



तकनीकी प्रतिवेदन

TECHNICAL REPORT

अनिगमित क्षेत्र के स्थापनाओं और परिवारों में
निर्माण कार्यकलापों पर मार्गदर्शी अध्ययन

PILOT STUDY ON CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN UNINCORPORATED SECTOR ESTABLISHMENTS AND HOUSEHOLDS

सवक्षण अवधि: जुलाई, 2025 - दिसम्बर, 2025
Survey Period: July, 2025 - December, 2025



भारत सरकार

Government of India

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय

National Statistics Office





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प्रस्तावना



निर्माण क्षेत्र भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में विकास के एक प्रेरक और आर्थिक प्रगति के सूचक के तौर पर महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। विकास के एक महत्वपूर्ण संचालक के रूप में यह उत्पादन, रोजगार, और पूंजी निर्माण में योगदान देता है, जबकि विनिर्माण, व्यापार और अन्य सेवाओं जैसे विविध उप-क्षेत्रों के साथ भी आगे-पीछे सुदृढ़ संपर्क बनाए रखता है जिससे पर्याप्त गुणक प्रभाव उत्पन्न होता है। यह क्षेत्र विविध कौशल स्तरों पर व्यापक स्तर पर रोजगार भी प्रदान करता है जिससे यह आजीविका उत्पन्न करने वाला एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र तथा सरकारी नीति का अहम केंद्र बन जाता है।

जहां निर्माण क्षेत्र का निगमित भाग निगमित सेवा क्षेत्र के उद्यमों का वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण (ए.एस.आई.एस.एस.ई.) के अंतर्गत शामिल किया जाना प्रस्तावित है, वहीं भारत में स्वयं के उपयोग के लिए स्वयं के खाते से निर्माण करने वाले अनिगमित निर्माण उद्यमों और परिवारों के संबंध में आँकड़े सीमित रह जाते हैं। अनिगमित क्षेत्र के स्थापनाओं और परिवारों में निर्माण कार्यकलापों पर मार्गदर्शी अध्ययन अर्थव्यवस्था के इस भाग को समाहित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण संकेतांक पर समग्र आँकड़े जनित करके तथा राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय (रा.सां.का.) द्वारा दशकों में किए गए प्रयासों द्वारा, इस आंकड़ा अंतराल को समाप्त करने पर लक्षित है। इस सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्ष राष्ट्रीय लेखा की नई शृंखला के अंतर्गत निर्माण क्षेत्र में मूल्य संवर्धन के आकलन के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले दरों और अनुपातों को अद्यतन एवं परिष्कृत करने में महत्वपूर्ण इनपुट प्रदान किया है।

मार्गदर्शी अध्ययन अनिगमित क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण (ए.एस.यू.एस.ई. 2025) में जुलाई से दिसम्बर 2025 के दौरान समान प्रथम चरण इकाइयों (एफ.एस.यू.) में इस सर्वेक्षण के लिए विशेष रूप से डिज़ाइन की गई एक स्वतंत्र प्रश्नावली का प्रयोग करते हुए संचालित किए गए थे। इस मार्गदर्शी अध्ययन के निष्कर्षों को इस तकनीकी रिपोर्ट के रूप में संकलित किया गया है, जो परिवारों द्वारा अपना - खाता निर्माण करने से संबंधित प्रमुख मेट्रिक्स के साथ - साथ अनिगमित निर्माण स्थापनाओं के मुख्य परिचालनात्मक और वित्तीय विशेषताओं में विस्तृत अंतर्दृष्टि प्रस्तुत करता है।

मैं राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण (रा.प्र.स.) की परिचालन समिति के अध्यक्ष प्रो. राजीव लक्ष्मण कारंडीकर और आदरणीय सदस्यों तथा उद्यम सर्वेक्षण की तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति के अध्यक्ष डॉ. बी.एन. गोलदार तथा अन्य विशिष्ट सदस्यों के लिए उनके अमूल्य मार्गदर्शन और अंतर्दृष्टि के लिए उनका ईमानदारी से आभार दर्ज करना चाहती हूँ। मैं उन सभी स्थापनाओं और परिवारों की भी सराहना करती हूँ जिन्होंने इस सर्वेक्षण के लिए आंकड़े एकत्र करने में क्षेत्र अधिकारियों को पूरा सहयोग दिया है।

उद्यम सर्वेक्षण प्रभाग (उ.स.प्र.) ने सर्वेक्षण पद्धति और उपकरण के विकास, आंकड़ा विधायन और सारणीकरण और मार्गदर्शी अध्ययन के तकनीकी रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने की जिम्मेदारी उठाई। सर्वेक्षण का क्षेत्र कार्य क्षेत्र संकार्य प्रभाग (क्ष.सं.प्र.) द्वारा किया गया तथा समन्वय एवं गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रभाग (सी & क्यू.सी.डी.) ने प्रभावी समन्वय और गुणवत्ता आश्वासन सुनिश्चित किया। मैं इस मार्गदर्शी अध्ययन का सफलतापूर्वक संचालन और तकनीकी रिपोर्ट को निकालने के लिए सभी टीमों के सामूहिक प्रयासों की सराहना करती हूँ।

आशा है कि यह तकनीकी रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रीय लेखा सांख्यिकी को सशक्त करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण इनपुट प्रदान करेगा। इसके नीति निर्माताओं, शोधकर्ताओं और अन्य हितधारकों के लिए एक उपयोगी संदर्भ के रूप में कार्य करने की भी उम्मीद की गई है।

अप्रैल, 2026

(गीता सिंह राठौर)

महानिदेशक

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण

Preface



The construction sector plays a crucial role in Indian economy, serving both as a driver of growth and an indicator of economic progress. As a key engine of development, it contributes significantly to output, employment, and capital formation, while maintaining strong backward and forward linkages with various other sub-sectors in manufacturing, trade and other services, thereby generating substantial multiplier effects. The sector also provides large-scale employment across skill levels, making it vital for livelihood generation and an important focus area for government policy.

While the incorporated segment of the construction sector is proposed to be covered under the Annual Survey of Incorporated Services Sector Enterprises (ASISSE), data remains limited for unincorporated construction enterprises and households undertaking own-account construction for own use in India. The pilot study on Construction Activities in Unincorporated Sector Establishments and Households aims to address this data gap by generating comprehensive data on key indicators and on the National Statistics Office's (NSO) decades-long effort to capture this segment of the economy. The findings from the survey provided valuable input in updating and refining the rates and ratios used for estimating value addition in the construction sector under the new series of national accounts.

The pilot study was conducted alongside the Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE 2025) in the same First Stage Units (FSUs) during the period July to December 2025, using an independent and specially designed questionnaire. The findings have been compiled in the form of this Technical Report, which presents detailed insights into the operational and financial characteristics of unincorporated construction establishments, along with key metrics relating to households undertaking own-account construction.

I would like to place on record my sincere gratitude to Prof. Rajeeva Laxman Karandikar, Chairman, and the esteemed members of the National Statistical Commission (NSC), the Steering Committee for National Sample Surveys (NSS), and Dr. B.N. Goldar, Chairman, along with the distinguished members of the Technical Advisory Group for Enterprise Surveys, for their invaluable guidance and insights in shaping this study. I also extend my appreciation to all the establishments and households that extended their full cooperation to the field officials during data collection.

The Enterprise Survey Division (EnSD) was responsible for the development of survey methodology and instruments, as well as data processing, tabulation, and preparation of this Technical Report. The Field Operations Division (FOD) undertook the fieldwork, while the Coordination and Quality Control Division (C&QCD) ensured effective coordination and quality assurance at all stages of the survey. I commend the collective efforts of all teams involved in the successful conduct of this pilot study and the timely release of this report.

It is hoped that this Technical Report will provide critical inputs for strengthening national accounts statistics. It is also expected to serve as a valuable reference for policymakers, researchers, and other stakeholders engaged in understanding and analysing the construction sector.

April, 2026

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Geeta Singh Rathore'. The signature is stylized and cursive.

(Geeta Singh Rathore)
Director General
National Sample Survey

अनिगमित क्षेत्र के स्थापनाओं और परिवारों में निर्माण कार्यकलापों पर मार्गदर्शी अध्ययन मुख्य निष्कर्ष

निर्माण कार्य और कार्यरत कामगार

सर्वेक्षण अवधि: जुलाई, 2025 – दिसम्बर 2025 | | संदर्भ अवधि: पिछले 365 दिन (या पिछला वित्तीय वर्ष – FY 2023-24)

98.54 लाख

परिवारों ने निर्माण कार्य किया।

परिवार के लिए निर्माण कार्य में, अपने स्वयं के उपयोग हेतु किया गया स्वयं के खाते से निर्माण शामिल है।

10.27 लाख

निर्माण कार्य में लगे स्थापना

इस मार्गदर्शी अध्ययन के लिए, बाज़ार-आधारित और गैर-बाज़ार-आधारित, दोनों प्रकार के अनिगमित स्थापनाओं द्वारा की गई निर्माण कार्यकलापों को विचारार्थ लिया गया।

शहरी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निर्माण कार्यकलापों का दर अधिक है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में अनुमानित **6.52 लाख** अनिगमित स्थापना हैं, जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह संख्या **3.75 लाख** है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में अनुमानित **75.07 लाख** परिवार अपने स्वयं के खाते पर निर्माण कार्य कर रहे हैं, जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में यह संख्या **23.47 लाख** है।

औसत कार्यरत कामगार



प्रति स्थापना ~5 कामगार

77 प्रतिशत स्थापनाओं ने काफी नियमित आधार पर कम से कम एक नियुक्त कामगार रखा हुआ था।

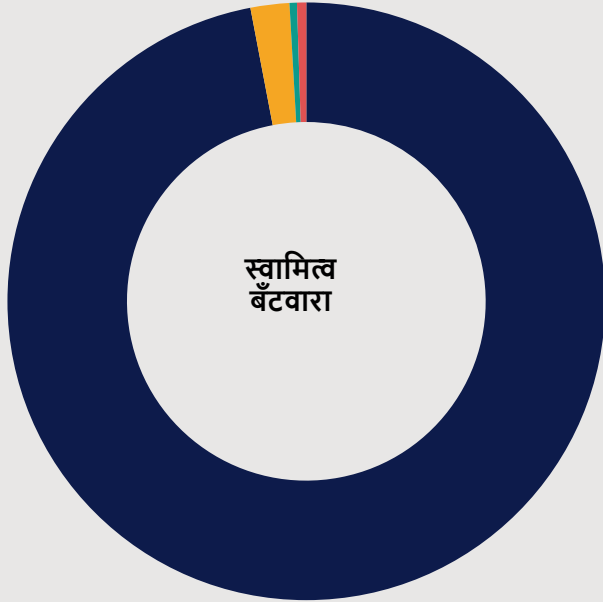


प्रति परिवार ~4 श्रमिक

शहरी क्षेत्रों में श्रमिकों की भागीदारी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अधिक है।

स्थापनाओं की विशेषताएं और मूल्य संवर्धन

स्वामित्व स्वरूप (पैटर्न)



96.8%

पुरुष स्वामित्व

2.2%

साझेदारी

0.5%

महिला स्वामित्व

0.5%

अन्य

अनिगमित निर्माण स्थापनाओं में स्वामित्व का सबसे प्रमुख रूप एकल स्वामित्व है।

प्रति स्थापना अचल परिसंपत्तियाँ एवं ऋण

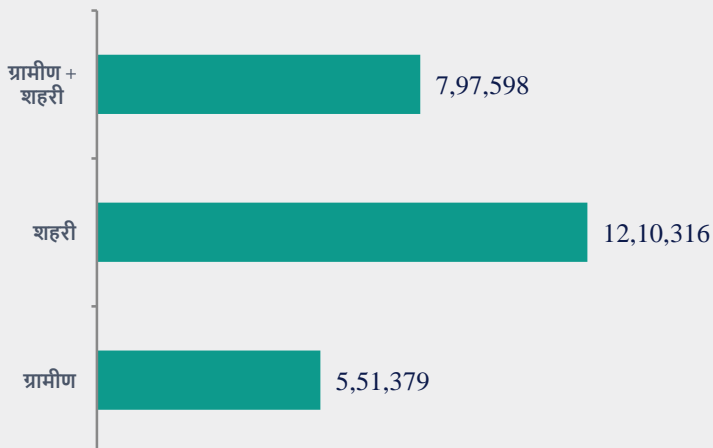
स्वामित्व वाली स्थायी परिसंपत्तियाँ

₹5,21,169

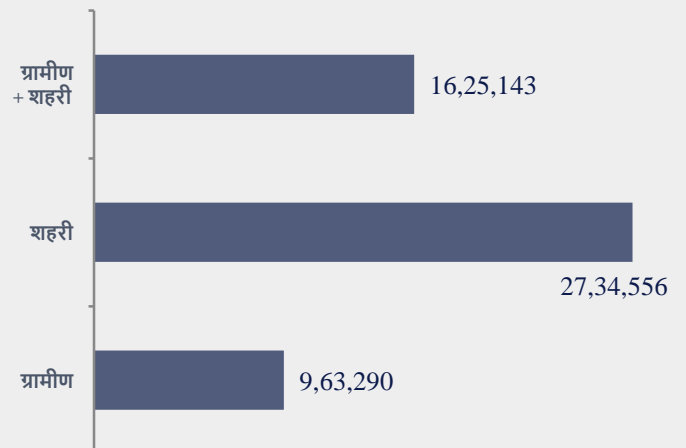
बकाया ऋण

₹1,40,295

प्रति बाज़ार स्थापना जी.वी.ए. (₹.)



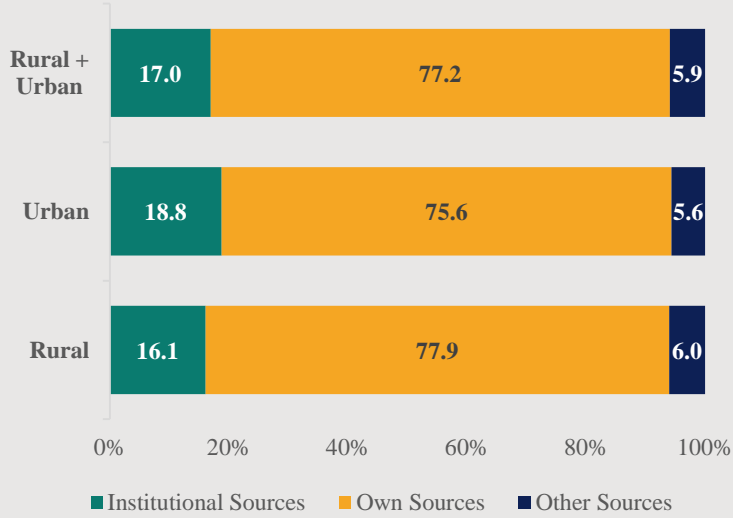
प्रति बाज़ार स्थापना जी.वी.ओ. (₹.)



वित्त के स्रोत और व्यय के घटक (कोंपोनेन्ट्स): परिवार

वित्त का स्रोत

अपने स्वयं के निर्माण के लिए परिवार द्वारा खर्च की गई राशि के वित्त के स्रोत द्वारा प्रतिशत वितरण



97%

परिवारों ने अपनी स्वयं की आय को धन के स्रोतों में से एक के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया, जो व्यय की गई कुल राशि का लगभग 77% था।

21%

परिवारों ने संस्थागत ऋण को धन के स्रोतों में से एक के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया, जो उनके कुल व्यय का 17% था।

11%

परिवारों ने अन्य स्रोतों का उपयोग किया, जिनमें दोस्तों, परिवार और साहूकारों से लिया गया ऋण शामिल था।

महाराष्ट्र: लगभग 50% परिवारों ने संस्थागत स्रोतों को चुना।
केरल: संस्थाओं के माध्यम से किए गए व्यय का हिस्सा सर्वाधिक रहा (28.4%)।

सामग्रियों पर पारिवारिक व्यय के घटक



*अन्य में पेट्रोलियम, कोल तार उत्पाद, काँच और काँच के उत्पाद तथा अन्य सामग्री शामिल हैं।

पारिवारिक व्यय का विवरण

75%

सामग्री

22%

श्रम

3%

अन्य सेवाएँ

KEY FINDINGS

Construction Activity & Workers Engaged

Survey Period: July, 2025 –December, 2025 || Reference Period: Last 365 days (or last financial year- FY 2023-24)

98.54 Lakh

Households undertook construction

Construction activity for household includes own-account construction undertaken for own use.

10.27 Lakh

Establishments engaged in construction

Construction activity undertaken by both market and non-market unincorporated establishments were considered for the pilot study

higher incidence of construction activity in rural areas compared to urban areas

6.52 lakh estimated unincorporated establishments in rural sector as compared to **3.75 lakh** in urban areas

75.07 lakh estimated households undertaking own-account construction in rural sector as compared to **23.47 lakh** in urban areas

AVERAGE WORKERS ENGAGED



~5 Workers per Establishment

77 per cent establishment engaged at least one hired worker on a fairly regular basis

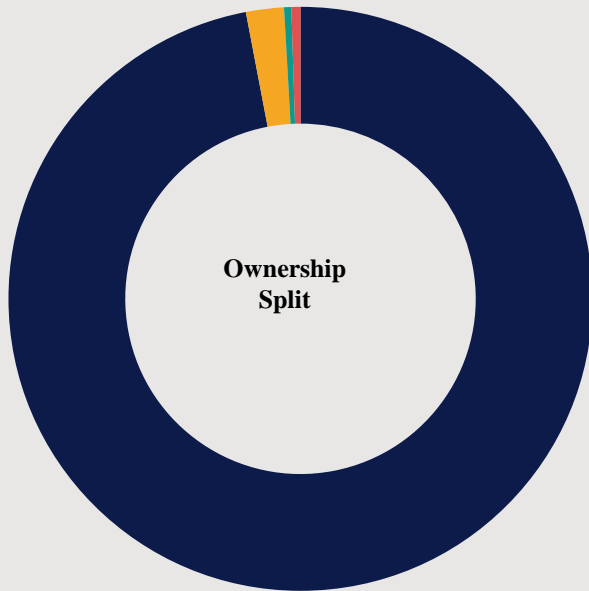


~4 Labourers per Household

Engagement of labourers higher in urban areas than in rural areas

Establishment Characteristics & Value Addition

OWNERSHIP PATTERN



96.8%

Male Proprietorship

2.2%

Partnership

0.5%

Female Proprietorship

0.5%

Others

Proprietorship is the most dominant form of ownership in unincorporated construction establishments

FIXED ASSETS & LOANS PER ESTABLISHMENT

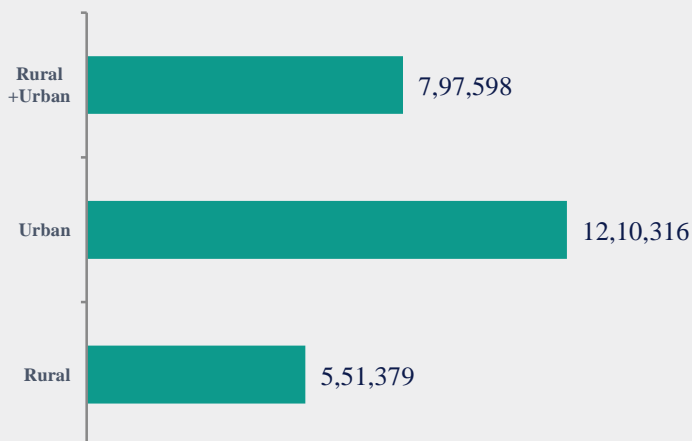
Fixed Assets Owned

₹5,21,169

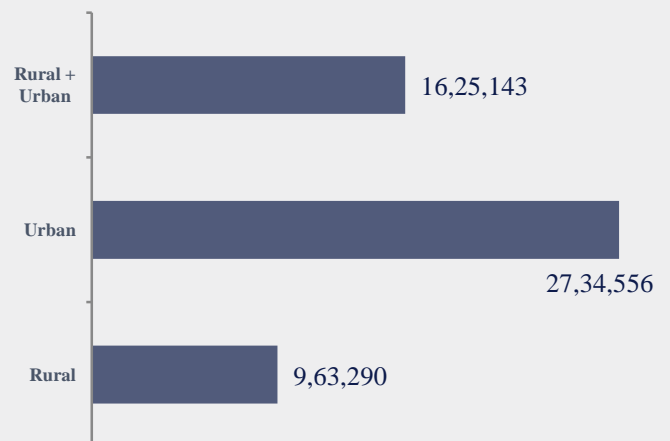
Outstanding Loan

₹1,40,295

GVA per Market Establishment (Rs.)



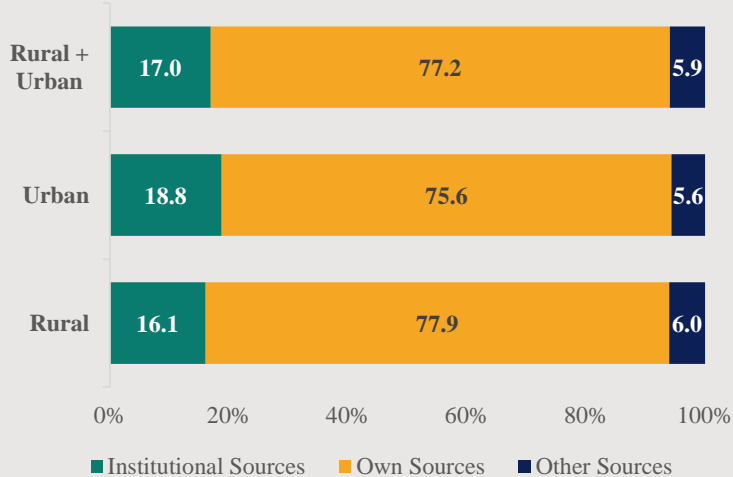
GVO per Market Establishment (Rs.)



