

## 1. Sample number of Establishments (ASUSE)

A total number of 16,497 (8,568 in rural and 7,929 in urban) first stage units (FSUs) have been selected at all-India level for ASUSE 2022-23. Out of these, 16,382 FSUs (8,495 in rural and 7,887 in urban) have been surveyed; and the total number of establishments surveyed has been 4,58,938 (2,58,296 in rural areas and 2,00,642 in urban areas). Statement 1 gives the State/UT-wise count of FSUs allotted and surveyed number of establishments.

Statement 1: State/UT-wise count of FSUs allotted, surveyed and establishments surveyed all-India

States/UTs	Number of FSUs allotted			Number of FSUs surveyed			Number of establishments surveyed		
	R	U	R+U	R	U	R+U	R	U	R+U
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pr.	408	274	682	408	274	682	16323	8843	25166
Arunachal Pr.	142	48	190	140	48	188	1782	880	2662
Assam	310	206	516	308	202	510	5846	3485	9331
Bihar	463	327	790	461	326	787	13370	9155	22525
Chhattisgarh	236	158	394	235	158	393	5859	3587	9446
Delhi	12	408	420	11	405	416	259	7833	8092
Goa	24	24	48	24	24	48	496	434	930
Gujarat	332	357	689	330	357	687	10992	9282	20274
Haryana	176	248	424	175	246	421	5042	5244	10286
Himachal Pr.	176	88	264	173	84	257	4568	2090	6658
Jharkhand	270	157	427	270	156	426	8463	3918	12381
Karnataka	355	328	683	351	328	679	11805	8547	20352
Kerala	380	239	619	379	239	618	15143	7415	22558
Madhya Pr.	600	496	1096	592	495	1087	15131	12785	27916
Maharashtra	414	770	1184	413	759	1172	13474	17591	31065
Manipur	122	56	178	100	52	152	2885	1433	4318
Meghalaya	88	52	140	87	52	139	1979	1034	3013
Mizoram	83	52	135	83	52	135	630	384	1014
Nagaland	86	73	159	85	73	158	1264	1318	2582
Odisha	370	232	602	367	231	598	11721	6110	17831
Punjab	225	238	463	223	237	460	6705	6248	12953
Rajasthan	409	316	725	406	315	721	10236	7918	18154
Sikkim	42	25	67	42	25	67	1225	624	1849
Tamil Nadu	513	601	1114	512	599	1111	18610	15881	34491
Telangana	232	276	508	232	276	508	8977	7476	16453
Tripura	136	64	200	136	64	200	4615	1892	6507
Uttar Pr.	881	807	1688	876	806	1682	25699	20857	46556
Uttarakhand	166	128	294	164	127	291	4335	3212	7547
West Bengal	612	557	1169	612	554	1166	22040	17275	39315
A & N Islands	31	28	59	28	28	56	580	781	1361
Chandigarh	4	50	54	4	50	54	144	717	861
D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	20	20	40	20	20	40	532	501	1033

J & K	214	169	383	212	168	380	6473	4227	10700
Ladakh	12	12	24	12	12	24	203	343	546
Lakshadweep	4	12	16	4	12	16	17	415	432
Puducherry	20	33	53	20	33	53	873	907	1780
all-India	8568	7929	16497	8495	7887	16382	258296	200642	458938

Reference: table 1 and table 2 of Appendix A

## 2. ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES (ASI)

### Top Industries

For a few important characteristics, top five industries (2-digit level of NIC) at all India level having major percentage shares in the estimated value of overall aggregate are mentioned in the table below:

Rank	Characteristics					
	Total no. Factories	No. of Factories in Operation	Fixed Capital	Total Persons Engaged	Output	Gross Value Added (GVA)
1	Food products 15.99%	Food products (16.69%)	Basic Metals (17.59%)	Food Products (11.44%)	Basic Metals (14.86%)	Basic Metals (11.57%)
2	Other NonMetallic Mineral Products 11.57%	Other NonMetallic Mineral Products 11.41%	Coke & Refined Petroleum Products (14.18%)	Textiles (9.31%)	Coke & Refined Petroleum Products (14.02%)	Chemicals & Chemical Products (9.83%)
3	Textiles (7.15%)	Textiles (6.77%)	Other Industries (10.11%)	Basic Metals (7.63%)	Food Products (12.36%)	Coke & Refined Petroleum Products 8.70%
4	Fabricated metal products, 6.79%	Fabricated metal products 6.39%	Chemicals & Chemical Products 9.71%	Wearing Apparel (7.14%)	Chemicals & Chemical Products (9.08%)	Motor Vehicles, Trailers & Semi-Trailers 8.07%
5	Rubber and plastics products (6.07%)	Rubber and plastics products (6.04%)	Food products (7.28%)	Motor Vehicles, Trailers & Semi-Trailers (6.84%)	Motor Vehicles, Trailers & SemiTrailers (7.82%)	Pharmaceuticals, Medicinal Chemical and Botanical Products 7.34%
Aggregate Total (all industries)	<b>2,53,334</b>	<b>2,06,523</b>	<b>41,21,79,458</b>	<b>1,84,94,962</b>	<b>1,44,86,60,228</b>	<b>21,97,05,605</b>

(\* Estimates of Fixed Capital, Output and GVA are in Lakh)

### Top States

Top five states in terms of their percentage shares in the value of overall aggregates for each of the characteristics discussed in Paragraph 2.1 are as under:

Rank	Characteristics				Output	Gross Value Added (G VA)
	Total no. factories	No. of factories in operation	Fixed Capital	Total Persons Engaged		
1	Tamil Nadu 15.66%	Tamil Nadu 15.26%	19.64%	Tamil Nadu 15.00%	Guj 17.72%	Maharashtra 16.33%
2	Gujarat (12.25%)	Gujarat (12.01%)	Maharashtra (11.97%)	Maharashtra (12.84%)	Maharashtra (14.65%)	Guj at (14.78%)
3	Maharashtra 10.44%	Maharashtra 10.04%	Odisha 8.06%	Gujarat 12.62%	Tamil Nadu 9.97%	Tamil Nadu 10.33%
4	Uttar Pradesh 7.54%	Uttar Pradesh 7.87%	Tamil Nadu (7.93%)	Uttar Pradesh (8.04%)	Uttar Pradesh (7.03%)	Karnataka (7.04%)
5	Pradesh 6.51%	Andhra 5.93%	Karnataka (6.10%)	Karnataka (6.58%)	Karnataka (6.17%)	Uttar Pradesh (6.09%)
Aggregate Total (all India level) *	<b>2,53,334</b>	<b>2,06,523</b>	<b>41,21, 79,458</b>	<b>1,84,94,962</b>	<b>1,44,86,60,228</b>	<b>21,97,05,605</b>

(\*Estimates of Fixed Capital, Output and GVA are in Lakh)

### 3. Household Consumption Expenditure Survey 2022-2023 (HCES)

The average estimated MPCE in 2022-23 is observed to be Rs. 3,773 in rural India and Rs. 6,459 in urban India. (Table 3.1). Thus, the per capita expenditure level in the urban areas, in nominal terms, and ignoring rural-urban differences in price levels, has been about 71 % more than that in the rural areas.

Table 3.1: Average MPCE across fractile classes of MPCE, All-India				
Fractile classes of MPCE	Rural		Urban	
	Upper limit (Rs.)	Average MPCE (Rs.)	Upper limit (Rs.)	Average MPCE (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0-5%	1,638	1,373	2,382	2,001
5-10%	1,912	1,782	2,813	2,607
10-20%	2,289	2,112	3,467	3,157
20-30%	2,612	2,454	4,053	3,762
30-40%	2,927	2,768	4,647	4,348
40-50%	3,268	3,094	5,286	4,963
50-60%	3,657	3,455	6,061	5,662

60-70%	4,138	3,887	7,036	6,524
70-80%	4,819	4,458	8,425	7,673
80-90%	6,043	5,356	11,089	9,582
90-95%	7,411	6,638	14,189	12,399
95-100%	-	10,501	-	20,824
All classes	-	3,773	-	6,459

Note: Break-up of MPCE by fractile classes for each State/LIT is given in Statement Tables 2R and 2U.

## Appendix A: Detailed Tables

Table 1: State/UT-wise number of First Stage Units (FSU) allotted, surveyed and casualties

State/UT	Number of FSUs allotted			Number of FSUs surveyed			Number of FSUs marked as casualties		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	408	274	682	408	274	682	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	142	48	190	140	48	188	2	0	2
Assam	310	206	516	308	202	510	2	4	6
Bihar	463	327	790	461	326	787	2	1	3
Chhattisgarh	236	158	394	235	158	393	1	0	1
Delhi	12	408	420	11	405	416	1	3	4
Goa	24	24	48	24	24	48	0	0	0
Gujarat	332	357	689	330	357	687	2	0	2
Haryana	176	248	424	175	246	421	1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	176	88	264	173	84	257	3	4	7
Jharkhand	270	157	427	270	156	426	0	1	1
Karnataka	355	328	683	351	328	679	4	0	4
Kerala	380	239	619	379	239	618	1	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	600	496	1096	592	495	1087	8	1	9
Maharashtra	414	770	1184	413	759	1172	1	11	12
Manipur	122	56	178	100	52	152	22	4	26
Meghalaya	88	52	140	87	52	139	1	0	1
Mizoram	83	52	135	83	52	135	0	0	0
Nagaland	86	73	159	85	73	158	1	0	1
Odisha	370	232	602	367	231	598	3	1	4
Punjab	225	238	463	223	237	460	2	1	3
Rajasthan	409	316	725	406	315	721	3	1	4
Sikkim	42	25	67	42	25	67	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	513	601	1114	512	599	1111	1	2	3
Telangana	232	276	508	232	276	508	0	0	0
Tripura	136	64	200	136	64	200	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	881	807	1688	876	806	1682	5	1	6
Uttarakhand	166	128	294	164	127	291	2	1	3
West Bengal	612	557	1169	612	554	1166	0	3	3
A & N Islands	31	28	59	28	28	56	3	0	3
Chandigarh	4	50	54	4	50	54	0	0	0
D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	20	20	40	20	20	40	0	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	214	169	383	212	168	380	2	1	3
Ladakh	12	12	24	12	12	24	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	4	12	16	4	12	16	0	0	0
Puducherry	20	33	53	20	33	53	0	0	0
all-India	8568	7929	16497	8495	7887	16382	73	42	115

State/ UT	total number of establishments			percentage distribution by reason for original sample not surveyed					
	total surveyed		casualties	1*	2*	3*	9*	all	
	original	substitute							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	

Sector: Rural

Andhra Pradesh	16256	67	201	11.94	27.61	47.39	13.06	100.00
Arunachal Pradesh	1782	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	5845	1	15	6.25	6.25	62.50	25.00	100.00
Bihar	13359	11	81	6.52	13.04	27.17	53.26	100.00
Chhattisgarh	5834	25	119	6.25	39.58	35.42	18.75	100.00
Delhi	255	4	20	4.17	29.17	41.67	25.00	100.00
Goa	494	2	14	0.00	25.00	62.50	12.50	100.00
Gujarat	10895	97	463	14.46	27.50	51.43	6.61	100.00
Haryana	4966	76	126	4.95	38.12	50.99	5.94	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	4517	51	283	3.29	33.53	40.72	22.46	100.00
Jharkhand	8417	46	168	4.67	30.37	57.48	7.48	100.00
Karnataka	11752	53	290	7.00	21.87	64.14	7.00	100.00
Kerala	14897	246	174	12.14	47.14	28.33	12.38	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	15032	99	295	5.08	43.65	41.62	9.64	100.00
Maharashtra	13267	207	860	5.15	31.40	54.45	9.00	100.00
Manipur	2885	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	1976	3	3	16.67	0.00	50.00	33.33	100.00
Mizoram	630	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	1264	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	11665	56	240	4.39	36.15	45.95	13.51	100.00
Punjab	6570	135	549	4.39	48.98	39.91	6.73	100.00
Rajasthan	10095	141	950	5.13	34.01	35.29	25.57	100.00
Sikkim	1225	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	18565	45	335	10.26	25.26	53.16	11.32	100.00
Telangana	8946	31	93	3.23	16.94	69.35	10.48	100.00
Tripura	4613	2	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	25556	143	710	3.40	49.12	36.11	11.37	100.00
Uttarakhand	4248	87	140	4.41	50.22	32.60	12.78	100.00
West Bengal	21637	403	460	6.37	37.08	50.06	6.49	100.00
A & N Islands	574	6	18	4.17	58.33	20.83	16.67	100.00
Chandigarh	143	1	7	0.00	0.00	87.50	12.50	100.00
D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	531	1	32	0.00	12.12	66.67	21.21	100.00

