informal sector. A major advantage of the size criterion in defining the informal sector is that size can be measured relatively easily by all relevant surveys.

2.9 In addition, there is usually a correlation between small size and other aspects of informality. For example: Small enterprises can remain unidentified by the authorities more easily than larger enterprises, governments with limited administrative resources tend to focus on large enterprises when trying to collect taxes or enforce labour legislation, Unions tend to concentrate on large enterprises, which can be reached more easily so that their efforts can have maximum impact, small enterprises tend to use more traditional production methods. But, the small size, unless used in combination with other criteria like registration/legal organisation is not sufficient to define the informal sector. In

India, there is no specific criterion for defining legal enterprises except, under the Annual Survey of industries in manufacturing sector in which the minimum employment size is fixed at 10 with usage of electricity. Under this survey,

information is collected on the employment size in the enterprises in order to estimate the small enterprises as proxy for informal sector enterprises in AGEGC and non-agricultural sector.

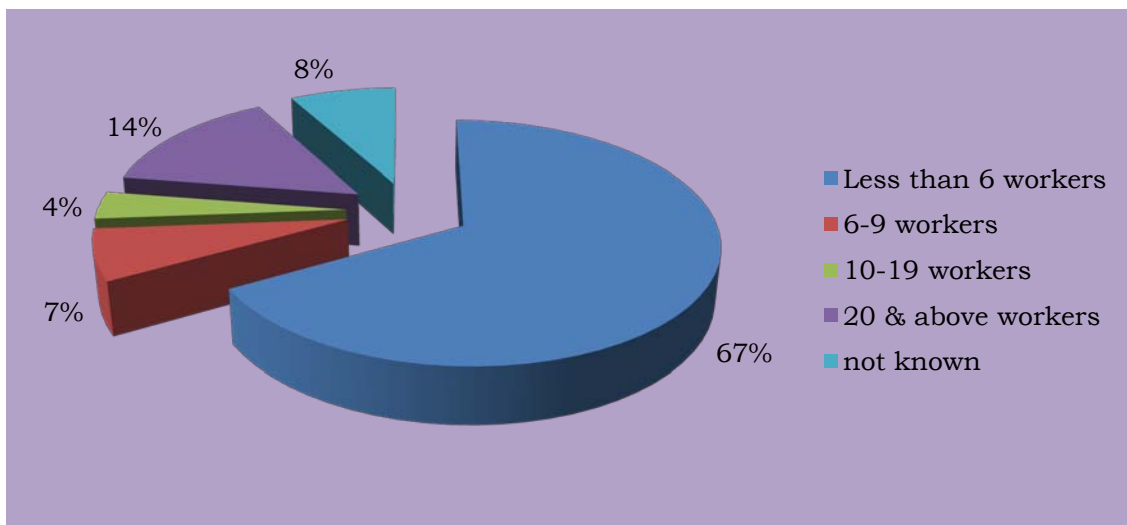


Figure 2: Distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by employment size in the establishment

2.10 It is evident from the figure 2 that 67 percent of the enterprises in AGEGC and non-agricultural sector employ less than six workers followed by 14 percent of the enterprises employ 20 & above workers, 7 percent enterprises employ 6-9 workers and 4 percent enterprises employ 10-19 workers. It is clearly observed from the Table 2.2 that

the small enterprises (enterprises with less than 9 workers) constitute about 74 percent in AGEGC and non agricultural enterprises. In rural areas, the proportion of enterprises employing less than 10 workers is found to be higher (76.8 percent) as compared to be urban areas (65.3 percent).

Table 2.2: Distribution of Workers by Employment Size in the Establishment (in %)

Particulars	Less than 6 workers	6-9 workers	Total (Less than 10 workers)
Rural			
Male	70.4	5.8	76.2
Female	73.3	5.7	79.0
Person	71.0	5.8	76.8
Urban			
Male	56.1	9.8	65.9
Female	51.8	10.9	62.7
Person	55.3	10	65.3
Rural + Urban			
Male	66.4	7.0	73.4
Female	68.5	6.8	75.3
Person	66.8	6.9	73.7

CONDITIONS OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

2.11 The conceptual framework in the 17th ICLS guidelines links the enterprise-based concept of employment in the informal sector in a coherent and consistent manner with a broader, job-based concept of informal employment. Employed persons hold jobs that can be described by various job-related characteristics, and these jobs are undertaken in production units (enterprises) that can be described by various enterprise-related characteristics. Informal employment is defined as comprising:

(a) Own-account workers and employers employed in their own

informal sector enterprises (household unincorporated enterprises with at least some market production that are unregistered or small in terms of the number of employed persons (e.g., fewer than five employees);

(b) All contributing family workers;

(c) Employees holding informal jobs, i.e., employees not covered by legal protection or social security as employed persons, or not entitled to other employment benefits such as paid annual or sick leave;

(d) Members of informal producers' cooperatives (not established as legal entities); and

(e) Own-account workers producing goods exclusively for own final use by their household (if considered employed).

2.12 Under fourth employment & unemployment survey, information on job contract, paid leave and social security benefits for employed persons except self employed is collected and presented in the following paragraphs. This information would better represent the situation of informal employment conditions in India.

2.13 It is clearly evident from the table 2.3 that around 82

percent of the employed persons in AGE GC and non-agricultural sector have reported to be working without any written job contract followed by 3 percent of the workers with job contract for the period between 1-3 years and 9 percent of the workers with more than 3 years job contract. The proportion of workers with no written job contract is slightly higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas, which shows more informal jobs in rural areas as compared to the later.

Table 2.3: Distribution of employed persons except self employed aged 15 years & above by type of job contract (in %)

Particulars	No written job contract	1 year or less	More than 1 year to 3 years	More than 3 years	Not Known
Rural					
Male	86.0	1.6	0.7	5.5	6.2
Female	87.2	1.4	0.5	4.9	5.9
Person	86.3	1.5	0.6	5.4	6.2
Urban					
Male	73.6	2.9	1.9	16.6	5.0
Female	74.0	3.0	1.9	16.4	4.6
Person	73.7	2.9	1.9	16.6	5.0
Rural + Urban					
Male	82.0	2.0	1.1	9.1	5.8
Female	83.6	1.8	0.9	8.0	5.6
Person	82.4	2.0	1.0	8.9	5.8

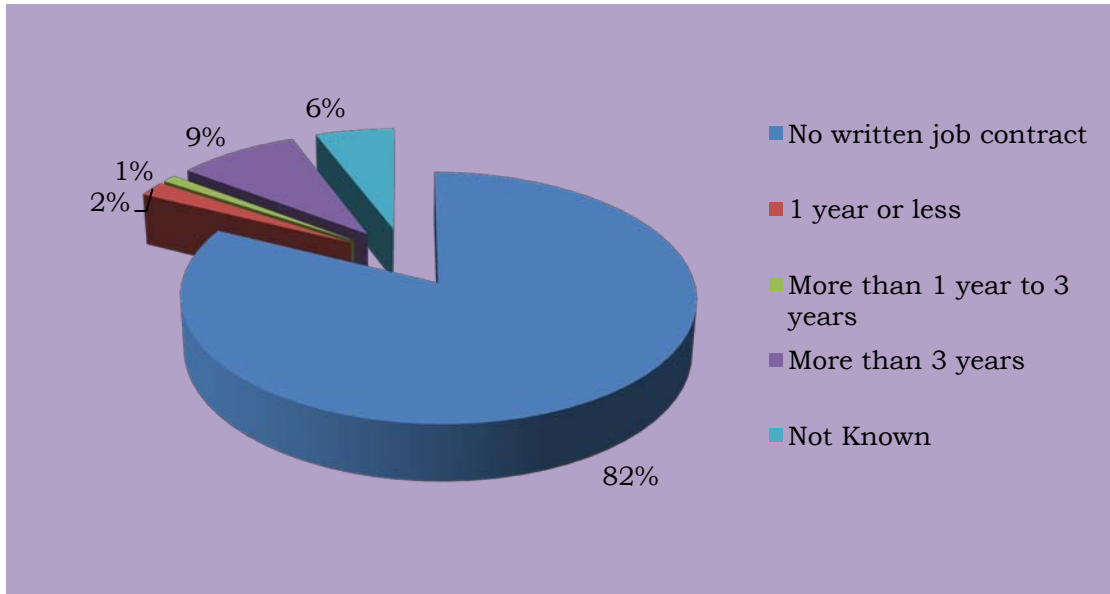


Figure 3: Distribution of employed persons except self employed by type of job contract

Table 2.4: Persons having no written job contract in different employment status (in %)

Particulars	Wage/Salaried Employees	Contract Workers	Casual Workers
Rural	68.6	71.3	92.6
Urban	64.1	64.1	92.0
Rural+Urban	66.1	68.4	92.5

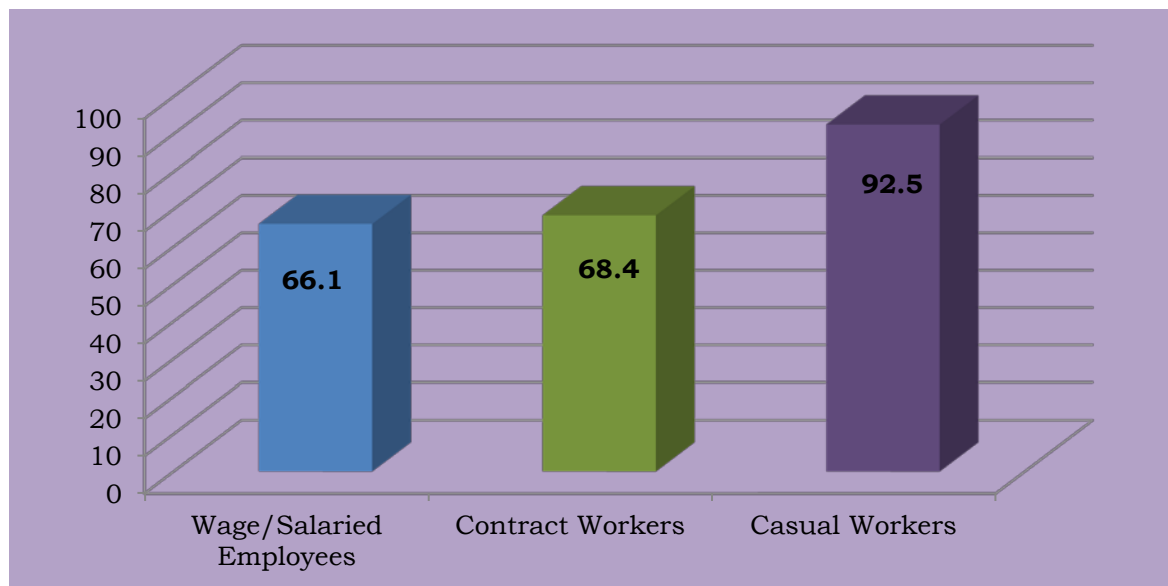


Figure 4: Proportion of Persons having no written job contract in different employment status

2.14 Table 2.4 represents the proportion of employed persons with no written job contract in different statuses viz wage/salaried employees, contract workers and casual workers. It estimated that about 93 percent of the casual workers do not have any written job contract; which implies more informality among them. Similarly, around 68 percent of the contract workers have reported to be working without any written job contract with their employers. The next important category is wage/salaried persons which has more formal jobs. Among the wage/salaried employees, about 66 percent employees have reported to be working without

written job contract. It is also noticed that the rural sector shares higher percentage of persons having no written job contract in all the categories as compared to urban areas.

Eligibility for Paid Leave and Social Security Benefits

2.15 As mentioned earlier, the other important parameter which could represent the situation of informal employment is non-eligibility for paid leave and social security benefits. Under this survey, information is also collected for the workers except self employed on eligibility for paid leave and social security benefits in AGE GC and non-agricultural sector.

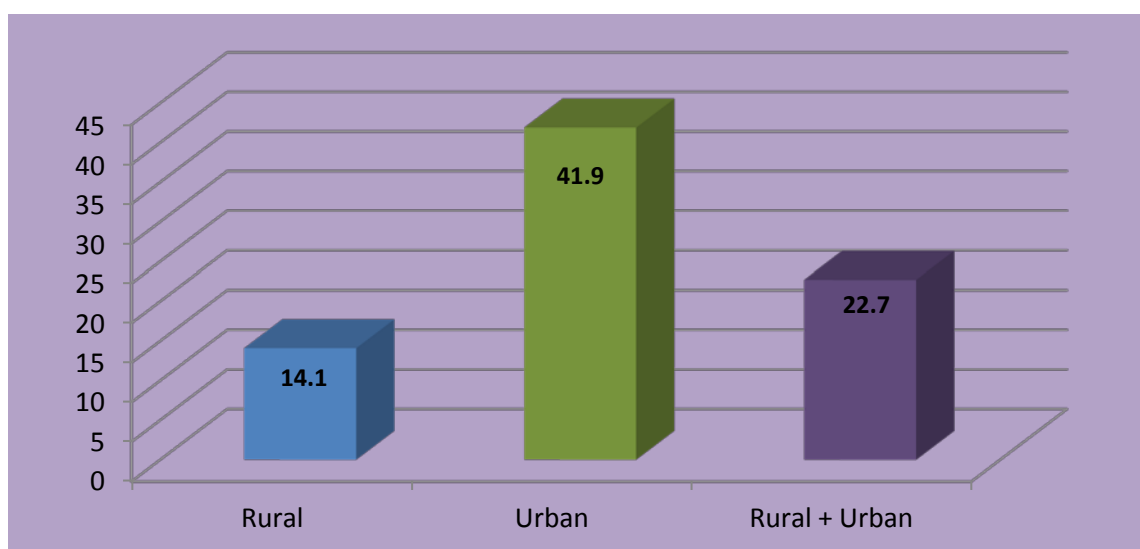


Figure 5: Proportion of Persons who received paid leave

Table 2.5: Distribution of workers except self employed who received paid leave and social security benefits (in %)

Particulars	Paid Leave	Social Security Benefits		
		Availed	Not Eligible	Not Known
Rural				
Male	14.6	11.8	73.4	14.8
Female	12.3	10.0	76.1	13.9
Person	14.1	11.3	74.1	14.6
Urban				
Male	41.6	36.4	56.6	7.0
Female	43.2	37.2	56.9	6.0
Person	41.9	36.5	56.7	6.8
Rural + Urban				
Male	23.3	19.8	68.0	12.3
Female	20.6	17.4	70.9	11.7
Person	22.7	19.2	68.6	12.2

2.16 It is evident from the Table 2.5 that only about 23 percent of the workers except self employed have reported to be received paid leave in AGEGC and non-agricultural sector. The proportion of persons who has not received paid leave is higher in rural areas (more than 85 percent) as compared to urban areas (58.1 percent). Table 2.6 shows the proportion of workers who received paid leave among different employment statuses.

2.17 As paid leave and social security benefits are more relevant to wage/salaried employees and contract workers

rather than casual workers; information on paid leave and social security benefits is compiled only for wage/salaried persons and contract workers. Among the two categories, contract workers category is reported to be received lesser percentage of paid leave followed by wage/salaried employees. In the wage/salaried employee's category where more number of formal jobs prevail, the proportion of persons received paid leave is found to be 61.7 percent. It is also perceived from the table that the rural areas share more number of persons who has not received paid leave

in both the categories of compared to urban areas. employment statuses as

Table 2.6: Proportion of workers who received paid leave in different employment statuses

Particulars	Wage/Salaried Employees	Contract Workers
Rural	55.0	18.6
Urban	67.3	22.5
Rural+Urban	61.7	20.2

2.18 In case of social security benefits, table 2.5 shows that around 69 percent of the workers except self employed have found to be not eligible for any social security benefits in AGE GC and non-agricultural

sector. In rural areas the proportion of non-eligibility for social security benefits is found to be higher (74.1 percent) as compared to urban sector (56.7 percent); which implies higher informality conditions in rural areas.

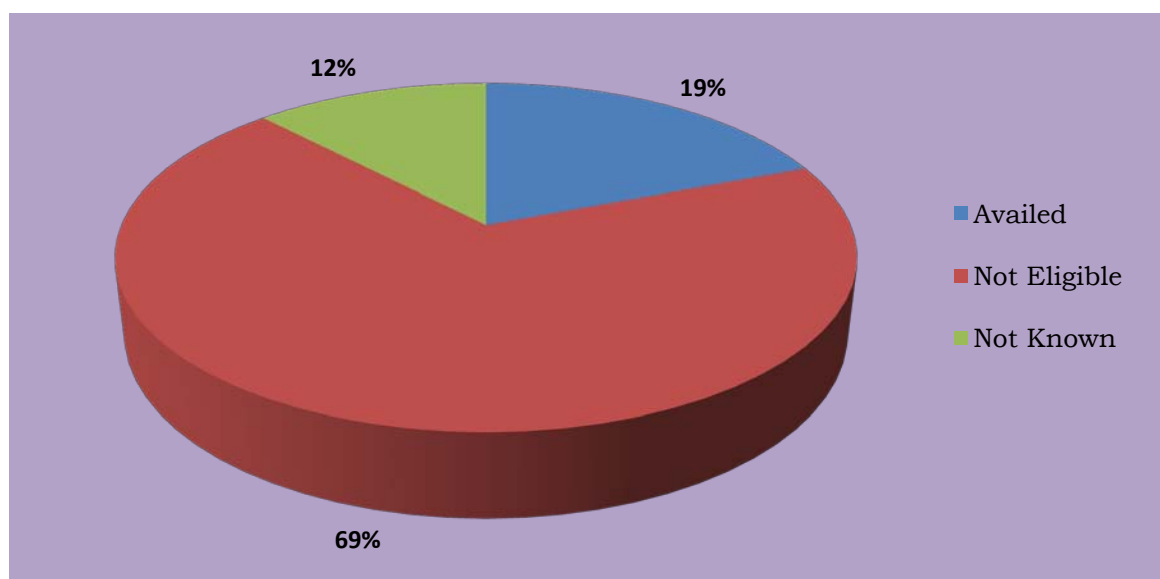


Figure 6: Proportion of workers who received social security benefits

Table 2.7: Proportion of workers who received social security benefits in different employment statuses

Particulars	Wage/Salaried Employees			Contract Workers		
	Availed	Not Eligible	Not Known	Availed	Not Eligible	Not Known
Rural	46.3	48.1	5.6	9.1	77.5	13.3
Urban	59.8	35.3	4.9	13.8	75.3	10.9
Rural+Urban	53.7	41.1	5.2	11.0	76.7	12.3

2.19 It is clearly noticeable from the table 2.7 that 76.7 percent and 41.1 percent of the workers have reported as not eligible for any social security benefits in the categories of contract workers and wage/salaried employees respectively. It is seen from the table 2.7 that contract workers share more number of persons who are not eligible for social security benefits in AGEGC and non-agricultural sector. In case of

wage/salaried employees, rural areas share higher percentage of workers who are not eligible for any social security benefits when compared to urban areas. Distribution of workers aged 15 years and above except self employed who received social security benefits by different schemes for each State/UTs in AGEGC and non-agricultural sector is given in **Annexure VI**.



Figure 7: Proportion of workers who received social security benefits in different employment statuses

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Important concepts and definitions used in the survey and relevant to this report are explained below.

1.1 House: Every structure, tent or other place of shelter, etc. which is used primarily for residential use is considered as a house for the present survey.

1.2 Household: A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. It will include temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months) but exclude temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months). The members of a household may or may not be related by blood or marriage to one another. The following examples may be useful while determining the group of persons to be considered as households:

- (a) In case a hostel is listed, it will constitute a single household.
- (b) Inmates of hotel, lodging and boarding house etc. will also constitute a single household.
- (c) In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis is to be placed on 'normally living together' than on ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen. In case the place of residence of a person is different from the place of boarding, he or she will be treated as a member of the household in which he or she resides.
- (d) A resident employee, or domestic servant or a paying guest will be considered as a member of the household in which he or she resides even though he or she is not a member of the same family if the period of stay is six month or above.
- (e) In case a member of a family (say a son or a daughter of the head of family) stays elsewhere like in hostel for studies or for any other reason for major part of the year, he/she will not be considered as a member of his/her parents household.

1.3 Household size: The number of members normally residing in a household is its size.

1.4 Economic activity: The entire spectrum of human activity falls into two categories: i) economic activity and ii) non-economic activity. Any activity that results in production of goods and services which adds value to the national product is considered as an economic activity. Further the economic activities have two parts namely i) market activities and ii) non-market activities. Market activities are those that involve remuneration to those who perform it, i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. Such activities include production of all goods and services for market including those of government services, etc. On the other hand non-market activities are those involving the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets.

1.5 Thus the term 'economic activity' under the fourth Annual Employment and Unemployment survey includes:

- i. All the market activities described above, i.e., the activities performed for pay or profit which result in production

of goods and services for exchange,

- ii. Of the non-market activities,
 - a) All the activities relating to the primary sector which result in production (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.) of primary goods for own consumption.
 - b) The activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets include construction of own houses, roads, wells, etc., and of machinery, tools, etc., for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction in the capacity of either a labour or a supervisor.

1.6 Activity status: It is the activity in which a person is engaged during the reference period, which in turn decides the person's participation in economic and /or non-economic activities. According to this, a person will be in one or a combination of the

following three statuses during a reference period:

- i. Working or engaged in economic activity (work);
- ii. Not engaged in economic activity (work) but either making tangible efforts to seek 'work' or being available for 'work' in case the 'work' is available and
- iii. Neither engaged in any economic activity (work) nor available for 'work'.

1.7 Activity statuses mentioned against sl. no. (i) & (ii) above, are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last sl.no. (iii) is associated with 'not being in the labour force'. Being in labour force is further categorized into two parts (i) employed and unemployed.

1.8 The three broad activity statuses have been further subdivided into the following categories as listed below:

- i. working or being engaged in economic activity (employed):
 - a) worked as an own-account worker (self-employed);
 - b) employer (self-employed);
 - c) worked in household enterprise as 'helper' (unpaid family worker);

d) worked as regular salaried/wage employee other than contract worker;

e) worked as contract worker;

f) worked as casual wage labour in public works;

g) worked as casual wage labour in other types of works;

- ii. not working but seeking or available for work (unemployed);

- iii. neither working nor available for work (not in labour force)

- i) attended educational institution;

- ii) attended domestic duties;

- iii) recipients of rent, pension, remittance, etc;

- iv) not able to work due to disability;

- v) Others (prostitutes, beggars, etc.);

1.9 The various concepts like, 'workers', 'unemployed', labour force, out of labour force are as explained below:

1.10 Workers (or employed):

Persons who during the reference period are engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to their economic activity, have temporarily abstained from work, for reasons of illness, injury or other physical

disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work constitute workers. Unpaid helpers who assist in the operation of an economic activity in the household, farm or non-farm activities are also considered as workers.

