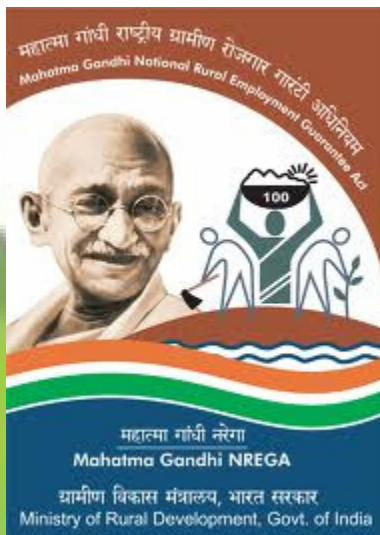


# Impact Assessment of MGNREGA Scheme on Textile Consumption in Rural India



**Textiles Committee**  
(Ministry of Textiles, Government of India)

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**Textiles Committee**

(Ministry of Textiles, Government of India)

Mumbai

2011

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**Message**

Textiles Committee has completed a nation-wide study to assess the impact of *Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act* (MGNREGA) scheme on the textile consumption in Rural India. Though several studies have been conducted by different agencies on various parameters of the MGNREGA scheme, assessing the impact of the scheme on the textile consumption in the rural India has remained a grey area. The study had comprehensive sample coverage spanning into the states and hence unique in its character. I must compliment the Textiles Committee for taking up such an enormous and important assignment which is unique in nature.

The MGNREGA is a flagship scheme of the Government of India which brought in the legislation keeping in mind the country's widespread rural unemployment and poverty. The Act, which was unanimously passed by the Indian Parliament in August 2005, implemented in 200 districts in the first phase in 2006 and extended to the whole rural India in a phased manner. The Act is a significant legislation in many ways. Unlike the earlier employment schemes, it is demand-driven. That is, those people who are interested in carrying out unskilled work have a right to seek employment. In case of failure to provide work within the mandated period, the government has to dole out unemployment allowance to the applicants. Hence, for the first time, the rural community has been given not just a development programme, but also a regime of rights.

This impact report has revealed the extent and structure of textile consumption of MGNREGA households, not only at the national level but also at the state level and provided a lucid explanation of the consumption shift on account of the NREGA income. It is revealed that the per capita textile purchase of the beneficiary households have been increased by 4.38 percent since the implementation of the scheme. It is also observed that the beneficiary households of the scheme are spending 22 more on ready-to-wear garments as compared to the their rural counterparts. The results of this study will help the textile trade and industry for preparing themselves to cater the growing needs of mass products. This research work will also pave the way to further research in this area and help the policy makers to fine tune the implementation aspects of this act.

I sincerely appreciate the efforts put in by Shri. B. Balamurugan, Secretary, Textiles Committee, Dr. P. Nayak, Director, Market Research and their team of officers who have painstakingly endeavored to complete this nationwide sample survey and bring this report to a reality.

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2011

  
(T. Kannan)  
Chairman, Textiles Committee

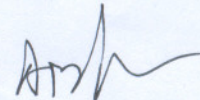
## Foreword

The *Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)* scheme envisage legal guarantee of employment to anyone in the rural India who is willing to do unskilled manual labour at the statutory minimum wages. As any adult worker who applies for work under the Act is entitled to being employed on public works within a stipulated time, is a step towards legal enforcement of the right to work, as an aspect of the fundamental right to live with dignity. The potential benefits of the Act are expected to be (i) an effective Employment Guarantee Act which would help protect the rural households from poverty and food insecurity by generating sustainable livelihoods; (ii) to lead to a substantial reduction of rural to urban migration of the rural folk by providing work is made available in their villages; and (iii) an opportunity to create useful assets in rural areas through labour-intensive methods.

The present study is one of its kinds to unravel the linkage and extent of relationship between the increased income on account of MGNREGA and increased demand of textile consumption in rural India; besides looking into the sectoral impact of women income to the children clothing demand. There are reports that the studies undertaken by different agencies indicate that the potential benefits which were foreseen in the Act has been able to achieve to a greater extent. Textiles Committee, by organising a countrywide study, has been able to assess every aspects of the impact of the scheme on the textile consumption in the rural parts of the country. The findings of this sample survey are derived from a sample of about 19325 households spread across 20 states and one union territory of the country. I am sure that this report will be of great help not only for the policy makers of the textile industry but also for the implementing agencies of the MGNREGA scheme.

I take this opportunity to place my appreciation on record to the efforts of Shri. B. Balamurugan, Secretary, Dr P Nayak, Director(Market Research), Textiles Committee and their team of officers for organising this study across the country and bringing out this report in a short notice.

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2011



(A.B. Joshi)  
Textile Commissioner &  
Vice-Chairman, Textiles Committee

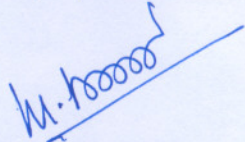
## Preface

The *Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005* (MGNREGA) has been notified by the Government of India on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2005 with the primary objective of enhancing the livelihood security of the unskilled labours in the rural areas of the country by providing guaranteed wage employment to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The MGNREGA, which is one of the flagship projects of the government, promises 100 days of work per year to the unemployed at a CPI inflation-indexed wage rate. There are reports that the wage rates in some states are higher than the lowest pre-existing private sector daily wages and hence the programme has encouraged the workers to shift from private employment to the public dole. Various studies have also reported that the MGNREGA programme has arrested the migration of unskilled labours for jobs from their natural habitats to the urban and semi-urban areas. The programme has such an effect in the rural areas that the farmers are finding it difficult to find field hands in the sowing season, which prompted the agriculture ministry to ask the rural development ministry, which administers the programme, to halt MGNREGA during peak farming seasons.

As there is an increase in the disposable income on account of the implementation of the scheme, it is expected that the standard of living and the expenditure pattern of the household covered under the MGNREGA scheme would undergo a tremendous change. As most of the expenditure of the rural households covered under the scheme is supposed to be diverted for food and clothing, it is felt that there is a need to study the impact of the scheme on the demand pattern of these households on food and clothing in order to measure the effectiveness of the scheme. Accordingly, Textiles Committee has conducted this study to assess the impact of MGNREGA Scheme on the rural textile consumption pattern. I am sure that the study would be helpful to assess the overall growth of textile consumption and so also the demand pattern of textiles in rural India due to the implementation of this scheme.

I take this opportunity to place my appreciation on record of the efforts put in by Dr. P. Nayak, Director (Market Research), Field Officers Shri Krishna Kumar.S and Shri Shaikh Shakeel, Sr. Statistical Assistant Ms. Prachi Vaidya and other officers in the Head Office and Regional Offices of Textiles Committee and the Liaison Officers stationed at the rural segments across the country for organising the entire field work, keying-in the data, table generation and preparation of report in a short period of time.

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2011

  
(B. Balamurugan)  
Member Secretary  
Textiles Committee

## **Acknowledgement**

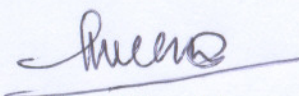
The MGNREGA Scheme has been implemented in all the districts across the country with the exception of districts that have a hundred percent urban population. During the financial year 2010-11, a total of 550 million rural households were provided employment under the scheme. As such, it is expected that there is an impact on the overall consumption pattern of the beneficiary households in general and on textiles in particular.

In order to study this impact in the textile consumption of the beneficiary households in the country, the idea of organising a study was mooted by the Chairman of Textiles Committee, Shri T. Kannan and subsequently approved at the meeting of the Textiles Committee. I am grateful to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and members of the Textiles Committee to entrust this important task on the Market Research Wing of Textiles Committee.

I earnestly appreciate for the sincere efforts put in by Shri S. Krishna Kumar, Field Officer, Shri Shakeel Ahamed, Field Officer & Ms. Prachi Vaidya, Sr. Statistical Assistant for the co-ordination of the work of data collection, sample selection, keying in the data, analysis of data and report preparation in a systematic and scientific way. It has been very satisfying for one to see the level of understanding and devotion to complete the assignment.

I would also place on record my appreciation of work for the Market Research Officers, Field Officers, Jr. Investigators, Sr. Statistical Assistants, Jr. Statistical Assistants and other ministerial staff associated who at some stage or other have extended intellectual, supervisory and ministerial support to accomplish this project very successfully.

I shall be failing in my duty if I don't thank and acknowledge the services rendered by the Liaison Officers of Textiles Committee who are associated with the primary data collection from the MGNREGA beneficiary households, their understanding and making quick delivery of input documents to Textiles Committee. Any omission and errors solely lies on us.



(Dr P Nayak)

Director (Market Research)

Date: 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2011

Place: Mumbai

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## Executive Summary

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), a flagship programme of the Government of India, was notified on September 7, 2005 by the Department of Rural Development of Government of India. The basic purpose of the Act is to enhance the livelihood security in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This programme is providing much needed employment guarantee to the rural households and helps in limiting the migration of rural poor to the urban areas for employment. Further due to increase in the disposable income, it is expected that the standard of living and the expenditure pattern of the household covered under the MGNREGA scheme would undergo a tremendous change. A sizable amount of the rural household expenditure is supposed to be spent for the clothing needs. In order to assess the impact of the scheme on the textile and clothing consumption of MGNREGA beneficiary households, Textiles Committee has taken up this study to assess the overall growth of textile consumption and also the demand pattern of textiles in rural India due to the implementation of the MGNREGA scheme.

The study has been initiated to assess the increase in the income of family under MGNREGA and its impact on textile consumption. The target group for the study was the MGNREGA beneficiary households.

As a part of organising the textile purchases data from MGNREGA beneficiary households, the sample size is fixed at 19,465 households. In order to select these panel households, the 250 villages which are already in the panel for the annual survey of Textiles Committee, 'Market for Textiles and Clothing' and four adjoining villages were selected by simple random sampling method totalling a sample of 974 villages. From each selected village, 20 beneficiary households are then identified and canvassed by stratified random sampling method. These villages are spread across the country into 119 districts of 22 states and one union territory. The data from the selected households are collected with the help of Liaison Officers trained by Textiles Committee.

For the purpose of analysing the data, all the states are grouped into three categories on the basis of the per capita income at current prices. The states with the per capita income Rs. 60,000 and above have been kept in High Income States (HIS) category and those with the per capita income ranging between Rs. 30,000 to less than Rs. 60,000 are categorized as Medium Income States (MIS) and the remaining states with per capita income of less than Rs. 30,000 are categorized as Low Income States (LIS).

**Profile of the MGNREGA Households by size:**

In India, the average family size of the MGNREGA beneficiary household is 4.37. More than 55 percent of the households are small sized families (upto 4 members); while 41.76 have the family size of 5-8 members and the remaining 2.71 have a family size of 8 and more members.

**Gender Profile of the MGNREGA Households:**

The gender-wise distribution of the estimates shows a Male predominance of 52.25 percent to that of the Female with 47.75 percent amongst the family members of the beneficiary households of MGNREGA. Though the female to male ratio of the family members of the participating households at the all India level is 0.91, some of the states have recorded a ratio of more than one.

**Profile of the MGNREGA Households by type of house:**

The highest number of beneficiaries are housed in tiled houses (45.69%) followed by Zuggi or Thatched houses (21.67%). There are MGNREGA beneficiary households who are living in Concrete houses with 19.40 percent and those who are living in houses of roof with Asbestos, Metal sheets, Tarpaulin, Kaddappa stone etc. are 13.24 percent.

**Source of drinking water:**

At the All India level, 57.23 percent of the beneficiary households have access to tap water facility while 37.13 percent of the households are using Hand Pump for potable water. A little over 4 percent depends on Well water and the remaining 1.20 percent is using water from river, canal and tube well.

**Availability of Electricity and Health Centre facility**

More than 80 percent of the MGNREGA beneficiary households are equipped with the Electricity connections in their house and those who have not received this facility till date are only less than 20 percent at All India level.

Among all the households covered under the sample survey, more than 85 percent of the beneficiary households in India have the facility of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) within a radius of 5 Kilometres from their respective villages.

**Progress of MGNREGA in the country**

It is estimated that about 54 percent of the Job Cards are issued during the span of two years from April 2007 to March 2009. About 25 percent of the Job Cards are issued during the initial two years of inception of the scheme, i.e. from October 2005 to March 2007.

### **MGNREGA beneficiaries' Age Group**

A little over 47 percent of the workforce belongs to the age group of 18-39 years of age and another 44.38 belongs to the 40-59 years age group and only 8.29 percent are 60 years and above.

### **Mode of MGNREGA Payments**

Above 43 percent of the beneficiary members of the scheme are getting payments through bank accounts, more than 38 percent are through Post Offices. About 18 percent payments are through other means which include cash payments by the people's welfare officer or by the panchayat authorities and also through smart card system.

### **Annual Income of Households**

A little over 41 percent of the total households belongs to the total annual income bracket of Rs. 25,001-50,000 followed by 34.79 percent with an annual income between Rs. 50,001-1,00,000.

Out of the MGNREGA beneficiary households, around 34 percent received payments between Rs. 5001- 10,000 from the scheme whereas about 25 percent households received payments between Rs. 2001- 5000 from the scheme. Approximately 8 percent households received payments more than Rs.15,000 while 9 percent received a sum of less than Rs. 1000.

### **Participation by Gender**

Amongst the participating members of the scheme, 57.56 percent are male and 42.22 are female. About 0.22 percent of the participating members are disabled workers belongs to both male and female.

### **Occupation Profile**

Of the members who are participating in the MGNREGA scheme, 78.76 percent are Agricultural Labours, 5.23 percent are small and medium farmers, 3.46 percent are engaged in household activities and 3.04 percent are employed in unorganised sectors. Those who are self employed and simultaneously taking up the MGNREGA work whenever available are 2.88 of the total workforce under MGNREGA.

### **Education Profile**

Almost 50 percent of the family members of the MGNREGA beneficiary households have received primary /secondary education, another 30 percent are illiterates, 12.22 percent have secondary education and the infants' accounts for 5.73 percent.

Amongst the participating members in MGNREGA, 41.51 percent are illiterates, 44.18 percent are with primary/ secondary education, 12.64 percent are with Matriculation or Higher Secondary education, Graduates are 1.46 percent; and diploma/ certificate holders are a mere 0.14 percent.

### **Average Annual Income according to Occupation and Education**

The annual average earnings of the participating members from MGNREGA scheme estimated according to the main occupation categories shows that the annual average income is more for the Agricultural Labours with Rs. 4738 followed by workers of the unorganised sector with Rs.4013.

The annual average income of the participating members on the basis of their education shows that the illiterate workers and those with certificate courses are earning more with Rs.4863 and Rs. 5023 respectively.

The survey also mapped the perceptions of different issues on the lives of the workers who are currently working under the programme. These are detailed below:

### **MGNREGA benefited the family or not?**

More than 86 percent of the participating households reported that the MGNREGA scheme has benefited them and their family. These participating households reported that the MGNREGA was very important for the family and brought significant change in their life. More than 50 percent of the respondents in Maharashtra differed by saying that the scheme is not beneficial to them. The participants of the scheme in Rajasthan who have favoured the scheme are in the ratio of 55:45.

### **Increase in family Income**

On the question whether the scheme has helped to increase the family income of the households, a total of 85.56 percent MGNREGA participants in the country reported that it was really increased their family income. Only half of the workforce of Maharashtra has reported that the scheme has raised their income and only 56.36 percent in Rajasthan and 61 percent in J & K has reported increase in family income.

### **Awareness of the prevailing wage rate**

Regarding the awareness of the present wage rates, of the total MGNREGA beneficiaries in the country, only 92.64 percent is aware of the rate of payment under the scheme. The lowest awareness of rates is reported from Jharkhand with 77.78 percent.

### **Sufficiency of the prevailing wage rate**

Sufficiency of the prevailing rate under the MGNREGA scheme was probed during the canvassing of the questionnaire. While 100 percent workers of Goa and Puducherry in the High Income States (HIS) are of the opinion that the rates are not sufficient, 82.50 percent in Gujarat opined that the rates are sufficient for them. In the group of Medium Income States (MIS), the entire workforce of the Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, and Tripura reported insufficient payment while Rajasthan the sufficiency level is about 45 percent. While more than 57 percent of the workers of MP is satisfied with the rate of payment, most of the workers are not satisfied with the payment in Assam, UP and Bihar.

### **Expectation on increase in Wage Rate**

About 97 percent of the MGNREGA workforce in the country opined that they want an increase in the prevailing wage rates. In Gujarat, 75.83 percent is expecting an increase in the prevailing rates of the scheme and in the case of Middle Income and Low Income States, about 90 percent in Chattisgarh and about 84 percent in UP are expecting an increase in the wage rates.

### **Should MGNREGA be continued?**

More than 96 percent of the MGNREGA beneficiaries of the country are in favour of continuing the scheme and approximately 4 percent do not want the continuance of the scheme. More than 90 percent in the workforce in the category of HIS group want the continuance of the scheme with the exception of Gujarat with 70 percent only. In the category of MIS group, all the beneficiary members of all the states except Rajasthan (90.45 %) want the continuance of the MGNREGA scheme.

### **Pattern of Textile Purchases in Rural India**

The rural consumption of textiles belonging to the lower income group (upto an annual family income of Rs.2, 00,000) mapped through the survey on 'Market for Textiles and Clothing' has been estimated at 20.35 metres worth Rs.1348.58 in 2009. This consumption refers to all the people belonging to the rural area and of lower income groups irrespective of whether they are the beneficiaries of MGNREGA or not. The per capita purchases made by the beneficiary households of the MGNREGA during the year 2010-11 is estimated at 21.78 metres valued at Rs.1282.93 through this survey. This shows an increase of about 7 percent in the per capita purchase of MGNREGA beneficiaries in quantity terms as compared with the purchases of the rural folk of the country over the previous year. The spending on textiles by the MGNREGA beneficiary households has shown a CAGR of 4.38 percent from Rs. 1080.94 in 2007 to Rs. 1282.93 in 2010 - 11.

The MGNREGA beneficiary households of Andhra Pradesh are consuming more of textiles and clothing items as compared to that of other states of the country in value terms. The per capita purchases of textiles of the beneficiary households of Andhra Pradesh is estimated at Rs. 1892.50 followed by Himachal Pradesh with Rs 1499.10 and West Bengal whose per capita purchases of textiles is estimated at Rs. 1468.20.

In quantity terms, Andhra Pradesh is the leading state so far as the per capita consumption of textiles is concerned. The per capita purchase of textiles of the MGNREGA beneficiary households of this state is estimated at 24.99 metres. Also, the MGNREGA beneficiary households belonging to MIS spend more for a metre of cloth as compared to their HIS and LIS counterparts. The MGNREGA beneficiary households belonging to MIS category spend 11.16 percent more on a metre of cloth as compared to HIS category households and 40.12 percent more as compared to LIS category households.

The gender wise distribution of all India per capita purchases of textiles shows that women folk of the rural India have purchased more textiles contributing a little over 60 percent to the all India per capita textile purchases in quantity terms, but in value terms their share is 48.32 percent. In all the states the share of female per capita purchases in quantity terms are more than 51 percent.

It is observed that the per capita female consumption in quantity is more in comparison with male purchases, not only at the All India level but in all the states also. The female per capita purchases in the country during 2010-11 is estimated at 13.14 metres worth Rs.619.91 whereas the male purchases are 8.63 metres valued at Rs. 663.02.

### **Fibre-wise Consumption**

It is observed that the textiles of Cotton fibre are the most preferred one amongst the MGNREGA beneficiary households in the country. The share of Cotton fabrics is 46.12 percent followed by Cotton Blends and Mixed textiles with a share of 37.27 percent. The corresponding figures for 100% Non-Cotton, Pure Silk and Woollen are 16.42 percent, 0.05 percent and 0.15 percent respectively.

Both genders have the same sort of preferences for the textiles and clothing made up of cotton, pure silk and woollen fibres and a lot of variation is observed for cotton blends and 100% non cotton products. In quantity terms, the per capita purchase of textiles of cotton fibres is estimated at 4.87 metres for male and 5.16 metres for female family members of the MGNREGA beneficiary households. The female per capita purchase of textiles of cotton blends/mixed and 100% non-cotton are way ahead at 4.92 metres and 3.03 metres respectively whereas the same for their male counterparts are estimated at 3.20 metres and 0.55 metres respectively.

In value terms, the per capita purchase of textiles of cotton fibres is estimated at Rs. 305.16 for male and Rs. 200.90 for female family members of the MGNREGA beneficiary households. The male per capita purchase of textiles of cotton blends/mixed and 100% non cotton is estimated at Rs. 292.52 and Rs. 63.70 respectively whereas the same for their female counterparts is estimated at Rs. 243.56 and Rs. 170.64 respectively.

### **Major Product Category**

The share of per capita purchases of Woven RMG items is 33.15 percent followed by Garments in Piece-length items with a share of 32.69 percent. The corresponding figures for knitted/hosiery, Household varieties and piece length items are 12.81 percent, 10.84 percent and 10.51 percent respectively. MGNREGA beneficiary households belonging to MIS category purchase more of woven RMG, Garments in piece-length as well as household products and Knitted/ Hosiery products as compared to their counterparts in the HIS and LIS category. The MGNREGA beneficiary households belonging to MIS category of states purchase 68.25 and 45.17 percent more of woven RMG products and Garments in piece-length varieties compared to HIS households. Similarly, the MIS households purchase 114.80 percent more of Woven RMG products and 109.45 percent more of Garments in piece-length varieties in comparison with LIS households.

### **Sector of Manufacture**

Amongst the total textile purchases made by the MGNREGA beneficiary households, 18.28 metres are originated from either the Mill-made or the Powerloom sector, which is 83.93 percent of the total purchases. The textiles of Knitted/ Hosiery constitute more than 3.00 metres (14.55%) and the share of Handloom textiles are a meager 0.32 metres, about 1.47 percent of the total per capita purchases. The share of Khadi is very negligible. It is observed that, the male members of the MGNREGA beneficiary households purchase around 66 percent of their textiles and clothing items originated from mill-made/powerloom sector followed by hosiery/knitted sector (31.94%), handlooms sector (1.57%) and negligible presence of khadi (0.12%) in their clothing requirements. Around 95 percent of the textiles and clothing requirement of the female family members is served by the mill-made/powerloom sector followed by hosiery/knitted sector (3.13%) and handlooms sector (1.40%).

### **Type of shops**

The survey reveals that the 'Private Retailer Shops' are the most preferred location for purchases amongst the MGNREGA households. Of the total purchases made by the beneficiary households in the country about 78 percent purchases are from the category of Private Retailer shops. The share of 'Hawkers' constitute about 12 percent of the total purchases followed by



'Pavement Shops' with a share of 4.89 percent. There is not much difference observed in the preference of the type of shops by both the genders in the country except in the case of wholesaler and khadi bhandar. The male family members of the MGNREGA beneficiary households have some inclination towards the wholesale shops and khadi bhandar with respective share of 0.02 percent and 0.05 percent of the total textiles and clothing purchases.

The MGNREGA beneficiary households belonging to the MIS category of states depends more on hawkers for their clothing requirements as compared to the households belonging to HIS and LIS category of states. These households purchase 13.63 percent of their clothing requirements from the hawkers. Private retailers' shops are the most preferred destination for most of the MGNREGA households belonging to all the three category of states.

### **Per Capita purchases by Colour/Design**

It is observed that, the rural folk prefer single coloured textiles and clothing items more as compared to other types of textiles. Around 47.58 percent of the per capita textiles and clothing purchases are mono coloured whereas 27.59 percent are printed, 10.64 percent are stripes/checks, 12.85 percent are Bleached White and the remaining 1.34 percent are of Grey and other designed items.

The MGNREGA beneficiary households of Himachal Pradesh prefer only mono coloured and bleached white textiles and clothing products and these constitute 86.11 percent and 13.94 percent respectively of their per capita purchases. Similar is the case of Jammu & Kashmir wherein besides mono colour and bleached white textiles clothing items, the households also prefer printed textiles. The share of these colour/designs in their per capita purchases is 79.88 percent (mono colour), 9.31 percent (bleached white) and 10.82 percent (printed) respectively.

### **Per Capita purchases by New or Used Product**

The type of product the MGNREGA beneficiary households was also captured during the survey. Though the new products dominate the scene negligible presence of the second hand products in the per capita purchases is seen. It is observed that around 0.77 percent of the per capita textiles purchases are second hand products.

### **Per Capita purchases by Age Group**

The age group wise per capita purchases of textiles have also been estimated through this survey. It is observed that the share of the per capita purchases of the family members belonging to the age group of 25 to 39 years is more as compared to other age group category (30.44%). The children up to the

age of 14 contribute around 11 percent to the total per capita purchase of the MGNREGA beneficiary households of the country.

### **Average income spent on Textiles**

There has been a steady increase in the average amount spent on Textiles by the MGNREGA beneficiary households in the country. These households who have spent an amount of Rs. 2707.21 in the year 2007-08 have purchased textiles valued at Rs. 2952.80 in the year 2008-09. The corresponding figures for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 are Rs. 3211.14 and 3214.19 respectively. The CAGR over these years is estimated at 4.38 percent.

In the case of the High Income States, the CAGR is estimated at 5.27 percent while that of the Medium Income States, it is estimated at 5.70 percent and the Low Income States it is 2.77 percent.

The MGNREGA beneficiary households of the country are spending 5.99 percent of their income on their clothing requirements. The share of the average amount spent on textiles by the beneficiary households in different category of states are: HIS – 4.66 percent, MIS – 6.91 percent and LIS – 5.25 percent. As regards to the income generated through MGNREGA, the beneficiary households in the country are spending 44.57 percent of their MGNREGA income on textile purchases. The share of the average amount spent on textiles in the states of HIS, MIS and LIS categories are 30.80 percent, 56.79 percent and 35.47 percent respectively.

The expenditure class wise distribution of the MGNREGA beneficiary households shows that majority of the households i.e., 81.81 percent are spending less than Rs. 5000 per annum on their clothing needs and 15.54 percent of the households are spending between the range of Rs. 5001 to 10000 on textiles and clothing items and 2.65 percent of the households are spending more than Rs. 10000 on the same. The majority of the households i.e., 41.75 percent spend in the range of Rs. 2000 to Rs. 5000 for their clothing requirements.

### **Impact assessment of MGNREGA scheme on Textile purchases**

The spending on textiles by the MGNREGA beneficiary households has been increasing at a CAGR of 4.38 percent since implementation of the MGNREGA scheme. At the same time, the spending on textiles by the rural households (including MGNREGA beneficiaries) during the same period has increased at 7.46 percent.

In value terms, the MGNREGA beneficiaries are spending more compared to their rural counterparts. It is estimated that in the year 2007-08, the MGNREGA beneficiaries has purchased 15 percent more textiles in terms of the value. The corresponding figures for the subsequent years 2008-09,

2009-10 and 2010-11 are 13.75 percent, 10.19 percent and 2.44 percent respectively.

As compared to the rural households of the country, the MGNREGA beneficiary households spend more on cotton textiles. Almost 40 percent of the amount spent on textiles goes to cotton textiles alone as compared to 32.40 percent by the rural households i.e., the MGNREGA beneficiary households spend 24.72 percent more on the purchase of cotton textiles as compared to the purchases of all rural households of the same income group in the country.

The MGNREGA beneficiary households are spending about 22 percent more on readymade garments, about 7 percent more on knitted/hosiery items and about 14 percent more on household varieties as compared to the rural households. In absolute terms, the MGNREGA beneficiary households spend 29 percent more on the products manufactured in knitted/hosiery sector and 5 percent more on the products from Mill made/Powerlooms sector as compared to the rural counterparts of the same income group.

Though, the MGNREGA households are sticking to their traditional purchase points such as Private Retailer, Hawker and Tailor-cum-retailer, a section of them has now been shifted to the new generation shops such as Departmental Stores and Exclusive Showrooms.

The MGNREGA beneficiaries in the age group of 25 – 59 are spending more on textiles as compared to other age groups. In percentage terms, the people belonging to these two age groups (age groups: 25-39 and 40-59) are collectively contribute about 55.30 percent of the total per capita purchases. The same in case of the rural households is about 48.60 percent.

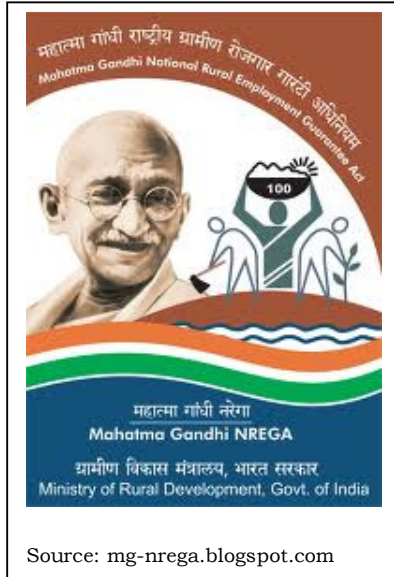
The share of personal usage, household usage and presentation items in the per capita purchases of MGNREGA beneficiary households are 83.60 percent, 8.84 percent and 7.56 percent respectively. The share of personal usage, household usage and presentation items in the per capita purchases of rural households are 90.11 percent, 3.09 percent and 6.80 percent respectively.

# CHAPTER 1

## Introduction, Objectives & Methodology

### 1.1 Introduction

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was notified on September 7, 2005 by the Department of Rural Development of the Government of India. This was later rechristened as *The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act* (MGNREGA). The basic purpose of the Act is to enhance the livelihood security in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Thus, MGNREGA fosters conditions for inclusive growth ranging from basic wage security and recharging rural economy to a transformative empowerment process of democracy.



The objectives of implementing the scheme are:

- To create a strong social safety net for the vulnerable groups by providing a fall-back employment source, when other employment alternatives are scarce or inadequate;
- To set the growth engine for sustainable development of an agricultural economy through the process of providing employment on works that address causes of chronic poverty such as drought, deforestation and soil erosion. The Act seeks to strengthen the natural resource base of rural livelihood and create durable assets in rural areas. It is expected that MGNREGA has the potential to transform the geography of poverty in the rural sector if the scheme is effectively implemented;
- To empower the rural poor workers through the processes of a rights-based Law;
- To create new ways of doing business, as a model of governance reform anchored on the principles of transparency and grass root democracy.

India has four decades of experience in implementing employment generation programmes in the country. The concept of creating employment in public works is not new- the Maharashtra model of rural employment has existed since the 1970s. The first set of programmes, the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Programme (RLEGP), began in the 1970s as clones of the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme. In 1989, the union government integrated the two schemes into one, revamped the schemes and implemented through the panchayati raj institutions and called the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The funds were deposited in the accounts of each village institution responsible for planning development activities used to create employment creation and overseeing implementation. The scheme was re-vamped in 1993 as the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and the allocated funds for rural employment were channelised through the bureaucracy also. In April 2002 the two schemes — JRY and EAS — were merged to create the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yogana (SGRY). Its spending, too, was divided between the panchayati raj institutions and the administration. The name of JRY had been changed into the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yogana (JGSY) and a component of SGRY provided food grain to calamity-stricken states for relief work. In the late 2004, the National Food for Work Programme (NFWP) was launched, targeting 150 backward districts. The NFWP remains the programme design for the NREGA. The final change came in December 2004, when the National Rural Employment Guarantee Bill was tabled in Parliament. The bill provided a guarantee of 100 days of unskilled manual work in a financial year to every poor household, in rural areas, whose adult members volunteered for work. (Ref: An Ecological Act: A backgrounder to the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) by Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi).

The most critical difference now is that people's entitlement, by law, to employment, is mandated through MGNREGA for the entire country. In many ways the MGNREGA is a replication of earlier schemes in letter and spirit, of course, with a legal guarantee.

The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from February 2006 and then extended to additional 130 districts in the financial year 2007-2008 (of the 130 districts, 113 districts were notified with effect from April 1st 2007 and 17 districts in UP were notified with effect from May 15<sup>th</sup> 2007). The remaining districts have been notified under the MGNREGA with effect from April 1, 2008. Thus MGNREGA covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have a hundred percent urban population.

Sr.No.	Period	No. of Districts Covered	No. of HHs Demanded Employment (In Crores)	No. of HHs Provided Employment (In Crores)
1	2006-07	200	2.12	2.10
2	2007-08	313	3.43	3.39
3	2008-09	619	4.55	4.51
4	2009-10	619	5.29	5.25
5	2010-11	619	5.58	5.50

Source: <http://nrega.nic.in>



Source: [www.financialexpress.com](http://www.financialexpress.com)

The implementation of MGNREGA involves institutions at the central government and state level and at all three tiers of local government in India, which includes the *zilla panchayat* at the district level, the *taluk panchayat* at the block level and the *gram panchayat* at the village level. The most important agency at the central government is the Ministry of Rural Development and the ministry-founded Central Employment Guarantee Council

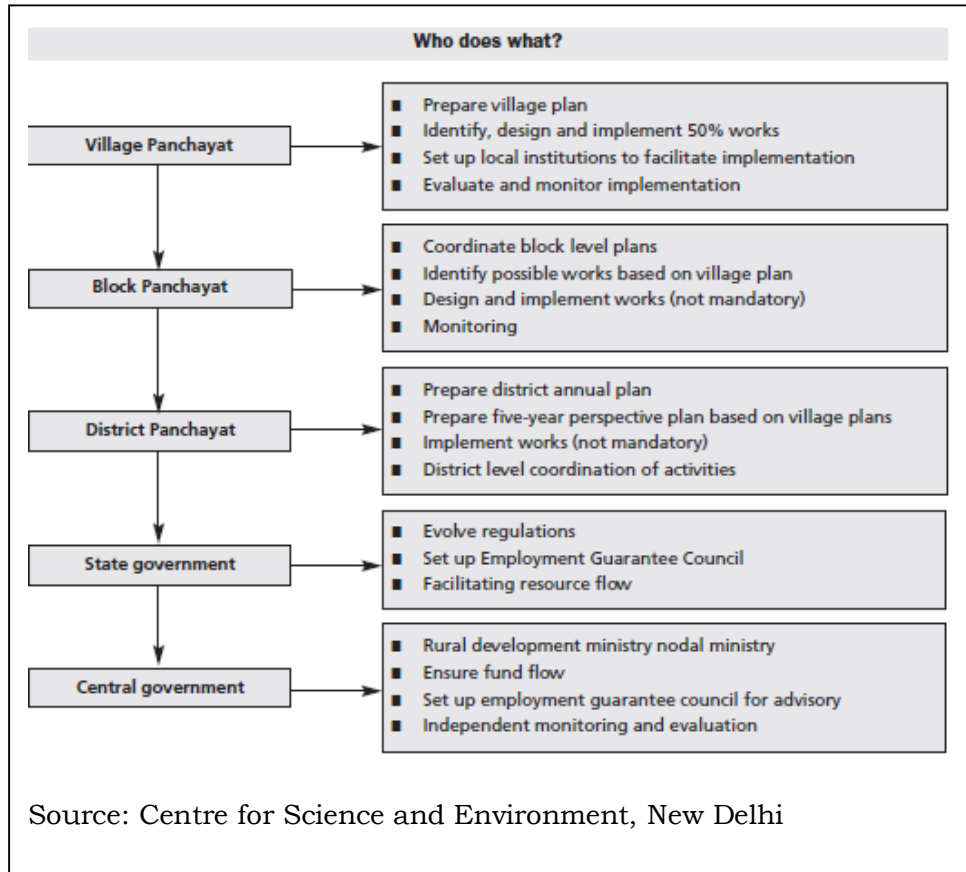
(CEGC). The ministry is responsible for ensuring the adequate and timely delivery of resources to the states and for reviewing, monitoring and evaluating the use of these resources, as well as MGNREGA processes and outcomes. The CEGC advises the central government on NREGA-related matters and monitors and evaluates the implementation of the Act. The council is mandated to prepare annual reports on the implementation of the scheme and submit these to the parliament.

The pivotal institution at the state level is the state government, which is required to formulate a Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (REGS) that conforms to the minimum features specified under the Act. In addition, the state government must constitute the State Employment Guarantee Council (SEGC), whose main responsibility is to advise the state government on MGNREGA-related matters and to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Act. Finally, the state government is responsible for ensuring the adequate and timely release of the state share of the REGS budget and facilitate administrative, financial and technical support for all implementing bodies at the zilla (district), taluk (block) and gram (village) panchayat level.

Since MGNREGA foresees a decentralized implementation, the principal authorities for the implementation of the REGS are the local government

(panchayat) institutions at the district, block and village level. In order to provide employment in a timely and adequate manner, the local government institutions at all levels must identify priority areas of employment-generating activities and propose, scrutinize and approve the respective REGS projects. At the district level, the identification of the REGS projects is guided by the five-year District Perspective Plan, which specifies the long-term employment-generation and development perspectives of the district. In addition to the long-term plan, local government institutions at all levels must also identify the priority activities to be taken up in a year. At the gram panchayat level, these priority areas are decided during village council (gram sabha) and sub-village council (ward sabha) meetings. Based on the recommendations formulated in the gram sabha and ward sabha, the gram panchayat prepares an annual plan and forwards it to the NREGA block programme officer for technical sanction/approval.

The programme officer scrutinizes the annual plans of the individual gram panchayats for technical feasibility and submits a consolidated statement of approved proposals at the block level to the taluk (or intermediate) panchayat. The taluk panchayat discusses and approves the plan and forwards it to the district programme coordinator. The coordinator scrutinizes the plan proposals of all taluk panchayats and consolidates them into a district plan proposal with a block-wise shelf of projects (arranged by gram panchayat). For each project, the district plan indicates (1) the time frame, (2) the person-days of labour to be generated and (3) the full cost. This plan is discussed and approved by the zilla panchayat with the assistance of Technical Resource Support Groups (TRSG). These groups are asked to assess the technical feasibility and cost efficiency of projects and to monitor and evaluate work implementation. Ultimately, the Technical Resource Support Groups help to define plans that can meet the demand for employment within 15 days of application. Following the approval of the development plans through the zilla panchayat, the gram panchayat must execute at least 50 percent of the projects as well as monitor and audit the implementation of the REGS at the gram panchayat level. The responsibility for these activities at the gram panchayat rests with the employment guarantee assistant, that is, the Gram Rozgar Sevak. Thirty percent of the development projects can be executed by the taluk panchayat and 20 percent can be realized through the zilla panchayat. Block and district-level activities are expected to cover more than one gram panchayat and taluk panchayat in the district.



In addition to defining and implementing annual work plans that identify the priority activities to be taken up in a year, the gram panchayats are also responsible for verifying the households' registration for NREGA employment, registering households for Job Cards, issuing and distributing job cards, allocating employment, initiating NREGA-related projects, measuring and evaluating the completed work and remunerating the NREGA wage workers. The gram panchayats are required to issue Job Cards free of cost within 14 days after the application for registration is submitted. Valid for a period of five years, Job Cards must carry the photographs of adult members.

Following the issuing of Job Cards, rural households have a right to seek employment from the gram panchayat or the MGNREGA programme officer after the state REGS is passed. Once the request for employment is submitted in writing to the gram panchayat or the programme officer, stating the registration number of the Job Card, the date from which employment is required and the number of days of employment required, work is to be provided within a radius of 5 kilometres of the village and within 15 days of the date of demand. If the state fails to provide work within the mandated period for whatever reason, the applicant is entitled to an unemployment allowance at pre-fixed rates, paid by the state government. If work cannot be



provided within a radius of 5 kilometres of the village, the rural workers are entitled to a markup equal to 10 percent of their wages.