Jammu & Kashmir	6425	48	78	3.17	45.24	30.95	20.63	100.00
Ladakh	203	0	4	0.00	25.00	50.00	25.00	100.00
Lakshadweep	17	0	2	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Puducherry	873	0	11	0.00	9.09	81.82	9.09	100.00
all-India	256209	2087	6741	6.26	36.28	44.77	12.69	100.00
State/ UT	total number of establishments				percentage distribution by reason for original sample not surveyed			
	total surveyed		casualties	1*	2*	3*	9*	all
	original	substitute		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

Sector: Urban

Andhra Pradesh	8795	48	159	13.53	30.43	46.86	9.18	100.00
Arunachal Pradesh	880	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	3482	3	7	10.00	30.00	50.00	10.00	100.00
Bihar	9139	16	41	8.77	21.05	63.16	7.02	100.00
Chhattisgarh	3542	45	130	10.29	42.86	37.71	9.14	100.00
Delhi	7714	119	406	3.05	26.67	52.00	18.29	100.00
Goa	428	6	9	6.67	20.00	53.33	20.00	100.00
Gujarat	9146	136	333	8.32	33.05	51.39	7.25	100.00
Haryana	5127	117	105	7.66	24.77	64.86	2.70	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	2043	47	135	4.95	23.63	55.49	15.93	100.00
Jharkhand	3892	26	136	1.85	40.74	48.77	8.64	100.00
Karnataka	8497	50	270	6.25	16.25	72.50	5.00	100.00
Kerala	7294	121	162	6.01	35.69	45.23	13.07	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	12690	95	365	4.78	28.04	59.78	7.39	100.00
Maharashtra	17202	389	1427	3.91	35.41	52.81	7.87	100.00
Manipur	1433	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	1027	7	5	8.33	25.00	58.33	8.33	100.00
Mizoram	384	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	1318	0	3	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Odisha	6082	28	179	2.90	31.88	55.56	9.66	100.00
Punjab	6122	126	623	5.87	44.33	41.92	7.88	100.00
Rajasthan	7767	151	680	8.66	40.07	36.58	14.68	100.00
Sikkim	624	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Tamil Nadu	15823	58	426	6.40	23.35	65.70	4.55	100.00
Telangana	7462	14	104	0.85	22.88	67.80	8.47	100.00
Tripura	1889	3	7	20.00	0.00	50.00	30.00	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	20710	147	717	3.59	38.43	47.22	10.76	100.00
Uttarakhand	3113	99	89	6.91	41.49	35.64	15.96	100.00
West Bengal	16844	431	471	3.33	40.91	49.45	6.32	100.00
A & N Islands	778	3	27	6.67	26.67	50.00	16.67	100.00

Chandigarh	717	0	27	3.70	7.41	66.67	22.22	100.00
D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	497	4	27	3.23	25.81	67.74	3.23	100.00
Jammu & Kashmir	4178	49	98	2.72	38.10	41.50	17.69	100.00
Ladakh	343	0	43	6.98	25.58	46.51	20.93	100.00
Lakshadweep	409	6	17	4.35	30.43	65.22	0.00	100.00
Puducherry	905	2	6	0.00	12.50	75.00	12.50	100.00
all-India	198296	2346	7235	5.32	34.30	50.80	9.58	100.00
State/ UT	total number of establishments			percentage distribution by reason for original sample not surveyed				
	total surveyed		casualties	1*	2*	3*	9*	all
	original	substitute		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

Sector:Combined

Andhra Pradesh	25051	115	360	12.63	28.84	47.16	11.37	100.00
Arunachal Pradesh	2662	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	9327	4	22	7.69	15.38	57.69	19.23	100.00
Bihar	22498	27	122	7.38	16.11	40.94	35.57	100.00
Chhattisgarh	9376	70	249	8.46	41.38	36.68	13.48	100.00
Delhi	7969	123	426	3.10	26.78	51.55	18.58	100.00
Goa	922	8	23	3.23	22.58	58.06	16.13	100.00
Gujarat	20041	233	796	11.66	30.03	51.41	6.90	100.00
Haryana	10093	193	231	6.37	31.13	58.25	4.25	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	6560	98	418	3.88	30.04	45.93	20.16	100.00
Jharkhand	12309	72	304	3.46	34.84	53.72	7.98	100.00
Karnataka	20249	103	560	6.64	19.16	68.17	6.03	100.00
Kerala	22191	367	336	9.67	42.53	35.14	12.66	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	27722	194	660	4.92	35.25	51.41	8.43	100.00
Maharashtra	30469	596	2287	4.37	33.92	53.42	8.29	100.00
Manipur	4318	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	3003	10	8	11.11	16.67	55.56	16.67	100.00
Mizoram	1014	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	2582	0	3	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Odisha	17747	84	419	3.78	34.39	49.90	11.93	100.00
Punjab	12692	261	1172	5.16	46.55	40.96	7.33	100.00
Rajasthan	17862	292	1630	6.66	36.63	35.85	20.86	100.00
Sikkim	1849	0	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Tamil Nadu	34388	103	761	8.10	24.19	60.19	7.52	100.00
Telangana	16408	45	197	2.07	19.83	68.60	9.50	100.00
Tripura	6502	5	7	16.67	0.00	41.67	41.67	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	46266	290	1427	3.49	43.74	41.70	11.07	100.00
Uttarakhand	7361	186	229	5.54	46.27	33.98	14.22	100.00

West Bengal	38481	834	931	4.82	39.04	49.75	6.40	100.00
A & N Islands	1352	9	45	5.56	40.74	37.04	16.67	100.00
Chandigarh	860	1	34	2.86	5.71	71.43	20.00	100.00
D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	1028	5	59	1.56	18.75	67.19	12.50	100.00
Jammu & Kashmir	10603	97	176	2.93	41.39	36.63	19.05	100.00
Ladakh	546	0	47	6.38	25.53	46.81	21.28	100.00
Lakshadweep	426	6	19	4.00	28.00	68.00	0.00	100.00
Puducherry	1778	2	17	0.00	10.53	78.95	10.53	100.00
all-India	454505	4433	13976	5.77	35.25	47.91	11.07	100.00

***Summary Statements***

**Statement 2R: Average MPCE over 12 fractile classes of MPCE for State/UT and All-India**

State/UT/All-India	Average MPCE (Rs.)												<b>Rural</b>
	0-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-95	95-100	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Andhra Pradesh	1,952	2,442	2,861	3,320	3,721	4,126	4,570	5,111	5,754	6,732	8,062	12,560	4,870
Arunachal Pradesh	1,634	2,135	2,610	3,205	3,851	4,474	5,035	5,717	6,558	7,868	9,549	13,576	5,276
Assam	1,523	1,905	2,202	2,508	2,782	3,052	3,322	3,635	4,002	4,565	5,452	7,630	3,432
Bihar	1,338	1,777	2,113	2,440	2,717	2,980	3,259	3,575	3,990	4,608	5,440	7,762	3,384
Chhattisgarh	882	1,141	1,352	1,591	1,824	2,044	2,282	2,564	2,972	3,558	4,333	6,599	2,466
Delhi	2,926	3,791	4,181	4,659	5,139	5,717	6,355	7,113	7,892	8,871	10,686	14,197	6,576
Goa	3,524	4,190	4,812	5,329	5,857	6,330	6,957	7,495	8,295	9,743	11,593	18,295	7,367
Gujarat	1,706	2,102	2,389	2,670	2,939	3,214	3,539	3,912	4,405	5,173	6,283	9,395	3,798
Haryana	1,830	2,392	2,900	3,397	3,825	4,231	4,657	5,129	5,755	6,731	8,042	11,654	4,859
Himachal Pradesh	2,203	2,678	3,049	3,438	3,854	4,325	4,798	5,419	6,355	7,840	10,368	17,822	5,561
Jharkhand	1,050	1,339	1,569	1,814	2,048	2,276	2,558	2,913	3,357	4,018	4,799	6,966	2,763
Karnataka	1,958	2,362	2,734	3,081	3,395	3,755	4,156	4,587	5,174	6,071	7,231	10,486	4,397
Kerala	2,113	2,751	3,231	3,737	4,187	4,667	5,232	5,884	6,811	8,386	10,654	18,677	5,924
Madhya Pradesh	1,291	1,609	1,895	2,185	2,433	2,686	2,937	3,254	3,656	4,265	5,149	7,584	3,113
Maharashtra	1,386	1,806	2,143	2,475	2,809	3,154	3,556	4,045	4,686	5,686	7,239	12,671	4,010
Manipur	1,883	2,360	2,708	3,064	3,433	3,800	4,201	4,658	5,203	6,031	7,073	9,695	4,360
Meghalaya	1,468	1,837	2,156	2,484	2,773	3,077	3,383	3,708	4,168	4,777	5,615	8,313	3,514
Mizoram	2,123	2,663	3,184	3,574	3,942	4,339	4,834	5,421	6,113	7,292	8,773	13,523	5,224
Nagaland	1,660	2,283	2,607	2,958	3,321	3,688	4,091	4,610	5,295	6,249	7,365	10,928	4,393
Odisha	1,247	1,561	1,809	2,058	2,289	2,511	2,763	3,059	3,439	4,058	4,913	7,303	2,950
Punjab	2,377	2,921	3,315	3,759	4,132	4,581	5,037	5,565	6,241	7,268	8,592	12,617	5,315
Rajasthan	1,510	1,922	2,314	2,716	3,085	3,461	3,845	4,284	4,858	5,779	7,226	13,919	4,263
Sikkim	3,321	4,173	4,867	5,574	6,224	6,874	7,494	8,121	8,910	10,255	12,567	17,885	7,731
Tamil Nadu	2,041	2,676	3,163	3,643	4,032	4,450	4,924	5,479	6,235	7,482	9,032	13,639	5,310
Telangana	2,168	2,665	3,059	3,459	3,851	4,230	4,635	5,115	5,705	6,517	7,496	10,574	4,802
Tripura	2,365	2,940	3,401	3,816	4,195	4,614	5,036	5,501	6,128	7,036	8,252	11,104	5,206
Uttar Pradesh	1,377	1,695	1,951	2,225	2,469	2,720	2,993	3,309	3,714	4,344	5,253	8,043	3,191
Uttarakhand	1,894	2,326	2,698	3,104	3,484	3,954	4,380	4,928	5,609	6,621	7,850	11,145	4,641
West Bengal	1,385	1,755	2,019	2,274	2,509	2,753	3,038	3,367	3,789	4,437	5,329	7,945	3,239
Andaman & N. Island	3,066	3,693	4,160	4,656	5,395	6,013	6,661	7,463	8,507	10,016	12,765	21,557	7,332
Chandigarh	3,871	4,368	4,775	5,329	5,730	6,283	6,981	7,803	8,824	9,974	11,928	17,780	7,467
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1,477	1,709	2,046	2,499	2,955	3,349	3,852	4,411	5,292	6,405	7,980	10,918	4,184
Jammu & Kashmir	1,800	2,144	2,454	2,820	3,174	3,487	3,860	4,391	5,137	6,294	7,840	10,884	4,296
Ladakh	1,296	1,596	1,892	2,462	2,941	3,475	3,926	4,482	4,994	5,753	6,917	11,183	4,035
Lakshadweep	2,761	3,280	3,568	3,894	4,302	4,610	5,060	5,766	6,863	8,633	11,250	15,214	5,895
Puducherry	2,819	3,489	3,935	4,489	4,967	5,327	5,736	6,187	6,824	8,309	9,607	24,260	6,590
<b>All-India</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>2,112</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>3,455</b>	<b>3,887</b>	<b>4,458</b>	<b>5,356</b>	<b>6,638</b>	<b>10,501</b>	<b>3,773</b>