1.11 Seeking or available for work (or unemployed): Persons, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration are considered as those who are 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed).

1.12 Labour force: Persons who are either 'working' (employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (unemployed) or both during a major part of the reference period, constitute the labour force.

1.13 Out of labour force: Persons who are neither 'working' and at the same time nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the major part of

the reference period are considered to be 'out of the labour force'. The persons under this category includes students, persons engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young or too old persons, beggars, prostitutes, etc.

1.14 It may be noted that workers have been further categorized as self-employed, regular salaried/wage employee and casual wage labour. The details of these categories are defined in the following paragraphs.

1.15 Self-employed: Persons who operate their own farm or non-farm enterprises or are engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners are considered as self-employed. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have autonomy (i.e., regarding how, where and when to produce) and economic independence (i.e. regarding market, scale of operation and money) for carrying out operation. The fee or remuneration received by them consists of two parts - the share of their labour and profit of the enterprise. In other words, their

remuneration is determined wholly or mainly by sales or profits of the goods or services which are produced.

1.16 The self-employed persons may again be categorized into the following groups:

- i) **Own-account workers:** The self-employed persons, who operate their enterprises on their own account or with one or a few partners and who during the reference period by and large, run their enterprises without hiring any labour are called as own account workers. They may, however, have unpaid helpers to assist them in the activity of the enterprise.
- ii) **Employers:** The self-employed persons who work on their own account or with one or a few partners and by and large run their enterprises by hiring labour are considered as the employers.
- iii) **Helpers in household enterprise:** The helpers are a category of self-employed persons, mostly family members, who keep themselves engaged in their household enterprises, working full or part time and do not receive

any regular salary or wages in return for the work performed. They do not run the household enterprise on their own but assist the related person living in the same household in running the household enterprise.

1.17 Regular salaried/wage employee other than contract workers: Persons working in others farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract) are the regular salaried/wage employees. The category not only includes persons getting time-rate wage but also persons receiving piece-rate wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.

1.18 Worked on contract basis: As per the definition of contract worker, a worker is deemed to be employed as contract worker when he/she is hired in connection with the work of an establishment by or through a contractor. Contract workmen are indirect employees; persons who are hired, supervised and remunerated by a contractor who, in turn, is compensated by the establishment. For the purpose

of present survey, in addition to the above mentioned category of workers, the term contract workers includes workers whose work are governed by a contract agreement either in writing or oral directly by the establishment. More precisely, the workers hired by the establishment directly for a specific job and for a specified period will also be categorized under the contract category of workers.

1.19 Casual wage labour: A person casually engaged in others farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract is a casual wage labour. Usually in the rural areas, a type of casual labourers can be seen who normally engage themselves in 'public works' activities. 'Public works' are those activities which are sponsored by the Government or local bodies for construction of roads, digging of ponds, etc. as relief measures (like flood relief, drought relief, famine relief, etc.) and also under various employment generation schemes under poverty alleviation programmes.

1.20 Different approaches for determining activity status: The persons surveyed can be classified into various activity categories on the basis of activities pursued by them during certain specified reference periods. There could be three reference periods viz. (i) one year, (ii) one week and (iii) each day of the reference week. Based on these three reference periods, three different measures of activity status are arrived at. These are termed respectively as usual principal status, current weekly status and current daily status. The activity status determined on the basis of a reference period of one year is known as the usual principal activity status of the person, that determined on the basis of a reference period of 1 week is known as the current weekly status (CWS) of the person and the activity status determined on the basis of a reference period of one day is known as the current daily status (CDS) of the person. In this report, the labour force related parameters are estimated for a reference period of one year.

1.21 Usual activity status: The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the last completed twelve months from the date of survey. The

activity in which a person spent relatively longer time (major time criterion) during the reference period is considered as the usual principal activity of the person. To decide the usual principal activity of a person, he/she is first categorized as belonging to the labour force or not during the reference period on the basis of major time criterion. Persons, thus adjudged as not belonging to the labour force are assigned the broad activity status 'neither working nor available for work'.

1.22 For the persons belonging to the labour force, the broad activity status of either 'working' or 'not working but available for work and/or seeking work' is then ascertained again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent during the period in the labour force. Within the broad activity

status so determined, the detailed activity status category of a person pursuing more than one such activity will be determined again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent.

1.23 Subsidiary economic

activity status: A person whose usual principal status is determined on the basis of the major time criterion may have pursued some other economic activity for 30 days or more during the reference period. The status in which such economic activity is pursued during the reference period is the subsidiary economic activity status of the person. In case of multiple subsidiary economic activities, subsidiary activity will be determined on the basis of relatively longer time spent criterion.

SAMPLING DESIGN & ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

Introduction

Labour Bureau has been entrusted with the task of conducting Annual Employment-Unemployment Surveys in the country. The objective of this annual survey is to regularly make available the basic inputs on labour force related parameters to facilitate policy formulation/review. The first such Annual Household Employment-Unemployment survey for the period 2009-10 was conducted during the year 2010. Till so far three such surveys have been conducted and thereon reports released. The present one is the Fourth Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey in the series.

2.4 In the current survey, a moving reference period is used to determine the usual status activity of the persons. The survey has been conducted in all the States/UTs by covering all the districts in the country. The field work of the present survey was launched in January, 2014 and completed in majority of the States/UTs by June, 2014. A

sample of about 1.36 lakh household schedules has been covered during the survey in 36 States/UTs.

2.5 Sample Design: A stratified multi-stage sample design has been adopted for the Fourth Annual Household Employment-Unemployment Survey. The first stage units (FSU) for rural sector are the 2011 census villages in all the States/UTs, except Kerala State, where panchayat wards are the FSUs. In case of urban sector, the latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks for the period 2007-12 prepared by National Sample Survey Office are the First stage units.

2.6 Stratification: Each district of a State/UT has been divided into two strata: i) rural stratum comprising of all the rural areas of the district and ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district.

2.7 Sample Size: In all 36 States/UTs, a total sample of

12598 First Stage Units (FSUs) is allocated at All India level keeping in view the resource availability and other logistics. Broadly considering the population proportion, a sample of 7270 FSUs is allocated to rural sector in all the 36 States/UTs, while rest 5328 FSUs are allocated in the urban sector. While allocating the sample, additional weight age is given to the urban sector as compared to rural sector; so that the urban areas are not under represented in the survey on the basis of proportional allocation, with the condition that in major states the total sample size in urban sector does not exceed that of the rural sector.

2.8 Allocation of Sample to States/UTs: Distribution of total number of sample FSUs in rural sector among the States/UTs is done in proportion to their respective rural population as per 2011 census, subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/UT. For urban sector, the sample FSUs are allocated among the 36 States/UTs in proportion to the UFS blocks for the period 2007-12. A minimum sample size in a State/UT is allocated at 16 FSUs with a

minimum of 8 each in rural and urban areas.

2.9 Allocation of State/UT level rural and Urban Stratum sample to districts: The State/UT level rural/ urban sample is further distributed among its districts in proportion to rural/ urban population/urban frame survey blocks. A minimum of 16 FSUs are allocated to each State/UT for rural and urban areas combined. Stratum level sample is adjusted to multiple of 4 FSUs with a minimum sample size of 4 FSUs in a stratum. In case of some North Eastern States and UTs a marginal increase in sample size is done due to their under representation in overall sample because of their lower population.

2.10 Selection of FSUs: For the rural stratum, the village lists based on 2011 census frame are taken in the same order and the required sample is drawn by using circular systematic sampling technique with probability proportional to size (size being the population of the village as per Census 2011). In case of urban stratum, the UFS blocks are arranged in ascending order based on the town variable. After

arranging UFS blocks, sample is drawn by circular systematic sampling. This arrangement is done to ensure that most of the towns are represented in the sample. In both, the rural and the urban strata, samples are drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples.

2.11 Criteria for hamlet group/sub block formation: Large FSUs having approximate present population of 1200 or more are divided into a suitable number (say, D) of 'hamlet-groups'(hg) in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks'(sb) in the urban sector as stated below.

Approximate present population of the sample village/ urban block	No. of hg/sb to be formed (d)
Less than 1200 (no hamlet-group/sub block)	1
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599	6
.....and so on	

2.12 For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand (except Dehradun plains, Nainital Plains, Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar), Poonch, Rajouri,

Udhampur, Doda, Leh (Ladakh), Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir and Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamlet groups are formed as follows:

Approximate present population of the sample village/ block	No. of hgs/ sbs to be formed (d)
Less than 600 (no hamlet-groups/sub blocks)	1
600 to 899	3
900 to 1199	4
1200 to 1499	5
.....and so on	

2.13 Selection of hamlet groups/sub blocks:

In case of large village/UFS block wherever hamlet-groups/sub-blocks have been formed, two hamlet-groups/sub-blocks are selected. The procedure to select the hg/sb is as follows:

- i) The hg/sb with maximum percentage share of population will always be selected and termed as hg/sb 1.
- ii) Second hg/sb will be selected from the remaining hgs/sbs by simple random sampling and termed as hg/sb 2.

Listing and selection of the households will be done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/sub-blocks. In case hamlet-groups/sub-blocks is formed in a sample FSU, it is ensured that the hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed are clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks. The FSU without hg/sb formation will be treated as sample hg/sb number 1.

2.14 Listing of households: After determining the hamlet-groups/sub-blocks i.e. areas to be considered for listing, all the

households in that area will be listed (including those found to be temporarily locked after ascertaining the temporariness of locking of households through local people). The hamlet-group/sub-block with sample hg/sb number 1 will be listed first and that with sample hg/sb number 2 will be listed next.

Formation of Second Stage Strata and allocation of households:

2.15 For canvassing the schedules, all the households listed in selected FSU/ hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks are to be stratified into four second stage strata (SSS) as given below:

The second-stage-strata in the rural and urban stratum will be formed based on the number of persons in a household aged 15 years and above. The four second-stage-strata (SSS) in the rural and urban strata are formed in the following order:

2.16 Allocation of households:

The number of households to be surveyed (h) in each second stage stratum in the sample FSUs is as follows:

Second Stage Strata (SSS)	No. of members in the household aged 15 years & above
SSS1	1
SSS2	2-3
SSS3	4-5
SSS4	6 & more

SSS	without hg/sb formation		with hg/sb formation in both rural & urban strata	
	Rural	Urban	hg1/sb1	hg2/sb2
h1	1	1	1	1
h2	2	3	2	2
h3	4	4	2	2
h4	3	2	1	1
Total	10	10	6	6

2.17 Selection of Households:

From each Second Stage Strata the sample households are selected by simple random sampling without replacement.

2.18 Shortfall of households to be compensated:

Shortfall of households in the frame of any particular SSS will be compensated from the same SSS of the other hg/sb or from the other SSS of the same or other hg/sb where additional household(s) are available. The procedure is as follows:

Step 1: Allocate the required number of households to each SSS wherever possible and identify the SSS having shortfall.

Step 2: In case of hg/sb formation, compensate from the same SSS of the other hg/sb, if available. Otherwise, go to Step 3.

Step 3: Find the SSS where additional households are available following the priority order of SSS 1, SSS 2, SSS 3 & SSS 4 and compensate.

2.19 The table given below may be useful for deciding the SSS from

which the compensation is to be made.

SSS having shortfall	priority order of SSS for compensation
1	2, 3, 4
2	1, 3, 4
3	1, 2, 4
4	1, 2, 3

2.20 If there is hg/sb formation, for each SSS as per priority order, compensation may be made from the hg/sb where shortfall occurs, failing which from other hg/sb and so on.

2.21 For example, if shortfall is in SSS 3 of hg/sb 1, first try to compensate from SSS3 of hg/sb 2,

failing which try from SSS 1 of hg/sb 1, failing which try from SSS 1 of hg/sb 2. If the shortfall still remains then try from SSS 2 of hg/sb 1, failing which try from SSS 2 of hg/ sb 2. If the shortfall still remains then try from SSS 4 of hg/sb 1, failing which try from SSS 4 of hg/ sb 2.

Estimation Procedure

t = subscript for t-th stratum

m = subscript for sub-sample (m = 1, 2)

i = subscript for i-th FSU (village/panchayat ward/ UFS block)

d = subscript for a hamlet-group/ sub-block (d = 1, 2)

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/hg/sb (j = 1,2,3,4)

k = subscript for k-th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/ hg/sb

D = total number of hg's/ sb's formed in the sample FSU

D* = 1 if D = 1

= D-1 for FSUs with D > 1

N = total number of FSUs in any urban stratum

Z = total size of a rural stratum

z = size of selected sample village

n = number of sample FSUs surveyed in a stratum

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

x, y = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation

\bar{X}, \bar{Y} = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y

Under the above symbols,

y_{tmidjk} = observed value of the characteristic y for the k -th household in the j -th second stage stratum of the d -th hg/ sb ($d = 1, 2$) of the i -th FSU belonging to the m -th sub-sample for the t -th stratum.

Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a stratum in a district (rural & urban)

Listing Schedule 'A'

Rural stratum: For estimating the number of households possessing a characteristic

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{Z}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{z_i} \{y_{i1} + D_i^* y_{i2}\}$$

Where y_{i1}, y_{i2} are the total number of households possessing the characteristic y in hg's 1 & 2 of the i -th FSU respectively.

Urban Stratum: For estimating the number of households possessing a characteristic in the urban stratum of a district.

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \{y_{i1} + D_i^* y_{i2}\}$$

Where y_{i1}, y_{i2} are the total number of households possessing the characteristic y in sub-blocks 1 & 2 of i -th FSU respectively.

Schedule 'B': (Employment – Unemployment Survey Schedule)

Estimation formula for a rural stratum in a district:

Rural:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_i} \left\{ \frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right\}$$

Estimation formula for an urban stratum in a District:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \left\{ \frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right\}$$

Overall Estimate for Aggregates:

Overall estimate for aggregates for a stratum (\hat{Y}_t) based on two sub-samples is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_t = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{tm}$$

Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State/UT/all-India level:

The overall estimate \hat{Y} at the State/ UT/ all-India level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates \hat{Y}_t over all strata belonging to the State/ UT/ All-India.

Table (A1): Number of villages/UFS blocks allocated and actually surveyed for each State/UT

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	Number of villages/UFS blocks allocated			Actual number of villages/UFS blocks surveyed		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	288	216	504	288	216	504
2	Arunachal Pradesh	64	48	112	58	34	92
3	Assam	228	120	348	228	118	346
4	Bihar	752	184	936	752	184	936
5	Chhattisgarh	164	100	264	158	99	257
6	Delhi	19	224	243	19	224	243
7	Goa	8	8	16	8	8	16
8	Gujarat	324	308	632	324	308	632
9	Haryana	148	136	284	148	136	284
10	Himachal Pradesh	60	40	100	56	40	96
11	Jammu & Kashmir	108	108	216	96	99	195
12	Jharkhand	208	156	364	208	156	364
13	Karnataka	312	304	616	311	304	615
14	Kerala	148	148	296	148	148	296
15	Madhya Pradesh	420	284	704	420	284	704
16	Maharashtra	560	560	1120	559	559	1118
17	Manipur	36	36	72	36	36	72
18	Meghalaya	28	28	56	28	28	56
19	Mizoram	32	28	60	32	28	60
20	Nagaland	44	44	88	44	44	88
21	Odisha	284	148	432	284	148	432
22	Punjab	164	148	312	164	148	312
23	Rajasthan	416	240	656	416	240	656
24	Sikkim	16	16	32	16	16	32
25	Tamil Nadu	376	376	752	376	376	752
26	Telangana	176	192	368	173	190	363
27	Tripura	24	16	40	24	16	40
28	Uttarakhand	64	68	132	63	67	130
29	Uttar Pradesh	1248	596	1844	1248	596	1844
30	West Bengal	508	380	888	508	380	888
31	A & N Islands	12	8	20	12	8	20
32	Chandigarh	4	16	20	4	16	20
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8	8	16	8	8	16
34	Daman & Diu	6	8	14	6	8	14
35	Lakshadweep	4	8	12	3	8	11
36	Puducherry	8	20	28	6	17	23
All India		7269	5328	12597	7232	5295	12527

Table (A2): Number of households and persons surveyed for each State/UT

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	Number of households surveyed			Number of persons surveyed		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	3368	2158	5526	14940	9783	24723
2	Arunachal Pradesh	585	340	925	3273	1634	4907
3	Assam	2596	1177	3773	13353	5626	18979
4	Bihar	8836	1844	10680	49306	10341	59647
5	Chhattisgarh	1760	989	2749	9086	4857	13943
6	Delhi	228	2242	2470	1079	11544	12623
7	Goa	94	80	174	453	401	854
8	Gujarat	3787	3098	6885	18460	15146	33606
9	Haryana	1750	1360	3110	8629	6761	15390
10	Himachal Pradesh	629	400	1029	2935	1839	4774
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1100	986	2086	5738	5066	10804
12	Jharkhand	2309	1560	3869	12321	7940	20261
13	Karnataka	3551	3052	6603	17495	14364	31859
14	Kerala	1771	1478	3249	7934	6863	14797
15	Madhya Pradesh	4720	2839	7559	23944	14268	38212
16	Maharashtra	6469	5579	12048	30542	26724	57266
17	Manipur	400	360	760	2011	1722	3733
18	Meghalaya	290	280	570	1730	1546	3276
19	Mizoram	342	280	622	1833	1500	3333
20	Nagaland	476	440	916	2472	2233	4705
21	Odisha	3113	1482	4595	15036	6966	22002
22	Punjab	1878	1484	3362	8882	7134	16016
23	Rajasthan	4747	2407	7154	25694	12788	38482
24	Sikkim	190	160	350	953	820	1773
25	Tamil Nadu	4449	3766	8215	19213	16597	35810
26	Telangana	2036	1902	3938	9184	8897	18081
27	Tripura	288	160	448	1301	728	2029
28	Uttarakhand	702	678	1380	3563	3309	6872
29	Uttar Pradesh	14548	5972	20520	79684	31844	111528
30	West Bengal	5913	3803	9716	27038	17895	44933
31	A & N Islands	140	80	220	617	353	970
32	Chandigarh	48	160	208	249	736	985
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	96	84	180	484	373	857
34	Daman & Diu	70	80	150	313	400	713
35	Lakshadweep	34	80	114	187	413	600
36	Puducherry	72	170	242	307	742	1049
All India		83385	53010	136395	420239	260153	680392

Table (A3): Census Population as on 1st March 2011, percentage decadal change in population of aged 15 years and above between census 2001 and 2011 and projected population as on 1st March 2014 for each State/UT and All-India.

Name of State/UT/All India	Rural			Urban		
	Census Population as on 1st March 2011	Percentage Decadal Change in Population Between Census 2001 and 2011 (15 years & above)	Projected Population as on 1st March 2014	Census Population as on 1st March 2011	Percentage Decadal Change in Population Between Census 2001 and 2011 (15 years & above)	Projected Population as on 1st March 2014
	1	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	12723964	10.0	13093209	5404834	40.9	5990401
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	345540	27.5	371677	117911	43.0	131269
ASSAM	8984143	22.5	9548662	1714757	28.8	1849850
BIHAR	28291540	29.1	30546078	4069247	38.9	4490528
CHHATTISGARH	6494519	27.5	6985554	2174035	49.0	2450266
DELHI	155382	-53.7	123305	6363500	31.0	6901161
GOA	214051	-16.1	203050	359885	39.2	397463
GUJARAT	12079593	14.8	12589430	10003996	42.5	11125802
HARYANA	5975814	19.6	6305413	3372282	53.0	3830960
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2255762	21.8	2393358	286050	15.7	298878
JAMMU & KASHMIR	3006222	21.3	3185282	1369519	38.0	1508339
JHARKHAND	7879281	26.7	8458689	2887142	35.2	3160369
KARNATAKA	13699163	16.8	14353829	9008103	38.1	9923151
KERALA	6295592	-23.8	5803442	5724882	92.9	6972298
MADHYA PRADESH	17511973	27.8	18849436	7433688	34.4	8122980
MAHARASHTRA	22301917	20.3	23573155	19941760	28.1	21481340
MANIPUR	696321	30.4	754056	293961	48.2	330759
MEGHALAYA	685697	29.6	741237	205902	38.5	227031
MIZORAM	170995	17.8	179631	203010	31.8	220542
NAGALAND	463981	-14.7	442413	208644	67.4	243528
ODISHA	12274108	19.0	12930113	2709680	30.8	2936879
PUNJAB	6588388	16.4	6896043	4131637	33.0	4501007
RAJASTHAN	16703648	29.4	18047056	6161691	37.1	6773276
SIKKIM	176803	5.6	179740	61292	154.0	81074
TAMIL NADU	13968706	12.6	14476343	13379738	31.3	14517328
TELANGANA	7876461	10.0	8105034	5169855	40.9	5729964
TRIPURA	974268	10.4	1003582	379194	82.3	454026
UTTAR PRADESH	50021327	26.2	53636523	16003291	37.4	17604641
UTTARAKHAND	2317524	21.7	2458377	1158496	43.9	1292219
WEST BENGAL	22562028	19.2	23785339	11545116	30.6	12506875
A & N ISLANDS	96137	5.6	97709	59268	24.8	63340
CHANDIGARH	12542	-69.4	8788	423178	30.9	458735
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	65424	9.3	67193	71790	225.5	102288
DAMAN & DIU	23376	-52.6	18689	97529	371.4	155291
LAKSHADWEEP	5253	-52.6	4199	19534	109.3	24380
PUDUCHERRY	143757	23.7	153243	316228	33.7	345008
ALL INDIA	283897844	19.8	299694844	142648158	37.0	156761864

Note: 1. Population and Percentage decadal change in population aged 15 years and above were calculated using Table C13 of Census 2001 and 2011.

2. For any category of persons of any State/UT/All-India, Projected population as on 1st March 2014 has been derived using the formula. $A=A1*\{1+(R/100)\}^{(36/120)}$, where A1 is the census population as on 1st March 2011, R is the percentage decadal change in population between 2001 and 2011 and A is the projected population as on 1st March 2014.