People who take up employment under MGNREGA are entitled to receive their wages between 7 and 15 days after the date on which the work was executed for a period of at least 14 days. The wage rate must be at least as high as the minimum wage rate set by the central government or the state according to the Minimum Wages Act 1948 for agricultural labourers and must be paid according to a piece rate or daily rate and disbursed on a weekly or fortnightly basis. The minimum wage should not be less than Rs.60 per day and must be the same for men and women (Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India 2008). The Government of India issued a notification under Section 6(1) of the MGNREGA, which de-linked MGNREGA wages from the Minimum Wage Act and notified the MGNREGA wages at the prevailing state minimum wage or up to Rs 100 per day with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2009. (Notification No J-11011/1/2009-NREGA dated 03.12.2009 issued by Ministry of Rural Development-NREGA Division). The Ministry of Rural Development vide notification dated 14<sup>th</sup> January 2011 has again revised these wages varies from Rs. 117 to Rs. 181 in different states with minimum of Rs. 117/- in Meghalaya and maximum of Rs.181/- in Nicobar district of Andaman & Nicobar with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2011. Besides setting minimum wages, MGNREGA also promotes livelihood security in rural areas by mandating a wage-to-material ratio of 60:40 in the projects. In order to ensure this, the Act bans the use of machinery as well as contractors. The contractors are perceived to exploit the unskilled workers and expected to use capital- rather than labour- intensive production techniques in the execution of the projects.

Wage Rates in Different Periods			
Sr. No.	Period	Wage Rate (In Rs.)	
		Minimum	Maximum
1	2006-07	60.00	125.00
2	2007-08	60.00	135.00
3	From 01.01.2009	65.00	141.00
4	From 01.01.2011	117.00	181.00

In terms of funding, MGNREGA activities are financed with funds from the central as well as state government. The central government releases funds directly to the districts through the National Employment

Guarantee Fund. The funds cover 75 percent of the MGNREGA-related material and wage expenses of semiskilled and skilled workers. The central government is required to fund 100 percent of the wage costs of unskilled workers. The state government is mandated to provide the funds for the remaining 25 percent of expenses as well as the funds for the unemployment allowance payments and the administrative expenses of the SEGC. To this end, the state government releases revolving funds under the REGS to the implementing agencies at the district, block and village levels. At all levels, the implementation of the REGS is facilitated by line departments, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), central and state government undertakings and self-help groups.

Thus MGNREGA marks a paradigm shift from all precedent wage employment programmes. The significant aspects of this paradigm shift are described below:



- MGNREGA provides a statutory guarantee of wage employment as the rural households have a right to seek employment from the gram panchayat or the NREGA programme officer following the issue of Job Cards.
- It provides a right-based framework for wage employment. Employment is dependent upon the worker exercising the choice to apply for registration, obtain a Job Card and seek employment for the time and duration that the worker wants.
- There is a 15 day time limit for fulfilling the legal guarantee of providing employment. The legal mandate of providing employment in a time bound manner is underpinned by the provision of Unemployment Allowance. The act stipulates that work has to be provided within a radius of 5 kilometres of the village and within 15 days of the date of demand. If the state fails to provide work within the mandated period for whatever

reason, the applicant is entitled to an unemployment allowance at prefixed rates, paid by the state government.

**NREGA** National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

**You have the RIGHT TO WORK!**

Under EGA, you have the right to  
**100 days employment**  
 in a year, for each family  
 within 5 km of your residence  
 within 15 days from application  
 on local development project

You will find more information in the [NREGA backgrounder]  
 or at your Gram Panchayat

Reconstruction for Development - a Campaign. A partnership between Architecture & Development, CED, IED, Prati and TRUST

Source:  
<http://archidev.org/IMG/gif/NREGA-RightToWork.gif>

- The Act is designed to offer an incentive structure to the States for providing employment as ninety percent of the cost for employment provided is borne by the Centre. There is a concomitant disincentive for not providing employment as

the States then bear the double indemnity of unemployment and the cost of unemployment allowance.

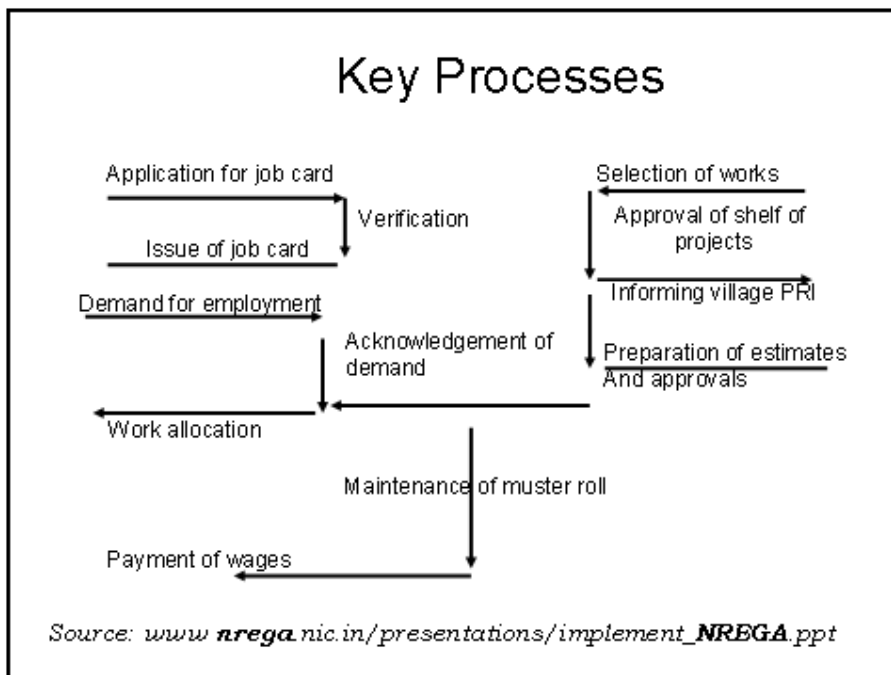
- Unlike the earlier wage employment programmes that were allocation based, MGNREGA is demand driven. Resource transfer under MGNREGA is based on the demand for employment and this provides another critical incentive to States to leverage the Act to meet the employment needs of the poor.
- MGNREGA has extensive inbuilt transparency safeguards. Maintenance and computerisation of records is an important means of promoting accountability and transparency in the generation of guaranteed employment. Accountability and transparency are promoted through computerization because records help to (i) authenticate the number of households that demanded and received employment, (ii) substantiate the caste and gender distribution of NREGA employment, (iii) identify the number of days of employment provided and (iv) locate any discrepancies between the number of work days demanded and provided. There are other means of ensuring transparency safeguards through documents and processes such as Job Cards recording entitlements (in the custody of workers), written application for employment, Muster Rolls, Measurement Books and Asset Registers, Acceptance of employment application, issue of dated receipts, time bound work allocation and wage payment, Citizen Information Boards at worksites, Vigilance Monitoring Committees, regular block, district and state level inspections and social audits.
- The public delivery system has been made accountable, as it envisages an Annual Report on the outcomes of MGNREGA to be presented by the Central Government to the Parliament and to the Legislature by the State Government. Specifically personnel responsible for implementing the Act have been made legally responsible for delivering the guarantee under the Act. The pivotal institution at the state level is the state government, which is required to formulate a Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (REGS) that conforms to the minimum features specified under the Act. In addition, the state government must constitute the State Employment Guarantee Council (SEGC), whose main responsibility is to advise the state government on NREGA-related matters and to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Act. Finally, the state government is responsible for ensuring the adequate and timely release of the state share of the REGS budget and facilitates administrative, financial and technical support for all

implementing bodies at the zilla (district), taluk (block) and gram (village) panchayat level.

### **1.2 Salient Features of the Act**

- Adult members of a rural household, willing to do unskilled manual work, may apply for registration in writing or orally to the local Gram Panchayat.
- The Gram Panchayat after due verification will issue a Job Card. The Job Card will bear the photograph of all adult members of the household willing to work under NREGA and is issued free of cost.
- The Job Card should be issued within 15 days of application.
- A Job Card holder may submit a written application for employment to the Gram Panchayat, stating the time and duration for which work is sought. The minimum days of employment have to be at least fourteen.
- The Gram Panchayat will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment, against which the guarantee of providing employment within 15 days operates.
- Employment will be provided within 15 days of application for work. If it is not provided, then daily unemployment allowance as per the Act has to be paid. Liability of payment of unemployment allowance is the responsibility of the State government.
- Work should ordinarily be provided within 5 km radius of the village. In case work is provided beyond 5 km, extra wages of 10 percent are payable to meet additional transportation and living expenses.
- Wages are to be paid according to the Minimum Wages Act 1948 for agricultural labourers in the State, unless the Centre notifies a wage rate which will not be less than Rs. 60/- per day. Equal wages will be provided to both men and women. A notification under Section 6(1) of the MGNREGA, the Government of India de-linked the MGNREGA wages from the Minimum Wages Act and notified the MGNREGA wages at the prevailing state minimum wage or up to Rs 100 per day with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2009. (Notification No J-11011/1/2009-NREGA dated 03.12.2009 issued by Ministry of Rural Development-NREGA Division). The Ministry of Rural Development vide notification dated 14<sup>th</sup> January 2011 has again revised these wages which varies from Rs.117 to Rs. 181 in the states with minimum of Rs. 117/- in Meghalaya and maximum of Rs.181/- in Nicobar district of Andaman & Nicobar with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2011.

- Wages are to be paid according to piece rate or daily rate basis. Disbursement of wages has to be done on weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight in any case.
- At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested work under the scheme. This is one of the several provisions in the Act which is of special interest to women workers. This combined with the fact that the Act places no restriction on sharing the quota of 100 days' of work within the members of the household; indicate that there is ample scope for ensuring women's participation in MGNREGA works.
- Work site facilities such as crèche, drinking water, medical aid, shade for taking food and temporary rest have to be provided by the implementing agency.
- The shelf of projects for a village will be recommended by the *gram sabha* and approved by the *zilla panchayat*. Here the programme officer scrutinizes the annual plans of the individual gram panchayats for technical feasibility and submits a consolidated statement of approved proposals at the block level to the taluk (or intermediate) panchayat. The taluk panchayat discusses and approves the plan and forward it to the district programme coordinator. The coordinator scrutinizes the plan proposals of all taluk panchayats and consolidates them into a district plan proposal with a block-wise shelf of projects which were arranged by the gram panchayat.



- Subsequent upon the approval of the development plans through the zilla panchayat, the gram panchayat must execute at least 50 percent of the projects as well as monitor and audit the implementation of the REGS at the gram panchayat level. The responsibility for these activities at the gram panchayat rests with the employment guarantee assistant, that is, the Gram Rozgar Sevak. Thirty percent of the development projects can be executed by the taluk panchayat and 20 percent can be realized through the zilla panchayat. Block and district-level activities are expected to cover more than one gram panchayat and taluk panchayat in the district in case of work such as construction of roads that connect several gram or taluk panchayats.
- Permissible works predominantly include water and soil conservation, forestation and land development works.
- A ratio of 60:40 on wage and material has to be maintained in the projects. In order to ensure this, the Act bans the use of machinery as well as contractors. The contractors are perceived to exploit the unskilled workers and expected to use capital-rather than labour- intensive production techniques in the execution of the projects.
- In case of funding, MGNREGA activities are financed with funds from the central as well as state governments. The central government releases funds directly to the districts through the National Employment Guarantee Fund. The funds cover 75 percent of the NREGA-related material and wage expenses of semi-skilled and skilled workers. The central government is required to fund 100 percent of the wage costs of unskilled workers. The state government is mandated to provide the funds for the remaining 25 percent of expenses as well as the funds for the unemployment allowance payments and the administrative expenses of the SEGC.
- In order to ensure the effective implementation of MGNREGA activities, the Act stipulates provisions for social auditing, monitoring and grievance redressal. Social audits are required to verify 11 stages in the implementation of MGNREGA, including the Job Card registration of households and the biannual mandatory social audit in the gram sabha. Monitoring requires block, district and state-level officials to inspect 100 percent, 10 percent and 2 percent of projects every year, respectively. At the gram panchayat level, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are to monitor the progress and quality of work execution. In addition to this, the district authorities must prepare financial audits also.

- Grievance redressal mechanisms and procedures at the block and district level must be devised by the state government. The mechanisms must deal with any MGNREGA-related complaint by any person and need to specify the procedures that will be used to handle the complaints.
- All documents including the accounts and records relating to the scheme should be conveniently available for public scrutiny at the Gram Panchayat level.

The Processes involved in the implementation of the scheme in chronological order are as follows:

(i) Implementation process

1. Adult household members apply for registration.
2. Gram sabha verifies and mobilizes applications for registration and elects the members of the Vigilance and Monitoring Committee.
3. A household survey is performed for the identification of households that are willing to register for employment cards.
4. The gram panchayat sends a copy of the registration to the block programme officer.
5. The block programme officer reports to the taluk and zilla parishad.
6. The gram panchayat issues employment cards to registered households.
7. Adult household members apply for work at the gram panchayat or present themselves to the employment guarantee assistant (EGA). The EGA records the application in the employment register. The employment application via the block programme officer is a “fallback” option only.
8. The gram panchayat informs (1) the block programme officer about new work applications and (2) the Vigilance and Monitoring Committee about estimates regarding the work, time frame and quality parameters.
9. The gram panchayat and block programme officer assign employment.
10. The gram panchayat informs the block programme officer about the employment allotments made.
11. The gram panchayat informs the block programme officer about the start of work and the block programme officer issues registered Muster Rolls.
12. Upon completion of the work, the Vigilance and Monitoring Committee prepares the report and submits it to the gram sabha, the block programme officer and the district programme coordinator.

(ii) Planning process

- A. The gram panchayat forwards the development plan and priorities to the block programme officer.
- B. The block programme officer scrutinizes and approves the gram panchayat-specific proposals and sends the consolidated gram panchayat proposals to the taluk panchayat.
- C. The taluk panchayat sends the approval of the shelf of gram panchayat proposals.
- D. The block programme officer forwards the shelf of gram panchayat proposals to the district programme coordinator.
- E. The district programme coordinator consolidates the block plans and prepares the labour budget. The junior engineer assists the block programme officer and develops and approves technical estimates. These are sent to the zilla parishad, which approves the block-wise shelf of projects and the labour budget.
- F. The zilla parishad informs the district programme coordinator about the approval.
- G. The district programme coordinator reports the approved projects to the block programme officer.
- H. The block programme officer forwards a copy of the block plan to the gram panchayats.

*Source: Constructed from India, Ministry of Rural Development (2005).*

### **1.3 Need and Scope of the Study**

This flagship programme of the government of India is providing much needed employment guarantee to the rural households and helps in limiting the migration of rural poor to the urban areas for employment. Further due to increase in the disposable income, it is expected that the standard of living and the expenditure pattern of the household covered under the MGNREGA scheme would undergo a tremendous change. A sizable amount of the rural household expenditure are supposed to be spent for the clothing needs, there is a need to study the impact of the scheme on the textile and clothing demand pattern of MGNREGA beneficiary households. Further, there has been several impact studies on MGNREGA (Dev, 2011; Hirway, Indira), but there have been hardly any study conducted on the impact of MGNREGA on the textile consumption of the rural households in India. The study therefore will be one of its kind to unravel the linkage and extent of relationship between the increased income on account of MGNREGA and increased demand of textile consumption in rural India; besides looking into the sectoral impact of women income to the children clothing demand. Since Textiles Committee is already collecting and estimating the household market for textiles and clothing in the country, it has taken up this study to access the overall growth of textile consumption and so also the demand



pattern of textiles in rural India due to the implementation of the MGNREGA scheme.

Though this study is based on primary data collected from the beneficiary households of the MGNREGA scheme across the country, literature on the in-depth studies which are already available and also secondary data on the relevant topics are used in shaping this report.

#### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

In order to assess the impact of MGNREGA scheme of textile consumption (by the family benefited from the scheme) are outlined as under:

- To assess the impact of MGNREGA on the income of the rural households and its consequent effect in textile consumption of those households in the rural India.
- To unravel the linkage and extent of relationship between the increased income on account of MGNREGA and increased demand of the textile consumption.
- To assess whether the increase in the income of the women folk has contributed to the overall demand increase in the textiles and changes in the structure of consumption.

The MGNREGA scheme has been implemented in all the districts across the country (with the exception of districts that have a hundred percent urban population) in three phases. It is expected that the implementation will increase the consumption and demand pattern of textiles and clothing by the households covered under this scheme. During the financial year 2010-11, a total of 5.50 crores households were provided employment under the scheme. (*source: <http://nrega.nic.in>*) If it has a positive impact on the overall consumption pattern of the beneficiary households on textiles, it could have created a substantial increase in market size for the textiles and clothing products. The study envisages quantifying the increase in the demand of textile products in the rural segment of the country. As the number of beneficiary households is too large, conducting a census by covering all the beneficiary rural households is a tedious task. As such it is proposed to undertake a sample study instead of going for census of all the beneficiaries.

#### **1.5 Methodology**

Though this study is based on primary data collected from the beneficiary households of the MGNREGA scheme across the country, data from secondary sources are also used. Literature on in-depth studies and reports on MGNREGA scheme which are available in the internet are reviewed. This knowledge was utilized right from framing the questionnaire for the survey through the report preparation. In addition to this, various issues of *The*

*Market for Textiles and Clothing* (MTC) report were utilized to compare the findings of this survey.

As part of organising the textile purchases data for the national Household Survey, *Market for Textiles and Clothing*, Textiles Committee is collecting the



monthly purchases of textiles from a panel of 5000 households spread across 250 villages from all the states of the country. These rural panel centres are selected on the basis of stratified random sampling procedure and are in accordance with the laid down methodology. In order to collect data for this survey, the

sample size is fixed at 25,000 households. Therefore, for selecting these 25,000 MGNREGA beneficiary households for the survey, the 250 villages (which are already under the MTC survey) and also four (4) adjoining villages to each of these villages were selected by simple random sampling method. Hence a total sample of 1250 villages has been selected in the first instance. But due to paucity of time and other disturbances in some states during the survey period, the number of villages has been reduced to 974 with a panel size of 19,465. These villages are spread into 22 states and one union territory and in 119 districts across the country. From each selected village, beneficiary households are then identified with the help of the local authorities who are looking after the implementation of the MGNREGA project. A sample of 20 households from each village is then selected from these beneficiary households by using systematic sampling method. For this, the total number of the beneficiary households in each village is divided by the sample size to get the sampling interval. After this, the first household for the sample is selected by simple random method and the remaining households are selected by considering the sampling interval. The data from the selected households are then collected by the Liaison Officers of Textiles Committee using a structured questionnaire by personal interview method.

**Table 1.1**  
State wise Distribution of the Sample Households

S. No	State	Sample Distribution		
		Districts	Villages	Households Covered
1	Goa	1	3	50
2	Puducherry (UT)	1	8	160
3	Haryana	6	32	640
4	Maharashtra	9	57	1140
5	Gujarat	3	30	600

S. No	State	Sample Distribution		
		Districts	Villages	Households Covered
6	Tamil Nadu	12	118	2360
7	Punjab	5	41	820
8	Kerala	1	3	60
9	Uttarakhand	1	10	200
10	Andhra Pradesh	10	92	1835
11	Karnataka	7	71	1420
12	Himachal Pradesh	1	4	80
13	West Bengal	7	61	1220
14	Chattisgarh	3	19	380
15	Tripura	1	11	220
16	Rajasthan	6	36	720
17	Odisha	12	70	1400
18	Jharkhand	2	19	380
19	Jammu & Kashmir	2	31	620
20	Madhya Pradesh	7	42	840
21	Assam	3	19	380
22	Uttar Pradesh	14	137	2740
23	Bihar	5	60	1200
	All India	119	974	19465

## 1.6 Organisation of Field Work

Prior to taking up the field operations, a structured questionnaire was designed for capturing the parameters pertaining to the objectives of the study. The questionnaire mainly elucidated the profile of the beneficiary households, details on the MGNREGA scheme, textile purchases data explicitly covering fibre, sector of manufacture, price and quantity etc. This questionnaire was pre-tested at different regions of the country. On the basis of the feedback received from the field, the questionnaire was further fine tuned for the full fledged survey. A manual containing all the details of the questionnaire along with the codes to be used for field work was also prepared in English as well as in Hindi for the use of the Liaison Officers of Textiles Committee.

These Liaison Officers (LOs), who are stationed at different geographical locations of the country, are the contact points of Textiles Committee. These LOs are associated with Textiles Committee for many projects on honorarium basis and have ample experience in data collection. Most of these LOs are working in various government departments engaged in statistical data collection and Non-Governmental organisations. They are trained at regular intervals for collecting the data under the regular project on *Market for Textiles and Clothing Survey*. The LOs are residing near to the panel centres and have easy access to these panel households and maintains a good rapport with them. The field work was managed with the

co-ordination of Liaison Officers and Textiles Committee Officials stationed at different regional offices. Therefore, each of the regional offices was assigned the task of covering specified number of sample households for data collection. The officials of the Market Research wing of Textiles Committee supervised the data collection from different villages in order to maintain the quality and reliability of data under the overall supervision of coordinators. The Textiles Committee Officials of the regional offices verified data from at least 10 percent of the households.

### **1.7 Training to Liaison Officers**

The Liaison Officers of the Textiles Committee are being trained regularly for collecting the textile purchases for the MTC Survey. In order to equip these LOs to organise the field activities of this survey, a two days training programme was organised. These LOs have been trained on the methodology to be adopted for selection of villages and beneficiary households; and also the details of the data to be collected.

### **1.8 Data Validation Checking**

Of the collected questionnaires, 10 percent of the questionnaires from MGNREGA beneficiary households were cross checked in the field by Textiles Committee Officials of the regional offices for validation purposes. After satisfactory completion of validation work of collected data, the Textiles Committee officials forwarded this information to Head Office, Mumbai for data entry and processing.

### **1.9 Data Processing and Report Generation**

The data collected through these structured questionnaires (Annexure -I) were processed for out- put table generation and carrying out other statistical analysis centrally at Mumbai and the necessary results were prepared for report preparation. In order to make a comparative analysis of the MGNREGA income as an influencing factor for textile purchases among the High, Middle and Low Income States, we considered the per capita income of the states and classified accordingly.

The details of the per capita income at current prices and the major activities contributing to the economy of the states have been used for analysing the data into different categories. The details are given below:

Sr. No.	State	Per Capita Income (In Rs.)- 2010	Major Sectors Contributing the Economy
1	Goa	1,32,719	Tourism is the mainstay of the Goan economy. The state also has rich mineral wealth. In recent times, apart from agriculture and fishing, medium-scale manufacturing too is growing quickly in the state.
2	Puducherry	82,767	Tourism industry plays a major role in the development of economy and it gives direct and indirect employment opportunities and generates revenue. The secondary Sector contributes more than 42 percent of the State Gross Domestic Product and adequate attention has been given to industries to create employment opportunities.
3	Haryana	78,781	It is one of the richest states in India with its gross state domestic product (GSDP) growing at a steady rate. Manufacturing, business process outsourcing, agriculture and retail sectors contribute to the state's economy. Gurgaon in Haryana has turned into an important industrial and financial centre.
4	Maharashtra	74,027	It is the second most populous and third-largest state by area in India. It has a high rate of economic growth and the biggest contribution comes from the services sector. Maharashtra contributes 15 percent of national industrial output and over 40 percent of India's national revenue.
5	Gujarat	63,961	One of the fastest growing states in India, Gujarat has seen rapid industrial growth. The state has the world's largest refinery in Jamnagar, besides industries in textiles, petrochemicals, agro food processing, gems and jewellery. Surat, India's diamond has one of the highest GDP growth rates in India.
6	Tamil Nadu	62,499	Tamil Nadu has transformed into one of the leading industrial states in India. It is also one of the country's most literate states and has a high level of urbanisation. Three major industries in the state are automobiles, garments and heavy industries, besides a booming tourism industry.
7	Punjab	62,153	Punjab, India's granary produces 20 percent of India's wheat and 12 percent of the country's rice. Punjab is among the first few states in the country with 100 percent road connectivity in rural areas. The industrial sector is dominated by small scale industries. The primary industries are textiles, sports goods, manufacturing and agro-based industries.
8	Kerala	59,179	Kerala also known as God's own country depends mainly on the tourism industry and remittances from its people working abroad. Kerala produces over 90 per cent of India's natural rubber, more than half of India's cardamom and 30 percent of coconuts and tapioca.

Sr. No.	State	Per Capita Income (In Rs.)- 2010	Major Sectors Contributing the Economy
9	Uttarakhand	55,877	One of India's most beautiful states, Uttarakhand has been carved out of Uttar Pradesh in November 2000. Almost half of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) comes from the services sector. Tourism is a key driver of the economy. The state has excellent potential for hydropower generation due to a large network of rivers.
10	Andhra Pradesh	51,025	Andhra Pradesh, India's fourth largest state gets much of its revenues from the services sector. The state banks on two major sectors – Information technology and biotechnology. Agriculture also contributes substantially to the state's economy. Andhra Pradesh ranks second in India in terms of mineral wealth.
11	Karnataka	50,676	Karnataka is one of India's leading states in terms of economic development. The state's gross state domestic product (GSDP) grew the fastest in the country. Half of the state's GSDP comes from the services sector. Bengaluru hailed as India's Silicon Valley contributes substantially to the IT and ITeS industry.
12	Himachal Pradesh	50,365	It is rich in agriculture and hydroelectric resources. Agriculture contributes to over 45 percent to the net state domestic product. It has been estimated that about 20,300 MW of hydro electric power can be generated in the state. Himachal is also the first state in India to achieve the goal of having a bank account for every family.
13	West Bengal	41,469	West Bengal is one of the largest contributors to India's GDP. The services sector contributes over 50 percent of West Bengal's GDP. Agriculture is the main source of income in the state. West Bengal is now the third fastest growing economy in the country. However, it does not have a strong industrial base.
14	Chhattisgarh	38,059	Chhattisgarh is the tenth largest state in India. The 'rice bowl' of India, Chhattisgarh was carved out of Madhya Pradesh in 2000. The highest contribution to the state's Gross State Domestic Product comes from the tertiary sector. The state has many mineral-based industries. An electricity-rich state, it supplies electricity to other states. More than 80 percent of the population depends on agriculture.
15	Tripura	35,799	In Tripura, agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. Rice is the principal crop in the state, along with oilseeds, pulses and sugarcane. Tea and rubber plantations also abound in the state . Tripura is also home to rich oil deposits.

Sr. No.	State	Per Capita Income (In Rs.)- 2010	Major Sectors Contributing the Economy
16	Rajasthan	34,189	It is one of the leading producers of cement in the country and contributes 16 per cent of the national cement output. Besides the services sector accounts for almost half of the state's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), tourism is another revenue spinner. The state ranks second in the production of oilseeds in the country.
17	Odisha	33,226	A state rich in natural resources, Odisha also has a large coastline. One third of India's bauxite reserves, a quarter of its iron ore and a fifth of its coal are in Odisha, making it a hotspot for mining companies. Odisha was the second most preferred destination in the country for investments in 2009. Most of the investments are in power generation, mining, iron and steel sectors.
18	Jharkhand	30,719	The state came into existence in 2000 when it was carved out from the southern part of Bihar. Nearly 30 per cent of the state's land is covered by forests. The state's revenues come from the manufacturing and services sector. The mineral-rich state has seen high level of industrialisation in the state. Jharkhand has 32 percent of India's coal reserves.
19	Jammu & Kashmir	30,582	Jammu and Kashmir's economy is mostly dependent on tourism and agriculture. Kashmir is famous for its apples, cherries, saffron, etc. The manufactured exports from the state include handicrafts, rugs, shawls, etc. Many industrial sectors too have been identified in the state that can attract robust investment.
20	Madhya Pradesh	27,250	Madhya Pradesh is rich in forest and mineral resources. The economy is largely dependent on the services sector, followed by agriculture and industry. The state is famous for many national parks and heritage sites like the monuments at Khajuraho. However, the state is yet to take advantage of its tourism potential.
21	Assam	27,197	Assam is the largest state in north-east part of India. Famous for tea production, oil fields and rich biodiversity, the state is also rich in products like bamboo and timber. Assam has an agrarian economy.
22	Uttar Pradesh	23,132	The most populous state in India, UP sees the largest contribution to the gross state domestic product from the services sector. Uttar Pradesh has large number of small scale industrial units. The tourism industry is a major contributor to the state's economy.
23	Bihar	16,119	Trying to shed its image of a backward state, Bihar still aims to march ahead on growth charts. The state's growth rate was 11.4 percent in 2009, the second highest in India. Yet, unfortunately the per capita income in the state remains the lowest amongst the states in India. Over half of the state's Gross State Domestic Product comes from the services sector.

Source: India Economic Report 2011, VMW Research

As stated, for the purpose of analysing the data, all the states are categorised into three groups on the basis of the per capita income at current prices. These three categories are: High Income States (HIS), Medium Income States (MIS) and Low Income States (LIS). The classification is as follows:

Sr. No.	Category	Per Capita Income Range (In Rs.) at Current Prices for 2010	Name of the States
1	High Income States (HIS)	Rs. 60,000 and above	Goa, Puducherry, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu & Punjab
2	Medium Income States (MIS)	Rs. 30,000 to less than Rs. 60,000	Kerala, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Chattisgarh, Tripura, Rajasthan, Odisha, Jharkhand and Jammu & Kashmir
3	Low Income States (LIS)	Less than Rs. 30,000	Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh & Bihar

### 1.10 Limitations

The data compiled under this survey have inherent limitations. In spite of the best efforts to collect most reliable data regarding the textile purchases and income data, marginal chances of under-reporting and memory lapses cannot be ruled out. However, the Liaison Officers of Textiles Committee who are stationed at the places near to the MGNREGA beneficiary households have established a good rapport with the gram panchayat authorities and panel households of the *Market for Textiles and Clothing Survey*, the under-reporting and memory lapse are negligible.

The sample villages for this survey are selected by simple random sampling and the households are by systematic sampling method. Because a random sample contains the least amount of sampling error, it is an unbiased sample. Note that the sample contains some error, but rather the minimum possible amount of error.



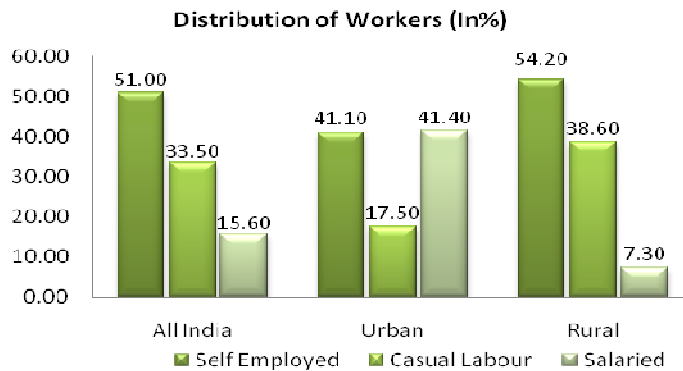
## CHAPTER 2

### Socio-economic Status of the MGNREGA Beneficiaries

#### 2.1 The Work force: Key Indicators

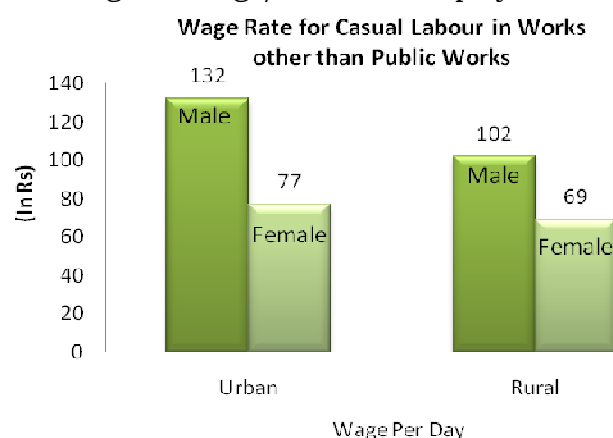
There is always a correspondence between the GDP generated in the economy and the total workforce that contribute to its generation. The total work force in any economy, conceptually, includes all those who contribute to the gross domestic product (GDP) of the economy. One of the major functions of labour force statistics is to net all the workers in the workforce statistics comprehensively. One important aspect of the history of labour statistics in India is the continuous efforts made for netting comprehensively the workforce in the country. Though considerable success have been achieved in these efforts, the fact remains that even today the size of the workforce in India and particularly of women workers, is underestimated. It is well known that there are two major sources of work force data in India, (i) the decennial Census of Population and (ii) the quinquennial surveys of the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) of the Government of India. In the case of Census of Population the term 'work' has been defined as "any productive work for which remuneration is paid and is market related" and "worker" is a person employed in "work". If a person worked for a major part of the reference year he/she was a "main worker" and if he/she worked for less than half a year he/she was a "marginal worker". In the case of the NSSO surveys a person is a worker if he/she is engaged in any "economically meaningful activity" (Hirway, Indira). This includes general activities of women done within the sphere of household activities, such as livestock, fodder collection, food-grains processing etc. Under the MGNREGA, "work" means any productive work which is taken up for implementation on a priority basis under a scheme where remuneration is paid to the person doing the work, called "worker". The same notion is used for this study.

Some of the key indicators based on National Sample Survey's 66<sup>th</sup> round on employment and unemployment conducted during 2009 - 2010 are summarized below:



Source: NSSO, 66th round

- At the national level, among all the workers, about 51.0 per cent were 'self-employed', about 33.5 per cent were 'casual labour' and 15.6 per cent were 'regular wage/salaried' employees.
- Among the workers in the urban areas, about 41.1 per cent were 'self-employed', about 17.5 per cent were 'casual labour' and 41.4 per cent were 'regular wage/salaried' employees.
- Among the workers in the rural areas, about 54.2 per cent were 'self-employed', about 38.6 per cent were 'casual labour' and 7.3 per cent were 'regular wage/salaried' employees.
- In rural areas, nearly 63 per cent of the male workers were engaged in the agricultural sector while in the secondary and tertiary sectors nearly 19 per cent and 18 per cent of the male workers were engaged. There was a higher dependence of female workers on agricultural sector: nearly 79 per cent of them were engaged in agricultural sector while secondary and tertiary sectors shared 13 per cent and 8 per cent of the female workers, respectively.
- The industry-wise distribution of workers in the urban areas was distinctly different from that of rural areas. In urban areas the share of the tertiary sector was dominant followed by that of secondary sector while agricultural sector engaged only a small proportion of total workers for both male and females. In urban areas, nearly 59 per cent of male workers and 53 per cent of the female workers were engaged in the tertiary sector. The secondary sector employed nearly 35 per cent of the male and 33 per cent of the female workers. The share of urban workforce in agriculture was nearly 6 per cent of male and 14 per cent for female workers.
- For Regular wage/Salaried Employees in urban areas, the

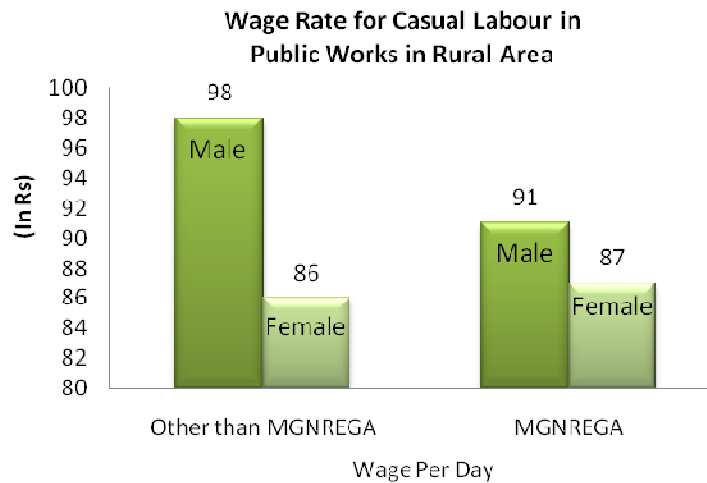


Source: NSSO

average wage/salary was Rs. 365 per day and for the rural areas it was Rs. 232. In the rural areas, average wage /salary

earnings per day received by male regular wage /salaried employees were Rs. 249 and for females it was Rs. 156, indicating the female-male wage ratio as 0.63. In urban areas, male wage rate was Rs. 377 against the female wage rate of Rs. 309, indicating female-male wage ratio as 0.82.

- Wage rates (per day) for casual labour in works other than public works in rural areas were Rs. 93 and in urban areas it was Rs. 122. In the rural areas, average wage/salary earnings per day received by male casual labours engaged in works other than public works was Rs. 102 and for females it was Rs. 69 while in urban areas, the wage rates for casual labours in



Source: NSSO

work other than public works was Rs. 132 for males and Rs. 77 for females.

- In rural areas, wage rates (per day) for casual labour in public works other than MGNREGA public works was Rs. 98 for males and Rs. 86 for females. For casual labour in MGNREGA public works, wage rate (per day) in rural areas was Rs. 91 for males and Rs. 87 for females.

## 2.2 Profile of the MGNREGA work force

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGAS) is open to all rural households in the areas notified by the Central Government. The entitlement of 100 days of guaranteed employment in a financial year is in terms of a household. This entitlement of 100 days per year can be shared within the household; more than one person in a household can be employed simultaneously or at different times. All adult members of the household who register may apply for work. To register under the scheme, they have to:

- be local residents; ‘Local’ implies residing within the Gram Panchayat. This includes those that may have migrated some time ago but may return;
- be willing to do unskilled manual work

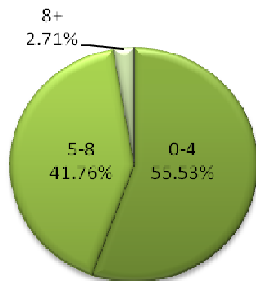
‘Household’ means the family comprising of mother, father and their children and may include any person wholly or substantially dependent on the head of the family. Household may also mean a single-member family.

According to MGNREGA guidelines, at least 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the beneficiaries should be women who have registered and requested for work under the scheme. Since these women are supposed to get equal wages along with men, this may lead to women’s empowerment which in turn improves the child well-being. Further, the MGNREGA can have impact on women through three inter-related processes and outcomes. These are: (a) income-consumption effects; (b) intra-household effects, mostly decision making role; and (c) enhancement of choice and capability (Dev, 2011).

### 2.3 Distribution of Family Size

According to the number of members of the households, the MGNREGA beneficiary households have been distributed into three main categories such as households’ upto 4 members, 5-8 members and more than 8 members.