Source of Finance & Expenditure Components: Households

SOURCE OF FINANCE

Percentage distribution by source of finance of the amount spent by household for undertaking own construction



97%

households used their **own income** as one of the sources of fund which accounted for approximately 77% of the total amount spent

21%

households used **institutional loan** as one of the sources of fund which accounted for 17% of expenditure

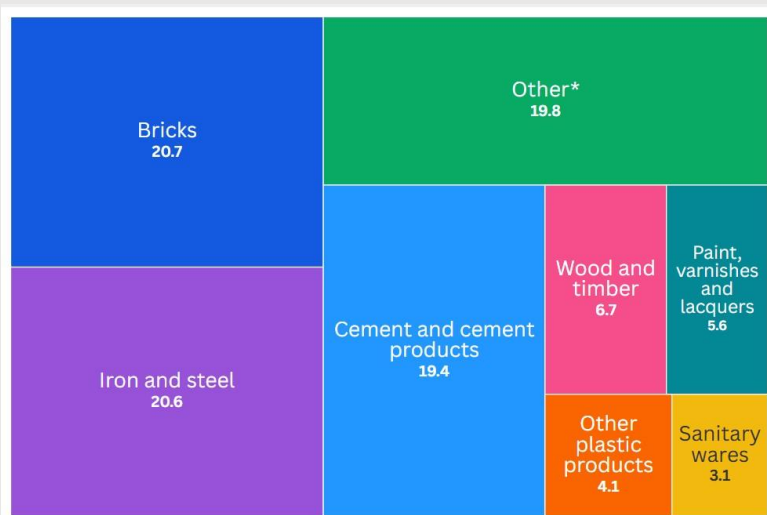
11%

households used **other sources** including loan from friends, family and money lenders

Maharashtra: ~50% HH opted for institutional sources

Kerala: highest share of expenditure via institutions (28.4%)

EXPENDITURE COMPONENTS OF HOUSEHOLD ON MATERIALS



*other includes petroleum, coal tar products, glass and glass products and other materials.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

75%

Materials

22%

Labour

3%

Other Services

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Chapter One

Introduction, Concepts and Definitions

1.1 Background:

- 1.1.1 National Statistics Office (NSO) of India under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) conducted a Pilot Study on Construction Activities in Unincorporated Sector Establishments and Households during July, 2025 to December, 2025.
- 1.1.2 This pilot study has been carried out simultaneously with Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) during July, 2025 – December, 2025 in the same set of FSUs in which ASUSE 2025 was canvassed during that period. The listing schedule was suitably modified to accommodate the listing and selection of establishments and households under the coverage of the pilot study. The detailed establishment schedule was canvassed independently of ASUSE for collecting construction related information from households carrying out construction activity for own use (own account) and also from unincorporated establishments engaged in construction activities.

1.2 Objective of the Pilot:

- 1.2.1 The main objective of the pilot study was to fulfil the requirements of National Accounts Statistics (NAS) prepared by NSO, India for measuring important economic parameters relating to the construction activity undertaken by unincorporated establishments (market and non-market) and own account construction undertaken by households for own use. Furthermore, the study aimed to capture critical data on employment and provide a broader analysis of the sector's operational and economic indicators.

Box 1: Survey Outline

Survey Period: July, 2025 – December, 2025

Reference Period: Last 365 days or last financial year (FY 2023-24) for establishments maintaining audited balance sheet and data was collected from that

Coverage:

Unincorporated Establishments

Market and non-market establishments engaged in construction activities

- (a) Proprietary and partnership establishments [excluding Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) establishments]
- (b) Society/trust/association/club/body of individuals, co-operatives, etc.

Households

Own account construction undertaken by households (for own use)

Note: Unincorporated establishments within the coverage of ASUSE that have undertaken construction for entrepreneurial use were not considered for the survey, but were considered in ASUSE.

Type of Construction:

All types of construction above a threshold amount in last 365 days or last financial year were considered in the pilot study: **kutchha, pucca, semi-pucca.**

Threshold amount spent on construction activities (to decide whether to be considered for pilot study) in last 365 days or last financial year:

For establishments: Rs. 25,000 in rural and Rs. 50,000 in urban sector

For households: Rs. 10,000 in rural and Rs. 20,000 in urban sector

Construction Activities:

1. Construction of building and related site preparation
2. Alteration, addition, repair and maintenance of buildings
3. Construction and maintenance of roads, rail-beds, bridges, tunnels, pipelines, rope-ways, ports, harbours, runways
4. Construction/erection and maintenance of power, telecommunication, transmission lines, waterways and water reservoirs, power plants, hydro-electric projects, industrial plants and building installation
5. Construction work related to planting and cultivating of new forests, plantations and orchards and mineral exploration

In brief, all activities under 2-digit NIC (2008) codes 41, 42 and 43 were considered in the definition of construction for the purpose of this pilot.

1.3. Survey Design:

1.3.1 The survey has been conducted following a multi-stage stratified sampling scheme where first stage units (FSUs) were census villages in rural¹ and UFS (Urban Frame Survey) blocks in urban areas. The ultimate stage units (USU) were either establishments engaged in construction activities or households that have undertaken own account construction for own use. In the case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling has been done in the form of hamlet-groups in rural and sub-blocks in urban sector. The detail of sampling design followed in this survey has been placed in Appendix B of this report.

1.4. Important Concepts and Definitions

1.4.1. **House:** Every structure, tent, shelter, etc. is a house irrespective of its use. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both or even may be vacant.

¹ In general, the census villages are the FSUs in the rural sector. However, for rural part of Kerala, Panchayat wards have been taken as FSUs.

- 1.4.2. **Household:** A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. It includes temporary stay-aways but excludes temporary visitors and guests. The following procedures have been adopted as guidelines for identifying the composition of the household.
- (a) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, etc., constitutes a single-member household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pool their income for spending, they together are treated as forming a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel is treated as a single household.
 - (b) In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis is 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 is treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resides.
 - (c) A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) is considered as a member of the household with whom he or she resides even though he or she is not a member of the same family.
 - (d) When a person sleeps in one place (say, in a shop or in a room in another house) but usually takes food with his or her family, he or she is treated not as a single member household but as a member of the household in which other members of his or her family stay.
 - (e) If a member of a family (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the family) stays elsewhere (say, in hostel for studies or for any other reason), he/ she is not considered as a member of his/ her parent's household. However, he/ she is considered as a single member household if the hostel is surveyed.
- 1.4.3. **Enterprise:** An institutional unit in its capacity as a producer of goods and services is known as an enterprise. An enterprise is an economic transactor with autonomy in respect of financial and investment decision-making, as well as authority and responsibility for allocating resources for the production of goods and services. It may be engaged in one or more economic activities at one or more locations.
- 1.4.4. **Establishment:** An establishment is an enterprise, or part of an enterprise, that is situated in a single location and in which either only a single productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added. The enterprise and the establishment are the same for single-establishment firms. It is pertinent to mention that it is very common in unincorporated sector to carry out multiple activities in the single location i.e., at the location of establishment. In such cases of multiple activities, if accounts are separable then the multiple activities, although in a single location, are listed as separate establishments. It ensures establishment approach is followed not only at location but also at activity level which further fine-tunes the approach itself. Cases, where accounts of different activities are not separable, are treated as mixed activities of an establishment. However, for the purposes of this pilot study, units reporting mixed activities meant all such activities fell within the scope of construction as defined in the pilot study. Thus, by 'establishment approach' is meant an enterprise is engaged in single construction activity or mixed construction activity at the single location of the enterprise.

- 1.4.5. **Building** : A building is an independent free standing structure comprising of one or more rooms and/or other spaces covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundation to the roof. If more than one physically separated structure constitute one living unit, all of them together are treated as a building.
- 1.4.6. **New construction** : New construction is defined as the erection of an entirely new structure irrespective of whether the site on which it is built was already occupied or not.
- 1.4.7. **Addition, alteration or improvement of building**: This is the extension and/or the improvement of the existing structures. Such work is intended to increase the usefulness of the structures by making provisions for additional floor space and/or amenities or it extends the life of the structures. Any type of remodelling or renovation or repair work whose expenditure value exceeds the threshold value is treated as addition, alteration or improvement. This excludes repairs whose expenditure value is below threshold level.
- 1.4.8. **Building construction**: New construction or addition, alteration or improvement of a building constitutes building construction. Erection of boundary walls of a building is taken as part of building construction.
- 1.4.9. **Type of structure; Pucca, Semi-pucca and Kutcha** : A pucca building is one whose walls and roof at least are made of “pucca” materials. (Pucca materials are: oven -burnt bricks, stone, cement, concrete, jack- board, tiles and timber:corrugated iron or asbestos sheets used for roofing are also treated as pucca). A kutcha building is one which has both walls and roofs made of non-pucca materials. A semi-pucca structure is one which is neither purely pucca nor purely kutcha.
- 1.4.10. **Commencement of construction**: Construction is commenced when the first physical operation such as site preparation, delivery of materials and equipment at the site, start of excavation or laying of foundation after the planning and designing is completed. If there are breaks in construction work, this will relate to the date of first starting.
- 1.4.11. **Completion of construction** : A construction will be regarded as completed if it is considered by the owner to be ready for occupation or reported to be a complete construction by a construction sector establishment.
- 1.4.12. **Expenditure on construction during last 365 days**: This is the cost of construction incurred during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey which includes (i) materials used (ii) wages payable to the labour engaged and (iii) the charges payable for the services used. The expenditure relates only to the items and amount actually used in the construction work during the reference period. Any item of expenditure on materials, labour and service etc., purchased/hired or procured otherwise but not used in the construction is not included in this.

Materials might have been purchased on cash or credit, obtained from home produce, received as gift or free collections. Materials received as gift are evaluated at current market prices and those supplied from home production, at “ex- farm” or “ex- factory” rates. For materials obtained as free collection, only transport charges and other incidental charges, if any, are taken into account.

- 1.4.13. **Mixed Activity:** An establishment is said to be engaged in mixed activities, if it is pursuing two or more activities simultaneously, that have different NIC 2-digit level codes. Major activity refers to the activity which yields maximum income followed by turnover and then by employment.
- 1.4.14. **Reference Period:** Last 365 days or last financial year (i.e., FY 2023-24) for which audited balance sheet is available and data is being collected from that.
- 1.4.15. **Subsidy:** Subsidies are unrequited payments that government units, including non-resident government units, make to establishments on the basis of the nature and levels of their production activities in terms of the quantities or values of the goods and services which they produce, sell, etc. Subsidies are equivalent to negative taxes on product/production. However, subsidies do not include any kind of grants received from government/non-government entities. It is important to note that subsidies are receivable by producer of goods or services.
- 1.4.16. Broadly, there are two types of subsidies: ‘Subsidies on Product’ and ‘Other subsidies on production’. Subsidy on product is a subsidy that is normally payable as per unit of a good/service or as a specific percentage of the price of the good/service. Other subsidies on production consist of subsidies except subsidies on products that are receivable by producer of goods or services for engaging in production activities. Example of such subsidies are: subsidies payable on the total wage or salary bill, or total work force, or on the employment of particular types of persons such as physically handicapped persons or persons, subsidies given to producers for implementing pollution control measures, etc.
- 1.4.17. **Taxes on Products:** Taxes are compulsory payments made by institutional units to government units. A tax on a product is a tax that is payable as per unit of a good/service or as a specific percentage of the price of the good/service. Example of taxes on products are Goods and Services Tax (GST), excise duties, VAT, etc.
- 1.4.18. **Taxes on Production:** *Taxes on production consist of all taxes that the establishment incurs as a result of engaging in production.* It is payable irrespective of the profitability of the establishment and consists of all taxes except those included under ‘Taxes on Products’. Some examples of taxes on production are recurrent taxes on land, buildings or other structures, business or professional license fees, charges for permits/licenses, road tax and registration fee of vehicles, taxes on pollution, taxes on international transactions such as travel abroad, foreign remittances, etc. Stamp taxes on sale of specified products, which relate to per unit of product sold (e.g., per unit of alcoholic beverages) are considered as taxes on products, but other stamp taxes (e.g., stamps on legal documents or cheques) are considered as taxes on production.
- 1.4.19. **Subsidized Loan:** A subsidized loan is a type of loan in which a third party, usually the Government covers part or all of the interest costs for a specified period. Such loans are typically offered to low-income individuals, or certain businesses to make borrowing more affordable and accessible.

1.4.20. **Collateral Free Loan:** A collateral-free loan is a type of loan that does not require the borrower to pledge or mortgage of asset (such as property, equipment, FD or other valuable items) as security. Collateral-free loans often provided by banks, financial institutions and Government programs are aimed at supporting small businesses, startups, or individuals who may not have sufficient assets for collateral.

1.4.21. **Market and non-market establishment:**

1.4.21.1. **Market establishment:** Market establishment is one which provides most of its produced goods and/or services at an economically significant price.

1.4.21.2. **Non- Market establishment:** Non-market establishment is one which provides goods or services free, or at prices that are not economically significant.

Output for non-market establishments as well as household is calculated by cost approach using the formula:

$$\text{Output} = \text{Intermediate consumption (IC)} + \text{compensation of employee (CE)} + \text{consumption of fixed capital (CFC)} + \text{other taxes (less subsidies) on production}$$

GVA for these establishments is calculated by the formula Net Value Added (NVA) + Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) where NVA being Output – IC - CFC = CE. Since CFC and ‘other taxes on production’ for non-market establishments and households are not available from the survey, the GVA could not be calculated for them and instead, NVA is presented for such non-market entities (establishments/households).

1.4.22. **Workers:** Workers are defined as persons working within or the outside of the premises of the establishment who are in the payroll and under direct supervision of the establishment as well as the working owners and unpaid family members who help in the entrepreneurial activity on fairly regular basis. The helpers, apprentices, interns engaged by the establishment are also treated as worker. The worker may serve the establishment in any capacity - primary or supervisory. He/she may or may not receive wage/salary in return to his/her work incidental to or connected with the entrepreneurial activity. Sales persons appointed by an establishment for selling its products/services, *paid or unpaid*, are also treated as workers.

1.4.23. **Full Time Worker:** A worker engaged for more than half of the normal working hours of the establishment is treated as **full time worker**.

1.4.24. **Part-Time Workers:** Persons working for less than or equal to half of the normal working hours of the establishment on a fairly regular basis are considered as part-time workers. **Two part-time workers in an establishment are counted as 2 part-time workers and not 1 full-time worker.**

1.4.25. **Hired Workers:** The hired workers in the establishment, usually employed on fairly regular basis include formal hired workers, informal hired workers, paid apprentices, paid household workers, servants and resident workers of the proprietor (in the case of proprietary establishment) or partners (in the case of partnership establishment).

- 1.4.26. **Formal Hired Worker:** A formal hired worker is one who is eligible for paid leave and also eligible for social security benefits like provident fund, ESIC, health insurance etc. provided by the employer. Such workers can only be full-time worker.
- 1.4.27. **Informal Hired Worker:** An informal hired worker is not eligible for paid leave and/or not eligible for social security benefits like provident fund, ESIC, health insurance etc. provided by the employer. Several small establishments are expected to have informal hired workers.
- 1.4.28. **Labourers (engaged by Household):** For households undertaking own account construction for own use, the term labourers was used to include all types of workers as well as household members, including owner engaged in construction activity.
- 1.4.29. **Output (market establishment):** Output includes the receipts obtained from carrying out the activities of construction like site preparation, construction of building, alteration, repair and maintenance of building, etc, net value of semi-finished construction, net value of semi-finished goods. It also includes the net receipts from trading related activities, associated to construction, like sale of finished construction sold in the same condition as purchased, sale of raw materials incidental to construction, sold in the same condition as purchased. Output is valued at basic price that is, it is computed as the amount receivable by the producer for goods/services produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, on the product as a consequence of its production or sale.
- 1.4.30. **Input (market establishments):** Input includes the expenses made on purchase of materials and all kind of services purchased directly or through another concern, etc. for undertaking the construction. Input is valued at purchasers' price, i.e., it is the total amount paid by a buyer for a good or service, including taxes and transport charges but excluding subsidies.
- 1.4.31. **Gross Value Added (market establishments):** Gross Value Added (GVA) is the value of output minus the value input. GVA is valued at basic price for the market establishments.

1.5. About the Technical Report:

- 1.5.1. The pilot study was carried out in the same FSUs that were selected for ASUSE 2025 (July-September 2025 and October to December 2025) where the survey units/respondents were either selected establishments engaged in construction activities or households who have undertaken own account construction for own use.
- 1.5.2. For collection of detailed information as well as presentation of result, the sample units covered in the pilot study have been divided into three broad categories, viz. (i) market establishments, (ii) non-market establishments and (iii) households. Based on this categorization, items/blocks have been canvassed for each type of sample units.
- 1.5.3. In addition to economic characteristics, information on certain operational features of establishments such as ownership, location of the establishment, and nature of operation was also collected. For households undertaking construction activities for own use, enquiries were

For households, the main aim was to capture expense on construction activities, details of labour engaged by them and source of finance, while for establishments (market/non-market), the focus was on a broader range of economic parameters including fixed assets, receipts, expenses and inventories.

made regarding the source of funds used for carrying out such construction. The CSU schedule, which was used to capture detailed information on the characteristics of the sample units, is provided in Appendix C.

- 1.5.4. This technical report exclusively focuses on these operational and economic characteristics and provides a number of tabulations comprising these estimates. These estimates are generated using the survey-based multipliers for both ‘aggregate’ and ‘ratio’ estimates. All the estimates presented in this report are based on data collected through CSU Schedule of the Pilot Study on Construction Activities in Unincorporated Sector Establishments and Households during July, 2025 to December, 2025.

This technical report exclusively focuses on the operational and economic characteristics of the sample units under study and provides a number of tabulations comprising these estimates. These estimates are generated using the survey-based multipliers for both ‘aggregate’ and ‘ratio’ estimates.

- 1.5.5. This report contains two chapters and three appendices. Following the present introductory chapter outlining the concepts and definitions in regard to the pilot study, chapter two presents summary of findings of the survey at the national as well as at the major State/UT level. Detailed tables forming the basis of this report have been provided at Appendix A. Appendix B provides the sampling design and estimation procedure used for estimating various parameters in details while Appendix C contains CSU Schedule of the pilot study.
- 1.5.6. For the purpose of this Technical Report, *Major States* are defined as those States/UTs having a population of 1 crore or more as per Census 2011, in line with the definition adopted in the Sample Registration System (SRS) Statistical Report published by the Registrar General of India (RGI), Ministry of Home Affairs. The same definition is also followed in ASUSE. While interpreting estimates at deeper cross-sectional levels, data users are advised to exercise due caution and to consider the adequacy of the corresponding domain-specific sample sizes before drawing conclusions for such narrow domains. Further, owing to the relatively small sample size of non-market establishments covered in the pilot study, certain tables in Appendix A have been generated by combining samples from both market and non-market establishments. This approach has been adopted only for those characteristics that are common to both categories of establishments. Owing to the same reason, key parameters relating to non-market establishments have been presented only at the all-India level, without any State-wise disaggregation.

Chapter Two

Summary of Findings

Introduction

This chapter of the technical report presents the key findings emerging from the pilot study. The subsequent sections examine various characteristics of the unincorporated construction sector and of households undertaking own-account construction for own use, including estimates of their number.

Estimates of the average number of workers engaged per establishment and per household have been derived and presented. In addition, key operational and economic characteristics of establishments such as ownership pattern, Gross Value Added (GVA) per establishment, output per establishment, fixed assets, and outstanding loans have been analysed. For households undertaking construction for own use, estimates of Net Value Added (NVA) and output per household have been presented, along with the distribution of sources of finance used for carrying out construction activities. The chapter also covers the distribution of construction expenditure across major components such as materials, labour, and service charges, and further disaggregates material expenditure into components like bricks, cement, iron and steel, etc. Further, measures of the precision of selected key estimates have been computed in the form of Relative Standard Errors (RSE) to assess the reliability of the results.

The detailed tables presented in Appendix A provide estimates of various characteristics for different types of sample units covered in the survey. For market establishments and households, estimates have been generated at the level of 'major states'. The 'major states' are defined to be those States/UTs having a population of 1 crore or more as per Census 2011, in line with the definition adopted in the Sample Registration System (SRS) Report published by the Registrar General of India (RGI). The same definition of major states is also used in the report of Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) published by MoSPI.

Box 2

Key Characteristics presented in the Report:

- Estimated Establishments and Households undertaking Construction
- Average Workers engaged
- Ownership
- Fixed asset and Outstanding Loan per establishment
- GVA and GVO per market establishment
- NVA and Output per non-market establishment
- NVA and Output per household
- Source of fund for construction for households
- Distribution of expenditure of household for construction
- Distribution of expenditure of different components of materials used by household and establishment for construction
- Relative Standard Error

Granularity of Dissemination:

- Market Establishment: major States
- Non-market Establishment: all-India
- Household: major States

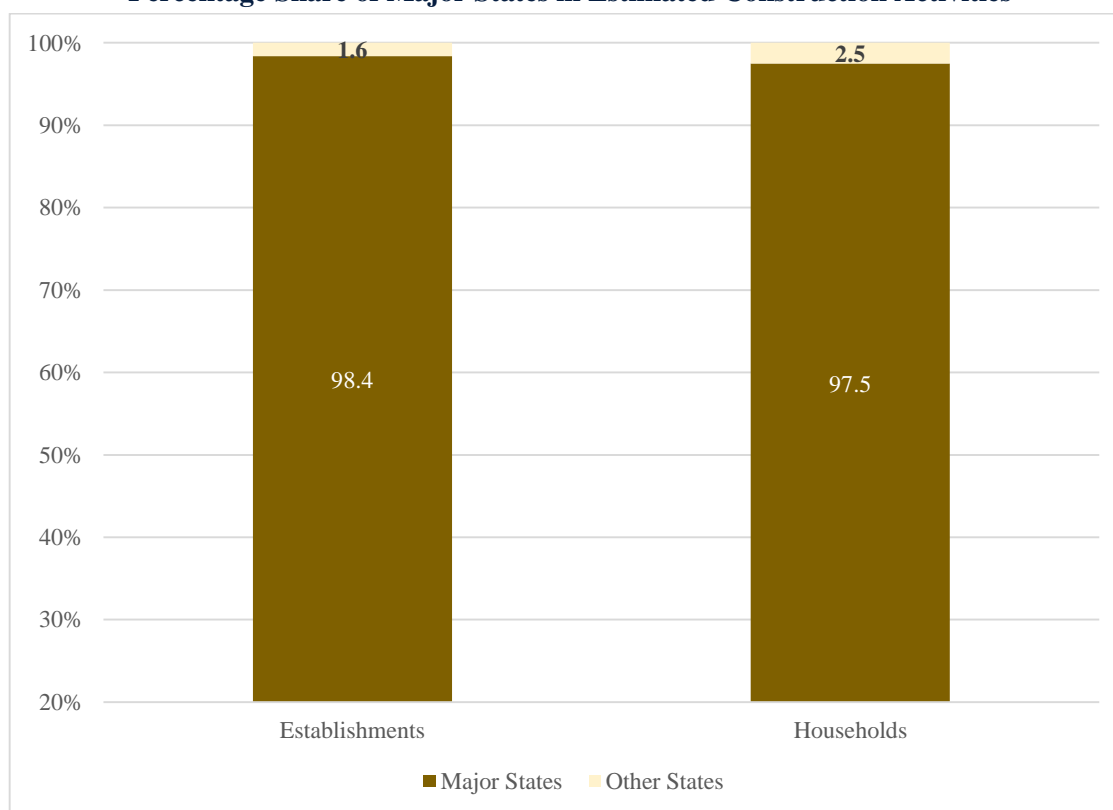
For non-market establishments, estimates have been presented only at the all-India level due to the relatively small sample size, as further disaggregation would have resulted in unstable estimates. For selected characteristics, such as average workers engaged per establishment and certain operational parameters, combined estimates for both types of establishments (market and non-market) have also been provided. However, Net Value Added (NVA) and Output per establishment for non-market establishments have been generated separately at the all-India level only. All appendix tables have been prepared separately for rural, urban, and both sectors combined.