Table (A4): Census Population as on 1st March 2011, percentage decadal change in population of aged 15 years and above between census 2001 and 2011 and projected population as on 1st March 2014 for each State/UT and All-India.

Name of State/UT/All India	Female					
	Rural			Urban		
	Census Population as on 1st March 2011	Percentage Decadal Change in Population Between Census 2001 and 2011 (15 years & above)	Projected Population as on 1st March 2014	Census Population as on 1st March 2011	Percentage Decadal Change in Population Between Census 2001 and 2011 (15 years & above)	Projected Population as on 1st March 2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA PRADESH	12816437	11.7	13249933	5494012	46.0	6155076
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	325478	35.7	356701	99928	64.5	116011
ASSAM	8616599	25.5	9223239	1622354	44.4	1811334
BIHAR	25996835	26.1	27869469	3617140	45.4	4046708
CHHATTISGARH	6575704	26.2	7050637	2093989	55.3	2389598
DELHI	135541	-48.6	111018	5551497	43.0	6180898
GOA	217893	-14.5	207865	346462	43.9	386409
GUJARAT	11701925	14.7	12194403	8969721	43.4	9993714
HARYANA	5417300	23.4	5770549	3024578	59.7	3480418
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2292147	21.4	2429423	245095	27.8	263821
JAMMU & KASHMIR	2769414	24.6	2958397	1140318	44.9	1274528
JHARKHAND	7592263	25.6	8129999	2621596	45.3	2932391
KARNATAKA	13592754	17.4	14263534	8724552	42.4	9700618
KERALA	7024324	-22.4	6509933	6495803	100.4	8001781
MADHYA PRADESH	16405951	28.7	17694395	6890093	39.2	7608157
MAHARASHTRA	21723749	19.5	22913685	18081996	35.2	19795384
MANIPUR	687000	32.3	747100	309047	51.7	350192
MEGHALAYA	682380	33.4	744019	209184	43.6	233153
MIZORAM	162204	24.1	173054	204362	41.7	226889
NAGALAND	440247	-10.5	425903	185127	91.1	224838
ODISHA	12264737	18.8	12914816	2530100	39.1	2793204
PUNJAB	6198975	19.3	6535450	3697866	37.7	4070415
RAJASTHAN	15947725	30.0	17253647	5740345	43.3	6394011
SIKKIM	150478	7.8	153925	54891	189.1	75477
TAMIL NADU	14149428	12.5	14659052	13574850	34.5	14835967
TELANGANA	7971663	11.7	8241292	5053706	46.0	5661791
TRIPURA	929717	12.1	962252	371131	86.3	447293
UTTAR PRADESH	46430902	28.6	50068095	14426493	42.2	16035063
UTTARAKHAND	2425665	20.9	2567876	1038991	55.1	1185243
WEST BENGAL	21414024	19.6	22596247	10905021	40.6	12079797
A & N ISLANDS	81610	9.2	83801	50523	38.2	55677
CHANDIGARH	7964	-64.1	5857	344908	37.1	379174
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	53477	13.6	55557	44833	229.0	64088
DAMAN & DIU	19661	-18.9	18463	47340	128.4	60654
LAKSHADWEEP	4853	-53.8	3849	18261	104.3	22625
PUDUCHERRY	151100	30.0	163472	337375	39.5	372786
ALL INDIA	273338790	20.1	288762233	134036267	43.4	149349628

Note: 1. Population and Percentage decadal change in population aged 15 years and above were calculated using Table C13 of Census 2001 and 2011.

2. For any category of persons of any State/UT/All-India, Projected population as on 1st March 2014 has been derived using the formula. $A=A1*\{1+(R/100)\}^{(36/120)}$, where A1 is the census population as on 1st March 2011, R is the percentage decadal change in population between 2001 and 2011 and A is the projected population as on 1st March 2014.

Resolution concerning statistics of employment in the informal sector, adopted by the Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (January 1993)

[Extract]

Concept

5 (1) The informal sector may be broadly characterized as consisting of units engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes to the persons concerned. These units typically operate at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production and on a small scale. Labour relations - where they exist - are based mostly on casual employment, kinship or personal and social relations rather than contractual arrangements with formal guarantees.

(2) Production units of the informal sector have the characteristic features of household enterprises. The fixed and other assets used do not belong to the production units as such but to their owners. The units as such cannot engage in transactions or enter into contracts with other units, nor incur liabilities, on their own behalf. The owners have to raise the necessary finance at their own risk and are personally liable, without limit, for any debts or obligations incurred in the production process. Expenditure for production is often indistinguishable from household expenditure. Similarly, capital goods such as buildings or vehicles may be used indistinguishably for business and household purposes.

Operational definitions

Informal sector

6 (1) For statistical purposes, the informal sector is regarded as a group of production units which, according to the definitions and classifications provided in the United Nations System of National Accounts (Rev. 4), form part of the household sector as household enterprises or, equivalently, unincorporated enterprises owned by households as defined in paragraph 7.

(2) Within the household sector, the informal sector comprises (i) "informal own-account enterprises" as defined in paragraph 8; and (ii) the additional component consisting of "enterprises of informal employers" as defined in paragraph 9.

(3) The informal sector is defined irrespective of the kind of workplace where the productive activities are carried out, the extent of fixed capital assets used, the duration of the operation of the enterprise (perennial, seasonal or casual), and its operation as a main or secondary activity of the owner.

Household enterprises

7. According to the United Nations System of National Accounts (Rev. 4), household enterprises (or, equivalently, unincorporated enterprises owned by households) are distinguished from corporations and quasi-corporations on the basis of the legal organization of the units and the type of accounts kept for them. Household enterprises are units engaged in the production of goods or services which are not constituted as separate legal entities independently of the households or household members that own them, and for which no complete sets of accounts (including balance sheets of assets and liabilities) are available which would permit a clear distinction of the production activities of the enterprises from the other activities of their owners and the identification of any flows of income and capital between the enterprises and the owners. Household enterprises include unincorporated enterprises owned and operated by individual household members or by two or more members of the same household as well as unincorporated partnerships formed by members of different households.

Informal own-account enterprises

8 (1) Informal own-account enterprises are household enterprises (in the sense of paragraph 7) owned and operated by own-account workers, either alone or in partnership with members of the same or other households, which may employ contributing family workers and employees on an occasional basis, but do not employ employees on a continuous basis and which have the characteristics described in subparagraphs 5 (1) and (2).

(2) For operational purposes, informal own-account enterprises may comprise, depending on national circumstances, either all own-account enterprises or only those which are not registered under specific forms of national legislation.

(3) Registration may refer to registration under factories or commercial acts, tax or social security laws, professional groups' regulatory acts, or similar acts, laws, or regulations established by national legislative bodies.

Enterprises of informal employers

9 (1) Enterprises of informal employers are household enterprises (in the sense of paragraph 7) owned and operated by employers, either alone or in partnership with members of the same or other households, which employ one or more employees on a continuous basis and which have the characteristics described in subparagraphs 5 (1) and (2).

(2) For operational purposes, enterprises of informal employers may be defined, depending on national circumstances, in terms of one or more of the following criteria:

- (i) size of the unit below a specified level of employment;
- (ii) non-registration of the enterprise or its employees.

(3) While the size criterion should preferably refer to the number of employees employed on a continuous basis, in practice, it may also be specified in terms of the total number of employees or the number of persons engaged during the reference period.

(4) The upper size limit in the definition of enterprises of informal employers may vary between countries and branches of economic activity. It may be determined on the basis of minimum size requirements as embodied in relevant national legislations, where they exist, or in terms of empirically determined norms. The choice of the upper size limit should take account of the coverage of statistical inquiries of larger units in the corresponding branches of economic activity, where they exist, in order to avoid an overlap.

(5) In the case of enterprises, which carry out their activities in more than one establishment, the size criterion should, in principle, refer to each of

the establishments separately rather than to the enterprise as a whole. Accordingly, an enterprise should be considered to satisfy the size criterion if none of its establishments exceeds the specified upper size limit.

(6) Registration of the enterprise may refer to registration under specific forms of national legislation as specified in subparagraph 8 (3). Employees may be considered registered if they are employed on the basis of an employment or apprenticeship contract which commits the employer to pay relevant taxes and social security contributions on behalf of the employee or which makes the employment relationship subject to standard labour legislation.

10. For particular analytical purposes, more specific definitions of the informal sector may be developed at the national level by introducing further criteria on the basis of the data collected. Such definitions may vary according to the needs of different users of the statistics.

Population employed in the informal sector

11 (1) The population employed in the informal sector comprises all persons who, during a given reference period, were employed (in the sense of paragraph 9 of resolution I adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians) in at least one informal sector unit as defined in paragraphs 8 and 9, irrespective of their status in employment and whether it is their main or a secondary job.

Treatment of particular cases

12. Household enterprises, which are exclusively engaged in non-market production, i.e. the production of goods or services for own final consumption or own fixed capital formation as defined by the United Nations System of National Accounts (Rev. 4), should be excluded from the scope of the informal sector for the purpose of statistics of employment in the informal sector. Depending on national circumstances, an exception may be made in respect of households employing domestic workers as referred to in paragraph 19.

13. For practical reasons, the scope of the informal sector may be limited to household enterprises engaged in non-agricultural activities. With account being taken of paragraph 14, all non-agricultural activities should be included in the scope of the informal sector, irrespective of

whether the household enterprises carry them out as main or secondary activities. In particular, the informal sector should include secondary non-agricultural activities of household enterprises in the agricultural sector if they fulfil the requirements of paragraphs 8 or 9.

14. Units engaged in professional or technical activities carried out by self-employed persons, such as doctors, lawyers, accountants, architects or engineers, should be included in the informal sector if they fulfil the requirements of paragraphs 8 or 9.

15 (1) Outworkers are persons who agree to work for a particular enterprise, or to supply a certain quantity of goods or services to a particular enterprise, by prior arrangement or contract with that enterprise, but whose place of work is not within any of the establishments, which make up that enterprise.

(2) In order to facilitate data collection, all outworkers should be potentially included in the scope of informal sector surveys, irrespective of whether they constitute production units on their own (self-employed outworkers) or form part of the enterprise, which employs them (employee outworkers). On the basis of the information collected, self-employed and employee outworkers should be distinguished from each other by using the criteria recommended in the United Nations System of National Accounts (Rev. 4). Outworkers should be included in the informal sector, or in the population employed in the informal sector, if the production units, which they constitute as self-employed persons or for which they work as employees fulfil the requirements of paragraphs 8 or 9.

16. Domestic workers are persons exclusively engaged by households to render domestic services for payment in cash or in kind. Domestic workers should be included in or excluded from the informal sector depending upon national circumstances and the intended uses of the statistics. In either case, domestic workers should be identified as a separate sub-category in order to enhance international comparability of the statistics.

Guidelines concerning a statistical definition of informal employment, endorsed by the Seventeenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (November-December 2003)

The Seventeenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS),

Acknowledging that the relevance of informal employment varies among countries, and that a decision to develop statistics on it is therefore determined by national circumstances and priorities,

Noting that the term „informal economy“ is used by the ILO as including the informal sector as well as informal employment, and that as a supplement to the System of National Accounts 1993 an international conceptual framework for measurement of the non-observed economy already exists, which distinguishes the informal sector from underground production, illegal production, and household production for own final use,

Recalling the existing international standards on statistics of employment in the informal sector contained in the Resolution concerning statistics of employment in the informal sector adopted by the Fifteenth ICLS (January 1993),

Noting the recommendation made by the Expert Group on Informal Sector Statistics (Delhi Group), during its Fifth Meeting, that the definition and measurement of employment in the informal sector need to be complemented with a definition and measurement of informal employment,

Emphasizing the importance of consistency and coherence in relating the enterprise-based concept of employment in the informal sector to a broader, job-based concept of informal employment,

Considering the methodological work, which the International Labour Office and a number of countries have already undertaken in this area,

Supporting the request, which was made by the International Labour Conference in paragraph 37(n) of the Resolution concerning decent work and the informal economy adopted during its 90th Session (2002), that

the International Labour Office should assist countries in the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistics on the informal economy,

Recognizing that the considerable diversity of informal employment situations poses limits to the extent to which statistics on informal employment can be harmonized across countries, Realizing the usefulness of international guidelines in assisting countries in the development of national definitions of informal employment, and in enhancing the international comparability of the resulting statistics to the extent possible,

Endorses the following guidelines, which complement the Resolution concerning statistics of employment in the informal sector of the Fifteenth ICLS, and encourages countries to test the conceptual framework on which they are based.

1. The concept of informal sector refers to production units as observation units, while the concept of informal employment refers to jobs as observation units. Employment is defined in the sense of paragraph 9 of the Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment adopted by the Thirteenth ICLS.

2. Informal sector enterprises and employment in the informal sector are defined according to the Resolution concerning statistics of employment in the informal sector adopted by the Fifteenth ICLS. For the purpose of statistics on informal employment, paragraph 19 of the Resolution concerning statistics of employment in the informal sector adopted by the Fifteenth ICLS should be applied to exclude households employing paid domestic workers from informal sector enterprises, and to treat them separately as part of a category named „households“.

3. (1) Informal employment comprises the total number of informal jobs as defined in subparagraphs (2) to (5) below, whether carried out in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or households, during a given reference period.

(2) As shown in the attached matrix, informal employment includes the following types of jobs:

(i) own-account workers employed in their own informal sector enterprises (cell 3);

- (ii) employers employed in their own informal sector enterprises (cell 4);
 - (iii) contributing family workers, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises (cells 1 and 5);
 - (iv) members of informal producers' cooperatives (cell 8);
 - (v) employees holding informal jobs (as defined in subparagraph (5) below) in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers employed by households (cells 2, 6 and 10);
 - (vi) own-account workers engaged in the production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household (cell 9), if considered employed according to paragraph 9 (6) of the Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment adopted by the Thirteenth ICLS.
- (3) Own-account workers, employers, members of producers' cooperatives, contributing family workers, and employees are defined in accordance with the latest version of the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE).
- (4) Producers' cooperatives are considered informal, if they are not formally established as legal entities and also meet the other criteria of informal sector enterprises specified in the Resolution concerning statistics of employment in the informal sector adopted by the Fifteenth ICLS.
- (5) Employees are considered to have informal jobs if their employment relationship is, in law or in practice, not subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits (advance notice of dismissal, severance pay, paid annual or sick leave, etc.). The reasons may be the following: non-declaration of the jobs or the employees; casual jobs or jobs of a limited short duration; jobs with hours of work or wages below a specified threshold (e.g. for social security contributions); employment by unincorporated enterprises or by persons in households; jobs where the employee's place of work is outside the premises of the employer's enterprise (e.g. outworkers without employment contract); or jobs, for which labour regulations are not applied, not enforced, or not complied with for any other reason. The operational criteria for defining informal

jobs of employees are to be determined in accordance with national circumstances and data availability.

(6) For purposes of analysis and policy-making, it may be useful to disaggregate the different types of informal jobs listed in paragraph 3 (2) above, especially those held by employees. Such a typology and definitions should be developed as part of further work on classifications by status in employment at the international and national levels.

4. Where they exist, employees holding formal jobs in informal sector enterprises (cell 7 of the attached matrix) should be excluded from informal employment.

5. *Informal employment outside the informal sector* comprises the following types of jobs:

(i) employees holding informal jobs (as defined in paragraph 3 (5) above) in formal sector enterprises (cell 2) or as paid domestic workers employed by households (cell 10);

(ii) contributing family workers working in formal sector enterprises (cell 1);

(iii) own-account workers engaged in the production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household (cell 9), if considered employed according to paragraph 9 (6) of the Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment adopted by the Thirteenth ICLS.

6. Countries, which do not have statistics on employment in the informal sector, or for which a classification of employment by type of production unit is not relevant, may develop statistics on informal employment, if desired, in specifying appropriate definitions of informal jobs of own-account workers, employers and members of producers' cooperatives.

Alternatively, they may limit the measurement of informal employment to employee jobs.

7. Countries, which exclude agricultural activities from the scope of their informal sector statistics, should develop suitable definitions of informal jobs in agriculture, especially with respect to jobs held by own-account workers, employers and members of producers' cooperatives.

Conceptual Framework: Informal Employment

Production units by type	Jobs by status in employment									
	Own-account workers		Employers		Contributing family workers	Employees		Members of producers' cooperatives		
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal		Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	
Formal sector enterprises					1	2				
Informal sector enterprises ^(a)	3		4		5	6	7	8		
Households ^(b)	9					10				

(a) As defined by the Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (excluding households employing paid domestic workers).

(b) Households producing goods exclusively for their own final use and households employing paid domestic workers.

Note: Cells shaded in dark grey refer to jobs, which, by definition, do not exist in the type of production unit in question. Cells shaded in light grey refer to formal jobs. Un-shaded cells represent the various types of informal jobs.

Informal employment: Cells 1 to 6 and 8 to 10.

Employment in the informal sector: Cells 3 to 8.

Informal employment outside the informal sector: Cells 1,2, 9 and 10.

Table (1): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by enterprise type according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each State/UT

Rural +Urban

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers by enterprise type (code)								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	Andhra Pradesh	270	105	-	74	76	6	2	467	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	376	306	7	198	84	0	3	25	
3	Assam	583	26	4	170	87	3	21	106	
4	Bihar	416	102	38	65	73	11	11	285	
5	Chhattisgarh	344	264	3	93	83	3	3	207	
6	Delhi	342	58	3	129	381	2	17	67	
7	Goa	209	3	16	230	283	27	41	190	
8	Gujarat	368	139	6	68	148	9	6	255	
9	Haryana	427	99	2	145	130	9	14	174	
10	Himachal Pradesh	372	39	0	251	131	5	8	194	
11	Jammu & Kashmir	339	48	0	227	85	2	2	297	
12	Jharkhand	451	93	7	154	115	13	7	160	
13	Karnataka	353	104	7	86	307	6	9	129	
14	Kerala	524	18	22	115	80	31	8	202	
15	Madhya Pradesh	379	252	1	62	85	17	8	197	
16	Maharashtra	453	158	1	99	126	11	6	146	
17	Manipur	684	138	1	158	9	2	-	9	
18	Meghalaya	475	184	3	121	61	21	8	126	
19	Mizoram	391	250	1	247	31	11	12	57	
20	Nagaland	533	67	0	350	23	1	1	25	
21	Odisha	410	119	10	113	127	6	8	207	
22	Punjab	342	79	1	121	176	7	15	259	
23	Rajasthan	431	167	1	93	63	7	3	235	
24	Sikkim	466	57	9	284	82	-	7	95	
25	Tamil Nadu	282	45	5	90	143	7	14	413	
26	Telangana	290	166	0	101	110	7	1	325	
27	Tripura	341	73	-	187	157	-	1	240	
28	Uttarakhand	511	83	4	133	111	14	13	130	
29	Uttar Pradesh	422	138	3	28	365	2	3	39	
30	West Bengal	369	69	6	82	86	3	16	370	
31	A & N Islands	175	58	6	389	125	8	29	209	
32	Chandigarh	309	69	-	334	158	0	36	95	
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	243	50	-	37	611	-	3	57	
34	Daman & Diu	246	45	-	42	647	-	-	20	
35	Lakshadweep	319	46	27	482	86	-	-	40	
36	Puducherry	448	10	7	125	182	2	12	214	
All India		389	123	6	87	155	8	8	224	

Note: proprietary-1, partnership with members from same household-2, partnership with members from different household-3, government/public sector-4, public/private limited company-5, co-operative societies/trust/other non-profit institutions-6, employers's households-7, others-9

Table (1.1): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by enterprise type according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each State/UT

Rural +Urban (male)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers by enterprise type (code)							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Andhra Pradesh	345	53	-	87	93	6	1	414
2	Arunachal Pradesh	489	125	12	219	121	1	3	31
3	Assam	610	23	3	152	80	4	20	108
4	Bihar	452	92	31	64	78	11	10	261
5	Chhattisgarh	453	154	3	97	102	3	2	186
6	Delhi	354	55	4	121	381	3	10	72
7	Goa	230	4	21	206	320	16	40	164
8	Gujarat	401	109	6	62	169	9	3	241
9	Haryana	438	85	3	136	133	7	14	184
10	Himachal Pradesh	336	24	0	245	151	5	10	228
11	Jammu & Kashmir	346	47	0	199	84	2	2	319
12	Jharkhand	485	75	7	154	117	12	2	147
13	Karnataka	417	80	7	85	274	5	8	124
14	Kerala	570	18	26	84	72	21	4	206
15	Madhya Pradesh	459	171	1	66	92	13	6	190
16	Maharashtra	487	97	1	110	145	12	4	145
17	Manipur	734	100	1	142	10	3	-	10
18	Meghalaya	511	127	4	102	77	10	10	158
19	Mizoram	458	147	1	261	40	11	9	73
20	Nagaland	550	22	0	369	30	0	-	27
21	Odisha	462	83	10	110	127	7	7	194
22	Punjab	365	78	1	99	176	7	6	268
23	Rajasthan	475	112	1	92	73	9	3	236
24	Sikkim	514	18	11	271	85	-	5	95
25	Tamil Nadu	317	23	6	85	162	5	12	390
26	Telangana	392	77	0	127	130	7	1	266
27	Tripura	375	61	-	168	173	-	1	221
28	Uttarakhand	532	51	5	127	113	10	14	149
29	Uttar Pradesh	428	132	3	25	369	2	3	39
30	West Bengal	397	63	6	72	92	2	5	362
31	A & N Islands	193	44	7	375	140	5	12	225
32	Chandigarh	330	76	-	319	165	0	5	105
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	254	50	-	39	589	-	4	64
34	Daman & Diu	240	46	-	38	657	-	-	19
35	Lakshadweep	331	59	19	442	103	-	-	46
36	Puducherry	455	7	10	106	236	3	8	175
All India		432	92	6	84	168	7	6	206

Note: proprietary-1, partnership with members from same household-2, partnership with members from different household-3, government/public sector-4, public/private limited company-5, co-operative societies/trust/other non-profit institutions-6, employers's households-7, others-9

Table (1.2): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by enterprise type according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each State/UT