Family Size of Households - All India

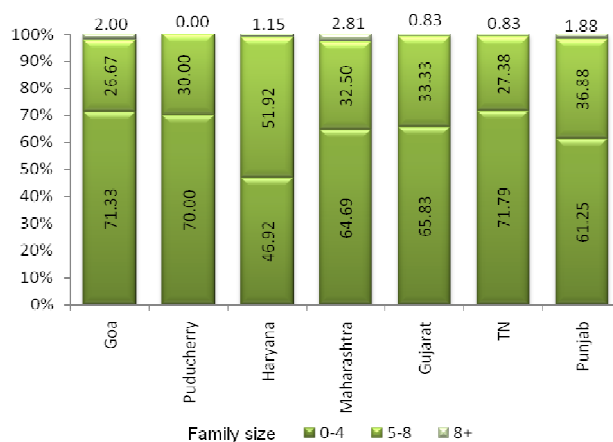


At the All India level, the average family size of the MGNREGA beneficiary household is 4.37. More than 55 percent of the households have adopted the small family norms (upto 4 members); while 41.76 percent have the family size of 5-8 members and the remaining 2.71 have a

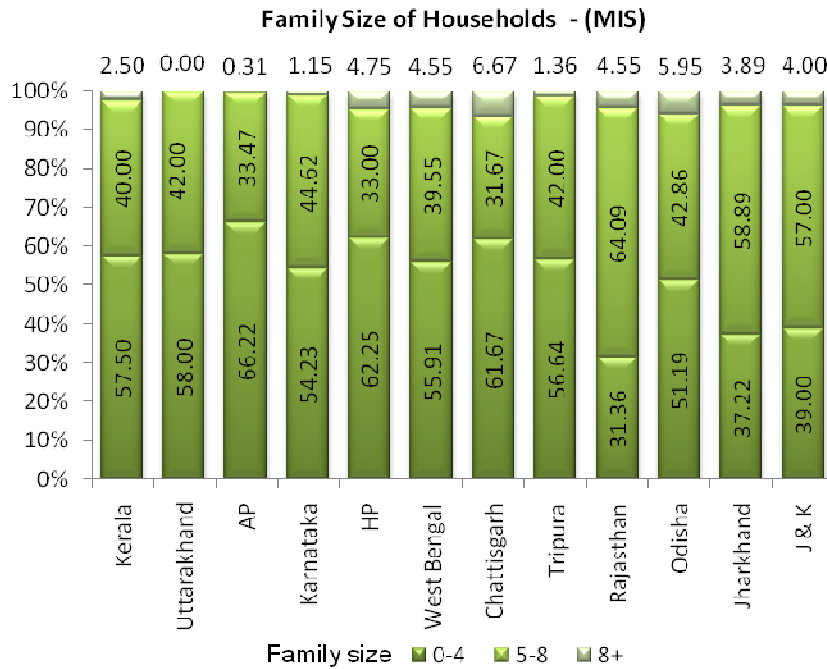
family size of 8 and more members.

Amongst the High Income States (HIS), more than 70 percent of the beneficiary households are adopted the small family norms in Goa, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu. Less than 50 percent of the households are opted for small family in Haryana.

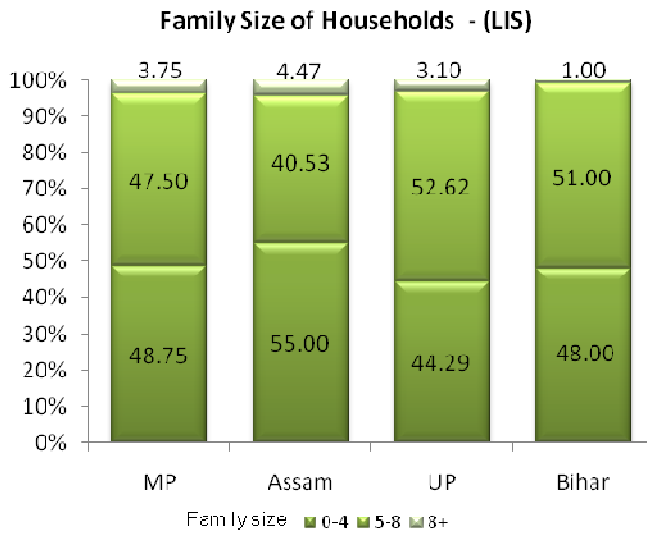
Family Size of Households - (HIS)



The household size distribution in the Medium Income States (MIS) shows that Kerala, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh, HP, West Bengal, Chattisgarh



and Tripura have a family size of 0-4 members above the All India average of 55.53 percent while in the other states it is below the All India estimate. In Rajasthan, only 31.36 percent of the MGNREGA beneficiary households adopted the small family norms of 4 or less members. Chattisgarh recorded the highest percentage of households with more than eight members amongst all the states with 6.67 percent followed by Odisha with 5.95 percent.



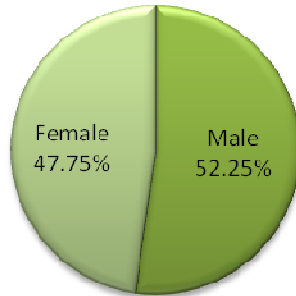
In all the four Low Income States (LIS) the percentage of households adopted small family norms are below the All India average. Though Chattisgarh recorded the highest percentage of households with members more than eight, the LIS such as Assam as well as MP and UP have recorded percentages of 4.47; 3.75 and 3.10

respectively in the large family category of eight and more members.

## 2.4 Gender-wise Distribution of Households

To have the general profile of the participating households in the MGNREGA Scheme, the distribution of the family members according to gender have

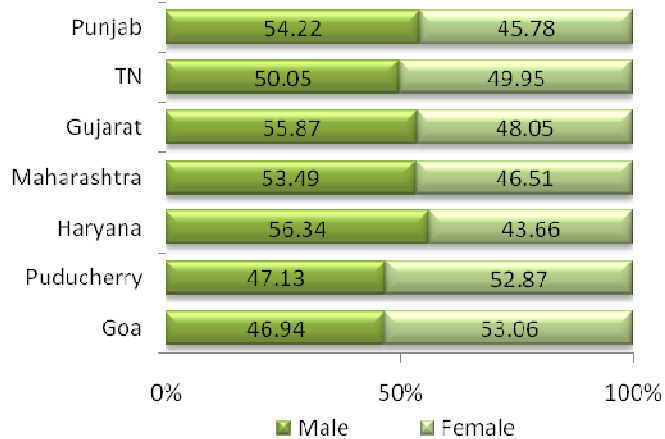
**Gender Distribution of HHs - All India**



been captured. The gender-wise distribution of the estimates shows a Male predominance of 52.25 percent to that of the Female with 47.75 percent amongst the family members of the beneficiary households. The female to male ratio of the family members of the participating households at the all India level is estimated at 0.91.

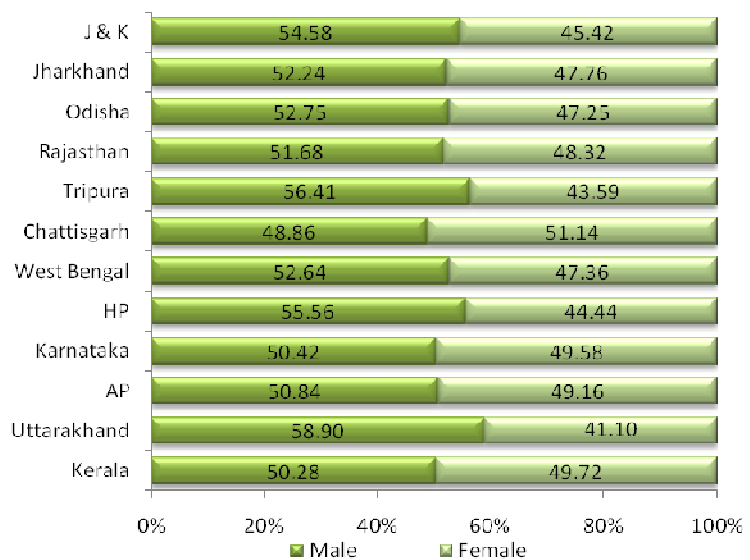
The states of Goa and Puducherry in the category of High Income States have a dominance of females in the MGNREGA beneficiary households. The female to male ratio in these states are: Goa- 1.13 and Puducherry- 1.12. In Tamil Nadu, this ratio is close to one.

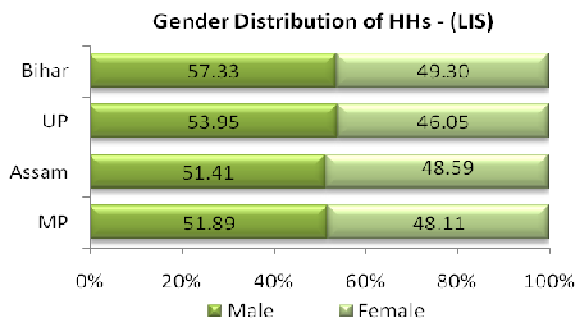
**Gender Distribution of HHs - (HIS)**



Amongst the states in the Medium Income category, only Chattisgarh with 1.05 has shown a picture different from the All India ratio of Female to Male of 0.91. The other states where this ratio is higher than the All India estimate are: Kerala- 0.99, Andhra Pradesh- 0.97, Karnataka - 0.98, Rajasthan - 0.93 and Jharkhand - 0.91.

**Gender Distribution of HHs - (MIS)**



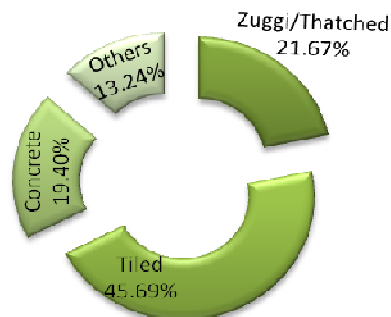


In the case of the gender ratio (female to male ratio), the Low Income States have a different picture to tell. In Madhya Pradesh and Assam, the ratios are higher than the all India estimates with 0.93 and 0.95 respectively. In Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, this ratio is less than the all India figure with 0.85 and 0.86 respectively.

### 2.5 Type of House of MGNREGA beneficiaries

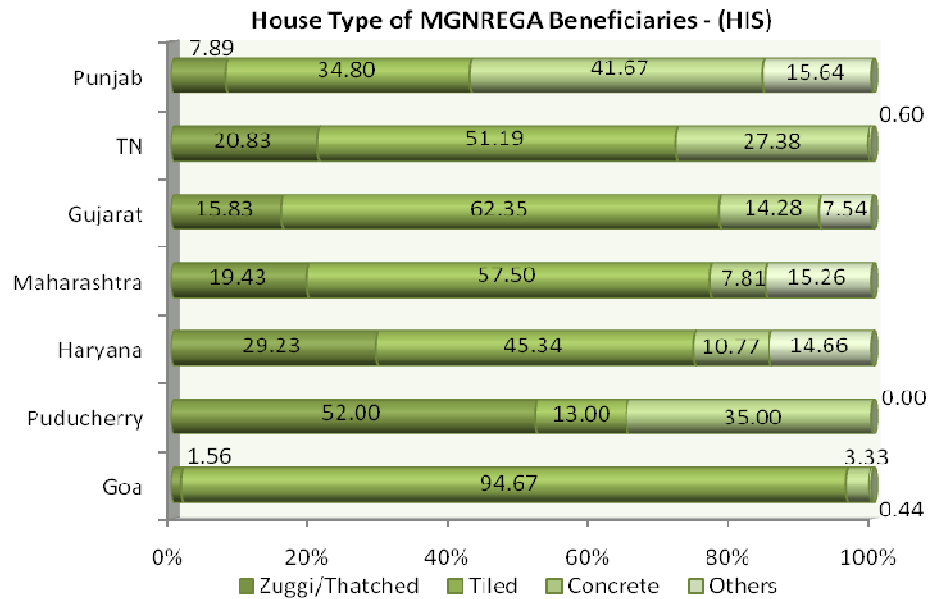
In order to assess the living conditions such as house types with housing conditions of the households under the MGNREGA scheme, the study mapped the type of houses of the beneficiary households of the scheme. The houses are classified into three main categories on the basis of the roof of the dwellings. The hutments or shanties which are normally *kachha* houses are termed as *zuggi* houses. If the roofs of these houses are thatched with leaves, grass etc., it is termed as thatched houses. For the purpose of this study, the type of these houses is termed as *zuggi/thatched*. Those houses with tiled roofs are classified as *tiled houses* and houses with pucca structure and concrete roof are termed as concrete houses. Houses with asbestos sheets, metal sheets, tarpaulin etc. as roof, have been classified in 'others'.

**House Type of MGNREGA Beneficiaries - All India**

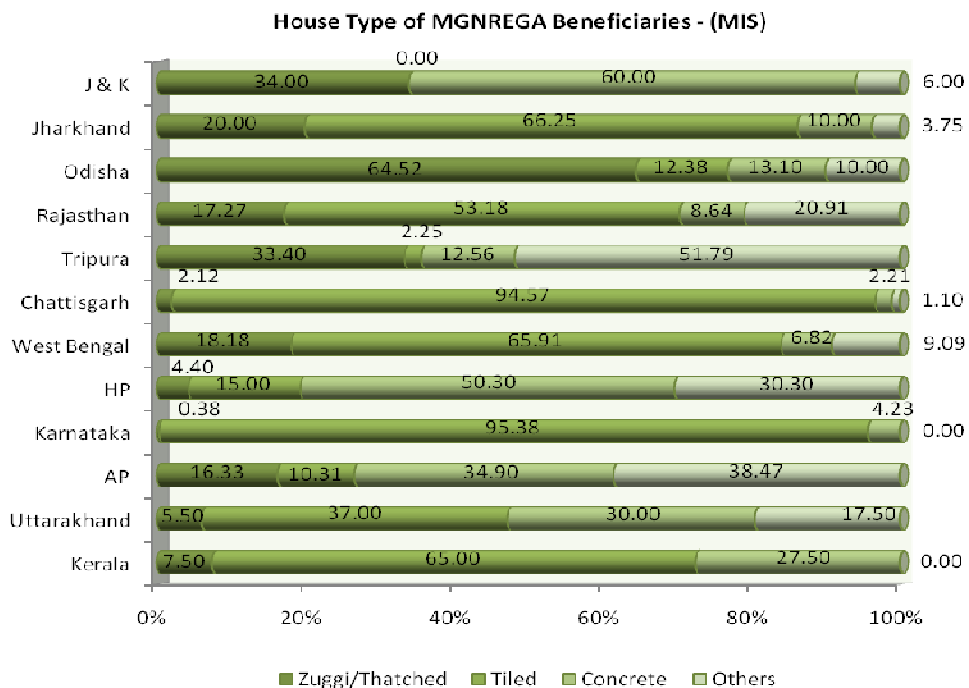


The highest number of beneficiaries are housed in tiled houses (45.69%) followed by Zuggi or Thatched houses (21.67%). There are MGNREGA beneficiary households who are living in Concrete houses with 19.40 percent and those who are living in houses of roof with Asbestos, Metal sheets, Tarpaulin, Kaddappa stone etc. are 13.24 percent.

Puducherry tops the list for Zuggi / Thatched houses with 52 percent in the High Income states. Most of these houses are Thatched houses. At the same time, 35 percent of the houses in Puducherry are of Concrete roof. Goa is the

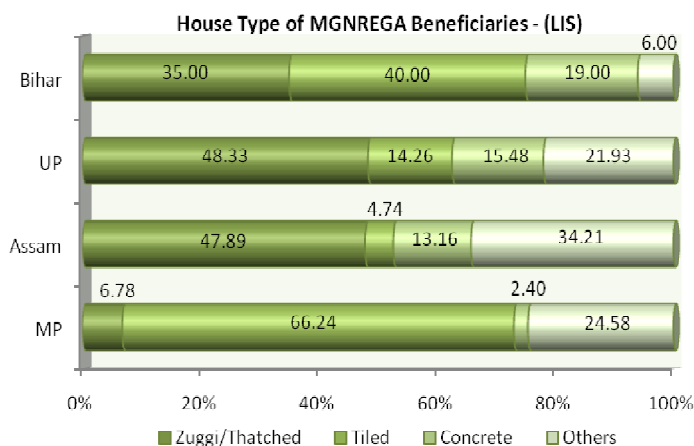


state with the least percentage of Zuggi or Thatched houses (1.56%). A remarkable point here is the observance of 41.67 percent Concrete houses for the MGNREGA beneficiaries in Punjab. 15.64 percent houses in Punjab and 15.26 houses in Maharashtra belongs to the 'Others' category which includes Asbestos, Metal Sheets, Tarpaulin etc.





About 65 percent of the beneficiaries in Odisha, 34 percent in J&K, 33.40 percent in Tripura and 20 percent in Jharkhand are residing in *Kachha* houses such as Zuggi or Thatched one. At the same time 66.25 percent in Jharkhand, 53.18 percent in Rajasthan, 94.57 percent in Chattisgarh, 65.91 percent in West Bengal, 95.38 percent in Karnataka and 65 percent in Kerala lives in tiled houses. The highest percent of Concrete houses are reported from J&K with 60 percent followed by Himachal Pradesh with 50.30 percent and Andhra Pradesh with 34.90 percent.



The percentage of MGNREGA beneficiary households living in hutments called Zuggi or Thatched houses is more in Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Bihar in the Low Income State category with 48.33 percent, 47.89 percent and 35.00 percent respectively. At the same time, 66.24

percent of the houses in MP are with tiled roofs which are followed by Bihar with 40 percent.

## 2.6 Source of drinking water



The study revealed that most of the MGNREGA beneficiaries have tap water facilities for drinking in majority of the states. At the All India level, 57.23 percent of the beneficiary households have access to tap water facility while 37.13 percent of the households are using Hand Pump for potable water. A little over 4 percent depends on Well water and the remaining 1.20 percent is using water from river, canal and tube well.

Table 2.1 Source of Drinking Water available to the Households (In Percentage)					
S. No	State	Tap Water	Hand Pump	Well	Others
1	Goa	73.33	0.00	26.67	0.00
2	Puducherry (UT)	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Haryana	69.62	30.38	0.00	0.00
4	Maharashtra	75.31	23.75	0.94	0.00
5	Gujarat	25.00	75.00	0.00	0.00
6	Tamil Nadu	92.14	0.71	7.02	0.12
7	Punjab	33.75	66.25	0.00	0.00
8	Kerala	17.50	0.00	82.50	0.00
9	Uttarakhand	94.65	5.35	0.00	0.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	75.81	20.82	1.53	1.84
11	Karnataka	81.15	6.16	12.69	0.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	West Bengal	11.82	88.18	0.00	0.00
14	Chattisgarh	25.00	75.00	0.00	0.00
15	Tripura	42.42	15.00	41.12	1.46
16	Rajasthan	55.45	22.27	12.73	9.55
17	Odisha	12.62	79.05	4.76	3.57
18	Jharkhand	1.11	93.33	5.00	0.56
19	Jammu & Kashmir	77.00	23.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	11.25	88.75	0.00	0.00
21	Assam	2.89	89.21	7.37	0.53
22	Uttar Pradesh	3.57	93.57	2.14	0.71
23	Bihar	1.00	99.00	0.00	0.00
	All India	57.23	37.13	4.44	1.20

\*others include Pond, Canal, River etc.

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

While all the households covered in the survey in Puducherry (HIS category) and Himachal Pradesh (MIS category) has tap water facility, more than 90 percent of the households in Tamil Nadu are using Tap water. More than 60 percent of the surveyed households in Punjab (66.25%) and Gujarat (75.00%) are depending on Hand Pump for their basic need. Though the Tap water availability in Goa is above the All India level (73.33%), the remaining households are depending on Well water (26.67%) much higher compared to the All India figures. Tamil Nadu is the only state in the HIS category where a small percentage of the MGNREGA beneficiaries are using 'Other source' for drinking water facility (0.12%).

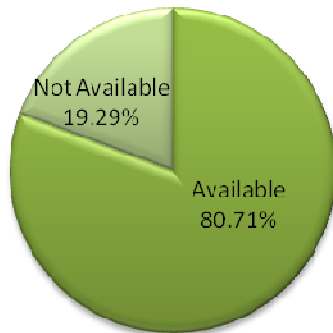
Amongst the Middle Income States, the percentage of households getting Tap water less than the All India average are Jharkhand (1.11%), Odisha (12.62%), Rajasthan (55.45%), Tripura (42.42%), Chattisgarh (25.00%), West

Bengal (11.82%) and Kerala (17.50%). Tap water facility is above the all India average in J&K (77.00%), Himachal Pradesh (100%), Karnataka (81.15%), Andhra Pradesh (75.81%) and Uttarakhand (94.65%). Hand Pump is widely used in the eastern states of the country such as Jharkhand (93.33%), Odisha (79.05%), Chattisgarh (75.00%) and West Bengal (88.18%). A higher level of dependency of Well water is noted in Kerala, where more than 82 percent of the MGNREGA households are using Well water for their daily needs. It is followed by Tripura with 41.12 percent, Rajasthan with 12.73 percent and Karnataka with 12.69 percent.

Though Hand Pump is widely used in the Low Income States of Bihar (99.00%), UP (93.57%), Assam (89.21%) and MP (88.75%), more than 11 percent of beneficiary households in MP have Tap Water facility. The households using well water is 7.37 percent in Assam and 2.14 percent in Uttar Pradesh. A small percentage of households in Assam (0.53%) and UP (71%) depend on other types of drinking water facility.

## 2.7 Electricity as Source of Lighting

Availability of Electricity - All India



In order to identify the MGNREGA beneficiary households with facilities like availability of electricity as a source of lighting in their house and proximity of Primary Health Centre (PHC) to their place of residence, this information was probed during data collection of the survey.

More than 80 percent of the MGNREGA beneficiary households are equipped with the Electricity connections in their house and those who have not received this facility till date are only less than 20 percent at All India level.

**Table 2.2**  
Availability of Electricity to the Households  
(In Percentage)

S. No	State	Availability Of Electricity	
		yes	no
1	Goa	100.00	0.00
2	Puducherry (UT)	100.00	0.00
3	Haryana	95.38	4.62
4	Maharashtra	94.38	5.63
5	Gujarat	98.33	1.67
6	Tamil Nadu	97.74	2.26
7	Punjab	89.44	10.56

S. No	State	Availability Of Electricity	
		yes	no
8	Kerala	97.50	2.50
9	Uttarakhand	100.00	0.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	94.49	5.51
11	Karnataka	96.92	3.08
12	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	0.00
13	West Bengal	46.36	53.64
14	Chattisgarh	86.52	13.48
15	Tripura	67.85	32.15
16	Rajasthan	84.09	15.91
17	Odisha	72.38	27.62
18	Jharkhand	64.44	35.56
19	Jammu & Kashmir	94.58	5.42
20	Madhya Pradesh	74.63	25.37
21	Assam	51.84	48.16
22	Uttar Pradesh	20.48	79.52
23	Bihar	29.00	71.00
	All India	80.71	19.29

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

Amongst the High Income States, more than 90 percent MGNREGA households in all the six states have electricity connectivity, except in Punjab with 89.44 percent. All the MGNREGA beneficiary households in Goa and Puducherry have electricity connections.

In the group of Medium Income States, there are states with availability of electricity much less than the All India figures. These are: West Bengal (46.36%), Tripura (67.85%), Odisha (72.38%) and Jharkhand (64.44%). West Bengal is the only state where availability of electricity is less than 50 percent of the MGNREGA households. On the other hand, Electricity availability is more than 90 percent in the states, J&K (94.58%), Himachal Pradesh (100%), Karnataka (96.92%), Andhra Pradesh (94.49%), Uttarakhand (100%) and Kerala (97.50%).

Amongst the Low Income Group states, though Electricity availability in the beneficiary households is relatively better in MP (74.63%) and Assam (51.84%), the position of the states such as UP (20.48%) and Bihar (29.00%) are not encouraging.

## **2.8 Access to Primary Health Centre facility**

The availability of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) within a perimeter of 5 Kms. of their village was mapped during the survey and the results are as follows:

Among all the households covered under the sample survey, more than 85 percent of the beneficiary households in India have the facility of PHCs within a radius of 5 Kms from their respective villages.

Table 2.3 Availability of PHC to the Households (In Percentage)			
S. No	State	Availability Primary Health Centre (Within 5 Kms)	
		yes	no
1	Goa	100.00	0.00
2	Puducherry (UT)	100.00	0.00
3	Haryana	92.31	7.69
4	Maharashtra	81.19	18.81
5	Gujarat	96.67	3.33
6	Tamil Nadu	90.48	9.52
7	Punjab	89.44	10.56
8	Kerala	100.00	0.00
9	Uttarakhand	100.00	0.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	73.02	26.98
11	Karnataka	61.54	38.46
12	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	0.00
13	West Bengal	91.82	8.18
14	Chattisgarh	66.67	33.33
15	Tripura	78.26	21.74
16	Rajasthan	79.65	20.35
17	Odisha	89.76	10.24
18	Jharkhand	82.45	17.55
19	Jammu & Kashmir	100.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	82.45	17.55
21	Assam	99.74	0.26
22	Uttar Pradesh	80.71	19.29
23	Bihar	60.00	40.00
	All India	85.62	14.38

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

Amongst the High Income States, in the small states like Goa and Puducherry, 100 percent of the villages covered have the facility of PHCs within a radius of 5 Kms. Maharashtra and Punjab are the only exemptions in this category with more than 10 percent households are not served by PHCs within an easily reachable limit.

While the states of Kerala, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and J&K in the Middle Income States have extended the facility of nearby PHCs to all the households covered under the project, the states such as Andhra Pradesh (73.02%), West Bengal (91.82%), Tripura (78.26%), Rajasthan (79.65%), Odisha (89.76%) and Jharkhand (82.45%) have extended this facility to more than 70 percent of their households. The states where the PHC facility in a

radius of 5 kms is available only to less than 70 percent households are Karnataka (61.54%) and Chattisgarh (66.67%).

Bihar is the only state in the Low Income States, with 40 percent of their households without the access of PHCs within a radius of 5 Kms. The positions of easy access to PHCs in other states in this category are: MP (82.45%), Assam (99.74%) and UP (80.71%).

## 2.9 Issuance of Job Cards during the Period

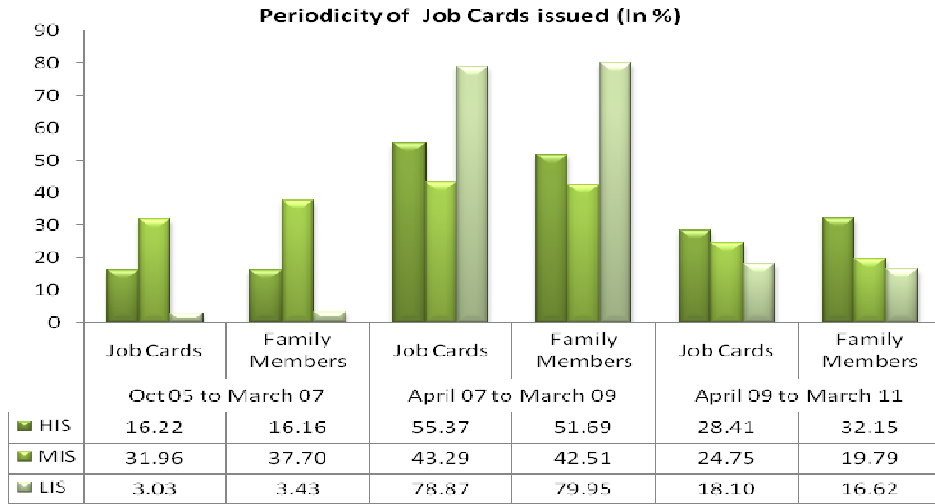
The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from February 2006 and then extended it to another 130 districts in the financial year 2007-08. Of the 200 districts, 119 belong to seven states, namely Bihar (23), Chattisgarh (11), Jharkhand (20), Madhya Pradesh (18), Odisha (19), Rajasthan (6) and Uttar Pradesh (22). Of the 130 districts taken up in the second phase, 113 districts were notified from April 2007 and 17 districts, all of them from UP were notified from May 2007. The data on Job Cards issued to the households during different periods has been collected. For the purpose of this survey, the periods have been classified as from October 2005 to March 2007, April 2007 to March 2009 and April 2009 to March 2011. As the MGNREGA scheme has been implemented in a phased manner in different states, many of the districts where it was implemented in the first phase were not part of the sampling frame. Therefore, there is no representation of these states in the period from October 2005 to March 2007. Of the three periods, it is estimated that about 54 percent of the Job Cards are issued during the span of two years from April 2007 to March 2009. About 25 percent of the Job Cards are issued during the initial two years of inception of the scheme, i.e. from October 2005 to March 2007.

**Table 2.4**  
Periodicity of Issuing Job Cards  
(In Percentage)

S. No	State	Oct 05 to March 07		April 07 to March 09		April 09 to March 11	
		Total Job Cards Issued	Family Members Included In Job Cards	Total Job Cards Issued	Family Members Included In Job Cards	Total Job Cards Issued	Family Members Included In Job Cards
1	Goa	0.00	0.00	56.67	56.67	43.33	43.33
2	Puducherry (UT)	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
3	Haryana	56.92	52.93	16.15	20.84	26.92	26.23
4	Maharashtra	13.13	8.14	49.38	38.95	37.50	52.91
5	Gujarat	83.90	79.18	0.00	0.00	16.10	20.82
6	Tamil Nadu	0.12	0.17	69.17	73.08	30.71	26.75
7	Punjab	0.00	0.00	84.44	80.43	15.56	19.57
8	Kerala	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	60.00	60.00
9	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.28	94.00	93.72

S. No	State	Oct 05 to March 07		April 07 to March 09		April 09 to March 11	
		Total Job Cards Issued	Family Members included in Job Cards	Total Job Cards Issued	Family Members included in Job Cards	Total Job Cards Issued	Family Members included in Job Cards
10	Andhra Pradesh	47.04	52.16	42.65	38.88	10.31	8.96
11	Karnataka	0.38	0.47	77.69	74.41	21.92	25.12
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
13	West Bengal	41.55	40.90	52.97	54.79	5.48	4.31
14	Chattisgarh	68.33	73.58	10.00	8.18	21.67	18.24
15	Tripura	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	26.82	31.93	63.64	58.94	9.55	9.12
17	Odisha	35.00	37.42	41.90	37.84	23.10	24.74
18	Jharkhand	38.33	44.35	6.11	6.06	55.56	49.59
19	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	40.00	39.42	60.00	60.58
20	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
21	Assam	0.00	0.00	71.43	68.96	28.57	31.04
22	Uttar Pradesh	0.72	0.83	82.58	83.26	16.71	15.91
23	Bihar	26.00	27.33	73.00	71.51	1.00	1.16
	<b>All India</b>	<b>24.22</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>54.10</b>	<b>50.82</b>	<b>21.69</b>	<b>21.18</b>

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.



An attempt is made to study the periodicity of the Job Cards issued to the beneficiary families during 2005 to 2011. The highest percentage of Job Cards are issued during April 2007 to March 2009. It is also interesting to note that among the Low Income States (LIS) about 78.87 percent Job Cards were issued to the beneficiary families during this period. This period has also covered 79.95 percent beneficiary families also in the LIS category of states. As such this period may be considered as the highest impact period since the implementation of MGNREGA Scheme as far as the issuance of Job

Cards is concerned. This is also the period where the percentage of issuance of Job Cards is higher amongst the high income states and medium income states. Among the high income states about 55.37 percent cards are issued to 51.69 percent beneficiary families during this period, whereas in the Medium income states 43.29 percent cards are issued to 42.51 percent beneficiary families. Hence, among all income segments the period April 2007 to March 2009 became the major impact point for the entire MGNREGA Scheme as far as the preliminary activities such as enrolling the workers and issuance of Job Cards to them are concerned.

## 2.10 MGNREGA beneficiaries by Age Groups

The data on the distribution of beneficiaries of the Scheme into different age groups have been mapped during the survey. The results are described below:

A little over 47 percent of the workforce belongs to the age group of 18-39 years of age and another 44.38 belongs to the 40-59 years age group. Those who are 60 years of age and above are only 8.29 percent.

S. No	State	Age Group wise Beneficiaries		
		18-39	40-59	>=60
1	Goa	20.00	53.33	26.67
2	Puducherry (UT)	37.50	50.00	12.50
3	Haryana	47.75	41.87	10.38
4	Maharashtra	53.89	40.81	5.30
5	Gujarat	48.35	46.15	5.49
6	Tamil Nadu	34.94	48.43	16.63
7	Punjab	40.39	49.41	10.20
8	Kerala	7.50	75.00	17.50
9	Uttarakhand	83.50	16.50	0.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	47.56	47.14	5.30
11	Karnataka	51.64	41.48	6.88
12	Himachal Pradesh	91.67	8.33	0.00
13	West Bengal	55.96	38.44	5.60
14	Chattisgarh	60.38	33.33	6.29
15	Tripura	32.14	57.14	10.71
16	Rajasthan	46.12	43.20	10.68
17	Odisha	41.67	47.27	11.06
18	Jharkhand	59.04	36.75	4.22
19	Jammu & Kashmir	44.83	43.68	11.49
20	Madhya Pradesh	55.69	37.13	7.19



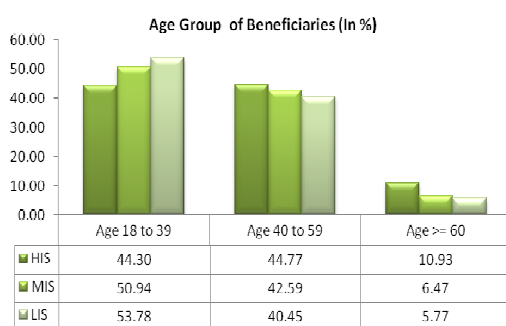
S. No	State	Age Group wise Beneficiaries		
		18-39	40-59	>=60
21	Assam	55.34	41.09	3.56
22	Uttar Pradesh	50.13	42.42	7.46
23	Bihar	56.49	37.40	6.11
	All India	47.33	44.38	8.29

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

In the HIS category, Maharashtra is the only state where more than 50 percent of workers represents the younger generation of 18-39 age group participates in the scheme. Amongst the state in the MIS category states, Himachal Pradesh leads the list with 91.67 percent participation of 18-39 age group workers in the scheme. The other states where a remarkable percentage of participation of younger generation are Uttarakhand (83.50%), Karnataka (51.64%), Himachal Pradesh (91.67%), West Bengal (55.96%), Chattisgarh (60.38%) and Jharkhand (59.04%).

More than half of the workforce in all the Low Income Group states belongs to the 18-39 age group category. These are: MP with 55.69 percent, Assam with 55.34 percent, UP with 50.13 percent and Bihar with 56.49 percent.

The states which indicate more than 50 percent of beneficiaries coming from 40-59 age groups are Goa (53.33%), Puducherry (50.00%), Tripura (57.14%) and Kerala, which tops the list with 75 percent from this age group. Goa is the only exemption as far as the participation of workers of 60 years of age and above is concerned. About 27 percent of the workforce under the MGNREGA scheme from Goa belongs to the age group of 60 years and above.



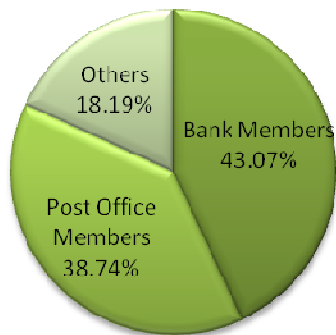
It is observed that the participation of younger generation is higher in the scheme in comparison with other age groups in the case of Middle Income States and Low Income States. The participation of the age group 18 to 39 in the Low Income States is 53.78 percent

followed by Medium Income States with 50.94 percent and High Income States with 44.30 percent. The participation of age of 40 to 59 is 44.77 percent in HIS followed by 42.59 percent in MIS and 40.45 percent in LIS. It is interesting to note that there is participation of about 6 percent by the workers of the age of 60 and above in all the segments of the states.

## 2.11 Mode of MGNREGA Payments

The scheme insists that there should be useful means of separating the payment agencies from implementing agencies in the case of payment of wages and suggested the payment through Banks or Post Offices. The type of bank or post office should be selected in the light of the local conditions with a view to ensure smooth and timely payments. All types of banks right from Rural banks, Co-operative banks, Nationalized banks to Mobile banks for inaccessible areas are allowed.

**Mode of MGNREGA Payments  
All India**



Above 43 percent of the beneficiary members of the scheme are getting payments through bank accounts and more than 38 percent are through Post Offices. About 18 percent payments are through other means which include cash payments by the people's welfare officer or by the panchayat authorities and also through additional facilities such as smart card system operated by some of the banks through hand held devices.

Cash Payments through people's welfare officer are observed mostly in the

**Mode of MGNREGA Payments - (MIS)**

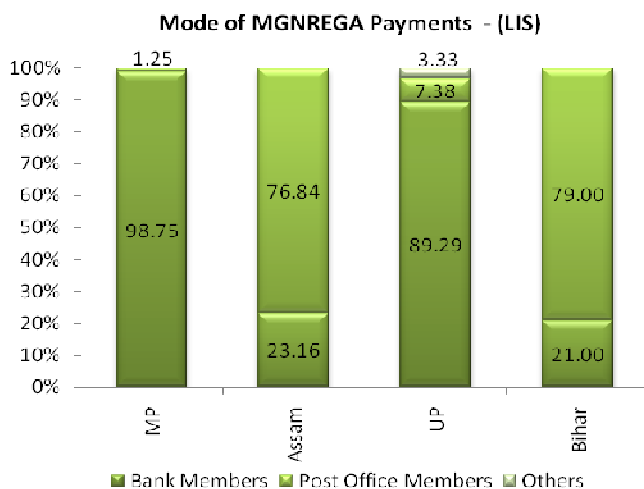


state of Tamil Nadu while the smart card payments are more prevalent in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh. It is observed that the accounts of payments to the beneficiary households are made only through banks in states like

Puducherry, Haryana, Kerala, HP, Tripura and J&K whereas in Gujarat all the payments are made through Post Office only.

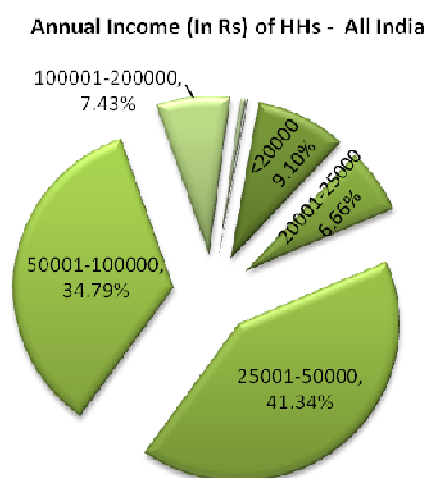
In some of the states in the MIS category, the payments are made prominently through post offices. These states are Andhra Pradesh (81.94%),

West Bengal (57.27%),  
Chattisgarh (66.67%),  
Rajasthan (89.09%) and  
Jharkhand (61.67%).



In case of the LIS states, Madhya Pradesh tops the list of Bank payments with 98.75 percent beneficiaries followed by UP (89.29%). But in case of Assam (76.84%) and Bihar (79.00%), majority of the payments are made through post offices.

## 2.12 Annual Income of the Households

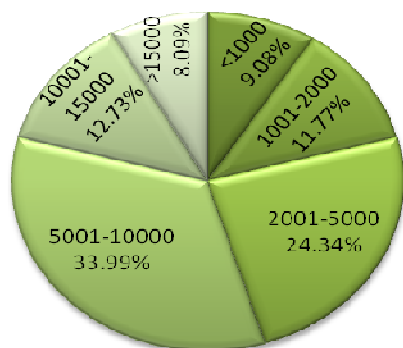


The beneficiary Households have been classified into seven income group categories according to the total income of all the members of the household from all sources, starting from an annual income of upto Rs.20000. Some of the households with an annual income of Rs.4,00,000 and more are also beneficiaries of the scheme, hence the highest income group has been kept as income above Rs.4,00,000.

A little over 41 percent of the total households surveyed belongs to the

annual income bracket of Rs. 25,001-50,000 followed by 34.79 percent with an annual income between Rs. 50,001-1,00,000.