The list of ‘major states’ as mentioned in the para 2.3 above is given below. It may be mentioned that, majority of Delhi is essentially urban and hence, the rural part of Delhi is very small. Accordingly, the estimates pertaining to Delhi rural may suffer from reliability and hence, may be used with caution. The major states together accounted for about 98% of the total estimated establishments as well as households carrying out construction.

Major States/UTs:

• Andhra Pradesh	• Haryana	• Maharashtra	• Uttar Pradesh
• Assam	• Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	• Odisha	• Uttarakhand
• Bihar	• Jharkhand	• Punjab	• West Bengal
• Chhattisgarh	• Karnataka	• Rajasthan	
• Delhi	• Kerala	• Tamil Nadu	
• Gujarat	• Madhya Pradesh	• Telangana	

Percentage Share of Major States in Estimated Construction Activities



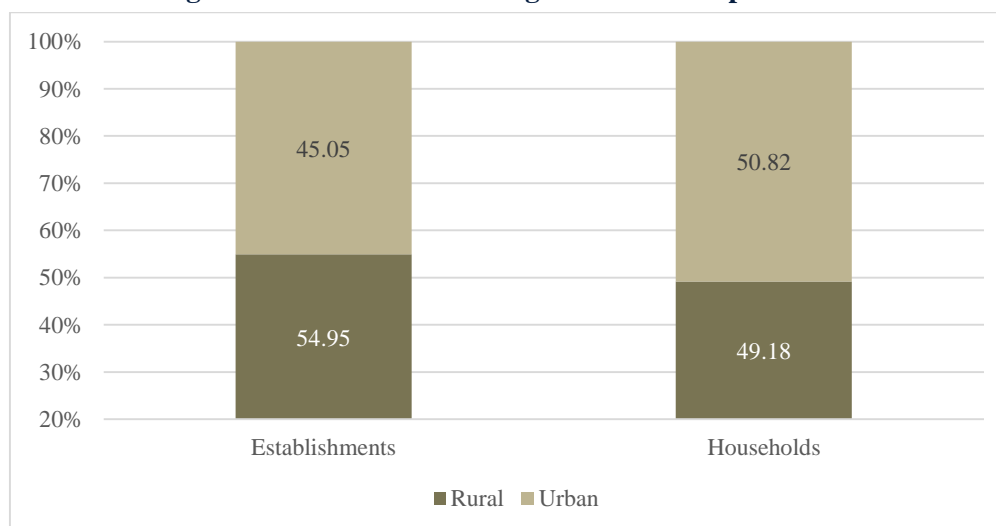
1. Sample Size:

- 1.1. During the period July-December, 2025, a total of 11,981 FSUs have been canvassed for the pilot study. In rural areas, 5,104 and in urban sector, 6,877 FSUs have been surveyed for the pilot study.
- 1.2. The sample units selected for detailed canvassing were predominantly households undertaking own-account construction for their own use, in comparison to establishments engaged in construction activities. At the all-India level, a total of 19,154 households, 4,470 market establishments, and 717 non-market establishments were surveyed. The rural–urban distribution of sample units was broadly balanced for both establishments and households. However, the sample size for non-market establishments was relatively small; consequently, some of the indicators presented in the report have not been estimated separately for this category.

Statement 1a: Surveyed FSUs	
Sector	Total Surveyed
Rural	5,104
Urban	6,877
Rural + Urban	11,981

Statement 1b: Number of Establishments & Households Surveyed in Construction Activities			
Sector	Market Establishment	Non- Market Establishment	Households
Rural	2,487	363	9,419
Urban	1,983	354	9,735
Rural + Urban	4,470	717	19,154

Fig-1: Rural-Urban Percentage Share in Sample Units



2. Estimated Construction Activity:

2.1. This section provides estimates of the total number of establishments, disaggregated into market and non-market categories, as well as the number of households engaged in own-account construction for self-use. Overall, construction activities reported during the period July 2025–December 2025 for the reference period of the last 365 days were observed to be more concentrated in rural areas than in urban areas. The number of unincorporated establishments engaged in construction activities in rural areas outnumbered those in urban area. A similar but more pronounced pattern was observed for households undertaking own-account construction for their own use.

Statement 2a: Estimated Number of Establishments engaged in Construction Activities		
Sector	Market Establishment (no.)	Total Establishment (no.)
Rural	5,46,229	6,51,791
Urban	3,25,869	3,75,168
Rural + Urban	8,72,098	10,26,959
Top 3 highest number of unincorporated establishments undertaking construction activities among the Major States		
Maharashtra (1,28,534)	Kerala (94,133)	Karnataka (89,987)

Statement 2b: Estimated Number of Households undertaken own account construction for own use	
Sector	Households (no.)
Rural	75,07,391
Urban	23,47,089
Rural + Urban	98,54,480
Top 3 highest number of Households undertaken own account construction for own use among Major States	
Uttar Pradesh (13,83,116)	Odisha (7,60,418) Maharashtra (7,47,789)

2.2. A considerable portion of construction activity was undertaken by households for their own use. During the reference period of the last 365 days covered in this pilot study, it was estimated that about 98.54 lakh households undertook construction activities, compared to 10.27 lakh establishments engaged in construction.

2.3. State-wise patterns of construction activity were also observed to differ between the two types of units viz. households and establishments.

- The estimates suggest a higher incidence of construction activity in rural areas compared to urban areas.
- A significant portion of construction activity was undertaken by households for their own use.
- For this pilot study, during the last 365 days, it was observed that 98.54 lakh households have undertaken construction as compared to 10.27 lakh unincorporated establishments.

Statement 2c: Percentage Share of States/UTs in Total Estimated Establishment			
State/UT	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	5.02	7.77	6.03
Assam	0.66	0.28	0.52
Bihar	3.18	1.29	2.49
Chhattisgarh	2.49	0.55	1.78
Delhi	0.02	3.27	1.20
Gujarat	6.64	7.44	6.93
Haryana	1.88	2.20	2.00
Jammu & Kashmir	1.32	0.76	1.11
Jharkhand	1.45	0.44	1.08
Karnataka	8.49	9.24	8.76
Kerala	6.13	14.44	9.17
Madhya Pradesh	8.70	3.87	6.94
Maharashtra	11.33	14.58	12.52
Odisha	2.80	1.14	2.19
Punjab	2.00	1.88	1.96
Rajasthan	7.59	3.53	6.11
Tamil Nadu	6.08	13.10	8.65
Telangana	2.83	3.22	2.98
Uttar Pradesh	9.10	4.34	7.36
Uttarakhand	0.42	0.63	0.50
West Bengal	9.93	4.89	8.08
Other States/UTs	1.93	1.13	1.64

Statement 2d: Percentage Share of States/UTs in Total Estimated Households undertaking own-account construction for own use			
State/UT	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	4.36	4.04	4.29
Assam	2.35	1.08	2.05
Bihar	7.30	3.71	6.45
Chhattisgarh	4.74	1.27	3.91
Delhi	0.02	2.90	0.71
Gujarat	2.96	3.47	3.08
Haryana	1.69	3.45	2.11
Jammu & Kashmir	0.92	0.93	0.92
Jharkhand	2.85	1.87	2.62
Karnataka	3.96	6.45	4.55
Kerala	3.54	12.09	5.58
Madhya Pradesh	7.02	5.98	6.77
Maharashtra	7.70	7.25	7.59
Odisha	8.98	3.68	7.72
Punjab	1.47	2.89	1.81
Rajasthan	6.21	5.93	6.14
Tamil Nadu	5.63	6.88	5.93
Telangana	3.04	3.66	3.19
Uttar Pradesh	14.93	11.19	14.04
Uttarakhand	0.53	0.52	0.53
West Bengal	7.24	8.58	7.56
Other States/UTs	2.57	2.20	2.48

3. Estimated Workers engaged in Construction Activities:

3.1. This section discusses about the estimated workers engaged in construction activities. On an average, an unincorporated establishment involved in construction activities has engaged around 5 workers during the last 365 days while a household which has undertaken own account construction for own use during last 365 days has engaged around 4 workers. Even though construction activity was observed to be more concentrated in rural areas both in terms of establishments and households, a somewhat opposite trend was observed for number of workers (labourers) employed per establishment (household). On an average the urban sector (5.5) has engaged more workers in construction activities measured in terms of worker per establishment as compared to its rural counterpart (4.5). The same pattern was also observed for households where labourers per urban households (4.4) was more than rural households (4.2).

Statement 3a: Estimated Number of Workers/Labourers engaged in Construction Activities		
Sector	Estimated number of workers engaged per establishment	Estimated number of labourers engaged per household
Rural	4.5	4.2
Urban	5.5	4.4
Rural + Urban	4.8	4.3
Top 3 Major States with highest number of workers engaged per establishment		
Jharkhand (11.4)	Odisha (9.6)	Chhattisgarh (8.3)
Top 3 Major States with highest number of labourers engaged per household		
Karnataka (5.0)	Chhattisgarh (4.9)	Bihar & Tamil Nadu (4.6)

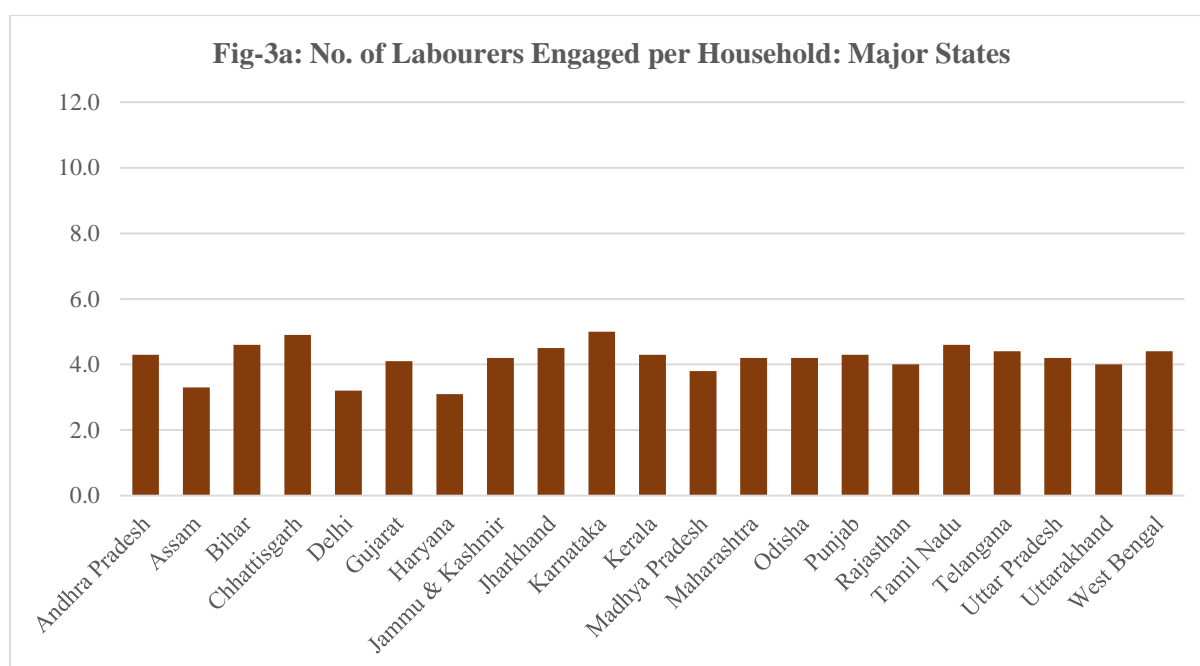
Statement 3b: Percentage of Hired Worker Establishment and Distribution of Workers for establishments engaged in Construction Activities					
Sector	Percentage of Hired Worker Establishment	Percentage Distribution of Total Workers			
		Working Owners	Hired Workers*	Other Workers	Total
Rural	76.23	18.80	71.78	9.42	100.0
Urban	79.15	15.15	75.63	9.22	100.0
Total	77.30	17.28	73.38	9.34	100.0

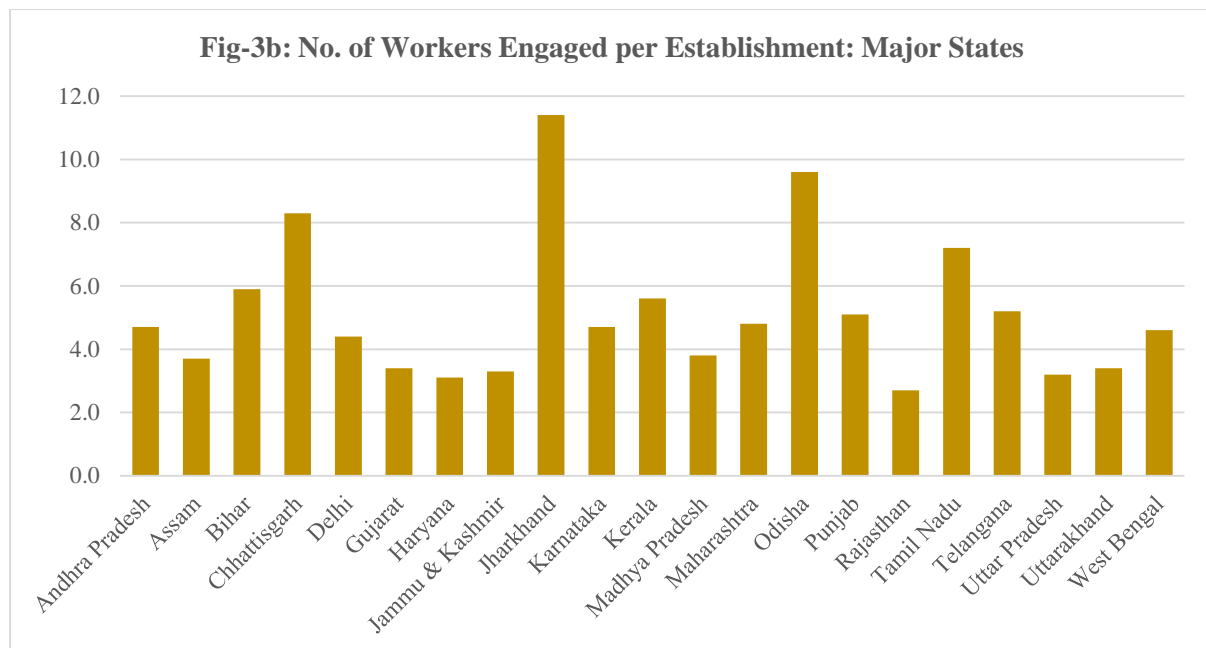
*Hired workers includes Masons, Supervisors, Other construction workers like carpenter/plumber, and other hired workers.

3.2. State wise composition of workers and labourers were also observed to be different for the two different types of sample units considered for the pilot study. States like Jharkhand and Odisha were observed to have engaged the highest number of workers per establishments involved in construction activity. For household undertaking own account construction, highest number of labourers engaged per household was observed in Karnataka.

3.3. For establishments undertaking construction activities, it was observed that nearly 77 per cent engaged at least one hired worker on a fairly regular basis. The proportion of such establishments was marginally higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. Among the total workforce engaged by these establishments, about 73 per cent comprised hired workers, while 17 per cent were working owners.

- On an average an establishment involved in construction activities, has engaged 4.8 workers during the last 365 days while a household which has undertaken own account construction for own use during last 365 days has engaged 4.3 labourers.
- On average, construction establishments in urban areas engaged more workers per establishment (5.5) than those in rural areas (4.5). A similar pattern was observed among households, where the average number of labourers per household was slightly higher in urban areas (4.4) than in rural areas (4.2).
- For establishments undertaking construction activities, it was observed that nearly 77 per cent engaged at least one hired worker on a fairly regular basis.





The number of labourers engaged per household remains relatively stable across major states, generally ranging between 3 to 5 workers, indicating limited variation in household-level construction activity. In contrast, the number of workers engaged per establishment shows more profound inter-state variation, with states like Jharkhand and Odisha reporting much higher workforce intensity per establishment compared to others.

4. Ownership of Establishments engaged in Construction Activities:

4.1. This section presents the ownership-wise distribution of the establishments across sector and major states. Ownership of establishments engaged in unincorporated construction activities was found to be predominantly in the form of proprietorship, with male proprietorship constituting the majority. Ownership by societies, trusts, and similar entities was observed to be very limited. Female proprietorship was also found to be relatively rare in this sector.

Statement 4: Percentage distribution of establishments by type of ownership						
Sector	Proprietary			Partnership	Society/trusts/ club/association/ body of individuals/ co-operatives/others	All
	Male	Female	All (including transgender)			
Rural	97.0	0.4	97.4	2.1	0.5	100.0
Urban	96.3	0.8	97.2	2.3	0.6	100.0
Rural + Urban	96.8	0.5	97.3	2.2	0.5	100.0
Major State with highest percentage according to type of ownership (all-India)						
Proprietorship			Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand (100%)			
Partnership			Delhi (5.3%)			
Others			Uttar Pradesh (3.4%)			

4.2. It may be observed that the prevalence of proprietorship is slightly more pronounced in the rural sector than in the urban sector. Delhi recorded the highest share of partnership establishments compared to other States.

4.3. The largest share of proprietorship was observed in Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand. Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest percentage share of establishments owned by trusts, societies, and similar entities.

- Ownership of establishments engaged in unincorporated construction activities are largely proprietorship, more specifically male proprietorship.
- Prevalence of proprietorship is slightly more pronounced in the rural sector as compared to the urban sector.

5. Fixed assets Owned and Loans Outstanding for establishments engaged in Construction Activities:

5.1. This section focuses on the fixed assets owned and outstanding loan of the establishments. The fixed assets owned per unincorporated establishment engaged in construction activity were estimated at ₹5,21,169 with an additional ₹66,750 accounted for as hired fixed assets.

5.2. Asset ownership was observed to be significantly higher in the urban sector, with fixed assets owned per unincorporated establishment being nearly twice that of their rural counterparts. It may also be noted that net addition to fixed assets per establishment was ₹9,412, alongside an annual rental payable of ₹1,790 for hired assets. The significantly higher net addition to fixed assets relative to rental on hired assets suggests a preference for incremental asset ownership over reliance on leased assets among establishments.

Statement 5: Estimated market value of land and fixed assets and outstanding loans per establishment (in Rs.)							
Sector	market value (Rs.) of fixed assets per estt.			net addition to fixed assets (Rs.) per establishment. during last 365 days/last year	annual rental (Rs.) payable on hired assets per establishment	loans outstanding (Rs.) per establishment	annual interest (Rs.) payable per establishment
	owned	hired	all				
Rural	3,82,362	19,726	4,02,088	8,506	895	51,316	2,534
Urban	7,62,323	1,48,448	9,10,771	10,987	3,343	2,94,881	10,725
Rural + Urban	5,21,169	66,750	5,87,919	9,412	1,790	1,40,295	5,526

5.3. The access to finance as reflected by the outstanding loan per establishment in the sector, was estimated at ₹1,40,295.

5.4. A significant rural–urban disparity was also observed, with the outstanding loan per establishment in the urban sector being more than five times that in the rural sector. A similar pattern was noted for the annual interest paid or payable on outstanding loan per establishment.

- Fixed assets owned per unincorporated establishment engaged in construction activity has been observed to be ₹5,21,169
- Significant rural-urban disparity was observed in value of fixed assets owned per establishments and also in amount of outstanding loan per establishment.
- This urban–rural disparity in asset ownership and loan likely reflects better access to finance, higher scale of operations, and greater capital intensity of enterprises in urban areas.

6. Value Addition and Output- Market and Non-Market Establishments:

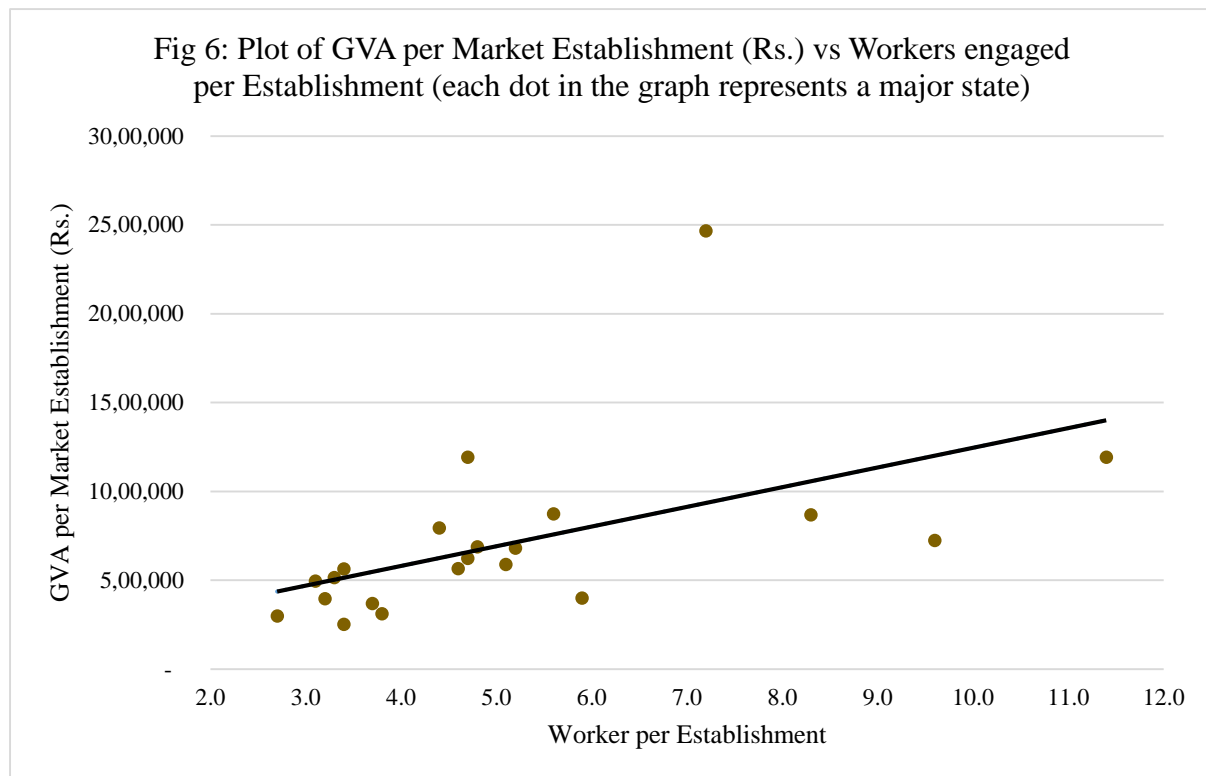
- 6.1. This section provides an overview of the value added by market and non-market establishments engaged in construction activities. One of the primary objectives of this pilot study was to estimate the value added and output of construction activities in the unincorporated sector. These estimates are intended to support and improve the compilation of National Accounts estimates.
- 6.2. The results indicate that the Gross Value Added (GVA) per market establishment in the unincorporated construction sector was estimated at ₹7,97,598, while the corresponding Gross Value of Output (GVO) per establishment was estimated at ₹16,25,143.

