

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

INDEX

Employment in Informal Sector and Conditions of Informal Employment

Volume IV

Foreword

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------|
| Executive Summary | | i-iii |
| Chapter-I | Introduction. | 1-9 |
| Chapter-II | Employment in Informal Sector and Conditions of Informal Employment. | 10-21 |
| Annexure I | Concepts and Definitions. | 1-7 |
| Annexure II | Sampling Design & Estimation Procedure. | 8-15 |
| Annexure III | Coverage of Household and Population. Population Projection. | 1-4 |
| Annexure IV | Guidelines concerning the definition of Informal Sector as endorsed by the 15th ICLS. | 1-5 |
| Annexure V | Guidelines concerning the definition of Informal Sector as endorsed by the 17th ICLS. | 1-5 |
| Annexure VI | Tables (1 to 6) | 1-60 |
| 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 | 1-9 |
| Table (2): | Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by employment size in the establishment for each State/UT | 10-18 |
| Table (3): | Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above except self employed by type of job contract for each State/UT | 19-36 |
| 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 | 37-45 |
| 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 | 46-48 |
| 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 | 49-51 |
| 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 | 52-60 |

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 AGEHC and non-agricultural sector employ less than six workers. The small enterprises (enterprises with less than 9 workers) constitute about 74 percent in AGEHC 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 AGEHC 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 AGE GC 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 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.
- ❖ Contract workers share more number of persons who are not eligible for social security benefits in AGE GC 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.

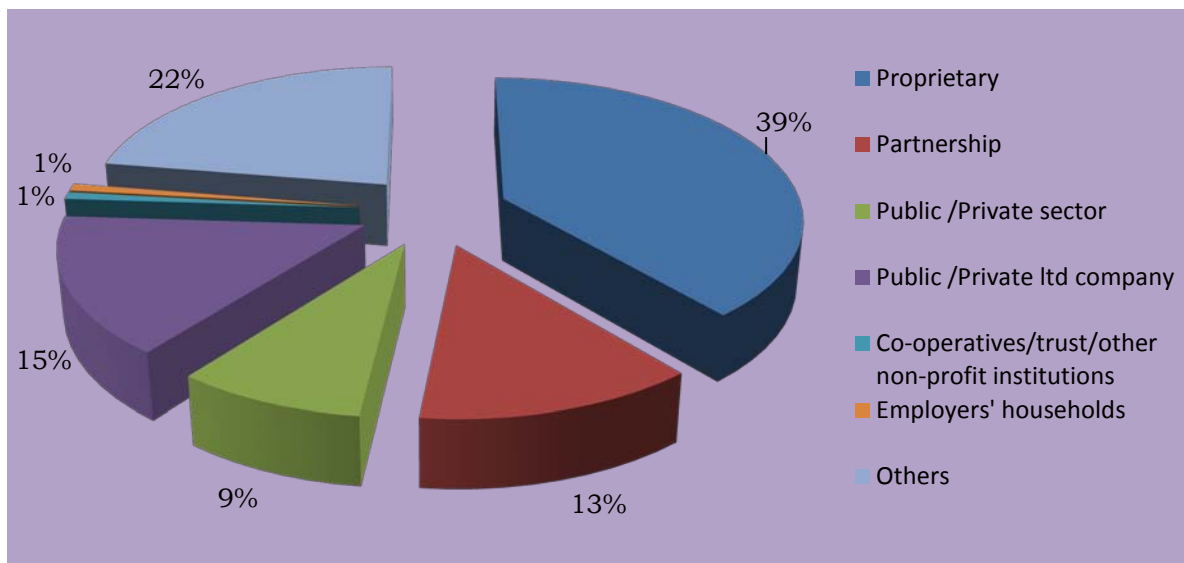


Figure 1: Distribution of Employed Persons by Enterprise Types

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.