Rural +Urban (female)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers by enterprise type (code)							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Andhra Pradesh	142	194	-	52	46	6	3	557
2	Arunachal Pradesh	212	570	0	168	30	-	3	16
3	Assam	464	40	10	246	114	2	28	96
4	Bihar	184	164	83	71	37	10	17	434
5	Chhattisgarh	142	468	3	86	46	5	4	246
6	Delhi	243	86	-	195	382	1	74	19
7	Goa	142	-	-	309	163	63	48	275
8	Gujarat	246	250	6	92	72	10	17	308
9	Haryana	349	195	1	204	110	25	11	105
10	Himachal Pradesh	505	91	-	276	55	3	1	68
11	Jammu & Kashmir	287	55	-	416	93	4	2	144
12	Jharkhand	238	211	6	152	96	18	36	244
13	Karnataka	187	166	8	88	392	6	11	142
14	Kerala	397	18	13	201	104	58	21	189
15	Madhya Pradesh	122	508	2	50	62	27	12	218
16	Maharashtra	365	316	1	72	76	11	11	149
17	Manipur	565	228	-	196	6	-	-	5
18	Meghalaya	413	283	3	154	34	39	3	71
19	Mizoram	281	419	1	224	16	11	16	31
20	Nagaland	491	173	-	304	7	2	3	19
21	Odisha	196	269	11	123	127	3	11	261
22	Punjab	136	87	-	320	178	6	93	180
23	Rajasthan	248	395	1	97	19	1	6	233
24	Sikkim	288	200	-	331	72	-	13	96
25	Tamil Nadu	203	94	3	102	103	11	21	464
26	Telangana	130	305	0	61	80	7	1	417
27	Tripura	181	131	-	277	83	-	-	328
28	Uttarakhand	433	204	1	156	104	30	11	60
29	Uttar Pradesh	321	240	4	72	293	7	9	53
30	West Bengal	211	99	5	136	52	5	73	418
31	A & N Islands	122	100	4	431	81	18	79	165
32	Chandigarh	185	27	-	417	117	-	216	38
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	157	46	-	20	774	-	-	3
34	Daman & Diu	580	23	-	271	49	-	-	77
35	Lakshadweep	275	-	56	625	24	-	-	20
36	Puducherry	431	18	1	171	55	-	21	304
All India		229	240	7	100	105	11	16	292

Note: proprietary-1, partnership with members from same household-2, partnership with members from different household-3, government/public sector-4, public/private limited company-5, co-operative societies/trust/other non-profit institutions-6, employers's households-7, others-9

Table (1.3): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by enterprise type according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each State/UT

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers by enterprise type (code)							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Andhra Pradesh	251	114	-	45	50	2	2	537
2	Arunachal Pradesh	393	337	8	144	91	0	4	22
3	Assam	600	23	4	156	81	3	22	110
4	Bihar	411	103	40	52	71	11	11	301
5	Chhattisgarh	347	297	3	70	60	1	2	221
6	Delhi	371	43	4	159	293	-	1	130
7	Goa	218	1	28	282	282	8	75	107
8	Gujarat	363	182	9	47	90	5	5	300
9	Haryana	451	116	3	101	88	10	15	216
10	Himachal Pradesh	382	42	0	247	106	5	8	210
11	Jammu & Kashmir	336	45	-	201	83	2	2	332
12	Jharkhand	424	101	8	126	106	18	5	211
13	Karnataka	352	135	8	48	328	5	10	115
14	Kerala	532	18	23	111	74	26	8	208
15	Madhya Pradesh	374	286	1	38	62	18	6	214
16	Maharashtra	508	217	-	58	55	7	2	152
17	Manipur	680	142	0	166	1	3	-	8
18	Meghalaya	484	217	4	92	68	-	8	127
19	Mizoram	465	352	-	108	17	-	8	50
20	Nagaland	620	84	-	250	15	0	-	31
21	Odisha	418	128	7	90	117	6	8	227
22	Punjab	347	94	1	101	139	8	14	296
23	Rajasthan	435	185	-	72	52	7	2	248
24	Sikkim	468	62	11	268	77	-	6	108
25	Tamil Nadu	262	54	2	58	64	4	5	552
26	Telangana	283	209	-	54	57	6	0	392
27	Tripura	338	73	-	176	167	-	-	246
28	Uttarakhand	562	99	5	100	93	7	9	125
29	Uttar Pradesh	432	154	-	0	414	-	-	0
30	West Bengal	367	79	7	55	52	2	10	427
31	A & N Islands	182	87	-	379	128	7	27	189
32	Chandigarh	280	86	-	101	342	2	1	188
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	332	98	-	56	390	-	7	117
34	Daman & Diu	392	65	-	49	480	-	-	14
35	Lakshadweep	324	80	3	321	104	-	-	168
36	Puducherry	375	-	9	97	134	5	-	380
	All India	396	146	6	59	136	6	6	246

Note: proprietary-1, partnership with members from same household-2, partnership with members from different household-3, government/public sector-4, public/private limited company-5, co-operative societies/trust/other non-profit institutions-6, employers's households-7, others-9

Table (1.4): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by enterprise type according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each State/UT

Rural (male)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers by enterprise type (code)							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Andhra Pradesh	332	58	-	54	66	2	2	486
2	Arunachal Pradesh	515	138	13	162	139	1	4	28
3	Assam	626	20	3	140	74	4	21	113
4	Bihar	448	94	32	50	77	11	10	277
5	Chhattisgarh	476	171	2	71	77	1	1	201
6	Delhi	386	43	4	157	274	-	1	135
7	Goa	236	1	34	262	285	9	91	82
8	Gujarat	408	141	9	42	108	5	3	283
9	Haryana	455	97	3	98	93	8	17	229
10	Himachal Pradesh	341	26	0	248	120	6	10	249
11	Jammu & Kashmir	337	42	-	176	85	2	2	355
12	Jharkhand	457	79	8	128	112	17	2	197
13	Karnataka	427	104	7	50	291	6	9	106
14	Kerala	581	17	28	79	64	19	4	208
15	Madhya Pradesh	468	193	1	40	70	15	5	207
16	Maharashtra	560	131	-	68	75	8	2	156
17	Manipur	724	123	0	139	1	4	-	8
18	Meghalaya	514	151	4	77	87	-	11	157
19	Mizoram	552	213	-	130	25	-	10	69
20	Nagaland	658	27	-	261	20	-	-	34
21	Odisha	474	88	8	87	115	7	7	213
22	Punjab	371	91	1	79	138	9	7	304
23	Rajasthan	486	119	-	71	64	8	1	251
24	Sikkim	518	23	14	253	76	-	7	109
25	Tamil Nadu	311	22	3	51	77	3	4	528
26	Telangana	423	101	-	72	59	7	-	338
27	Tripura	377	56	-	162	187	-	-	218
28	Uttarakhand	585	57	6	100	92	5	12	145
29	Uttar Pradesh	435	147	-	0	417	-	-	0
30	West Bengal	398	73	7	46	56	2	4	414
31	A & N Islands	191	62	-	372	167	-	20	188
32	Chandigarh	303	82	-	109	364	3	-	139
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	343	100	-	58	357	-	8	134
34	Daman & Diu	370	67	-	51	504	-	-	8
35	Lakshadweep	352	87	4	268	106	-	-	183
36	Puducherry	436	-	12	118	167	7	-	260
All India		446	107	6	55	153	6	5	222

Note: proprietary-1, partnership with members from same household-2, partnership with members from different household-3, government/public sector-4, public/private limited company-5, co-operative societies/trust/other non-profit institutions-6, employers's households-7, others-9

Table (1.5): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by enterprise type according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each State/UT

Rural (female)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers by enterprise type (code)							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Andhra Pradesh	126	200	-	32	26	0	1	614
2	Arunachal Pradesh	223	615	0	120	24	-	4	14
3	Assam	486	40	11	225	113	1	26	97
4	Bihar	183	160	86	64	35	8	16	448
5	Chhattisgarh	129	510	4	67	30	2	3	256
6	Delhi	142	41	-	194	572	-	-	52
7	Goa	132	-	-	377	270	-	-	222
8	Gujarat	238	295	8	63	38	3	10	344
9	Haryana	421	242	-	120	60	28	5	125
10	Himachal Pradesh	527	101	-	243	57	1	-	71
11	Jammu & Kashmir	324	63	-	385	67	2	-	159
12	Jharkhand	227	236	8	115	71	22	22	298
13	Karnataka	168	211	10	44	419	3	10	136
14	Kerala	403	19	12	193	100	44	20	209
15	Madhya Pradesh	106	549	2	34	41	28	7	232
16	Maharashtra	408	384	-	38	17	5	4	146
17	Manipur	564	194	-	235	-	-	-	7
18	Meghalaya	435	328	3	116	37	-	4	77
19	Mizoram	311	597	-	69	4	-	5	15
20	Nagaland	535	214	-	223	3	2	-	23
21	Odisha	194	285	3	102	123	3	10	280
22	Punjab	115	121	-	316	147	6	76	219
23	Rajasthan	249	427	-	76	10	1	3	235
24	Sikkim	310	185	-	316	80	-	5	104
25	Tamil Nadu	171	111	-	71	38	7	7	594
26	Telangana	113	339	-	31	54	5	0	457
27	Tripura	160	149	-	240	77	-	-	373
28	Uttarakhand	485	239	-	104	95	17	-	60
29	Uttar Pradesh	363	288	-	-	350	-	-	-
30	West Bengal	192	117	6	107	29	4	46	499
31	A & N Islands	159	155	-	397	23	27	47	191
32	Chandigarh	-	134	-	-	84	-	7	775
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	262	85	-	36	611	-	-	6
34	Daman & Diu	763	35	-	5	76	-	-	120
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	925	75	-	-	-
36	Puducherry	215	-	-	45	47	-	-	693
All India		223	279	7	69	78	7	9	326

Note: proprietary-1, partnership with members from same household-2, partnership with members from different household-3, government/public sector-4, public/private limited company-5, co-operative societies/trust/other non-profit institutions-6, employers's households-7, others-9

Table (1.6): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by enterprise type according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each State/UT

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers by enterprise type (code)							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Andhra Pradesh	331	77	-	165	158	20	4	245
2	Arunachal Pradesh	269	105	1	545	38	-	1	42
3	Assam	473	45	2	255	123	4	17	80
4	Bihar	461	90	23	201	90	11	9	115
5	Chhattisgarh	331	95	6	212	199	14	7	135
6	Delhi	341	58	3	128	384	3	18	65
7	Goa	203	5	8	196	283	40	19	246
8	Gujarat	378	59	1	107	256	17	8	175
9	Haryana	374	61	1	244	223	6	11	80
10	Himachal Pradesh	314	15	-	277	278	7	9	100
11	Jammu & Kashmir	348	60	1	305	93	1	2	190
12	Jharkhand	509	76	5	214	133	3	10	50
13	Karnataka	357	42	6	161	264	7	7	157
14	Kerala	506	19	19	124	96	42	8	186
15	Madhya Pradesh	396	118	2	155	174	11	15	129
16	Maharashtra	367	69	1	162	234	19	11	137
17	Manipur	693	128	1	139	28	-	-	10
18	Meghalaya	432	28	1	262	27	121	3	125
19	Mizoram	301	126	2	417	48	25	15	66
20	Nagaland	220	7	1	709	53	2	4	4
21	Odisha	364	62	33	257	190	7	6	82
22	Punjab	333	56	2	155	237	4	17	197
23	Rajasthan	414	100	5	171	105	10	9	186
24	Sikkim	456	39	-	348	104	-	9	43
25	Tamil Nadu	310	33	9	137	258	11	27	215
26	Telangana	308	54	0	226	251	9	2	149
27	Tripura	357	76	-	240	111	-	6	211
28	Uttarakhand	358	36	3	232	166	35	26	146
29	Uttar Pradesh	381	74	15	141	166	10	15	198
30	West Bengal	376	41	3	150	175	3	29	223
31	A & N Islands	162	10	17	406	118	10	33	243
32	Chandigarh	309	68	-	340	153	-	37	92
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	158	5	-	19	818	-	-	-
34	Daman & Diu	210	40	-	40	687	-	-	22
35	Lakshadweep	318	40	31	512	82	-	-	16
36	Puducherry	489	16	6	141	209	-	18	121
	All India	370	62	6	164	207	12	14	165

Note: proprietary-1, partnership with members from same household-2, partnership with members from different household-3, government/public sector-4, public/private limited company-5, co-operative societies/trust/other non-profit institutions-6, employers's households-7, others-9

Table (1.7): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by enterprise type according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each State/UT

Urban (male)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers by enterprise type (code)							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Andhra Pradesh	378	41	-	175	167	15	1	222
2	Arunachal Pradesh	341	50	1	542	19	-	1	45
3	Assam	508	46	2	226	124	3	12	79
4	Bihar	483	77	22	202	91	8	7	110
5	Chhattisgarh	357	83	8	204	208	10	4	126
6	Delhi	353	55	4	120	385	3	11	70
7	Goa	225	6	11	163	347	21	-	226
8	Gujarat	390	60	1	92	261	14	4	178
9	Haryana	401	58	1	221	222	4	9	83
10	Himachal Pradesh	307	15	-	223	329	5	9	111
11	Jammu & Kashmir	375	64	1	271	82	0	2	205
12	Jharkhand	541	67	6	209	129	3	1	44
13	Karnataka	399	35	7	150	243	5	5	157
14	Kerala	545	21	21	94	90	26	3	201
15	Madhya Pradesh	429	95	2	156	170	9	9	130
16	Maharashtra	395	55	1	162	232	16	7	132
17	Manipur	762	39	2	148	34	-	-	15
18	Meghalaya	500	23	2	215	34	57	5	165
19	Mizoram	335	62	2	431	60	25	7	77
20	Nagaland	184	7	2	737	64	2	-	4
21	Odisha	392	49	26	250	195	7	3	78
22	Punjab	357	57	2	132	239	3	4	206
23	Rajasthan	437	91	4	162	107	11	7	182
24	Sikkim	500	3	-	334	117	-	-	46
25	Tamil Nadu	325	24	9	129	268	8	21	217
26	Telangana	335	32	0	230	262	7	2	132
27	Tripura	366	84	-	198	110	-	7	236
28	Uttarakhand	386	34	3	203	170	25	19	160
29	Uttar Pradesh	395	70	15	132	167	9	14	199
30	West Bengal	395	39	3	138	186	3	9	227
31	A & N Islands	196	13	19	379	97	13	-	283
32	Chandigarh	331	76	-	326	159	-	5	104
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	173	5	-	21	801	-	-	-
34	Daman & Diu	210	41	-	35	692	-	-	22
35	Lakshadweep	326	53	22	481	102	-	-	15
36	Puducherry	467	11	9	99	278	-	12	125
All India		396	53	6	156	208	9	8	164

Note: proprietary-1, partnership with members from same household-2, partnership with members from different household-3, government/public sector-4, public/private limited company-5, co-operative societies/trust/other non-profit institutions-6, employers's households-7, others-9

Table (1.8): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by enterprise type according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each State/UT

Urban (female)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers by enterprise type (code)							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Andhra Pradesh	213	166	-	141	134	34	11	302
2	Arunachal Pradesh	128	211	-	550	75	-	-	36
3	Assam	294	41	1	402	120	10	44	88
4	Bihar	197	241	31	193	74	50	43	170
5	Chhattisgarh	247	134	-	239	170	28	17	165
6	Delhi	244	87	-	195	379	1	75	19
7	Goa	147	-	-	281	119	89	68	297
8	Gujarat	280	53	-	218	215	37	45	152
9	Haryana	176	83	4	409	231	18	25	55
10	Himachal Pradesh	342	17	-	525	43	18	6	49
11	Jammu & Kashmir	199	37	-	488	153	7	5	110
12	Jharkhand	266	144	-	249	161	6	73	101
13	Karnataka	230	62	3	193	329	14	11	157
14	Kerala	380	15	14	221	117	95	24	135
15	Madhya Pradesh	222	241	0	151	197	20	43	124
16	Maharashtra	248	129	2	166	239	28	32	156
17	Manipur	566	292	-	122	18	-	-	1
18	Meghalaya	294	38	-	359	14	253	0	43
19	Mizoram	248	222	2	396	30	24	27	49
20	Nagaland	316	7	-	633	22	4	15	3
21	Odisha	210	134	72	294	163	9	17	101
22	Punjab	161	45	-	325	217	6	113	132
23	Rajasthan	245	168	12	246	87	2	25	215
24	Sikkim	88	337	-	470	-	-	85	20
25	Tamil Nadu	268	59	9	162	229	19	47	207
26	Telangana	218	128	0	214	212	16	3	208
27	Tripura	304	26	-	492	113	-	-	65
28	Uttarakhand	198	44	4	396	143	91	61	64
29	Uttar Pradesh	224	129	14	240	161	25	30	177
30	West Bengal	265	50	1	217	114	7	146	199
31	A & N Islands	55	-	12	492	187	-	137	118
32	Chandigarh	187	25	-	424	117	-	219	27
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31	-	-	-	969	-	-	-
34	Daman & Diu	254	-	-	746	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	292	-	59	607	21	-	-	21
36	Puducherry	537	27	1	232	58	-	31	113
All India		249	102	5	206	201	24	40	172

Note: proprietary-1, partnership with members from same household-2, partnership with members from different household-3, government/public sector-4, public/private limited company-5, co-operative societies/trust/other non-profit institutions-6, employers's households-7, others-9

Table (2): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by employment size in the establishment for each State/UT

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers by employment size in the establishment				
		less than 6 workers	6-9 workers	10-19 workers	20 & above workers	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	765	84	30	84	37
2	Arunachal Pradesh	710	109	44	85	53
3	Assam	741	61	29	93	76
4	Bihar	762	78	29	28	104
5	Chhattisgarh	788	56	17	62	77
6	Delhi	505	71	65	204	155
7	Goa	338	129	80	354	98
8	Gujarat	644	99	49	104	103
9	Haryana	651	76	63	153	57
10	Himachal Pradesh	683	69	65	151	32
11	Jammu & Kashmir	687	120	34	33	127
12	Jharkhand	598	108	108	131	56
13	Karnataka	561	72	35	286	47
14	Kerala	661	108	64	146	20
15	Madhya Pradesh	710	84	24	138	44
16	Maharashtra	736	64	46	96	58
17	Manipur	775	51	20	97	58
18	Meghalaya	719	132	77	54	19
19	Mizoram	705	42	20	175	58
20	Nagaland	615	21	38	242	83
21	Odisha	721	90	52	87	50
22	Punjab	632	88	51	82	146
23	Rajasthan	646	71	41	71	172
24	Sikkim	690	151	68	43	48
25	Tamil Nadu	483	82	41	138	256
26	Telangana	751	39	43	134	34
27	Tripura	690	90	35	141	43
28	Uttarakhand	706	53	48	120	74
29	Uttar Pradesh	586	22	11	357	25
30	West Bengal	741	69	41	63	86
31	A & N Islands	379	115	60	76	368
32	Chandigarh	446	46	62	213	232
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	321	24	20	395	240
34	Daman & Diu	321	44	86	538	12
35	Lakshadweep	469	96	115	309	12
36	Puducherry	396	100	101	279	124
All India		668	69	37	145	80

Table (2.1): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by employment size in the establishment for each State/UT

Rural+Urban (male)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers by employment size in the establishment				
		less than 6 workers	6-9 workers	10-19 workers	20 & above workers	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	751	80	37	100	32
2	Arunachal Pradesh	651	128	64	122	35
3	Assam	749	60	30	86	75
4	Bihar	762	79	30	29	100
5	Chhattisgarh	764	59	19	77	81
6	Delhi	514	71	66	200	148
7	Goa	341	124	71	372	92
8	Gujarat	632	101	54	114	98
9	Haryana	649	80	56	155	60
10	Himachal Pradesh	648	70	67	177	39
11	Jammu & Kashmir	694	117	34	34	122
12	Jharkhand	605	107	102	128	57
13	Karnataka	599	73	35	252	41
14	Kerala	702	108	49	124	18
15	Madhya Pradesh	711	86	26	130	46
16	Maharashtra	703	69	50	113	65
17	Manipur	779	63	27	80	51
18	Meghalaya	696	143	85	49	27
19	Mizoram	686	44	22	167	81
20	Nagaland	584	24	33	261	99
21	Odisha	715	89	53	90	53
22	Punjab	647	85	44	79	145
23	Rajasthan	635	74	45	72	174
24	Sikkim	699	144	68	48	41
25	Tamil Nadu	504	89	42	136	229
26	Telangana	719	44	52	153	33
27	Tripura	710	89	41	111	49
28	Uttarakhand	695	50	49	123	84
29	Uttar Pradesh	585	21	10	361	24
30	West Bengal	738	72	41	65	85
31	A & N Islands	366	110	51	74	399
32	Chandigarh	447	49	59	200	245
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	334	26	23	394	222
34	Daman & Diu	315	43	84	547	12
35	Lakshadweep	486	84	119	297	14
36	Puducherry	472	96	83	260	90
All India		664	70	38	152	77

Table (2.2): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by employment size in the establishment for each State/UT

Rural+Urban (female)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers by employment size in the establishment				
		less than 6 workers	6-9 workers	10-19 workers	20 & above workers	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	787	90	19	58	45
2	Arunachal Pradesh	794	81	16	31	78
3	Assam	708	63	25	123	80
4	Bihar	763	75	18	17	126
5	Chhattisgarh	832	50	14	34	71
6	Delhi	427	66	58	236	213
7	Goa	331	144	110	296	120
8	Gujarat	689	91	30	68	122
9	Haryana	668	51	110	134	38
10	Himachal Pradesh	813	67	56	56	8
11	Jammu & Kashmir	642	140	33	25	160
12	Jharkhand	548	113	146	146	47
13	Karnataka	463	67	34	373	62
14	Kerala	546	109	108	210	27
15	Madhya Pradesh	707	78	19	161	34
16	Maharashtra	821	54	35	51	39
17	Manipur	765	23	4	134	73
18	Meghalaya	758	113	63	61	5
19	Mizoram	735	39	17	189	20
20	Nagaland	689	15	50	199	47
21	Odisha	745	91	46	77	42
22	Punjab	506	107	111	116	160
23	Rajasthan	689	58	23	67	162
24	Sikkim	657	176	70	26	71
25	Tamil Nadu	437	67	38	143	316
26	Telangana	801	31	28	105	35
27	Tripura	595	96	7	285	17
28	Uttarakhand	749	64	45	106	36
29	Uttar Pradesh	611	35	24	291	39
30	West Bengal	762	56	39	53	90
31	A & N Islands	419	130	87	84	280
32	Chandigarh	440	31	81	288	160
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	218	5	-	403	374
34	Daman & Diu	682	115	204	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	407	137	101	351	4
36	Puducherry	220	109	145	323	203
	All India	685	68	35	120	92