Statement 6a: Estimated GVA and GVO per market establishment (Rs.)		
Sector	GVA per Market Establishment	GVO per Market Establishment
Rural	5,51,379	9,63,290
Urban	12,10,316	27,34,556
Rural + Urban	7,97,598	16,25,143
Statement 6b: Estimated NVA and Output per non-market establishment (Rs.)		
Sector	NVA per Non-Market Establishment	Output per Non-Market Establishment
Rural	2,68,436	5,18,614
Urban	2,95,630	6,45,829
Rural + Urban	2,77,093	5,59,112

Top 3 States with highest GVA per Market Establishment (Rs.)		
Tamil Nadu (24,65,495)	Karnataka (11,91,725)	Jharkhand (11,91,689)
Top 3 States with highest GVO per Market Establishment (Rs.)		
Tamil Nadu (56,39,255)	Karnataka (21,92,268)	Odisha (18,36,106)

- 6.3. For non-market establishments, the estimates were considerably lower, as these establishments do not sell their produce at economically significant prices. The Net Value Added (NVA) and output per non-market establishment were estimated at ₹2,77,093 and ₹5,59,112, respectively. The rural-urban differences in both value addition and output was also less pronounced for non-market establishments compared to market establishments.
- 6.4. State-wise analysis indicates that Tamil Nadu and Karnataka recorded the highest GVA and GVO per market establishment, with values significantly higher than the all-India average.

- The GVA per market establishment was estimated to be ₹7,97,598 and output per establishment was ₹16,25,143.
- The NVA and output per non-market establishment was observed to be ₹2,77,093 and ₹5,59,112 respectively
- Tamil Nadu and Karnataka emerged as the top two states in terms of GVA and GVO per market establishment among major states.



6.5. This scatter plot illustrates a positive correlation between the number of workers per establishment and the Gross Value Added (GVA) per establishment across major states. Overall, the data suggests that as businesses scale up their employment, they tend to generate higher economic value, though substantial variation exists between individual states.

7. Value Addition and Output- Households:

7.1. This section outlines the value addition and output of the households reporting own-account construction for self-use. Output for such households was estimated based on the sum of their costs of production which is expenditure incurred on raw materials, service charges paid, and labour costs borne for undertaking own-account construction. The net value added was calculated as the total labour cost incurred for carrying out the construction activities (For details about this concept, Para 1.4.21 of chapter 1 may be referred to).

Statement 7: Estimated NVA and Output per Household (Rs.)		
Sector	NVA per household	Output per household
Rural	65,020	2,93,397
Urban	92,904	4,16,390
Rural + Urban	71,661	3,22,691
Top 3 States with highest NVA per Household (Rs.)		
Karnataka (1,24,527)	Telangana (1,07,413)	Punjab (1,01,749)
Top 3 States with highest Output per Household (Rs.)		
Karnataka (6,11,248)	Telangana (5,23,232)	Punjab (4,72,152)

7.2. For households undertaking own-account construction for their own use, the estimated annual output per household was ₹3,22,691, with urban households reporting ₹4,16,390 as compared to ₹2,93,397 for rural households.

7.3. State-wise analysis indicates that the top three States with the highest NVA and output per household were the same: Karnataka ranked first, followed by Telangana and Punjab in that order.

- For Households undertaking own-account construction for own use, the annual NVA per household was observed to be ₹71,661 and annual output per household was ₹3,22,691.
- Net value addition and output per household were markedly higher in the urban sector than in the rural sector.
- The top three states with highest NVA and output per households were Karnataka, Telangana and Punjab in that order.

8. Source of Fund for Own Account Construction for Own Use by Households:

8.1. This section of the technical report discusses the various sources of funds used by households that undertook own-account construction for their own use. The findings indicate that a very high proportion of households relied on their own sources of income as one of the sources to finance construction activities in addition to other sources. A similar pattern was observed in terms of the amount spent on construction.

8.2. On average, about 97% of households reported their own income as one of the sources of fund to undertake construction activities, which accounted for approximately 77% of the total amount spent on construction.

Statement 8a: Percentage of household opting for different sources of funding**			
Sector	Institutional Sources	Own Sources	Other Sources
Rural	23.1	96.8	11.1
Urban	12.9	96.6	8.6
Rural + Urban	20.7	96.8	10.5
<i>** The figures in the columns corresponding to any row will not add up to 100 as one household may have multiple sources of fund to meet its construction expenditure e.g. a household may get institutional funding (from a bank), may have used his own savings and also may have taken loan from his relative to fund the construction.</i>			
Statement 8b: Percentage distribution by source of finance of the amount spent by household for undertaking own construction			
Sector	Institutional Sources	Own Sources	Other Sources
Rural	16.1	77.9	6.0
Urban	18.8	75.6	5.6
Rural + Urban	17.0	77.2	5.9

Top 3 States with highest percentage of households opting for institutional sources for funding of construction activities		
Maharashtra (50.0%)	West Bengal (35.0%)	Karnataka (27.4%)
Top 3 States with highest percentage of amount received from institutional sources for undertaking own-account construction by households		
Kerala (28.4%)	Tamil Nadu (25.8%)	Maharashtra (25.7%)

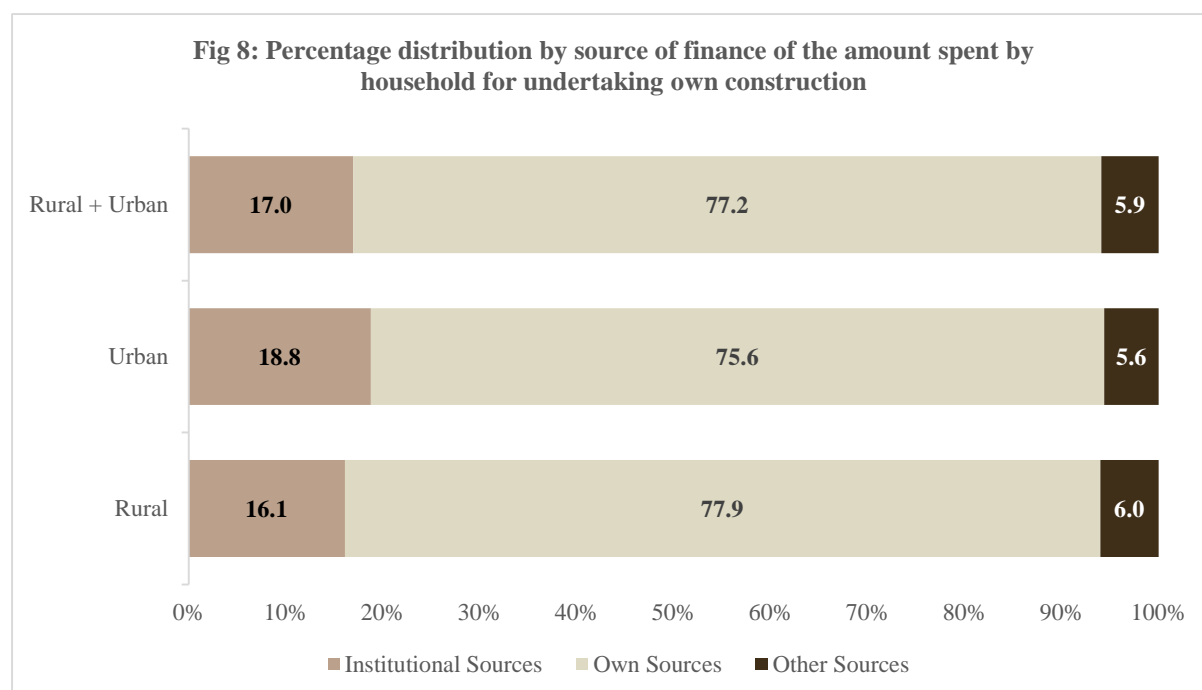
8.3. An interesting finding from the pilot study is that construction activities carried out by households for own use were estimated to be more in the rural sector, where a higher proportion of households relied on financial (such as commercial or cooperative banks, NBFC, etc.) or non-financial (e.g. housing boards, govt/local bodies etc.) institutions to fund such construction activities compared

to households in the urban sector. In rural areas, about 23% of households undertaking construction accessed institutional sources of finance compared to about 13% in urban areas.

8.4. Overall (rural and urban combined), on an average, one in every five households reported institutional funding that accounted for about 17% of total amount spent on construction. 'Other sources' of funds, including loans from moneylenders, friends, or relatives contributed the least to the total construction expenditure.

8.5. State-level analysis reveals that, among major states, Maharashtra recorded the highest proportion of households reporting institutional sources as one of the funding sources for undertaking construction, followed by West Bengal and Karnataka. In Maharashtra, nearly one-half of the households engaged in own-account construction relied on institutional sources in addition to other funding avenues. However, Kerala recorded the highest share of total construction expenditure financed through institutional sources, followed by Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

- On average, about 97% of households used their own income as one of the sources of fund to undertake construction activities, which accounted for approximately 77% of the total amount spent on construction.
- A higher proportion of rural households relied on financial or non-financial institutions for funding their construction activities compared to households in the urban sector.
- In Maharashtra, nearly half of the households undertaking own-account construction relied on institutional sources for funding.



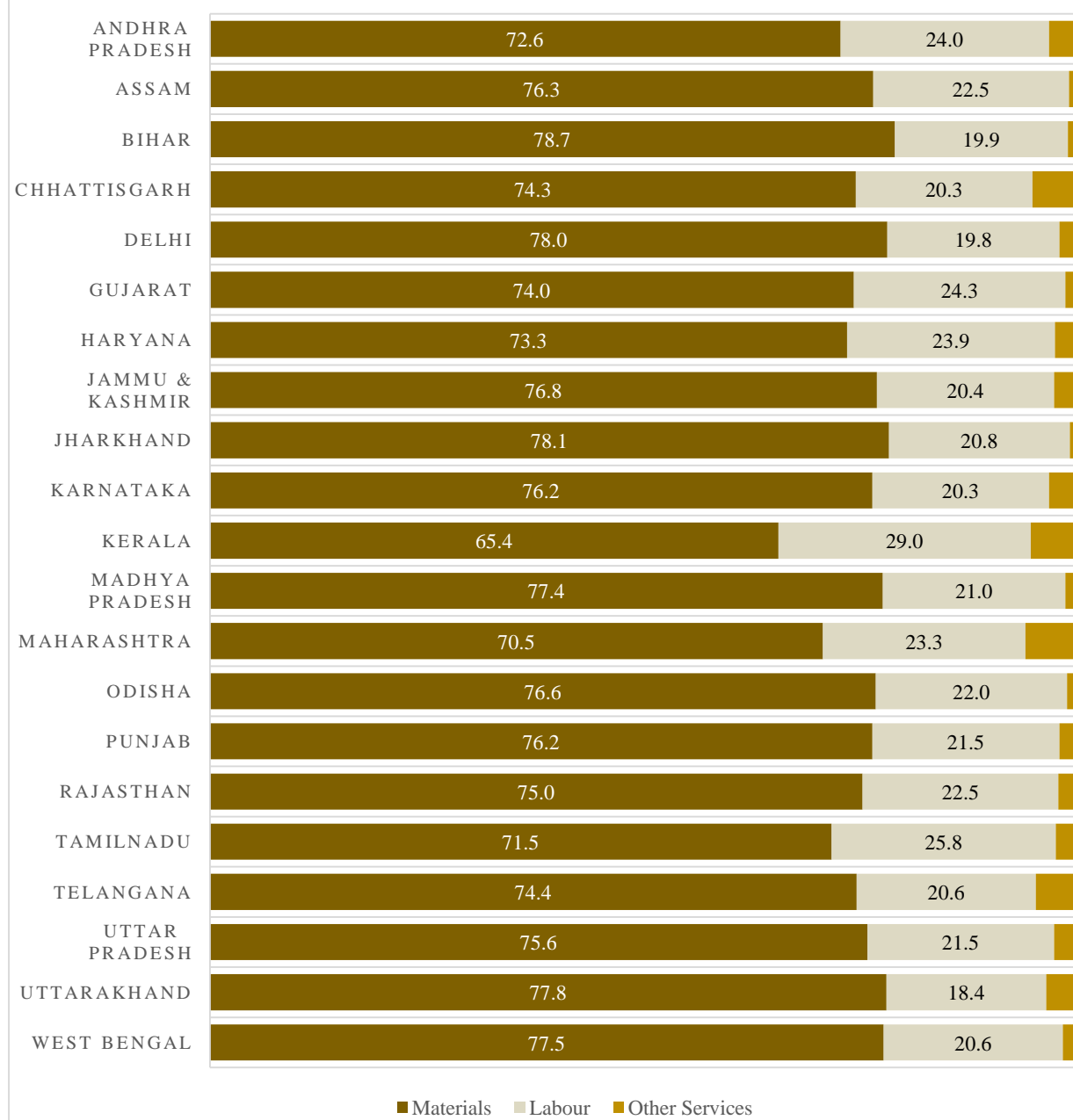
9. Components of Expenditure of Households for own account construction

9.1. This section presents the percentage distribution of various components of expenditure incurred by households undertaking own-account construction for their own use. The expenditure is broadly classified into three categories: expenditure on materials, expenditure on labour engaged under own supervision, and expenditure on other services, including payments made to professionals or individuals for construction activities. A detailed breakdown of material-related expenditure such as cement, bricks, iron, and steel is not covered here and is presented in the subsequent section.

Statement 9: Percentage distribution of expenditure of household on own-account construction				
Sector	Materials	Labour	Other Services	Total
Rural	74.9	22.2	3.0	100.0
Urban	74.2	22.3	3.5	100.0
Rural + Urban	74.7	22.2	3.1	100.0

9.2. It may be observed that nearly three-fourths of the total expenditure by a household is spent on the procurement of materials, followed by expenditure on labour. The share of expenditure on labour remained nearly the same (around 22%) in both rural and urban sector. Share of expenditure on other services in rural and urban sector hovered around 3% to 3.5%. The pattern of expenditure on different components of construction undertaken by household for own use was thus observed to be almost same for both rural and urban areas.

- Nearly three-fourths of the total expenditure incurred by a household is on the procurement of materials, followed by expenditure on labour.
- The share of expenditure on labour remained nearly the same (around 22%) in both rural and urban sector.
- Share of expenditure on other services in rural and urban sector hovered around 3% to 3.5%.

Fig 9: Components Of Expenditure For Major States (Households)

9.3 The chart highlights that materials constitute the dominant component of construction expenditure across all major states, typically accounting for around 70% - 78% of total spending.

9.4 Labour forms the second-largest component, generally ranging between 18% and 26%, with states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Gujarat showing relatively higher labour shares.

9.5 Overall, the pattern indicates that household construction activity in India is largely material-driven, with inter-state variations reflecting possible differences in labour markets, construction practices, and input costs.

10. Expenditure of Components of Materials for undertaking Construction Activities

10.1. This section focuses on the distribution of expenditure on material incurred by households and establishments across various material components such as bricks, cement & cement products, iron & steel, wood & timber, sanitary ware, paint, varnishes & lacquers, plastic products etc.

10.2 It is observed that a major share of the material expenditure by households was incurred on bricks, cement, and iron and steel, which together accounted for around 60% of the total expenditure. Their share in total expenditure was also found to be slightly higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. In contrast, the percentage share of expenditure on paint, varnishes, and lacquers was significantly higher among urban households than their rural counterparts.

Statement 10a: percentage distribution of expenditure of different components of materials used by household for construction

Sector	Bricks	Cement and cement products	Iron and steel	Wood and timber	Other plastic products	Sanitary wares	Paint, varnishes and lacquers	Other*	Total
Rural	21.6	20.0	21.3	6.3	3.8	2.7	4.4	19.9	100.0
Urban	18.8	17.9	19.0	7.5	4.8	4.0	8.2	19.8	100.0
Total	20.7	19.4	20.6	6.7	4.1	3.1	5.6	19.8	100.0

**other includes petroleum, coal tar products, glass and glass products and other materials.*

Statement 10b: percentage distribution of expenditure of different components of materials used by unincorporated establishments for construction

Sector	Bricks	Cement and cement products	Iron and steel	Wood and timber	Other plastic products	Sanitary wares	Paint, varnishes and lacquers	Other*	Total
Rural	15.7	19.8	19.2	6.5	5.0	2.3	6.5	25.0	100.0
Urban	12.0	19.5	14.9	7.6	4.6	2.1	12.8	26.5	100.0
Total	13.3	19.6	16.4	7.3	4.7	2.2	10.7	26.0	100.0

**other includes petroleum, coal tar products, glass and glass products and other materials.*

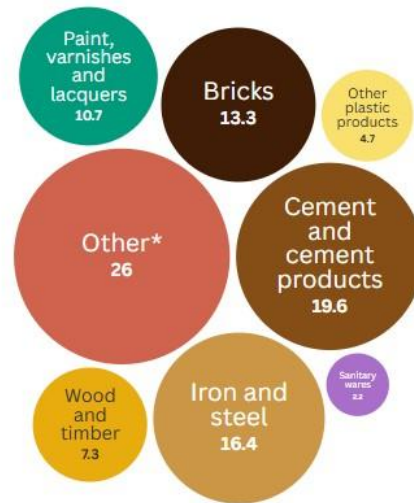
10.3. Similar to households, establishments also incurred the largest share of expenditure on core construction materials such as bricks, cement, and iron and steel, which together accounted for about 50% of the total expenditure. In addition, a significant portion of expenditure was directed towards other materials, including petroleum and coal tar products, glass and glass products, and sand. Components such as paint, wood, and plastic also contributed a notable share to the overall expenditure, reflecting the diverse material requirements in construction activities.

- Bricks, cement and iron and steel together accounted for about 60% of total expenditure for households and around 50% for establishments.
- Percentage share of expenditure on paint, varnishes, and lacquers was significantly higher among establishments and urban households than their rural counterparts.

Fig- 10a: Percentage Distribution of expenditure of materials: Household



Fig- 10b: Percentage Distribution of expenditure of materials: Establishment



**other includes petroleum, coal tar products, glass and glass products and other materials.*

11. Reliability of the Estimates:

The reliability of selected some key parameters of the pilot study has been assessed using Relative Standard Error (RSE), expressed in percentage terms. This section presents the RSE (%) for estimates such as the number of establishments, number of workers, average labourers engaged per household, average workers engaged per establishment, and value addition for market establishments and households. Detailed RSE estimates may be referred to in Appendix A (Tables 15, 16, 17 and 18).

Statement 11: Table of RSE for selected parameters (in %)						
Sector	Estimated Establishments	Estimated Households	Labourers engaged per household	Workers engaged per establishment	GVA per market establishment	NVA per Household
Rural	5.31	2.40	1.80	3.59	4.42	2.81
Urban	3.61	1.72	1.58	3.75	18.03	4.59
Rural + Urban	3.64	1.88	1.42	2.71	10.46	2.45

APPENDIX-A

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

State	FSUs allotted			FSUs Surveyed			No of FSUs Reported Casualty		
	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
Jammu & Kashmir	120	170	290	120	170	290	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	96	80	176	96	79	175	0	1	1
Punjab	140	196	336	138	190	328	2	6	8
Chandigarh	0	30	30	0	29	29	0	1	1
Uttarakhand	100	104	204	99	100	199	1	4	5
Haryana	172	186	358	170	183	353	2	3	5
Delhi	8	202	210	8	196	204	0	6	6
Rajasthan	392	422	814	386	399	785	6	23	29
Uttar Pradesh	464	682	1,146	462	680	1,142	2	2	4
Bihar	248	314	562	248	313	561	0	1	1
Sikkim	32	48	80	32	48	80	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	164	160	324	164	160	324	0	0	0
Nagaland	64	104	168	64	104	168	0	0	0
Manipur	60	88	148	60	88	148	0	0	0
Mizoram	44	64	108	44	63	107	0	1	1
Tripura	36	64	100	36	63	99	0	1	1
Meghalaya	96	72	168	96	72	168	0	0	0
Assam	172	264	436	172	264	436	0	0	0
West Bengal	194	378	572	192	365	557	2	13	15
Jharkhand	192	212	404	189	210	399	3	2	5
Odisha	160	240	400	160	239	399	0	1	1
Chhattisgarh	220	284	504	219	283	502	1	1	2
Madhya Pradesh	400	480	880	396	479	875	4	1	5
Gujarat	256	314	570	256	301	557	0	13	13
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	16	24	40	16	24	40	0	0	0
Maharashtra	284	480	764	274	439	713	10	41	51
Andhra Pradesh	144	228	372	144	227	371	0	1	1
Karnataka	212	278	490	207	275	482	5	3	8
Goa	8	16	24	8	16	24	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	4	8	12	4	8	12	0	0	0
Kerala	224	112	336	223	112	335	1	0	1
Tamil Nadu	218	344	562	217	341	558	1	3	4
Puducherry	8	32	40	8	32	40	0	0	0
Andaman & Nicobar Island	20	16	36	20	15	35	0	1	1
Telangana	164	294	458	164	294	458	0	0	0
Ladakh	12	16	28	12	16	28	0	0	0
all-India	5,144	7,006	12,150	5,104	6,877	11,981	40	129	169

Table 2a: Sample number of establishments and households for each State/UT

Rural

State/UT	Establishments			Households
	Market	Non-Market	All Establishments	
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman & Nicobar Island	10	0	10	35
Andhra Pradesh	143	18	161	303
Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	3	158
Assam	14	5	19	269
Bihar	16	28	44	470
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	73	26	99	416
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	4	0	4	29
Delhi	2	0	2	10
Goa	0	0	0	11
Gujarat	123	27	150	485
Haryana	101	4	105	360
Himachal Pradesh	36	4	40	178
Jammu & Kashmir	96	0	96	196
Jharkhand	24	4	28	293
Karnataka	112	75	187	451
Kerala	441	2	443	481
Ladakh	7	0	7	22
Lakshadweep	9	0	9	9
Madhya Pradesh	239	19	258	749
Maharashtra	290	14	304	569
Manipur	1	0	1	49
Meghalaya	2	0	2	115
Mizoram	0	13	13	65
Nagaland	1	5	6	62
Odisha	27	12	39	293
Puduchery	4	0	4	21
Punjab	25	55	80	261
Rajasthan	167	5	172	726
Sikkim	17	1	18	58
Tamil Nadu	190	10	200	466
Telangana	114	14	128	418
Tripura	0	0	0	60
Uttar Pradesh	77	19	96	855
Uttarakhand	13	3	16	142
West Bengal	106	0	106	334
all-India	2,487	363	2,850	9,419

Table 2a: Sample number of establishments and households for each State/UT

Urban

State/UT	Establishments			Households
	Market	Non-Market	All Establishments	
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman & Nicobar Island	1	0	1	27
Andhra Pradesh	162	8	170	311
Arunachal Pradesh	5	12	17	258
Assam	12	9	21	432
Bihar	20	31	51	528
Chandigarh	1	1	2	28
Chhattisgarh	48	8	56	427
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	6	0	6	20
Delhi	70	0	70	179
Goa	7	0	7	14
Gujarat	111	6	117	339
Haryana	58	3	61	244
Himachal Pradesh	5	4	9	120
Jammu & Kashmir	108	0	108	269
Jharkhand	18	2	20	289
Karnataka	87	75	162	387
Kerala	137	0	137	205
Ladakh	4	0	4	28
Lakshadweep	5	0	5	14
Madhya Pradesh	128	10	138	739
Maharashtra	237	9	246	434
Manipur	1	0	1	90
Meghalaya	6	0	6	73
Mizoram	1	45	46	106
Nagaland	0	19	19	125
Odisha	50	18	68	388
Puduchery	23	0	23	57
Punjab	19	23	42	237
Rajasthan	98	3	101	546
Sikkim	16	2	18	88
Tamil Nadu	172	19	191	439
Telangana	143	13	156	487
Tripura	2	1	3	112
Uttar Pradesh	82	18	100	1,048
Uttarakhand	18	12	30	124
West Bengal	122	3	125	523
all-India	1,983	354	2,337	9,735