### Summary Statements

#### Statement 2U: Average MPCE over 12 fractile classes of MPCE for State/UT and All-India

State/UT/All-India	Average MPCE (Rs.)												Urban
	0-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-95	95-100	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Andhra Pradesh	2,187	3,017	3,676	4,297	4,858	5,451	6,136	6,911	7,903	9,806	12,589	19,784	6,782
Arunachal Pradesh	2,993	3,758	4,514	5,478	6,349	7,120	7,953	8,923	10,284	12,418	15,720	24,188	8,636
Assam	2,149	2,729	3,212	3,814	4,355	4,883	5,497	6,281	7,326	9,005	11,548	17,585	6,136
Bihar	1,739	2,174	2,585	3,018	3,425	3,825	4,266	4,851	5,677	6,972	8,749	13,451	4,768
Chhattisgarh	1,350	1,819	2,207	2,615	3,042	3,499	3,949	4,463	5,232	6,640	9,134	14,059	4,483
Delhi	2,540	3,311	4,008	4,643	5,236	5,889	6,636	7,662	9,361	12,518	17,634	28,965	8,217
Goa	3,855	4,719	5,220	5,927	6,503	6,967	7,697	8,698	9,891	12,005	14,881	25,360	8,734
Gujarat	2,339	3,036	3,575	4,188	4,734	5,325	5,976	6,709	7,742	9,410	12,198	19,536	6,621
Haryana	2,192	3,099	3,754	4,439	5,096	5,823	6,700	7,909	9,503	12,018	15,453	26,956	7,911
Himachal Pradesh	2,449	3,364	3,923	4,637	5,518	6,382	7,299	8,098	9,591	11,776	15,206	26,037	8,075
Jharkhand	1,554	2,087	2,493	2,997	3,416	3,877	4,475	5,123	5,975	7,275	9,290	14,400	4,931
Karnataka	2,397	3,124	3,787	4,504	5,203	5,979	6,809	7,862	9,250	11,410	14,514	23,666	7,666
Kerala	2,283	2,866	3,378	3,914	4,517	5,148	5,862	6,806	8,139	10,436	13,893	26,126	7,078
Madhya Pradesh	1,860	2,283	2,655	3,048	3,441	3,868	4,373	5,017	5,884	7,253	9,230	15,291	4,987
Maharashtra	2,083	2,689	3,262	3,900	4,507	5,132	5,845	6,710	7,812	9,739	12,585	21,973	6,657
Manipur	2,083	2,621	3,014	3,422	3,826	4,221	4,663	5,209	5,852	6,823	8,072	10,773	4,880
Meghalaya	2,006	2,984	3,725	4,312	4,812	5,289	5,784	6,480	7,651	9,229	11,256	17,766	6,433
Mizoram	3,098	4,078	4,812	5,542	6,164	6,736	7,395	8,086	8,956	10,345	12,161	17,656	7,655
Nagaland	3,087	3,751	4,324	4,920	5,440	6,100	6,684	7,383	8,258	9,589	11,737	17,948	7,098
Odisha	1,532	2,027	2,406	2,850	3,308	3,872	4,501	5,172	6,229	8,089	10,710	16,602	5,187
Punjab	2,510	3,149	3,673	4,203	4,755	5,309	5,968	6,687	7,674	9,325	11,614	18,435	6,544
Rajasthan	2,077	2,612	3,138	3,635	4,113	4,605	5,201	5,929	6,974	8,591	10,930	18,302	5,913
Sikkim	4,523	5,842	6,896	7,740	8,722	9,659	10,698	12,006	13,857	17,821	23,357	33,635	12,105
Tamil Nadu	2,649	3,453	4,101	4,828	5,461	6,142	6,929	7,827	9,031	10,937	14,071	21,885	7,630
Telangana	3,094	3,839	4,420	5,076	5,742	6,494	7,307	8,367	9,713	11,789	15,053	23,356	8,158
Tripura	3,309	4,033	4,561	5,186	5,709	6,269	6,885	7,584	8,535	10,136	12,398	18,706	7,405
Uttar Pradesh	1,820	2,299	2,671	3,101	3,511	3,911	4,390	4,979	5,819	7,199	9,376	16,150	5,040
Uttarakhand	2,206	2,820	3,419	4,234	4,842	5,502	6,311	7,351	8,680	10,367	12,670	20,957	7,004
West Bengal	1,723	2,252	2,689	3,122	3,553	4,055	4,630	5,304	6,275	7,796	10,149	16,376	5,267
Andaman & N. Island	4,007	5,168	5,940	6,921	7,699	8,524	9,526	10,569	11,978	14,277	18,471	26,890	10,268
Chandigarh	4,348	5,087	6,227	7,524	8,727	10,488	12,015	13,900	16,180	18,740	22,634	31,755	12,575
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	3,013	3,646	4,090	4,568	4,921	5,332	5,932	6,602	7,452	8,744	10,350	13,626	6,298
Jammu & Kashmir	2,301	3,055	3,610	4,234	4,750	5,342	5,866	6,457	7,321	8,582	10,057	15,799	6,179
Ladakh	1,948	2,574	3,169	3,883	4,496	5,087	5,840	6,647	7,786	9,492	11,706	15,316	6,215
Lakshadweep	2,831	3,157	3,512	3,890	4,213	4,599	5,034	5,574	6,321	7,382	8,982	13,441	5,475
Puducherry	2,393	3,486	4,593	5,417	6,120	6,689	7,408	8,168	8,972	10,726	13,182	18,996	7,706
All-India	2,001	2,607	3,157	3,762	4,348	4,963	5,662	6,524	7,673	9,582	12,399	20,824	6,459

मुख्य बातें

आवधिक श्रमबल सर्वेक्षण (पीएलएफएस) 2023-24

सर्वेक्षण  
अवधि



जुलाई 2023 से जून 2024

सर्वेक्षण  
कवरेज

सर्वेक्षण किया गया

12,743 फर्स्ट स्टेज उनिट्स  
(एफएसयु)

ग्रामीण: 6,975 गांवों  
नगरीय: 5,768 नगरीय खंडो

1,01,920 परिवारों

55,796 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में  
46,124 नगरीय क्षेत्रों में

4,18,159 वयक्तियों

2,42,546 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में  
1,75,613 नगरीय क्षेत्रों में

इस सर्वेक्षण में पूरे भारतीय संघ को शामिल किया गया अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के उन गाँवों को छोड़कर जिन तक पहुँच पाना पूरे वर्ष तक बेहद कठिन था।

श्रम बल  
संकेतक पेश  
करने के  
आधार

श्रम बल संकेतक पेश करने के लिए अपनाया गया आधार

सामान्य स्थिति (पीएस+एसएस)

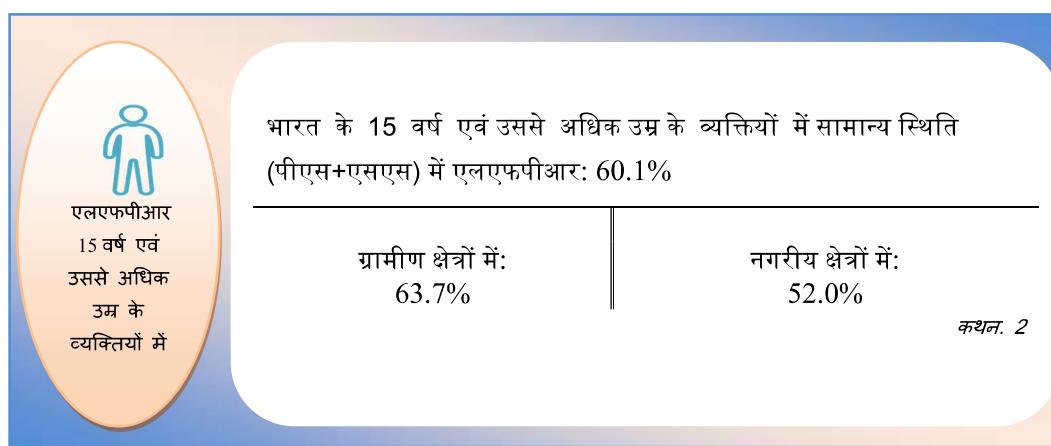
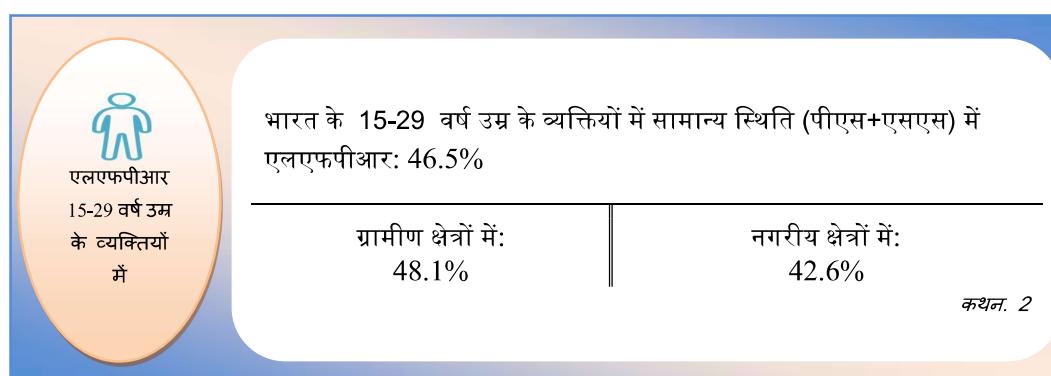
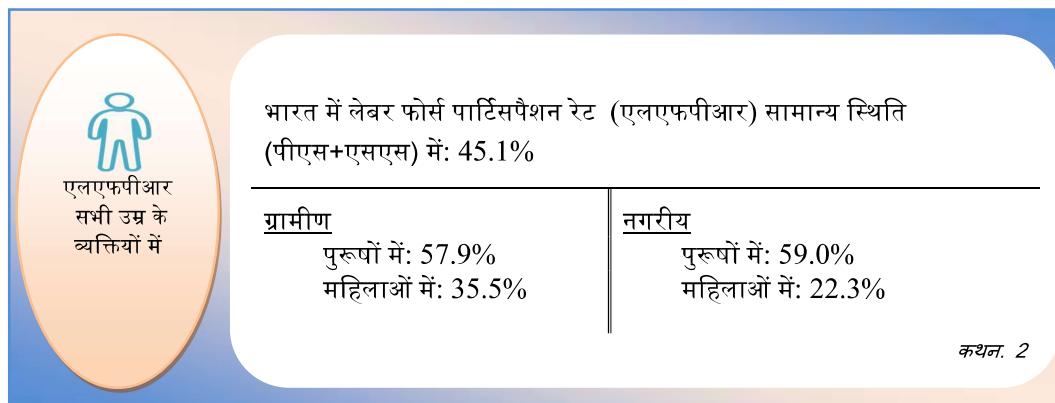
सन्दर्भ अवधि: 1 वर्ष

वर्तमान सासाहिक  
स्थिति(सीडब्ल्यूएस)