Table (2.3): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by employment size in the establishment for each State/UT

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers by employment size in the establishment				
		less than 6 workers	6-9 workers	10-19 workers	20 & above workers	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	803	76	25	50	45
2	Arunachal Pradesh	762	55	39	91	52
3	Assam	764	51	24	84	77
4	Bihar	774	74	26	24	101
5	Chhattisgarh	835	53	12	34	67
6	Delhi	558	28	79	159	176
7	Goa	407	75	47	380	91
8	Gujarat	691	104	30	66	110
9	Haryana	727	77	43	84	69
10	Himachal Pradesh	725	72	59	111	33
11	Jammu & Kashmir	716	124	34	32	94
12	Jharkhand	585	121	126	113	54
13	Karnataka	580	47	18	320	34
14	Kerala	661	114	63	138	23
15	Madhya Pradesh	734	79	18	129	40
16	Maharashtra	863	42	26	44	26
17	Manipur	758	57	21	94	69
18	Meghalaya	779	114	64	28	15
19	Mizoram	885	37	8	9	60
20	Nagaland	715	18	29	191	47
21	Odisha	748	80	48	74	50
22	Punjab	694	80	46	50	130
23	Rajasthan	685	66	26	42	180
24	Sikkim	709	149	55	35	52
25	Tamil Nadu	479	61	26	77	357
26	Telangana	846	26	39	56	33
27	Tripura	696	105	38	127	34
28	Uttarakhand	771	40	41	73	75
29	Uttar Pradesh	586	0	-	414	0
30	West Bengal	803	61	28	29	80
31	A & N Islands	427	107	68	39	359
32	Chandigarh	452	5	-	245	297
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	469	46	9	187	289
34	Daman & Diu	474	102	177	224	23
35	Lakshadweep	592	144	103	117	45
36	Puducherry	352	114	43	440	50
All India		710	58	26	130	75

Table (2.4): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by employment size in the establishment for each State/UT

Rural (male)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers by employment size in the establishment				
		less than 6 workers	6-9 workers	10-19 workers	20 & above workers	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	794	73	33	60	41
2	Arunachal Pradesh	697	72	61	136	34
3	Assam	770	51	25	78	76
4	Bihar	775	75	28	26	96
5	Chhattisgarh	818	56	13	40	73
6	Delhi	579	22	81	140	178
7	Goa	424	77	43	366	91
8	Gujarat	680	110	34	74	102
9	Haryana	715	83	40	89	73
10	Himachal Pradesh	688	74	64	133	41
11	Jammu & Kashmir	715	122	35	34	95
12	Jharkhand	590	123	122	111	55
13	Karnataka	622	50	20	280	28
14	Kerala	708	117	40	116	19
15	Madhya Pradesh	737	80	20	121	43
16	Maharashtra	829	48	32	58	32
17	Manipur	773	71	27	71	58
18	Meghalaya	755	114	80	28	23
19	Mizoram	849	42	13	7	90
20	Nagaland	688	21	23	213	55
21	Odisha	745	79	49	75	52
22	Punjab	708	77	41	49	127
23	Rajasthan	671	73	31	41	185
24	Sikkim	725	135	55	38	47
25	Tamil Nadu	508	68	27	72	325
26	Telangana	842	28	49	51	30
27	Tripura	713	103	46	101	37
28	Uttarakhand	753	40	44	74	90
29	Uttar Pradesh	583	0	-	417	0
30	West Bengal	800	63	29	29	78
31	A & N Islands	387	118	53	34	409
32	Chandigarh	465	6	-	259	271
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	484	52	11	190	264
34	Daman & Diu	455	97	187	237	24
35	Lakshadweep	595	131	108	123	42
36	Puducherry	472	108	23	327	69
All India		704	58	27	140	71

Table (2.5): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by employment size in the establishment for each State/UT

Rural (female)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers by employment size in the establishment				
		less than 6 workers	6-9 workers	10-19 workers	20 & above workers	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	818	82	13	36	51
2	Arunachal Pradesh	852	33	9	28	77
3	Assam	735	50	22	110	82
4	Bihar	767	72	17	13	130
5	Chhattisgarh	862	47	10	24	57
6	Delhi	233	131	44	440	152
7	Goa	329	64	69	448	90
8	Gujarat	719	88	19	44	130
9	Haryana	804	40	66	48	41
10	Himachal Pradesh	858	65	40	34	3
11	Jammu & Kashmir	719	140	33	20	87
12	Jharkhand	555	114	152	129	50
13	Karnataka	479	38	13	419	50
14	Kerala	540	107	123	197	32
15	Madhya Pradesh	724	77	15	154	31
16	Maharashtra	928	31	13	15	13
17	Manipur	720	21	6	154	99
18	Meghalaya	820	113	38	27	2
19	Mizoram	949	29	0	13	9
20	Nagaland	776	10	42	142	30
21	Odisha	762	82	46	68	43
22	Punjab	561	115	95	69	160
23	Rajasthan	739	41	9	48	163
24	Sikkim	660	191	57	25	67
25	Tamil Nadu	427	49	23	86	414
26	Telangana	851	24	26	64	36
27	Tripura	620	111	2	247	20
28	Uttarakhand	834	40	30	69	27
29	Uttar Pradesh	650	-	-	350	-
30	West Bengal	816	52	19	25	88
31	A & N Islands	539	78	109	52	222
32	Chandigarh	305	-	-	84	611
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	375	9	-	163	453
34	Daman & Diu	813	179	9	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	550	289	43	43	75
36	Puducherry	39	129	97	736	-
All India		733	57	24	96	92

Table (2.6): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by employment size in the establishment for each State/UT

Urban						
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers by employment size in the establishment				
		less than 6 workers	6-9 workers	10-19 workers	20 & above workers	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	641	108	46	193	12
2	Arunachal Pradesh	375	451	74	44	56
3	Assam	596	125	58	151	69
4	Bihar	639	118	53	62	127
5	Chhattisgarh	551	71	45	202	131
6	Delhi	504	72	64	206	154
7	Goa	293	166	102	337	103
8	Gujarat	560	89	84	175	92
9	Haryana	482	73	107	307	31
10	Himachal Pradesh	430	53	99	388	30
11	Jammu & Kashmir	600	107	31	35	227
12	Jharkhand	625	80	70	167	58
13	Karnataka	523	122	67	216	72
14	Kerala	659	94	67	165	15
15	Madhya Pradesh	617	105	48	171	59
16	Maharashtra	541	98	77	177	107
17	Manipur	813	37	18	102	30
18	Meghalaya	430	219	138	177	36
19	Mizoram	484	48	35	379	55
20	Nagaland	259	34	69	426	211
21	Odisha	549	153	76	169	53
22	Punjab	532	100	60	135	173
23	Rajasthan	492	90	98	180	139
24	Sikkim	610	160	121	77	32
25	Tamil Nadu	488	112	62	226	111
26	Telangana	500	73	54	337	36
27	Tripura	662	25	24	205	84
28	Uttarakhand	510	91	69	261	69
29	Uttar Pradesh	587	109	55	125	124
30	West Bengal	582	90	74	153	101
31	A & N Islands	300	129	48	140	384
32	Chandigarh	446	47	64	212	231
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	182	3	30	590	195
34	Daman & Diu	283	30	63	614	9
35	Lakshadweep	446	87	117	344	6
36	Puducherry	421	92	134	189	164
All India		553	100	67	185	94

Table (2.7): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by employment size in the establishment for each State/UT

Urban (male)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers by employment size in the establishment				
		less than 6 workers	6-9 workers	10-19 workers	20 & above workers	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	637	100	47	207	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	396	443	79	42	40
3	Assam	613	118	60	138	71
4	Bihar	635	117	55	60	134
5	Chhattisgarh	538	69	46	230	117
6	Delhi	512	73	65	202	147
7	Goa	278	161	92	377	92
8	Gujarat	560	87	85	176	92
9	Haryana	502	72	92	302	31
10	Himachal Pradesh	420	47	82	423	27
11	Jammu & Kashmir	625	101	31	35	208
12	Jharkhand	638	76	61	164	61
13	Karnataka	555	117	62	199	67
14	Kerala	689	88	68	140	15
15	Madhya Pradesh	621	108	48	164	59
16	Maharashtra	544	94	73	183	106
17	Manipur	793	42	28	104	33
18	Meghalaya	434	271	108	142	45
19	Mizoram	474	47	35	375	69
20	Nagaland	230	34	65	424	247
21	Odisha	538	152	81	173	56
22	Punjab	545	100	51	129	175
23	Rajasthan	513	79	95	177	136
24	Sikkim	608	175	112	81	23
25	Tamil Nadu	500	116	60	216	108
26	Telangana	488	74	58	343	37
27	Tripura	698	27	22	155	98
28	Uttarakhand	536	77	61	259	67
29	Uttar Pradesh	593	108	53	122	124
30	West Bengal	576	94	71	157	102
31	A & N Islands	332	98	49	139	383
32	Chandigarh	446	50	61	199	244
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	199	3	34	579	185
34	Daman & Diu	282	30	60	619	9
35	Lakshadweep	461	74	122	336	8
36	Puducherry	472	89	118	220	102
	All India	561	98	65	182	94

Table (2.8): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by employment size in the establishment for each State/UT

Urban (female)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers by employment size in the establishment				
		less than 6 workers	6-9 workers	10-19 workers	20 & above workers	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	651	129	45	158	17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	333	466	65	47	89
3	Assam	508	162	48	222	60
4	Bihar	688	137	36	88	51
5	Chhattisgarh	590	77	45	112	176
6	Delhi	431	65	58	232	215
7	Goa	331	178	127	233	132
8	Gujarat	560	104	76	170	90
9	Haryana	336	76	215	343	30
10	Himachal Pradesh	478	80	176	224	41
11	Jammu & Kashmir	460	140	33	37	331
12	Jharkhand	528	111	131	190	39
13	Karnataka	425	135	84	266	90
14	Kerala	563	113	65	245	14
15	Madhya Pradesh	600	89	50	206	55
16	Maharashtra	527	116	94	151	112
17	Manipur	849	27	-	98	26
18	Meghalaya	421	113	199	249	18
19	Mizoram	498	49	35	384	33
20	Nagaland	338	33	82	432	115
21	Odisha	610	163	47	147	33
22	Punjab	437	97	131	175	160
23	Rajasthan	336	175	125	202	162
24	Sikkim	628	38	192	38	104
25	Tamil Nadu	455	101	67	255	122
26	Telangana	539	70	38	317	35
27	Tripura	450	11	40	500	-
28	Uttarakhand	365	171	110	275	79
29	Uttar Pradesh	519	117	80	155	129
30	West Bengal	615	68	94	129	94
31	A & N Islands	198	226	47	143	387
32	Chandigarh	442	31	82	291	154
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31	-	-	689	280
34	Daman & Diu	449	-	551	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	399	128	104	370	-
36	Puducherry	310	99	169	121	302
	All India	518	109	77	204	93

Table (3): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed by type of job contract for each State/UT

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers except self employed by job contract				
		no written job contract	written job contract			not known
			1 year or less	more than 1 year to 3 years	more than 3 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	941	11	2	40	5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	600	27	11	166	196
3	Assam	725	28	7	187	53
4	Bihar	697	23	8	99	173
5	Chhattisgarh	824	13	19	120	24
6	Delhi	634	40	71	238	17
7	Goa	527	71	14	216	172
8	Gujarat	810	25	12	101	52
9	Haryana	676	32	29	144	119
10	Himachal Pradesh	813	18	17	135	17
11	Jammu & Kashmir	750	16	10	131	93
12	Jharkhand	547	38	18	306	91
13	Karnataka	885	16	7	62	29
14	Kerala	849	20	9	85	37
15	Madhya Pradesh	879	11	8	62	41
16	Maharashtra	719	42	12	158	69
17	Manipur	565	4	29	283	118
18	Meghalaya	822	7	1	154	16
19	Mizoram	527	16	38	345	73
20	Nagaland	653	13	2	178	153
21	Odisha	624	20	12	69	275
22	Punjab	819	12	4	41	124
23	Rajasthan	798	55	10	96	41
24	Sikkim	320	44	45	457	133
25	Tamil Nadu	912	15	14	33	26
26	Telangana	857	25	9	85	24
27	Tripura	745	2	2	239	12
28	Uttarakhand	756	49	26	141	28
29	Uttar Pradesh	945	5	3	33	14
30	West Bengal	816	8	11	116	48
31	A & N Islands	673	25	7	177	116
32	Chandigarh	908	15	15	19	43
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	740	37	-	163	59
34	Daman & Diu	896	0	8	71	26
35	Lakshadweep	562	202	149	27	60
36	Puducherry	824	38	10	51	77
All India		824	20	10	89	58

Table (3.1): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed by type of job contract for each State/UT

Rural+Urban (male)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers except self employed by job contract				
		no written job contract	written job contract			not known
			1 year or less	more than 1 year to 3 years	more than 3 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	928	12	2	53	5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	606	33	10	193	159
3	Assam	738	29	8	167	57
4	Bihar	701	24	8	104	162
5	Chhattisgarh	801	15	28	129	27
6	Delhi	641	34	73	235	17
7	Goa	530	70	18	220	161
8	Gujarat	798	28	13	104	58
9	Haryana	668	34	30	142	126
10	Himachal Pradesh	838	16	19	108	19
11	Jammu & Kashmir	775	17	9	104	96
12	Jharkhand	540	34	16	319	91
13	Karnataka	880	18	7	63	32
14	Kerala	866	18	8	70	38
15	Madhya Pradesh	867	11	9	69	44
16	Maharashtra	715	44	12	165	64
17	Manipur	517	5	37	312	130
18	Meghalaya	882	8	1	94	15
19	Mizoram	580	2	39	316	63
20	Nagaland	605	17	2	198	177
21	Odisha	641	21	10	78	249
22	Punjab	827	8	4	31	129
23	Rajasthan	785	58	11	103	42
24	Sikkim	288	48	58	486	119
25	Tamil Nadu	909	14	14	36	26
26	Telangana	823	33	11	112	20
27	Tripura	743	2	2	238	15
28	Uttarakhand	780	41	25	128	26
29	Uttar Pradesh	949	4	3	30	14
30	West Bengal	821	8	11	111	49
31	A & N Islands	667	26	10	180	116
32	Chandigarh	910	19	7	23	42
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	739	43	-	151	68
34	Daman & Diu	897	0	6	72	26
35	Lakshadweep	584	218	142	15	41
36	Puducherry	802	55	15	47	81
All India		820	20	11	91	58

Table (3.2): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed by type of job contract for each State/UT

Rural+Urban (female)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers except self employed by job contract				
		no written job contract	written job contract			not known
			1 year or less	more than 1 year to 3 years	more than 3 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	962	10	1	21	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	586	11	16	96	291
3	Assam	683	23	4	246	44
4	Bihar	679	18	9	74	220
5	Chhattisgarh	869	9	2	104	17
6	Delhi	585	80	62	260	14
7	Goa	516	73	-	203	207
8	Gujarat	852	16	10	90	33
9	Haryana	735	19	20	153	73
10	Himachal Pradesh	651	31	7	309	2
11	Jammu & Kashmir	582	6	19	321	72
12	Jharkhand	580	63	26	238	93
13	Karnataka	898	13	7	60	22
14	Kerala	807	25	10	122	35
15	Madhya Pradesh	917	12	3	38	29
16	Maharashtra	732	35	14	134	85
17	Manipur	684	2	11	214	90
18	Meghalaya	697	5	1	279	18
19	Mizoram	411	49	37	407	95
20	Nagaland	810	1	-	114	75
21	Odisha	561	15	16	37	370
22	Punjab	766	34	3	107	89
23	Rajasthan	859	42	5	61	34
24	Sikkim	432	31	-	356	181
25	Tamil Nadu	916	17	13	27	27
26	Telangana	907	13	7	44	29
27	Tripura	751	5	4	241	-
28	Uttarakhand	629	91	31	210	38
29	Uttar Pradesh	873	18	6	89	15
30	West Bengal	795	11	14	137	43
31	A & N Islands	692	23	-	168	116
32	Chandigarh	900	-	51	2	47
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	747	-	-	250	4
34	Daman & Diu	802	-	176	8	14
35	Lakshadweep	496	152	170	63	119
36	Puducherry	868	3	-	61	69
All India		836	18	9	80	56

Table (3.3): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed by type of job contract for each State/UT

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers except self employed by job contract				
		no written job contract	written job contract			not known
			1 year or less	more than 1 year to 3 years	more than 3 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	971	7	1	17	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	499	29	15	206	250
3	Assam	725	26	7	194	47
4	Bihar	709	23	8	79	182
5	Chhattisgarh	863	11	23	83	21
6	Delhi	579	29	90	216	87
7	Goa	438	110	36	321	94
8	Gujarat	874	22	7	53	44
9	Haryana	739	35	9	65	152
10	Himachal Pradesh	804	17	19	141	20
11	Jammu & Kashmir	781	7	7	106	99
12	Jharkhand	629	39	8	212	112
13	Karnataka	931	13	4	34	19
14	Kerala	872	17	8	63	40
15	Madhya Pradesh	915	6	5	37	37
16	Maharashtra	821	51	5	78	45
17	Manipur	601	5	10	235	151
18	Meghalaya	896	5	-	91	8
19	Mizoram	714	27	42	124	93
20	Nagaland	598	20	3	223	157
21	Odisha	600	15	11	56	319
22	Punjab	779	16	5	52	148
23	Rajasthan	839	38	11	73	39
24	Sikkim	372	56	31	378	163
25	Tamil Nadu	944	11	9	15	21
26	Telangana	930	8	6	27	29
27	Tripura	758	3	2	223	14
28	Uttarakhand	800	41	14	109	36
29	Uttar Pradesh	998	1	-	1	0
30	West Bengal	871	7	7	61	53
31	A & N Islands	658	34	12	212	84
32	Chandigarh	148	75	-	227	549
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	687	62	-	198	53
34	Daman & Diu	648	0	40	140	172
35	Lakshadweep	791	158	-	-	50
36	Puducherry	858	77	11	34	20
	All India	863	15	6	54	62

Table (3.4): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed by type of job contract for each State/UT

Rural (male)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers except self employed by job contract				
		no written job contract	written job contract			not known
			1 year or less	more than 1 year to 3 years	more than 3 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	967	7	0	21	5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	520	34	13	235	199
3	Assam	745	28	8	170	49
4	Bihar	714	24	8	83	172
5	Chhattisgarh	838	14	36	88	24
6	Delhi	599	16	76	213	95
7	Goa	442	94	43	328	93
8	Gujarat	860	26	9	54	52
9	Haryana	732	37	10	63	158
10	Himachal Pradesh	834	14	20	110	22
11	Jammu & Kashmir	802	7	7	82	102
12	Jharkhand	623	33	8	224	112
13	Karnataka	922	17	5	36	21
14	Kerala	886	14	7	51	43
15	Madhya Pradesh	903	7	7	44	40
16	Maharashtra	812	57	4	89	38
17	Manipur	519	7	7	302	165
18	Meghalaya	919	6	-	71	4
19	Mizoram	733	2	40	142	83
20	Nagaland	554	26	3	243	174
21	Odisha	618	17	10	65	290
22	Punjab	794	10	6	38	152
23	Rajasthan	825	41	12	80	42
24	Sikkim	350	63	42	396	150
25	Tamil Nadu	944	9	9	19	20
26	Telangana	917	9	7	40	27
27	Tripura	764	2	1	214	18
28	Uttarakhand	822	28	11	107	32
29	Uttar Pradesh	999	1	-	0	0
30	West Bengal	876	7	7	56	55
31	A & N Islands	650	32	16	221	81
32	Chandigarh	165	84	-	243	507
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	690	72	-	177	61
34	Daman & Diu	641	1	41	143	175
35	Lakshadweep	804	150	-	-	46
36	Puducherry	796	111	16	47	30
All India		860	16	7	55	62

Table (3.5): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed by type of job contract for each State/UT

Rural (female)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers except self employed by job contract				
		no written job contract	written job contract			not known
			1 year or less	more than 1 year to 3 years	more than 3 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	977	8	1	10	3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	435	16	24	118	407
3	Assam	669	21	2	263	44
4	Bihar	687	16	9	62	226
5	Chhattisgarh	905	4	0	75	15
6	Delhi	364	161	233	242	-
7	Goa	412	202	-	286	101
8	Gujarat	912	12	3	49	24
9	Haryana	800	17	-	77	105
10	Himachal Pradesh	594	39	9	356	3
11	Jammu & Kashmir	603	-	11	316	71
12	Jharkhand	660	72	8	149	110
13	Karnataka	948	6	2	31	13
14	Kerala	842	25	10	89	35
15	Madhya Pradesh	950	3	-	17	30
16	Maharashtra	848	33	9	45	65
17	Manipur	788	-	15	80	118
18	Meghalaya	846	4	-	133	17
19	Mizoram	626	141	49	45	140
20	Nagaland	741	-	-	159	100
21	Odisha	537	9	11	26	417
22	Punjab	675	59	-	151	116
23	Rajasthan	899	26	6	42	27
24	Sikkim	438	35	-	323	203
25	Tamil Nadu	944	14	9	9	24
26	Telangana	942	7	4	14	32
27	Tripura	734	5	4	257	-
28	Uttarakhand	675	117	35	119	55
29	Uttar Pradesh	980	2	-	15	2
30	West Bengal	849	11	9	85	47
31	A & N Islands	685	40	-	183	93
32	Chandigarh	8	-	-	97	895
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	666	-	-	326	8
34	Daman & Diu	933	-	-	24	43
35	Lakshadweep	711	214	-	-	75
36	Puducherry	984	8	-	8	-
All India		872	14	5	49	59

Table (3.6): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed by type of job contract for each State/UT