### Annual Income (In Rs) from MGNREGA



Another classification of the beneficiary households has been made with the annual income from MGNREGA scheme. The lowest income group amongst the six categories belongs to those households whose annual income from MGNREGA up to Rs. 1000

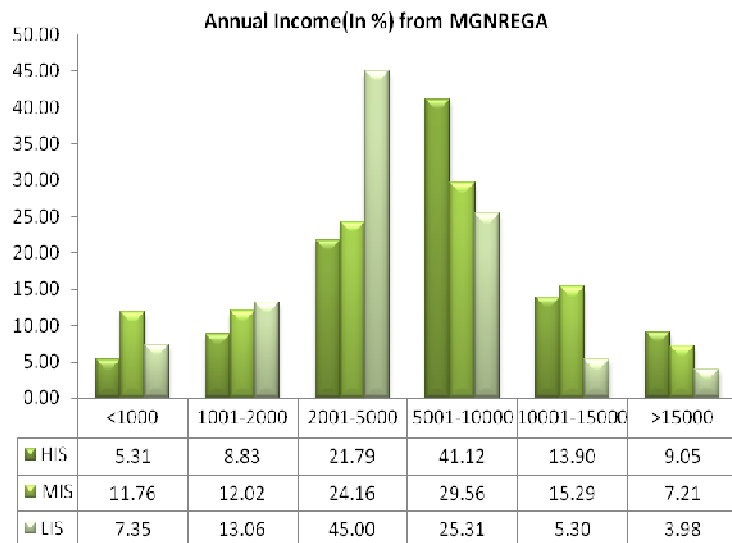
and the highest group of households with more than Rs.15,000.

Around 34 percent of the beneficiary households received payments between Rs. 5001- 10,000 from the scheme whereas about 25 percent households received payments between Rs. 2001- 5000 from the scheme. Approximately 8 percent households received payments more than Rs.15,000 while 9 percent received a sum of less than Rs. 1000.

**Table 2.6**  
Distribution of Households according to Income from MGNREGA  
(In Percentage)

S. No	State	Income Group Category					
		<1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	>15000
1	Goa	6.67	23.33	46.67	23.33	0.00	0.00
2	Puducherry (UT)	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
3	Haryana	0.77	2.31	17.69	12.31	20.00	46.92
4	Maharashtra	1.56	17.50	28.44	29.69	17.81	5.00
5	Gujarat	25.83	14.17	22.50	27.50	5.00	5.00
6	Tamil Nadu	5.24	7.38	20.24	55.48	10.12	1.55
7	Punjab	6.11	5.56	12.22	46.11	27.22	2.78
8	Kerala	0.00	0.00	35.00	30.00	35.00	0.00
9	Uttarakhand	11.00	0.00	29.00	14.50	45.50	0.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	8.16	8.98	28.16	31.84	14.59	8.27
11	Karnataka	1.54	7.31	24.23	13.85	45.38	7.69
12	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	0.00	20.00	45.00	25.00	0.00
13	West Bengal	23.64	23.18	24.55	18.18	5.91	4.55
14	Chattisgarh	0.00	13.33	38.33	35.00	13.33	0.00
15	Tripura	0.00	0.00	5.00	95.00	0.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	4.09	6.36	18.18	70.00	1.36	0.00
17	Odisha	30.24	31.67	12.86	22.38	2.14	0.71
18	Jharkhand	0.00	1.67	6.11	40.00	6.67	45.56
19	Jammu & Kashmir	24.00	11.00	59.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	7.50	26.25	46.25	20.00	0.00	0.00
21	Assam	5.00	9.21	61.84	23.68	0.26	0.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	11.19	15.95	29.29	26.43	8.81	8.33
23	Bihar	0.00	5.00	46.00	31.00	14.00	4.00
	All India	9.08	11.77	24.34	33.99	12.73	8.09

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.



It is worth mentioning that the MGNREGA has created a very good impact on increasing the disposable income of the participating families across the states. The study indicates that about 63 percent beneficiary households in the HIS category were able to increase their disposable income from Rs.2000 to Rs.10,000 by participating in the scheme. Similarly, more than 53 percent families in the MIS category of

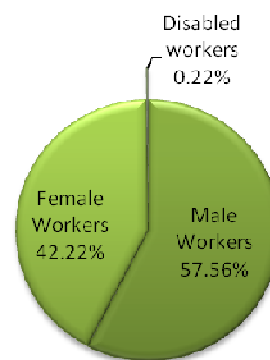
states has also increased their income in the similar manner while, the highest impact in the segment is seen in the Low Income States with 70.31 percent households increasing their income between Rs. 2000 to Rs. 10,000. It is imperative to mention that the substantial percentage of beneficiary families were able to increase their income by more than Rs.10,000 over the period by participating in the scheme.

### 2.13 Gender wise Participation

The survey explored the gender wise participation in the scheme besides the participation of disabled workers.

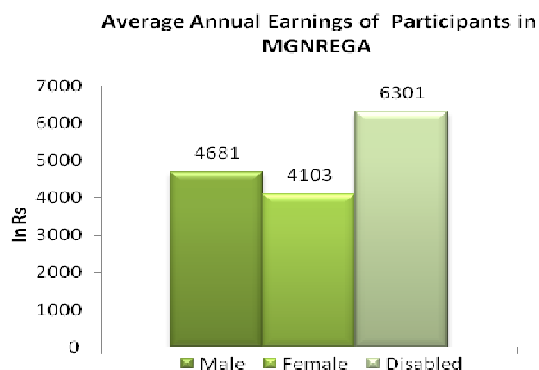
At the All India level, 57.56 percent of the participating members in the scheme are men and 42.22 are women. About 0.22 percent of the participating members are disabled workers from both men and women.

**Participating Members in MGNREGA - All India**



Among the states, the participation of men with more than 70.00 percent are J&K with 100 percent, Haryana with 89.90 percent, Rajasthan with 87.50 percent, UP with 83.46 percent, Uttarakhand with 82.00 percent, Tripura with 76.67 percent, Assam with 76.48 percent, Himachal Pradesh with 75.00 percent, Odisha with 71.71 percent and Bihar with 70.23 percent. At the same time, the states with the participation of women with more than 70.00 percent are: Goa with 93.33 percent and Kerala with 80.00 percent.

## 2.14 Gender Vs Income



The annual average earnings of the participating members of MGNREGA scheme has been estimated according to the gender of the workers. At the All India level, the per capita annual average income of the male workers is Rs.4681 and that of the female workers is Rs.4103. That is the average annual income of male

workers is about 14.09 percent more compared to the female workers under the scheme. The annual average income of the disabled workers is estimated at Rs.6301.

## 2.15 Occupation Profile

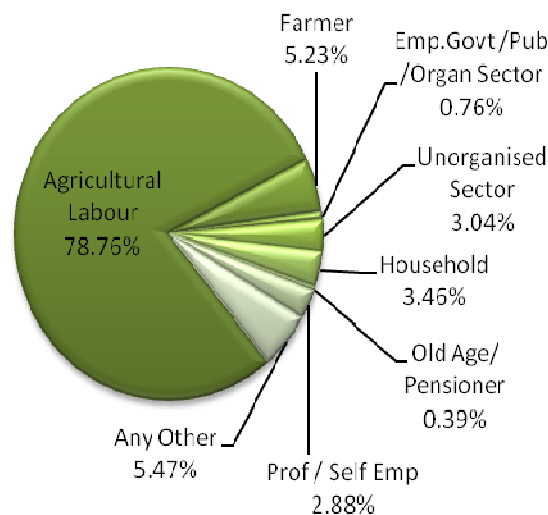
In order to map the occupation profile of the members of the MGNREGA beneficiary households as well as the main occupation of the MGNREGA worker, the following classifications are used.

Sr.No.	Occupation Category	Classification
1	Agriculture Labour	People who are engaged in agricultural occupations like farming, dairy, horticulture, raising of live-stock, bees, poultry etc. on payment of wages
2	Farmer	People who are engaged in agricultural occupations like farming, dairy, horticulture, raising of live-stock, bees, poultry etc. on their own or by engaging agricultural labours
3	Employed in Government / PSU / Organised Sector	Those who are employed in government, semi-government, statutory bodies, PSUs, NGOs and other private organisations are grouped in this category.
4	Employed in unorganised Sector	Those who are earning from working in informal sectors other than agriculture is termed here as employed in unorganised sector
5	Household	Those who are engaged in household activities, the occupation has been considered as Household
6	Children	All people up to the age of 18 years are grouped as Children
7	Old Age	Those who are not doing any work and also no income from any other sources
8	Pensioner	Those are not working but receives some income from any of the sources
9	Professional	Those with professional qualification and working as a professional
10	Self Employed	Self-employed people referred here to as a person who works for himself/herself instead of an employer, but drawing income from a trade or business that they operate personally.
11	Any other	Any profession which are not mentioned here are classified into any other

The occupation profile of the members of the MGNREGA participating households indicated that a majority of them are agricultural labours. It is estimated that 45.54 percent of the members of the MGNREGA beneficiary households are agricultural labours followed by 19.84 percent people engaged in household activities and another 14.69 percent comprises infants and children. While those who are engaged in unorganized sector are another 4.02 percent, 3.09 percent are small farmers and 2.23 percent are either professionals or engaged in self-employed activities.

The main occupation of the workers participating in the MGNREGA scheme has been mapped during canvassing the questionnaire. Of the members who are participating in the MGNREGA scheme, 78.76 percent are Agricultural Labours, 5.23 percent are small and medium farmers, 3.46 percent are engaged in household activities and 3.04 percent are employed in unorganised sectors.

**Occupation Profile of Participants - All India**



Those who are self employed and simultaneously taking up the MGNREGA work whenever available are 2.88 of the total workforce under MGNREGA. The colossal participation of the Agricultural labours in the MGNREGA scheme is due to various reasons. One of the important aspects is that the similarity in the nature of work. Further, agricultural labours belong to the vulnerable section of the unskilled workforce as regards to getting regular work as well as good wage rates. Those workers in the Small and Medium farmer group are also facing the same problems.

### **2.16 Occupation Vs Income**

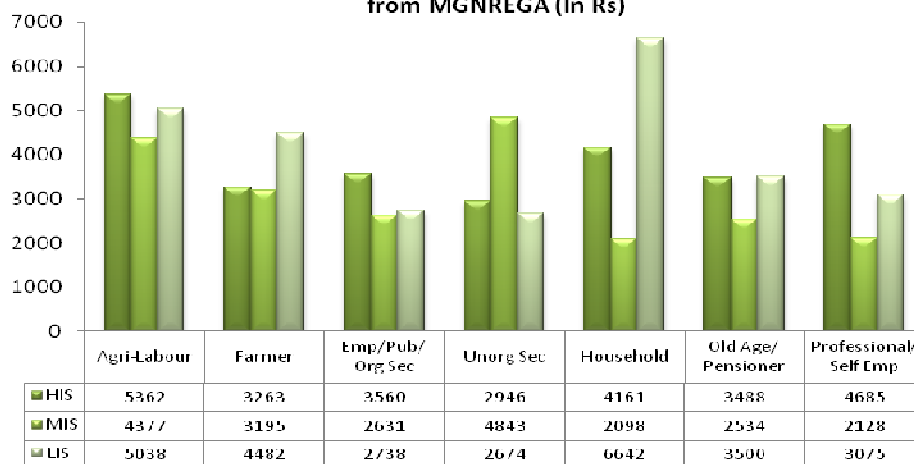
The annual average earnings of the participating members from MGNREGA scheme has been estimated according to their main occupation categories. The per capita annual average income is more for the Agricultural Labours with Rs. 4738 which is followed by workers in the unorganised sector with Rs.4013. As the Agricultural labours constitute about 79 percent of the MGNREGA workforce, it is expected that the number of days worked by

them in the scheme are also more compared to workers belonging to other occupation group.

**Table 2.7**  
Average Annual Earnings from MGNREGA according to Occupation  
(In Rs.)

Sr No	State	Occupation Group							
		Agri Labour	Farmer	Emp. / Pub / Org Sector	Unorg anised Sector	House hold	Old Age/ Pensioner	Profes sional/ Self Employed	Any Other
1	Goa	4112.26	NA	NA	NA	3212.64	NA	NA	NA
2	Puducherry (UT)	4206.36	NA	NA	NA	4250.00	NA	NA	NA
3	Haryana	11464.76	13977.29	10000.00	12828.33	14633.33	NA	15509.09	NA
4	Maharashtra	2721.08	1797.53	3032.92	2271.04	1686.39	2700.14	2534.68	2040.00
5	Gujarat	1695.00	1435.00	3230.00	3306.00	2250.00	NA	3220.00	NA
6	Tamil Nadu	5646.74	6429.78	1757.50	5224.78	4634.15	9000.00	6921.50	NA
7	Punjab	5483.12	8460.00	12000.00	NA	7823.33	NA	NA	NA
8	Kerala	5486.11	NA	NA	11445.00	6250.00	NA	6250.00	NA
9	Uttarakhand	7370.35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Andhra Pradesh	3518.18	2932.88	604.00	1878.22	1871.13	4612.00	1761.65	NA
11	Karnataka	7998.91	3565.53	6740.00	3707.85	1535.29	820.00	1856.25	3541.05
12	Himachal Pradesh	8374.00	5572.86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	West Bengal	2254.58	2040.00	2000.00	715.00	1376.91	780.00	1250.00	4652.31
14	Chattisgarh	2213.31	NA	NA	2221.00	427.00	2130.00	2164.44	855.00
15	Tripura	4531.25	NA	NA	4000.00	3000.00	NA	5300.00	NA
16	Rajasthan	6638.98	5464.86	7250.00	6400.00	7833.33	6675.00	6130.13	NA
17	Odisha	2206.76	1460.00	1087.14	1336.36	2067.78	978.89	1372.59	1279.29
18	Jharkhand	12103.81	NA	NA	7725.00	24000.00	NA	NA	NA
19	Jammu & Kashmir	2956.85	3065.33	NA	3300.00	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Madhya Pradesh	1921.02	NA	2668.75	2075.00	833.33	NA	3960.00	NA
21	Assam	3690.35	4441.76	900.00	2894.12	4772.22	NA	NA	3477.78
22	Uttar Pradesh	7191.18	5337.50	4850.00	2000.00	10000.00	3500.00	1820.00	5760.00
23	Bihar	4949.89	2912.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	All India	4737.96	3241.40	3199.32	4013.02	2589.76	2820.37	3101.67	3469.79

**Occupation wise Average Annual Earnings from MGNREGA (In Rs)**





In the HIS category of the states, the Agriculture Labours are earning the highest Average Annual Income from MGNREGA with Rs.5362 while the workers of unorganized sector are the highest earners with Rs.4843 in the MIS category and those who are engaged in household activities are earning Rs.6642 from MGNREGA in the LIS category of states.

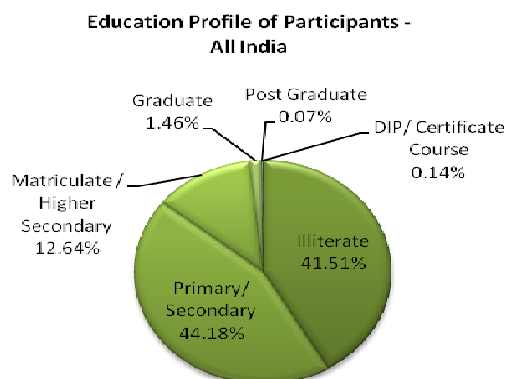
One of the key findings of the study is that while availing the benefits of the scheme, the beneficiary members tried to combine both the MGNREGA scheme as well as their previous occupations for earning their livelihood. One of the important trends is that the persons who previously engaged in purely household works have also taken the benefits of the scheme. Even the professionals/self employed and pensioners are also benefited from the scheme in order to compensate the shortfall in their disposable income.

## 2.17 Education Profile

As a step towards capturing the educational level of the MGNREGA beneficiary as well as the family members of the household, the following classification of the education category has been made for this survey.

S.No.	Education Category	Classification
1	Infant	Children upto 3 years of age are considered as Infants.
2	Illiterate	Unable to read & write & have little /no formal education
3	Primary /Secondary	Education level upto 10 <sup>th</sup> standard is grouped in this category
4	Matriculate/ Higher secondary	Education having 10 <sup>th</sup> standard pass and upto under graduate
5	Graduate	Those who possess a graduate degree in any discipline
6	Post Graduate	Those who possess a Post-graduate degree in any discipline
7	Diploma/ Certificate Course	People having diploma or certificate course in any discipline
8	Technical Graduate	Who possesses technical degree in any discipline
9	Any other	The educational qualification which are not classified above are grouped in this category

If the family members of the MGNREGA households are bifurcated according to their educational qualifications, almost 50 percent belongs to the primary /secondary education category. Another 30 percent are illiterate and 12.22 percent have secondary education. The infants are 5.73 percent.



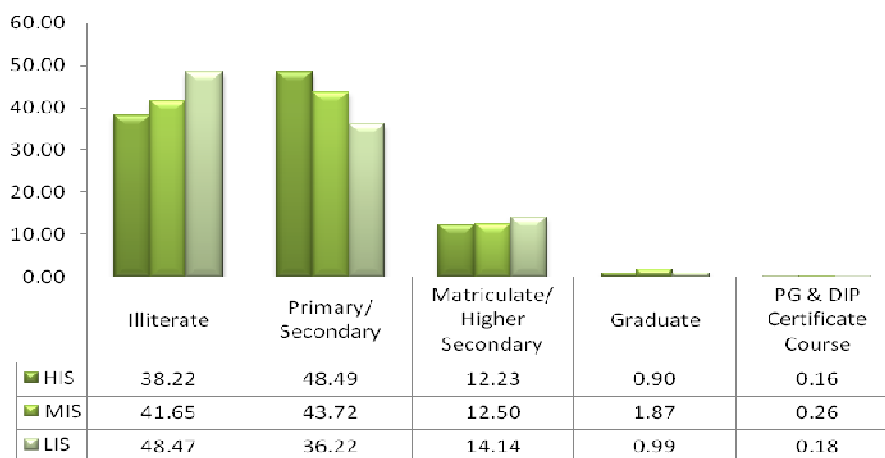
While analysing the data pertaining to the education level of the participating members in the scheme, it has been noted that about 42 percent of the participating members are illiterate while 44.18 percent has primary/ secondary education. It is observed that people with higher education are also registered with MGNREGA scheme and engaged in the unskilled work. Those with higher educational qualifications are: Graduate with 1.46 percent; post-graduate with 0.07 percent; and diploma/ certificate holders with 0.14 percent.

**Table 2.8**  
Education Profile of Participating Members in MGNREGA  
(In Percentage)

Sr. No	State	Education Category					
		Illiterate	Primary/ Secondary	Matriculate / Higher Secondary	Graduate	Post Graduate	DIP/ Certificate Course
1	Goa	50.00	30.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Puducherry (UT)	27.59	65.52	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Haryana	54.45	29.79	14.38	1.03	0.00	0.34
4	Maharashtra	23.14	58.75	17.50	0.61	0.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	25.27	47.99	21.98	4.40	0.37	0.00
6	Tamil Nadu	41.34	51.02	7.03	0.41	0.10	0.10
7	Punjab	61.00	32.82	6.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Kerala	2.50	65.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	2.50
9	Uttarakhand	0.50	46.50	53.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	56.36	29.11	11.75	2.37	0.10	0.31
11	Karnataka	28.57	53.06	16.33	1.70	0.00	0.34
12	Himachal Pradesh	8.33	8.33	83.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	West Bengal	51.29	40.24	7.76	0.71	0.00	0.00
14	Chattisgarh	40.37	54.04	3.73	1.86	0.00	0.00
15	Tripura	10.00	46.67	13.33	26.67	3.33	0.00
16	Rajasthan	51.69	40.58	5.80	1.93	0.00	0.00
17	Odisha	16.02	74.70	8.23	1.05	0.00	0.00
18	Jharkhand	41.96	50.89	5.06	2.08	0.00	0.00
19	Jammu & Kashmir	56.82	34.09	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	56.89	41.92	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00
21	Assam	14.96	50.12	32.78	1.66	0.00	0.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	69.23	26.15	4.10	0.51	0.00	0.00
23	Bihar	83.21	14.50	2.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
	All India	41.51	44.18	12.64	1.46	0.07	0.14

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Education Profile of Participants (In %)**



The participation of illiterate and or people having upto secondary education is highest among all segments of the state. The illiterate beneficiaries are highest with 48.47 percent among the LIS followed by MIS with 41.65 percent and 38.22 percent among the HIS. Among the beneficiary members with primary /secondary education the HIS contributes 48.49 percent followed by MIS with 43.72 percent and 36.22 percent from LIS. It is important to note that participation of graduates and above is less but the MIS has contributed 2.13 percent in this segment. It may be due to the nature of work the scheme is offering the participation of illiterate or education up to secondary are highest amongst the participating members.

### **2.18 Education Vs Income**

The annual average income of the participating members on the basis of their education shows that the illiterate workers and those with certificate courses are more earning with Rs.4863 and Rs. 5023 respectively.

**Table 2.9**  
Average Annual Earnings from MGNREGA according to Education  
(In Rs.)

S. No	State	Education Group					
		Illiterate	Primary/ Secondary	Matriculate/ Higher Secondary	Graduate	Post Graduate	Dip/ Certificate Course
1	Goa	3880.53	3890.11	3375.50	NA	NA	NA
2	Puducherry (UT)	4265.63	4188.16	4175.00	NA	NA	NA
3	Haryana	12165.69	11521.77	10243.74	10861.67	NA	17900.00
4	Maharashtra	2401.02	2546.91	2146.94	2865.00	NA	NA
5	Gujarat	1502.17	1907.09	1774.75	2929.58	256.00	NA
6	Tamil Nadu	5852.47	5538.60	5007.14	5533.00	3600.00	9500.00
7	Punjab	6054.62	4830.59	4963.13	NA	NA	NA
8	Kerala	8950.00	8407.69	9050.00	NA	NA	4000.00
9	Uttarakhand	6840.00	7113.98	7600.28	NA	NA	NA
10	Andhra Pradesh	3567.54	3290.65	3253.84	2926.24	1900.00	3246.50
11	Karnataka	4470.61	3973.94	2827.38	2224.00	NA	2700.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	11640.00	10200.00	5904.00	NA	NA	NA
13	West Bengal	2625.72	1807.92	1116.97	780.00	NA	NA
14	Chattisgarh	2217.32	2161.25	1947.67	1866.67	NA	NA
15	Tripura	2000.00	5321.43	3750.00	5000.00	3000.00	NA
16	Rajasthan	6368.88	6411.73	5666.67	7597.75	NA	NA
17	Odisha	1310.28	2120.74	2548.36	1652.86	NA	NA
18	Jharkhand	11930.50	11315.79	15588.24	15571.43	NA	NA
19	Jammu & Kashmir	3227.60	2702.33	2302.63	NA	NA	NA
20	Madhya Pradesh	1896.13	2058.29	NA	3025.00	NA	NA
21	Assam	2782.54	3979.53	4131.88	3400.00	5000.00	4000.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	7423.63	6569.61	6318.75	3000.00	NA	NA
23	Bihar	5192.93	3741.21	2416.00	NA	NA	NA
	All India	4862.83	4202.04	4228.91	4040.41	2609.33	5023.25

## CHAPTER 3

### Perceptions about MGNREGA

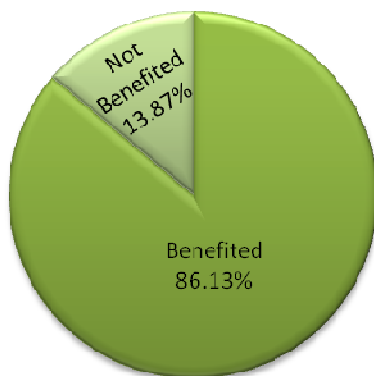
#### 3.1 Introduction

The *Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act* scheme is aimed at improving the income levels and enhances the quality of life of village folks who are thus far eking out with meager income, constraints of low wages, frequent interruptions in wage earnings etc. by providing 100 days of wage employment at prescribed minimum wages applicable in the region. The primary objective of the survey organised by Textiles Committee was to understand and estimate the impact of MGNREGA on the rural consumption pattern of textiles in the country. Besides this, the study has also made an attempt to understand the perceptions of the beneficiary households on various aspects of the MGNREGA. That is, the survey mapped the perceptions of different issues on the lives of the workers who are currently working under the programme.

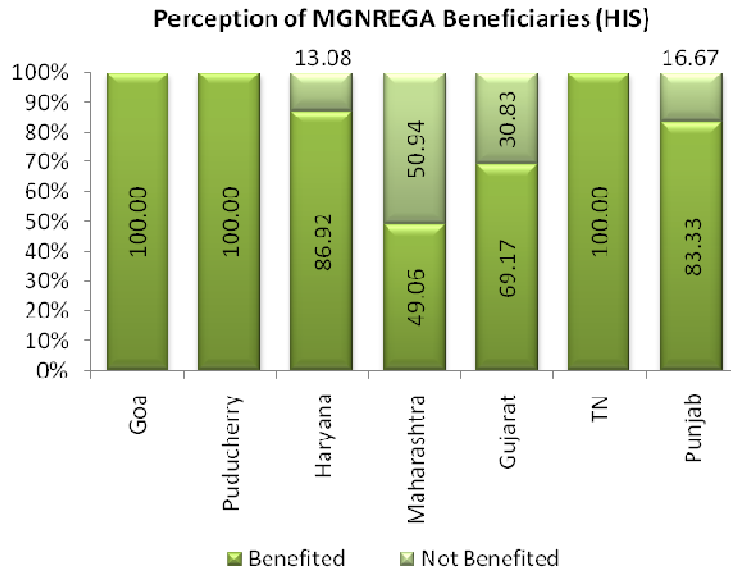
Some of the questions posed to the respondents are: (i) whether the MGNREGA scheme has benefited their family; (ii) whether the scheme has helped them to increase the family income; (iii) Level of awareness of the wage rates of the scheme; (iv) whether the rate payable is sufficient for them; (v) whether they are expecting any wage increase under the scheme; and (vi) should the MGNREGA scheme should be continued or not? We discuss the issues/ responses in the following paragraphs.

#### 3.2 MGNREGA benefited the family or not?

Perception of MGNREGA Beneficiaries -  
All India



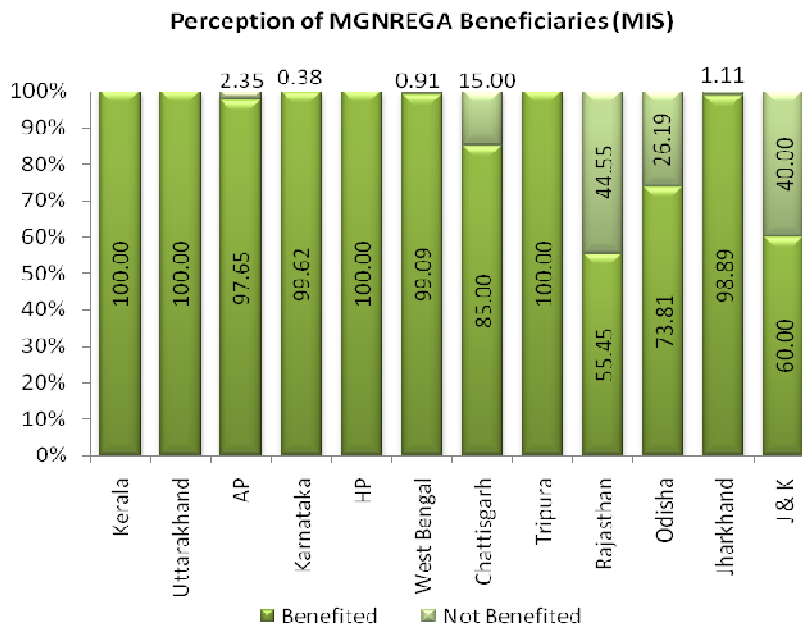
More than 86 per cent of the participating households covered for the survey reported that the MGNREGA scheme has benefited them and their family. These participating households reported that the MGNREGA was very important for the family and brought significant change in life.



While all participants of the scheme in Goa, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu in the HIS group opined that the scheme is beneficial to them, more than 50 percent of the respondents in Maharashtra differed by saying that the scheme is not beneficial to them. Haryana

with 86.92 percent and Punjab with 83.33 percent are the other two states where more than 80 percent reported that the scheme has benefited them.

All the participants of Kerala, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura of the Medium Income States are also said that it is beneficial to them. The

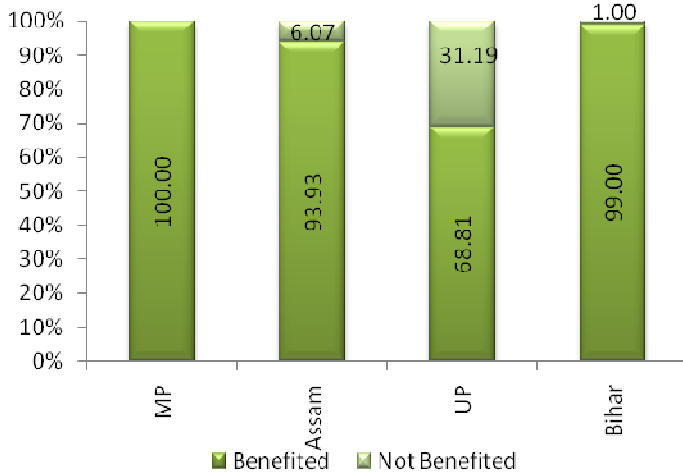


participants of the scheme in Rajasthan who have favoured the scheme are in the ratio of 55:45. The other states in this category where a major chunk reported that the scheme benefited their family are:

Andhra Pradesh (97.65%), Karnataka (99.62%), West Bengal (99.09%), Chattisgarh (85.00%), Odisha (73.81%) and Jharkhand (98.89%).

All the workforce of Madhya Pradesh opined that they have benefited from

**Perception of MGNREGA beneficiaries (LIS)**

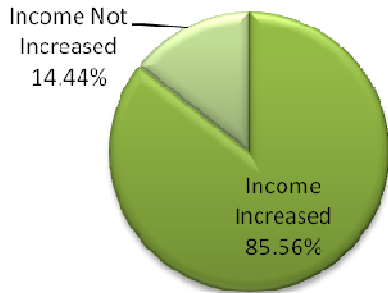


the scheme while the participants in Bihar in favour of the scheme are a sizable 99 percent followed by Assam with 93.93 percent. But in UP, the percentage is only 68.81 percent. In general it is observed that the high level of dissatisfaction is reported from the industrialized states such as Maharashtra and Gujarat and also from states such

as Rajasthan and UP where industrialization is taking place in a larger scale.

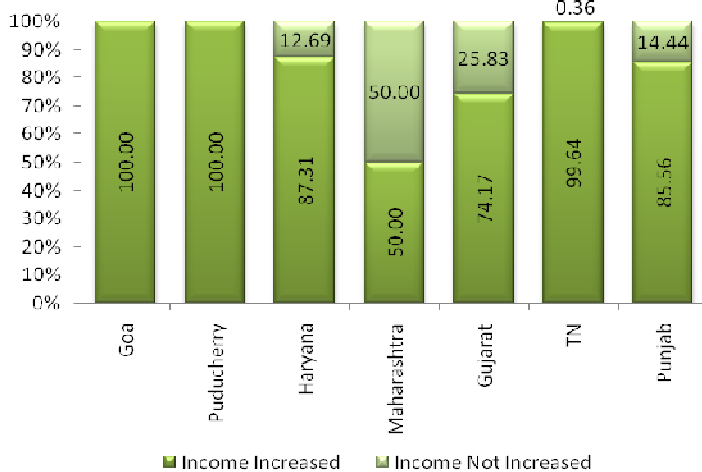
### 3.3 Increase in family Income

**Perception of MGNREGA Beneficiaries - All India**



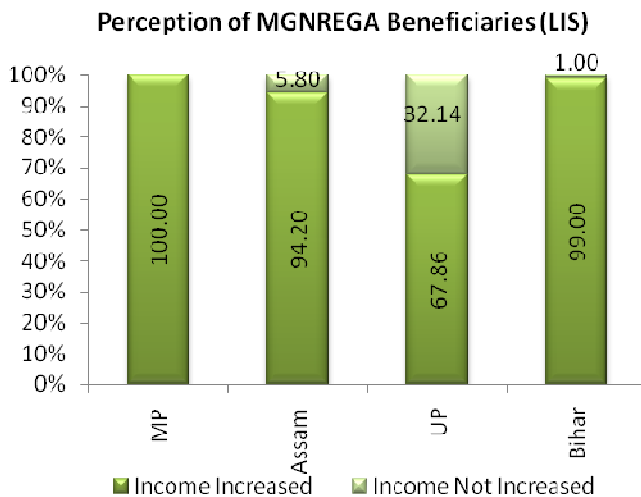
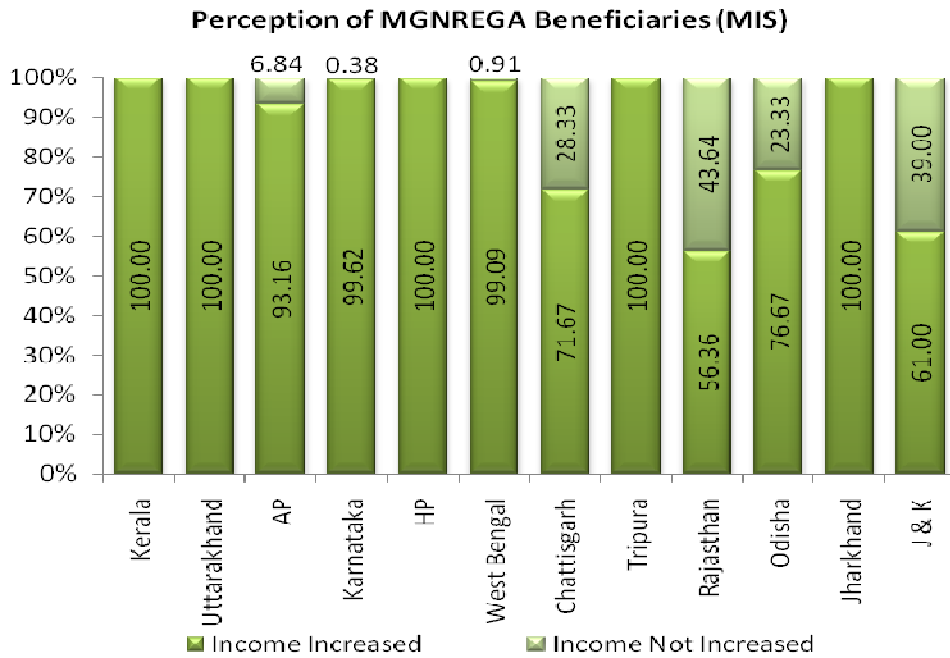
On the question whether the scheme has helped to increase the family income of the households, a total of 85.56 percent MGNREGA participants in the country reported that it has really increased their family income.

**Perception of MGNREGA Beneficiaries (HIS)**



In the category of High Income States, all the workforce of Goa and Puducherry agreed that the scheme has helped to increase the family income, followed by Tamil Nadu with 99.64 percent and Haryana with 87.31 percent. Only half of the workforce of Maharashtra has reported that the scheme has helped to raise their income.

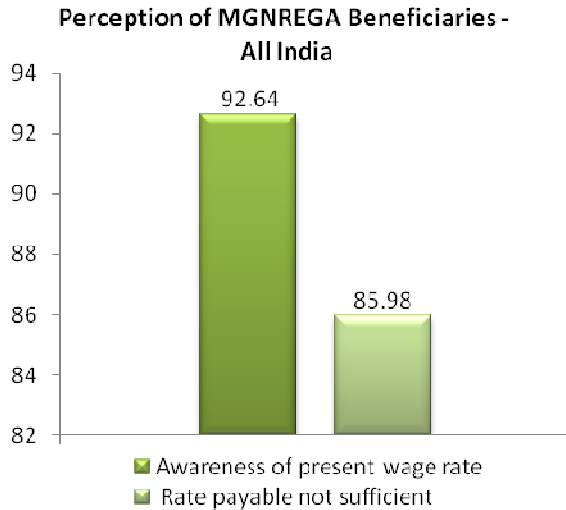
Amongst the MIS category states in Kerala, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Jharkhand, all the respondents are of the opinion that the scheme has helped to increase the family income. Only 56.36 percent in Rajasthan and 61 percent in J&K has reported any increase in their family income due to this scheme. The other states whose respondents reported that the scheme has really increased the family income are: Andhra Pradesh (93.16%), Karnataka (99.62%), West Bengal (99.09%), Chattisgarh (71.67%), Odisha (76.67%).



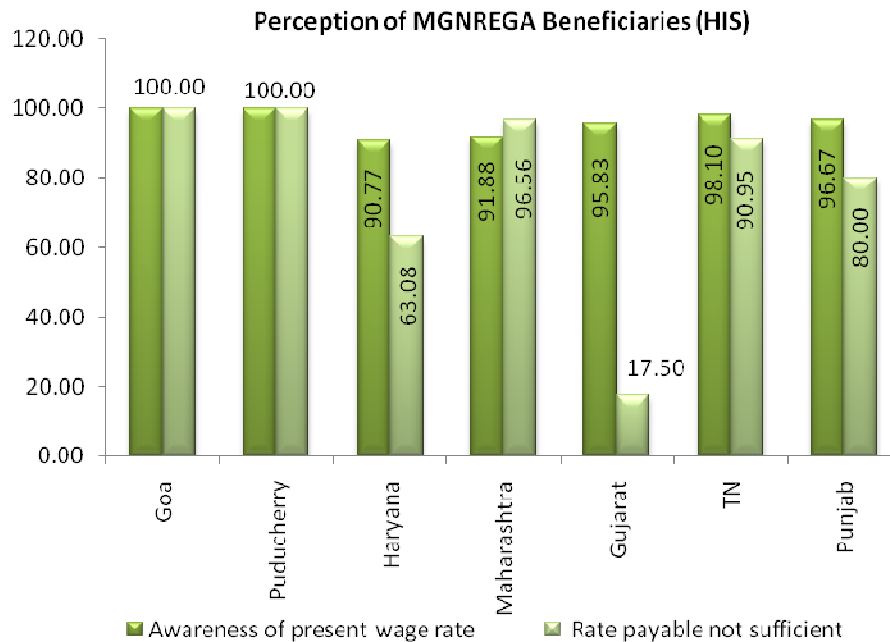
In the low income states, Madhya Pradesh reported a cent percent opinion that there is an increase in their income while 99 percent of the workforce of Bihar reported this opinion. The percentage of respondents which opined that it increased their family income in the other two states are: Assam with 94.20 percent and UP with 67.86 percent.