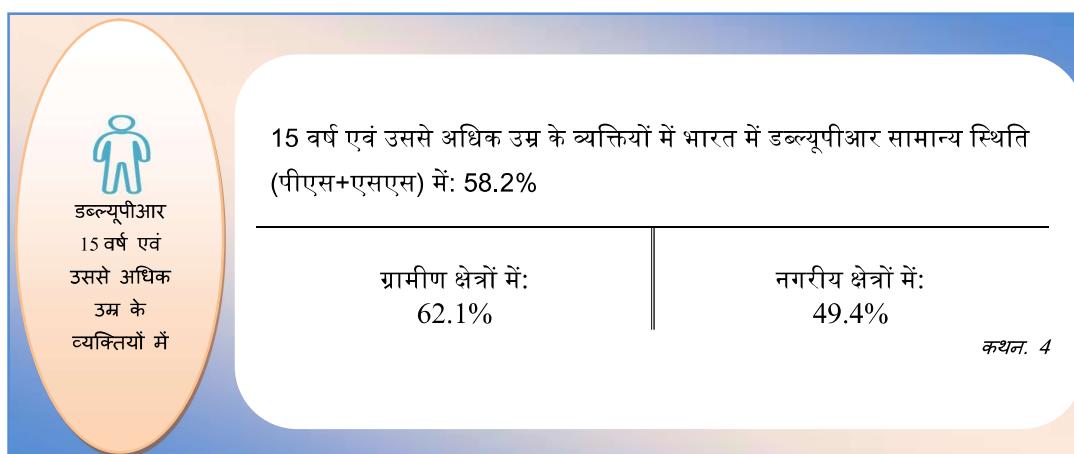
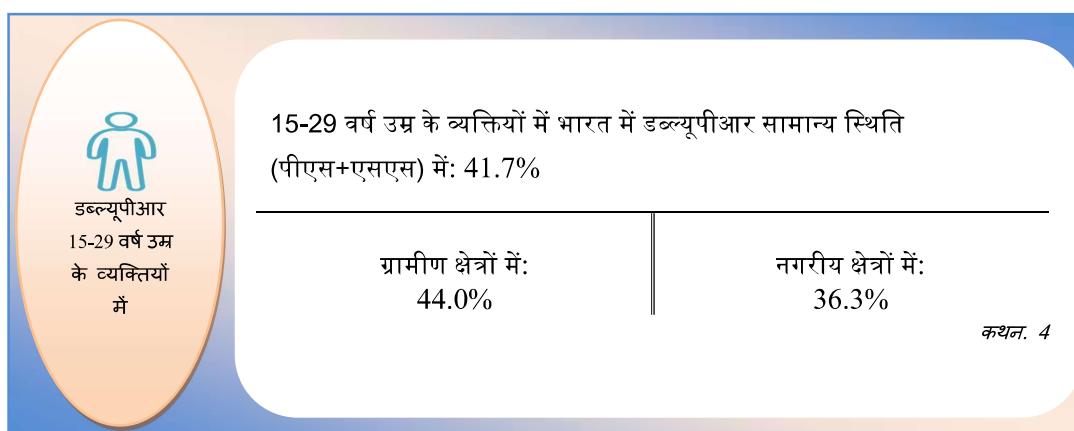
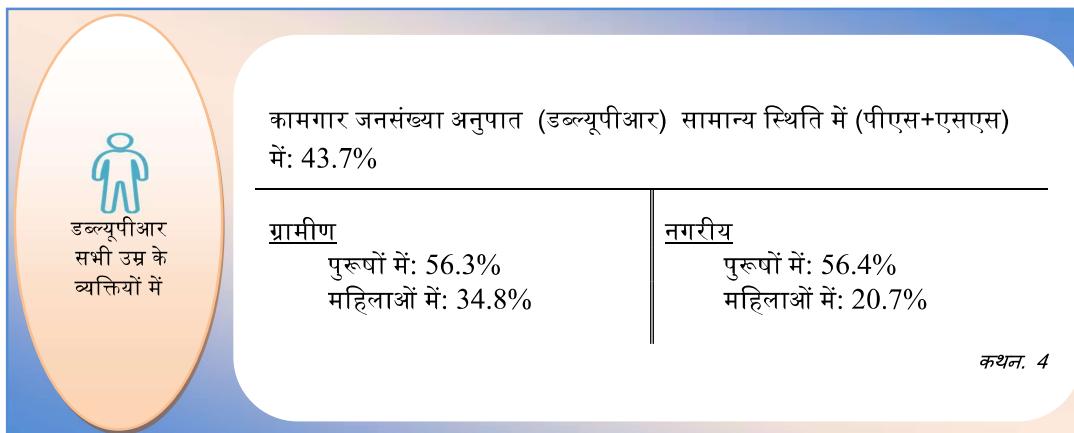
सन्दर्भ अवधि: 1 सप्ताह

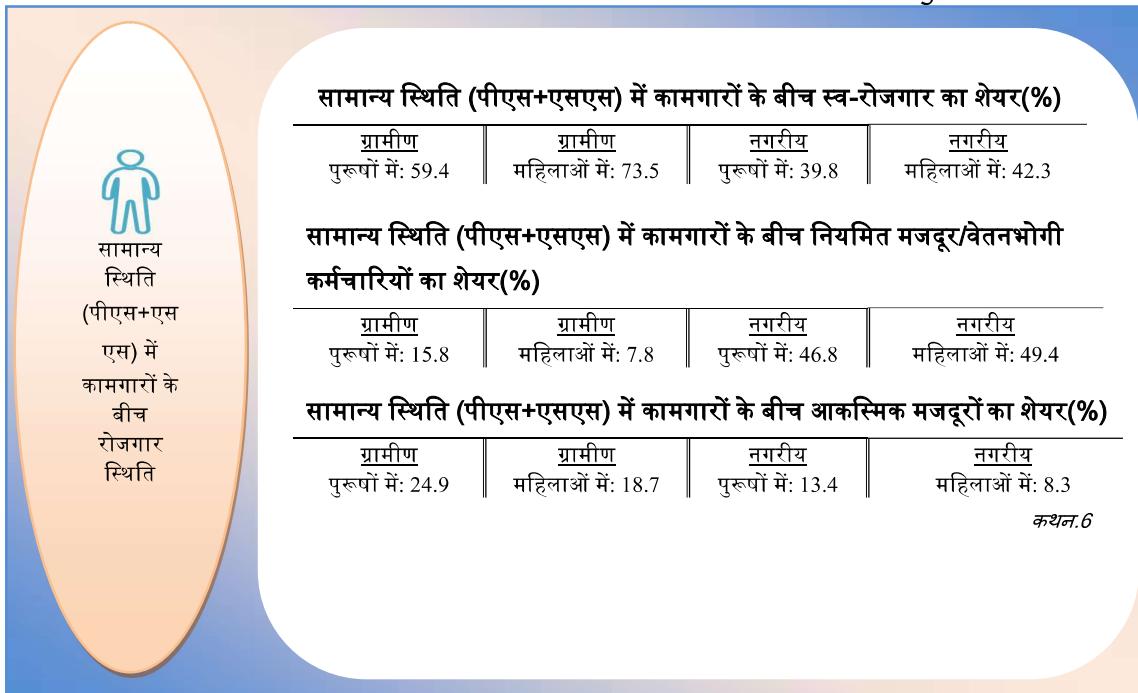
अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर जुलाई 2023 - जून 2024 की अवधि के लिए पीएलएफएस से प्राप्त कुछ मुख्य परिणाम निम्नलिखित हैं। (क)

(क) श्रमबल सामान्य स्थिति (पीएस+एसएस) में

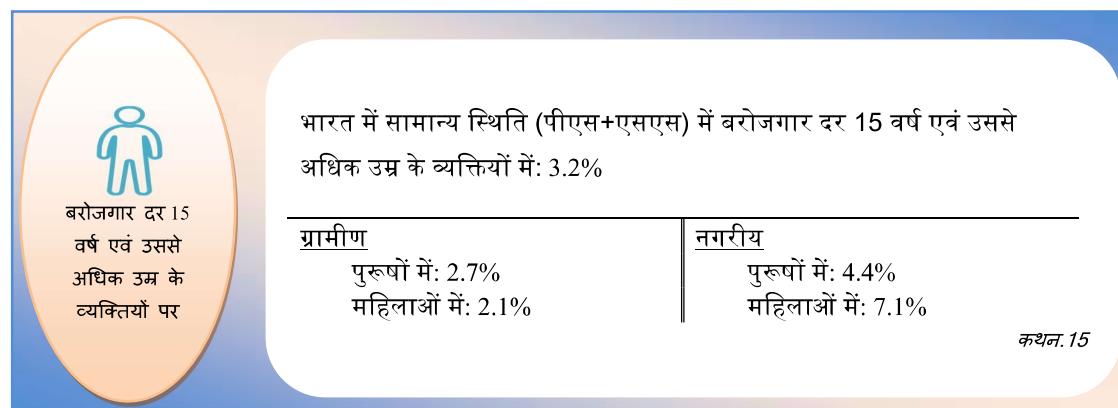
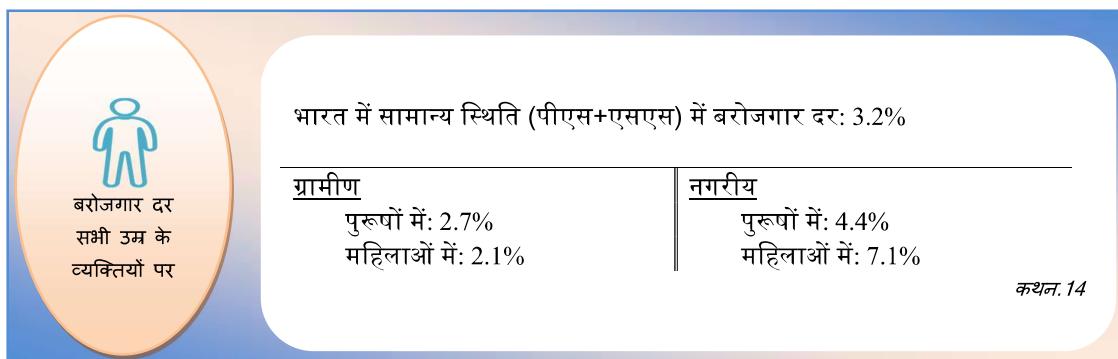