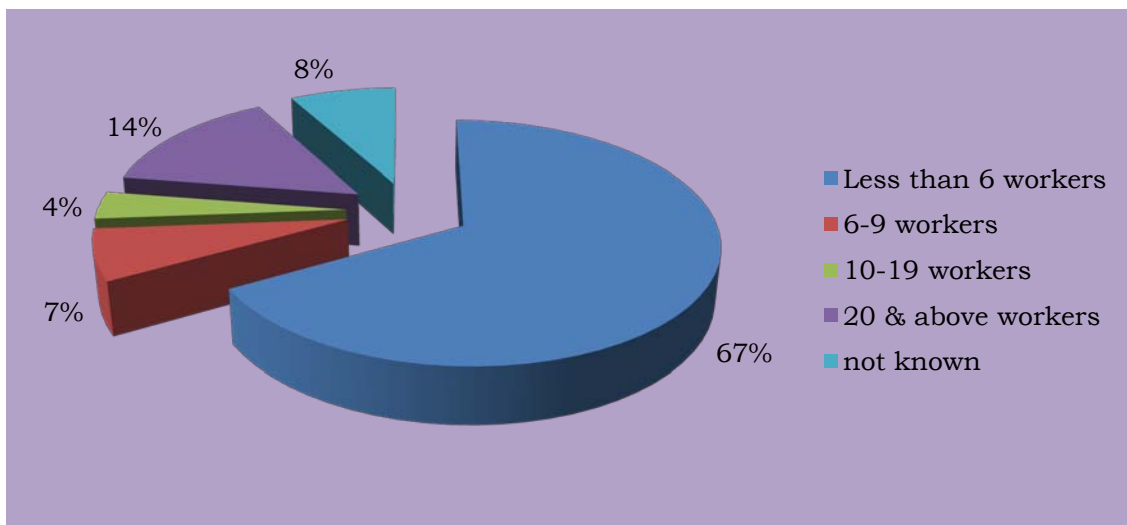


Figure 2: Distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by employment size in the establishment

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 |

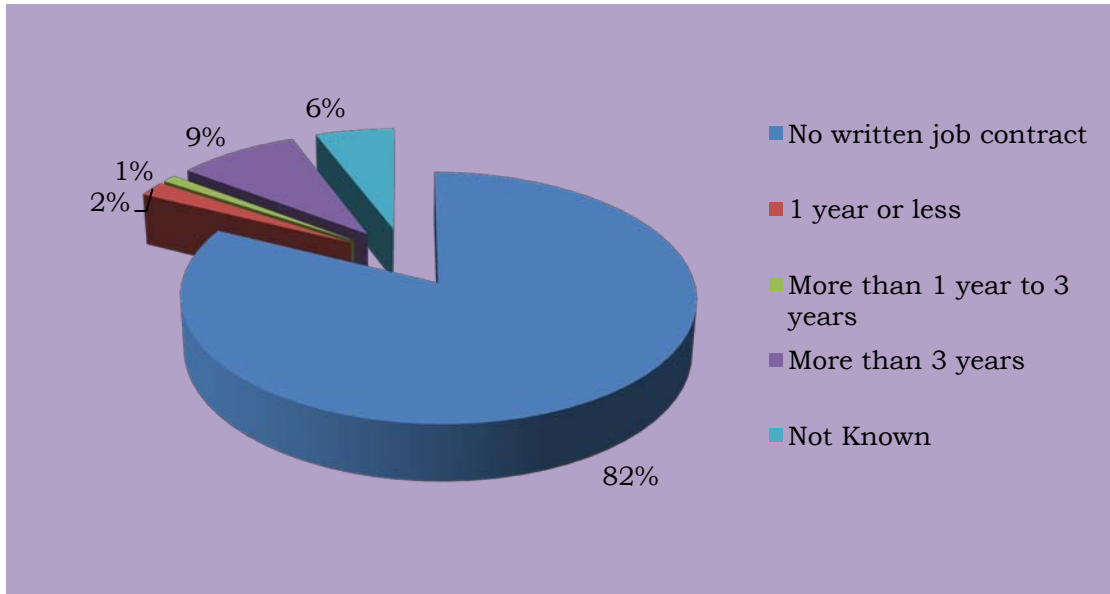


Figure 3: Distribution of employed persons except self employed by type of job contract

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 |

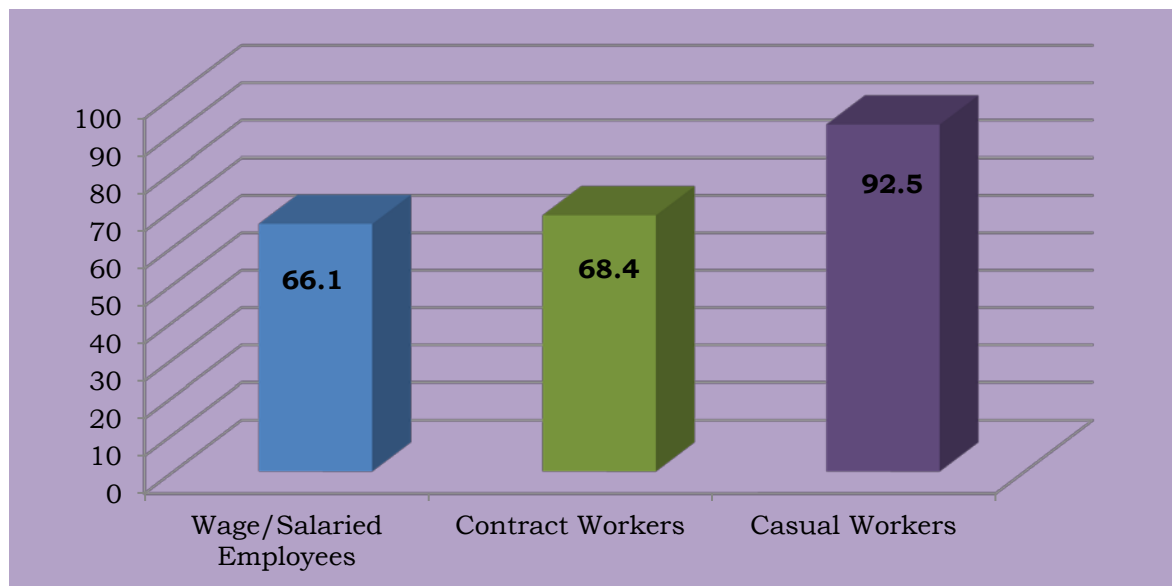


Figure 4: Proportion of Persons having no written job contract in different employment status

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.