### 3.4 Awareness of the prevailing wage rate

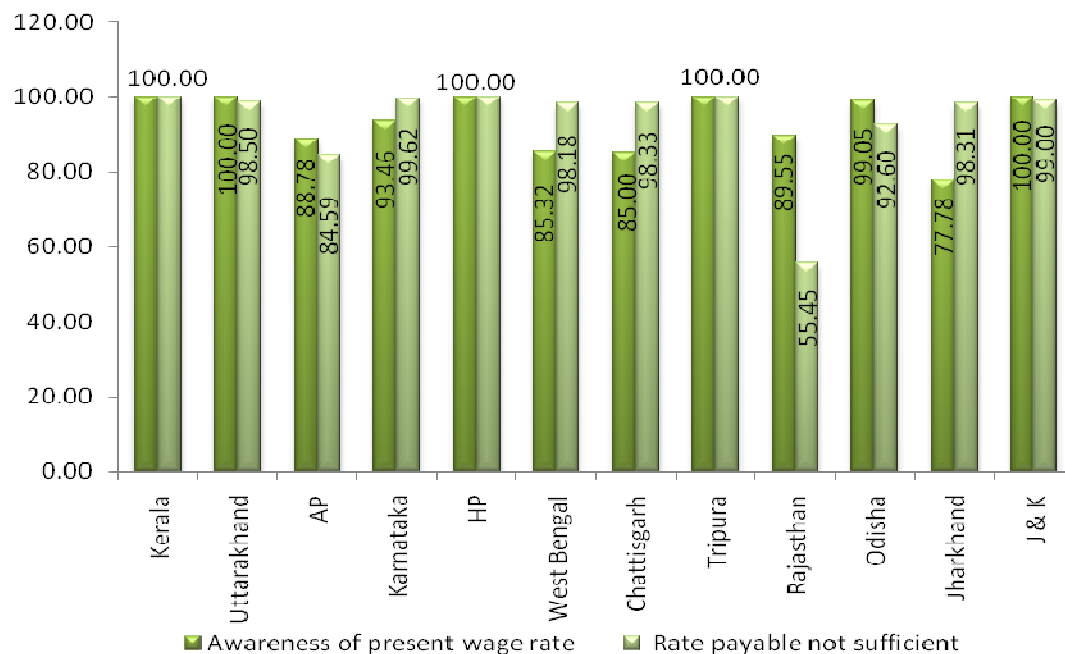


Regarding the awareness of the present wage rates, it is to be mentioned here that of the total MGNREGA beneficiaries in the country, 92.64 percent is aware of the rate. The remaining 7.36 percent reported that they are not aware of the prevailing wage rates under the scheme.



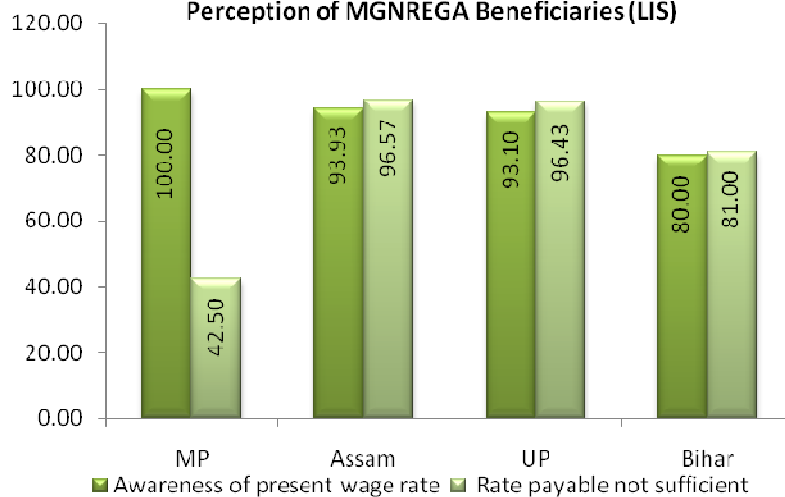
Cent percent awareness of the prevailing rates are reported from Goa and Puducherry and more than 90 percent from the other states in the HIS group of states. The percentages of the other states are, Haryana (90.77%), Maharashtra (91.88%), Gujarat (95.83%), Tamil Nadu (98.10%) and Punjab (96.67%).

**Perception of MGNREGA Beneficiaries (MIS)**



In the MIS also, cent percent awareness of wage rates has been reported from Kerala, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and J&K. The lowest awareness in this category is reported from Jharkhand with 77.78 percent. The percentage in other states of this category are: Andhra Pradesh (88.78%), Karnataka (93.46%), West Bengal (85.32%), Chattisgarh (85.00%), Rajasthan (89.55%), Odisha (99.05%) and Jharkhand (77.78%).

**Perception of MGNREGA Beneficiaries (LIS)**



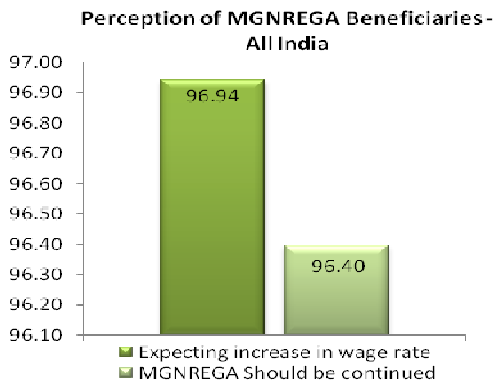
(93.93%), UP (93.10%) and Bihar (80.00%)

In the LIS group also, the awareness of rates is more than 80 percent with 100 percent in Madhya Pradesh. The percentages in other states in this category are Assam

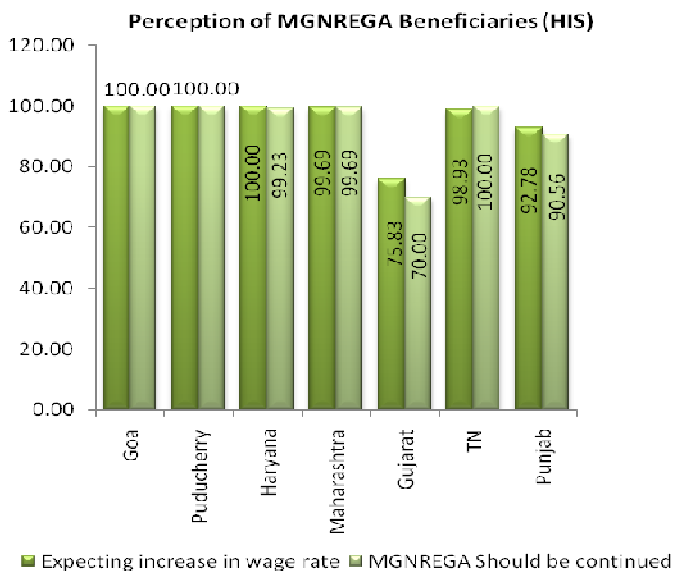
### 3.5 Sufficiency of the prevailing wage rate

Sufficiency of the prevailing wage rate under the MGNREGA scheme was probed during the canvassing of the questionnaire. About 86 percent of the MGNREGA beneficiaries opined that the present wage rate is not sufficient for them at the All India level. While 100 percent workers of Goa and Puducherry in the HIS are of the opinion that the rates are not sufficient, 82.50 percent in Gujarat opined that the rates are sufficient for them. In the group of MIS, all the workforce of the Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura reported insufficient payment while Rajasthan the sufficiency level is about 45 percent only. While more than 57 percent of the workers of MP are satisfied with the rate of payment, most of the workers are not satisfied with the payment in Assam (96.57%), UP (96.43%) and Bihar (81.00%). This is mostly because of the difference between the prevailing rate for unskilled work and the rate of the MGNREGA scheme in some of the states.

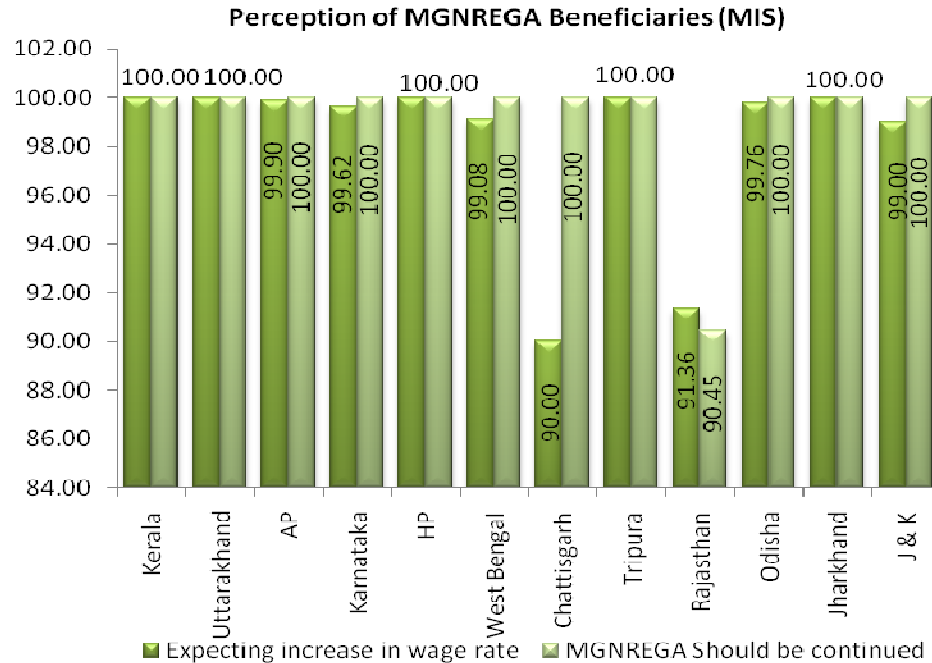
### 3.6 Increase in Wage Rate – Expectation



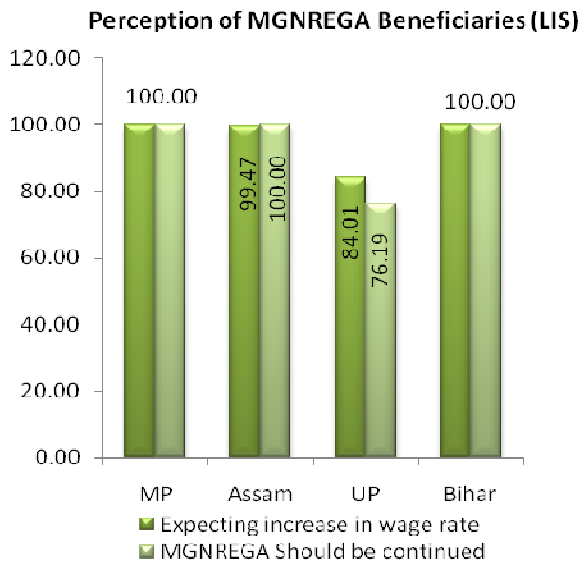
The expectation of the workforce on the increase in the wage rate was also probed during the survey. Of this, about 97 percent of the MGNREGA workforce in the country opined that they want an increase in the prevailing wage rates.



In the category of HIS, barring Gujarat, more than 92 percent of the workforce of all the states want an increase in the wage rates. In Gujarat, 75.83 percent is expecting an increase in the prevailing rates of payment under the scheme.



In the MIS category also, more than 90 percent of the workforce is expecting an increase in the wage rates. But all the respondents of the states of Kerala, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Jharkhand opined that there should be an increase in the present wage rates.



In the case of Low Income States, 99.47 percent in Assam and 84.01 percent in UP is expecting an increase in the wage rates. All the MGNREGA scheme participants interviewed in MP and Bihar is expecting an increase in the wage rates.

### 3.7 Should MGNREGA be continued?

More than 96 percent of the MGNREGA beneficiaries of the country are in favour of continuing the scheme and approximately 4 percent do not want the continuance of the scheme. More than 90 percent in the workforce in the category of HIS group want the continuance of the scheme with the

exception of Gujarat with 70 percent only. In the category of MIS group, all the beneficiary members of all the states except Rajasthan (90.45 %) want the continuance of the MGNREGA scheme. In the category of LIS group states, while 100 percent of the workforce in MP, Assam and Bihar want the continuance of the scheme, only 76.19 percent of the workers are in favour of the same in Uttar Pradesh. In all, Gujarat, Punjab and UP are the three major states where a large section of the beneficiary households do not want the continuance of the MGNREGA scheme. The main reason behind this is due to the high level of industrialization and higher rate of income from unskilled work other than MGNREGA scheme. In these states, the workers may also be getting work other than in Public work regularly with a higher rate of wages.

Though more than 86 percent of the participating households are reported that they are benefited with the MGNREGA programme, a small section of them, mainly from more industrialized states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab etc. opined that this is not beneficial to them. The same is the perception in case of increase in family income and continuance of the MGNREGA scheme in these states. While a large section of the beneficiaries are in favour of continuing the MGNREGA, a small section mostly from the industrialized states, are against the continuance.

## CHAPTER 4

### Textile Purchase Pattern of 'MGNREGA' Beneficiaries

#### 4.1 Pattern of Textile Purchases in Rural India

The extent and pattern of textile purchases in India depends and varies on a lot of factors such as geographical area, sex, income, price range, profession, educational level, climatic conditions etc. In India, different states are known for their specific style of clothing, home furnishings etc. Though the rural folk normally consume traditional varieties such as Dhoti, Kurta, Turban, Saree and Blouse, the new generation prefers to adorn modern dresses in many parts of the rural segments. The Indian market is highly price sensitive mainly due to the low per capita income. The Indian consumers are noted as among the most discerning' consumers in the world with a high degree of value orientation. The most important factor, which comes first on priority for the Indian consumers while purchasing any textile item, is the price. Except the high-income consumers, all others– even if they are quality conscious – fix a limit on the amount to be spent before making any purchase. One of the factors that affect the rural consumers is that there is limited number of alternatives in terms of choice of textile items due to fewer outlets in rural areas. Besides price and availability restricting the choice of product, the modern day consumers' are well conscious on the fibre choice while purchasing textile products for clothing or even for home furnishing etc. We normally hold the view that the rural folk normally restrict their purchase on the basis of their income levels, fibres, colour, prints and designs besides fibres.

Fibres have different physical and chemical properties and therefore, different fibres may dominate the consumption pattern in different regions of the country depending on the weather and climatic conditions prevailing in that region. In the following sections, we discuss the per-capita purchase (i.e. the extent of money spent per person on purchase of textiles items) across the states, demand differentials between males and females, extent of fibre demand and product-wise sector of manufacture, source of purchase by type of shops, demand by product categories, whether new or second hand and also how demand generates at various age groupings etc.

#### 4.2 Per Capita Purchases: Rural India Vs MGNREGA Households

In order to estimate the per capita purchases of textiles by the MGNREGA beneficiary households, data on the total volume of textile purchases by quantity as well as value for the year 2010-11, which was mapped during the primary data collection through the questionnaire, is used.

The households with an annual income of less than Rs. 2,00,000 forms the

**Table 4.1**  
Per Capita Purchases of Textiles in Rural India

Sr. No.	Year	Quantity In Metres	Value In Rs.
1	2007	19.50	1033.42
2	2008	19.66	1241.03
3	2009	20.35	1348.58
4	2010-11*	21.78	1282.93

\* only MGNREGA beneficiary households

Lower Income Group. The rural consumption of textiles belonging to this lower income group mapped through the survey on 'Market for Textiles and Clothing: A National Household Survey' has been estimated at 20.35 metres worth Rs.1348.58 in 2009. This consumption refers to all the

people belonging to the rural area and belongs to the lower income group (income less than Rs.2,00,000) irrespective of whether they are the beneficiaries of MGNREGA or not. Textiles Committee carries out this national household survey to estimate the textiles and clothing demand in the country. This annual survey analyses the textile purchase data collected for the period from January to December from the sample households to arrive at the domestic demand. The present study aimed at assessing the impact of MGNREGA on the purchase pattern of textiles has captured the textile purchase data from the MGNREGA beneficiary households for the period of April 2010 to March 2011. Without loss of generality, we compare the per capita quantity demanded and the amount spent on textiles by the MGNREGA beneficiary households with that of the rural households with the same income background.

The survey captured macro information related to the amount spent on textile requirements of the MGNREGA beneficiary households for the years 2007 to 2009 and the micro details such as the type of the product, sector of manufacture, fibre composition, etc for the year 2010-11. The survey estimated the per capita purchase of textiles of the MGNREGA beneficiary households. The per capita purchases made by the beneficiary households of the MGNREGA during the year 2010-11 is estimated at 21.78 metres valued at Rs.1282.93 through this survey. This shows an increase of about 7 percent in the per capita purchase of MGNREGA beneficiaries in quantity terms as compared with the purchases of the rural folk of the country over the previous year. The spending on textiles by the MGNREGA beneficiary households has shown a CAGR of 4.38 percent from Rs. 1080.94 in 2007 to Rs. 1282.93 in 2010 - 11.

#### At State Level

The state wise data (Table 4.2) shows that the MGNREGA beneficiary households of Andhra Pradesh are consuming more of textiles and clothing items in value terms as compared to that of other states of the country. The per capita purchases of textiles of the beneficiary households of Andhra Pradesh is estimated at Rs. 1892.50 in value terms followed by Himachal

Pradesh with Rs. 1499.10 and West Bengal whose per capita purchases of textiles is estimated at Rs. 1468.20. These states, though topping in their purchases in value terms, show a significant variation in price per metre. The price per metre of Andhra Pradesh is much lower than Tripura, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala. On an average the price per metre of textiles purchased by the MGNREGA beneficiaries is Rs. 77.27 in Tripura followed by Himachal Pradesh (Rs. 77.11), Kerala (Rs.76.45), Andhra Pradesh (Rs.75.73) and Goa (Rs. 72.75). The states which are ahead of the all India per capita purchases of Rs. 1282.93 in value terms are Andhra Pradesh (Rs.1892.50), Himachal Pradesh (Rs.1499.10), West Bengal (Rs.1468.20), Gujarat (Rs.1434.65), Tripura (Rs.1324.40) and Jharkhand (Rs.1305.03). The members of the MGNREGA households who are spending less on textiles are seen in Rajasthan, Chattisgarh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh with their respective per capita purchases in value terms at Rs. 624.69, Rs. 633.21, Rs. 636.87 and Rs. 742.17 respectively.

In quantity terms, Andhra Pradesh is the leading state so far as the per capita consumption of textiles is concerned. The per capita purchases of

S. No	State	Quantity In Mtrs	Value In Rs	Price/ Mtr
1	Goa	15.64	1137.85	72.75
2	Puducherry (UT)	17.43	752.22	43.16
3	Haryana	14.81	807.07	54.49
4	Maharashtra	18.00	1246.22	69.23
5	Gujarat	24.46	1434.65	58.65
6	Tamil Nadu	16.17	1070.33	66.19
7	Punjab	21.46	1017.54	47.42
8	Kerala	14.52	1110.03	76.45
9	Uttarakhand	15.89	930.82	58.58
10	Andhra Pradesh	24.99	1892.50	75.73
11	Karnataka	18.29	1279.65	69.96
12	Himachal Pradesh	19.44	1499.10	77.11
13	West Bengal	22.61	1468.20	64.94
14	Chattisgarh	14.15	633.21	44.75
15	Tripura	17.14	1324.40	77.27
16	Rajasthan	14.62	624.69	42.73
17	Odisha	19.12	1134.90	59.36
18	Jharkhand	20.74	1305.03	62.92
19	Jammu & Kashmir	16.55	940.31	56.82
20	Madhya Pradesh	18.22	745.76	40.93
21	Assam	18.00	1024.77	56.93
22	Uttar Pradesh	17.64	742.17	42.07
23	Bihar	14.18	636.87	44.91
	All India	21.78	1282.93	58.90



textiles of the MGNREGA beneficiary households of this state is estimated at 24.99 metres, followed by Gujarat and West Bengal with their respective per capita purchases of textiles estimated at 24.46 metres and 22.61 metres respectively. The state wise per capita purchases of textiles in both quantity and value terms are given in Table 4.2.

Since, there are variations in the quantity of purchase in value and the per metre price amongst the states listed above, a test of significance was applied to see whether their ranks in terms of value and per metre price are significantly different or not.

It is observed that the ranks amongst the states' on amount spent on textiles whilst the per metre price are positively correlated. That is the states which are spending more on textiles are also purchasing the high valued items. These parameters have been tested using Spearman's rank correlation coefficient which is statistically denoted by  $\rho$  (rho) and this co-efficient is calculated using the formula

$$\rho = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d_i^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}.$$

To calculate  $\rho$ , the differences  $d_i = x_i - y_i$  between the ranks of each observation on the two variables ( $x_i$  represents the ranks of per capita purchase value and  $y_i$  represents the ranks of the per metre price) are calculated and  $n$  is the number of observations. The rank correlation thus applied on these sets of values indicates the correlation co-efficient of 0.85. This co-efficient is tested for its significance by using  $t$  test. The test statistic is given by

$$t = r \sqrt{\frac{n-2}{1-r^2}}$$

The statistic thus obtained is compared with the critical values for  $t$  test and the results are significant if the  $t$ -value calculated by the above formula is greater than the value in the table. In this case the calculated value of the  $t$  statistic is 7.36 and the critical value of  $t$  for 21 degrees of freedom at 5 percent and 1 percent level of significance is 2.08 and 2.83 respectively. Since the calculated  $t$  value at 21 degrees of freedom is higher than the tabulated value of  $t$  at the same degrees of freedom at 1 percent as well as 5 percent level of significance, we conclude that the correlation coefficient is significant at both the levels. This means, the ranks of total purchase value

to that of the ranks of price per metre have a close relationship between them. Thus, statistically we conclude that the states which are spending more on textiles are also purchasing the high valued items and vice versa.

Further analysis of the states with their respective income levels shows that there is a positive correlation between the ranks of the per capita purchase value and the ranks of the per metre price with respect to HIS, MIS and LIS states. The rank correlation coefficient amongst the HIS, MIS and LIS states is seen to be 0.71, 0.79 and 0.20 respectively, indicating higher the per capita purchase value higher the per metre price and vice versa.

Also, the MGNREGA beneficiary households belonging to HIS spend more for a metre of cloth as compared to their MIS and LIS counterparts. The MGNREGA beneficiary households belonging to HIS category spend 1.79 percent more on a metre of cloth as compared to MIS category households and 4.32 percent more as compared to LIS category households.

#### Differential Per Capita Purchase at gender level

The gender wise distribution of all India per capita purchases of textiles shows that the women folk of the rural India have purchased more textiles contributing around 60 percent to the all India per capita textile purchases

**Table 4.3**  
Gender wise Price/Metre of Textiles in Different Categories

S. No	Category	Per Metre Price	
		Male	Female
1	HIS	74.06	49.88
2	MIS	77.68	47.05
3	LIS	69.13	49.25
	All India	76.83	47.18

in quantity terms, but in value terms their share is around 48 percent. That is, though the female per capita purchases are more in quantity as compared to the male (60.35:39.65 ratio), the female members purchase cheaper cloths than Male members. A significant observation in the gender-wise purchase is that the share of female per capita purchases is

more than 51 percent in most of the states. In value terms the share of female per capita purchases of textiles in the states of Goa, Puducherry, Punjab, Kerala, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Assam are more as compared to their male counterparts and in the remaining states it is just opposite. In particular, the women belonging to MGNREGA beneficiary families in West Bengal have a share of 69.61 percent in the total per capita purchases of the state in quantity terms; and in value terms the women belonging to Kerala have a share of 56.81 percent in the per capita purchases.

At the all India level, the price per metre is estimated at Rs. 76.83 for males and Rs. 47.18 for females. The male population of the MGNREGA beneficiary households in Tripura and the females in Kerala spends more for a metre of cloth. The males of Tripura and the females in Kerala are spending Rs. 119.79 and Rs. 70.86 per metre respectively. The supply bottlenecks of

textiles may be the reason for high value of textiles in Tripura whereas the higher level of social and health consciousness may be attributed to the price of the cloth in Kerala.

The price per metre for the HIS category is estimated at Rs.74.06 for males and Rs. 49.88 for females. In this category of states, the males and females of the MGNREGA beneficiary households in Goa spend more for a metre of cloth. The males and females in Goa are spending an amount of Rs. 107.37 and Rs.55.18 per metre respectively. Next to Goa, the MGNREGA beneficiary households of Maharashtra are spending more for a metre of cloth.(Rs. 89.79 by males and Rs.54.73 by females) In MIS category, the males of the MGNREGA beneficiary households spend an estimated amount of Rs. 77.68 for a metre and the same for their female counterparts is estimated at Rs. 47.05. Amongst the different states falling under this category, the males in Tripura spends more on a metre of cloth followed by West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh with the price per metre being Rs. 119.79, Rs. 106.03 and Rs. 102.88 respectively. The females belonging to the states of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are spending more for a metre of cloth i.e., they are spending Rs. 70.86, Rs. 60.45 and Rs. 57.73 respectively.

The price per metre for the LIS category is estimated at Rs. 69.13 for males and Rs. 49.25 for females. The males and females of the MGNREGA beneficiary households in Assam spend more for a metre of cloth. The males and females in Assam are spending an amount of Rs. 65.10 and Rs. 51.17 per metre respectively. Next to Assam, the males and females of MGNREGA beneficiary households in Bihar spends Rs. 56.99 and Rs. 36.75 per metre respectively.

Also, the MGNREGA beneficiary households' male family members belonging to MIS category of states spend more for a metre of cloth as compared to their HIS and LIS counterparts. The males belonging to MGNREGA beneficiary households of MIS category spend 4.89 percent more on a metre of cloth as compared to HIS category households and 12.37 percent more as compared to LIS category households. The females belonging to MGNREGA beneficiary households of HIS category spend 6.01 percent more on a metre of cloth as compared to MIS category households and 1.28 percent more as compared to LIS category households.

The gender wise details of the per capita purchases are detailed in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Gender wise Per Capita Purchases of Textiles									
S. No	State	Quantity In Metres			Value In Rs			Price Per Metre (In Rs)	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Goa	5.27 (33.67)	10.37 (66.33)	15.64 (100.00)	565.40 (49.69)	572.45 (50.31)	1137.85 (100.00)	107.37	55.18
2	Puducherry (UT)	6.39 (36.67)	11.04 (63.33)	17.43 (100.00)	335.94 (44.66)	416.28 (55.34)	752.22 (100.00)	52.56	37.71
3	Haryana	7.15 (48.31)	7.66 (51.69)	14.81 (100.00)	428.23 (53.06)	378.84 (46.94)	807.07 (100.00)	59.85	49.49
4	Maharashtra	7.45 (41.37)	10.55 (58.63)	18.00 (100.00)	668.60 (53.65)	577.62 (46.35)	1246.22 (100.00)	89.79	54.73
5	Gujarat	8.74 (35.72)	15.72 (64.28)	24.46 (100.00)	747.88 (52.13)	686.77 (47.87)	1434.65 (100.00)	85.60	43.68
6	Tamil Nadu	6.62 (40.95)	9.55 (59.05)	16.17 (100.00)	552.29 (51.60)	518.04 (48.40)	1070.33 (100.00)	83.41	54.25
7	Punjab	8.82 (41.09)	12.64 (58.91)	21.46 (100.00)	473.56 (46.54)	543.98 (53.46)	1017.54 (100.00)	53.70	43.03
8	Kerala	5.62 (38.71)	8.90 (61.29)	14.52 (100.00)	479.42 (43.19)	630.61 (56.81)	1110.03 (100.00)	85.30	70.86
9	Uttarakhand	6.68 (42.04)	9.21 (57.96)	15.89 (100.00)	482.71 (51.86)	448.11 (48.14)	930.82 (100.00)	72.26	48.65
10	Andhra Pradesh	10.23 (40.92)	14.76 (59.08)	24.99 (100.00)	1000.00 (52.84)	892.50 (47.16)	1892.50 (100.00)	97.79	60.45
11	Karnataka	7.28 (39.80)	11.01 (60.20)	18.29 (100.00)	644.05 (50.33)	635.60 (49.67)	1279.65 (100.00)	88.48	57.73
12	Himachal Pradesh	8.89 (45.71)	10.55 (54.29)	19.44 (100.00)	914.15 (60.98)	584.95 (39.02)	1499.10 (100.00)	102.88	55.42
13	West Bengal	6.87 (30.39)	15.74 (69.61)	22.61 (100.00)	728.52 (49.62)	739.68 (50.38)	1468.20 (100.00)	106.03	47.00
14	Chattisgarh	6.57 (46.45)	7.58 (53.55)	14.15 (100.00)	370.81 (58.56)	262.40 (41.44)	633.21 (100.00)	56.42	34.63
15	Tripura	6.00 (34.98)	11.14 (65.02)	17.14 (100.00)	718.22 (54.23)	606.18 (45.77)	1324.40 (100.00)	119.79	54.39
16	Rajasthan	5.46 (37.35)	9.16 (62.65)	14.62 (100.00)	293.54 (46.99)	331.15 (53.01)	624.69 (100.00)	53.76	36.15
17	Odisha	7.27 (38.00)	11.85 (62.00)	19.12 (100.00)	599.91 (52.86)	534.99 (47.14)	1134.90 (100.00)	82.57	45.13
18	Jharkhand	6.81 (32.84)	13.93 (67.16)	20.74 (100.00)	633.72 (48.56)	671.31 (51.44)	1305.03 (100.00)	93.04	48.20
19	Jammu & Kashmir	7.58 (45.83)	8.97 (54.17)	16.55 (100.00)	535.60 (56.96)	404.71 (43.04)	940.31 (100.00)	70.61	45.14
20	Madhya Pradesh	7.38 (40.53)	10.84 (59.47)	18.22 (100.00)	401.74 (53.87)	344.02 (46.13)	745.76 (100.00)	54.40	31.75

S. No	State	Quantity In Metres			Value In Rs			Price Per Metre (In Rs)	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
21	Assam	7.45 (41.39)	10.55 (58.61)	18.00 (100.00)	484.97 (47.32)	539.80 (52.67)	1024.77 (100.00)	65.10	51.17
22	Uttar Pradesh	8.62 (48.84)	9.02 (51.16)	17.64 (100.00)	410.94 (55.37)	331.23 (44.63)	742.17 (100.00)	47.70	36.70
23	Bihar	5.72 (40.33)	8.46 (59.67)	14.18 (100.00)	325.89 (51.17)	310.98 (48.83)	636.87 (100.00)	56.99	36.75
	All India	8.63 (39.65)	13.14 (60.35)	21.78 (100.00)	663.02 (51.68)	619.91 (48.32)	1282.93 (100.00)	76.83	47.18

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

It is observed that the per capita female purchase in quantity is more in comparison with male purchases not only at the All India level but in all the states also. The female per capita purchases in the country during 2010-11 is estimated at 13.14 metres worth Rs.619.91 whereas the male purchases are 8.63 metres valued at Rs. 663.02.

In the HIS category, the per capita purchases is estimated at 17.48 metres valued at Rs. 1046.18. In this category, Gujarat recorded the highest per capita purchases with an estimate of 24.46 metres valued at Rs.1434.65 and the lowest purchase is in Haryana with 14.81 metres worth Rs.807.07. The highest female purchases are reported from Gujarat with 15.72 metres worth Rs.686.77 and the lowest from Haryana with 7.66 metres worth Rs.378.84.

**Table 4.5**  
Gender wise Per Capita Purchase of Textiles in Different Categories

S. No	Category	Quantity In Mtrs			Value In Rs		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	HIS	7.20	10.28	17.48	533.49	512.70	1046.18
2	MIS	9.88	15.87	25.76	767.78	746.85	1514.63
3	LIS	5.16	7.49	12.65	357.01	368.77	725.78
	<b>All India</b>	<b>8.63</b>	<b>13.14</b>	<b>21.78</b>	<b>663.02</b>	<b>619.91</b>	<b>1282.93</b>

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

Among the male per capita purchases, the highest purchases are in Punjab with 8.82

metres worth Rs.473.56 and the lowest figure recorded in Goa with 5.27 metres worth Rs.565.40.

In the group of MIS category states, the per capita purchase is estimated at 25.76 metres valued at Rs. 1514.63. Andhra Pradesh recorded the highest per capita purchases with an estimate of 24.99 metres valued at Rs.1892.50 and the lowest purchases are in Chattisgarh with 14.15 metres worth Rs.633.21. Here the highest female purchases are reported from West Bengal with 15.74 metres worth Rs.739.68 and the lowest from Chattisgarh with 7.58 metres worth Rs.262.40. Among the male per capita purchases,

the highest is in Andhra Pradesh with 10.23 metres worth Rs.1000 and the lowest figure is recorded in Rajasthan with 5.46 metres worth Rs.293.54.

In the LIS category states, the per capita purchase is estimated at 12.65 metres valued at Rs. 725.78. Madhya Pradesh recorded the highest per capita purchases with an estimate of 18.22 metres valued at Rs.745.76 and the lowest purchases are in Bihar with 14.18 metres worth Rs.636.87. Here the highest female purchases are reported from Madhya Pradesh with 10.84 metres worth Rs.344.02 and the lowest from Bihar with 8.46 metres worth Rs.325.89. Amongst the male per capita purchases, the highest is in Uttar Pradesh with 8.62 metres worth Rs.410.94 and the lowest figure is recorded in Bihar with 5.72 metres worth Rs.325.89. It is interesting to note that, in value terms, the MGNREGA beneficiary households of Assam tops the LIS list with Rs.1024.77 per person and also the females belonging to this state are spending more on textiles amongst the LIS states.

### 4.3 Fibre-wise Consumption

It is observed that the textiles of Cotton fibre are the most preferred amongst the MGNREGA beneficiary households in the country.

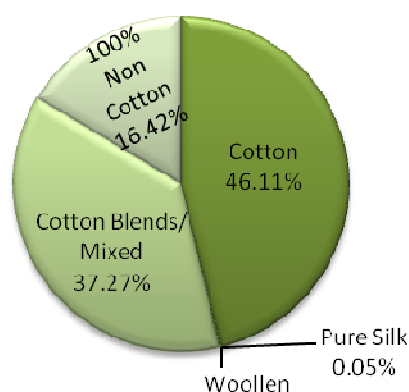
Table 4.6 Fibre wise Per Capita Purchases of Textiles in Metres (Percentage in Brackets)							
S. No	State	Cotton	Pure Silk	Woollen	Cotton Blends/ Mixed	100% Non Cotton	All Fibres
1	Goa	4.71 (30.13)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	10.71 (68.46)	0.22 (1.41)	15.64 (100.00)
2	Puducherry (UT)	15.10 (86.64)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	2.33 (13.36)	0.00 (0.00)	17.43 (100.00)
3	Haryana	6.36 (42.94)	0.00 (0.00)	0.35 (2.38)	5.13 (34.67)	2.96 (20.01)	14.81 (100.00)
4	Maharashtra	5.54 (30.77)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	8.16 (45.30)	4.31 (23.93)	18.00 (100.00)
5	Gujarat	9.52 (38.94)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	14.82 (60.57)	0.12 (0.49)	24.46 (100.00)
6	Tamil Nadu	7.38 (45.66)	0.03 (0.17)	0.00 (0.00)	5.62 (34.76)	3.14 (19.42)	16.17 (100.00)
7	Punjab	3.79 (17.65)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	16.83 (78.45)	0.84 (3.89)	21.46 (100.00)
8	Kerala	9.82 (67.62)	0.23 (1.61)	0.00 (0.00)	2.73 (18.80)	1.74 (11.97)	14.52 (100.00)
9	Uttarakhand	7.90 (49.72)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	2.45 (15.42)	5.54 (34.86)	15.89 (100.00)
10	Andhra Pradesh	12.86 (51.46)	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.00)	5.18 (20.73)	6.94 (27.79)	24.99 (100.00)
11	Karnataka	9.45 (51.69)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	7.25 (39.62)	1.59 (8.69)	18.29 (100.00)
12	Himachal Pradesh	6.45 (33.17)	0.00 (0.00)	0.03 (0.17)	8.77 (45.12)	4.19 (21.53)	19.44 (100.00)

S. No	State	Cotton	Pure Silk	Woollen	Cotton Blends/ Mixed	100% Non Cotton	All Fibres
13	West Bengal	15.69 (69.38)	0.01 (0.03)	0.04 (0.19)	5.70 (25.21)	1.17 (5.19)	22.61 (100.00)
14	Chattisgarh	5.33 (37.64)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	1.54 (10.87)	7.29 (51.50)	14.15 (100.00)
15	Tripura	7.84 (45.77)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	4.67 (27.25)	4.63 (26.98)	17.14 (100.00)
16	Rajasthan	3.74 (25.60)	0.05 (0.32)	0.00 (0.00)	10.57 (72.33)	0.26 (1.75)	14.62 (100.00)
17	Odisha	9.65 50.49)	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.00)	8.08 (42.25)	1.39 (7.25)	19.12 (100.00)
18	Jharkhand	7.65 (36.87)	0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.11)	11.81 (56.94)	1.26 (6.06)	20.74 (100.00)
19	Jammu & Kashmir	3.05 (18.42)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	10.22 (61.74)	3.28 (19.84)	16.55 (100.00)
20	Madhya Pradesh	6.85 (37.62)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	11.22 (61.56)	0.15 (0.82)	18.22 (100.00)
21	Assam	5.54 (30.78)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	8.15 (45.28)	4.31 (23.94)	18.00 (100.00)
22	Uttar Pradesh	7.79 (44.16)	0.01 (0.04)	0.26 (1.47)	8.81 (49.93)	0.78 (4.40)	17.64 (100.00)
23	Bihar	6.66 (46.96)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	6.57 (46.35)	0.95 (6.69)	14.18 (100.00)
	All India	10.04 (46.11)	0.01 (0.05)	0.03 (0.15)	8.12 (37.27)	3.58 (16.42)	21.78 (100.00)

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

At the All India level, the share of Cotton fabrics is 46.11 percent followed by textiles made out of Cotton Blends and Mixed fibres with a share of 37.27 percent. The corresponding figures for 100% Non-Cotton, Pure Silk and Woollen textiles are 16.42 percent, 0.05 percent and 0.15 percent respectively. Among the different fibres, Puducherry tops the list among all states with 86.64 percent of their per capita purchases of Cotton fabrics. Kerala tops the list amongst the states with 1.61 percent of Pure Silk textile purchases in the per capita purchases. The MGNREGA beneficiary households of Haryana purchases 2.38 percent of Woollen textiles; while textiles of Cotton Blends and Mixed fibres are more preferred by people of Punjab with 78.45 percent. The 100% Non-Cotton fabrics are the most preferred one in the state of Chattisgarh with 51.50 percent. The state wise details are given in the Table 4.6.

Per Capita Purchases by Fibre



The fibre wise data on per capita purchases amongst the different states categorized on the basis of their state's income shows that, the MGNREGA

**Table 4.7**  
Fibre wise Per Capita Purchase of Textiles by Category of States  
(In Metres)

S. No	Category	Cotton	Pure Silk	Woollen	Cotton Blends/Mixed	100% Non Cotton	All
1	HIS	6.85	0.01	0.04	8.15	2.43	17.48
2	MIS	13.01	0.01	0.01	8.20	4.53	25.76
3	LIS	7.26	0.00	0.08	4.67	0.64	12.65
	All India	10.04	0.01	0.03	8.12	3.58	21.78

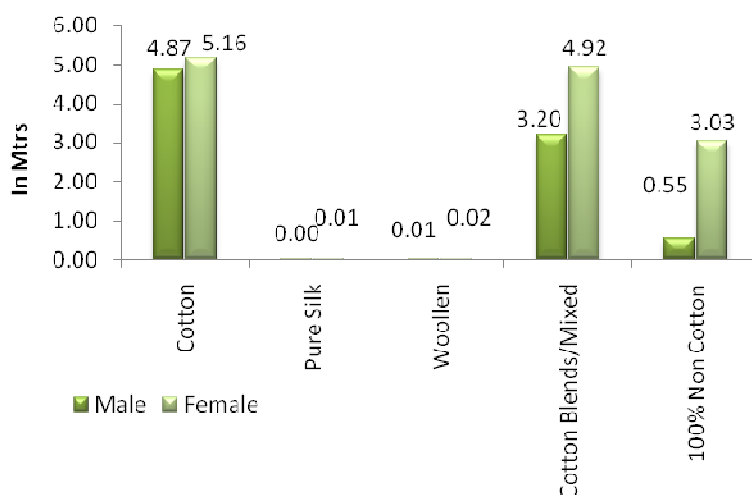
Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

beneficiary households belonging to MIS category purchase more of cotton, cotton blends/mixed and 100%

non cotton textiles as compared to their counterparts in the HIS and LIS category. The per capita purchases of the beneficiaries belonging to MIS category states are 89.93 percent and 79.20 percent more of cotton textiles as compared to beneficiaries belonging to HIS and LIS category of states. Whilst the per capita purchases of the MGNREGA beneficiaries belonging to HIS and MIS category of states have an upper hand as compared to households belonging to LIS states as far as the purchase of cotton blends are concerned.