(ख) कार्यबल

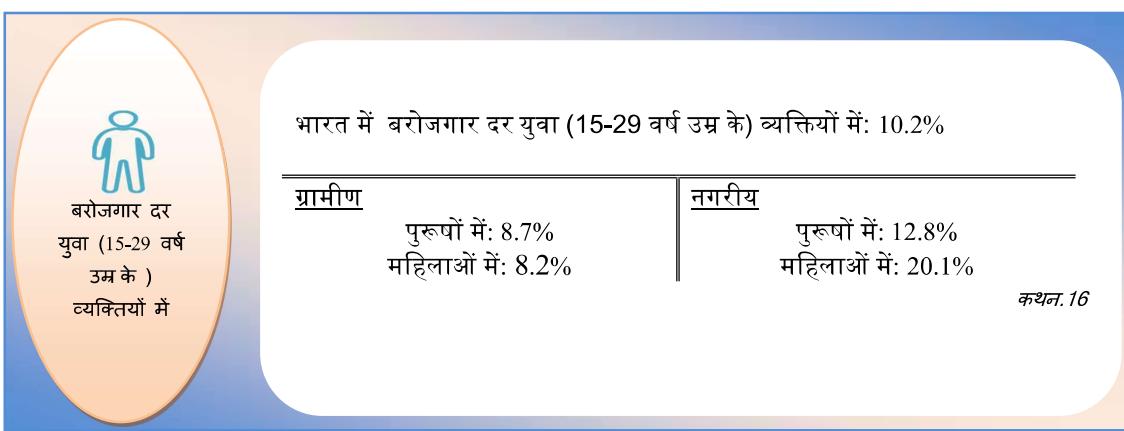
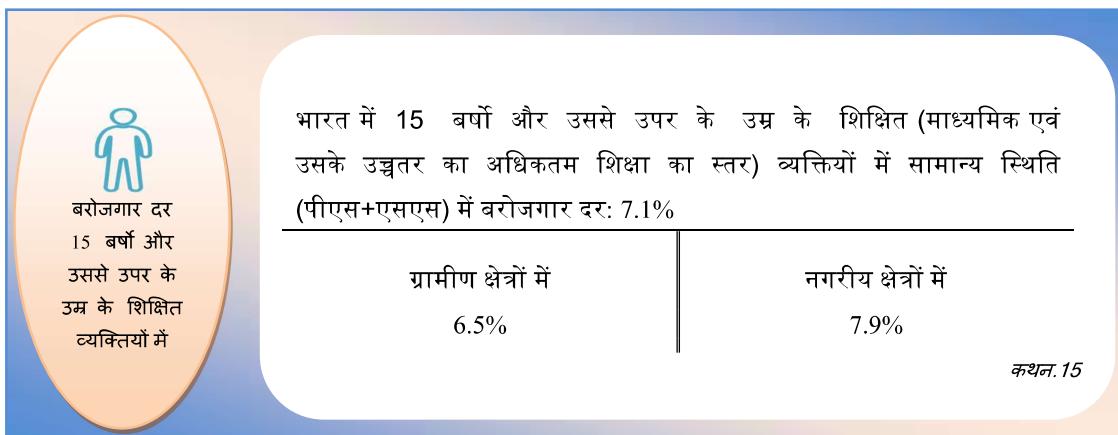




(ग) बेरोजगार दर सामान्य स्थिति (पीएस+एसएस) में



## मुख्य बातें



(घ). प्रमुख श्रम बल संकेतक की टाइम-सीरीज सामान्य स्थिति (पीएस+एसएस) में  
पीएलएफएस से प्राक्कलित

टेबल 1: लेवर फोर्स पार्टिसपैशन रेट (एलएफपीआर) (प्रतिशत में) सामान्य स्थिति (पीएस+एसएस) में पीएलएफएस (2017-18), पीएलएफएस (2018-19), पीएलएफएस (2019-20), पीएलएफएस (2020-21), पीएलएफएस (2021-22), पीएलएफएस (2022-23) एवं पीएलएफएस (2023-24) से प्राक्कलित										
आयु वर्ग	ग्रामीण			नगरीय			ग्रामीण + नगरीय			आल-इंडिया
	पुरुषों में	महिलाओं में	व्यक्तियों में	पुरुषों में	महिलाओं में	व्यक्तियों में	पुरुषों में	महिलाओं में	व्यक्तियों में	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
पीएलएफएस (2023-24)										
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	80.2	47.6	63.7	75.6	28.0	52.0	78.8	41.7	60.1	
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	57.9	35.5	46.8	59.0	22.3	41.0	58.2	31.7	45.1	
पीएलएफएस (2022-23)										
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	80.2	41.5	60.8	74.5	25.4	50.4	78.5	37.0	57.9	
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	55.5	30.5	43.4	58.3	20.2	39.8	56.2	27.8	42.4	
पीएलएफएस (2021-22)										
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	78.2	36.6	57.5	74.7	23.8	49.7	77.2	32.8	55.2	
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	56.9	27.2	42.2	58.3	18.8	39.0	57.3	24.8	41.3	
पीएलएफएस (2020-21)										
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	78.1	36.5	57.4	74.6	23.2	49.1	77.0	32.5	54.9	
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	57.1	27.7	42.7	58.4	18.6	38.9	57.5	25.1	41.6	
पीएलएफएस (2019-20)										
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	77.9	33.0	55.5	74.6	23.3	49.3	76.8	30.0	53.5	
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	56.3	24.7	40.8	57.8	18.5	38.6	56.8	22.8	40.1	
पीएलएफएस (2018-19)										
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	76.4	26.4	51.5	73.7	20.4	47.5	75.5	24.5	50.2	
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	55.1	19.7	37.7	56.7	16.1	36.9	55.6	18.6	37.5	
पीएलएफएस (2017-18)										
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	76.4	24.6	50.7	74.5	20.4	47.6	75.8	23.3	49.8	
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	54.9	18.2	37.0	57.0	15.9	36.8	55.5	17.5	36.9	
2023-24 जुलाई 2023-जून 2024 की अवधि को संदर्भित करता है और इसी तरह 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20, 2018-19 और 2017-18 के लिए										

## मुख्य बातें

**टेबल 2:** कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर) (प्रतिशत में) सामान्य स्थिति (पीएस+एसएस) में पीएलएफएस (2017-18), पीएलएफएस (2018-19), पीएलएफएस (2019-20), पीएलएफएस (2020-21), पीएलएफएस (2021-22), पीएलएफएस (2022-23) एवं पीएलएफएस (2023-24) से प्राक्कलित

आल-इंडिया

आयु वर्ग	ग्रामीण			नगरीय			ग्रामीण + नगरीय		
	पुरुषों में	महिलाओं में	व्यक्तियों में	पुरुषों में	महिलाओं में	व्यक्तियों में	पुरुषों में	महिलाओं में	व्यक्तियों में
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>पीएलएफएस (2023-24)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	78.1	46.5	62.1	72.3	26.0	49.4	76.3	40.3	58.2
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	56.3	34.8	45.6	56.4	20.7	38.9	56.4	30.7	43.7
<b>पीएलएफएस (2022-23)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	78.0	40.7	59.4	71.0	23.5	47.7	76.0	35.9	56.0
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	54.0	30.0	42.3	55.6	18.7	37.7	54.4	27.0	41.1
<b>पीएलएफएस (2021-22)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	75.3	35.8	55.6	70.4	21.9	46.6	73.8	31.7	52.9
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	54.7	26.6	40.8	55.0	17.3	36.6	54.8	24.0	39.6
<b>पीएलएफएस (2020-21)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	75.1	35.8	55.5	70.0	21.2	45.8	73.5	31.4	52.6
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	54.9	27.1	41.3	54.9	17.0	36.3	54.9	24.2	39.8
<b>पीएलएफएस (2019-20)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	74.4	32.2	53.3	69.9	21.3	45.8	73.0	28.7	50.9
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	53.8	24.0	39.2	54.1	16.8	35.9	53.9	21.8	38.2
<b>पीएलएफएस (2018-19)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	72.2	25.5	48.9	68.6	18.4	43.9	71.0	23.3	47.3
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	52.1	19.0	35.8	52.7	14.5	34.1	52.3	17.6	35.3
<b>पीएलएफएस (2017-18)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	72.0	23.7	48.1	69.3	18.2	43.9	71.2	22.0	46.8
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	51.7	17.5	35.0	53.0	14.2	33.9	52.1	16.5	34.7
2023-24 जुलाई 2023-जून 2024 की अवधि को संदर्भित करता है और इसी तरह 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20, 2018-19 और 2017-18 के लिए									

## मुख्य बातें

**टेबल 3:** बरोजगार दर (प्रतिशत में) सामान्य स्थिति (पीएस+एसएस) में पीएलएफएस (2017-18), पीएलएफएस (2018-19), पीएलएफएस (2019-20), पीएलएफएस (2020-21), पीएलएफएस (2021-22), पीएलएफएस (2022-23) एवं पीएलएफएस (2023-24) से प्राक्कलित

आल-इंडिया

आयु वर्ग	ग्रामीण			नगरीय			ग्रामीण + नगरीय		
	पुरुषों में	महिलाओं में	व्यक्तियों में	पुरुषों में	महिलाओं में	व्यक्तियों में	पुरुषों में	महिलाओं में	व्यक्तियों में
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>पीएलएफएस (2023-24)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	2.7	2.1	2.5	4.4	7.1	5.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	2.7	2.1	2.5	4.4	7.1	5.1	3.2	3.1	3.2
<b>पीएलएफएस (2022-23)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	2.7	1.8	2.4	4.7	7.5	5.4	3.3	2.9	3.2
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	2.8	1.8	2.4	4.7	7.5	5.4	3.3	2.9	3.2
<b>पीएलएफएस (2021-22)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	3.8	2.1	3.2	5.8	7.9	6.3	4.4	3.3	4.1
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	3.8	2.1	3.3	5.8	7.9	6.3	4.4	3.3	4.1
<b>पीएलएफएस (2020-21)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	3.8	2.1	3.3	6.1	8.6	6.7	4.5	3.5	4.2
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	3.9	2.1	3.3	6.1	8.6	6.7	4.5	3.5	4.2
<b>पीएलएफएस (2019-20)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	4.5	2.6	3.9	6.4	8.9	6.9	5.0	4.2	4.8
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	4.5	2.6	4.0	6.4	8.9	7.0	5.1	4.2	4.8
<b>पीएलएफएस (2018-19)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	5.5	3.5	5.0	7.0	9.8	7.6	6.0	5.1	5.8
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	5.6	3.5	5.0	7.1	9.9	7.7	6.0	5.2	5.8
<b>पीएलएफएस (2017-18)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	5.7	3.8	5.3	6.9	10.8	7.7	6.1	5.6	6.0
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	5.8	3.8	5.3	7.1	10.8	7.8	6.2	5.7	6.1
2023-24 जुलाई 2023-जून 2024 की अवधि को संदर्भित करता है और इसी तरह 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20, 2018-19 और 2017-18 के लिए									

(ङ). प्रमुख श्रम बल संकेतक की टाइम-सीरीज साप्ताहिक स्थिति (सीडब्ल्यूएस) में पीएलएफएस से प्राक्कलित

टेबल 1: लेवर फोर्स पार्टिसपैशन रेट (एलएफपीआर) (प्रतिशत में) वर्तमान साप्ताहिक स्थिति (सीडब्ल्यूएस) में पीएलएफएस (2017-18), पीएलएफएस (2018-19), पीएलएफएस (2019-20), पीएलएफएस (2020-21), पीएलएफएस (2021-22), पीएलएफएस (2022-23) एवं पीएलएफएस (2023-24) से प्राक्कलित

आल-इंडिया

आयु वर्ग	ग्रामीण			नगरीय			ग्रामीण + नगरीय		
	पुरुषों में	महिलाओं में	व्यक्तियों में	पुरुषों में	महिलाओं में	व्यक्तियों में	पुरुषों में	महिलाओं में	व्यक्तियों में
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>पीएलएफएस (2023-24)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	78.7	39.7	58.9	75.0	26.1	50.8	77.5	35.6	56.4
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	56.7	29.6	43.2	58.5	20.8	40.0	57.3	27.1	42.3
<b>पीएलएफएस (2022-23)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	78.8	34.6	56.7	73.9	24.0	49.4	77.4	31.6	54.6
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	54.5	25.4	40.4	57.9	19.1	39.0	55.4	23.7	40.0
<b>पीएलएफएस (2021-22)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	76.7	29.2	53.0	74.2	22.1	48.6	75.9	27.2	51.7
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	55.7	21.7	38.9	57.9	17.5	38.2	56.3	20.5	38.7
<b>पीएलएफएस (2020-21)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	76.7	30.0	53.4	73.8	21.7	48.0	75.8	27.5	51.8
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	56.0	22.7	39.7	57.8	17.3	38.0	56.5	21.2	39.2
<b>पीएलएफएस (2019-20)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	76.7	28.3	52.5	73.8	22.1	48.2	75.8	26.3	51.2
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	55.4	21.1	38.6	57.2	17.5	37.8	56.0	20.0	38.3
<b>पीएलएफएस (2018-19)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	75.5	22.5	49.1	73.7	19.7	47.1	74.9	21.6	48.5
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	54.5	16.7	36.0	56.7	15.6	36.7	55.2	16.4	36.2
<b>पीएलएफएस (2017-18)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	75.6	21.7	48.9	74.1	19.6	47.1	75.1	21.1	48.4
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	54.4	16.1	35.7	56.7	15.3	36.4	55.0	15.8	35.9
2023-24 जुलाई 2023-जून 2024 की अवधि को संदर्भित करता है और इसी तरह 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20, 2018-19 और 2017-18 के लिए									