Table 2a: Sample number of establishments and households for each State/UT

Combined

State/UT	Establishments			Households
	Market	Non-Market	All Establishments	
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman & Nicobar Island	11	0	11	62
Andhra Pradesh	305	26	331	614
Arunachal Pradesh	8	12	20	416
Assam	26	14	40	701
Bihar	36	59	95	998
Chandigarh	1	1	2	28
Chhattisgarh	121	34	155	843
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	10	0	10	49
Delhi	72	0	72	189
Goa	7	0	7	25
Gujarat	234	33	267	824
Haryana	159	7	166	604
Himachal Pradesh	41	8	49	298
Jammu & Kashmir	204	0	204	465
Jharkhand	42	6	48	582
Karnataka	199	150	349	838
Kerala	578	2	580	686
Ladakh	11	0	11	50
Lakshadweep	14	0	14	23
Madhya Pradesh	367	29	396	1,488
Maharashtra	527	23	550	1,003
Manipur	2	0	2	139
Meghalaya	8	0	8	188
Mizoram	1	58	59	171
Nagaland	1	24	25	187
Odisha	77	30	107	681
Puduchery	27	0	27	78
Punjab	44	78	122	498
Rajasthan	265	8	273	1,272
Sikkim	33	3	36	146
Tamil Nadu	362	29	391	905
Telangana	257	27	284	905
Tripura	2	1	3	172
Uttar Pradesh	159	37	196	1,903
Uttarakhand	31	15	46	266
West Bengal	228	3	231	857
all-India	4,470	717	5,187	19,154

Table 2b: Estimated number of market establishments, all establishments and households for major States

State	Market Establishments	All Establishments	Households
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	29,604	32,747	3,27,574
Assam	3,275	4,306	1,76,599
Bihar	4,248	20,731	5,48,066
Chhattisgarh	12,673	16,262	3,55,637
Delhi	98	98	1,719
Gujarat	39,176	43,275	2,22,147
Haryana	12,254	12,283	1,26,636
Jammu & Kashmir	8,573	8,573	68,763
Jharkhand	9,385	9,478	2,13,755
Karnataka	27,457	55,311	2,97,204
Kerala	39,841	39,966	2,66,039
Madhya Pradesh	54,355	56,719	5,27,267
Maharashtra	63,324	73,848	5,77,710
Odisha	14,895	18,227	6,74,034
Punjab	3,866	13,027	1,10,142
Rajasthan	47,840	49,472	4,66,204
Tamil Nadu	38,858	39,641	4,22,898
Telangana	15,814	18,464	2,28,373
Uttar Pradesh	41,684	59,324	11,20,545
Uttarakhand	2,278	2,748	39,986
West Bengal	64,698	64,698	5,43,335
all-India*	5,46,229	6,51,791	75,07,391

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Rural

Table 2b: Estimated number of market establishments, all establishments and households for major States

State	Market Establishments	All Establishments	Households
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	27,269	29,153	94,724
Assam	645	1,046	25,249
Bihar	1,390	4,829	87,075
Chhattisgarh	1,840	2,067	29,743
Delhi	12,254	12,254	68,078
Gujarat	26,926	27,927	81,488
Haryana	7,858	8,268	80,922
Jammu & Kashmir	2,861	2,861	21,795
Jharkhand	1,464	1,659	43,951
Karnataka	13,010	34,676	1,51,374
Kerala	54,167	54,167	2,83,685
Madhya Pradesh	13,707	14,515	1,40,357
Maharashtra	48,934	54,686	1,70,079
Odisha	2,722	4,273	86,384
Punjab	4,481	7,059	67,841
Rajasthan	13,063	13,256	1,39,254
Tamil Nadu	45,333	49,165	1,61,489
Telangana	10,751	12,090	85,799
Uttar Pradesh	14,201	16,291	2,62,571
Uttarakhand	1,938	2,371	12,298
West Bengal	18,044	18,329	2,01,266
all-India*	3,25,869	3,75,168	23,47,089

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 2b: Estimated number of market establishments, all establishments and households for major States

State	Market Establishments	All Establishments	Combined
			Households
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	56,873	61,900	4,22,298
Assam	3,920	5,352	2,01,848
Bihar	5,638	25,560	6,35,142
Chhattisgarh	14,513	18,330	3,85,380
Delhi	12,352	12,352	69,798
Gujarat	66,101	71,202	3,03,634
Haryana	20,112	20,551	2,07,558
Jammu & Kashmir	11,434	11,434	90,559
Jharkhand	10,849	11,138	2,57,706
Karnataka	40,467	89,987	4,48,579
Kerala	94,008	94,133	5,49,724
Madhya Pradesh	68,062	71,235	6,67,624
Maharashtra	1,12,258	1,28,534	7,47,789
Odisha	17,618	22,499	7,60,418
Punjab	8,348	20,086	1,77,984
Rajasthan	60,903	62,727	6,05,458
Tamil Nadu	84,190	88,806	5,84,387
Telangana	26,565	30,553	3,14,171
Uttar Pradesh	55,885	75,615	13,83,116
Uttarakhand	4,216	5,118	52,284
West Bengal	82,742	83,027	7,44,601
all-India*	8,72,098	10,26,959	98,54,480

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 3: Percentage distribution of establishments by type of ownership for major States

State	type of ownership						all (col. 4 to col. 6)	Establishments	
	Proprietary			partnership	6	7		8	9
	2	3	4						
1									
Andhra Pradesh	93.9	0.0	93.9	6.1	0.0	100	161	32,747	
Assam	97.0	0.0	97.0	0.0	3.0	100	19	4,306	
Bihar	99.9	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	44	20,731	
Chhattisgarh	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	99	16,262	
Delhi	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	2	98	
Gujarat	98.6	0.2	98.8	1.2	0.0	100	150	43,275	
Haryana	98.4	0.0	98.4	1.6	0.0	100	105	12,283	
Jammu & Kashmir	98.1	0.0	98.1	1.9	0.0	100	96	8,573	
Jharkhand	99.3	0.0	99.3	0.0	0.7	100	28	9,478	
Karnataka	94.7	0.0	94.7	5.3	0.0	100	187	55,311	
Kerala	92.3	2.3	94.6	4.8	0.5	100	443	39,966	
Madhya Pradesh	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	258	56,719	
Maharashtra	98.2	0.0	98.2	1.5	0.3	100	304	73,848	
Odisha	95.3	0.0	95.3	4.7	0.0	100	39	18,227	
Punjab	97.9	0.0	97.9	2.1	0.0	100	80	13,027	
Rajasthan	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	172	49,472	
Tamil Nadu	98.5	0.3	98.8	0.5	0.7	100	200	39,641	
Telangana	98.0	0.0	98.0	2.0	0.0	100	128	18,464	
Uttar Pradesh	94.0	1.9	95.8	0.0	4.2	100	96	59,324	
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	16	2,748	
West Bengal	95.3	0.0	95.3	4.7	0.0	100	106	64,698	
all-India**	97.0	0.4	97.4	2.1	0.5	100	2,850	6,51,791	

* 'all' includes transgender

**estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Rural

Table 3: Percentage distribution of establishments by type of ownership for major States

State	type of ownership						Establishments		
	Proprietary			all*	partnership	society/trusts/club/association/body of individuals/co-operatives/others	all (col. 4 to col. 6)	Sample	Estimated
	male	female	3						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Andhra Pradesh	99.3	0.0	99.3	0.7	0.0	100	170	29,153	
Assam	98.9	0.0	98.9	0.0	1.1	100	21	1,046	
Bihar	96.2	0.0	96.2	0.0	3.8	100	51	4,829	
Chhattisgarh	99.3	0.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	56	2,067	
Delhi	94.6	0.0	94.6	5.4	0.0	100	70	12,254	
Gujarat	99.0	0.0	99.0	0.2	0.8	100	117	27,927	
Haryana	96.5	0.0	96.5	3.5	0.0	100	61	8,268	
Jammu & Kashmir	91.3	0.0	91.3	8.7	0.0	100	108	2,861	
Jharkhand	98.3	1.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	20	1,659	
Karnataka	93.7	3.6	97.3	2.7	0.0	100	162	34,676	
Kerala	97.7	0.0	97.7	2.3	0.0	100	137	54,167	
Madhya Pradesh	98.8	0.0	99.3	0.7	0.0	100	138	14,515	
Maharashtra	96.4	0.9	97.3	2.0	0.7	100	246	54,686	
Odisha	94.8	4.4	99.2	0.8	0.0	100	68	4,273	
Punjab	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	42	7,059	
Rajasthan	99.5	0.2	99.8	0.2	0.0	100	101	13,256	
Tamil Nadu	91.8	1.5	93.3	5.5	1.2	100	191	49,165	
Telangana	92.3	0.0	92.3	2.2	5.4	100	156	12,090	
Uttar Pradesh	99.2	0.0	99.2	0.4	0.4	100	100	16,291	
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	30	2,371	
West Bengal	96.4	1.3	97.7	2.3	0.0	100	125	18,329	
all-India**	96.3	0.8	97.2	2.3	0.6	100	2,337	3,75,168	

* all* includes transgender

**estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Urban

Table 3: Percentage distribution of establishments by type of ownership for major States

State	Proprietary			type of ownership			Establishments	
	male	female	all*	partnership	society/trusts/club/association/body of individuals/co-operatives/others	all (col. 4 to col. 6)	Sample	Estimated
1								
Andhra Pradesh	96.4	0.0	96.4	3.6	0.0	100	331	61,900
Assam	97.4	0.0	97.4	0.0	2.6	100	40	5,352
Bihar	99.2	0.1	99.3	0.0	0.7	100	95	25,560
Chhattisgarh	99.9	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	155	18,330
Delhi	94.7	0.0	94.7	5.3	0.0	100	72	12,352
Gujarat	98.7	0.1	98.9	0.8	0.3	100	267	71,202
Haryana	97.7	0.0	97.7	2.3	0.0	100	166	20,551
Jammu & Kashmir	96.4	0.0	96.4	3.6	0.0	100	204	11,434
Jharkhand	99.1	0.3	99.4	0.0	0.6	100	48	11,138
Karnataka	94.3	1.4	95.7	4.3	0.0	100	349	89,987
Kerala	95.4	1.0	96.4	3.4	0.2	100	580	94,133
Madhya Pradesh	99.8	0.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	100	396	71,235
Maharashtra	97.5	0.4	97.9	1.7	0.4	100	550	1,28,534
Odisha	95.2	0.8	96.0	4.0	0.0	100	107	22,499
Punjab	98.6	0.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	100	122	20,086
Rajasthan	99.9	0.1	99.9	0.1	0.0	100	273	62,727
Tamil Nadu	94.8	1.0	95.8	3.3	0.9	100	391	88,806
Telangana	95.7	0.0	95.7	2.1	2.1	100	284	30,553
Uttar Pradesh	95.1	1.5	96.6	0.1	3.4	100	196	75,615
Uttarakhand	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	46	5,118
West Bengal	95.6	0.3	95.8	4.2	0.0	100	231	83,027
all-India**	96.8	0.5	97.3	2.2	0.5	100	5,187	10,26,959

* 'all' includes transgender

** estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Combined

Table 4: estimated number of labourers engaged per household for major States

State	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	No. of labourers per household	Households		No. of labourers per household	Households		No. of labourers per household	Households	
		Sample	Estimated		Sample	Estimated		Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	4.2	303	3,27,574	4.5	311	94,724	4.3	614	4,22,298
Assam	3.1	269	1,76,599	4.3	432	25,249	3.3	701	2,01,848
Bihar	4.6	470	5,48,066	4.6	528	87,075	4.6	998	6,35,142
Chhattisgarh	5.0	416	3,55,637	4.3	427	29,743	4.9	843	3,85,380
Delhi	2.1	10	1,719	3.2	179	68,078	3.2	189	69,798
Gujarat	4.2	485	2,22,147	3.6	339	81,488	4.1	824	3,03,634
Haryana	2.8	360	1,26,636	3.4	244	80,922	3.1	604	2,07,558
Jammu & Kashmir	4.2	196	68,763	3.9	269	21,795	4.2	465	90,559
Jharkhand	4.5	293	2,13,755	4.3	289	43,951	4.5	582	2,57,706
Karnataka	4.6	451	2,97,204	5.9	387	1,51,374	5.0	838	4,48,579
Kerala	4.2	481	2,66,039	4.4	205	2,83,685	4.3	686	5,49,724
Madhya Pradesh	3.7	749	5,27,267	4.0	739	1,40,357	3.8	1,488	6,67,624
Maharashtra	4.3	569	5,77,710	3.8	434	1,70,079	4.2	1,003	7,47,789
Odisha	4.1	293	6,74,034	5.0	388	86,384	4.2	681	7,60,418
Punjab	4.1	261	1,10,142	4.5	237	67,841	4.3	498	1,77,984
Rajasthan	3.7	726	4,66,204	4.8	546	1,39,254	4.0	1,272	6,05,458
Tamil Nadu	4.5	466	4,22,898	4.9	439	1,61,489	4.6	905	5,84,387
Telangana	4.3	418	2,28,373	4.6	487	85,799	4.4	905	3,14,171
Uttar Pradesh	4.1	855	11,20,545	4.3	1,048	2,62,571	4.2	1,903	13,83,116
Uttarakhand	4.0	142	39,986	4.0	124	12,298	4.0	266	52,284
West Bengal	4.6	334	5,43,335	3.8	523	2,01,266	4.4	857	7,44,601
all-India*	4.2	9,419	75,07,391	4.4	9,735	23,47,089	4.3	19,154	98,54,480

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 5: estimated number of workers engaged per establishment for major States

State	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	No. of workers per establishment	Establishments		No. of workers per establishment	Establishments		No. of workers per establishment	Establishments	
		Sample	Estimated		Sample	Estimated		Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	4.4	161	32,747	5.1	170	29,153	4.7	331	61,900
Assam	3.4	19	4,306	5.4	21	1,046	3.7	40	5,352
Bihar	6.1	44	20,731	4.9	51	4,829	5.9	95	25,560
Chhattisgarh	8.1	99	16,262	9.8	56	2,067	8.3	155	18,330
Delhi	5.6	2	98	4.4	70	12,254	4.4	72	12,352
Gujarat	3.5	150	43,275	3.1	117	27,927	3.4	267	71,202
Haryana	2.6	105	12,283	3.8	61	8,268	3.1	166	20,551
Jammu & Kashmir	2.9	96	8,573	4.4	108	2,861	3.3	204	11,434
Jharkhand	11.6	28	9,478	9.9	20	1,659	11.4	48	11,138
Karnataka	4.3	187	55,311	5.3	162	34,676	4.7	349	89,987
Kerala	5.4	443	39,966	5.6	137	54,167	5.6	580	94,133
Madhya Pradesh	3.6	258	56,719	4.4	138	14,515	3.8	396	71,235
Maharashtra	4.2	304	73,848	5.7	246	54,686	4.8	550	1,28,534
Odisha	9.7	39	18,227	9.4	68	4,273	9.6	107	22,499
Punjab	5.3	80	13,027	4.8	42	7,059	5.1	122	20,086
Rajasthan	2.4	172	49,472	3.8	101	13,256	2.7	273	62,727
Tamil Nadu	6.3	200	39,641	8.0	191	49,165	7.2	391	88,806
Telangana	4.9	128	18,464	5.7	156	12,090	5.2	284	30,553
Uttar Pradesh	3.1	96	59,324	3.8	100	16,291	3.2	196	75,615
Uttarakhand	3.6	16	2,748	3.2	30	2,371	3.4	46	5,118
West Bengal	4.1	106	64,698	6.4	125	18,329	4.6	231	83,027
all-India*	4.5	2,850	6,51,791	5.5	2,337	3,75,168	4.8	5,187	10,26,959

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 6: Estimated market value of land and fixed assets and outstanding loans per establishment (in Rs.)

Sector	market value (Rs.) of fixed assets per estt.			net addition to fixed assets (Rs.) per estt. during last 365 days/last year	annual rental (Rs.) payable on hired assets per estt.	loans outstanding (Rs.) per estt.	annual interest (Rs.) payable per estt.	number of establishments	
	owned	hired	all					Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural	3,82,362	19,726	4,02,088	8,506	895	51,316	2,534	2,850	6,51,791
Urban	7,62,323	1,48,448	9,10,771	10,987	3,343	2,94,881	10,725	2,337	3,75,168
all-India	5,21,169	66,750	5,87,919	9,412	1,790	1,40,295	5,526	5,187	10,26,959

Table 7: estimated GVA and GVO per market establishment for major States

Rural

State	GVA per establishment	GVO per establishment	Market Establishments	
			Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	5,64,060	7,54,114	143	29,604
Assam	3,28,293	5,06,220	14	3,275
Bihar	3,26,596	6,36,774	16	4,248
Chhattisgarh	8,38,394	9,78,104	73	12,673
Delhi	2,27,665	2,47,665	2	98
Gujarat	4,59,972	5,73,496	123	39,176
Haryana	4,03,173	6,76,457	101	12,254
Jammu & Kashmir	4,71,944	9,13,824	96	8,573
Jharkhand	12,58,068	18,17,050	24	9,385
Karnataka	5,97,164	7,65,378	112	27,457
Kerala	9,79,758	19,99,758	441	39,841
Madhya Pradesh	2,69,521	9,28,405	239	54,355
Maharashtra	4,69,418	9,00,527	290	63,324
Odisha	6,96,280	18,15,183	27	14,895
Punjab	5,92,710	9,11,291	25	3,866
Rajasthan	2,42,426	3,16,042	167	47,840
Tamil Nadu	11,73,395	22,54,612	190	38,858
Telangana	6,97,306	13,30,130	114	15,814
Uttar Pradesh	3,82,789	4,96,513	77	41,684
Uttarakhand	3,00,157	11,80,598	13	2,278
West Bengal	4,78,820	5,66,123	106	64,698
all-India*	5,51,379	9,63,290	2,487	5,46,229

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 7: estimated GVA and GVO per market establishment for major States

State	GVA per establishment	GVO per establishment	Market Establishments	
			Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	6,86,941	15,52,723	162	27,269
Assam	5,76,783	30,56,677	12	645
Bihar	6,17,991	14,24,687	20	1,390
Chhattisgarh	10,74,227	23,88,338	48	1,840
Delhi	7,98,686	14,87,630	70	12,254
Gujarat	7,14,387	11,98,094	111	26,926
Haryana	6,35,517	8,94,787	58	7,858
Jammu & Kashmir	6,45,222	13,59,732	108	2,861
Jharkhand	7,66,068	11,04,109	18	1,464
Karnataka	24,46,567	52,03,767	87	13,010
Kerala	7,94,239	16,51,556	137	54,167
Madhya Pradesh	4,76,149	11,89,969	128	13,707
Maharashtra	9,71,203	23,00,341	237	48,934
Odisha	8,75,437	19,50,591	50	2,722
Punjab	5,85,450	10,51,999	19	4,481
Rajasthan	5,02,459	15,72,966	98	13,063
Tamil Nadu	35,73,044	85,40,466	172	45,333
Telangana	6,57,298	20,01,761	143	10,751
Uttar Pradesh	4,33,912	10,03,057	82	14,201
Uttarakhand	1,95,478	3,80,171	18	1,938
West Bengal	8,74,787	16,27,719	122	18,044
all-India*	12,10,316	27,34,556	1,983	3,25,869

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 7: estimated GVA and GVO per market establishment for major States

Combined

State	GVA per establishment	GVO per establishment	Market Establishments	
			Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	6,22,979	11,37,028	305	56,873
Assam	3,69,206	9,26,144	26	3,920
Bihar	3,98,445	8,31,049	36	5,638
Chhattisgarh	8,68,290	11,56,873	121	14,513
Delhi	7,94,135	14,77,747	72	12,352
Gujarat	5,63,605	8,27,918	234	66,101
Haryana	4,93,952	7,61,761	159	20,112
Jammu & Kashmir	5,15,307	10,25,412	204	11,434
Jharkhand	11,91,689	17,20,862	42	10,849
Karnataka	11,91,725	21,92,268	199	40,467
Kerala	8,72,862	17,99,124	578	94,008
Madhya Pradesh	3,11,134	9,81,081	367	68,062
Maharashtra	6,88,150	15,10,718	527	1,12,258
Odisha	7,23,963	18,36,106	77	17,618
Punjab	5,88,813	9,86,831	44	8,348
Rajasthan	2,98,199	5,85,632	265	60,903
Tamil Nadu	24,65,495	56,39,255	362	84,190
Telangana	6,81,114	16,01,945	257	26,565
Uttar Pradesh	3,95,780	6,25,230	159	55,885
Uttarakhand	2,52,032	8,12,613	31	4,216
West Bengal	5,65,170	7,97,630	228	82,742
all-India*	7,97,598	16,25,143	4,470	8,72,098

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 8: estimated NVA and Output per non-market establishment

sector	NVA per establishment	Output per establishment	Non-market Establishments	
			Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	2,68,436	5,18,614	363	1,05,562
Urban	2,95,630	6,45,829	354	49,299
all-India	2,77,093	5,59,112	717	1,54,861

Rural

Table 9: estimated NVA and Output per household for major States

State	NVA per household	Output per household*	Households	
			Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	86,182	3,71,829	303	3,27,574
Assam	43,665	1,90,522	269	1,76,599
Bihar	68,421	3,35,259	470	5,48,066
Chhattisgarh	41,097	2,02,093	416	3,55,637
Delhi	17,197	1,19,732	10	1,719
Gujarat	69,471	2,85,839	485	2,22,147
Haryana	63,520	2,77,575	360	1,26,636
Jammu & Kashmir	74,493	3,57,640	196	68,763
Jharkhand	44,821	2,14,296	293	2,13,755
Karnataka	1,19,900	5,43,592	451	2,97,204
Kerala	63,238	2,09,664	481	2,66,039
Madhya Pradesh	50,275	2,36,948	749	5,27,267
Maharashtra	94,847	3,99,064	569	5,77,710
Odisha	32,768	1,50,848	293	6,74,034
Punjab	83,688	3,87,150	261	1,10,142
Rajasthan	73,617	3,32,286	726	4,66,204
Tamil Nadu	86,789	3,47,332	466	4,22,898
Telangana	91,573	4,66,459	418	2,28,373
Uttar Pradesh	47,714	2,23,731	855	11,20,545
Uttarakhand	82,778	4,34,439	142	39,986
West Bengal	62,274	3,04,980	334	5,43,335
all-India**	65,020	2,93,397	9,419	75,07,391

*Output for households were estimated based on expenditure incurred on raw materials, service charges paid, and labour costs borne for undertaking own-account construction.

**estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 9: estimated NVA and Output per household for major States

Urban

State	NVA per household	Output per household*	Households	
			Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1,23,753	4,78,402	311	94,724
Assam	84,152	3,93,860	432	25,249
Bihar	1,03,284	5,72,661	528	87,075
Chhattisgarh	1,04,504	5,39,623	427	29,743
Delhi	56,297	2,80,731	179	68,078
Gujarat	62,966	2,58,049	339	81,488
Haryana	1,33,029	5,39,254	244	80,922
Jammu & Kashmir	56,218	3,01,598	269	21,795
Jharkhand	66,693	3,26,810	289	43,951
Karnataka	1,33,610	7,44,081	387	1,51,374
Kerala	63,494	2,27,094	205	2,83,685
Madhya Pradesh	72,138	3,53,423	739	1,40,357
Maharashtra	1,01,893	4,66,417	434	1,70,079
Odisha	63,749	2,74,214	388	86,384
Punjab	1,31,070	6,10,157	237	67,841
Rajasthan	1,35,138	5,79,069	546	1,39,254
Tamil Nadu	1,32,302	4,82,216	439	1,61,489
Telangana	1,49,577	6,74,345	487	85,799
Uttar Pradesh	75,400	3,43,051	1,048	2,62,571
Uttarakhand	69,125	4,25,742	124	12,298
West Bengal	47,245	2,21,643	523	2,01,266
all-India**	92,904	4,16,390	9,735	23,47,089

*Output for households were estimated based on expenditure incurred on raw materials, service charges paid, and labour costs borne for undertaking own-account construction.

**estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 9: estimated NVA and Output per household for major States

Combined

State	NVA per household	Output per household*	Households	
			Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	94,610	3,95,734	614	4,22,298
Assam	48,729	2,15,958	701	2,01,848
Bihar	73,201	3,67,806	998	6,35,142
Chhattisgarh	45,990	2,28,143	843	3,85,380
Delhi	55,334	2,76,765	189	69,798
Gujarat	67,725	2,78,381	824	3,03,634
Haryana	90,620	3,79,597	604	2,07,558
Jammu & Kashmir	70,094	3,44,152	465	90,559
Jharkhand	48,551	2,33,485	582	2,57,706
Karnataka	1,24,527	6,11,248	838	4,48,579
Kerala	63,370	2,18,659	686	5,49,724
Madhya Pradesh	54,871	2,61,435	1,488	6,67,624
Maharashtra	96,449	4,14,383	1,003	7,47,789
Odisha	36,287	1,64,863	681	7,60,418
Punjab	1,01,749	4,72,152	498	1,77,984
Rajasthan	87,766	3,89,045	1,272	6,05,458
Tamil Nadu	99,366	3,84,606	905	5,84,387
Telangana	1,07,413	5,23,232	905	3,14,171
Uttar Pradesh	52,970	2,46,383	1,903	13,83,116
Uttarakhand	79,566	4,32,393	266	52,284
West Bengal	58,212	2,82,454	857	7,44,601
all-India**	71,661	3,22,691	19,154	98,54,480

*Output for households were estimated based on expenditure incurred on raw materials, service charges paid, and labour costs borne for undertaking own-account construction.

**estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 10: percentage of household opting for different source of funding for major States

State	Institutional Sources	Own sources	Any other sources	Rural	
				Households	
				Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	20.0	89.2	21.5	303	3,27,574
Assam	25.4	98.3	2.9	269	1,76,599
Bihar	22.1	99.6	9.3	470	5,48,066
Chhattisgarh	19.7	98.1	8.4	416	3,55,637
Delhi	0.0	100.0	0.0	10	1,719
Gujarat	14.9	98.1	4.2	485	2,22,147
Haryana	6.1	99.2	4.9	360	1,26,636
Jammu & Kashmir	10.2	97.4	10.4	196	68,763
Jharkhand	24.9	97.7	7.9	293	2,13,755
Karnataka	27.6	97.5	16.3	451	2,97,204
Kerala	25.1	90.0	9.1	481	2,66,039
Madhya Pradesh	26.6	93.2	10.8	749	5,27,267
Maharashtra	58.4	98.1	13.8	569	5,77,710
Odisha	18.9	98.8	13.7	293	6,74,034
Punjab	13.0	99.3	14.1	261	1,10,142
Rajasthan	18.4	97.9	10.1	726	4,66,204
Tamil Nadu	27.5	97.3	11.8	466	4,22,898
Telangana	25.9	99.4	24.6	418	2,28,373
Uttar Pradesh	2.8	97.0	8.7	855	11,20,545
Uttarakhand	10.2	100.0	3.7	142	39,986
West Bengal	41.7	94.9	12.2	334	5,43,335
all-India*	23.1	96.8	11.1	9,419	75,07,391

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 10: percentage of household opting for different source of funding for major States

State	Institutional Sources	Own sources	Any other sources	Households	
				Sample	Estimated
				1	2
Andhra Pradesh	19.5	96.6	17.6	311	94,724
Assam	23.8	98.0	3.1	432	25,249
Bihar	10.2	99.0	9.9	528	87,075
Chhattisgarh	5.5	99.4	2.8	427	29,743
Delhi	2.5	99.5	4.3	179	68,078
Gujarat	2.2	99.2	3.0	339	81,488
Haryana	6.3	97.4	3.7	244	80,922
Jammu & Kashmir	5.9	99.5	2.1	269	21,795
Jharkhand	9.7	98.4	3.9	289	43,951
Karnataka	27.0	90.7	12.7	387	1,51,374
Kerala	14.0	92.6	6.4	205	2,83,685
Madhya Pradesh	12.9	98.2	10.0	739	1,40,357
Maharashtra	21.5	97.0	10.8	434	1,70,079
Odisha	10.1	97.3	12.6	388	86,384
Punjab	7.7	98.7	3.5	237	67,841
Rajasthan	9.2	95.7	10.2	546	1,39,254
Tamil Nadu	18.8	96.5	10.3	439	1,61,489
Telangana	17.5	97.5	22.2	487	85,799
Uttar Pradesh	3.1	98.8	8.1	1,048	2,62,571
Uttarakhand	9.4	99.5	2.5	124	12,298
West Bengal	16.9	97.0	3.1	523	2,01,266
all-India*	12.9	96.6	8.6	9,735	23,47,089

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 10: percentage of household opting for different source of funding for major States

State	Institutional Sources	Own sources	Any other sources	Households	
				Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	19.9	90.8	20.6	614	4,22,298
Assam	25.2	98.2	2.9	701	2,01,848
Bihar	20.5	99.5	9.4	998	6,35,142
Chhattisgarh	18.6	98.2	7.9	843	3,85,380
Delhi	2.4	99.5	4.2	189	69,798
Gujarat	11.5	98.4	3.9	824	3,03,634
Haryana	6.2	98.5	4.5	604	2,07,558
Jammu & Kashmir	9.2	97.9	8.4	465	90,559
Jharkhand	22.3	97.8	7.2	582	2,57,706
Karnataka	27.4	95.2	15.1	838	4,48,579
Kerala	19.4	91.3	7.7	686	5,49,724
Madhya Pradesh	23.7	94.2	10.6	1,488	6,67,624
Maharashtra	50.0	97.8	13.1	1,003	7,47,789
Odisha	17.9	98.6	13.6	681	7,60,418
Punjab	11.0	99.1	10.0	498	1,77,984
Rajasthan	16.3	97.4	10.1	1,272	6,05,458
Tamil Nadu	25.1	97.1	11.4	905	5,84,387
Telangana	23.6	98.9	23.9	905	3,14,171
Uttar Pradesh	2.8	97.3	8.6	1,903	13,83,116
Uttarakhand	10.0	99.9	3.5	266	52,284
West Bengal	35.0	95.5	9.7	857	7,44,601
all-India*	20.7	96.8	10.5	19,154	98,54,480

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 11: percentage distribution by source of finance of the amount spent by household for undertaking own construction for major States

State	Institutional Sources	Own sources	Any other sources	Total	Households	
					Sample	Estimated
					1	2
Andhra Pradesh	19.8	67.0	13.1	100	303	3,27,574
Assam	17.3	81.0	1.7	100	269	1,76,599
Bihar	12.9	84.0	3.1	100	470	5,48,066
Chhattisgarh	11.4	81.7	6.9	100	416	3,55,637
Delhi	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	10	1,719
Gujarat	6.4	90.6	3.0	100	485	2,22,147
Haryana	2.1	95.0	2.9	100	360	1,26,636
Jammu & Kashmir	7.3	90.4	2.3	100	196	68,763
Jharkhand	14.0	80.8	5.1	100	293	2,13,755
Karnataka	19.6	68.2	12.2	100	451	2,97,204
Kerala	40.7	55.2	4.1	100	481	2,66,039
Madhya Pradesh	12.7	81.8	5.5	100	749	5,27,267
Maharashtra	26.6	67.9	5.5	100	569	5,77,710
Odisha	15.5	80.4	4.1	100	293	6,74,034
Punjab	11.6	83.7	4.7	100	261	1,10,142
Rajasthan	9.1	86.7	4.2	100	726	4,66,204
Tamil Nadu	26.6	67.7	5.7	100	466	4,22,898
Telangana	15.1	72.6	12.4	100	418	2,28,373
Uttar Pradesh	2.1	92.3	5.6	100	855	11,20,545
Uttarakhand	25.3	73.6	1.1	100	142	39,986
West Bengal	21.1	74.9	4.0	100	334	5,43,335
all-India*	16.1	77.9	6.0	100	9,419	75,07,391

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 11: percentage distribution by source of finance of the amount spent by household for undertaking own construction for major States

State	Institutional Sources	Own sources	Any other sources	Total	Urban Households	
					Sample	Estimated
					1	2
Andhra Pradesh	36.9	57.2	5.9	100	311	94,724
Assam	22.9	75.8	1.3	100	432	25,249
Bihar	6.8	88.7	4.5	100	528	87,075
Chhattisgarh	9.3	90.0	0.7	100	427	29,743
Delhi	5.8	89.8	4.3	100	179	68,078
Gujarat	8.4	90.6	0.9	100	339	81,488
Haryana	2.6	96.6	0.8	100	244	80,922
Jammu & Kashmir	10.5	89.0	0.5	100	269	21,795
Jharkhand	12.2	82.3	5.6	100	289	43,951
Karnataka	28.6	64.6	6.9	100	387	1,51,374
Kerala	18.3	76.1	5.6	100	205	2,83,685
Madhya Pradesh	13.9	82.7	3.4	100	739	1,40,357
Maharashtra	22.7	73.0	4.3	100	434	1,70,079
Odisha	11.8	81.2	7.0	100	388	86,384
Punjab	7.0	70.5	22.5	100	237	67,841
Rajasthan	41.3	55.6	3.1	100	546	1,39,254
Tamil Nadu	24.3	70.6	5.1	100	439	1,61,489
Telangana	25.1	62.8	12.1	100	487	85,799
Uttar Pradesh	3.3	91.1	5.6	100	1,048	2,62,571
Uttarakhand	21.4	78.3	0.3	100	124	12,298
West Bengal	19.6	77.5	2.9	100	523	2,01,266
all-India*	18.8	75.6	5.6	100	9,735	23,47,089

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 11: percentage distribution by source of finance of the amount spent by household for undertaking own construction for major States

State	Institutional Sources	Own sources	Any other sources	Total	Households	
					Sample	Estimated
					1	2
Andhra Pradesh	24.1	64.5	11.3	100	614	4,22,298
Assam	18.6	79.8	1.6	100	701	2,01,848
Bihar	11.6	85.0	3.4	100	998	6,35,142
Chhattisgarh	11.1	83.2	5.8	100	843	3,85,380
Delhi	5.7	90.0	4.3	100	189	69,798
Gujarat	6.9	90.6	2.5	100	824	3,03,634
Haryana	2.4	96.1	1.5	100	604	2,07,558
Jammu & Kashmir	8.0	90.1	1.9	100	465	90,559
Jharkhand	13.6	81.2	5.2	100	582	2,57,706
Karnataka	23.3	66.7	10.0	100	838	4,48,579
Kerala	28.4	66.6	4.9	100	686	5,49,724
Madhya Pradesh	13.0	82.1	4.9	100	1,488	6,67,624
Maharashtra	25.7	69.2	5.2	100	1,003	7,47,789
Odisha	14.8	80.6	4.6	100	681	7,60,418
Punjab	9.3	77.2	13.5	100	498	1,77,984
Rajasthan	20.4	75.8	3.8	100	1,272	6,05,458
Tamil Nadu	25.8	68.7	5.5	100	905	5,84,387
Telangana	18.6	69.1	12.3	100	905	3,14,171
Uttar Pradesh	2.4	92.0	5.6	100	1,903	13,83,116
Uttarakhand	24.4	74.7	0.9	100	266	52,284
West Bengal	20.8	75.5	3.8	100	857	7,44,601
all-India*	17.0	77.2	5.9	100	19,154	98,54,480

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 12: Percentage distribution of expenditure of household on own-account construction for major States

State	Materials	Labour charges	Other Service charges	Total	Households	
					Sample	Estimated
					1	2
Andhra Pradesh	73.4	23.2	3.3	100	303	3,27,574
Assam	76.2	22.9	0.9	100	269	1,76,599
Bihar	78.3	20.4	1.3	100	470	5,48,066
Chhattisgarh	75.1	20.6	4.3	100	416	3,55,637
Delhi	83.6	14.4	2.0	100	10	1,719
Gujarat	73.9	24.3	1.8	100	485	2,22,147
Haryana	74.4	22.8	2.8	100	360	1,26,636
Jammu & Kashmir	76.4	20.8	2.8	100	196	68,763
Jharkhand	78.6	20.9	0.5	100	293	2,13,755
Karnataka	74.5	22.0	3.5	100	451	2,97,204
Kerala	65.3	30.2	4.6	100	481	2,66,039
Madhya Pradesh	77.2	21.2	1.6	100	749	5,27,267
Maharashtra	70.1	23.7	6.2	100	569	5,77,710
Odisha	77.0	21.7	1.3	100	293	6,74,034
Punjab	75.1	21.6	3.3	100	261	1,10,142
Rajasthan	75.8	22.1	2.1	100	726	4,66,204
Tamil Nadu	72.5	25.0	2.5	100	466	4,22,898
Telangana	74.3	19.7	6.1	100	418	2,28,373
Uttar Pradesh	76.1	21.4	2.5	100	855	11,20,545
Uttarakhand	77.2	19.1	3.7	100	142	39,986
West Bengal	77.7	20.4	1.9	100	334	5,43,335
all-India*	74.9	22.2	3.0	100	9,419	75,07,391

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 12: Percentage distribution of expenditure of household on own-account construction for major States

Urban

State	Materials	Labour charges	Other Service charges	Total	Households	
					Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	70.3	25.9	3.9	100	311	94,724
Assam	76.4	21.3	2.3	100	432	25,249
Bihar	80.3	18.1	1.6	100	528	87,075
Chhattisgarh	70.7	19.4	10.0	100	427	29,743
Delhi	77.9	19.8	2.3	100	179	68,078
Gujarat	74.5	24.4	1.1	100	339	81,488
Haryana	72.5	24.7	2.9	100	244	80,922
Jammu & Kashmir	78.3	18.6	3.1	100	269	21,795
Jharkhand	76.5	20.4	3.1	100	289	43,951
Karnataka	78.6	17.9	3.5	100	387	1,51,374
Kerala	65.5	28.0	6.5	100	205	2,83,685
Madhya Pradesh	77.8	20.4	1.7	100	739	1,40,357
Maharashtra	71.8	21.8	6.3	100	434	1,70,079
Odisha	75.0	23.2	1.8	100	388	86,384
Punjab	77.2	21.5	1.3	100	237	67,841
Rajasthan	73.5	23.2	3.2	100	546	1,39,254
Tamil Nadu	69.6	27.4	3.0	100	439	1,61,489
Telangana	74.7	22.2	3.1	100	487	85,799
Uttar Pradesh	74.2	22.0	3.8	100	1,048	2,62,571
Uttarakhand	79.8	16.2	4.0	100	124	12,298
West Bengal	76.5	21.3	2.2	100	523	2,01,266
all-India*	74.2	22.3	3.5	100	9,735	23,47,089

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 12: Percentage distribution of expenditure of household on own-account construction for major States

Combined

State	Materials	Labour charges	Other Service charges	Total	Households	
					Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	72.6	24.0	3.5	100	614	4,22,298
Assam	76.3	22.5	1.2	100	701	2,01,848
Bihar	78.7	19.9	1.3	100	998	6,35,142
Chhattisgarh	74.3	20.3	5.4	100	843	3,85,380
Delhi	78.0	19.8	2.3	100	189	69,798
Gujarat	74.0	24.3	1.6	100	824	3,03,634
Haryana	73.3	23.9	2.8	100	604	2,07,558
Jammu & Kashmir	76.8	20.4	2.9	100	465	90,559
Jharkhand	78.1	20.8	1.1	100	582	2,57,706
Karnataka	76.2	20.3	3.5	100	838	4,48,579
Kerala	65.4	29.0	5.6	100	686	5,49,724
Madhya Pradesh	77.4	21.0	1.6	100	1,488	6,67,624
Maharashtra	70.5	23.3	6.2	100	1,003	7,47,789
Odisha	76.6	22.0	1.4	100	681	7,60,418
Punjab	76.2	21.5	2.3	100	498	1,77,984
Rajasthan	75.0	22.5	2.4	100	1,272	6,05,458
Tamil Nadu	71.5	25.8	2.7	100	905	5,84,387
Telangana	74.4	20.6	5.0	100	905	3,14,171
Uttar Pradesh	75.6	21.5	2.9	100	1,903	13,83,116
Uttarakhand	77.8	18.4	3.8	100	266	52,284
West Bengal	77.5	20.6	1.9	100	857	7,44,601
all-India*	74.7	22.2	3.1	100	19,154	98,54,480

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 13: Percentage distribution of expenditure of different components of materials used by household for construction for major States

State	Bricks	Cement and cement products	Iron and steel	Wood and timber	Other plastic products	Sanitary wares	Paint, varnishes and lacquers	Other*	Total	Households	
										Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	13.8	19.1	22.1	8.2	5.5	3.6	9.0	18.6	100	303	3,27,574
Assam	22.8	19.0	19.7	8.1	2.7	2.8	3.6	21.2	100	269	1,76,599
Bihar	24.9	16.7	21.7	6.9	4.0	2.0	2.9	20.8	100	470	5,48,066
Chhattisgarh	26.1	21.2	25.8	4.2	1.6	1.5	1.2	18.3	100	416	3,55,637
Delhi	21.8	20.1	28.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	6.5	23.0	100	10	1,719
Gujarat	21.6	23.0	23.1	4.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	20.3	100	485	2,22,147
Haryana	25.0	21.8	16.2	5.3	6.0	5.0	5.2	15.5	100	360	1,26,636
Jammu & Kashmir	22.0	11.6	19.0	22.3	2.9	1.6	12.0	8.6	100	196	68,763
Jharkhand	24.2	19.4	25.1	2.2	6.2	3.0	3.3	16.6	100	293	2,13,755
Karnataka	17.5	16.8	18.6	10.4	5.2	2.8	7.1	21.5	100	451	2,97,204
Kerala	12.9	12.3	13.0	5.2	5.7	5.5	15.3	30.1	100	481	2,66,039
Madhya Pradesh	19.9	20.5	25.6	4.8	3.8	2.5	2.6	20.3	100	749	5,27,267
Maharashtra	19.8	19.5	23.9	4.5	3.7	2.3	3.2	23.1	100	569	5,77,710
Odisha	23.0	20.5	20.3	3.5	2.8	2.5	3.5	23.9	100	293	6,74,034
Punjab	27.2	18.8	17.6	5.2	4.5	5.1	2.8	18.9	100	261	1,10,142
Rajasthan	25.9	18.9	18.0	5.9	3.2	3.9	4.1	20.0	100	726	4,66,204
Tamil Nadu	20.8	17.2	21.7	6.8	5.0	1.9	6.1	20.6	100	466	4,22,898
Telangana	14.8	19.5	22.1	8.9	4.5	3.9	4.7	21.6	100	418	2,28,373
Uttar Pradesh	25.8	24.9	18.0	6.2	3.6	2.7	4.0	14.8	100	855	11,20,545
Uttarakhand	16.5	25.2	19.5	7.6	5.6	4.3	7.1	14.1	100	142	39,986
West Bengal	24.1	25.7	24.3	2.9	1.4	0.9	1.1	19.6	100	334	5,43,335
all-India**	21.6	20.0	21.3	6.3	3.8	2.7	4.4	19.9	100	9,419	75,07,391

*other includes petroleum, coal tar products, glass and glass products and other materials.

**estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 13: Percentage distribution of expenditure of different components of materials used by household for construction for major States

State	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Other*	Total	Households	
											Sample	Estimated
Andhra Pradesh	13.1	22.3	15.6	22.3	10.9	5.5	3.8	10.7	18.2	100	311	94,724
Assam	20.4	22.3	20.2	22.3	9.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	20.1	100	432	25,249
Bihar	20.3	20.7	18.7	20.7	8.0	5.4	4.1	3.7	19.1	100	528	87,075
Chhattisgarh	19.9	27.6	18.7	27.6	5.2	4.4	2.3	4.9	17.0	100	427	29,743
Delhi	16.5	17.4	18.3	17.4	7.1	4.7	2.9	12.0	21.2	100	179	68,078
Gujarat	15.6	14.7	19.1	14.7	10.0	4.1	4.9	12.0	19.7	100	339	81,488
Haryana	19.9	14.4	17.5	14.4	7.7	6.3	6.1	8.8	19.4	100	244	80,922
Jammu & Kashmir	17.1	16.9	14.9	16.9	16.7	4.4	3.5	8.3	18.2	100	269	21,795
Jharkhand	19.6	22.0	19.0	22.0	7.4	6.7	4.0	5.0	16.2	100	289	43,951
Karnataka	17.3	19.6	16.4	19.6	8.9	6.2	3.4	8.9	19.5	100	387	1,51,374
Kerala	16.2	12.6	14.4	12.6	7.0	4.3	5.8	20.6	19.1	100	205	2,83,685
Madhya Pradesh	17.3	25.1	18.5	25.1	6.0	4.6	3.8	4.4	20.2	100	739	1,40,357
Maharashtra	19.7	21.1	18.6	21.1	4.4	4.0	3.8	6.6	21.7	100	434	1,70,079
Odisha	21.5	19.3	20.9	19.3	5.7	3.1	3.6	7.2	18.7	100	388	86,384
Punjab	35.8	15.3	23.9	15.3	3.8	4.6	2.9	3.6	9.9	100	237	67,841
Rajasthan	20.0	17.0	14.6	17.0	8.3	4.1	6.7	6.2	23.0	100	546	1,39,254
Tamil Nadu	17.4	19.4	13.7	19.4	6.2	4.4	1.7	7.9	29.2	100	439	1,61,489
Telangana	11.9	18.2	18.1	18.2	11.2	6.2	4.4	10.1	20.1	100	487	85,799
Uttar Pradesh	20.0	18.5	22.1	18.5	7.5	4.8	4.2	7.3	15.6	100	1,048	2,62,571
Uttarakhand	15.1	14.8	17.5	14.8	10.0	4.8	11.7	16.6	9.6	100	124	12,298
West Bengal	21.2	19.4	21.5	19.4	3.9	3.0	2.6	7.1	21.4	100	523	2,01,266
all-India**	18.8	19.0	17.9	19.0	7.5	4.8	4.0	8.2	19.8	100	9,735	23,47,089

*other includes petroleum, coal tar products, glass and glass products and other materials.

**estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 13: Percentage distribution of expenditure of different components of materials used by household for construction for major States

State	Bricks	Cement and cement products	Iron and steel	Wood and timber	Other plastic products	Sanitary wares	Paint, varnishes and lacquers	Other*	Total	Households	
										Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	13.6	18.2	22.2	8.9	5.5	3.6	9.5	18.5	100	614	4,22,298
Assam	22.3	19.3	20.3	8.5	2.6	2.7	3.3	21.0	100	701	2,01,848
Bihar	23.9	17.2	21.5	7.2	4.3	2.5	3.0	20.4	100	998	6,35,142
Chhattisgarh	25.0	20.8	26.1	4.4	2.1	1.6	1.9	18.1	100	843	3,85,380
Delhi	16.5	18.3	17.5	7.0	4.6	2.9	11.9	21.2	100	189	69,798
Gujarat	20.1	22.0	21.0	5.8	2.8	3.2	5.0	20.2	100	824	3,03,634
Haryana	22.2	19.5	15.2	6.6	6.2	5.6	7.2	17.6	100	604	2,07,558
Jammu & Kashmir	20.9	12.3	18.5	21.1	3.2	2.0	11.2	10.7	100	465	90,559
Jharkhand	23.2	19.3	24.4	3.4	6.3	3.2	3.7	16.5	100	582	2,57,706
Karnataka	17.4	16.6	19.0	9.7	5.6	3.1	7.9	20.6	100	838	4,48,579
Kerala	14.7	13.4	12.8	6.2	5.0	5.7	18.1	24.2	100	686	5,49,724
Madhya Pradesh	19.1	19.9	25.5	5.1	4.1	2.9	3.1	20.3	100	1,488	6,67,624
Maharashtra	19.8	19.2	23.2	4.5	3.8	2.7	4.1	22.8	100	1,003	7,47,789
Odisha	22.7	20.6	20.1	3.9	2.8	2.7	4.2	23.0	100	681	7,60,418
Punjab	31.5	21.3	16.5	4.5	4.6	4.0	3.2	14.4	100	498	1,77,984
Rajasthan	23.9	17.4	17.7	6.7	3.5	4.8	4.8	21.0	100	1,272	6,05,458
Tamil Nadu	19.7	16.0	20.9	6.6	4.8	1.8	6.7	23.5	100	905	5,84,387
Telangana	13.8	19.0	20.7	9.7	5.1	4.1	6.6	21.0	100	905	3,14,171
Uttar Pradesh	24.3	24.1	18.1	6.5	3.9	3.1	4.9	15.0	100	1,903	13,83,116
Uttarakhand	16.2	23.4	18.4	8.2	5.4	6.0	9.4	13.0	100	266	52,284
West Bengal	23.5	24.8	23.2	3.1	1.8	1.2	2.4	20.0	100	857	7,44,601
all-India**	20.7	19.4	20.6	6.7	4.1	3.1	5.6	19.8	100	19,154	98,54,480

*other includes petroleum, coal tar products, glass and glass products and other materials.

**estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 14: Percentage distribution of expenditure of different components of materials used by establishments for construction for major States

State	Bricks	Cement and cement products	Iron and steel	Wood and timber	Other plastic products	Sanitary wares	Paint, varnishes and lacquers	Other*	Total	Establishments	
										Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	8.8	18.3	19.6	8.6	5.6	3.0	11.6	24.4	100	161	32,747
Assam	32.2	15.8	15.9	4.0	1.5	4.5	5.1	20.9	100	19	4,306
Bihar	18.9	24.5	24.0	4.9	1.9	3.2	4.8	17.7	100	44	20,731
Chhattisgarh	19.7	17.9	25.0	11.5	4.1	1.1	0.6	20.1	100	99	16,262
Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	2	98
Gujarat	11.4	16.2	23.3	5.2	3.5	3.5	5.1	31.7	100	150	43,275
Haryana	27.0	27.7	5.2	5.5	2.2	1.9	1.2	29.3	100	105	12,283
Jammu & Kashmir	20.5	25.3	12.5	17.4	3.5	0.5	1.5	18.7	100	96	8,573
Jharkhand	11.9	6.9	10.3	24.8	8.5	0.0	2.3	35.4	100	28	9,478
Karnataka	15.2	14.6	19.7	14.0	4.4	4.9	9.0	18.3	100	187	55,311
Kerala	10.1	13.2	14.8	5.5	6.0	3.7	12.3	34.3	100	443	39,966
Madhya Pradesh	22.2	26.2	19.9	3.8	2.3	2.2	2.6	20.8	100	258	56,719
Maharashtra	10.2	30.7	17.0	2.6	8.6	1.8	5.8	23.3	100	304	75,848
Odisha	14.4	18.0	26.0	3.0	2.7	2.2	6.2	27.6	100	39	18,227
Punjab	20.3	19.9	16.9	10.3	3.7	7.7	4.5	16.7	100	80	13,027
Rajasthan	20.9	19.4	16.2	5.0	3.2	4.3	8.2	22.8	100	172	49,472
Tamil Nadu	16.2	14.5	23.5	7.4	6.2	1.0	7.0	24.2	100	200	39,641
Telangana	15.4	27.6	19.5	6.9	3.2	3.2	8.6	15.6	100	128	18,464
Uttar Pradesh	22.8	17.8	24.2	3.8	4.6	0.7	3.3	22.8	100	96	59,324
Uttarakhand	17.6	12.9	11.2	37.6	3.4	3.7	2.5	11.1	100	16	2,748
West Bengal	19.7	15.0	7.4	30.7	2.8	0.6	3.0	20.9	100	106	64,698
all-India**	15.7	19.8	19.2	6.5	5.0	2.3	6.5	25.0	100	2,850	6,51,791

*other includes petroleum, coal tar products, glass and glass products and other materials.

**estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 14: Percentage distribution of expenditure of different components of materials used by establishments for construction for major States

State	Bricks	Cement and cement products	Iron and steel	Wood and timber	Other plastic products	Sanitary wares	Paint, varnishes and lacquers	Other*	Total	Urban Establishments	
										Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	14.4	18.2	17.7	8.3	6.2	3.7	8.9	22.5	100	170	29,153
Assam	14.2	21.8	15.5	6.0	6.9	3.4	2.9	29.1	100	21	1,046
Bihar	27.2	17.1	16.9	10.4	4.6	4.0	6.2	13.7	100	51	4,829
Chhattisgarh	13.3	17.0	24.3	2.0	2.3	0.5	1.8	38.8	100	56	2,067
Delhi	15.4	20.7	10.8	5.4	8.1	5.2	6.8	27.6	100	70	12,254
Gujarat	10.1	15.8	16.0	0.9	1.7	1.3	5.7	48.5	100	117	27,927
Haryana	19.5	27.0	8.3	1.4	3.8	0.5	0.8	38.7	100	61	8,268
Jammu & Kashmir	12.5	23.6	21.1	12.9	9.1	2.5	2.8	15.5	100	108	2,861
Jharkhand	14.6	16.3	8.8	8.8	2.8	3.2	4.5	41.0	100	20	1,659
Karnataka	5.9	15.4	26.3	11.2	4.7	2.2	6.9	27.3	100	162	34,676
Kerala	12.6	12.3	23.1	3.6	5.3	2.9	16.8	23.5	100	137	54,167
Madhya Pradesh	15.7	21.3	23.1	4.5	4.2	3.4	5.6	22.2	100	138	14,515
Maharashtra	5.6	14.2	14.4	2.8	3.6	2.3	3.7	53.4	100	246	54,686
Odisha	14.0	20.6	18.9	5.8	2.5	2.8	6.4	29.1	100	68	4,273
Punjab	13.6	8.2	32.3	11.7	11.1	4.7	1.9	16.5	100	42	7,059
Rajasthan	7.2	19.7	25.7	2.4	1.4	2.0	3.6	38.0	100	101	13,256
Tamil Nadu	13.5	24.4	9.3	10.3	4.7	1.3	19.8	16.8	100	191	49,165
Telangana	13.5	14.5	20.4	13.7	4.8	2.4	7.9	22.8	100	156	12,090
Uttar Pradesh	14.7	16.6	17.5	2.8	1.5	3.7	3.3	39.9	100	100	16,291
Uttarakhand	17.4	20.9	15.5	7.2	5.5	8.8	11.9	12.8	100	30	2,371
West Bengal	15.4	17.5	15.0	7.1	5.0	1.3	3.6	35.0	100	125	18,329
all-India**	12.0	19.5	14.9	7.6	4.6	2.1	12.8	26.5	100	2,337	3,75,168

*other includes petroleum, coal tar products, glass and glass products and other materials.

**estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 14: Percentage distribution of expenditure of different components of materials used by establishments for construction for major States

State	Bricks	Cement and cement products	Iron and steel	Wood and timber	Other plastic products	Sanitary wares	Paint, varnishes and lacquers	Other*	Total	Establishments	
										Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	13.3	18.3	18.1	8.4	6.0	3.6	9.4	22.9	100	331	61,900
Assam	20.0	19.9	15.6	5.4	5.1	3.8	3.6	26.5	100	40	5,352
Bihar	23.0	20.8	20.4	7.7	3.3	3.6	5.5	15.7	100	95	25,560
Chhattisgarh	16.4	17.4	24.6	6.6	3.1	0.8	1.2	29.9	100	155	18,330
Delhi	15.4	20.7	10.8	5.4	8.1	5.2	6.8	27.6	100	72	12,352
Gujarat	10.3	15.9	17.3	1.7	2.1	1.7	5.6	45.4	100	267	71,202
Haryana	24.2	27.4	6.4	4.0	2.8	1.4	1.0	32.8	100	166	20,551
Jammu & Kashmir	17.8	24.8	15.4	15.9	5.4	1.2	1.9	17.6	100	204	11,434
Jharkhand	12.2	7.8	10.1	23.2	7.9	0.3	2.5	35.9	100	48	11,138
Karnataka	7.5	15.3	25.2	11.7	4.7	2.7	7.2	25.8	100	349	89,987
Kerala	11.4	12.7	19.1	4.5	5.6	3.3	14.6	28.7	100	580	94,133
Madhya Pradesh	20.8	25.1	20.6	3.9	2.7	2.5	3.3	21.1	100	396	71,235
Maharashtra	7.1	19.5	15.2	2.7	5.2	2.1	4.4	43.8	100	550	1,28,534
Odisha	14.3	18.4	24.8	3.4	2.7	2.3	6.2	27.8	100	107	22,499
Punjab	16.3	13.1	25.9	11.1	8.1	5.9	3.0	16.6	100	122	20,086
Rajasthan	10.2	19.6	23.6	3.0	1.8	2.5	4.6	34.7	100	273	62,727
Tamil Nadu	14.0	22.7	11.8	9.8	5.0	1.2	17.5	18.1	100	391	88,806
Telangana	14.3	19.5	20.0	11.1	4.2	2.7	8.2	20.0	100	284	30,553
Uttar Pradesh	19.1	17.3	21.2	3.3	3.2	2.0	3.3	30.5	100	196	75,615
Uttarakhand	17.5	15.4	12.5	28.2	4.0	5.3	5.4	11.7	100	46	5,118
West Bengal	16.4	17.0	13.3	12.4	4.5	1.1	3.5	31.9	100	231	83,027
all-India**	13.3	19.6	16.4	7.3	4.7	2.2	10.7	26.0	100	5,187	10,26,959

*other includes petroleum, coal tar products, glass and glass products and other materials.

**estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 15: RSE for estimated number of establishments and households for major States

State	Market Establishments			All establishments			Households		
	RSE (%)	Sample	Estimated	RSE (%)	Sample	Estimated	RSE (%)	Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	19.42	143	29,604	17.96	161	32,747	8.93	303	3,27,574
Assam	30.15	14	3,275	24.84	19	4,306	9.90	269	1,76,599
Bihar	31.81	16	4,248	37.81	44	20,731	10.45	470	5,48,066
Chhattisgarh	21.23	73	12,673	17.19	99	16,262	10.80	416	3,55,637
Delhi	72.47	2	98	72.47	2	98	46.85	10	1,719
Gujarat	46.69	123	39,176	42.46	150	43,275	7.71	485	2,22,147
Haryana	40.33	101	12,254	40.23	105	12,283	7.67	360	1,26,636
Jammu & Kashmir	25.51	96	8,573	25.51	96	8,573	18.16	196	68,763
Jharkhand	15.77	24	9,385	15.63	28	9,478	17.27	293	2,13,755
Karnataka	19.48	112	27,457	14.83	187	55,311	6.23	451	2,97,204
Kerala	7.24	441	39,841	7.23	443	39,966	4.91	481	2,66,039
Madhya Pradesh	13.57	239	54,355	13.04	258	56,719	7.06	749	5,27,267
Maharashtra	11.26	290	63,324	11.83	304	73,848	6.50	569	5,77,710
Odisha	26.42	27	14,895	22.47	39	18,227	12.23	293	6,74,034
Punjab	20.35	25	3,866	10.88	80	13,027	12.22	261	1,10,142
Rajasthan	13.99	167	47,840	13.80	172	49,472	6.26	726	4,66,204
Tamil Nadu	18.17	190	38,858	18.12	200	39,641	17.09	466	4,22,898
Telangana	22.19	114	15,814	20.06	128	18,464	7.18	418	2,28,373
Uttar Pradesh	23.82	77	41,684	18.72	96	59,324	6.61	855	11,20,545
Uttarakhand	32.51	13	2,278	29.28	16	2,748	7.65	142	39,986
West Bengal	24.63	106	64,698	24.63	106	64,698	8.45	334	5,43,335
all-India*	5.89	2,487	5,46,229	5.31	2,850	6,51,791	2.40	9,419	75,07,391

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 15: RSE for estimated number of establishments and households for major States

State	Market Establishments			All establishments			Households		
	RSE (%)	Sample	Estimated	RSE (%)	Sample	Estimated	RSE (%)	Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	9.56	162	27,269	9.35	170	29,153	8.49	311	94,724
Assam	40.18	12	645	25.80	21	1,046	7.69	432	25,249
Bihar	17.73	20	1,390	21.42	51	4,829	5.08	528	87,075
Chhattisgarh	21.98	48	1,840	19.74	56	2,067	11.16	427	29,743
Delhi	22.66	70	12,254	22.66	70	12,254	12.23	179	68,078
Gujarat	20.35	111	26,926	19.88	117	27,927	7.76	339	81,488
Haryana	16.82	58	7,858	16.05	61	8,268	8.67	244	80,922
Jammu & Kashmir	17.20	108	2,861	17.20	108	2,861	10.34	269	21,795
Jharkhand	30.43	18	1,464	27.88	20	1,659	9.93	289	43,951
Karnataka	9.99	87	13,010	9.54	162	34,676	7.91	387	1,51,374
Kerala	12.48	137	54,167	12.48	137	54,167	7.24	205	2,83,685
Madhya Pradesh	10.92	128	13,707	10.63	138	14,515	6.89	739	1,40,357
Maharashtra	9.26	237	48,934	9.26	246	54,686	6.06	434	1,70,079
Odisha	14.61	50	2,722	16.57	68	4,273	6.96	388	86,384
Punjab	20.95	19	4,481	14.59	42	7,059	11.95	237	67,841
Rajasthan	17.81	98	13,063	17.55	101	13,256	7.22	546	1,39,254
Tamil Nadu	9.86	172	45,333	9.72	191	49,165	6.28	439	1,61,489
Telangana	13.21	143	10,751	12.01	156	12,090	5.30	487	85,799
Uttar Pradesh	17.78	82	14,201	15.96	100	16,291	4.10	1,048	2,62,571
Uttarakhand	39.69	18	1,938	33.18	30	2,371	11.38	124	12,298
West Bengal	16.50	122	18,044	16.28	125	18,329	5.48	523	2,01,266
all-India*	3.92	1,983	3,25,869	3.61	2,337	3,75,168	1.72	9,735	23,47,089

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 15: RSE for estimated number of establishments and households for major States

State	Market Establishments			All establishments			Households		
	RSE (%)	Sample	Estimated	RSE (%)	Sample	Estimated	RSE (%)	Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	11.10	305	56,873	10.47	331	61,900	7.18	614	4,22,298
Assam	26.04	26	3,920	20.61	40	5,352	8.71	701	2,01,848
Bihar	24.36	36	5,638	30.93	95	25,560	9.05	998	6,35,142
Chhattisgarh	18.75	121	14,513	15.41	155	18,330	10.00	843	3,85,380
Delhi	22.49	72	12,352	22.49	72	12,352	11.99	189	69,798
Gujarat	29.00	234	66,101	27.06	267	71,202	6.28	824	3,03,634
Haryana	25.77	159	20,112	25.22	166	20,551	5.79	604	2,07,558
Jammu & Kashmir	19.61	204	11,434	19.61	204	11,434	14.02	465	90,559
Jharkhand	14.25	42	10,849	13.94	48	11,138	14.42	582	2,57,706
Karnataka	13.84	199	40,467	9.89	349	89,987	4.92	838	4,48,579
Kerala	7.83	578	94,008	7.82	580	94,133	4.43	686	5,49,724
Madhya Pradesh	11.05	367	68,062	10.60	396	71,235	5.75	1,488	6,67,624
Maharashtra	7.58	527	1,12,258	8.05	550	1,28,534	5.32	1,003	7,47,789
Odisha	22.45	77	17,618	18.47	107	22,499	10.87	681	7,60,418
Punjab	14.67	44	8,348	8.72	122	20,086	8.96	498	1,77,984
Rajasthan	11.72	265	60,903	11.58	273	62,727	5.13	1,272	6,05,458
Tamil Nadu	9.92	362	84,190	9.72	391	88,806	12.57	905	5,84,387
Telangana	14.25	257	26,565	13.02	284	30,553	5.41	905	3,14,171
Uttar Pradesh	18.33	159	55,885	15.08	196	75,615	5.41	1,903	13,83,116
Uttarakhand	25.33	31	4,216	21.98	46	5,118	6.46	266	52,284
West Bengal	19.59	228	82,742	19.53	231	83,027	6.34	857	7,44,601
all-India*	3.98	4,470	8,72,098	3.64	5,187	10,26,959	1.88	19,154	98,54,480

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 16: RSE for estimated GVA per market establishments and NVA per household for major States

Rural

State	GVA per Market Establishment			NVA per household		
	RSE (%)	Sample	Estimated	RSE (%)	Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	19.39	143	29,604	14.39	303	3,27,574
Assam	15.84	14	3,275	8.87	269	1,76,599
Bihar	8.58	16	4,248	8.51	470	5,48,066
Chhattisgarh	11.59	73	12,673	8.28	416	3,55,637
Delhi	4.56	2	98	49.70	10	1,719
Gujarat	22.11	123	39,176	10.20	485	2,22,147
Haryana	19.25	101	12,254	10.73	360	1,26,636
Jammu & Kashmir	40.08	96	8,573	17.98	196	68,763
Jharkhand	23.42	24	9,385	16.15	293	2,13,755
Karnataka	16.07	112	27,457	12.66	451	2,97,204
Kerala	7.60	441	39,841	8.98	481	2,66,039
Madhya Pradesh	8.00	239	54,355	8.82	749	5,27,267
Maharashtra	10.90	290	63,324	6.48	569	5,77,710
Odisha	21.39	27	14,895	12.98	293	6,74,034
Punjab	34.39	25	3,866	13.38	261	1,10,142
Rajasthan	8.17	167	47,840	6.76	726	4,66,204
Tamil Nadu	10.21	190	38,858	16.50	466	4,22,898
Telangana	16.51	114	15,814	11.08	418	2,28,373
Uttar Pradesh	8.81	77	41,684	7.83	855	11,20,545
Uttarakhand	18.49	13	2,278	20.56	142	39,986
West Bengal	9.92	106	64,698	13.61	334	5,43,335
all-India*	4.42	2,487	5,46,229	2.81	9,419	75,07,391

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 16: RSE for estimated GVA per market establishments and NVA per household for major States

Urban

State	GVA per Market Establishment			NVA per household		
	RSE (%)	Sample	Estimated	RSE (%)	Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	19.11	162	27,269	15.59	311	94,724
Assam	7.69	12	645	8.35	432	25,249
Bihar	14.48	20	1,390	21.08	528	87,075
Chhattisgarh	13.21	48	1,840	19.98	427	29,743
Delhi	40.31	70	12,254	14.11	179	68,078
Gujarat	26.34	111	26,926	12.63	339	81,488
Haryana	22.30	58	7,858	14.72	244	80,922
Jammu & Kashmir	15.86	108	2,861	13.07	269	21,795
Jharkhand	24.64	18	1,464	19.20	289	43,951
Karnataka	46.72	87	13,010	8.30	387	1,51,374
Kerala	13.48	137	54,167	11.16	205	2,83,685
Madhya Pradesh	13.49	128	13,707	11.29	739	1,40,357
Maharashtra	15.26	237	48,934	10.32	434	1,70,079
Odisha	22.22	50	2,722	10.47	388	86,384
Punjab	16.53	19	4,481	33.08	237	67,841
Rajasthan	16.42	98	13,063	41.05	546	1,39,254
Tamil Nadu	39.94	172	45,333	12.92	439	1,61,489
Telangana	11.51	143	10,751	12.26	487	85,799
Uttar Pradesh	21.08	82	14,201	9.21	1,048	2,62,571
Uttarakhand	52.46	18	1,938	17.35	124	12,298
West Bengal	25.29	122	18,044	9.04	523	2,01,266
all-India*	18.03	1,983	3,25,869	4.59	9,735	23,47,089

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 16: RSE for estimated GVA per market establishments and NVA per household for major States

Combined

State	GVA per Market Establishment			NVA per household		
	RSE (%)	Sample	Estimated	RSE (%)	Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	13.57	305	56,873	11.28	614	4,22,298
Assam	12.25	26	3,920	7.20	701	2,01,848
Bihar	9.66	36	5,638	8.27	998	6,35,142
Chhattisgarh	9.71	121	14,513	8.44	843	3,85,380
Delhi	40.22	72	12,352	13.97	189	69,798
Gujarat	19.97	234	66,101	8.61	824	3,03,634
Haryana	16.75	159	20,112	10.03	604	2,07,558
Jammu & Kashmir	27.27	204	11,434	15.15	465	90,559
Jharkhand	22.01	42	10,849	13.73	582	2,57,706
Karnataka	30.86	199	40,467	8.68	838	4,48,579
Kerala	8.11	578	94,008	7.22	686	5,49,724
Madhya Pradesh	7.38	367	68,062	7.19	1,488	6,67,624
Maharashtra	10.38	527	1,12,258	5.53	1,003	7,47,789
Odisha	17.45	77	17,618	11.38	681	7,60,418
Punjab	18.31	44	8,348	16.74	498	1,77,984
Rajasthan	7.92	265	60,903	14.98	1,272	6,05,458
Tamil Nadu	31.91	362	84,190	12.51	905	5,84,387
Telangana	10.95	257	26,565	8.27	905	3,14,171
Uttar Pradesh	8.36	159	55,885	6.29	1,903	13,83,116
Uttarakhand	24.15	31	4,216	16.95	266	52,284
West Bengal	10.52	228	82,742	11.00	857	7,44,601
all-India*	10.46	4,470	8,72,098	2.45	19,154	98,54,480