It is evident from the gender-wise per capita purchases that there is not much variation with respect to choice of the natural fibres is concerned.

**Gender wise Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by Fibre**



People of both the genders have the same sort of preferences for the textiles and clothing of cotton, pure silk and woollen fibres and a lot of variation is observed for cotton blends and 100% non-cotton products. In quantity

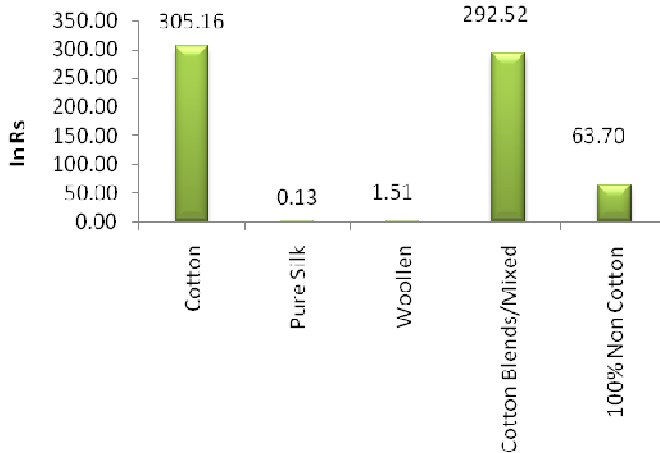
terms, the per capita purchases of textiles of cotton fibres is estimated at 4.87 metres for male and 5.16 metres for female members of the MGNREGA beneficiary households. The female per capita purchases of textiles of cotton blends/mixed and 100% non-cotton are 4.92 metres and 3.03 metres



respectively whereas the same for their male counterparts are estimated at 3.20 metres and 0.55 metres respectively.

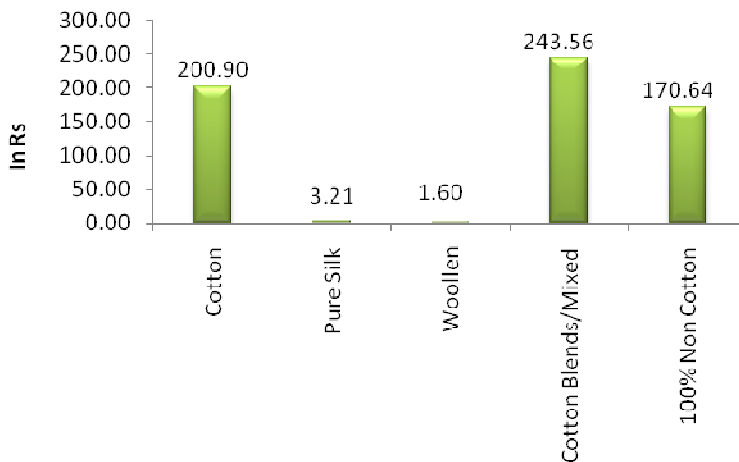
In value terms, the per capita purchases of textiles of cotton fibres is estimated at Rs. 305.16 for male and Rs. 200.90 for female family members

**Male Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by Fibre**



of the MGNREGA beneficiary households. The male per capita purchases of textiles of cotton blends/mixed and 100% non-cotton is estimated at Rs. 292.52 and Rs. 63.70 respectively whereas the same for their female counterparts is estimated at Rs. 243.56 and Rs. 170.64 respectively.

**Female Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by Fibre**



The fibre-wise per capita purchases of textiles in value terms for male and female are depicted in the charts titled, Per capita purchases of Textiles by Fibre Group (Male) at All India and Per capita purchases of Textiles by Fibre Group (Female) at All India.

The gender/fibre wise data on per capita purchases amongst the different states categorized on the basis of their state's income shows that, the female members of the MGNREGA beneficiary households belonging to MIS category purchase more of cotton, 100% non cotton textiles as compared to their counterparts in the HIS and LIS category. Similarly, the per capita purchases of the male members of MGNREGA beneficiary households belonging to MIS category is more in case of cotton, cotton blends / mixed and 100% non cotton textiles as compared to their counterparts belonging to both HIS and LIS category states. The female per capita purchases of MGNREGA beneficiary households of MIS category of states are more by 145.52 percent and 86.88

percent in case of cotton textiles as compared to their counterparts in HIS and LIS category of states.

**Table 4.8**  
Fibre / Gender wise Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by Category of States  
(In Metres)

S. No	Category	Cotton		Pure Silk		Woollen		Cotton Blends/Mixed		100% Non Cotton	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	HIS	3.94	2.90	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	2.82	5.33	0.43	1.99
2	MIS	5.89	7.12	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	3.51	4.69	0.47	4.06
3	LIS	3.45	3.81	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.03	1.40	3.27	0.27	0.37
	All India	4.87	5.16	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	3.20	4.92	0.55	3.03

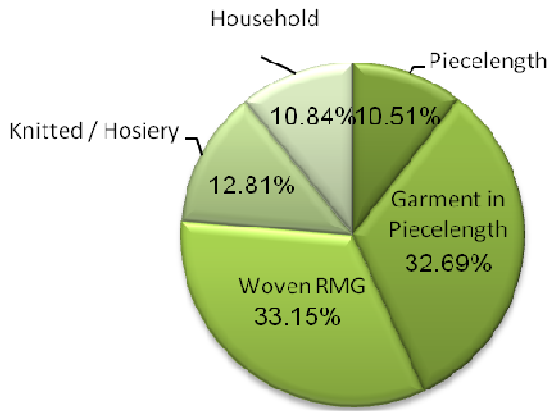
Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

#### 4.4 Product Category Demand Pattern

The textile items that are meant for the common use of all members of the family are categorized as household textile items. In other words, the items which are not purchased for a particular member but are generally used by all members of the family such as furnishing material, tapering etc, are called household textile items. Further, all the textile items, whether personal clothing or for household use, are categorized as (i) Piece length items, (ii) Garment items and (iii) Garment in piece length items. The items that are bought in running length are defined as piece length items. After purchasing, these piece length items need to be stitched into the intended form of usage as dress or other items. For example, shirting, suiting, long cloth etc that are purchased in metres or yards are termed as piece length items. Garment items are ready to use items that require no stitching and can be put directly to use. These items are purchased in numbers and the size of the item varies according to the age and physique of the individual. For example, readymade shirts, trousers, baba suits, banians etc. Garment in piece length items, which are purchased in numbers but of varying running length and width are classified as garments in piece length items which also needs no stitching for further use (popularly known as “made ups”). For example 5 metres saree, 8 metres saree, dhoti, towel, bed sheet etc. Further, the textile items in general may be woven or knitted. A fabric produced by the process of weaving i.e. fabric constructed by the interlacing of warp and weft is called woven fabric. A fabric produced by the process of knitting i.e. to form a fabric by the intermeshing of loops of yarn is termed as knitted fabrics. Therefore the varieties have been broadly classified and analysed under the following five heads, namely (i) Woven Textile in Piece length, (ii) Woven Garments in Piece Length, (iii) Woven Readymade Garments, (iv) Woven Household Varieties and (v) Knitted Varieties.

The share of Woven RMG items in the per capita purchases is 33.15 percent followed by Garments in Piecelength items with a share of 32.69 percent. The corresponding figures for other varieties are: Knitted/Hosiery – 12.81

**Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by Category Products**



percent, Household Varieties – 10.84 percent and piece length items – 10.51 percent. Among the major product categories, the share of piece length items in the per capita purchase of textiles of MGNREGA beneficiary households is almost 52 percent in Punjab followed by 48.68 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 42.81 percent in Haryana. Puducherry tops the list with 51.81 percent of their per capita purchases of garment in piece length items followed by Kerala

and Tamilnadu with the share of 41.53 percent and 41 percent respectively. The woven RMG items and household varieties constitute a major share in the per capita purchases of the beneficiary households in Chattisgarh and West Bengal respectively with the share of 44.52 percent and 44.36 percent respectively. An exhaustive list of the products purchased in different states is ranked and annexed as annexure. The state wise details are given in the Table 4.9.

**Table 4.9**  
Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by Major Product Category  
(In Metres)

S. No	State	Major Product Category					Total
		Piece length	Garments in Piece length	Woven RMG	Knitted/ Hosiery	Household	
1	Goa	2.67	3.45	4.58	1.65	3.30	15.64
2	Puducherry (UT)	0.51	9.03	7.21	0.51	0.16	17.43
3	Haryana	6.34	1.50	3.15	2.46	1.37	14.81
4	Maharashtra	2.51	5.97	4.19	2.55	2.77	18.00
5	Gujarat	1.83	6.79	9.42	3.00	3.42	24.46
6	Tamil Nadu	1.12	6.63	5.55	1.26	1.61	16.17
7	Punjab	11.08	3.92	2.03	1.62	2.82	21.46
8	Kerala	1.41	6.03	3.77	0.60	2.71	14.52
9	Uttarakhand	2.11	4.19	4.02	4.67	0.91	15.89
10	Andhra Pradesh	1.64	7.37	7.77	2.53	5.69	24.99

S. No	State	Major Product Category					Total
		Piece length	Garments in Piece length	Woven RMG	Knitted/Hosiery	Household	
11	Karnataka	1.20	5.39	5.68	1.85	4.17	18.29
12	Himachal Pradesh	2.07	5.92	6.88	2.68	1.89	19.44
13	West Bengal	3.06	0.97	5.74	2.81	10.03	22.61
14	Chattisgarh	0.17	4.52	6.30	0.79	2.38	14.15
15	Tripura	2.19	6.00	4.21	3.44	1.30	17.14
16	Rajasthan	0.00	5.28	4.51	1.07	3.76	14.62
17	Odisha	4.99	5.38	4.96	2.88	0.92	19.12
18	Jharkhand	0.10	5.84	5.05	2.14	7.61	20.74
19	Jammu & Kashmir	0.55	4.77	4.90	2.15	4.18	16.55
20	Madhya Pradesh	8.87	3.01	3.51	2.09	0.74	18.22
21	Assam	0.15	5.46	5.92	3.35	3.12	18.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	0.15	5.35	5.80	3.28	3.06	17.64
23	Bihar	2.25	3.48	2.73	2.81	2.91	14.18
	All India	2.29	7.12	7.22	2.79	2.36	21.78

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

Major product category wise data on per capita purchases amongst the different category of states on the basis of the state's income shows that the

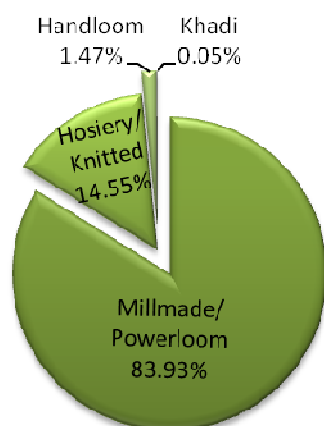
Table 4.10 Major Product Type wise Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by Category of States (In Metres)							
S. No	Category	Piece length	Garments in Piecelength	Woven RMG	Knitted/Hosiery	Household	All
1	HIS	3.34	5.80	5.26	1.97	1.10	17.48
2	MIS	1.98	8.42	8.85	3.20	3.31	25.76
3	LIS	1.02	4.02	4.12	2.30	1.19	12.65
	All India	2.29	7.12	7.22	2.79	2.36	21.78

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

MGNREGA beneficiary households belonging to MIS category purchase more of woven RMG, Garments in Piecelength as well as Household products and Knitted / Hosiery as compared to their counterparts in the HIS and LIS category. The per capita purchases of the beneficiaries in the MIS category of states are more by 68.25 and 45.17 percent respectively in case of woven RMG products and Garments in Piecelength varieties compared to HIS households. Similarly, the MIS households' per capita purchase of woven RMG products and Garments in Piecelength varieties are more by 114.80 percent and 109.45 percent respectively as compared to LIS households.

#### 4.5 Preference pattern by Sector of Manufacture

Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by Sector of Manufacture



Amongst the total per capita textile purchases of 21.78 metres made by the MGNREGA beneficiary households, 18.28 metres are originated from either the Composite Mill or the Powerloom sector, which is 83.93 percent of the per capita purchases. The textiles of Knitted/ Hosiery origin constitute more than 3.00 metres (14.55%) and the share of Handloom textiles are a meager 0.32 metres, about 1.47 percent of the total per capita purchases. The share of Khadi is very negligible.

**Table 4.11**  
Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by Sector of Manufacture Vs Category of States  
(In Metres)

S. No	Category	Mill-made/Powerloom	Hosiery/Knitted	Handloom	Khadi	Total
1	HIS	15.27	2.14	0.05	0.02	17.48
2	MIS	21.66	3.70	0.39	0.00	25.76
3	LIS	9.57	2.61	0.48	0.00	12.65
	All India	18.28	3.17	0.32	0.01	21.78

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

The sector of manufacture data on per capita purchases amongst the different category of states shows that the MGNREGA beneficiary households belonging to MIS category purchase more textiles from Mill made/Powerloom and Hosiery sector as compared to their counterparts in HIS and LIS category. That is, the MGNREGA beneficiary households in MIS category of states purchase 41.85 percent and 72.90 percent more of Mill made/Powerloom textiles, Hosiery textiles as compared to HIS category and 126.33 percent and 41.76 percent compared to LIS category respectively. Further, the LIS category purchase more of handloom textiles as compared to their counterparts in the HIS and MIS category states.

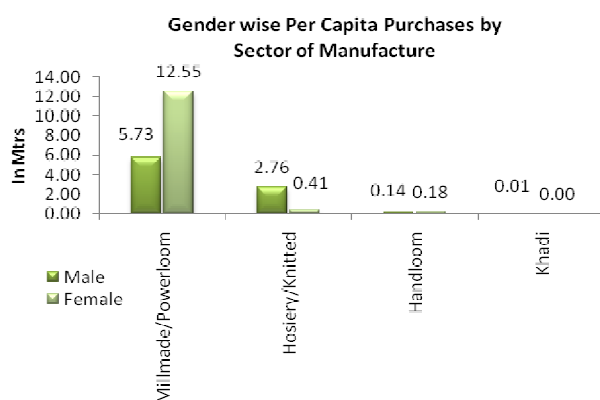
Among the different sectors of manufacture, the MGNREGA beneficiaries of Puducherry prefer more the textiles and clothing items from the machines to the conventional textiles made out of handlooms and khadi. The textiles and clothing products originating from mill-made/powerloom sectors control the demand in Puducherry by 97.04 percent and the rest 2.96 percent by Knitted/ Hosiery sector. The purchases of Knitted / Hosiery products of Uttarakhand MGNREGA beneficiaries is the highest amongst the states with 5.08 metres which constitutes 31.97 percent of their per capita purchases of

all textiles together. The MGNREGA beneficiaries of Kerala purchases 13.57 percent of their requirements from the handloom sector which is 1.97 metres out of 14.52 metres purchased. The state wise details are given in the Table 4.12.

Table 4.12 Sector of Manufacture wise Per Capita Purchases of Textiles (In Mtrs)						
S. No	State	Mill-made/ Powerloom	Hosiery/ Knitted	Handloom	Khadi	Total
1	Goa	13.43 (85.90)	2.21 (14.10)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	15.64 (100.00)
2	Puducherry (UT)	16.91 (97.04)	0.52 (2.96)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	17.43 (100.00)
3	Haryana	11.97 (80.82)	2.76 (18.65)	0.07 (0.47)	0.01 (0.06)	14.81 (100.00)
4	Maharashtra	14.90 (82.77)	3.05 (16.95)	0.05 (0.29)	0.00 (0.00)	18.00 (100.00)
5	Gujarat	20.82 (85.12)	3.62 (14.79)	0.02 (0.09)	0.00 (0.00)	24.46 (100.00)
6	Tamil Nadu	14.65 (90.58)	1.41 (8.71)	0.07 (0.46)	0.04 (0.25)	16.17 (100.00)
7	Punjab	19.58 (91.23)	1.88 (8.77)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	21.46 (100.00)
8	Kerala	11.88 (81.80)	0.67 (4.63)	1.97 (13.57)	0.00 (0.00)	14.52 (100.00)
9	Uttarakhand	10.81 (68.03)	5.08 (31.97)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	15.89 (100.00)
10	Andhra Pradesh	21.57 (86.33)	3.26 (13.05)	0.15 (0.62)	0.00 (0.00)	24.99 (100.00)
11	Karnataka	14.66 (80.16)	2.87 (15.72)	0.75 (4.12)	0.00 (0.00)	18.29 (100.00)
12	Himachal Pradesh	15.15 (77.92)	4.29 (22.08)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	19.44 (100.00)
13	West Bengal	20.51 (90.70)	1.56 (6.89)	0.54 (2.41)	0.00 (0.00)	22.61 (100.00)
14	Chattisgarh	11.10 (78.45)	3.03 (21.38)	0.02 (0.17)	0.00 (0.00)	14.15 (100.00)
15	Tripura	14.91 (86.97)	1.56 (9.12)	0.67 (3.91)	0.00 (0.00)	17.14 (100.00)
16	Rajasthan	12.10 (82.77)	2.30 (15.70)	0.22 (1.52)	0.00 (0.00)	14.62 (100.00)
17	Odisha	15.42 (80.64)	3.17 (16.59)	0.53 (2.78)	0.00 (0.00)	19.12 (100.00)
18	Jharkhand	16.79 (80.96)	3.66 (17.66)	0.29 (1.38)	0.00 (0.00)	20.74 (100.00)

S. No	State	Mill-made/ Powerloom	Hosiery/ Knitted	Handloom	Khadi	Total
19	Jammu & Kashmir	14.51 (87.70)	1.93 (11.68)	0.01 (0.04)	0.10 (0.58)	16.55 (100.00)
20	Madhya Pradesh	13.45 (73.84)	4.07 (22.36)	0.69 (3.80)	0.00 (0.00)	18.22 (100.00)
21	Assam	13.43 (74.61)	3.39 (18.83)	1.18 (6.56)	0.00 (0.00)	18.00 (100.00)
22	Uttar Pradesh	12.96 (73.46)	4.55 (25.78)	0.13 (0.76)	0.00 (0.00)	17.64 (100.00)
23	Bihar	12.53 (88.36)	1.54 (10.87)	0.11 (0.77)	0.00 (0.00)	14.18 (100.00)
	All India	18.28 (83.93)	3.17 (14.55)	0.32 (1.47)	0.01 (0.05)	21.78 (100.00)

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.



It is estimated that the male members of the MGNREGA beneficiary households purchase around 66 percent of their textiles and clothing items which are originated from either the mill-made or the powerloom sector followed by hosiery/knitted sector (31.94%), handloom sector

(1.57%) and khadi (0.12%) in their clothing requirements. Around 95 percent of the textiles and clothing requirement of the female family members is served by the mill-made/powerloom sector followed by hosiery/knitted sector (3.13%) and handloom sector (1.40%).

#### 4.6 Product Sourcing by Type of Shops

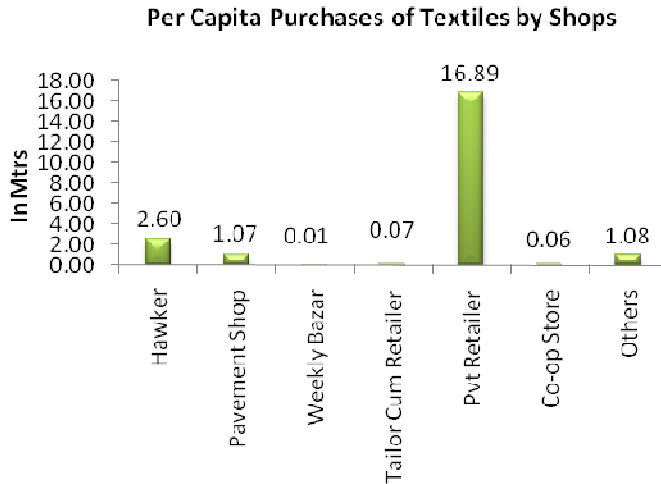
**Table 4.13**  
Share of Type of Shops in the Per Capita Purchases  
(In Percentage)

S. No	Type of Shop	Male	Female	All
1	Hawker	12.66	11.47	11.94
2	Pavement Shop	4.56	5.11	4.89
3	Weekly Bazaar	0.04	0.04	0.04
4	Tailor Cum Retailer	0.21	0.39	0.32
5	Private Retailer	77.75	77.44	77.56
6	Co-op Store	0.11	0.42	0.30
7	Others	4.67	5.13	4.95
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

The survey estimates reveal that the shops of 'Private Retailers' are the most preferred purchase point amongst the MGNREGA beneficiary households. Of the total purchases made by the beneficiary households in the country nearly 78

percent purchases are from the category of Private Retailer shops. The share of 'Hawkers' constitute about 12 percent of the total purchases followed by 'Pavement Shops' with a share of 4.89 percent. Hawker here refers to the vendors of textiles and clothing items that are transported and sells the products in the doorstep of the households whereas Pavement Shops refers to the vendors selling the products in places such as pavements and footpaths, which are the traditional formats of low-cost and unorganised retailing.



There is not much difference observed in the preference of the type of shops by both the genders in the country except in the case of wholesaler and khadi bhandar. The male family members of the MGNREGA beneficiary households have some inclination towards the wholesaler and khadi bhandar shops with respective share of 0.02 percent and 0.05 percent of the total per capita textiles and clothing purchases.

**Table 4.14**  
Per Capita Purchases by Type of Shops  
(In Mtrs)

S. No	State	Hawker	Pavement Shop	Weekly Bazaar	Tailor Cum Retailer	Pvt Retailer	Co-op Store	Total
1	Goa	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.51	0.00	15.64
2	Puducherry (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.43	0.00	17.43
3	Haryana	5.72	0.26	0.00	0.16	8.67	0.00	14.81
4	Maharashtra	0.39	1.13	0.00	0.00	16.48	0.00	18.00
5	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.46	0.00	24.46
6	Tamil Nadu**	0.04	1.30	0.00	0.00	14.80	0.00	16.17
7	Punjab	0.50	0.78	0.00	0.24	19.93	0.00	21.46
8	Kerala***	0.04	0.00	0.11	0.00	13.66	0.00	14.52
9	Uttarakhand	14.17	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.42	15.89
10	Andhra Pradesh	0.58	0.17	0.01	0.00	24.24	0.00	24.99
11	Karnataka	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	18.27	0.00	18.29
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	19.16	0.00	19.44
13	West Bengal	0.65	1.42	0.00	0.29	20.25	0.00	22.61
14	Chattisgarh	0.28	1.67	0.00	0.00	12.20	0.00	14.15
15	Tripura	0.00	5.08	0.00	0.00	12.06	0.00	17.14



S. No	State	Hawker	Pavement Shop	Weekly Bazaar	Tailor Cum Retailer	Pvt Retailer	Co-op Store	Total
16	Rajasthan	0.28	0.65	0.00	0.85	12.83	0.00	14.62
17	Odisha**	8.86	3.69	0.05	0.01	6.04	0.46	19.12
18	Jharkhand	5.71	0.77	0.00	0.01	14.24	0.01	20.74
19	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.55	0.00	16.55
20	Madhya Pradesh	2.40	0.03	0.00	0.00	15.79	0.00	18.22
21	Assam	0.00	3.16	0.00	0.00	14.84	0.00	18.00
22	Uttar Pradesh*	4.92	0.02	0.00	0.00	12.66	0.00	17.64
23	Bihar	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	14.15	0.00	14.18
	All India <sup>+</sup>	2.60	1.07	0.01	0.07	16.89	0.06	21.78

<sup>+</sup> The total purchases of 21.78 metres include 1.08 metres purchased from other type of shops.

\* The per capita purchases from wholesaler in Uttar Pradesh is 0.04 mtrs

\*\* The per capita purchases from Khadi Bhandar in Tamil Nadu and Odisha is 0.02 mtrs and 0.01 mtrs respectively

\*\*\* The per capita purchases from Exclusive showrooms in Kerala is 0.71 metres

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

Almost all households in Goa, Puducherry, Gujarat, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir and Bihar prefer Private Retailers as the sole purchase point for their textile needs whereas Hawkers are more preferred by more than one-third households of Haryana, Odisha and Uttarakhand. The 'Pavement Shops' have also has its importance for households to meet their textile needs in some of the states namely, Tripura with 29.64 percent, Odisha with 19.30 percent, Assam with 17.56 percent, Chattisgarh with 11.80 percent, Tamil Nadu with 8.04 percent, West Bengal with 6.28 percent and Maharashtra with 6.28 percent. The 0.76 percent purchases reported by the people of Kerala from 'Weekly Bazaar' consist mostly of the purchases from exhibitions organised locally during the festive seasons. The state wise details are given in Table 4.14.

**Table 4.15**  
Per Capita Purchases by Type of Shop Vs Category of States  
(In Mtrs)

S. No	Category	Hawker	Pavement Shop	Weekly Bazaar	Tailor Cum Retailer	Pvt Retailer	Co-op Store	Others	Total
1	HIS	0.84	0.85	0.00	0.04	14.90	0.00	0.86	17.49
2	MIS	3.51	1.15	0.01	0.10	19.70	0.12	1.16	25.75
3	LIS	2.32	0.92	0.00	0.00	8.47	0.00	0.94	12.65
	All India	2.60	1.07	0.01	0.07	16.89	0.06	1.08	21.78

\* Others include Khadi Bhandar, Exclusive Showrooms, Mill Owned Retail Shop

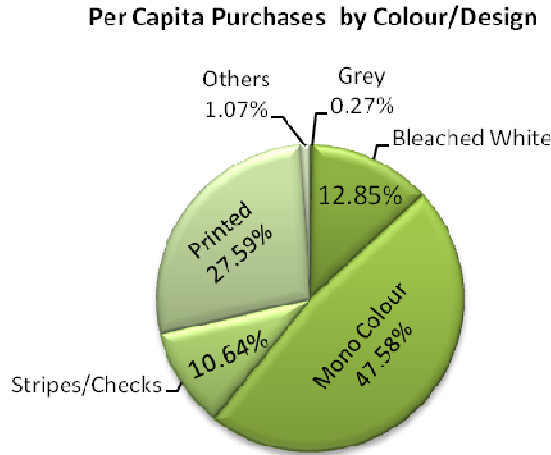
Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

The MGNREGA beneficiary households belonging to the MIS category of states depends more on hawkers for their clothing requirements as compared to the households belonging to HIS and LIS category of states. The MIS category households purchase 13.63 percent of their clothing

requirements from the hawkers. Shops of the category of Private retailers' are the most preferred destination for most of the MGNREGA households belonging to all the three category of states.

#### 4.7 Per Capita Purchases by Colour/Design

In order to assess the preference pattern of the MGNREGA beneficiary



households, the colour/design of the textiles and clothing items purchased have been probed into. It is observed that the rural folk prefer single coloured textiles and clothing items more as compared to other types of textiles. Around 47.58 percent of the per capita textiles and clothing purchases are mono coloured whereas 27.59 percent are printed, 10.64 percent are cloths with stripes/checks, 12.85 percent are Bleached White and

the remaining 1.34 percent are of grey and other designed items.

The MGNREGA beneficiary households of Himachal Pradesh prefer only mono coloured and bleached white textiles and clothing products and these constitute 86.11 percent and 13.94 percent respectively of their per capita purchases. Similar is the case of Jammu & Kashmir wherein besides mono colour and bleached white textiles clothing items, the households also prefer printed textiles. The share of these colour/designs in their per capita purchases is 79.88 percent (mono colour), 9.31 percent (bleached white) and 10.82 percent (printed) respectively. The state wise details are given in the Table 4.16.

**Table 4.16**  
Per Capita Purchases by Colour Design  
(In Mtrs)

S. No	State	Mono Colour	Printed	Stripes/Checks	Bleached White	Grey	Others	Total
1	Goa	9.94	3.93	0.31	1.46	0.00	0.00	15.64
2	Puducherry (UT)	4.56	7.66	5.09	0.12	0.00	0.00	17.43
3	Haryana	8.95	3.50	0.48	1.81	0.03	0.05	14.82
4	Maharashtra	7.59	6.80	0.72	2.77	0.12	0.00	18.00
5	Gujarat	13.95	7.30	0.06	2.94	0.20	0.00	24.45
6	Tamil Nadu	6.56	4.88	2.34	2.10	0.00	0.28	16.17
7	Punjab	7.58	1.39	0.09	8.38	0.05	3.98	21.46
8	Kerala	11.28	0.29	1.25	1.46	0.24	0.00	14.52

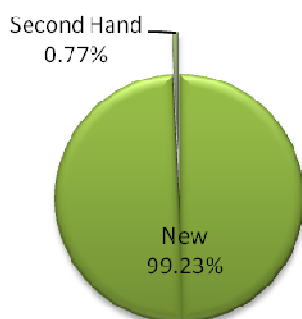
S. No	State	Mono Colour	Printed	Stripes/Checks	Bleached White	Grey	Others	Total
9	Uttarakhand	10.77	3.11	1.13	0.88	0.00	0.00	15.89
10	Andhra Pradesh	11.42	8.21	1.99	3.35	0.01	0.02	24.99
11	Karnataka	5.95	4.34	5.91	1.95	0.15	0.00	18.29
12	Himachal Pradesh	16.74	0.00	0.00	2.71	0.00	0.00	19.44
13	West Bengal	10.83	8.05	2.27	1.20	0.24	0.00	22.61
14	Chattisgarh	6.16	4.98	0.82	2.15	0.06	0.00	14.15
15	Tripura	6.79	9.65	0.13	0.57	0.00	0.00	17.14
16	Rajasthan	7.54	3.90	0.79	1.81	0.05	0.52	14.62
17	Odisha	7.73	3.77	5.89	1.71	0.02	0.00	19.12
18	Jharkhand	13.46	4.65	0.31	2.14	0.17	0.00	20.74
19	Jammu & Kashmir	13.22	1.79	0.00	1.54	0.00	0.00	16.55
20	Madhya Pradesh	13.17	0.95	0.79	3.32	0.00	0.00	18.22
21	Assam	11.50	2.59	1.40	2.51	0.00	0.00	18.00
20	Uttar Pradesh	12.00	2.84	0.49	2.31	0.00	0.00	17.64
21	Bihar	5.89	4.40	0.94	2.38	0.00	0.57	14.18
	All India	10.36	6.01	2.32	2.80	0.06	0.23	21.78

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

#### 4.8 Per Capita Purchases by New/Second Hand

The data on the type of product the MGNREGA beneficiary households, whether it is a new one or a used/ second hand one was also captured during the survey. Though the new products dominate the scene, there is presence of second hand or used products also in the per capita purchases.

Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by New / Second Hand



It is observed that only 0.77 percent of the per capita textiles purchases are second hand or used products.

Table 4.17  
Per Capita Purchases by Type of Product  
(In Mtrs)

S. No	State	New	Second Hand	Total
1	Goa	15.64	0.00	15.64
2	Puducherry (UT)	17.43	0.00	17.43
3	Haryana	14.21	0.60	14.81
4	Maharashtra	17.97	0.03	18.00
5	Gujarat	23.80	0.66	24.46

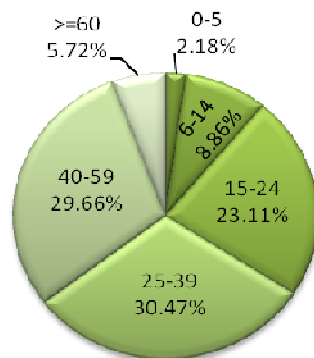
S. No	State	New	Second Hand	Total
6	Tamil Nadu	16.16	0.01	16.17
7	Punjab	21.46	0.00	21.46
8	Kerala	14.44	0.08	14.52
9	Uttarakhand	15.89	0.00	15.89
10	Andhra Pradesh	24.64	0.35	24.99
11	Karnataka	18.29	0.00	18.29
12	Himachal Pradesh	19.44	0.00	19.44
13	West Bengal	22.51	0.10	22.61
14	Chattisgarh	14.15	0.00	14.15
15	Tripura	17.14	0.00	17.14
16	Rajasthan	14.61	0.01	14.62
17	Odisha	19.11	0.01	19.12
18	Jharkhand	20.74	0.00	20.74
19	Jammu & Kashmir	16.55	0.00	16.55
20	Madhya Pradesh	18.22	0.00	18.22
21	Assam	17.63	0.37	18.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	17.62	0.02	17.64
23	Bihar	14.01	0.17	14.18
	All India	21.61	0.17	21.78

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

The MGNREGA beneficiary households residing in the states of Goa, Puducherry (UT), Punjab, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Tripura, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh have reported purchase of new products only and the per capita purchase of textiles in the households of the remaining states have the presence of second hand products. Amongst these, the share of second hand products in the per capita purchases of MGNREGA beneficiary households is prominent in Haryana with 4 percent. The share of second hand products in the per capita purchases kitty of the other states are: Gujarat (2.70%), Assam (2.06%), Andhra Pradesh (1.40%) and Bihar (1.20%).

#### 4.9 Per Capita Purchases by Age Group

Per Capita Purchases by Age Group



The age group wise per capita purchases of textiles have also been estimated through this survey. It is observed that the share of the per capita purchases of the family members belonging to the age group of 25 to 39 years is more as compared to other age group category (30.44%). The people of the age group of 40-59 years stand in the second slot with a percentage share of 29.66 percent. The children up to the age of 14 contribute around 11 percent to the total

per capita purchases of the MGNREGA beneficiary households of the country. The share of various age groups in the per capita purchases of textiles and clothing items is shown in the chart.

**Table 4.18**  
Per Capita Purchases by Age Group  
(In Mtrs)

S. No	State	Age Group						All
		0-5	6-14	15-24	25-39	40-59	>=60	
1	Goa	0.00	1.87	2.38	3.37	5.18	2.83	15.64
2	Puducherry (UT)	0.17	1.79	3.61	6.78	3.79	1.30	17.43
3	Haryana	0.16	1.48	3.89	4.46	3.65	1.17	14.81
4	Maharashtra	0.29	1.54	3.42	6.33	5.43	0.99	18.00
5	Gujarat	0.55	2.08	5.09	6.27	8.65	1.81	24.46
6	Tamil Nadu	0.41	1.33	3.47	4.70	4.84	1.41	16.17
7	Punjab	0.18	1.96	6.16	6.13	5.52	1.51	21.46
8	Kerala	0.47	0.68	1.92	4.12	5.51	1.82	14.52
9	Uttarakhand	0.23	1.30	5.00	4.33	4.99	0.04	15.89
10	Andhra Pradesh	0.38	2.12	6.48	6.82	8.04	1.16	24.99
11	Karnataka	0.45	1.44	5.45	4.58	5.62	0.73	18.29
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	1.79	4.21	8.67	3.84	0.94	19.44
13	West Bengal	0.96	1.71	5.24	7.56	6.09	1.06	22.61
14	Chattisgarh	0.40	1.39	4.03	4.42	3.54	0.38	14.15
15	Tripura	0.20	2.10	0.51	6.79	6.89	0.64	17.14
16	Rajasthan	0.47	1.88	3.19	4.15	3.65	1.26	14.62
17	Odisha	0.27	1.54	3.24	7.33	5.87	0.87	19.12
18	Jharkhand	0.66	1.88	4.03	7.43	5.69	1.05	20.74
19	Jammu & Kashmir	0.21	2.06	4.52	4.75	3.88	1.12	16.55
20	Madhya Pradesh	0.76	2.08	3.39	5.92	5.05	1.03	18.22
21	Assam	0.66	1.95	3.72	6.01	4.65	1.00	18.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	0.81	1.92	4.14	5.58	4.12	1.08	17.64
23	Bihar	0.81	1.68	1.87	6.07	3.18	0.58	14.18
	All India	0.47	1.93	5.03	6.63	6.46	1.25	21.78

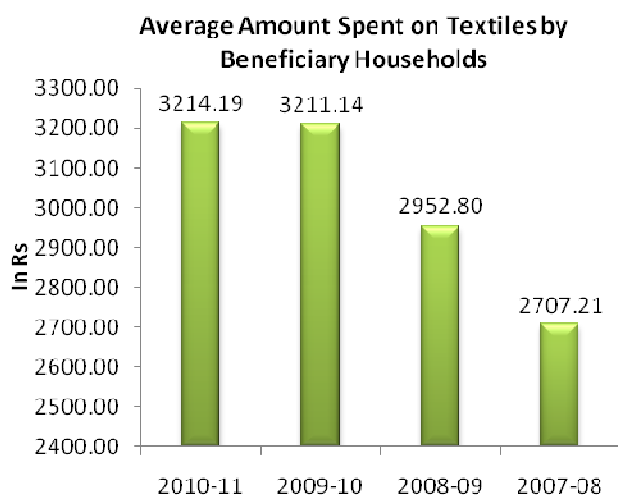
Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

Bihar tops the list amongst the states with 5.71 percent of the per capita purchases made for the members in the age group of 0-5 years, Rajasthan tops in the 6 – 14 years age group category with 12.86 percent, Uttarakhand leads in the 15 – 24 years group with 31.47 percent, Himachal Pradesh leads in the 25 – 39 years with 44.60 percent, Tripura leads in the 40 – 59 years group with 40.20 percent and Goa tops the list in the age group of more than 60 years category with 18.09 percent. The state wise details are given in Table 4.18.

#### 4.10 Average Income Spent on Textiles

There has been a steady increase in the average amount spent on Textiles by the MGNREGA beneficiary households in the country. These households

who have spent an amount of Rs. 2707.21 in the year 2007-08 have



purchased textiles valued at Rs. 2952.80 in the year 2008-09. The corresponding figures for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 are Rs. 3211.14 and 3214.19 respectively.

The Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) over these years is estimated at 4.38 percent. In the case of the High Income States, the CAGR is estimated at 5.27 percent while that of the

Medium Income States, it is estimated at 5.70 percent and the Low Income States it is 2.77 percent.