टेबल 2: कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर) (प्रतिशत में) साप्ताहिक स्थिति (सीडब्ल्यूएस) में पीएलएफएस (2017-18), पीएलएफएस (2018-19), पीएलएफएस (2019-20), पीएलएफएस (2020-21), पीएलएफएस (2021-22), पीएलएफएस (2022-23) एवं पीएलएफएस (2023-24) से प्राप्तकलित

आल-इंडिया

आयु वर्ग	ग्रामीण			नगरीय			ग्रामीण + नगरीय		
	पुरुषों में	महिलाओं में	व्यक्तियों में	पुरुषों में	महिलाओं में	व्यक्तियों में	पुरुषों में	महिलाओं में	व्यक्तियों में
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>पीएलएफएस (2023-24)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	75.3	38.1	56.5	70.5	23.9	47.4	73.8	33.8	53.7
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	54.3	28.4	41.4	55.0	19.0	37.3	54.5	25.7	40.2
<b>पीएलएफएस (2022-23)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	75.2	33.2	54.2	69.3	21.8	46.0	73.5	30.0	51.8
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	52.0	24.4	38.6	54.2	17.4	36.3	52.6	22.5	38.0
<b>पीएलएफएस (2021-22)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	71.7	27.9	49.9	68.4	19.9	44.6	70.7	25.6	48.3
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	52.1	20.7	36.6	53.4	15.7	35.0	52.4	19.3	36.1
<b>पीएलएफएस (2020-21)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	71.2	28.6	50.0	66.8	19.0	43.1	69.9	25.7	47.9
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	52.0	21.6	37.1	52.4	15.2	34.1	52.1	19.8	36.3
<b>पीएलएफएस (2019-20)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	70.1	26.7	48.4	66.0	19.4	43.0	68.8	24.4	46.7
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	50.6	19.9	35.5	51.2	15.4	33.6	50.8	18.6	35.0
<b>पीएलएफएस (2018-19)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	69.0	20.9	45.0	67.2	17.4	42.7	68.4	19.8	44.3
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	49.7	15.5	32.9	51.7	13.7	33.2	50.3	15.0	33.0
<b>पीएलएफएस (2017-18)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	69.1	20.1	44.8	67.7	17.1	42.6	68.6	19.2	44.1
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	49.6	14.8	32.6	51.7	13.3	32.9	50.2	14.4	32.7
2023-24 जुलाई 2023-जून 2024 की अवधि को संदर्भित करता है और इसी तरह 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20, 2018-19 और 2017-18 के लिए									

## मुख्य बातें

**टेबल 3:** वरोजगार दर (प्रतिशत में) साप्ताहिक स्थिति (सीडब्ल्यूएस) में पीएलएफएस (2017-18), पीएलएफएस (2018-19), पीएलएफएस (2019-20), पीएलएफएस (2020-21), पीएलएफएस (2021-22), पीएलएफएस (2022-23) एवं पीएलएफएस (2023-24) से प्राक्कलित

आल-इंडिया

आयु वर्ग	ग्रामीण			नगरीय			ग्रामीण + नगरीय		
	पुरुषों में	महिलाओं में	व्यक्तियों में	पुरुषों में	महिलाओं में	व्यक्तियों में	पुरुषों में	महिलाओं में	व्यक्तियों में
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>पीएलएफएस (2023-24)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	4.4	3.9	4.2	6.0	8.7	6.7	4.8	5.0	4.9
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	4.4	3.9	4.2	6.0	8.7	6.7	4.9	5.0	4.9
<b>पीएलएफएस (2022-23)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	4.6	4.0	4.4	6.3	9.1	7.0	5.1	5.1	5.1
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	4.6	4.0	4.5	6.3	9.1	7.0	5.1	5.1	5.1
<b>पीएलएफएस (2021-22)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	6.5	4.5	6.0	7.8	9.9	8.3	6.9	5.8	6.6
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	6.5	4.6	6.0	7.8	9.9	8.3	6.9	5.8	6.6
<b>पीएलएफएस (2020-21)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	7.1	4.8	6.5	9.4	12.2	10.1	7.8	6.6	7.5
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	7.2	4.8	6.5	9.4	12.2	10.1	7.8	6.6	7.5
<b>पीएलएफएस (2019-20)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	8.7	5.5	7.8	10.5	12.4	11.0	9.3	7.3	8.8
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	8.7	5.5	7.9	10.6	12.4	11.0	9.3	7.3	8.8
<b>पीएलएफएस (2018-19)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	8.6	7.3	8.3	8.8	12.1	9.5	8.7	8.7	8.7
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	8.7	7.3	8.4	8.9	12.1	9.5	8.8	8.7	8.8
<b>पीएलएफएस (2017-18)</b>									
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	8.7	7.5	8.4	8.7	12.7	9.5	8.7	9.0	8.7
सभी उम्र के व्यक्तियों के लिए	8.8	7.7	8.5	8.8	12.8	9.6	8.8	9.1	8.9
2023-24 जुलाई 2023-जून 2024 की अवधि को संदर्भित करता है और इसी तरह 2022-23, 2021-22, 2020-21, 2019-20, 2018-19 और 2017-18 के लिए									

## Chapter Three

---

### Summary of Findings

#### 3.0 Introduction

3.0.1 This chapter presents the key indicators of Multiple Indicator Survey (MIS) of NSS 78<sup>th</sup> round. Initially the survey was planned to be conducted during January-December, 2020 but due to Covid 19 pandemic, the data collection was needed to be continued up to 15.08.2021 for ensuring completeness of survey operation in terms of its coverage. The indicators presented in this chapter are mainly confined to the requirements of line ministries/departments and the tables are presented at all-India level based on the central sample data only. The related State/UT level tables are given in Appendix A. It is to be noted that due to the rounding off effect, some of the rows/columns totals may not add up exactly.

3.0.2 In MIS, at the all-India level, the total number of first stage units (FSUs) surveyed was 14,266 for the central sample (8,469 in rural areas and 5,797 in urban areas) and the total number of households surveyed was 2,76,409 (1,64,529 in rural areas and 1,11,880 in urban areas). At all-India level 11,63,416 persons (7,13,501 in rural areas and 4,49,915 in urban areas) were enumerated.

3.0.3 This chapter contains following broad sections:

- Section 1: Households and Population
- Section 2: Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hand Washing
- Section3: Energy Used by Households
- Section 4: Education and ICT skills
- Section 5: Mobile, Broadband and Mass Media
- Section 6: Financial Inclusion and Indebtedness
- Section 7: Birth Registration
- Section 8: Other Facilities
- Section 9: Purchase/Construction of new house/flat for residential purpose
- Section 10: Migration

3.0.4 In this survey, for each household surveyed, the reported social group of the head of the household was considered as the social group of all other members of that household irrespective of the actual social group to which the individual members of the household belonged.

Moreover, the scope of the survey being all households without special focus on social groups, sample design was not tailored to netting-in social groups. Thus, sample size for social groups in different States/UTs may not be enough to provide sufficiently reliable estimates of the various indicators and therefore in the Report, the estimates for the social groups are not presented for different State/UT.

3.0.5 Also, for each household surveyed, the reported religion of the head of the household was considered as the religion of all other members of the household irrespective of the actual religion followed by individual members. Moreover, the scope of the survey being all households without special focus on religious groups, sample design was not tailored to netting-in different religious groups. Thus, sample size for the religious groups in different States/UTs may not be enough to provide sufficiently reliable estimates of the various indicators and therefore in the Report, the estimates for the religious groups are not presented for different State/UT.

3.0.6 Information on household Usual Monthly Consumer Expenditure was collected in this survey to classify the households in different Usual Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (UMPCE) classes. Since this information was collected only through a few questions, it cannot be used to estimate the household consumer expenditure which is generally estimated based on detailed household consumer expenditure survey of NSSO. Based on the information collected on household Usual Monthly Consumer Expenditure, quintile classes of UMPCE were formed (with each quintile class containing 20 per cent of the population).

### **3.1 Section 1: Households and population**

3.1.1 The percentage distribution of persons, percentage distribution of households and average household size at the all-India level, as estimated from the survey, is given in Statement 1. The State/UT level tables of estimated number of persons, estimated number of households and average household size are given at Table 1 in Appendix A. It may be noted that this survey was not specifically designed to estimate number of households and persons but these figures are given in the report (Table 1, Appendix A) keeping in mind that these control totals can be used to combine rates and ratios pertaining to different indicators.

**Statement 1: Percentage distribution of persons, percentage distribution of households and average household size in India as obtained from Multiple Indicator Survey**

Description of item	Rural	Urban	All
Percentage distribution of persons	70.8	29.2	100
Percentage distribution of households	68.0	32.0	100
Average household size (0.0)	4.5	3.9	4.3

3.1.2 The percentage distribution of persons and average household size for each of the social and religion groups at the all-India level is given at Statement 2.

<b>Statement 2: Percentage distribution of persons and average household size among different social and religion groups in India</b>						
<b>Categories</b>	<b>Percentage distribution of persons</b>			<b>Average household size (0.0)</b>		
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>All</b>
<i>Social Group</i>						
ST	12.2	3.1	9.5	4.5	3.9	4.4
SC	23.3	16.0	21.2	4.5	4.1	4.4
OBC	44.6	46.1	45.1	4.6	4.0	4.4
others	19.9	34.7	24.2	4.3	3.8	4.1
<b>All</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<i>Religion Group</i>						
Hinduism	84.4	79.7	83.0	4.5	3.8	4.3
Islam	10.6	14.7	11.8	4.9	4.7	4.8
Christianity	2.4	2.7	2.5	4.1	3.6	3.9
Sikhism	1.7	1.5	1.6	4.6	4.2	4.5
other religions*	0.9	1.3	1.0	4.3	4.0	4.2
<b>All</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>

\*: includes Jainism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism and others

## 3.2 Section 2: Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hand washing

**3.2.1 Drinking water:** In MIS, information was collected from each surveyed household on various aspects of drinking water like principal source of drinking water, access to the principal source, sufficiency of drinking water from the principal source, distance from the principal source etc.

**3.2.1.1 Principal source of drinking water:** In this survey, principal *source of drinking water* of a household is that source of water from which the household obtained most of its drinking water during the last 365 days. The information on the principal source of drinking water of the household was collected using seventeen categories viz. (i) bottled water, (ii) piped water into dwelling, (iii) piped water to yard/plot, (iv) piped water from neighbour, (v) public tap/standpipe, (vi) tube well, (vii) hand pump, (viii) protected well, (ix) unprotected well, (x) public tanker truck, (xi) private tanker truck, (xii) protected spring, (xiii) unprotected spring, (xiv) rainwater collection, (xv) tank/pond, (xvi) other surface water (river, dam, stream, canal, lake, etc.) and (xvii) others (cart with small tank or drum, etc.). The type of principal source of drinking water as reported by a household was considered as same for all of its members.

3.2.1.1.1 Out of these sources, the sources viz. (i) bottled water, (ii) piped water into dwelling, (iii) piped water to yard/plot, (iv) piped water from neighbour, (v) public tap/standpipe, (vi) tube well, (vii) hand pump, (viii) protected well, (ix) public tanker truck, (x) private tanker truck, (xi) protected spring and (xii) rainwater collection were considered as *improved sources of drinking water*.