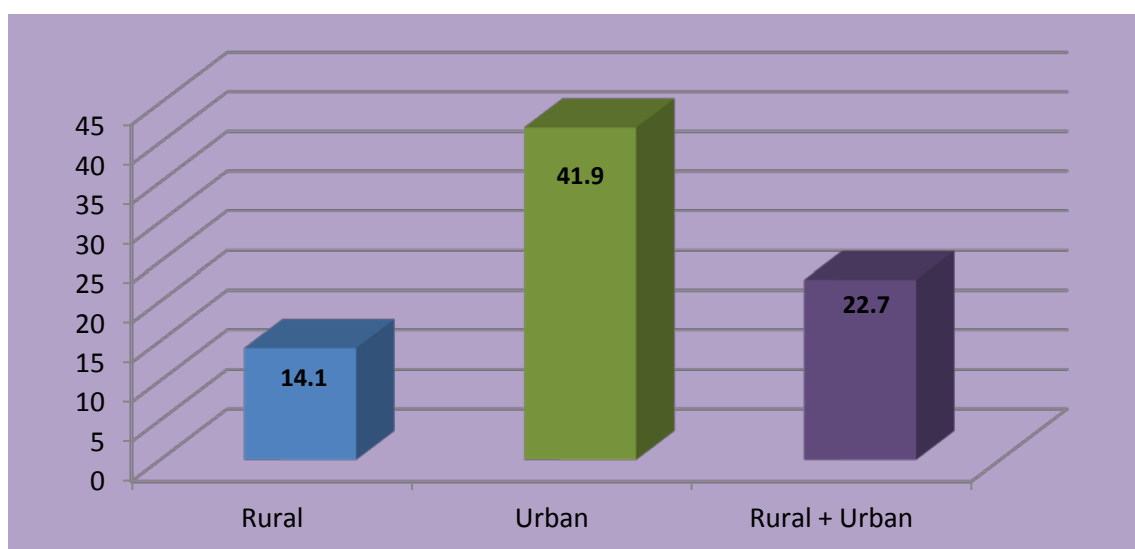


Figure 5: Proportion of Persons who received paid leave

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 AGE GC 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.

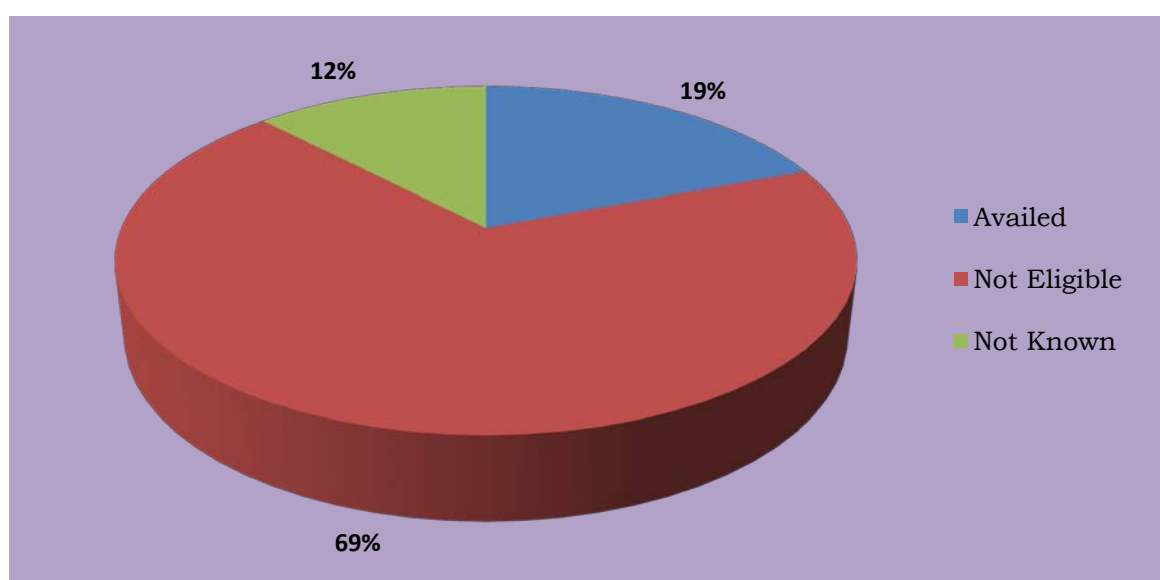


Figure 6: Proportion of workers who received social security benefits

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 | | | | |
| | | | 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 | | | 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 | 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 | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | | 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 | 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 | | | | |
| | | | 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