**Table 4.19**  
Percentage of Income Spent on Textiles  
(In %)

S. No	State	Annual Income	MGNREGA Income
1	Goa	3.86	61.36
2	Puducherry (UT)	2.84	23.62
3	Haryana	3.72	11.11
4	Maharashtra	5.68	44.42
5	Gujarat	4.95	77.71
6	Tamil Nadu	4.44	32.84
7	Punjab	5.29	30.91
8	Kerala	5.04	35.04
9	Uttarakhand	6.73	29.45
10	Andhra Pradesh	7.19	74.00
11	Karnataka	5.89	34.15
12	Himachal Pradesh	4.90	111.13
13	West Bengal	6.13	92.03
14	Chattisgarh	2.96	18.38
15	Tripura	5.91	52.80
16	Rajasthan	4.32	35.75
17	Odisha	6.68	159.67
18	Jharkhand	6.44	18.07
19	Jammu & Kashmir	4.25	93.61
20	Madhya Pradesh	5.99	52.89
21	Assam	6.11	61.42
22	Uttar Pradesh	4.15	22.00

S. No	State	Annual Income	MGNREGA Income
23	Bihar	4.03	24.15
	All India	5.99	44.57

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

The state wise data reveals that, Andhra Pradesh is the largest spender on textiles and clothing items. The MGNREGA beneficiary households of Andhra Pradesh are spending 7.19 percent of their total income on textiles, Odisha with 6.68 percent spending on textiles is behind Andhra Pradesh. In case of the share of textile expenditure in the MGNREGA income Odisha tops the list with the share of 2.40 percent of their MGNREGA income followed by Gujarat with a share of 2.12 percent. The state wise share of textiles expenditure from Total Income and income generated through MGNREGA is detailed in Table 4.19

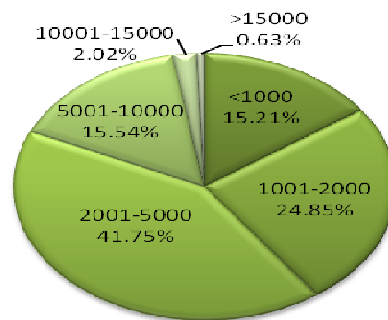
The MGNREGA beneficiary households of the country are spending 5.99 percent of their income on their clothing requirements. The share of the average amount spent on textiles by the beneficiary households in different categories of the states are: HIS-4.66 percent, MIS-6.91 percent and LIS-5.25 percent. As regards to the income generated through MGNREGA, the beneficiary households in the country are spending 44.57 percent of their MGNREGA income on textile purchases. The share of the average amount spent on textiles in the states of HIS category, MIS category and LIS category are 30.80 percent, 56.79 percent and 35.47 percent respectively. Here it may be noted that the income generated through MGNREGA, apart from fulfilling the basic requirements such as that of food items, is also providing sufficient impetus to cater to the clothing requirements of the rural households.

**Table 4.20**  
Percentage of Income Spent on Textiles in Different Categories (In %)

S. No	Category	Annual Income	MGNREGA Income
1	HIS	4.66	30.80
2	MIS	6.91	56.79
3	LIS	5.25	35.47
	All India	5.99	44.57

The expenditure class-wise distribution of the MGNREGA beneficiary households shows that majority of the households i.e., 81.81 percent are spending less than Rs. 5000 per annum on their clothing needs and 15.54 percent of the households are spending between the range of Rs. 5001 to 10,000 on textiles and clothing items and 2.65 percent of the households are spending more than Rs. 10,000 on the

**Distribution of Households by Expenditure Class**



same. The majority of the households i.e., 41.75 percent spend in the range of Rs. 2000 to Rs. 5000 for their clothing requirements. The state-wise expenditure details on textiles and clothing items is given in the table 4.21.

Table 4.21 Expenditure Range wise (In Rs) Distribution of MGNREGA Households (In Percentage)							
S. No	State	< 1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	>15000
1	Goa	13.33	30.00	50.00	6.67	0.00	0.00
2	Puducherry (UT)	12.50	70.00	17.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Haryana	14.23	72.69	13.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Maharashtra	5.00	23.75	65.94	5.31	0.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	0.00	5.00	82.50	12.50	0.00	0.00
6	Tamil Nadu	31.67	24.40	36.55	5.83	1.19	0.36
7	Punjab	11.67	38.89	40.00	9.44	0.00	0.00
8	Kerala	12.50	15.00	65.00	5.00	0.00	2.50
9	Uttarakhand	1.00	39.50	59.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	2.65	7.65	46.53	36.84	4.80	1.53
11	Karnataka	7.69	28.85	51.15	11.92	0.38	0.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	5.00	5.00	70.00	10.00	5.00
13	West Bengal	2.73	7.73	64.55	23.18	1.36	0.45
14	Chattisgarh	56.67	31.67	11.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Tripura	10.00	10.00	70.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	56.36	15.91	11.36	15.00	0.91	0.45
17	Odisha	6.67	11.90	45.24	25.95	8.10	2.14
18	Jharkhand	0.56	5.00	70.00	24.44	0.00	0.00
19	Jammu & Kashmir	10.00	34.00	50.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	2.50	55.00	42.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Assam	22.37	20.26	49.47	7.11	0.79	0.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	27.14	51.19	19.76	1.90	0.00	0.00
23	Bihar	25.00	55.00	18.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
	All India	15.21	24.85	41.75	15.54	2.02	0.63

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

It is observed that 2.65 percent of the MGNREGA beneficiary households in the country have spent more than Rs. 10,000 for their clothing requirements.



## CHAPTER 5

### Impact Assessment of MGNREGA Scheme on Rural Textile Purchases

#### 5.1 Introduction

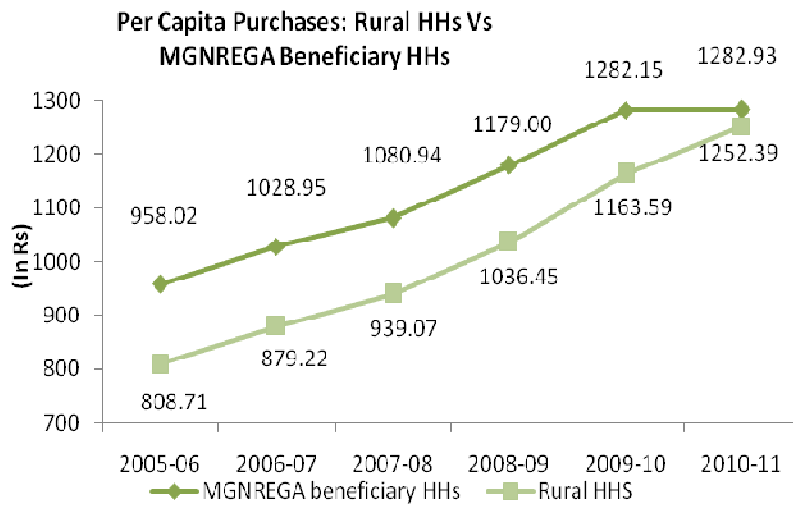
The MGNREGA scheme has played an important role in the income generation of the rural unskilled workforce. One of the important aspects of the scheme is that it is providing employment to the women workers in the villages who are not exposed to other work than the household chores. It is a supplementary income to the total household income. This additional income from the MGNREGA scheme has contributed to various requirements of the family including the clothing needs of the members. In order to analyse the impact of the MGNREGA scheme on the textile consumption, the purchases of textiles of the beneficiary households was compared with the purchases of the rural households in the country. The textile purchases of the rural households are estimated through the survey, *Market for Textiles & Clothing* over the years by Textiles Committee. In order to bring both the estimates on a common platform for comparison, the average textile purchases of households of two Lower Income Groups, (i) with an annual income of less than Rs.50,000 and (ii) greater than Rs. 50,000 but less than Rs. 2,00,000 from the Lower Income Groups was considered. That is, those households with an annual income of up to Rs.2,00,000 has been considered for this purpose. It is observed from the analysis that the annual income of the beneficiary households of the MGNREGA scheme has increased over the years and accordingly there is an increase in the spending on textile purchases by these households also.

**Table 5.1**  
Per Capita Purchases: MGNREGA Beneficiary HHs Vs Rural. HHs of Same Income Bracket  
(In Rs)

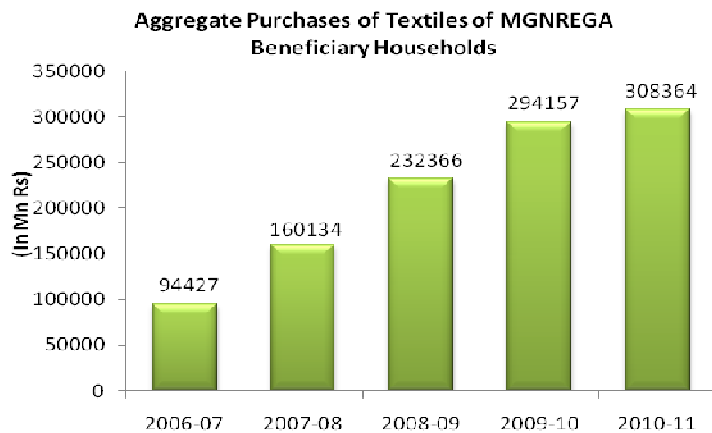
Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	CAGR (%)
MGNREGA beneficiary HHs	958.02	1028.95	1080.94	1179.00	1282.15	1282.93	4.38
All Rural HHS	808.71	879.22	939.07	1036.45	1163.59	1252.39*	7.46

\*estimated from Market for Textiles and Clothing survey reports of Textiles Committee

These estimates clearly indicate that there is a regular increase in the spending on textiles in value terms by the rural households irrespective of the MGNREGA beneficiaries or not. The spending on textiles by the MGNREGA beneficiary households has been increasing at a



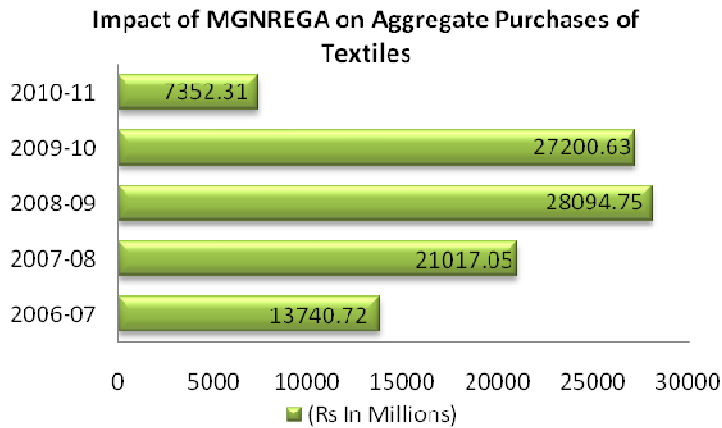
CAGR of 4.38 percent since the implementation of the MGNREGA scheme. At the same time, the spending on textiles by the rural households (including MGNREGA beneficiaries) during the same period has increased at 7.46 percent. In value terms, the MGNREGA beneficiaries are spending more compared to their rural counterparts. It is estimated that in the year 2007-08, the MGNREGA beneficiaries has purchased 15 percent more textiles in terms of the value. The corresponding figures for the subsequent years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are 13.75 percent, 10.19 percent and 2.44 percent respectively.



In aggregate terms also the purchases of textiles made by MGNREGA beneficiary households have seen an increasing trend. The spending on textiles has increased with a CAGR of 26.71

percent from the year 2006-07 till 2010-11 i.e., the MGNREGA beneficiary households have spent an estimated amount of Rs. 3,08,364 millions on their clothing requirements during 2010-11 from the level of Rs. 94,427 million in 2006-07. When we compare the per capita purchases of textiles made by MGNREGA beneficiary households and rural households of the same income background, it is observed that, the MGNREGA beneficiary households are spending Rs. 30.54 more per person per annum. This

amount is considered for estimating the impact of MGNREGA scheme on the aggregate textile purchases of textiles. It is observed that, the impact of the MGNREGA scheme on the aggregate purchases of textiles made by the MGNREGA beneficiary households shows a sign of saturation in the year



2008–09 when the households have spent an estimated amount of Rs. 28,094.75 millions more as compared to their rural counterparts on textiles from the level of Rs. 13,740.72 millions in 2006–07. The spending impact

has witnessed a negative CAGR of 11.76 percent since 2006–07 till 2010–11. In the year 2010-11 it is estimated that the MGNREGA beneficiary households are spending an amount of Rs.7352.31 millions more on textile purchases in comparison with rural households of the same income bracket.

The survey captured the purchase pattern of the MGNREGA beneficiary households such as the item purchased, fibre composition, source of the product i.e., the sector of manufacture, age–group wise consumption, type of usage etc for the year 2010. In order to assess the impact at micro level, the data so obtained was compared with the corresponding information estimated in the report *Market for Textiles and Clothing: A National Household Survey* for the rural households of the corresponding income category as that of the MGNREGA beneficiaries.

The change or shift in the choice/preference in the textile purchases was considered as the major criteria to assess the impact of the supplementary income generated through MGNREGA scheme. The time series data on the textile purchases pattern of the MGNREGA beneficiary households was not mapped through the survey, as it was not possible due to memory lapse. The current year’s information was collected and considered to assess the micro impact on the textiles purchases of the beneficiary households. The difference between the per capita purchases of the MGNREGA beneficiary households and the rural folk of the same income bracket has been estimated. The MGNREGA beneficiary households are spending an amount of Rs. 30.54 more per person per year as compared to the per capita purchases of a rural person. The supplementary income earned through MGNREGA scheme is not only used to fulfill the basic necessities of the rural folk but helped them to fulfill their clothing requirements also. The comparison on the fibre wise preference of textiles, its usage, sector of manufacture, distribution by age-group etc of the MGNREGA households

vis-à-vis the rural households of the same income bracket has been studied. The micro analysis of these parameters is discussed below:

## 5.2 Fibre preference

The choice of fibre plays an important role in the comfort of the user. It is an established fact that cotton is the fibre of all seasons and also comes at a premium price compared to the other man-made fibres. It is observed from the survey that, as compared to the rural households, the MGNREGA beneficiary households spends more on cotton textiles. Almost 40 percent of the amount spent on textiles goes to cotton textiles alone as compared to 32.40 percent by the rural households i.e., the MGNREGA beneficiary households spend 24.72 percent more on the purchase of cotton textiles as compared to the purchases of rural households of the same income group in the country.

It seems to be a contradiction to the general belief that the MGNREGA

**Table 5.2**  
Fibre wise Composition of the Per Capita Purchase of Textiles  
(In Rs)

S. No	Fibre	MGNREGA HHs	Rural HHs	Ratio (3)/(4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Cotton	506.12	405.82	1.25
2	Pure Silk	3.33	27.18	0.12
3	Wool	3.11	19.51	0.16
4	Manmade & Blended Mixed	770.37	799.88	0.96
	Total	1282.93	1252.39	1.02

beneficiary households, being poor in income compared to the other rural folk would prefer textiles made out of man-made fibres which are normally cheap. But here the fact is that more

textiles of cotton are purchased by the MGNREGA beneficiaries in the form of household items such as bed sheets, pillow covers, chaddar etc. rather than textiles meant for personal use such as shirts, sarees, dhotis, blouse material etc. In absolute terms a person belonging to MGNREGA household spends about Rs. 100/- more on cotton textiles as compared to rural households but the amount spent on non-cotton textiles is less. The fibre wise distribution in the per capita purchases of both MGNREGA beneficiary households and other rural households is given in Table 5.2.

In aggregate terms, the MGNREGA beneficiary households have spent an estimated amount of Rs. 1,85,171 millions on the purchase of manmade and blended mixed textiles, Rs. 1,21,646 millions on cotton



textiles, Rs. 800 millions on pure silk textiles and Rs. 747 millions on woollen textiles.

### 5.3 Preference by Product Groups

The analysis of the purchases made in the form of major product groups show that the MGNREGA beneficiary households' per capita purchase

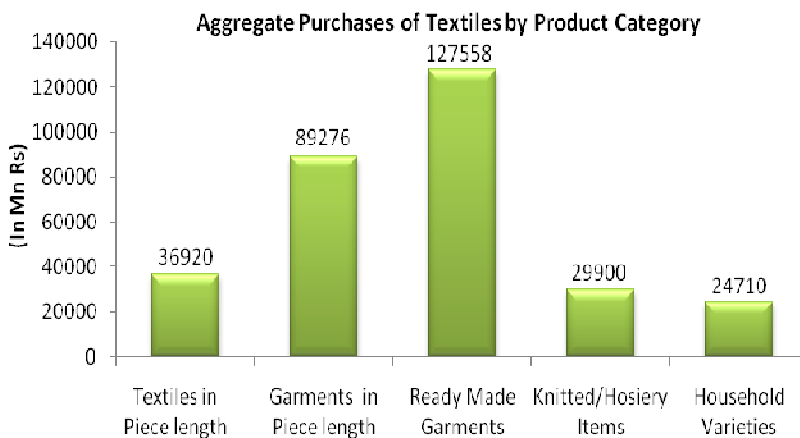
**Table 5.3**  
Major Product Group wise Composition of the Per Capita Purchase of Textiles  
(In Rs.)

S. No	Major Product category	MGNREGA HHs	Rural HHs	Ratio (3)/(4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Textiles in Piece length	153.61	232.92	0.66
2	Garments in Piece length	371.44	379.02	0.98
3	Ready Made Garments	530.67	433.72	1.22
4	Knitted/Hosiery items	124.40	116.24	1.07
5	Household Varieties	102.81	90.49	1.14
	All	1282.93	1252.39	1.02

basket contains 11.97 percent of textiles in piece length form, 28.95 percent in the form of garments in piece length, 41.36 percent readymade garments, 9.70 percent knitted/hosiery items and 8.01 percent household varieties and the same for the rural households is 18.60

percent, 30.26 percent, 34.63 percent, 9.28 percent and 7.23 percent respectively. It is observed that the MGNREGA beneficiary households are spending about 22 percent more on readymade garments, about 7 percent more on knitted/hosiery items and about 14 percent more on household varieties as compared to the rural households.

In aggregate terms, the MGNREGA beneficiary households have spent an estimated amount of Rs.



1,27,558 millions on the purchase of Readymade Garments, Rs. 89,276 millions on garments in piece length items, Rs. 36,920 millions on textiles in

piece length items, Rs. 29,900 millions on knitted/hosiery items and Rs. 24,710 millions on household varieties.

## 5.4 Preference on Sector of Manufacture

The MGNREGA households purchase more of textiles and clothing items which are manufactured in the mill made/powerlooms and knitted/hosiery

**Table 5.4**  
Sector of Manufacture wise Composition of the Per Capita Purchase of Textiles (In Rs)

S. No	Sector of Manufacture	MGNREGA HHs	Rural HHs	Ratio (3)/(4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Mill made/ Powerloom	1120.72	1071.71	1.05
2	Knitted/Hosiery	144.82	112.07	1.29
3	Handloom	17.39	68.61	0.25
	Total	1282.93	1252.39	1.02

sectors compared to the rural households. The share of Mill made/Powerloom and knitted/hosiery items in the per capita purchase of MGNREGA beneficiary households is

87.36 percent and 11.29 percent respectively. The same for the rural households is 85.57 percent and 8.95 percent respectively. In absolute terms, the MGNREGA beneficiary households spend about 29 percent more on the products manufactured in knitted/hosiery sector and about 5 percent more on the products from Mill made/Powerlooms sector as compared to their rural counterparts of the same income group. The details of the composition of the per capita purchases of the MGNREGA beneficiary households and rural households are given in Table 5.4.

In aggregate terms, the MGNREGA beneficiary households have spent an



estimated amount of Rs. 2,69,377 millions on the purchase of textiles and clothing items manufactured from mill and powerloom sectors, Rs. 34,807 millions worth goods from the knitted/hosiery sector and Rs. 4,180 million worth of products from the traditional handloom sector.

## 5.5 Preference in Type of Shop

Amongst the types of shops, the private retailers are the most preferred

**Table 5.5**  
Share of Type of Shops in the Per Capita Purchases  
(In Rs)

S. No	Type of Shop	MGNREGA HHs	Rural HHs	Ratio (3)/(4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Hawker/ Pavement Shop/ Weekly Bazaar	166.67	47.70	3.49
2	Tailor Cum Retailer	4.12	0.11	37.45
3	Private Retailer	1107.18	1202.04	0.92
4	Wholesaler	0.31	1.73	0.18
5	Khadi Bhandar	0.21	0.02	10.50
6	Departmental Store	2.99	0.66	4.53
7	Ex Showrooms	1.45	0.13	11.15
	Total	1282.93	1252.39	1.02

destination as far as the supply of clothing items to the rural people is concerned. Majority of the MGNREGA beneficiary households' as well as the rural

households' prefer private retailer's shop for purchasing their clothing requirements compared to other types of shops.

The share of purchases from a private retailer in the per capita purchase of textiles of MGNREGA beneficiary households is 86.30 percent and that of rural households is 95.98 percent. A private retailer outlet holds a major share in the per capita purchases of textiles of rural households. There seems to be very less shift in the choice of the rural households from the traditional way of purchases from Private Retailers. Though the MGNREGA households are sticking to their traditional purchase points such as Private Retailer, Hawker and Tailor-cum-retailer, a section of them has now been shifted to the new generation shops such as Departmental Stores and Exclusive Showrooms. It could be concluded here that one of the reasons for this obvious shift is due to the income generated through the MGNREGA scheme.

The details of the preference of shops of the MGNREGA beneficiary households vis-a- vis the rural households are given in Table 5.5.

## 5.6 Age Group-wise Purchases

The distribution of the per capita purchases of textiles on the basis of the

**Table 5.6**  
Age Group wise Composition of the Per Capita Purchase of Textiles (In Rs.)

S. No	Age group	MGNREGA HHs	Rural HHs	Ratio (3)/(4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	0-5	37.97	62.40	0.61
2	6-14	147.46	158.77	0.93
3	15-24	324.41	349.74	0.93
4	25-39	385.10	343.81	1.12
5	40-59	331.75	264.85	1.25
6	>=60	56.24	72.82	0.77
	All	1282.93	1252.39	1.02

of textiles on the basis of the different age groups indicate that amongst the various age groups in the MGNREGA beneficiary households, the people in the age group of 25-39 and 40-59 are spending more in comparison with the other age groups. This may be attributed to the fact that, the MGNREGA activity is being treated as a privileged work in the rural area and this has become a status symbol for the rural youth. In

order to maintain the status, the MGNREGA beneficiaries in the age group of 25-59 are spending more on textiles as compared to other age groups. In percentage terms, the people belonging to these two age groups are collectively contribute about 55.30 percent of the total per capita purchases. The same in case of the rural households is about 48.60 percent. The share of the consumption of the children in the per capita purchases is relatively less. The MGNREGA beneficiary households spend around 14.45 percent of their per capita purchases towards their children aged upto 14 years. The same for the rural households is about 17.66 percent.

One of the reasons for the low per capita purchases of children of age upto 14 years may be attributed to the fact that many state governments and NGOs are distributing school uniforms freely to the children belonging to the under privileged sections of the society. As a result the rural folk spend less on the clothing requirements of their children.

## 5.7 Usage Pattern

The textiles and clothing purchased by the households are broadly classified into three usage categories known as (i) personal use, (ii) household use and (iii) items for presentation. The products under personal use are either cloth in piece-length or ready to wear garments which are meant for the personal use of the individuals. The products such as saree, blouse piece, shirt, shirting, dhoti, suiting, baba dress, skirt, etc are categorised as products for personal use. Products which are not meant for a particular individual but used by all the members of the household are classified here as the



household items. Examples are bed sheets, bed covers, curtains, floor coverings, floor mats etc.

Those items which are purchased by the MGNREGA beneficiary households

**Table 5.7**  
Usage wise Composition of the Per Capita Purchase of Textiles  
(In Rs)

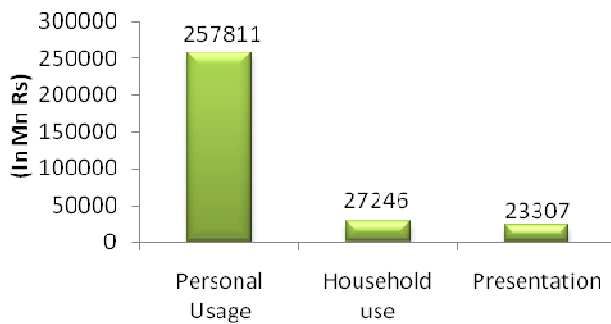
S. No	Usage	MGNREGA HHs	Rural HHs	Ratio (3)/(4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Personal Usage	1072.60	1128.54	0.95
2	Household use	113.36	38.65	2.93
3	Presentation	96.97	85.20	1.13
	Total	1282.93	1252.39	1.02

for gifting to the near and dear ones are classified in the category of presentation items. All the items classified under personal use and household uses

are termed as items for presentation if they are purchased for presenting somebody outside the family. The share of the personal usage, household usage and presentation items in the per capita purchase of MGNREGA beneficiary households are 83.60 percent, 8.84 percent and 7.56 percent respectively. The same in the per capita purchases of rural households are 90.11 percent, 3.09 percent and 6.80 percent respectively.

In aggregate terms, the MGNREGA beneficiary households have spent an

**Aggregate Purchases of Textiles by Usage Type**



estimated amount of Rs. 2,57,811 millions on the purchase of textiles and clothing items of personal usage, Rs. 27,246 millions worth goods for household use and Rs. 23,307 million worth of products meant for gifts/presentation to others outside the family .

To conclude, the income generated through the MGNREGA scheme has played a pivotal role in the following:

The spending on textiles by the MGNREGA beneficiary households has been increasing at a CAGR of 4.38 percent since implementation of the MGNREGA scheme. At the same time, the spending on textiles by the rural households (including MGNREGA beneficiaries) during the same period has increased at 7.46 percent.

In value terms, the MGNREGA beneficiaries are spending more compared to their rural counterparts. It is estimated that in the year 2007-08, the

MGNREGA beneficiaries has purchased 15 percent more textiles in terms of the value. The corresponding figures for the subsequent years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are 13.75 percent, 10.19 percent and 2.44 percent respectively.

- In aggregate terms also the purchases of textiles made by MGNREGA beneficiary households have shown an increasing trend. The spending on textiles has increased with a CAGR of 26.71 percent from the year 2006–07 till 2010–11 i.e., the MGNREGA beneficiary households have spent an estimated amount of Rs. 3,08,364 millions on their clothing requirements during 2010–11 from the level of Rs. 94,427 million in 2006–07.
- It is observed that, the impact of the MGNREGA scheme on the aggregate purchases of textiles made by the MGNREGA beneficiary households shows a sign of saturation in the year 2008–09 when the households have spent an estimated amount of Rs. 28,094.75 millions more as compared to their rural counterparts on textiles from the level of Rs. 13,740.72 millions in 2006–07. The spending impact has witnessed a negative CAGR of 11.76 percent since 2006–07 till 2010–11. In the year 2010-11 it is estimated that the MGNREGA beneficiary households are spending an amount of Rs.7352.31 millions more on textile purchases in comparison with rural households of the same income bracket.
- The MGNREGA beneficiary households spend more on cotton textiles. Almost 40 percent of the amount spent on textiles goes to cotton textiles alone as compared to 32.40 percent by the rural households i.e., the MGNREGA beneficiary households spend 24.72 percent more on the purchase of cotton textiles as compared to the purchases of all rural households.
- In aggregate terms, the MGNREGA beneficiary households have spent an estimated amount of Rs. 1,85,171 millions on the purchase of manmade and blended-mixed textiles, Rs. 1,21,646 millions on cotton textiles, Rs. 800 millions on pure silk textiles and Rs. 747 millions on woollen textiles.
- It is observed that the MGNREGA beneficiary households are spending about 22 percent more on readymade garments, about 7 percent more on knitted/hosiery items and about 14 percent more on household varieties as compared to the rural households in the country.
- In aggregate terms, the MGNREGA beneficiary households have spent an estimated amount of Rs. 1,27,558 millions on the purchase of Readymade Garments, Rs. 89,276 millions on garments in piece length form, Rs. 36,920 millions on textiles

in piece length form, Rs. 29,900 millions on knitted/hosiery items and Rs. 24,710 millions on household varieties.

- In absolute terms, the MGNREGA beneficiary households spend about 29 percent more on the products manufactured in knitted/hosiery sector and about 5 percent more on the products from Mill made/Powerloom sector as compared to the rural households of the same income bracket.
- In aggregate terms, the MGNREGA beneficiary households have spent an estimated amount of Rs. 2,69,377 millions on the purchase of textiles and clothing items manufactured from mill and powerloom sectors, Rs. 34,807 millions worth goods from the knitted/hosiery sector and Rs. 4,180 million worth of products from the traditional handloom sector.
- Though, the MGNREGA households are sticking to their traditional purchase points such as Private Retailer, Hawker and Tailor-cum-retailer, a section of them has now been shifted to the new generation shops such as Departmental Stores and Exclusive Showrooms.
- The MGNREGA beneficiaries in the age group of 25–39 are spending more on textiles as compared to other age groups followed by the beneficiaries in the age group of 40-59. In percentage terms, the people belonging to these two age groups are collectively contribute about 55.30 percent of the total per capita purchases. The same in case of the rural households is about 48.60 percent.
- The share of the textile items for personal use, household use and meant for presentation in the per capita purchase of MGNREGA beneficiary households are 83.60 percent, 8.84 percent and 7.56 percent respectively. The same in the per capita purchases of rural households is 90.11 percent, 3.09 percent and 6.80 percent respectively.
- In aggregate terms, the MGNREGA beneficiary households have spent an estimated amount of Rs. 2,57,811 millions on the purchase of textiles and clothing items meant for personal use, Rs. 27,246 million worth goods for household use and Rs. 23,307 million worth of products meant for gifts/presentation to others outside the family.

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## **Annexure Tables**

**Table 1**  
**Distribution of Households according to family size**  
**(In Percentage)**

S. No	State	Family Size distribution			
		0-4	5-8	8+	Average
1	Goa	71.33	26.67	2.00	3.27
2	Puducherry (UT)	70.00	30.00	0.00	3.95
3	Haryana	46.92	51.92	1.15	4.57
4	Maharashtra	64.69	32.50	2.81	4.21
5	Gujarat	65.83	33.33	0.83	4.11
6	Tamil Nadu	71.79	27.38	0.83	3.74
7	Punjab	61.25	36.88	1.88	4.34
8	Kerala	57.50	40.00	2.50	4.43
9	Uttarakhand	58.00	42.00	0.00	4.41
10	Andhra Pradesh	66.22	33.47	0.31	3.95
11	Karnataka	54.23	44.62	1.15	4.58
12	Himachal Pradesh	62.25	33.00	4.75	3.60
13	West Bengal	55.91	39.55	4.55	4.57
14	Chattisgarh	61.67	31.67	6.67	4.42
15	Tripura	56.64	42.00	1.36	3.95
16	Rajasthan	31.36	64.09	4.55	5.23
17	Odisha	51.19	42.86	5.95	4.75
18	Jharkhand	37.22	58.89	3.89	5.14
19	Jammu & Kashmir	39.00	57.00	4.00	4.96
20	Madhya Pradesh	48.75	47.50	3.75	4.59
21	Assam	55.00	40.53	4.47	4.57
22	Uttar Pradesh	44.29	52.62	3.10	4.79
23	Bihar	48.00	51.00	1.00	4.61
	All India	55.53	41.76	2.71	4.37

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 2**  
**Gender-wise Distribution of Households**  
**(In Percentage)**

S. No	State	Gender		Female/Male Ratio
		Male	Female	
1	Goa	46.94	53.06	1.13
2	Puducherry (UT)	47.13	52.87	1.12
3	Haryana	56.34	43.66	0.77
4	Maharashtra	53.49	46.51	0.87
5	Gujarat	55.87	48.05	0.86
6	Tamil Nadu	50.05	49.95	1.00
7	Punjab	54.22	45.78	0.84
8	Kerala	50.28	49.72	0.99
9	Uttarakhand	58.90	41.10	0.70
10	Andhra Pradesh	50.84	49.16	0.97
11	Karnataka	50.42	49.58	0.98
12	Himachal Pradesh	55.56	44.44	0.80
13	West Bengal	52.64	47.36	0.90
14	Chattisgarh	48.86	51.14	1.05
15	Tripura	56.41	43.59	0.77
16	Rajasthan	51.68	48.32	0.93
17	Odisha	52.75	47.25	0.90
18	Jharkhand	52.24	47.76	0.91
19	Jammu & Kashmir	54.58	45.42	0.83
20	Madhya Pradesh	51.89	48.11	0.93
21	Assam	51.41	48.59	0.95
22	Uttar Pradesh	53.95	46.05	0.85
23	Bihar	57.33	49.30	0.86
	All India	52.25	47.75	0.91

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 3**  
**Type of House of MGNREGA Households**  
**(In Percentage)**

S. No	State	Zuggi/ Thatched	Tiled	Concrete	Others
1	Goa	1.56	94.67	3.33	0.44
2	Puducherry (UT)	52.00	13.00	35.00	0.00
3	Haryana	29.23	45.34	10.77	14.66
4	Maharashtra	19.43	57.50	7.81	15.26
5	Gujarat	15.83	62.35	14.28	7.54
6	Tamil Nadu	20.83	51.19	27.38	0.60
7	Punjab	7.89	34.80	41.67	15.64
8	Kerala	7.50	65.00	27.50	0.00
9	Uttarakhand	5.50	37.00	30.00	17.50
10	Andhra Pradesh	16.33	10.31	34.90	38.47
11	Karnataka	0.38	95.38	4.23	0.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	4.40	15.00	50.30	30.30
13	West Bengal	18.18	65.91	6.82	9.09
14	Chattisgarh	2.12	94.57	2.21	1.10
15	Tripura	33.40	2.25	12.56	51.79
16	Rajasthan	17.27	53.18	8.64	20.91
17	Odisha	64.52	12.38	13.10	10.00
18	Jharkhand	20.00	66.25	10.00	3.75
19	Jammu & Kashmir	34.00	0.00	60.00	6.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	6.78	66.24	2.40	24.58
21	Assam	47.89	4.74	13.16	34.21
22	Uttar Pradesh	48.33	14.26	15.48	21.93
23	Bihar	35.00	40.00	19.00	6.00
	All India	21.67	45.69	19.40	13.24

\*others include Asbestos, Metal sheets, Tarpaulin, Kaddappa stone etc.

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 4**  
**Source of Drinking water available to the Households**  
**(In Percentage)**

S. No	State	Tap Water	Hand Pump	Well	Others
1	Goa	73.33	0.00	26.67	0.00
2	Puducherry (UT)	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Haryana	69.62	30.38	0.00	0.00
4	Maharashtra	75.31	23.75	0.94	0.00
5	Gujarat	25.00	75.00	0.00	0.00
6	Tamil Nadu	92.14	0.71	7.02	0.12
7	Punjab	33.75	66.25	0.00	0.00
8	Kerala	17.50	0.00	82.50	0.00
9	Uttarakhand	94.65	5.35	0.00	0.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	75.81	20.82	1.53	1.84
11	Karnataka	81.15	6.16	12.69	0.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	West Bengal	11.82	88.18	0.00	0.00
14	Chattisgarh	25.00	75.00	0.00	0.00
15	Tripura	42.42	15.00	41.12	1.46
16	Rajasthan	55.45	22.27	12.73	9.55
17	Odisha	12.62	79.05	4.76	3.57
18	Jharkhand	1.11	93.33	5.00	0.56
19	Jammu & Kashmir	77.00	23.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	11.25	88.75	0.00	0.00
21	Assam	2.89	89.21	7.37	0.53
22	Uttar Pradesh	3.57	93.57	2.14	0.71
23	Bihar	1.00	99.00	0.00	0.00
	All India	57.23	37.13	4.44	1.20

\*others include Pond, Canal, River etc.

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.



**Table 5**  
**Availability of Electricity and PHC to the Households**  
**(In Percentage)**

S. No	State	Availability of electricity		Availability Primary Health Centre (within 5 Kms)	
		yes	no	yes	no
1	Goa	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
2	Puducherry (UT)	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
3	Haryana	95.38	4.62	92.31	7.69
4	Maharashtra	94.38	5.63	81.19	18.81
5	Gujarat	98.33	1.67	96.67	3.33
6	Tamil Nadu	97.74	2.26	90.48	9.52
7	Punjab	89.44	10.56	89.44	10.56
8	Kerala	97.50	2.50	100.00	0.00
9	Uttarakhand	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	94.49	5.51	73.02	26.98
11	Karnataka	96.92	3.08	61.54	38.46
12	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
13	West Bengal	46.36	53.64	91.82	8.18
14	Chattisgarh	86.52	13.48	66.67	33.33
15	Tripura	67.85	32.15	78.26	21.74
16	Rajasthan	84.09	15.91	79.65	20.35
17	Odisha	72.38	27.62	89.76	10.24
18	Jharkhand	64.44	35.56	82.45	17.55
19	Jammu & Kashmir	94.58	5.42	100.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	74.63	25.37	82.45	17.55
21	Assam	51.84	48.16	99.74	0.26
22	Uttar Pradesh	20.48	79.52	80.71	19.29
23	Bihar	29.00	71.00	60.00	40.00
	All India	80.71	19.29	85.62	14.38

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

Table 6 Periodicity of issuing Job Cards (In Percentage)							
S. No	State	Oct 05 to March 07		April 07 to March 09		April 09 to March 11	
		Cards	Family Members	Cards	Family Members	Cards	Family Members
1	Goa	0.00	0.00	56.67	56.67	43.33	43.33
2	Puducherry (UT)	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
3	Haryana	56.92	52.93	16.15	20.84	26.92	26.23
4	Maharashtra	13.13	8.14	49.38	38.95	37.50	52.91
5	Gujarat	83.90	79.18	0.00	0.00	16.10	20.82
6	Tamil Nadu	0.12	0.17	69.17	73.08	30.71	26.75
7	Punjab	0.00	0.00	84.44	80.43	15.56	19.57
8	Kerala	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	60.00	60.00
9	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.28	94.00	93.72
10	Andhra Pradesh	47.04	52.16	42.65	38.88	10.31	8.96
11	Karnataka	0.38	0.47	77.69	74.41	21.92	25.12
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
13	West Bengal	41.55	40.90	52.97	54.79	5.48	4.31
14	Chattisgarh	68.33	73.58	10.00	8.18	21.67	18.24
15	Tripura	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	26.82	31.93	63.64	58.94	9.55	9.12
17	Odisha	35.00	37.42	41.90	37.84	23.10	24.74
18	Jharkhand	38.33	44.35	6.11	6.06	55.56	49.59
19	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	40.00	39.42	60.00	60.58
20	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
21	Assam	0.00	0.00	71.43	68.96	28.57	31.04
22	Uttar Pradesh	0.72	0.83	82.58	83.26	16.71	15.91
23	Bihar	26.00	27.33	73.00	71.51	1.00	1.16
	All India	24.22	28.00	54.10	50.82	21.69	21.18

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 7**  
**Issues Related to Employment, Workplace etc. of MGNREGA Scheme**  
**(In Percentage)**

S. No	State	Members getting employment of 100 days	Members applied but not recd. Employment	Members recd. Unemployment allowance		Within 5km radius	
				Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
2	Puducherry (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.54	100.00	0.00
3	Haryana	14.99	9.84	1.41	59.48	93.08	6.92
4	Maharashtra	0.35	15.47	0.81	36.40	94.38	5.63
5	Gujarat	13.75	13.38	1.86	42.75	93.33	6.67
6	Tamil Nadu	28.78	0.00	0.00	69.11	98.93	1.07
7	Punjab	10.09	10.40	1.53	53.52	93.33	6.67
8	Kerala	75.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
9	Uttarakhand	9.66	1.45	0.48	96.14	100.00	0.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	0.48	0.17	0.00	42.81	99.90	0.10
11	Karnataka	11.30	1.10	0.63	38.46	98.46	1.54
12	Himachal Pradesh	4.17	62.50	83.33	0.00	100.00	0.00
13	West Bengal	16.44	0.59	0.39	31.51	100.00	0.00
14	Chattisgarh	0.00	3.77	0.00	37.74	98.33	1.67
15	Tripura	0.00	0.00	2.38	45.24	100.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	20.62	13.32	0.36	39.78	99.55	0.45
17	Odisha	2.10	3.88	0.21	41.61	99.52	0.48
18	Jharkhand	66.39	4.41	0.55	48.48	100.00	0.00
19	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	38.46	0.00	96.15	100.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	4.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	100.00	0.00
21	Assam	3.99	0.22	1.11	82.93	98.42	1.58
22	Uttar Pradesh	16.46	32.37	4.56	53.53	94.29	5.71
23	Bihar	38.95	31.98	2.33	55.81	69.00	31.00
	All India	12.53	7.40	0.94	47.39	97.37	2.63

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 8**  
**MGNREGA Beneficiaries according to Age Group**  
**(In Percentage)**

S. No	State	Age Group		
		18-39	40-59	>=60
1	Goa	20.00	53.33	26.67
2	Puducherry (UT)	37.50	50.00	12.50
3	Haryana	47.75	41.87	10.38
4	Maharashtra	53.89	40.81	5.30
5	Gujarat	48.35	46.15	5.49
6	Tamil Nadu	34.94	48.43	16.63
7	Punjab	40.39	49.41	10.20
8	Kerala	7.50	75.00	17.50
9	Uttarakhand	83.50	16.50	0.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	47.56	47.14	5.30
11	Karnataka	51.64	41.48	6.88
12	Himachal Pradesh	91.67	8.33	0.00
13	West Bengal	55.96	38.44	5.60
14	Chattisgarh	60.38	33.33	6.29
15	Tripura	32.14	57.14	10.71
16	Rajasthan	46.12	43.20	10.68
17	Odisha	41.67	47.27	11.06
18	Jharkhand	59.04	36.75	4.22
19	Jammu & Kashmir	44.83	43.68	11.49
20	Madhya Pradesh	55.69	37.13	7.19
21	Assam	55.34	41.09	3.56
22	Uttar Pradesh	50.13	42.42	7.46
23	Bihar	56.49	37.40	6.11
	All India	47.33	44.38	8.29

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 9**  
Average Income from MGNREGA according to Age Group  
(In Rs.)