**3.2.1.2 Piped water into dwelling or yard/plot and improved source of drinking water:** The definition of piped water as per NSS surveys can be referred in Chapter 2 of this report. Statement 3 gives the percentage of persons reported to have ‘piped water into dwelling or yard/plot’ and ‘improved source of drinking water’ for each of the social group, religion group and UMPCE classes at all-India level. The State/UT level results of piped water into dwelling or yard/plot’ and ‘improved source of drinking water’ are given at Table 2 in Appendix A.

<b>Statement 3: Percentage of persons reported to have piped water into dwelling/yard/plot and improved source of drinking water</b>						
<b>Categories</b>	<b>all-India</b>					
	<b>Percentage of persons reported to have</b>			<b>Improved source of drinking water</b>		
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>All</b>
<b>all - India</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>95.7</b>
<i>Social Group</i>						
ST	17.1	59.3	21.1	88.1	98.6	89.0
SC	22.8	54.0	29.7	97.2	98.3	97.4
OBC	24.8	58.3	34.8	95.3	95.8	95.4
others	31.8	69.4	47.5	96.3	98.5	97.2
<i>Religion Group</i>						
Hinduism	24.8	61.8	35.2	95.3	97.7	96.0
Islam	17.4	57.4	32.0	95.1	94.7	94.9
Christianity	24.2	56.9	34.8	83.7	93.7	87.0
Sikhism	61.3	79.9	66.1	99.8	99.8	99.8
other religions*	42.7	78.1	56.2	86.0	98.9	90.9
<i>UMPCE classes</i>						
0-20	14.5	49.4	17.5	95.1	98.2	95.5
20-40	17.8	56.3	23.8	95.5	96.7	96.0
40-60	22.8	63.0	33.1	95.8	96.1	96.0
60-80	31.1	66.9	43.6	95.3	97.1	95.1
80-100	37.8	71.9	59.6	93.4	98.0	95.8
Note: ‘Piped water into dwelling or yard/plot’ includes both the categories ‘Piped water into dwelling’ and ‘Piped water to yard/plot’						
*:includes Jainism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism and others						

**3.2.1.3 Access to the principal source of drinking water:** In this survey, *access to the principal source* of drinking water was defined in terms of the prevailing situation of use of the source of drinking water and not the legal right to use. The information on access to principal source of drinking water of the household was collected in terms of the eight categories viz. (i) exclusive use of household, (ii) common use of households in the building, (iii) neighbour's source, (iv) public source restricted to particular community, (v) public source unrestricted, (vi) private source restricted to particular community, (vii) private source unrestricted and (viii) others. The type of access to the principal source of drinking water as reported by a household was considered as same for all of its members. The Statement 4 shows percentage distribution of households at the all-India level, by access to the principal source of drinking water as reported by the household. The corresponding State/UT level table is given at Table 3 in appendix A.

<b>Statement 4: Percentage distribution of households by access to the principal source of drinking water as reported by the household</b>			
<b>Access to principal source of drinking water</b>	<b>Percentage distribution of households</b>		
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>All</b>
Exclusive use of the household	49.4	65.2	54.5
Common use of households in the building	8.5	10.8	9.2
Neighbour's source	3.9	1.8	3.2
Community use*	33.2	11.8	26.3
Other types of access	5.0	10.4	6.7
<b>All</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\*: includes 'public source restricted to particular community', 'public source unrestricted', 'private source restricted to particular community' and 'private source unrestricted'

**3.2.1.4 Distance to the principal source of drinking water:** The information on the distance of the principal source of drinking water from the dwelling unit was collected in terms of the seven categories, viz. (i) within dwelling, (ii) outside dwelling but within the premises, (iii) *outside premises*: less than 0.2 k.m; 0.2 to 0.5 k.m; 0.5 to 1.0 k.m; 1.0 to 1.5 k.m; 1.5 k.m. or more. The category of distance to the principal source of drinking water as reported by a household was considered as same for all of its members. If the reported distance of the principal source of drinking water was '*within dwelling*' or '*outside dwelling but within the premises*', then the principal source was considered as '*within premises of the household*'. The percentage distribution of households at the all-India level, by distance to the principal source of drinking water is given in Statement 5. The corresponding State/UT level table is given at Table 4 in Appendix A.

**Statement 5: Percentage distribution of households by distance to the principal source of drinking water**

all-India			
Distance to the principal source of drinking water	Percentage distribution of households		
	Rural	Urban	All
Within dwelling	29.0	60.5	39.1
Outside dwelling but within premises	30.0	21.2	27.1
Outside premises	41.1	18.4	33.7
<b>All</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**3.2.1.5 Improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which is sufficiently available throughout the year:** Statement 6 gives the percentage of persons reported to have piped water into dwelling or yard/plot which was sufficiently available throughout the year and improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which was sufficiently available throughout the year for each of the social group, religion group and UMPCE classes at the all-India level. The corresponding State/UT table is given at Table 5 in Appendix A.

**Statement 6: Percentage of persons reported to have piped water into dwelling or yard/plot which was sufficiently available throughout the year and improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which was sufficiently available throughout the year**

Categories	Percentage of persons reported to have					
	Piped water into dwelling or yard/plot which was sufficiently available throughout the year			Improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which was sufficiently available throughout the year		
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
<b>all - India</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>62.1</b>
<i>Social Group</i>						
ST	15.8	55.2	19.5	30.1	68.1	33.7
SC	20.9	50.3	27.4	53.7	67.1	56.6
OBC	22.6	55.2	32.4	60.4	75.1	64.8
others	28.3	66.0	44.1	66.2	82.7	73.1
<i>Religion Group</i>						
Hinduism	22.5	58.5	32.6	54.8	76.4	60.8
Islam	15.2	54.3	29.5	67.2	74.2	69.8
Christianity	22.9	52.9	32.6	38.8	72.0	49.5
Sikhism	58.8	74.5	62.9	91.2	91.0	91.2
other religions*	37.7	73.1	51.2	45.2	85.2	60.4

**Statement 6: Percentage of persons reported to have piped water into dwelling or yard/plot which was sufficiently available throughout the year and improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which was sufficiently available throughout the year**

all-India

Categories	Percentage of persons reported to have					
	Piped water into dwelling or yard/plot which was sufficiently available throughout the year			Improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which was sufficiently available throughout the year		
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
<i>UMPCE classes</i>						
0-20	12.8	45.6	15.7	50.4	69.0	52.8
20-40	16.1	52.6	21.5	57.4	70.9	60.0
40-60	20.5	59.5	30.7	57.1	75.2	59.7
60-80	28.8	64.0	40.5	56.8	79.6	62.2
80-100	34.4	69.2	56.3	59.7	86.6	75.9

\*: includes Jainism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism and others

### 3.2.1.6 Comparisons with NSS 76<sup>th</sup> round

3.1.6.1 Statement 7 gives, comparative figures at all-India level, percentage of persons reported to have access to improved source of drinking water and percentage of persons reported to have improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which was sufficiently available throughout the year, as obtained from the NSS 78<sup>th</sup> and NSS 76<sup>th</sup> round (July - December, 2018).

**Statement 7: Comparison of some key indicators on drinking water as obtained from NSS 78<sup>th</sup> and NSS 76<sup>th</sup> round**

all-India

Indicators	NSS rounds	Percentage		
		Rural	Urban	All
Persons reported to have access to improved source of drinking water	78 <sup>th</sup> round	95.0	97.2	95.7
	76 <sup>th</sup> round	94.5	97.3	95.4
Persons reported to have improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which was sufficiently available throughout the year	78 <sup>th</sup> round	56.3	76.3	62.1
	76 <sup>th</sup> round	53.4	71.4	58.9

3.1.6.2 Figure 1 presents percentage of persons reported to have improved source of drinking water located in the household premises which was sufficiently available throughout the year.

**INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE  
LIBRARY**

*Class No. SC: 300(54)*

*Book No. N.S.S. 377*

### **Note of Caution**

Being the scanned copy of old NSS report, this document may suffer from following limitations -

- i. Poor Quality of the Scanned images.
- ii. Page(s) missing in between.
- iii. Improper sequencing/arrangement.

C.22932

NSS Report No. 377  
Report on building construction



C22932

**INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE  
LIBRARY**

*Book/Periodical issued on Reference  
must be returned on the date of issue*

2	20/08/04	MG	

मीरा/संशोधित  
~~REVISIONED~~ FINAL

रिपोर्ट संख्या-377  
REPORT NO.-377



भवन निर्माण पर रिपोर्ट  
REPORT ON BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

चौबालिसवां दौर ( जुलाई 1988 - जून 1989 )  
FORTY-FOURTH ROUND (JULY 1988 - JUNE 1989)

अगस्त 1990  
AUGUST 1990

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिवर्षीय सर्वेक्षण संगठन  
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

सांख्यिकी विभाग  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

भारत सरकार  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

नई दिल्ली  
NEW DELHI

AB<sup>2</sup>  
100  
[REDACTED] परिक्षो दिन/अंडियम  
[REDACTED] FINAL

रिपोर्ट नं. 377  
REPORT NO.-377

मध्यम विस्तृण पर रिपोर्ट  
REPORT ON BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

चौथा लिंसांड छोर | जुलाई 1988 - जून 1989।

FORTYFOURTH-ROUND (JULY 1988-JUNE 1989)

[REDACTED] भारत 1990

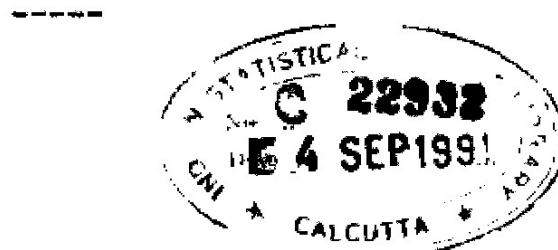
AUGUST 1990

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिवर्षी सर्वेक्षण संगठन  
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

सांख्यिकी विभाग  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

भारत सरकार  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

नई दिल्ली  
NEW DELHI



## NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

FORTY FOURTH ROUND

REPORT NO. 377

REPORT ON BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE  
LIBRARY

Page

Order No. .... Item No. .... Slip No. .... 1914  
 Call No. SCR. 300 (52) Accession No. C-22932 1 - 6  
 S NIS. 377

SPECIFICATIONS		LETTERING FOR SPINE	
S Full Leather	Half	NATIONAL	7 - 10
S Half Cloth	H / V	SAMPLE SURVEY.	11 - 15
S Board		NO - 377	
S Resin		40/15 Round	A-1 - A-563
A Colour of Leather :			
	Black	INDIA	
	Green	Indian Statistical Institute	
	White		
A Colour of Label :			
	Red		
	Green		
A Letter in gold			
A Match sample			
A Pasting/stitching			
A Mending & others			
Sent		Size	
28/11/55		Index available	
Returned		Title Page available	
		Table of Contents available	
		Collated by	

T.P. 2582-10.00.88-5,000.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

FOURTYFOURTH ROUND : JULY 1988 - JUNE 1989

REPORT ON  
PARTICULARS OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

SECTION ONE : DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY

INTRODUCTION :

An enquiry on current building construction activity was taken up as a part of the 44th round of the National Sample Survey (NSS) mainly to meet the requirements of the National Building Organisation (NBO) and the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). A survey of this kind was last undertaken by NSS in its 35th round (July 1980 - June 1981). Results of this survey are given in NSS Report No.359. Whereas in 35th round an attempt was made to cover both buildings and non-building constructions, the enquiry of 44th round covers only building constructions. In both the rounds, constructions undertaken by Government (central, state and local bodies), public sector undertakings and private corporate sector were left out of the coverage of the construction enquiry. NSS Report Nos. 359 and 355 (this is on a Pilot Survey on Construction carried out in urban areas in 35th round) give brief accounts of the past attempts made through NSS at collection of data on construction activity.

This report presents the results obtained from the 44th round enquiry on building construction.