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers except self employed by job contract				
		no written job contract	written job contract			not known
			1 year or less	more than 1 year to 3 years	more than 3 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	838	25	6	121	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	875	20	-	57	48
3	Assam	719	37	10	145	89
4	Bihar	574	30	13	306	76
5	Chhattisgarh	704	22	7	234	33
6	Delhi	636	40	71	239	15
7	Goa	582	46	-	152	220
8	Gujarat	709	30	20	176	66
9	Haryana	562	27	65	287	59
10	Himachal Pradesh	862	23	8	102	4
11	Jammu & Kashmir	652	44	19	210	74
12	Jharkhand	344	36	42	536	42
13	Karnataka	808	22	13	110	47
14	Kerala	796	25	12	136	31
15	Madhya Pradesh	775	25	16	133	51
16	Maharashtra	645	36	17	216	86
17	Manipur	475	3	80	408	35
18	Meghalaya	659	10	3	294	33
19	Mizoram	456	12	37	428	66
20	Nagaland	733	5	-	115	148
21	Odisha	748	45	17	139	52
22	Punjab	878	6	3	25	89
23	Rajasthan	678	106	6	163	47
24	Sikkim	127	1	98	754	21
25	Tamil Nadu	867	20	21	58	33
26	Telangana	707	60	16	204	13
27	Tripura	681	-	4	314	-
28	Uttarakhand	664	66	50	209	12
29	Uttar Pradesh	782	17	14	133	55
30	West Bengal	678	11	22	252	37
31	A & N Islands	696	13	-	125	166
32	Chandigarh	929	13	16	13	29
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	777	20	-	140	63
34	Daman & Diu	939	-	2	59	-
35	Lakshadweep	525	209	173	31	62
36	Puducherry	803	14	9	62	112
All India		737	29	19	166	50

Table (3.7): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed by type of job contract for each State/UT

Urban (male)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers except self employed by job contract				
		no written job contract	written job contract			not known
			1 year or less	more than 1 year to 3 years	more than 3 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	818	27	8	141	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	875	30	-	59	36
3	Assam	701	36	10	151	102
4	Bihar	581	28	13	306	73
5	Chhattisgarh	704	18	7	235	36
6	Delhi	642	35	73	236	15
7	Goa	595	52	-	141	212
8	Gujarat	716	30	18	169	67
9	Haryana	544	28	69	296	64
10	Himachal Pradesh	859	28	10	98	5
11	Jammu & Kashmir	678	51	16	180	74
12	Jharkhand	335	35	37	553	40
13	Karnataka	813	19	12	106	50
14	Kerala	824	25	12	109	30
15	Madhya Pradesh	774	20	16	134	56
16	Maharashtra	649	36	17	216	82
17	Manipur	513	1	106	333	46
18	Meghalaya	798	13	4	146	40
19	Mizoram	505	1	38	401	54
20	Nagaland	679	5	-	135	181
21	Odisha	752	42	11	144	51
22	Punjab	879	6	2	20	94
23	Rajasthan	673	107	7	168	45
24	Sikkim	93	1	111	772	23
25	Tamil Nadu	869	20	21	57	33
26	Telangana	694	68	15	212	11
27	Tripura	646	-	5	348	-
28	Uttarakhand	689	69	56	174	12
29	Uttar Pradesh	787	15	14	127	58
30	West Bengal	686	11	20	246	37
31	A & N Islands	694	18	-	116	173
32	Chandigarh	932	17	7	16	27
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	772	23	-	133	72
34	Daman & Diu	940	-	-	60	-
35	Lakshadweep	542	231	169	18	40
36	Puducherry	806	21	14	47	113
All India		736	29	19	166	50

Table (3.8): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed by type of job contract for each State/UT

Urban (female)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers except self employed by job contract				
		no written job contract	written job contract			not known
			1 year or less	more than 1 year to 3 years	more than 3 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	887	19	1	75	19
2	Arunachal Pradesh	874	2	-	53	71
3	Assam	781	39	11	127	43
4	Bihar	508	56	18	314	104
5	Chhattisgarh	705	32	8	232	23
6	Delhi	590	78	58	260	14
7	Goa	549	33	-	178	241
8	Gujarat	659	30	30	221	60
9	Haryana	661	20	43	240	36
10	Himachal Pradesh	877	-	-	123	-
11	Jammu & Kashmir	546	16	32	331	74
12	Jharkhand	391	42	67	449	51
13	Karnataka	796	28	16	120	40
14	Kerala	707	25	12	219	36
15	Madhya Pradesh	780	49	17	127	27
16	Maharashtra	629	37	18	213	102
17	Manipur	355	6	-	639	-
18	Meghalaya	403	6	2	568	21
19	Mizoram	371	31	35	476	87
20	Nagaland	909	3	-	49	39
21	Odisha	729	58	47	113	53
22	Punjab	875	5	7	55	57
23	Rajasthan	706	100	-	130	63
24	Sikkim	381	-	-	619	-
25	Tamil Nadu	864	21	21	61	33
26	Telangana	750	36	18	177	18
27	Tripura	853	-	-	147	-
28	Uttarakhand	555	49	24	361	11
29	Uttar Pradesh	729	39	13	187	31
30	West Bengal	643	11	31	282	34
31	A & N Islands	703	-	-	149	149
32	Chandigarh	914	-	52	-	34
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	813	-	-	188	-
34	Daman & Diu	739	-	261	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	478	147	184	68	123
36	Puducherry	798	-	-	92	110
All India		740	30	19	164	46

Table (3.9): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above for regular wage/salaried by type of job contract for each State/UT

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of regular wage/salaried by job contract					not known
		no written job contract	written job contract			not known	
			1 year or less	more than 1 year to 3 years	more than 3 years		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh	777	22	6	185	11	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	565	10	17	249	159	
3	Assam	579	19	10	338	54	
4	Bihar	247	50	31	628	44	
5	Chhattisgarh	468	26	24	438	44	
6	Delhi	554	22	60	345	19	
7	Goa	453	31	19	282	215	
8	Gujarat	605	17	23	313	42	
9	Haryana	598	9	15	259	119	
10	Himachal Pradesh	734	7	27	220	13	
11	Jammu & Kashmir	612	4	21	316	47	
12	Jharkhand	270	25	29	646	30	
13	Karnataka	765	31	19	160	25	
14	Kerala	701	32	20	211	37	
15	Madhya Pradesh	656	31	29	233	52	
16	Maharashtra	593	44	17	271	76	
17	Manipur	404	-	42	420	134	
18	Meghalaya	643	1	1	343	12	
19	Mizoram	458	6	46	417	73	
20	Nagaland	613	14	2	196	175	
21	Odisha	692	26	29	214	39	
22	Punjab	814	10	0	61	114	
23	Rajasthan	634	22	12	247	86	
24	Sikkim	200	25	62	648	64	
25	Tamil Nadu	832	22	33	83	30	
26	Telangana	684	33	24	227	33	
27	Tripura	303	4	6	653	33	
28	Uttarakhand	643	62	29	225	41	
29	Uttar Pradesh	859	9	9	99	24	
30	West Bengal	388	9	31	493	78	
31	A & N Islands	543	7	8	329	114	
32	Chandigarh	918	18	8	26	31	
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	372	8	-	448	171	
34	Daman & Diu	680	0	23	218	78	
35	Lakshadweep	652	26	215	34	74	
36	Puducherry	770	56	15	83	76	
All India		661	24	21	245	49	

Table (3.10): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above for regular wage/salaried by type of job contract for each State/UT

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of regular wage/salaried by job contract					not known
		no written job contract	written job contract				
			1 year or less	more than 1 year to 3 years	more than 3 years		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh	837	28	3	126	6	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	368	15	27	356	234	
3	Assam	548	15	10	386	40	
4	Bihar	218	57	36	641	49	
5	Chhattisgarh	393	27	40	493	46	
6	Delhi	472	1	14	402	111	
7	Goa	291	49	56	459	145	
8	Gujarat	674	24	10	247	45	
9	Haryana	652	11	8	137	192	
10	Himachal Pradesh	697	3	32	252	17	
11	Jammu & Kashmir	661	2	20	302	15	
12	Jharkhand	318	21	16	618	27	
13	Karnataka	774	44	21	145	16	
14	Kerala	726	36	17	181	39	
15	Madhya Pradesh	626	28	37	231	78	
16	Maharashtra	700	58	12	177	52	
17	Manipur	397	-	16	396	191	
18	Meghalaya	761	-	-	239	-	
19	Mizoram	614	19	60	202	105	
20	Nagaland	526	24	3	257	190	
21	Odisha	677	28	33	214	49	
22	Punjab	683	21	-	99	197	
23	Rajasthan	638	30	14	226	93	
24	Sikkim	235	35	49	591	90	
25	Tamil Nadu	855	29	30	60	26	
26	Telangana	748	23	33	128	67	
27	Tripura	225	6	6	717	47	
28	Uttarakhand	678	69	12	184	57	
29	Uttar Pradesh	994	1	-	4	1	
30	West Bengal	416	14	34	415	120	
31	A & N Islands	439	12	13	384	153	
32	Chandigarh	122	-	-	331	546	
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	318	19	-	528	135	
34	Daman & Diu	633	1	41	146	179	
35	Lakshadweep	831	62	-	-	107	
36	Puducherry	786	130	22	62	-	
All India		686	26	18	218	52	

Table (3.11): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above for regular wage/salaried by type of job contract for each State/UT

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of regular wage/salaried by job contract					not known
		no written job contract	written job contract				
			1 year or less	more than 1 year to 3 years	more than 3 years		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh	728	16	9	233	14	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	917	-	-	57	26	
3	Assam	690	30	12	167	101	
4	Bihar	319	34	18	598	31	
5	Chhattisgarh	535	25	10	387	43	
6	Delhi	556	23	61	344	17	
7	Goa	537	21	-	190	251	
8	Gujarat	558	12	33	358	39	
9	Haryana	545	7	23	378	47	
10	Himachal Pradesh	859	22	10	109	-	
11	Jammu & Kashmir	518	9	22	342	108	
12	Jharkhand	222	29	42	673	33	
13	Karnataka	761	25	18	167	29	
14	Kerala	659	24	23	260	33	
15	Madhya Pradesh	680	32	22	234	32	
16	Maharashtra	547	38	19	310	86	
17	Manipur	417	-	90	464	28	
18	Meghalaya	479	2	3	487	29	
19	Mizoram	414	2	42	478	64	
20	Nagaland	721	2	-	121	156	
21	Odisha	720	22	23	214	21	
22	Punjab	896	4	1	37	62	
23	Rajasthan	629	10	10	276	76	
24	Sikkim	112	-	97	792	-	
25	Tamil Nadu	818	18	35	96	33	
26	Telangana	654	37	20	273	16	
27	Tripura	491	-	7	502	-	
28	Uttarakhand	588	52	55	288	17	
29	Uttar Pradesh	703	19	20	209	49	
30	West Bengal	365	5	29	557	44	
31	A & N Islands	696	-	-	248	56	
32	Chandigarh	939	18	8	18	17	
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	416	-	-	383	200	
34	Daman & Diu	717	-	9	274	-	
35	Lakshadweep	630	21	241	38	70	
36	Puducherry	762	21	12	92	112	
All India		641	23	24	267	46	

Table (3.12): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above for contract worker by type of job contract for each State/UT

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of contract worker by job contract				
		no written job contract	written job contract			not known
			1 year or less	more than 1 year to 3 years	more than 3 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	616	207	23	143	11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	522	78	-	18	382
3	Assam	660	98	34	74	135
4	Bihar	602	139	50	137	72
5	Chhattisgarh	836	65	4	77	18
6	Delhi	695	113	145	29	18
7	Goa	571	327	-	25	77
8	Gujarat	735	113	30	70	52
9	Haryana	406	191	174	61	168
10	Himachal Pradesh	637	247	22	87	8
11	Jammu & Kashmir	742	135	21	60	42
12	Jharkhand	632	114	25	121	109
13	Karnataka	624	78	20	202	76
14	Kerala	616	139	56	170	19
15	Madhya Pradesh	633	28	12	261	66
16	Maharashtra	691	169	23	49	68
17	Manipur	246	-	122	589	43
18	Meghalaya	464	349	28	158	-
19	Mizoram	168	220	60	478	74
20	Nagaland	1000	-	-	-	-
21	Odisha	667	107	51	105	70
22	Punjab	635	45	14	107	199
23	Rajasthan	554	344	31	46	26
24	Sikkim	348	600	39	-	13
25	Tamil Nadu	839	73	23	17	48
26	Telangana	469	261	24	220	25
27	Tripura	1000	-	-	-	-
28	Uttarakhand	465	84	209	233	8
29	Uttar Pradesh	953	13	5	27	2
30	West Bengal	649	84	82	147	38
31	A & N Islands	217	303	-	324	156
32	Chandigarh	681	-	120	-	199
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	909	68	-	22	1
34	Daman & Diu	1000	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	248	622	43	26	61
36	Puducherry	369	-	-	184	448
All India		684	130	39	91	57

Table (3.13): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above for contract worker by type of job contract for each State/UT

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of contract worker by job contract					not known
		no written job contract	written job contract			not known	
			1 year or less	more than 1 year to 3 years	more than 3 years		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh	799	105	13	83	-	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	508	86	-	7	399	
3	Assam	648	108	40	63	141	
4	Bihar	602	148	52	125	73	
5	Chhattisgarh	855	115	-	-	30	
6	Delhi	472	117	344	6	62	
7	Goa	459	541	-	-	-	
8	Gujarat	698	154	46	54	48	
9	Haryana	459	198	65	84	194	
10	Himachal Pradesh	655	246	23	76	-	
11	Jammu & Kashmir	864	44	-	25	68	
12	Jharkhand	650	117	13	96	125	
13	Karnataka	569	91	4	313	22	
14	Kerala	711	162	65	62	-	
15	Madhya Pradesh	722	13	-	177	87	
16	Maharashtra	591	315	6	64	23	
17	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	
18	Meghalaya	396	459	-	145	-	
19	Mizoram	382	335	99	-	185	
20	Nagaland	1000	-	-	-	-	
21	Odisha	682	113	47	96	62	
22	Punjab	443	61	10	188	298	
23	Rajasthan	689	183	38	57	32	
24	Sikkim	343	657	-	-	-	
25	Tamil Nadu	841	131	7	2	19	
26	Telangana	722	16	17	201	44	
27	Tripura	1000	-	-	-	-	
28	Uttarakhand	462	105	182	240	11	
29	Uttar Pradesh	1000	-	-	-	-	
30	West Bengal	766	78	58	66	32	
31	A & N Islands	94	272	-	463	172	
32	Chandigarh	68	-	-	-	932	
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	765	228	-	-	6	
34	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	
35	Lakshadweep	517	483	-	-	-	
36	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	1000	
All India		713	121	30	78	58	

Table (3.14): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above for contract worker by type of job contract for each State/UT

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of contract worker by job contract					not known
		no written job contract	written job contract			not known	
			1 year or less	more than 1 year to 3 years	more than 3 years		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh	447	301	33	198	20	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	639	11	-	107	243	
3	Assam	722	48	2	130	99	
4	Bihar	601	89	37	207	67	
5	Chhattisgarh	823	33	7	127	10	
6	Delhi	703	112	138	30	16	
7	Goa	639	196	-	40	125	
8	Gujarat	763	83	17	82	55	
9	Haryana	322	181	347	25	125	
10	Himachal Pradesh	312	259	-	283	146	
11	Jammu & Kashmir	590	250	47	103	10	
12	Jharkhand	554	99	77	232	38	
13	Karnataka	679	64	37	89	131	
14	Kerala	442	98	39	367	54	
15	Madhya Pradesh	466	57	34	417	26	
16	Maharashtra	755	76	33	39	97	
17	Manipur	246	-	122	589	43	
18	Meghalaya	525	251	53	170	-	
19	Mizoram	102	184	48	627	39	
20	Nagaland	1000	-	-	-	-	
21	Odisha	540	54	90	180	137	
22	Punjab	812	30	19	32	108	
23	Rajasthan	-	1000	-	-	-	
24	Sikkim	398	49	415	-	138	
25	Tamil Nadu	838	52	29	23	58	
26	Telangana	197	525	32	241	5	
27	Tripura	1000	-	-	-	-	
28	Uttarakhand	478	2	313	207	-	
29	Uttar Pradesh	787	59	23	122	10	
30	West Bengal	455	95	121	281	47	
31	A & N Islands	504	376	-	-	120	
32	Chandigarh	716	-	127	-	157	
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	943	30	-	27	-	
34	Daman & Diu	1000	-	-	-	-	
35	Lakshadweep	206	644	50	30	70	
36	Puducherry	668	-	-	332	-	
All India		641	144	52	109	55	

Table (3.15): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above for casual worker by type of job contract for each State/UT

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of casual worker by job contract					not known
		no written job contract	written job contract			not known	
			1 year or less	more than 1 year to 3 years	more than 3 years		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Andhra Pradesh	992	3	-	1	4	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	825	37	-	-	138	
3	Assam	900	32	1	23	45	
4	Bihar	784	8	1	3	204	
5	Chhattisgarh	958	5	18	3	16	
6	Delhi	949	12	12	21	6	
7	Goa	879	7	-	69	45	
8	Gujarat	927	5	2	9	58	
9	Haryana	847	25	11	9	108	
10	Himachal Pradesh	973	-	-	2	26	
11	Jammu & Kashmir	857	7	-	1	135	
12	Jharkhand	825	12	0	8	154	
13	Karnataka	958	6	1	6	30	
14	Kerala	949	6	0	6	39	
15	Madhya Pradesh	957	4	1	1	36	
16	Maharashtra	924	8	2	7	59	
17	Manipur	898	12	-	-	89	
18	Meghalaya	978	1	-	1	20	
19	Mizoram	926	-	-	-	74	
20	Nagaland	923	12	-	64	-	
21	Odisha	590	11	1	2	395	
22	Punjab	855	7	5	16	117	
23	Rajasthan	971	6	3	5	14	
24	Sikkim	642	23	-	-	335	
25	Tamil Nadu	965	9	1	2	23	
26	Telangana	974	5	0	1	19	
27	Tripura	998	1	-	1	-	
28	Uttarakhand	962	25	3	0	9	
29	Uttar Pradesh	988	2	0	0	10	
30	West Bengal	947	3	1	8	41	
31	A & N Islands	859	18	8	-	115	
32	Chandigarh	968	11	-	-	21	
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	997	-	-	-	3	
34	Daman & Diu	1000	-	-	-	-	
35	Lakshadweep	751	188	61	-	-	
36	Puducherry	910	11	1	3	74	
All India		925	6	2	4	63	

Table (3.16): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above for casual worker by type of job contract for each State/UT

Rural						
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of casual worker by job contract				
		no written job contract	written job contract			not known
			1 year or less	more than 1 year to 3 years	more than 3 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	991	3	-	1	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	855	7	-	-	138
3	Assam	902	30	1	21	46
4	Bihar	781	8	1	3	207
5	Chhattisgarh	958	4	20	3	15
6	Delhi	942	-	-	-	58
7	Goa	883	-	-	117	-
8	Gujarat	951	1	1	3	43
9	Haryana	855	26	-	5	114
10	Himachal Pradesh	973	-	-	-	27
11	Jammu & Kashmir	843	6	-	1	150
12	Jharkhand	823	12	0	5	160
13	Karnataka	971	5	0	5	19
14	Kerala	952	1	-	4	43
15	Madhya Pradesh	968	2	-	1	29
16	Maharashtra	950	4	-	4	42
17	Manipur	897	11	-	-	92
18	Meghalaya	987	-	-	-	13
19	Mizoram	942	-	-	-	58
20	Nagaland	926	-	-	74	-
21	Odisha	569	4	1	2	424
22	Punjab	849	9	6	21	114
23	Rajasthan	968	7	3	6	16
24	Sikkim	648	23	-	-	329
25	Tamil Nadu	974	4	2	1	20
26	Telangana	973	5	-	1	22
27	Tripura	998	2	-	1	-
28	Uttarakhand	988	-	0	0	12
29	Uttar Pradesh	999	1	-	-	0
30	West Bengal	949	3	0	4	43
31	A & N Islands	958	29	13	-	-
32	Chandigarh	358	506	-	-	136
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	997	-	-	-	3
34	Daman & Diu	1000	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	964	36	-	-	-
36	Puducherry	938	24	-	6	32
All India		926	5	1	3	65

Table (3.17): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above for casual worker by type of job contract for each State/UT

Urban						
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of casual worker by job contract				
		no written job contract	written job contract			not known
			1 year or less	more than 1 year to 3 years	more than 3 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	996	-	-	1	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	537	328	-	-	135
3	Assam	854	64	5	48	29
4	Bihar	861	7	-	1	131
5	Chhattisgarh	961	11	3	3	23
6	Delhi	949	13	12	23	3
7	Goa	872	17	-	-	111
8	Gujarat	849	15	6	25	104
9	Haryana	802	19	76	29	74
10	Himachal Pradesh	964	-	-	28	8
11	Jammu & Kashmir	948	14	-	-	38
12	Jharkhand	848	14	4	36	98
13	Karnataka	905	11	2	8	74
14	Kerala	941	21	1	10	28
15	Madhya Pradesh	901	16	8	2	73
16	Maharashtra	881	15	6	13	85
17	Manipur	907	20	-	-	74
18	Meghalaya	949	6	-	4	42
19	Mizoram	910	-	-	-	90
20	Nagaland	902	98	-	-	-
21	Odisha	814	85	-	3	99
22	Punjab	872	-	-	1	127
23	Rajasthan	992	-	-	-	8
24	Sikkim	441	-	-	-	559
25	Tamil Nadu	941	21	0	6	32
26	Telangana	983	7	2	4	5
27	Tripura	1000	-	-	-	-
28	Uttarakhand	880	106	13	1	-
29	Uttar Pradesh	916	7	1	3	72
30	West Bengal	939	5	5	21	30
31	A & N Islands	711	-	-	-	289
32	Chandigarh	982	-	-	-	18
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
34	Daman & Diu	1000	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	667	248	85	-	-
36	Puducherry	885	-	2	-	113
All India		920	14	4	9	54

Table (4): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed who received paid leave and availing social security benefits for each State/UT