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 17: RSE for estimated NVA per non-market establishment

Sector	NVA per non-market establishment		
	RSE (%)	Sample	Estimated
1	2	3	4
Rural	13.38	363	1,05,562
Urban	8.92	354	49,299
Combined	9.63	717	1,54,861

Table 18: RSE for estimated number of labourers engaged per household and number of workers engaged per establishment for major States

State	Estimated number of labourers engaged per household			Estimated number of workers engaged per establishment		
	RSE (%)	Sample Households	Estimated Households	RSE (%)	Sample Establishments	Estimated Establishments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	6.78	303	3,27,574	9.88	161	32,747
Assam	4.22	269	1,76,599	7.30	19	4,306
Bihar	9.44	470	5,48,066	39.83	44	20,731
Chhattisgarh	5.74	416	3,55,637	7.05	99	16,262
Delhi	10.92	10	1,719	10.11	2	98
Gujarat	4.80	485	2,22,147	21.22	150	43,275
Haryana	5.47	360	1,26,636	17.71	105	12,283
Jammu & Kashmir	6.12	196	68,763	9.98	96	8,573
Jharkhand	7.20	293	2,13,755	14.05	28	9,478
Karnataka	7.04	451	2,97,204	7.64	187	55,311
Kerala	5.80	481	2,66,039	4.75	443	39,966
Madhya Pradesh	2.94	749	5,27,267	6.75	258	56,719
Maharashtra	2.94	569	5,77,710	6.35	304	73,848
Odisha	7.21	293	6,74,034	12.73	39	18,227
Punjab	3.79	261	1,10,142	10.63	80	13,027
Rajasthan	3.14	726	4,66,204	17.77	172	49,472
Tamil Nadu	5.31	466	4,22,898	8.29	200	39,641
Telangana	5.57	418	2,28,373	6.19	128	18,464
Uttar Pradesh	5.67	855	11,20,545	10.94	96	59,324
Uttarakhand	13.68	142	39,986	9.05	16	2,748
West Bengal	11.31	334	5,43,335	5.63	106	64,698
all-India*	1.80	9,419	75,07,391	3.59	2,850	6,51,791

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 18: RSE for estimated number of labourers engaged per household and number of workers engaged per establishment for major States

State	Estimated number of labourers engaged per household			Estimated number of workers engaged per establishment		
	RSE (%)	Sample Households	Estimated Households	RSE (%)	Sample Establishments	Estimated Establishments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	7.25	311	94,724	9.00	170	29,153
Assam	5.82	432	25,249	7.27	21	1,046
Bihar	4.04	528	87,075	10.05	51	4,829
Chhattisgarh	5.45	427	29,743	7.26	56	2,067
Delhi	6.54	179	68,078	7.25	70	12,254
Gujarat	3.75	339	81,488	17.08	117	27,927
Haryana	5.79	244	80,922	13.33	61	8,268
Jammu & Kashmir	8.57	269	21,795	13.57	108	2,861
Jharkhand	3.85	289	43,951	40.64	20	1,659
Karnataka	6.57	387	1,51,374	8.85	162	34,676
Kerala	5.42	205	2,83,685	12.74	137	54,167
Madhya Pradesh	5.76	739	1,40,357	9.96	138	14,515
Maharashtra	3.99	434	1,70,079	12.94	246	54,686
Odisha	6.25	388	86,384	16.76	68	4,273
Punjab	10.78	237	67,841	12.38	42	7,059
Rajasthan	12.61	546	1,39,254	15.03	101	13,256
Tamil Nadu	3.58	439	1,61,489	8.37	191	49,165
Telangana	5.72	487	85,799	15.86	156	12,090
Uttar Pradesh	4.18	1,048	2,62,571	11.79	100	16,291
Uttarakhand	7.88	124	12,298	14.49	30	2,371
West Bengal	4.06	523	2,01,266	20.41	125	18,329
all-India*	1.58	9,735	23,47,089	3.75	2,337	3,75,168

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Table 18: RSE for estimated number of labourers engaged per household and number of workers engaged per establishment for major States

State	Estimated number of labourers engaged per household			Estimated number of workers engaged per establishment		
	RSE (%)	Sample Households	Estimated Households	RSE (%)	Sample Establishments	Estimated Establishments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	5.46	614	4,22,298	6.73	331	61,900
Assam	8.15	701	2,01,848	6.56	40	5,352
Bihar	8.15	998	6,35,142	32.83	95	25,560
Chhattisgarh	5.43	843	3,85,380	6.17	155	18,330
Delhi	6.42	189	69,798	7.18	72	12,352
Gujarat	3.98	824	3,03,634	14.05	267	71,202
Haryana	3.95	604	2,07,558	13.79	166	20,551
Jammu & Kashmir	5.16	465	90,559	8.58	204	11,434
Jharkhand	6.03	582	2,57,706	13.53	48	11,138
Karnataka	5.10	838	4,48,579	6.04	349	89,987
Kerala	3.96	686	5,49,724	7.72	580	94,133
Madhya Pradesh	2.62	1,488	6,67,624	5.83	396	71,235
Maharashtra	2.53	1,003	7,47,789	6.97	550	1,28,534
Odisha	6.45	681	7,60,418	10.91	107	22,499
Punjab	4.90	498	1,77,984	8.26	122	20,086
Rajasthan	4.21	1,272	6,05,458	13.84	273	62,727
Tamil Nadu	4.03	905	5,84,387	6.16	391	88,806
Telangana	4.31	905	3,14,171	7.70	284	30,553
Uttar Pradesh	4.60	1,903	13,83,116	9.00	196	75,615
Uttarakhand	10.73	266	52,284	8.67	46	5,118
West Bengal	8.82	857	7,44,601	7.60	231	83,027
all-India*	1.42	19,154	98,54,480	2.71	5,187	10,26,959

*estimates for all-India includes the remaining states including the major states

Appendix-B: Sampling Design of Pilot Study on Construction Activities in Unincorporated Sector Establishments and Households

Coverage:

The coverage of pilot study on Construction Activities in Unincorporated Sector Establishments and Households was as follows:

- A. Unincorporated establishments undertaking construction activities:
 - (i) Proprietary and partnership establishments [excluding Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) establishments]
 - (ii) Society/trust/association/club/ body of individuals etc., Co-operatives, etc.
- B. Households carrying out construction activities for own use purpose

Unincorporated establishments under the coverage of ASUSE if undertaken construction activity for own entrepreneurial purpose such construction activity will not be covered in this pilot study as it is already covered in ASUSE.

Geographical coverage: The survey was conducted in the rural and urban areas of whole of India, except the villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are difficult to access.

Sample Design

Outline of sample design: A stratified multi-stage sampling design was adopted for the pilot study on construction activities.

Sampling Frame:

Rural sector: The first stage units (FSU) were census villages in the rural sector. For rural part of Kerala, Panchayat wards (PW) were considered as FSUs.

Urban sector: The First Stage Units (FSU) were latest updated UFS (Urban Frame Survey) blocks.

The Ultimate Stage Units (USU) were establishments and households for both the sectors. In the case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was the selection of three hamlet-groups (HG)/sub-blocks (SBs) from each of the large FSUs.

Stratification of FSUs:

- (a) Each district was considered as a stratum. Within each district of a State/UT, two basic strata were formed:
 - (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and
 - (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population one million or more as per Census 2011, each of them was considered as a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district were considered as another basic stratum.

(b) A special stratum, in the *rural areas* only, was formed at *State/Ut level* before district level strata are formed in each State/UT. This stratum comprised of all the villages with zero worker as per 6th Economic Census (EC) and Census 2011. Due to very less number of zero-worker villages in Delhi, Goa and Ladakh, no zero stratum has been formed in these States/UTs.

Sub-stratification of FSUs:

Rural Sector:

To reduce the volatility of economic parameters within rural stratum, sub-stratification was done based on coefficient of variation of 6th EC non-agricultural worker in rural areas (except Kerala). In the absence of 6th EC non-agricultural worker, census non-agricultural worker information was used for sub-stratification purposes. Maximum 3 substrata are formed at stratum level (except Kerala). In Kerala four sub-stratum were formed in each district based on population.

The '*sub-strata*', as mentioned above, within each stratum was formed by equalizing total worker in each sub-stratum and for Kerala by equalizing total worker. Sub-strata having very less number of villages have been merged with other sub-strata within the same stratum.

Urban Sector:

For each stratum, two sub-strata were formed based on the information as available from the latest available UFS blocks as follows:

sub-stratum 1: UFS blocks identified as Bazaar area (BA)/ Industrial area (IA)/ Hospital area (HA)/ Slum area (SA) which are likely to contain relatively higher number of establishments.

sub-stratum 2: remaining UFS blocks of the stratum

Selection of Sample FSUs: Sample FSUs were selected independently in each quarter from stratum × sub-stratum by simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR). Allotted sample size for the pilot study was 12,150 FSUs out of which 11,981 were surveyed.

Second Stage Stratification: Three Second Stage Strata (SSS), viz., 19, 20 & 21 were formed for this pilot study on construction.

Composition and allocation of survey units in three SSS are given below:

SSS no.	NIC 2008 Codes	Description of SSS	Allocation of sample establishments
19	41, 42, 43	Hired worker establishments engaged in construction activities in last 365 days	4
20	41, 42, 43	Own account establishments engaged in construction activities in last 365 days	2

SSS no.	NIC 2008 Codes	Description of SSS	Allocation of sample establishments
21	41, 43 (excluding 43121)	Household engaged in construction activities for own use purpose in last 365 days	2
Total number of sample establishment in an FSU for Construction Sector Survey			8

Threshold amount of Construction:

Establishments and households who had spent more than or equal to the threshold amount for construction works in last 365 days as given in the following table were considered under the coverage of this study. Any amount spent on construction below these cut-offs was not considered as construction work for the purpose of this pilot study and hence were excluded while selecting the establishments/ households from the final listing frame.

Threshold amount (in Rs.) of construction for Sample sector		
Sector	Establishments	Households
Rural	Rs. 25 thousand	Rs. 10 thousand
Urban	Rs. 50 thousand	Rs. 20 thousand

Complete Enumeration Sector:

All the unincorporated establishments (i.e. SSS 19 and 20 establishments) in the selected FSUs with construction expenditure 50 lakhs or more in rural areas and 1 crore or more in urban areas in last 365 days or last financial year (FY 2023-24) were completely enumerated. Similarly, all the households engaged in construction activities in last 365 days for own use purpose (SSS 21) in the selected FSUs and spent 20 lakhs or more in rural areas and 50 lakhs or more in urban areas for this activity in last 365 days were completely enumerated.

Threshold amount (in Rs.) for complete enumeration		
Sector	Establishments (SSS 19 & 20)	Households (SSS 21)
Rural	Rs. 50 Lakhs	Rs. 20 Lakhs
Urban	Rs. 1 Crore	Rs. 50 Lakhs

Selection of survey units (establishments/ households):

Except for complete enumeration sector, all the survey units i.e. establishments and households, were selected by simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR).

RURAL	
URBAN	

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE
PILOT STUDY ON CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN UNINCORPORATED SECTOR
ESTABLISHMENTS AND HOUSEHOLDS
July 2025 – December 2025
SCHEDULE CSU: FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES**

[0] descriptive identification of sample unit	
1. state/u.t:	6. investigator unit no.:
2. district:	7. UFS block no.:
3. sub-district/tehsil:	8. name of owner:
4. village/ town name:	9. name of informant:
5. serial no. of hamlet: (col-1,block-4.1)#	10. name and address of the establishment:

*tick mark (√) may be put in appropriate place. # refers to schedule LSU.

[1] identification of sample unit							
item no.	item	code			item no.	item	code
1	serial no. of sample FSU				6	survey code	
2	schedule number	C	S	U	7	status code [if entry in item 6 is 1 or 2]	
3	segment number (1 / 2/ 9)				8	reason for original sample not surveyed (code) [for entry in item 6 = 2 or 3]	
4	second stage stratum (SSS)				9	response code	
5	sample unit number				10	informant code	
11	telephone/mobile no. of the owner/establishment/contact person						
12	e-mail id of the establishment/owner						

CODES FOR BLOCK 1

- item6: **survey code:** original sample surveyed - 1, substitute surveyed - 2, casualty -3
- item7: **status code (will be blank if item 4 (SSS) is households):**
within coverage: open-1, existing but not doing any construction-2,
out of coverage - 4
- item8: **reason for original sample not surveyed:** informant busy – 1, informant not available – 2, informant non-cooperative – 3, others–9
- item9: **response code:** informant co-operative and capable - 1, informant co-operative but not capable - 2, informant busy but responded - 3, informant reluctant - 4, others -9
- item10: **informant code:** owner – 1, supervisor /manager – 2, others –9

[2.4] particulars of operation and background information during last 365 days		item no.	code
(1)		(2)	(3)
code for the construction activity during the last 365 days (5-digit as per NIC 2008)		274	
type of establishment (1: market establishment; 2: non-market establishment; 3: household)		275	
If item 275 = 1 or 2	whether audited books of accounts maintained? (yes-1, no-2)	276	
	code for the principal minor activity during the reference period, if any (5-digit as per NIC 2008) [1 st 2 digits of item 277 ≠ 1 st 2 digits of item 274]	277	
	type of ownership (code) during last 365 days	278	
	location of the establishment (code)	279	
	nature of operation (perennial – 1, seasonal – 2, casual – 3)	280	
	number of months operated during the last 365 days (in whole numbers)	281	

Different Code Structures for block 2.4

item 278 : type of ownership			
proprietary (male)	1 2	partnership between members not all from the same household	5
proprietary (female)			
proprietary (transgender)	3	Society/Trust/Club/Association/Body of individuals/membership organization	7
partnership with members of the same household	4	Co-operative	8
		Others (specify)*	9
item 279: location of the establishment			
within household premises			1
outside household premises	with fixed premises and with permanent structure		2
	with fixed premises and with temporary structure/ kiosk/ stall		3
	with fixed premises but without any structure		4
	others		9

*please specify the description in the remarks

3.15: expenses during the reference period on construction activities (NIC-08 Divisions 41, 42 and 43)					
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)
main items consumed	item no.	3 digit product code			value (Rs.)
bricks	60A	7	2	1	
cement and cement products (like clinkers etc.)	60B	7	1	0	
iron and steel	60C	7	3	3	
wood and timber	60D	0	5	1	
glass and glass products	60E	7	2	3	
other plastic products (pvc pipes, fittings)	60F	5	3	9	
sanitary wares	60G	7	2	9	
coal tar products	60H	5	5	0	
other petroleum products (bitumen/bitumen products)	60I	5	4	9	
paints, varnishes and lacquers	60J	6	2	1	
other items consumed (includes sand, water, etc.)	60K				
materials sub-total (items 60A to 60K)	60L				
<i>labour charges: only for household engaged in own-account construction; item 275 =3</i>					
labour charges paid	60M				
number of laborers engaged	60N				
<i>service charges:</i>					
professional services	60O				
other service charges	60P				
other service charges sub-total (item 60O+item 60P)	60Q				
total (item 60L+item 60M+60Q)	60Z				

Block 2.5: distribution of construction (during the reference period)						
sl. no.	name of the state	name of the district	sector (rural-1, urban-2)	state code	district code	percentage share of expenditure of the construction activity to total expenditure on construction (0.00%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
Total						100.00

5.15: receipts during reference period from construction activities (NIC-08 Divisions 41, 42 and 43) (excluding households engaged in own-account construction; item 275 = 1 or 2)					
(1)		(2)	(3)		(4)
main items		item no.	3 digit product code		value (Rs.)
When item 275=1	receipts from construction activity of building and related site preparation carried out during last 365 days	74A			
	receipts from alteration, repair and maintenance of buildings carried out during last 365 days	74B			
	other receipts	74C			
	total receipts(items 74A to 74C)	74D			
	opening stock of semi-finished goods as on first day of last 365 day	74E			
	closing stock of semi-finished goods as on preceding day of survey	74F			
	change in stock of semi-finished goods (74F – 74E)	74G			
	value of finished construction activity, carried out during last 365 days, but not sold , as on preceding day of survey	74H			
	value of semi-finished construction as on first day of last 365 day	74I			
	value of semi-finished construction as on preceding day of survey	74J			
	net value of semi-finished construction during last 365 days (74J – 74I)	74K			
	opening stock of raw materials and components, spares, stores, etc.	74L			
	closing stock of raw materials and components, spares, stores, etc.	74M			
	net stock of raw materials and components, spares, stores, etc. (74M-74L)	74N			
	purchase value of finished construction sold in the same condition as purchased	74O			
	sale value of finished construction sold in the same condition as purchased	74P			
	net of finished construction sold in the same condition as purchased (74P-74O)	74Q			
	purchase value of raw materials, incidental to construction, sold in the same condition as purchased during last 365 days	74R			
	sale value of raw materials, incidental to construction, sold in the same condition as purchased during last 365 days	74S			
	net receipts from sale of raw materials, incidental to construction, sold in the same condition as purchased (74S-74R)	74T			
total (74D+74G+74H+74K+74Q+74T)	74Z				
Non-Market establishments (item 275=2)	receipts from construction related activities carried out during last 365 days	74X			
	donation, grants, etc. received pertaining to construction activities carried out during last 365 days	74Y			

[8.1] employment and compensation to workers paid by establishments engaged in construction activity during the reference period (item 275 = 1 or 2)					
Type of worker	Item no	average number of workers		Total (col 3 + col 4)	Emolument paid (Rs. in whole number)
		Full Time	Part time		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
working owner	801				
hired workers	construction workers (items 802 to 811)				
	masons	802			
	supervisors	803			
	other construction workers	811			
	other hired workers	812			
other workers	813				
total (items 801 to 813)	819				
persons employed through contractors	814				

[7.3] calculation of gross value added during the reference period (Rs. in whole number)			
items		item no.	value (Rs.)
(1)		(2)	(3)
Market establishments (item 275=1)	distributive expenses(including toll), if any [@]	761C	
	taxes on products (such as GST, VAT, octroi, etc.) [@]	762C	
	subsidy	763C	
	input tax credit (GST) if any, pertaining to the activities of last 365 days	764C	
	total input (to be auto-calculated): 60Z(60L+60Q)	765C	
	total output (to be auto-calculated): item 74Z - item 761C - item 762C + item 763C + item 764C	766C	
	gross value added (item 766C– item 765C) (put (–) sign in case of negative value) (to be auto-calculated):	769C	
	taxes on production	771C	
Non market establishments and households (item 275 =2/3)	total emoluments (to be auto-populated): item 819, col 6 + item 60M	772C	
	total input(to be auto-calculated):item 60Z- item 60M	773C	
	total output(to be auto-calculated): item 772C + item 773C	774C	
	net value added (item 774C – item 773C) (put (–) sign in case of negative value)	779C	

@if included in the receipt figures.

[10] land and fixed assets owned and hired as on the last date of reference period and rent/rental payable on hired assets for the last 365 days (Rs. in whole number) (for establishments engaged in construction activities; item 275 = 1 or 2)					
type of asset	item no.	market value of assets (Rs.) as on the last date of reference period		*net additions to owned assets during last 365 days / last year (Rs.)	rent/ rental payable on hired assets for the last 365 days (Rs.)
		Owned	hired		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
land	1001				
land improvement	1012				
building	1002				
plant and machinery	1003				
transport equipment	1004				
furniture & fixtures	1005				
software and database	1006				
information, computer and telecommunication equipments	1007				
tools and other fixed assets	1008				
capital work in progress	1011				
total (items 1002 to 1012)	1019				

* net addition can either be positive or negative.

[11] loan outstanding as on last date of the reference period (Rs. in whole number) (for establishments engaged in construction activities; item 275 = 1 or 2)			
source of loan	item no.	amount outstanding as on last date of the reference period (Rs.)	interest payable for the last 365 days (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
central and state level term lending institutions	1101		
government (central, state, local bodies) scheme	1102		
commercial banks	1103		
co-operative banks and societies	1104		
micro-finance institutions/ SHG	1105		
other institutional agencies	1106		
money lenders	1107		
business partner(s)	1108		
suppliers / contractors	1111		
friends and relatives	1112		
Others	1113		
total (1101 to 1113)	1119		
if there is entry in amount outstanding (col.3) corresponding to item no. 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106 then whether the loan received was collateral free/subsidized? (Yes, collateral free -1, Yes, subsidized -2, No-3)	1120		

[11.2] source of finance for construction activities undertaken by households for own use (item 275=3)			
(Rs. in whole number)			
Items	item no.	amount raised as on the last day of the reference period (Rs.)	interest payable for the last 365 days (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
non-financial institutions (including government/local bodies)	1131		
financial institutions like Banks, NBFC etc.	1132		
own sources incl. own savings, sale of assets etc.	1133		
any other sources incl. private lenders	1134		
total (item 1131 to item 1135)	1139		

[14.1] calculation of net surplus during the reference period(Rs. in whole number)			
Items		item no.	value
(1)		(2)	(3)
only for market establishments (item 275=1)	income of the establishment from the construction activity(ies) (amount in Rs.)	1401	
	net surplus (to be auto-calculated) (item 769C,col.3 - item 819,col.6 - item 1001,col.6 – item 1119,col. 4)(amount in Rs.)	1402	
	percentage difference (to be auto-calculated) ((item 1402-itm 1401)/item 1401)*100 (upto 2 decimal places)(amount in Rs.)	1403	
estimated size of construction (in sq. ft.) (built up area, length of roads/culverts etc.)		1404	

* item 1401 and 1402 should be very close to each other. In case large deviation (say, more than 20% in either side), the matter must be probed and substantive justification may be provided in the remarks in case of confirmation.

[15] particulars of field operations									
sl. no.	items	Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)/Field Investigator (FI)			Senior Statistical Officer (SSO)/Field Officer (FO)				
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)				
1501	(i) name (block letters)								
	(ii) code								
	(iii) signature								
1502	(i) name (block letters)								
	(ii) code								
	(iii) signature								
	date(s) of:	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY		
1503	(i) survey/ inspection								
1504	(ii) receipt								
1505	(iii) scrutiny								
1506	(iv) dispatch								
1507	number of additional sheet(s) attached								
1508	total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (JSO/FI) (in minutes) [no decimal point]								
1509	number of investigators (JSO/FI) in the team who canvassed the schedule								
[16] remarks by investigators (JSO/FI)									

[17] comments by supervisory officer(s)