Section one of the report gives a brief description of the survey, including broad aspects of survey design and the concepts and definitions adopted. Section Two gives briefly the sample design and estimation procedure. Section Three discusses the important results of the survey. Detailed tables are given in an Appendix.



BROAD SURVEY DESIGN :

- 1.4 The sample design adopted was a stratified two-stage design in both rural and urban sectors. The first stage units (F.S.U) were census villages in the rural sector and UFS blocks in the urban sector. The second stage units (S.S.U.) were building construction works carried out within the geographical boundaries of the sample f.s.u's irrespective of where the owner of the construction lived. These included 'pucca', 'semi-pucca' and 'katcha' buildings. They were either new buildings or additions, alterations or improvements to existing buildings. Only construction works on which the expenditure incurred during the preceding 365 days was greater than Rs. 250/- in the rural sector and Rs. 500/- in the urban sector were considered. As already mentioned, buildings constructed by governments public sector undertakings and the <sup>private</sup> corporate sector (i.e. private and public limited companies), were outside the survey coverage. The required data on construction expenditure, finance etc. were collected from sample constructions through Schedule 1.4 : Particulars of construction.
- 1.5 The total number of villages, blocks and building construction works selected were 7656 4836 and 42264 respectively.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS :

- 1.6 Unit of survey : The unit of survey was a building construction work on a given site. This could be either a new building or addition, alteration or improvement to existing buildings. The construction work referred to the entire building. For example if a co-operative housing society was constructing a building with a number of flats, the whole building formed one unit. If more than one physically separate structure formed one living unit (kitchen or bathroom might be detached from the main building) all of them together was treated as one building. On the other hand if parts of a building were owned by different persons at the time the construction work was carried out, then each such portion was treated as a separate construction work. (example : in ownership flat ~~occupants~~, alterations or improvements carried out by each flat owner was treated as a separate construction work). In some

exceptional cases, more than one structure might be built on one site, but no separate account was available for the individual structures. Then all of them together were treated as one unit. In no case buildings constructed on different sites were grouped into one unit.

.7 New Buildings:

This was defined as the erection of an entirely new structure.

.8 Addition, alteration and improvement of building was defined as extension or betterment of existing buildings. Such work should result in increasing the usefulness of the structures by making provision for additional floor space and/or amenities or in extending their life. Any type of remodelling, renovation or major repair work came under this. Routine maintenance and minor repairs would not be considered in this category.

.9 Type of structure :

Buildings were classified into three types with respect to their structure - 'pucca' 'semi-pucca' and 'katcha' on the basis of the materials used to construct their walls and roof.

.10 Pucca:

A pucca structure is one whose walls and roofs at least are made of 'pucca' materials such as copert, concrete, oven burnt bricks, stone and stone blocks, jack board, tiles, timber, galvanised or corrugated iron sheets, asbestos cement sheets etc.

.11 Katcha :

A katcha structure was one which had both walls and roofs made of katcha or non-pucca materials such as un-burnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds and/or thatch etc.

1.12 Semi-pucca :

A structure of this type was one which could not be treated as wholly pucca or wholly katcha.

1.13 Owner of a construction work was an individual, a collective body or an institution on whose account the construction was carried out. Such an individual/agency would be considered as the owner when the construction was on-going. For instance, in the case of a housing co-operative society constructing a block of flats which would be subsequently handed over to its members, the society would be considered as the owner at the time of construction. Owners could fall in one of the following types.

1.14 Household :

Any private individual, joint family or proprietary or partnership enterprise was treated as a household (or, rather, belonging to the household sector) for the building construction survey.

1.15 Co-operative Housing Society :

A co-operative society registered for the sole or major purpose of constructing houses/flats for its members is a Co-operative Housing Society. A society which simply arranges finance is not a Co-operative Housing Society

1.16 Private non-household Organisation (other than Co-operative Housing Society)

All organisations falling in the private sector other than household housing co-operatives and joint stock companies come under this category. For example, educational and religious institutions run by committees; clubs; political parties; co-operative societies (other than housing societies) etc.

/tkb/

Completed buildings :

A "new building" construction was treated as completed if it was considered by the owner as completed and ready for first occupation. In the case of "addition, alteration and improvement", a construction was treated as completed if, in the opinion of the owner, it has been completed.

Construction expenditure :

This is the cost of construction incurred during the reference period, which includes (i) materials used, (ii) wages payable to labour and (iii) charges payable for various services utilised. Materials received as gift were evaluated at current market price and home produced items, at ex-farm or ex-factory rates. For free collections only transport and other incidental charges were counted. Cost of materials was inclusive of transportation charges.

19 The connotations of certain sources of finance are given below.

20 Government/local bodies :

This included central and state governments and local self-government bodies and institutions set up by them such as HUDA, etc.

21 Money lender :

This referred to indigenous professional money lenders who lent money on interest.

22 Friends and relations :

Friends and relations are those who lent money without interest. Such a person who charges interest was ~~not~~ reclassified as money lender.

23 Savings : This ~~xxx~~ covered only deposits in banks, post offices etc. It did not include current incomes such as salary, pension etc.

1.24 Pension, P.F. and other superanuation benefits :

These refer red to commuted value of pension, gratuity, provident fund etc. received on retirement.

1.25 Others :

Current income by way of salary, pension, business and profession cash in hand, and any other income not considered elsewhere were be considered under 'others'.

1.26 Finance :

Data on finance for building construction by sources were collected for the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. In the case of borrowed funds, all funds borrowed during the reference period were included whether or not the whole of it was spent on construction during this period. In the case of own resources, however, the actual amount spent on construction work during the reference period only was considered.

SECTION THREE

SUMMARY FINDINGS

3.1 Detailed results of survey are given in the Appendix. They are given for each state and Union Territory and all India for rural and urban sectors separately. Besides, they are also given for each of the four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and for all of them combined. Some important findings of the survey as reflected in those tables are discussed in the following paragraphs.

3.2 Number of constructions by structure type : The following Statement (3.1) gives the estimated number of building constructions and their distribution by structure type for all India, rural, urban and cities.

Statement (3.1) Estimated number of building constructions and their distribution by structure type all India: rural, urban and cities

structure type	rural		urban		cities	
	number of constructions (00)	%	number of constructions (00)	%	Number of constructions (00)	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
pucca	42358	40.55	22846	82.24	1474	86.75
semi-pucca	23164	22.17	2952	10.62	121	7.13
katcha	38957	37.28	1982	7.14	104	6.12
all	104479	100.00	27780	100.00	1699	100.00

3.3 There is a preponderance of pucca and semi-pucca constructions in the urban areas.

S.Bose



3.4. Statement (3.2) Percentage distribution of construction by ownership type : All India

owner type	percentage of construction		
	rural	urban	cities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. household for own use	98.60	97.34	96.83
2. housing cooperative	0.11	0.14	0.10
3. educational institution	0.08	0.20	0.93
4. religious institution	0.44	0.48	0.25
5. trust, club etc.	0.11	0.25	0.45
6. promoter/contractor	0.01	0.29	0.45
7. others	0.65	1.30	0.99
8. total	100.00	100.00	100.00

An overwhelming majority of building constructions are carried out by households for their own use. It can be seen that the cooperative movement has not yet established itself in the country even in the urban sector. According to the state-wise estimates given in Table (of Appendix, in most states no construction has been reported from this sector.

3.5 Expenditure on construction during 365 days preceding the date of enquiry : Construction expenditure consists of expenditure on materials, labour and services. Statement (3.3) gives the annual expenditure per construction work by major items of expenditure for pucca buildings and all buildings, at all India level for rural, urban and cities.

S.Bose

contd.....

statement (3.3) : Annual average expenditure per construction by major items for pucca and all buildings for all India rural and urban sectors and all four cities pooled

item	expenditure in rupees					
	r u r a l		u r b a n		c i t i e s	
	pucca build- ings	all build- ings	pucca build- ings	all build- ings	pucca build- ings	all build- ings
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bricks (burnt)	3808	1780	3029	2590	2918	2605
Cement	1765	763	3149	2627	4300	3791
Wood and timber	1224	784	1232	1100	1354	1193
Iron and steel	1185	515	2177	1800	3362	2920
Materials total	11773	6198	15815	13543	21150	18802
Labour	1272	636	2129	1800	2405	2127
Carpenter	259	158	345	306	483	430
Skilled labour	865	496	1503	1286	2037	1803
Labour total	3035	1734	4579	3935	5919	5252
Services total	250	123	640	535	1243	1088
Total expenditure	15059	8055	21035	18014	28317	25146

3.6 It will be of interest to see the cost per square metre of floor area for construction of new buildings of each type of structure and its variation between rural, urban and cities. The Statement (3.4) gives this information at all-India level for pucca, semi-pucca and katcha completed new buildings.

Statement (3.4) : Average cost of construction (in rupees) per square metre of floor area added for complete new buildings by type of structure all-India rural, urban and cities

structure type	cost per square metre (rupees)		
	r u r a l	u r b a n	c i t i
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
pucca	594	671	1363
semi-pucca	205	278	995
katcha	89	199	131
all	324	617	1279

As expected, the cost of construction is highest in the metropolitan cities and the lowest in the rural areas.

Table 5 of Appendix will reveal the state-wise variation in the average cost per square metre of floor area.

3.7 Apart from data on expenditure on construction, both NBO and the Reserve Bank were interested in the distribution of finance for building construction by various sources such as borrowings from employer, bank, money-lenders etc. and own resources. Data on finance were collected for the period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The following statement (3.5) gives the distribution of finance procured during the last 365 days by sources.

Contd... .

## Statement

Percentage distribution of finance procured during  
the last 365 days by source : all-India rural,  
urban and cities

source	rural		urban		cities		
	amount per construc- tion (Rs.)	%	amount per construc- tion (Rs.)		amount per construc- tion (Rs.)	%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<u>Borrowings</u>							
<u>on Financial Institutions</u>							
Employer	59	0.71	437	1.87	465	1.93	
Others	82	0.99	324	1.38	288	1.19	
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>3.12</b>	
<u>Financial Institutions</u>							
Co-operative housing financing agencies	40	0.48	264	1.13	158	0.66	
Co-operative banks/ Credit societies	154	1.86	522	2.23	587	2.44	
Commercial banks	195	2.35	1038	4.44	560	2.32	
Pension fund	29	0.35	164	0.70	118	0.49	
I.C.	8	0.10	162	0.70	47	0.19	
Other insurance companies	3	0.04	19	0.08	24	0.10	
Money-lenders	629	7.58	697	2.98	2205	9.15	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>12.76</b>	<b>2865</b>	<b>12.24</b>	<b>3699</b>	<b>15.35</b>	
<u>Individuals</u>							
Friends and relatives	777	9.36	3603	15.39	2033	8.43	
Others	173	2.08	437	1.87	1179	4.89	
<b>Total</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>11.45</b>	<b>4040</b>	<b>17.26</b>	<b>3212</b>	<b>13.33</b>	
<b>Borrowings Total</b>	<b>2149</b>	<b>25.91</b>	<b>7666</b>	<b>32.76</b>	<b>7664</b>	<b>31.86</b>	
<u>Own sources</u>							
Savings	3532	42.57	6863	29.32	40760	44.64	
Superannuation benefits	259	3.12	1340	5.73	1247	5.15	
Sale of assets	529	6.38	5171	22.09	1390	5.77	
Others	1827	22.02	2363	10.10	3042	12.62	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6147</b>	<b>74.09</b>	<b>15737</b>	<b>67.24</b>	<b>16439</b>	<b>68.20</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8296</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>23404</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>24103</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

It can be seen that the role of institutional finance in building construction in the household sector is not, even now, very significant. As portion of total finance it is of the same order in the rural and urban areas. Those who construct houses still depend mostly on own resources, savings and sale of assets being the most important sources for funds.