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers received paid leave	per 1000 distribution of workers by social security benefits		
			availed	not eligible	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	121	117	868	15
2	Arunachal Pradesh	625	572	303	125
3	Assam	441	341	570	89
4	Bihar	138	104	510	386
5	Chhattisgarh	229	159	807	34
6	Delhi	443	353	454	193
7	Goa	611	533	376	91
8	Gujarat	210	183	736	80
9	Haryana	395	359	514	127
10	Himachal Pradesh	425	356	627	16
11	Jammu & Kashmir	324	314	610	76
12	Jharkhand	567	366	506	128
13	Karnataka	255	262	639	98
14	Kerala	257	220	693	87
15	Madhya Pradesh	160	126	785	89
16	Maharashtra	379	321	632	47
17	Manipur	625	573	372	55
18	Meghalaya	337	285	543	173
19	Mizoram	736	607	310	84
20	Nagaland	855	797	128	74
21	Odisha	252	234	484	282
22	Punjab	239	210	528	262
23	Rajasthan	289	208	731	61
24	Sikkim	569	532	353	115
25	Tamil Nadu	212	175	774	51
26	Telangana	228	216	758	26
27	Tripura	271	277	567	155
28	Uttarakhand	367	299	672	28
29	Uttar Pradesh	85	70	904	26
30	West Bengal	175	157	488	354
31	A & N Islands	454	468	471	61
32	Chandigarh	540	518	448	34
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	265	272	689	39
34	Daman & Diu	216	280	700	20
35	Lakshadweep	632	508	428	64
36	Puducherry	314	230	686	84
All India		227	192	686	122

Table (4.1): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed who received paid leave and availing social security benefits for each State/UT Rural+Urban (male)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers received paid leave	per 1000 distribution of workers by social security benefits		
			availed	not eligible	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	157	152	830	17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	575	543	309	147
3	Assam	434	338	576	86
4	Bihar	149	113	516	371
5	Chhattisgarh	246	181	781	38
6	Delhi	438	347	457	196
7	Goa	643	547	367	85
8	Gujarat	220	192	735	74
9	Haryana	378	349	519	132
10	Himachal Pradesh	406	352	633	15
11	Jammu & Kashmir	277	273	644	83
12	Jharkhand	570	383	488	129
13	Karnataka	267	273	620	107
14	Kerala	220	176	751	74
15	Madhya Pradesh	172	140	763	97
16	Maharashtra	407	338	614	48
17	Manipur	678	611	325	64
18	Meghalaya	253	233	583	184
19	Mizoram	712	577	328	96
20	Nagaland	839	790	140	69
21	Odisha	272	252	486	262
22	Punjab	211	188	542	270
23	Rajasthan	301	219	718	62
24	Sikkim	610	572	348	80
25	Tamil Nadu	237	192	757	51
26	Telangana	310	281	691	28
27	Tripura	278	262	588	151
28	Uttarakhand	329	278	691	31
29	Uttar Pradesh	78	65	910	25
30	West Bengal	170	159	504	337
31	A & N Islands	446	459	480	61
32	Chandigarh	548	529	437	34
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	261	261	715	24
34	Daman & Diu	212	279	702	20
35	Lakshadweep	609	495	439	66
36	Puducherry	268	252	657	91
All India		233	198	680	123

Table (4.2): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed who received paid leave and availing social security benefits for each State/UT Rural+Urban (female)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers received paid leave	per 1000 distribution of workers by social security benefits		
			availed	not eligible	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	65	63	926	11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	757	647	286	67
3	Assam	464	351	552	97
4	Bihar	88	64	479	457
5	Chhattisgarh	198	118	856	26
6	Delhi	475	396	433	171
7	Goa	507	485	405	110
8	Gujarat	175	154	742	104
9	Haryana	518	437	471	92
10	Himachal Pradesh	541	380	592	28
11	Jammu & Kashmir	641	591	380	28
12	Jharkhand	557	276	602	122
13	Karnataka	230	240	679	80
14	Kerala	348	328	553	119
15	Madhya Pradesh	123	82	857	62
16	Maharashtra	295	262	695	43
17	Manipur	494	479	488	33
18	Meghalaya	509	391	460	149
19	Mizoram	789	672	271	57
20	Nagaland	909	821	89	90
21	Odisha	178	172	474	354
22	Punjab	418	354	434	213
23	Rajasthan	227	153	791	56
24	Sikkim	428	392	372	236
25	Tamil Nadu	159	138	810	51
26	Telangana	107	119	857	24
27	Tripura	247	339	488	173
28	Uttarakhand	564	411	574	15
29	Uttar Pradesh	207	157	791	52
30	West Bengal	195	150	419	431
31	A & N Islands	476	495	443	63
32	Chandigarh	504	471	496	33
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	293	342	516	142
34	Daman & Diu	637	458	514	28
35	Lakshadweep	705	547	393	60
36	Puducherry	407	186	743	70
All India		206	174	709	117

Table (4.3): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed who received paid leave and availing social security benefits for each State/UT

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers received paid leave	per 1000 distribution of workers by social security benefits		
			availed	not eligible	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	57	57	926	17
2	Arunachal Pradesh	551	490	351	160
3	Assam	404	304	596	100
4	Bihar	110	80	511	409
5	Chhattisgarh	161	102	863	34
6	Delhi	533	426	264	310
7	Goa	539	510	422	68
8	Gujarat	144	123	776	101
9	Haryana	252	216	613	172
10	Himachal Pradesh	403	331	654	15
11	Jammu & Kashmir	283	263	649	88
12	Jharkhand	484	253	603	145
13	Karnataka	125	131	775	94
14	Kerala	228	194	696	110
15	Madhya Pradesh	93	64	843	93
16	Maharashtra	231	192	762	46
17	Manipur	563	542	391	67
18	Meghalaya	251	240	552	208
19	Mizoram	560	417	458	125
20	Nagaland	813	715	166	118
21	Odisha	186	177	504	319
22	Punjab	173	161	459	380
23	Rajasthan	242	167	761	71
24	Sikkim	493	461	411	128
25	Tamil Nadu	125	106	857	37
26	Telangana	65	74	894	32
27	Tripura	214	222	641	137
28	Uttarakhand	307	245	724	31
29	Uttar Pradesh	3	2	998	0
30	West Bengal	106	83	447	470
31	A & N Islands	438	437	543	19
32	Chandigarh	530	330	364	306
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	317	305	693	2
34	Daman & Diu	370	684	245	71
35	Lakshadweep	462	246	704	50
36	Puducherry	190	188	612	200
All India		141	113	741	146

Table (4.4): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed who received paid leave and availing social security benefits for each State/UT Rural (male)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers received paid leave	per 1000 distribution of workers by social security benefits		
			availed	not eligible	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	76	75	904	21
2	Arunachal Pradesh	491	455	359	186
3	Assam	394	299	603	98
4	Bihar	118	87	518	395
5	Chhattisgarh	166	117	841	41
6	Delhi	541	425	240	335
7	Goa	562	525	411	64
8	Gujarat	157	131	776	92
9	Haryana	247	211	615	174
10	Himachal Pradesh	393	338	650	12
11	Jammu & Kashmir	241	228	679	93
12	Jharkhand	484	271	582	147
13	Karnataka	144	148	751	102
14	Kerala	195	148	758	94
15	Madhya Pradesh	101	76	823	102
16	Maharashtra	269	214	737	49
17	Manipur	633	604	318	78
18	Meghalaya	200	218	566	216
19	Mizoram	530	377	484	139
20	Nagaland	788	705	185	110
21	Odisha	203	189	513	298
22	Punjab	146	139	468	393
23	Rajasthan	257	182	746	71
24	Sikkim	529	493	411	96
25	Tamil Nadu	156	125	840	36
26	Telangana	97	90	873	37
27	Tripura	230	211	665	124
28	Uttarakhand	271	235	732	33
29	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	998	0
30	West Bengal	100	85	466	449
31	A & N Islands	424	424	551	26
32	Chandigarh	497	356	385	258
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	314	301	697	2
34	Daman & Diu	366	698	231	70
35	Lakshadweep	389	266	676	58
36	Puducherry	244	260	534	206
All India		146	118	734	148

Table (4.5): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed who received paid leave and availing social security benefits for each State/UT Rural (female)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers received paid leave	per 1000 distribution of workers by social security benefits		
			availed	not eligible	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	30	31	957	12
2	Arunachal Pradesh	732	594	326	79
3	Assam	433	319	576	105
4	Bihar	73	52	478	470
5	Chhattisgarh	153	77	900	23
6	Delhi	448	431	523	45
7	Goa	403	426	483	91
8	Gujarat	111	101	775	124
9	Haryana	301	256	588	157
10	Himachal Pradesh	471	286	679	35
11	Jammu & Kashmir	638	562	396	42
12	Jharkhand	483	159	711	131
13	Karnataka	89	98	823	80
14	Kerala	303	296	559	145
15	Madhya Pradesh	73	32	900	68
16	Maharashtra	141	127	838	36
17	Manipur	402	402	557	41
18	Meghalaya	362	288	522	189
19	Mizoram	696	593	343	64
20	Nagaland	897	747	106	147
21	Odisha	125	134	474	392
22	Punjab	364	309	398	293
23	Rajasthan	174	101	829	70
24	Sikkim	386	365	410	224
25	Tamil Nadu	73	75	886	39
26	Telangana	32	57	916	27
27	Tripura	154	264	553	183
28	Uttarakhand	514	303	674	23
29	Uttar Pradesh	24	16	983	1
30	West Bengal	129	73	365	562
31	A & N Islands	481	479	521	-
32	Chandigarh	802	105	190	705
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	338	331	669	-
34	Daman & Diu	577	24	889	88
35	Lakshadweep	925	118	882	-
36	Puducherry	81	43	770	188
All India		123	100	761	139

Table (4.6): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed who received paid leave and availing social security benefits for each State/UT

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers received paid leave	per 1000 distribution of workers by social security benefits		
			availed	not eligible	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	340	325	669	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	827	796	174	31
3	Assam	664	561	414	25
4	Bihar	438	355	499	146
5	Chhattisgarh	439	336	631	33
6	Delhi	440	350	460	190
7	Goa	655	547	348	105
8	Gujarat	315	279	673	48
9	Haryana	654	621	334	46
10	Himachal Pradesh	541	489	485	26
11	Jammu & Kashmir	452	475	489	37
12	Jharkhand	783	643	270	88
13	Karnataka	479	490	405	105
14	Kerala	324	279	686	35
15	Madhya Pradesh	353	303	620	76
16	Maharashtra	506	413	539	48
17	Manipur	784	652	323	25
18	Meghalaya	526	382	521	96
19	Mizoram	803	678	254	68
20	Nagaland	915	914	74	11
21	Odisha	592	529	380	91
22	Punjab	336	283	628	89
23	Rajasthan	425	326	641	32
24	Sikkim	855	797	137	66
25	Tamil Nadu	331	268	661	70
26	Telangana	565	509	477	15
27	Tripura	546	544	213	243
28	Uttarakhand	491	412	566	22
29	Uttar Pradesh	338	279	615	106
30	West Bengal	348	343	592	65
31	A & N Islands	478	515	360	125
32	Chandigarh	540	523	450	26
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	230	249	686	64
34	Daman & Diu	189	210	779	11
35	Lakshadweep	660	550	383	67
36	Puducherry	391	256	732	13
All India		419	365	567	68

Table (4.7): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed who received paid leave and availing social security benefits for each State/UT

Urban (male)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers received paid leave	per 1000 distribution of workers by social security benefits		
			availed	not eligible	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	386	370	624	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	840	823	154	23
3	Assam	659	557	422	21
4	Bihar	442	359	498	143
5	Chhattisgarh	453	347	622	31
6	Delhi	435	344	464	192
7	Goa	703	564	335	101
8	Gujarat	304	272	679	49
9	Haryana	632	616	333	51
10	Himachal Pradesh	482	433	536	31
11	Jammu & Kashmir	404	434	522	44
12	Jharkhand	790	660	254	85
13	Karnataka	464	474	411	115
14	Kerala	272	233	735	32
15	Madhya Pradesh	356	306	608	86
16	Maharashtra	512	422	531	47
17	Manipur	783	628	341	31
18	Meghalaya	377	267	622	112
19	Mizoram	801	674	252	75
20	Nagaland	912	911	77	12
21	Odisha	603	550	360	90
22	Punjab	310	261	655	84
23	Rajasthan	424	323	640	37
24	Sikkim	868	822	147	31
25	Tamil Nadu	333	272	660	69
26	Telangana	605	544	439	17
27	Tripura	495	495	235	270
28	Uttarakhand	455	372	602	26
29	Uttar Pradesh	327	273	623	104
30	West Bengal	342	339	597	64
31	A & N Islands	482	514	370	116
32	Chandigarh	550	534	439	27
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	226	236	726	38
34	Daman & Diu	185	207	782	11
35	Lakshadweep	651	539	394	67
36	Puducherry	282	247	734	20
All India		416	364	566	70

Table (4.8): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed who received paid leave and availing social security benefits for each State/UT Urban (female)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers received paid leave	per 1000 distribution of workers by social security benefits		
			availed	not eligible	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	231	218	777	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	805	746	209	45
3	Assam	683	573	384	43
4	Bihar	398	319	505	176
5	Chhattisgarh	399	305	657	39
6	Delhi	476	395	431	174
7	Goa	540	504	381	115
8	Gujarat	381	324	636	40
9	Haryana	768	646	336	18
10	Himachal Pradesh	818	752	248	-
11	Jammu & Kashmir	647	639	355	6
12	Jharkhand	747	554	345	101
13	Karnataka	513	528	390	82
14	Kerala	481	420	535	44
15	Madhya Pradesh	336	290	675	34
16	Maharashtra	484	381	569	50
17	Manipur	785	724	268	8
18	Meghalaya	800	595	337	68
19	Mizoram	807	687	257	56
20	Nagaland	927	927	65	8
21	Odisha	541	428	477	95
22	Punjab	482	408	477	116
23	Rajasthan	427	348	648	3
24	Sikkim	765	611	60	329
25	Tamil Nadu	323	259	667	75
26	Telangana	434	391	600	9
27	Tripura	797	781	106	113
28	Uttarakhand	645	587	410	3
29	Uttar Pradesh	451	345	534	120
30	West Bengal	377	363	569	67
31	A & N Islands	470	516	335	149
32	Chandigarh	500	477	500	23
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	256	351	391	258
34	Daman & Diu	667	667	333	-
35	Lakshadweep	686	583	352	65
36	Puducherry	603	272	728	-
All India		432	372	569	60

Table (5): Per 1000 distribution of regular wage/salaried workers aged 15 years & above who received paid leave and availing social security benefits for each State/UT

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers received paid leave	per 1000 distribution of workers by social security benefits		
			availed	not eligible	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	590	573	418	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	888	858	128	14
3	Assam	777	622	291	87
4	Bihar	775	666	248	86
5	Chhattisgarh	731	523	428	49
6	Delhi	601	476	389	135
7	Goa	753	697	213	91
8	Gujarat	608	565	393	42
9	Haryana	691	630	310	60
10	Himachal Pradesh	684	579	398	23
11	Jammu & Kashmir	776	749	242	9
12	Jharkhand	892	765	160	74
13	Karnataka	674	712	232	56
14	Kerala	644	562	410	28
15	Madhya Pradesh	613	492	404	104
16	Maharashtra	667	544	414	42
17	Manipur	930	865	101	35
18	Meghalaya	752	612	321	67
19	Mizoram	892	767	155	78
20	Nagaland	955	893	33	74
21	Odisha	790	701	230	69
22	Punjab	596	526	416	58
23	Rajasthan	708	546	400	54
24	Sikkim	808	754	222	24
25	Tamil Nadu	515	432	518	50
26	Telangana	657	595	380	25
27	Tripura	744	758	241	1
28	Uttarakhand	563	470	504	26
29	Uttar Pradesh	258	213	745	42
30	West Bengal	750	678	257	64
31	A & N Islands	868	875	112	13
32	Chandigarh	704	682	272	46
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	726	759	241	-
34	Daman & Diu	656	805	135	60
35	Lakshadweep	857	807	169	24
36	Puducherry	525	344	653	2
All India		617	537	411	52

Table (5.1): Per 1000 distribution of regular wage/salaried workers aged 15 years & above who received paid leave and availing social security benefits for each State/UT

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers received paid leave	per 1000 distribution of workers by social security benefits		
			availed	not eligible	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	474	466	526	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	877	838	154	8
3	Assam	771	603	293	104
4	Bihar	752	649	253	98
5	Chhattisgarh	727	479	455	66
6	Delhi	797	646	169	185
7	Goa	684	679	277	44
8	Gujarat	605	537	429	34
9	Haryana	556	490	412	98
10	Himachal Pradesh	701	583	394	23
11	Jammu & Kashmir	782	733	265	3
12	Jharkhand	895	725	198	77
13	Karnataka	599	651	297	52
14	Kerala	613	545	426	29
15	Madhya Pradesh	548	375	473	152
16	Maharashtra	621	450	504	47
17	Manipur	946	912	36	52
18	Meghalaya	663	592	387	22
19	Mizoram	865	650	178	172
20	Nagaland	956	845	31	124
21	Odisha	730	633	277	91
22	Punjab	666	601	265	134
23	Rajasthan	699	540	403	57
24	Sikkim	772	721	265	14
25	Tamil Nadu	482	413	542	46
26	Telangana	393	345	614	40
27	Tripura	690	711	289	-
28	Uttarakhand	511	423	544	33
29	Uttar Pradesh	13	9	990	1
30	West Bengal	709	577	324	99
31	A & N Islands	817	817	161	21
32	Chandigarh	756	465	128	407
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	846	814	186	-
34	Daman & Diu	373	713	215	73
35	Lakshadweep	712	475	419	106
36	Puducherry	381	325	675	-
All India		550	463	481	56

Table (5.2): Per 1000 distribution of regular wage/salaried workers aged 15 years & above who received paid leave and availing social security benefits for each State/UT

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers received paid leave	per 1000 distribution of workers by social security benefits		
			availed	not eligible	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	684	659	330	11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	906	895	81	25
3	Assam	800	690	284	26
4	Bihar	830	706	236	58
5	Chhattisgarh	734	562	404	34
6	Delhi	597	472	395	133
7	Goa	788	706	179	115
8	Gujarat	610	584	369	47
9	Haryana	822	766	210	24
10	Himachal Pradesh	623	567	413	20
11	Jammu & Kashmir	764	780	200	20
12	Jharkhand	889	806	122	72
13	Karnataka	709	740	202	58
14	Kerala	695	588	384	27
15	Madhya Pradesh	664	585	350	65
16	Maharashtra	687	584	376	40
17	Manipur	900	778	220	2
18	Meghalaya	875	640	231	129
19	Mizoram	900	800	149	51
20	Nagaland	954	953	35	12
21	Odisha	905	831	140	28
22	Punjab	552	479	510	11
23	Rajasthan	719	553	396	51
24	Sikkim	899	837	116	47
25	Tamil Nadu	534	443	504	53
26	Telangana	781	712	270	17
27	Tripura	873	869	127	4
28	Uttarakhand	643	544	442	15
29	Uttar Pradesh	540	449	461	89
30	West Bengal	783	762	202	36
31	A & N Islands	943	960	40	-
32	Chandigarh	703	688	276	36
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	631	716	284	-
34	Daman & Diu	876	876	73	51
35	Lakshadweep	875	847	138	14
36	Puducherry	591	353	643	3
All India		673	598	353	49

Table (6): Per 1000 distribution of contract workers aged 15 years & above who received paid leave and availing social security benefits for each State/UT Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers received paid leave	per 1000 distribution of workers by social security benefits		
			availed	not eligible	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	190	159	810	30
2	Arunachal Pradesh	234	40	339	621
3	Assam	324	65	769	165
4	Bihar	254	104	748	148
5	Chhattisgarh	110	62	896	42
6	Delhi	182	159	484	356
7	Goa	404	145	757	98
8	Gujarat	167	102	828	70
9	Haryana	309	305	532	163
10	Himachal Pradesh	327	180	820	-
11	Jammu & Kashmir	86	59	915	26
12	Jharkhand	550	121	769	110
13	Karnataka	253	182	545	273
14	Kerala	104	87	847	66
15	Madhya Pradesh	189	115	762	123
16	Maharashtra	247	118	822	60
17	Manipur	957	246	711	43
18	Meghalaya	115	54	941	5
19	Mizoram	227	148	761	91
20	Nagaland	481	300	653	46
21	Odisha	142	291	634	75
22	Punjab	102	104	581	314
23	Rajasthan	207	85	732	183
24	Sikkim	-	-	775	225
25	Tamil Nadu	224	151	726	123
26	Telangana	224	174	783	42
27	Tripura	-	-	958	42
28	Uttarakhand	284	159	841	-
29	Uttar Pradesh	25	11	969	20
30	West Bengal	164	89	645	266
31	A & N Islands	480	444	450	106
32	Chandigarh	322	250	749	1
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36	27	896	77
34	Daman & Diu	-	28	972	-
35	Lakshadweep	338	59	773	167
36	Puducherry	-	-	631	369
All India		202	110	767	123

Table (6.1): Per 1000 distribution of contract workers aged 15 years & above who received paid leave and availing social security benefits for each State/UT

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers received paid leave	per 1000 distribution of workers by social security benefits		
			availed	not eligible	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	123	107	835	58
2	Arunachal Pradesh	199	18	298	684
3	Assam	318	34	778	189
4	Bihar	232	95	755	150
5	Chhattisgarh	102	3	929	68
6	Delhi	450	339	428	232
7	Goa	491	317	618	65
8	Gujarat	138	82	823	95
9	Haryana	271	220	596	184
10	Himachal Pradesh	332	188	812	-
11	Jammu & Kashmir	84	30	940	30
12	Jharkhand	529	85	799	116
13	Karnataka	233	212	531	257
14	Kerala	88	79	853	68
15	Madhya Pradesh	164	136	730	133
16	Maharashtra	211	109	818	73
17	Manipur	-	-	-	-
18	Meghalaya	-	-	1000	-
19	Mizoram	540	303	697	-
20	Nagaland	484	190	735	75
21	Odisha	128	305	617	78
22	Punjab	148	143	501	356
23	Rajasthan	258	106	666	228
24	Sikkim	-	-	752	248
25	Tamil Nadu	108	40	922	38
26	Telangana	53	101	826	72
27	Tripura	-	-	949	51
28	Uttarakhand	251	95	905	-
29	Uttar Pradesh	-	1	999	-
30	West Bengal	104	44	615	341
31	A & N Islands	634	634	266	100
32	Chandigarh	68	64	914	22
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	993	7
34	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	517	94	906	-
36	Puducherry	-	-	1000	-
All India		186	91	775	133

Table (6.2): Per 1000 distribution of contract workers aged 15 years & above who received paid leave and availing social security benefits for each State/UT

Urban					
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers received paid leave	per 1000 distribution of workers by social security benefits		
			availed	not eligible	not known
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	252	208	787	5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	523	223	679	98
3	Assam	356	236	724	40
4	Bihar	375	152	714	134
5	Chhattisgarh	115	102	874	25
6	Delhi	173	153	486	361
7	Goa	350	40	842	118
8	Gujarat	189	116	832	52
9	Haryana	369	440	430	130
10	Himachal Pradesh	248	48	952	-
11	Jammu & Kashmir	90	95	884	21
12	Jharkhand	643	278	637	85
13	Karnataka	274	152	559	289
14	Kerala	133	102	835	63
15	Madhya Pradesh	238	75	821	104
16	Maharashtra	271	124	825	51
17	Manipur	957	246	711	43
18	Meghalaya	218	102	889	9
19	Mizoram	129	100	781	119
20	Nagaland	477	477	523	-
21	Odisha	258	167	791	43
22	Punjab	59	68	656	276
23	Rajasthan	-	-	1000	-
24	Sikkim	-	-	1000	-
25	Tamil Nadu	265	190	656	154
26	Telangana	407	253	737	10
27	Tripura	-	-	1000	-
28	Uttarakhand	413	410	590	-
29	Uttar Pradesh	114	48	859	93
30	West Bengal	263	164	695	141
31	A & N Islands	120	-	880	120
32	Chandigarh	336	261	739	-
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	44	33	872	94
34	Daman & Diu	-	28	972	-
35	Lakshadweep	310	54	753	193
36	Puducherry	-	-	332	668
All India		225	138	753	109

Table (7): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed who received social security benefits by different schemes for each State/UT

Rural +Urban

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers who received social security benefits by different schemes (codes)						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	98	42	26	33	103	41	658
2	Arunachal Pradesh	33	7	59	27	47	14	812
3	Assam	155	53	78	121	18	57	518
4	Bihar	213	48	54	83	20	91	490
5	Chhattisgarh	66	114	83	62	19	76	580
6	Delhi	81	6	242	53	23	27	567
7	Goa	90	92	36	203	57	-	522
8	Gujarat	245	62	85	66	54	19	469
9	Haryana	161	17	72	172	67	26	484
10	Himachal Pradesh	124	41	63	72	66	72	561
11	Jammu & Kashmir	78	10	13	39	10	3	847
12	Jharkhand	201	45	74	82	67	18	512
13	Karnataka	249	57	70	128	117	33	346
14	Kerala	96	48	77	73	92	29	585
15	Madhya Pradesh	274	40	86	96	105	7	392
16	Maharashtra	321	46	51	124	55	50	352
17	Manipur	9	6	20	163	35	34	734
18	Meghalaya	68	56	43	58	-	37	739
19	Mizoram	61	11	83	30	-	24	790
20	Nagaland	273	22	7	235	11	0	453
21	Odisha	123	29	119	183	59	53	433
22	Punjab	126	97	75	57	11	11	623
23	Rajasthan	327	18	97	55	37	5	461
24	Sikkim	19	8	28	210	2	38	695
25	Tamil Nadu	154	101	95	110	50	71	419
26	Telangana	32	63	93	30	96	29	657
27	Tripura	68	8	164	144	7	45	563
28	Uttarakhand	377	29	63	64	51	8	408
29	Uttar Pradesh	213	16	111	140	47	29	444
30	West Bengal	48	28	69	124	59	17	655
31	A & N Islands	97	-	2	158	-	-	744
32	Chandigarh	18	0	25	-	120	16	822
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	20	97	-	-	883
34	Daman & Diu	253	66	-	25	8	3	644
35	Lakshadweep	22	15	-	-	32	20	912
36	Puducherry	151	81	3	370	120	8	268
All India		181	49	78	101	61	37	493

Note: PF/pension -1, gratuity -2, health care & maternity benefits -3, both 1 & 2 -4, both 1 & 3 -5, both 2 & 3 -6, all 1, 2 & 3 -7

Table (7.1): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed who received social security benefits by different schemes for each State/UT

Rural +Urban (male)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers who received social security benefits by different schemes (codes)						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	98	43	28	40	103	40	648
2	Arunachal Pradesh	48	4	78	33	58	16	762
3	Assam	179	60	45	140	13	48	515
4	Bihar	223	49	42	89	17	83	497
5	Chhattisgarh	75	120	56	60	19	74	595
6	Delhi	85	7	247	60	22	29	550
7	Goa	73	64	35	233	71	-	525
8	Gujarat	251	65	90	70	49	20	455
9	Haryana	159	10	73	179	70	28	483
10	Himachal Pradesh	137	48	66	80	48	82	539
11	Jammu & Kashmir	79	11	9	42	12	3	844
12	Jharkhand	212	49	68	88	54	17	511
13	Karnataka	242	64	52	122	114	40	365
14	Kerala	93	59	67	81	74	35	591
15	Madhya Pradesh	291	41	58	101	108	4	397
16	Maharashtra	323	49	42	137	42	47	360
17	Manipur	11	8	26	199	39	37	681
18	Meghalaya	117	95	23	49	-	22	694
19	Mizoram	50	5	74	38	-	27	806
20	Nagaland	263	28	5	261	9	0	433
21	Odisha	130	32	87	191	61	59	441
22	Punjab	97	119	77	56	9	6	637
23	Rajasthan	337	15	85	58	40	3	463
24	Sikkim	21	-	22	252	3	46	656
25	Tamil Nadu	150	106	105	103	47	72	418
26	Telangana	29	40	83	33	108	30	677
27	Tripura	75	11	127	177	9	25	576
28	Uttarakhand	411	31	14	75	34	10	426
29	Uttar Pradesh	207	16	110	149	47	31	441
30	West Bengal	52	28	65	134	64	13	645
31	A & N Islands	98	-	2	154	-	-	746
32	Chandigarh	21	-	9	-	144	19	807
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	12	53	-	-	935
34	Daman & Diu	257	67	-	25	2	3	645
35	Lakshadweep	27	-	-	-	20	9	944
36	Puducherry	206	107	-	363	148	6	171
All India		185	50	70	107	57	36	494

Note: PF/pension -1, gratuity -2, health care & maternity benefits -3, both 1 & 2 -4, both 1 & 3 -5, both 2 & 3 -6, all 1, 2 & 3 -7

Table (7.2): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed who received social security benefits by different schemes for each State/UT

Rural +Urban (female)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers who received social security benefits by different schemes (codes)						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	99	38	18	9	102	41	694
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	14	16	13	24	10	923
3	Assam	86	32	173	69	32	83	524
4	Bihar	134	39	155	29	49	162	432
5	Chhattisgarh	40	99	162	68	17	81	533
6	Delhi	56	-	208	13	31	15	677
7	Goa	148	196	40	96	8	-	513
8	Gujarat	218	49	67	48	74	15	530
9	Haryana	177	57	68	136	51	18	493
10	Himachal Pradesh	48	3	44	28	170	13	693
11	Jammu & Kashmir	75	8	28	31	4	-	854
12	Jharkhand	117	18	120	41	156	27	522
13	Karnataka	267	41	112	143	123	17	298
14	Kerala	101	33	91	61	116	21	576
15	Madhya Pradesh	182	39	235	70	88	20	367
16	Maharashtra	310	36	88	67	112	67	321
17	Manipur	1	-	-	49	23	23	903
18	Meghalaya	8	7	66	69	-	56	793
19	Mizoram	82	24	100	16	-	19	759
20	Nagaland	302	3	13	151	16	-	515
21	Odisha	90	14	291	143	48	21	393
22	Punjab	227	20	69	59	21	27	577
23	Rajasthan	261	39	180	40	17	20	443
24	Sikkim	5	51	57	-	-	-	888
25	Tamil Nadu	164	88	68	128	59	70	422
26	Telangana	42	141	127	20	58	25	587
27	Tripura	47	-	278	45	-	105	525
28	Uttarakhand	258	23	237	25	110	3	345
29	Uttar Pradesh	260	18	120	71	50	13	468
30	West Bengal	30	24	87	78	38	39	705
31	A & N Islands	95	-	-	168	-	-	738
32	Chandigarh	-	0	104	-	-	-	895
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	62	324	-	-	614
34	Daman & Diu	17	-	-	-	385	-	598
35	Lakshadweep	6	58	-	-	65	50	820
36	Puducherry	5	12	10	388	47	12	528
All India		162	46	109	79	74	40	490

Note: PF/pension -1, gratuity -2, health care & maternity benefits -3, both 1 & 2 -4, both 1 & 3 -5, both 2 & 3 -6, all 1, 2 & 3 -7

Table (7.3): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed who received social security benefits by different schemes for each State/UT

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers who received social security benefits by different schemes (codes)						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	114	66	35	52	136	44	553
2	Arunachal Pradesh	42	12	70	36	75	21	744
3	Assam	165	51	97	115	20	70	482
4	Bihar	214	53	56	67	16	97	498
5	Chhattisgarh	61	211	69	61	10	71	516
6	Delhi	306	-	92	-	-	-	602
7	Goa	25	14	13	205	157	-	586
8	Gujarat	289	86	37	85	94	15	395
9	Haryana	173	34	98	133	38	13	511
10	Himachal Pradesh	106	47	52	83	73	83	556
11	Jammu & Kashmir	84	8	13	45	12	4	834
12	Jharkhand	245	58	122	80	31	28	436
13	Karnataka	319	84	65	130	75	35	292
14	Kerala	106	33	72	88	99	20	582
15	Madhya Pradesh	225	36	158	155	84	10	332
16	Maharashtra	367	34	65	136	74	33	290
17	Manipur	3	-	26	121	32	31	787
18	Meghalaya	108	76	21	88	-	19	689
19	Mizoram	66	31	39	22	-	34	807
20	Nagaland	475	40	8	251	16	-	209
21	Odisha	143	31	155	125	58	41	448
22	Punjab	193	62	68	60	9	7	602
23	Rajasthan	378	24	88	48	47	2	413
24	Sikkim	26	-	41	211	3	21	698
25	Tamil Nadu	145	86	130	86	50	72	432
26	Telangana	69	177	122	39	36	18	539
27	Tripura	73	-	248	79	6	12	582
28	Uttarakhand	456	29	94	45	52	9	315
29	Uttar Pradesh	568	-	195	-	-	22	214
30	West Bengal	73	30	77	105	25	16	675
31	A & N Islands	99	-	-	193	-	-	708
32	Chandigarh	323	3	-	-	8	31	635
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	44	214	-	-	741
34	Daman & Diu	698	7	-	69	6	9	211
35	Lakshadweep	94	-	-	-	-	99	807
36	Puducherry	405	137	-	430	-	-	28
All India		201	56	86	95	52	37	473

Note: PF/pension -1, gratuity -2, health care & maternity benefits -3, both 1 & 2 -4, both 1 & 3 -5, both 2 & 3 -6, all 1, 2 & 3 -7

Table (7.4): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed who received social security benefits by different schemes for each State/UT Rural (male)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers who received social security benefits by different schemes (codes)						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	115	66	37	66	143	48	525
2	Arunachal Pradesh	60	7	90	42	90	22	689
3	Assam	197	56	54	139	14	58	481
4	Bihar	228	54	43	73	10	83	510
5	Chhattisgarh	76	229	50	58	4	82	499
6	Delhi	335	-	60	-	-	-	605
7	Goa	28	16	8	221	173	-	554
8	Gujarat	286	87	28	105	91	20	383
9	Haryana	172	19	94	139	38	12	526
10	Himachal Pradesh	117	53	55	93	50	93	537
11	Jammu & Kashmir	80	10	6	46	16	5	836
12	Jharkhand	251	64	111	89	21	23	440
13	Karnataka	298	95	24	134	79	41	330
14	Kerala	103	36	57	88	91	29	596
15	Madhya Pradesh	245	35	109	165	84	10	352
16	Maharashtra	370	35	38	151	69	24	313
17	Manipur	3	-	34	156	31	29	746
18	Meghalaya	174	123	34	64	-	30	575
19	Mizoram	62	16	19	15	-	-	889
20	Nagaland	466	53	5	253	15	-	209
21	Odisha	155	34	107	123	69	47	466
22	Punjab	141	79	67	57	6	1	648
23	Rajasthan	402	19	74	46	49	-	410
24	Sikkim	32	-	34	264	4	26	640
25	Tamil Nadu	132	88	140	86	40	80	435
26	Telangana	87	82	75	52	38	27	640
27	Tripura	74	-	192	106	8	-	621
28	Uttarakhand	495	36	13	55	17	11	373
29	Uttar Pradesh	601	-	88	-	-	32	279
30	West Bengal	77	33	76	120	30	3	661
31	A & N Islands	100	-	-	177	-	-	723
32	Chandigarh	335	-	-	-	8	33	625
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	26	116	-	-	857
34	Daman & Diu	698	7	-	69	6	9	211
35	Lakshadweep	75	-	-	-	-	106	819
36	Puducherry	433	148	-	393	-	-	27
All India		211	55	67	103	49	36	479

Note: PF/pension -1, gratuity -2, health care & maternity benefits -3, both 1 & 2 -4, both 1 & 3 -5, both 2 & 3 -6, all 1, 2 & 3 -7

Table (7.5): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed who received social security benefits by different schemes for each State/UT Rural (female)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers who received social security benefits by different schemes (codes)						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	111	66	31	4	111	31	646
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	23	26	22	40	17	871
3	Assam	79	35	216	51	34	103	483
4	Bihar	112	45	157	27	57	196	407
5	Chhattisgarh	23	164	117	69	24	43	559
6	Delhi	-	-	430	-	-	-	570
7	Goa	-	-	54	91	39	-	816
8	Gujarat	297	80	67	14	106	-	435
9	Haryana	175	143	125	88	40	26	403
10	Himachal Pradesh	11	-	29	-	253	-	707
11	Jammu & Kashmir	96	-	38	39	-	-	827
12	Jharkhand	194	7	221	-	118	64	396
13	Karnataka	381	50	186	119	63	20	181
14	Kerala	109	30	88	87	109	10	567
15	Madhya Pradesh	86	44	491	84	84	15	194
16	Maharashtra	350	32	197	65	101	79	176
17	Manipur	1	-	-	-	37	37	925
18	Meghalaya	-	-	-	126	-	-	874
19	Mizoram	76	76	98	43	-	133	573
20	Nagaland	503	-	18	244	22	-	212
21	Odisha	84	20	385	131	4	15	361
22	Punjab	357	6	70	70	18	23	457
23	Rajasthan	181	70	204	68	24	21	431
24	Sikkim	-	-	68	-	-	-	932
25	Tamil Nadu	182	80	101	87	79	50	422
26	Telangana	38	336	202	17	33	2	371
27	Tripura	71	-	417	-	-	46	466
28	Uttarakhand	284	-	448	-	207	-	61
29	Uttar Pradesh	491	-	448	-	-	-	61
30	West Bengal	52	16	79	28	1	76	747
31	A & N Islands	98	-	-	234	-	-	668
32	Chandigarh	-	77	-	-	-	-	923
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	143	745	-	-	112
34	Daman & Diu	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	364	-	-	-	-	-	636
36	Puducherry	53	-	-	897	-	-	51
All India		163	59	156	65	63	41	453

Note: PF/pension -1, gratuity -2, health care & maternity benefits -3, both 1 & 2 -4, both 1 & 3 -5, both 2 & 3 -6, all 1, 2 & 3 -7

Table (7.6): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed who received social security benefits by different schemes for each State/UT

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers who received social security benefits by different schemes (codes)						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	88	27	20	22	84	38	721
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19	-	39	11	1	4	926
3	Assam	123	59	16	140	14	13	634
4	Bihar	212	38	50	121	32	78	469
5	Chhattisgarh	70	24	96	63	27	81	639
6	Delhi	72	7	247	55	24	28	566
7	Goa	127	138	48	202	-	-	486
8	Gujarat	214	46	119	53	26	21	521
9	Haryana	154	6	56	198	85	35	467
10	Himachal Pradesh	194	21	100	33	41	31	580
11	Jammu & Kashmir	67	15	14	29	6	0	869
12	Jharkhand	157	32	28	85	102	10	587
13	Karnataka	217	45	72	128	136	32	370
14	Kerala	81	72	86	49	81	42	589
15	Madhya Pradesh	304	43	42	60	117	5	429
16	Maharashtra	305	50	46	120	49	56	373
17	Manipur	21	18	5	252	41	41	622
18	Meghalaya	13	27	72	18	-	63	807
19	Mizoram	60	7	93	32	-	22	786
20	Nagaland	47	2	6	217	4	0	724
21	Odisha	90	26	59	283	62	72	408
22	Punjab	71	125	82	54	14	14	641
23	Rajasthan	251	8	112	66	22	8	533
24	Sikkim	3	26	-	208	-	75	687
25	Tamil Nadu	158	110	77	122	50	71	412
26	Telangana	21	28	84	27	115	33	692
27	Tripura	59	25	-	271	9	109	527
28	Uttarakhand	279	28	26	88	49	7	523
29	Uttar Pradesh	205	17	109	143	48	29	449
30	West Bengal	33	26	64	136	80	18	643
31	A & N Islands	94	-	3	113	-	-	790
32	Chandigarh	12	-	26	-	122	15	825
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000
34	Daman & Diu	-	100	-	-	9	-	891
35	Lakshadweep	16	16	-	-	34	14	919
36	Puducherry	36	56	4	342	175	11	376
All India		167	44	72	106	67	37	507

Note: PF/pension -1, gratuity -2, health care & maternity benefits -3, both 1 & 2 -4, both 1 & 3 -5, both 2 & 3 -6, all 1, 2 & 3 -7

Table (7.7): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed who received social security benefits by different schemes for each State/UT

Urban (male)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers who received social security benefits by different schemes (codes)						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	88	30	23	25	81	36	719
2	Arunachal Pradesh	29	-	58	17	1	6	890
3	Assam	125	71	19	140	10	15	619
4	Bihar	212	40	41	129	32	81	465
5	Chhattisgarh	74	23	61	62	33	67	680
6	Delhi	75	8	254	62	23	30	548
7	Goa	104	97	53	240	-	-	505
8	Gujarat	228	51	129	48	23	20	502
9	Haryana	149	3	58	205	91	39	454
10	Himachal Pradesh	227	25	112	20	40	31	545
11	Jammu & Kashmir	75	13	14	33	5	1	859
12	Jharkhand	173	33	24	88	88	11	583
13	Karnataka	214	48	67	117	132	39	383
14	Kerala	79	90	79	73	52	42	585
15	Madhya Pradesh	321	44	26	60	123	1	426
16	Maharashtra	307	53	43	133	33	54	376
17	Manipur	28	25	7	295	56	57	532
18	Meghalaya	10	42	3	21	-	6	917
19	Mizoram	47	2	89	45	-	34	784
20	Nagaland	40	-	5	271	3	1	681
21	Odisha	88	30	54	302	49	78	399
22	Punjab	60	151	85	55	11	9	628
23	Rajasthan	234	9	104	76	24	7	546
24	Sikkim	-	-	-	229	-	83	689
25	Tamil Nadu	160	116	86	113	50	68	408
26	Telangana	16	31	85	28	124	31	685
27	Tripura	78	33	-	315	12	73	489
28	Uttarakhand	295	23	14	103	58	8	499
29	Uttar Pradesh	200	16	110	152	48	31	444
30	West Bengal	37	25	58	142	85	18	635
31	A & N Islands	95	-	5	124	-	-	776
32	Chandigarh	15	-	9	-	147	19	810
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000
34	Daman & Diu	-	102	-	-	-	-	898
35	Lakshadweep	23	-	-	-	21	-	956
36	Puducherry	57	80	-	344	244	10	265
All India		168	46	71	110	63	37	504

Note: PF/pension -1, gratuity -2, health care & maternity benefits -3, both 1 & 2 -4, both 1 & 3 -5, both 2 & 3 -6, all 1, 2 & 3 -7

Table (7.8): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed who received social security benefits by different schemes for each State/UT

Urban (female)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ All India	per 1000 distribution of workers who received social security benefits by different schemes (codes)						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	91	19	9	12	96	48	726
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000
3	Assam	116	18	4	140	27	8	687
4	Bihar	211	20	146	39	21	46	518
5	Chhattisgarh	58	25	213	67	8	125	503
6	Delhi	58	-	202	13	32	16	680
7	Goa	186	247	36	97	-	-	434
8	Gujarat	138	17	67	82	41	30	626
9	Haryana	178	18	42	158	57	14	533
10	Himachal Pradesh	103	8	67	71	45	33	673
11	Jammu & Kashmir	43	20	14	19	11	-	894
12	Jharkhand	64	25	52	69	182	1	607
13	Karnataka	225	38	84	151	145	16	341
14	Kerala	84	41	98	8	132	42	595
15	Madhya Pradesh	225	36	118	64	90	22	445
16	Maharashtra	298	37	57	67	115	63	363
17	Manipur	-	-	-	136	-	-	864
18	Meghalaya	16	14	130	15	-	109	716
19	Mizoram	83	16	100	12	-	-	790
20	Nagaland	70	7	6	44	8	-	865
21	Odisha	101	-	89	169	142	35	463
22	Punjab	108	33	69	49	24	32	686
23	Rajasthan	347	4	155	10	9	18	456
24	Sikkim	29	295	-	-	-	-	676
25	Tamil Nadu	154	93	51	151	48	81	422
26	Telangana	44	18	79	21	73	40	725
27	Tripura	-	-	-	135	-	222	642
28	Uttarakhand	235	42	58	46	27	5	586
29	Uttar Pradesh	246	19	100	75	53	14	493
30	West Bengal	17	28	92	105	58	18	682
31	A & N Islands	90	-	-	83	-	-	827
32	Chandigarh	-	-	105	-	-	-	895
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000
34	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	391	-	609
35	Lakshadweep	-	59	-	-	66	51	823
36	Puducherry	-	13	11	340	51	13	573
All India		162	37	75	89	82	39	517

Note: PF/pension -1, gratuity -2, health care & maternity benefits -3, both 1 & 2 -4, both 1 & 3 -5, both 2 & 3 -6, all 1, 2 & 3 -7