S. No	State	Age group		
		18-39	40-59	>=60
1	Goa	2590.50	4514.81	3211.50
2	Puducherry (UT)	4233.33	4217.86	3978.57
3	Haryana	10366.38	13359.97	11478.17
4	Maharashtra	2283.36	2500.54	3808.50
5	Gujarat	1877.53	1786.90	1492.73
6	Tamil Nadu	5108.83	5911.45	5859.36
7	Punjab	5586.50	5698.02	4030.00
8	Kerala	7566.67	8216.67	10135.71
9	Uttarakhand	7526.23	6581.52	NA
10	Andhra Pradesh	3246.06	3545.16	4292.11
11	Karnataka	4080.81	3857.58	2939.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	7167.27	2040.00	NA
13	West Bengal	1985.52	2313.99	2602.17
14	Chattisgarh	2279.76	2045.36	1425.00
15	Tripura	4333.33	4750.00	4666.67
16	Rajasthan	6525.76	6386.52	5586.32
17	Odisha	1909.91	2175.29	1805.62
18	Jharkhand	11408.16	12132.79	16785.71
19	Jammu & Kashmir	3104.36	3212.32	1498.30
20	Madhya Pradesh	1786.34	2116.65	2741.67
21	Assam	3787.55	3909.71	3940.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	6542.77	7373.58	10262.07
23	Bihar	3927.15	6095.10	6886.38
	All India	4181.64	4603.17	5048.85

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 10**  
**Details of the MGNREGA Payments**  
**(In Percentage)**

S. No	State	MGNREGA Account		
		Bank Members	Post Office Members	Others
1	Goa	96.67	0.00	3.33
2	Puducherry (UT)	100.00	0.00	0.00
3	Haryana	100.00	0.00	0.00
4	Maharashtra	33.75	52.81	13.44
5	Gujarat	0.00	100.00	0.00
6	Tamil Nadu	20.60	0.00	79.40
7	Punjab	81.11	18.89	0.00
8	Kerala	100.00	0.00	0.00
9	Uttarakhand	74.50	25.50	0.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	5.51	81.94	12.55
11	Karnataka	73.46	26.15	0.38
12	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	0.00	0.00
13	West Bengal	40.45	57.27	2.27
14	Chattisgarh	33.33	66.67	0.00
15	Tripura	100.00	0.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	0.00	89.09	10.91
17	Odisha	66.90	29.52	3.57
18	Jharkhand	38.33	61.67	0.00
19	Jammu & Kashmir	100.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	98.75	1.25	0.00
21	Assam	23.16	76.84	0.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	89.29	7.38	3.33
23	Bihar	21.00	79.00	0.00
	All India	43.07	38.74	18.19

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 11**  
**Gender and Disabled participation and Income in MGNREGA**  
**(In Percentage)**

S. No	State	Gender Participation in MGNREGA					
		No. of Disabled in MGNREGA	Average Annual income from MGNREGA	No. of men working in MGNREGA	Average Annual income from MGNREGA	No. of women working in MGNREGA	Average Annual income from MGNREGA
1	Goa	0.00	NA	6.67	3140	93.33	3828
2	Puducherry (UT)	0.00	NA	39.66	4072	60.34	4299
3	Haryana	1.68	11360	89.90	11789	8.42	10796
4	Maharashtra	0.00	NA	63.93	2693	36.07	2005
5	Gujarat	0.00	NA	56.04	1881	43.96	1730
6	Tamil Nadu	0.00	NA	33.50	5374	66.50	5764
7	Punjab	0.77	2845	65.90	6145	33.33	4479
8	Kerala	0.00	NA	20.00	6656	80.00	8966
9	Uttarakhand	0.00	NA	82.00	8057	18.00	4242
10	Andhra Pradesh	0.21	2371	48.23	3453	51.57	3411
11	Karnataka	0.00	NA	54.59	4314	45.41	3390
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	NA	75.00	6434	25.00	7657
13	West Bengal	0.47	325	61.36	2149	38.17	2195
14	Chattisgarh	0.00	NA	55.28	2095	44.72	2264
15	Tripura	0.00	NA	76.67	4935	23.33	3571
16	Rajasthan	0.48	6500	87.50	6420	12.02	6001
17	Odisha	0.00	NA	71.71	2126	28.29	1756
18	Jharkhand	0.30	15000	54.90	13059	44.81	10432
19	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	NA	100.00	2964	0.00	NA
20	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	NA	55.69	2582	44.31	1218
21	Assam	0.00	NA	76.48	3766	23.52	4093
22	Uttar Pradesh	0.51	6500	83.46	6683	16.03	9548
23	Bihar	0.00	NA	70.23	5492	29.77	3567
	All India	0.22	6301	57.56	4681	42.22	4103

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 12**  
**Distribution of Households according to Income from MGNREGA**  
**(In Percentage)**

S. No	State	Income group Category					
		<1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	>15000
1	Goa	6.67	23.33	46.67	23.33	0.00	0.00
2	Puducherry (UT)	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
3	Haryana	0.77	2.31	17.69	12.31	20.00	46.92
4	Maharashtra	1.56	17.50	28.44	29.69	17.81	5.00
5	Gujarat	25.83	14.17	22.50	27.50	5.00	5.00
6	Tamil Nadu	5.24	7.38	20.24	55.48	10.12	1.55
7	Punjab	6.11	5.56	12.22	46.11	27.22	2.78
8	Kerala	0.00	0.00	35.00	30.00	35.00	0.00
9	Uttarakhand	11.00	0.00	29.00	14.50	45.50	0.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	8.16	8.98	28.16	31.84	14.59	8.27
11	Karnataka	1.54	7.31	24.23	13.85	45.38	7.69
12	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	0.00	20.00	45.00	25.00	0.00
13	West Bengal	23.64	23.18	24.55	18.18	5.91	4.55
14	Chattisgarh	0.00	13.33	38.33	35.00	13.33	0.00
15	Tripura	0.00	0.00	5.00	95.00	0.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	4.09	6.36	18.18	70.00	1.36	0.00
17	Odisha	30.24	31.67	12.86	22.38	2.14	0.71
18	Jharkhand	0.00	1.67	6.11	40.00	6.67	45.56
19	Jammu & Kashmir	24.00	11.00	59.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	7.50	26.25	46.25	20.00	0.00	0.00
21	Assam	5.00	9.21	61.84	23.68	0.26	0.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	11.19	15.95	29.29	26.43	8.81	8.33
23	Bihar	0.00	5.00	46.00	31.00	14.00	4.00
	All India	9.08	11.77	24.34	33.99	12.73	8.09

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.



**Table 13**  
**Distribution of Households according to Annual Income**  
**(In Percentage)**

S. No	State	Income group Category						
		<20000	20001-25000	25001-50000	50001-100000	100001-200000	200001-400000	>400000
1	Goa	16.67	0.00	33.33	33.33	16.67	0.00	0.00
2	Puducherry (UT)	0.00	5.00	42.50	52.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Haryana	12.31	18.08	49.62	18.46	1.15	0.00	0.38
4	Maharashtra	8.13	6.25	50.00	28.75	5.63	1.25	0.00
5	Gujarat	2.50	0.00	6.67	73.33	15.00	2.50	0.00
6	Tamil Nadu	11.43	7.26	47.38	28.21	5.24	0.24	0.24
7	Punjab	5.00	11.11	47.22	35.00	1.67	0.00	0.00
8	Kerala	10.00	2.50	37.50	37.50	12.50	0.00	0.00
9	Uttarakhand	2.50	11.00	85.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	1.53	3.06	29.59	48.88	15.51	1.33	0.10
11	Karnataka	0.77	3.08	51.15	40.38	4.23	0.38	0.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	0.00	50.00	40.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
13	West Bengal	13.64	20.45	41.82	20.45	3.18	0.45	0.00
14	Chattisgarh	23.33	15.00	45.00	15.00	1.67	0.00	0.00
15	Tripura	10.00	5.00	70.00	10.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	1.82	1.36	60.00	33.18	3.64	0.00	0.00
17	Odisha	2.14	1.90	37.62	45.24	12.62	0.48	0.00
18	Jharkhand	1.67	3.33	31.11	53.33	10.56	0.00	0.00
19	Jammu & Kashmir	4.00	5.00	47.00	31.00	12.00	1.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	83.75	3.75	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Assam	17.37	14.21	51.05	11.32	4.47	1.58	0.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	26.19	11.90	43.33	17.14	1.19	0.00	0.24
23	Bihar	11.00	8.00	57.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	All India	9.10	6.66	41.34	34.79	7.43	0.57	0.10

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 14**  
Participation of MGNREGA through Years

S. No	State	No. of Persons in MGNREGA (In %)					Total
		2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	
1	Goa	79.49	20.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2	Puducherry (UT)	32.97	32.97	32.97	1.08	0.00	100.00
3	Haryana	22.63	20.29	19.04	19.10	18.93	100.00
4	Maharashtra	24.38	20.33	20.44	18.54	16.32	100.00
5	Gujarat	21.69	16.50	20.57	20.16	21.08	100.00
6	Tamil Nadu	36.85	34.09	26.86	2.13	0.07	100.00
7	Punjab	38.37	34.88	19.33	7.41	0.00	100.00
8	Kerala	37.74	33.02	26.42	2.83	0.00	100.00
9	Uttarakhand	71.73	28.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	27.69	22.95	21.93	15.14	12.29	100.00
11	Karnataka	31.86	32.07	20.90	15.16	0.00	100.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	33.33	33.33	33.33	0.00	0.00	100.00
13	West Bengal	25.84	24.63	26.40	19.15	3.98	100.00
14	Chattisgarh	19.89	19.71	21.70	20.07	18.63	100.00
15	Tripura	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	100.00
16	Rajasthan	32.99	16.12	16.19	17.28	17.42	100.00
17	Odisha	31.90	22.05	19.75	15.64	10.66	100.00
18	Jharkhand	25.62	25.09	17.60	16.18	15.51	100.00
19	Jammu & Kashmir	39.91	46.33	7.34	5.96	0.46	100.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	21.72	22.13	20.90	18.24	17.01	100.00
21	Assam	37.60	36.97	24.98	0.45	0.00	100.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	24.73	18.93	18.14	18.97	19.24	100.00
23	Bihar	19.64	19.35	20.39	20.39	20.24	100.00
	All India	28.19	23.88	21.19	15.21	11.54	100.00

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

Table 15 Income generated through MGNREGA vis-à-vis Total Income (In Percentage)									
S. No	State	MGNREGA Income Vs. Annual Income 2010-11				MGNREGA Income Vs. Annual Income 2009-10			
		No. of Persons in MGNRE GA %	Income from MGNRE GA as % of total income	MGNRE GA Income Per Person/ annum	MGNRE GA Income Per Person/ month	No. of Persons in MGNRE GA %	Income from MGNRE GA as % of total income	MGNRE GA Income Per Person/ annum	MGNRE GA Income Per Person/ month
1	Goa	79.49	6.28	3418.81	284.90	20.51	1.94	4097.50	341.46
2	Puducherry (UT)	32.97	12.02	4138.52	344.88	32.97	11.28	3885.25	323.77
3	Haryana	22.63	33.53	8511.96	709.33	20.29	23.66	6697.99	558.17
4	Maharashtra	24.38	12.79	3033.71	252.81	20.33	8.87	2523.92	210.33
5	Gujarat	21.69	6.37	2795.06	232.92	16.50	7.69	4440.98	370.08
6	Tamil Nadu	36.85	13.51	5103.00	425.25	34.09	10.30	4205.32	350.44
7	Punjab	38.37	17.11	5567.88	463.99	34.88	12.85	4597.25	383.10
8	Kerala	37.74	14.37	8428.75	702.40	33.02	8.69	5822.86	485.24
9	Uttarakhand	71.73	22.85	7262.02	605.17	28.27	4.15	3350.00	279.17
10	Andhra Pradesh	27.69	9.72	3296.71	274.73	22.95	6.65	2721.63	226.80
11	Karnataka	31.86	17.24	3770.63	314.22	32.07	15.22	3307.03	275.59
12	Himachal Pradesh	33.33	10.71	7359.50	613.29	33.33	12.33	8474.50	706.21
13	West Bengal	25.84	11.01	2076.30	173.03	24.63	5.90	1168.07	97.34
14	Chattisgarh	19.89	16.12	2999.06	249.92	19.71	12.55	2355.19	196.27
15	Tripura	25.00	16.88	4741.38	395.11	25.00	15.01	4215.52	351.29
16	Rajasthan	32.99	12.10	2813.81	234.48	16.12	9.75	4642.12	386.84
17	Odisha	31.90	4.81	1912.63	159.39	22.05	3.97	2281.02	190.09
18	Jharkhand	25.62	35.65	11864.62	988.72	25.09	31.72	10779.10	898.26
19	Jammu & Kashmir	39.91	4.54	2991.62	249.30	46.33	1.01	571.64	47.64
20	Madhya Pradesh	21.72	20.77	2633.32	219.44	22.13	25.94	3227.26	268.94
21	Assam	37.60	9.95	3844.05	320.34	36.97	8.00	3146.46	262.21
22	Uttar Pradesh	24.73	18.85	4426.16	368.85	18.93	14.62	4482.04	373.50
23	Bihar	19.64	16.69	4844.50	403.71	19.35	15.07	4440.02	370.00
	All India	28.19	13.42	4130.98	344.25	23.88	10.32	3750.04	312.50

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 15 (Contd..)**  
**Income generated through MGNREGA vis-à-vis Total Income**  
**(In Percentage)**

S. No	State	MGNREGA Income Vs. Annual Income 2008-09				MGNREGA Income Vs. Annual Income 2007-08			
		No. of Persons in MGNRE GA %	Income from MGNRE GA as % of total income	MGNRE GA Income Per Person/ annum	MGNRE GA Income Per Person/ month	No. of Persons in MGNRE GA %	Income from MGNRE GA as % of total income	MGNRE GA Income Per Person/ annum	MGNRE GA Income Per Person/ month
1	Goa	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
2	Puducherry (UT)	32.97	10.43	3590.98	299.25	1.08	0.34	3550.00	295.83
3	Haryana	19.04	21.08	6361.04	530.09	19.10	18.69	5624.28	468.69
4	Maharashtra	20.44	9.16	2592.90	216.08	18.54	6.91	2154.30	179.53
5	Gujarat	20.57	8.96	4145.55	345.46	20.16	5.72	2700.79	225.07
6	Tamil Nadu	26.86	7.46	3865.18	322.10	2.13	0.77	5006.17	417.18
7	Punjab	19.33	8.30	5362.33	446.86	7.41	3.01	5069.22	422.43
8	Kerala	26.42	3.29	2759.82	229.99	2.83	0.12	916.67	76.39
9	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
10	Andhra Pradesh	21.93	5.33	2282.49	190.21	15.14	3.01	1864.57	155.38
11	Karnataka	20.90	9.30	3102.63	258.55	15.16	6.69	3063.68	255.31
12	Himachal Pradesh	33.33	3.66	2514.50	209.54	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
13	West Bengal	26.40	4.08	754.22	62.85	19.15	2.84	723.14	60.26
14	Chattisgarh	21.70	12.12	2066.68	172.22	20.07	10.36	1910.67	159.22
15	Tripura	25.00	12.99	3648.28	304.02	25.00	10.57	2968.97	247.41
16	Rajasthan	16.19	7.88	3735.24	311.27	17.28	5.87	2608.69	217.39
17	Odisha	19.75	3.75	2407.77	200.65	15.64	3.46	2801.01	233.42
18	Jharkhand	17.60	24.85	12039.45	1003.29	16.18	22.49	11850.93	987.58
19	Jammu & Kashmir	7.34	0.23	807.94	67.33	5.96	0.26	1167.69	97.31
20	Madhya Pradesh	20.90	16.99	2238.60	186.55	18.24	3.89	587.36	48.95
21	Assam	24.98	3.87	2247.49	187.29	0.45	0.03	820.00	68.33
22	Uttar Pradesh	18.14	12.80	4096.55	341.38	18.97	9.24	2827.16	235.60
23	Bihar	20.39	11.54	3226.49	268.87	20.39	7.04	1969.76	164.15
	All India	21.19	8.24	3372.82	281.07	15.21	5.17	2948.13	245.68

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 15 (Contd..)**  
**Income generated through MGNREGA vis-à-vis Total Income**  
**(In Percentage)**

S. No	State	MGNREGA Income Vs. Annual Income 2006-07			
		No. of Persons in MGNREGA %	Income from MGNREGA as % of total income	NREGA Income Per Person/annum	NREGA Income Per Person/month
1	Goa	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
2	Puducherry (UT)	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
3	Haryana	18.93	16.54	5018.61	418.22
4	Maharashtra	16.32	4.90	1735.84	144.65
5	Gujarat	21.08	4.07	1837.79	153.15
6	Tamil Nadu	0.07	0.02	3275.00	272.92
7	Punjab	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
8	Kerala	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
9	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
10	Andhra Pradesh	12.29	1.82	1389.59	115.80
11	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
13	West Bengal	3.98	0.44	542.65	45.22
14	Chattisgarh	18.63	8.52	1691.75	140.98
15	Tripura	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
16	Rajasthan	17.42	5.78	2547.76	212.31
17	Odisha	10.66	3.88	4601.66	383.47
18	Jharkhand	15.51	20.86	11468.60	955.72
19	Jammu & Kashmir	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	17.01	2.46	397.59	33.13
21	Assam	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
22	Uttar Pradesh	19.24	6.67	2013.65	167.80
23	Bihar	20.24	5.61	1580.07	131.67
	All India	11.54	3.68	2766.31	230.53

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 16**  
**Occupation Profile of the MGNREGA participating Households**  
**(In Percentage)**

S. No	State	Occupation Group								
		Agri Labour	Farmer	Emp. Govt / Pub / Organ Sector	Unorg Anised Sector	House hold	Infant	Old Age/ Pensioner	Profes sional/ Self Emplo yed	Any Other
1	Goa	28.57	2.04	0.00	22.45	17.35	24.49	0.00	1.02	4.08
2	Puducherry (UT)	40.13	1.91	0.64	11.46	24.84	8.92	1.91	0.00	10.19
3	Haryana	63.81	1.09	0.27	1.09	29.80	0.14	1.77	2.04	0.00
4	Maharashtra	26.87	10.00	1.27	10.15	21.12	21.94	1.49	4.93	2.24
5	Gujarat	57.93	0.41	3.86	1.42	8.54	25.81	1.83	0.20	0.00
6	Tamil Nadu	48.18	1.14	1.02	6.00	18.76	8.92	0.48	3.71	11.81
7	Punjab	61.36	0.76	0.38	1.52	28.03	7.77	0.00	0.19	0.00
8	Kerala	22.91	0.00	1.12	24.58	10.06	4.47	7.26	7.82	21.79
9	Uttarakhand	32.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.03	41.60	0.46	0.00	4.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	58.92	4.07	0.28	1.22	15.54	8.05	1.22	1.48	9.22
11	Karnataka	7.38	3.69	1.34	6.63	23.66	8.39	0.76	2.18	45.97
12	Himachal Pradesh	12.00	36.00	0.00	2.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	West Bengal	32.84	0.50	0.40	3.68	23.78	29.45	1.19	1.99	6.17
14	Chattisgarh	53.41	0.00	0.00	3.79	4.17	32.95	1.14	3.79	0.76
15	Tripura	21.79	0.00	0.00	1.28	24.36	26.92	3.85	14.10	7.69
16	Rajasthan	44.26	9.12	0.51	2.87	33.78	6.42	0.34	2.70	0.00
17	Odisha	31.65	3.50	0.65	2.40	20.60	30.70	2.30	5.60	2.60
18	Jharkhand	45.15	0.00	0.11	5.67	15.59	31.08	1.42	0.44	0.55
19	Jammu & Kashmir	41.27	2.86	1.90	3.17	45.71	0.32	0.32	4.44	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	51.90	0.00	2.17	1.09	7.88	35.05	1.09	0.82	0.00
21	Assam	29.81	13.87	1.70	4.43	25.66	18.96	1.32	1.89	2.36
22	Uttar Pradesh	67.89	2.59	0.76	0.65	20.54	4.43	1.19	1.30	0.65
23	Bihar	85.93	0.76	0.00	0.00	8.37	2.66	0.00	2.28	0.00
	All India	45.54	3.09	0.78	4.02	19.84	14.69	1.21	2.73	8.09

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 17**  
Occupation Profile of the MGNREGA participating Members  
(In Percentage)

S. No	State	Occupation Group							
		Agri Labour	Farmer	Emp. Govt / Pub / Organ Sector	Unorg Anised Sector	House hold	Old Age/ Pensioner	Profes sional/ Self Emplo yed	Any Other
1	Goa	63.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Puducherry (UT)	94.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Haryana	91.41	2.41	0.34	1.03	1.03	0.00	3.78	0.00
4	Maharashtra	52.51	16.44	1.83	11.72	3.50	1.07	9.59	3.35
5	Gujarat	91.21	0.73	5.49	1.83	0.37	0.00	0.37	0.00
6	Tamil Nadu	92.26	2.34	0.20	0.92	3.36	0.10	0.81	0.00
7	Punjab	96.53	0.77	0.39	0.00	2.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Kerala	45.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	2.50	0.00	2.50	0.00
9	Uttarakhand	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	90.52	6.18	0.26	0.93	0.82	0.26	1.03	0.00
11	Karnataka	13.10	6.46	0.51	6.80	11.56	0.17	1.36	60.03
12	Himachal Pradesh	41.67	58.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	West Bengal	68.24	1.18	0.24	1.88	18.12	0.24	4.00	6.12
14	Chattisgarh	83.85	0.00	0.00	6.21	1.24	1.86	5.59	1.24
15	Tripura	53.33	0.00	0.00	3.33	10.00	0.00	33.33	0.00
16	Rajasthan	69.27	18.23	1.04	3.13	3.13	1.04	4.17	0.00
17	Odisha	77.25	6.59	1.05	1.65	1.35	1.35	8.68	2.10
18	Jharkhand	93.75	0.00	0.00	5.95	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Jammu & Kashmir	95.45	3.41	0.00	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	89.22	0.00	4.79	2.40	1.80	0.00	1.80	0.00
21	Assam	62.67	24.80	0.54	4.63	4.90	0.00	0.00	2.45
22	Uttar Pradesh	93.83	2.06	0.51	0.51	0.26	0.26	1.29	1.29
23	Bihar	98.47	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	All India	78.76	5.23	0.76	3.04	3.46	0.39	2.88	5.47

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 18**  
Average Annual Earnings from MGNREGA according to Occupation  
(In Rs.)

S. No	State	Occupation Group							
		Agri Labour	Farmer	Emp. / Pub / Organ Sector	Unorganised Sector	House hold	Old Age/ Pensioner	Professional/ Self Employed	Any Other
1	Goa	4112.26	NA	NA	NA	3212.64	NA	NA	NA
2	Puducherry (UT)	4206.36	NA	NA	NA	4250.00	NA	NA	NA
3	Haryana	11464.76	13977.29	10000.00	12828.33	14633.33	NA	15509.09	NA
4	Maharashtra	2721.08	1797.53	3032.92	2271.04	1686.39	2700.14	2534.68	2040.00
5	Gujarat	1695.00	1435.00	3230.00	3306.00	2250.00	NA	3220.00	NA
6	Tamil Nadu	5646.74	6429.78	1757.50	5224.78	4634.15	9000.00	6921.50	NA
7	Punjab	5483.12	8460.00	12000.00	NA	7823.33	NA	NA	NA
8	Kerala	5486.11	NA	NA	11445.00	6250.00	NA	6250.00	NA
9	Uttarakhand	7370.35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Andhra Pradesh	3518.18	2932.88	604.00	1878.22	1871.13	4612.00	1761.65	NA
11	Karnataka	7998.91	3565.53	6740.00	3707.85	1535.29	820.00	1856.25	3541.05
12	Himachal Pradesh	8374.00	5572.86	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	West Bengal	2254.58	2040.00	2000.00	715.00	1376.91	780.00	1250.00	4652.31
14	Chattisgarh	2213.31	NA	NA	2221.00	427.00	2130.00	2164.44	855.00
15	Tripura	4531.25	NA	NA	4000.00	3000.00	NA	5300.00	NA
16	Rajasthan	6638.98	5464.86	7250.00	6400.00	7833.33	6675.00	6130.13	NA
17	Odisha	2206.76	1460.00	1087.14	1336.36	2067.78	978.89	1372.59	1279.29
18	Jharkhand	12103.81	NA	NA	7725.00	8000.00	NA	NA	NA
19	Jammu & Kashmir	2956.85	3065.33	NA	3300.00	NA	NA	NA	NA
20	Madhya Pradesh	1921.02	NA	2668.75	2075.00	833.33	NA	3960.00	NA
21	Assam	3690.35	4441.76	900.00	2894.12	4772.22	NA	NA	3477.78
22	Uttar Pradesh	7191.18	5337.50	4850.00	2000.00	10000.00	3500.00	1820.00	5760.00
23	Bihar	4949.89	2912.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	All India	4737.96	3241.40	3199.32	4013.02	2589.76	2820.37	3101.67	3469.79

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.



**Table 19**  
**Education Profile of the MGNREGA Participating Households**  
**(In Percentage)**

S. No	State	Education Group								
		Infant	Illiterate	Primary/ Secondary	Matriculate/ Higher Secondary	Graduate	Post Graduate	DIP/ Certificate Course	Tech. Graduate	Any Other
1	Goa	1.02	22.45	41.84	31.63	3.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Puducherry (UT)	2.55	13.38	59.24	19.75	2.55	0.64	1.91	0.00	0.00
3	Haryana	3.82	38.91	41.89	13.59	1.53	0.17	0.08	0.00	0.00
4	Maharashtra	5.05	18.50	60.62	15.08	0.67	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	3.44	19.23	49.60	24.49	3.04	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Tamil Nadu	4.60	22.95	53.95	14.28	2.06	0.22	1.40	0.41	0.13
7	Punjab	2.33	40.83	45.99	10.72	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Kerala	4.47	0.56	54.75	31.84	3.91	1.68	2.79	0.00	0.00
9	Uttarakhand	5.02	7.08	54.34	33.33	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	3.86	37.40	38.49	16.01	2.90	0.44	0.60	0.13	0.18
11	Karnataka	6.46	16.86	54.03	19.55	2.18	0.17	0.76	0.00	0.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	19.44	16.67	58.33	5.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	West Bengal	8.66	37.91	45.67	6.77	0.90	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Chattisgarh	15.15	25.38	55.68	2.65	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Tripura	3.85	10.26	53.85	15.38	15.38	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	7.62	35.61	48.61	6.55	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
17	Odisha	7.25	15.65	65.95	9.85	0.95	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Jharkhand	7.85	24.21	62.16	4.03	1.42	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.11
19	Jammu & Kashmir	2.88	31.89	48.97	15.02	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	10.00	34.86	53.78	0.81	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Assam	5.45	11.12	55.21	25.03	3.01	0.12	0.06	0.00	0.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	7.58	46.21	40.71	4.19	0.76	0.40	0.05	0.10	0.00
23	Bihar	10.50	57.33	30.85	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	All India	5.73	30.19	49.34	12.22	1.70	0.25	0.41	0.09	0.06

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 20**  
**Education Profile of the MGNREGA Participating Members**  
**(In Percentage)**

S. No	State	Education Group					
		Illiterate	Primary/Secondary	Matriculate/Higher Secondary	Graduate	Post Graduate	DIP/Certificate Course
1	Goa	50.00	30.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Puducherry (UT)	27.59	65.52	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Haryana	54.45	29.79	14.38	1.03	0.00	0.34
4	Maharashtra	23.14	58.75	17.50	0.61	0.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	25.27	47.99	21.98	4.40	0.37	0.00
6	Tamil Nadu	41.34	51.02	7.03	0.41	0.10	0.10
7	Punjab	61.00	32.82	6.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Kerala	2.50	65.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	2.50
9	Uttarakhand	0.50	46.50	53.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	56.36	29.11	11.75	2.37	0.10	0.31
11	Karnataka	28.57	53.06	16.33	1.70	0.00	0.34
12	Himachal Pradesh	8.33	8.33	83.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	West Bengal	51.29	40.24	7.76	0.71	0.00	0.00
14	Chattisgarh	40.37	54.04	3.73	1.86	0.00	0.00
15	Tripura	10.00	46.67	13.33	26.67	3.33	0.00
16	Rajasthan	51.69	40.58	5.80	1.93	0.00	0.00
17	Odisha	16.02	74.70	8.23	1.05	0.00	0.00
18	Jharkhand	41.96	50.89	5.06	2.08	0.00	0.00
19	Jammu & Kashmir	56.82	34.09	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	56.89	41.92	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00
21	Assam	14.96	50.12	32.78	1.66	0.24	0.24
22	Uttar Pradesh	69.23	26.15	4.10	0.51	0.00	0.00
23	Bihar	83.21	14.50	2.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
	All India	41.51	44.18	12.64	1.46	0.07	0.14

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 21**  
Average Annual Earnings from MGNREGA according to Education  
(In Rs.)

S. No	State	Education Group					
		Illiterate	Primary/ Secondary	Matriculate/ Higher Secondary	Graduate	Post Graduate	Dip/ Certificate Course
1	Goa	3880.53	3890.11	3375.50	NA	NA	NA
2	Puducherry (UT)	4265.63	4188.16	4175.00	NA	NA	NA
3	Haryana	12165.69	11521.77	10243.74	10861.67	NA	17900.00
4	Maharashtra	2401.02	2546.91	2146.94	2865.00	NA	NA
5	Gujarat	1502.17	1907.09	1774.75	2929.58	256.00	NA
6	Tamil Nadu	5852.47	5538.60	5007.14	5533.00	3600.00	9500.00
7	Punjab	6054.62	4830.59	4963.13	NA	NA	NA
8	Kerala	8950.00	8407.69	9050.00	NA	NA	4000.00
9	Uttarakhand	6840.00	7113.98	7600.28	NA	NA	NA
10	Andhra Pradesh	3567.54	3290.65	3253.84	2926.24	1900.00	3246.50
11	Karnataka	4470.61	3973.94	2827.38	2224.00	NA	2700.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	11640.00	10200.00	5904.00	NA	NA	NA
13	West Bengal	2625.72	1807.92	1116.97	780.00	NA	NA
14	Chattisgarh	2217.32	2161.25	1947.67	1866.67	NA	NA
15	Tripura	2000.00	5321.43	3750.00	5000.00	3000.00	NA
16	Rajasthan	6368.88	6411.73	5666.67	7597.75	NA	NA
17	Odisha	1310.28	2120.74	2548.36	1652.86	NA	NA
18	Jharkhand	11930.50	11315.79	15588.24	15571.43	NA	NA
19	Jammu & Kashmir	3227.60	2702.33	2302.63	NA	NA	NA
20	Madhya Pradesh	1896.13	2058.29	NA	3025.00	NA	NA
21	Assam	2782.54	3979.53	4131.88	3400.00	5000.00	4000.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	7423.63	6569.61	6318.75	3000.00	NA	NA
23	Bihar	5192.93	3741.21	2416.00	NA	NA	NA
	All India	4862.83	4202.04	4228.91	4040.41	2609.33	5023.25

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 22**  
**Perception of MGNREGA Beneficiaries**  
**(In Percentage)**

S No	State	MGNREGA benefited your family?		Increase in family income?	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Goa	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
2	Puducherry (UT)	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
3	Haryana	86.92	13.08	87.31	12.69
4	Maharashtra	49.06	50.94	50.00	50.00
5	Gujarat	69.17	30.83	74.17	25.83
6	Tamil Nadu	100.00	0.00	99.64	0.36
7	Punjab	83.33	16.67	85.56	14.44
8	Kerala	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
9	Uttarakhand	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	97.65	2.35	93.16	6.84
11	Karnataka	99.62	0.38	99.62	0.38
12	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
13	West Bengal	99.09	0.91	99.09	0.91
14	Chattisgarh	85.00	15.00	71.67	28.33
15	Tripura	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	55.45	44.55	56.36	43.64
17	Odisha	73.81	26.19	76.67	23.33
18	Jharkhand	98.89	1.11	100.00	0.00
19	Jammu & Kashmir	60.00	40.00	61.00	39.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
21	Assam	93.93	6.07	94.20	5.80
22	Uttar Pradesh	68.81	31.19	67.86	32.14
23	Bihar	99.00	1.00	99.00	1.00
	All India	86.13	13.87	85.56	14.44

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 23**  
**Perception of MGNREGA Beneficiaries**  
**(In Percentage)**

S. No	State	Awareness of present wage rate?		Is rate payable sufficient?		Expecting increase in wage rate?		Should MGNREGA be continued?	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Goa	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
2	Puducherry (UT)	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
3	Haryana	90.77	9.23	36.92	63.08	100.00	0.00	99.23	0.77
4	Maharashtra	91.88	8.13	3.44	96.56	99.69	0.31	99.69	0.31
5	Gujarat	95.83	4.17	82.50	17.50	75.83	24.17	70.00	30.00
6	Tamil Nadu	98.10	1.90	9.05	90.95	98.93	1.07	100.00	0.00
7	Punjab	96.67	3.33	20.00	80.00	92.78	7.22	90.56	9.44
8	Kerala	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
9	Uttarakhand	100.00	0.00	1.50	98.50	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	88.78	11.22	15.41	84.59	99.90	0.10	100.00	0.00
11	Karnataka	93.46	6.54	0.38	99.62	99.62	0.38	100.00	0.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
13	West Bengal	85.32	14.68	1.82	98.18	99.08	0.92	100.00	0.00
14	Chattisgarh	85.00	15.00	1.67	98.33	90.00	10.00	100.00	0.00
15	Tripura	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	89.55	10.45	44.55	55.45	91.36	8.64	90.45	9.55
17	Odisha	99.05	0.95	7.40	92.60	99.76	0.24	100.00	0.00
18	Jharkhand	77.78	22.22	1.69	98.31	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
19	Jammu & Kashmir	100.00	0.00	1.00	99.00	99.00	1.00	100.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	0.00	57.50	42.50	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
21	Assam	93.93	6.07	3.43	96.57	99.47	0.53	100.00	0.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	93.10	6.90	3.57	96.43	84.01	15.99	76.19	23.81
23	Bihar	80.00	20.00	19.00	81.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
	All India	92.64	7.36	14.02	85.98	96.94	3.06	96.40	3.60

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 24**  
Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by Gender during 2010-11

S. No	State	All Textiles (In Metres)			All Textiles (In Rs)		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Goa	5.27	10.37	15.64	565.40	572.45	1137.85
2	Puducherry (UT)	6.39	11.04	17.43	335.94	416.28	752.22
3	Haryana	7.15	7.66	14.81	428.23	378.84	807.07
4	Maharashtra	7.45	10.55	18.00	668.60	577.62	1246.22
5	Gujarat	8.74	15.72	24.46	747.88	686.77	1434.65
6	Tamil Nadu	6.62	9.55	16.17	552.29	518.04	1070.33
7	Punjab	8.82	12.64	21.46	473.56	543.98	1017.54
8	Kerala	5.62	8.90	14.52	479.42	630.61	1110.03
9	Uttarakhand	6.68	9.21	15.89	482.71	448.11	930.82
10	Andhra Pradesh	10.23	14.76	24.99	1000.00	892.50	1892.50
11	Karnataka	7.28	11.01	18.29	644.05	635.60	1279.65
12	Himachal Pradesh	8.89	10.55	19.44	914.15	584.95	1499.10
13	West Bengal	6.87	15.74	22.61	728.52	739.68	1468.20
14	Chattisgarh	6.57	7.58	14.15	370.81	262.40	633.21
15	Tripura	6.00	11.14	17.14	718.22	606.18	1324.40
16	Rajasthan	5.46	9.16	14.62	293.54	331.15	624.69
17	Odisha	7.27	11.85	19.12	599.91	534.99	1134.90
18	Jharkhand	6.81	13.93	20.74	633.72	671.31	1305.03
19	Jammu & Kashmir	7.58	8.97	16.55	535.60	404.71	940.31
20	Madhya Pradesh	7.38	10.84	18.22	401.74	344.02	745.76
21	Assam	7.45	10.56	18.00	484.98	539.80	1024.77
22	Uttar Pradesh	8.62	9.02	17.64	410.94	331.23	742.17
23	Bihar	5.72	8.46	14.18	325.89	310.98	636.87
	All India	8.63	13.14	21.78	663.02	619.91	1282.93

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 25**  
**Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by Fibre Group**  
**(In Metres)**

S. No	State	Cotton		Pure Silk		Woollen		Cotton Blends/Mixed		100% Non Cotton	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Goa	2.29	2.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.97	7.73	0.00	0.22
2	Puducherry (UT)	6.39	8.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.33	0.00	0.00
3	Haryana	3.77	2.59	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.30	2.24	2.89	1.09	1.88
4	Maharashtra	3.33	2.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.34	4.81	0.78	3.53
5	Gujarat	4.62	4.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.08	10.73	0.03	0.09
6	Tamil Nadu	4.41	2.97	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	1.74	3.88	0.47	2.67
7	Punjab	2.59	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.01	10.82	0.22	0.62
8	Kerala	4.23	5.58	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	1.22	1.51	0.16	1.57
9	Uttarakhand	5.21	2.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.44	1.46	4.08
10	Andhra Pradesh	6.27	6.58	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	3.44	1.74	0.51	6.44
11	Karnataka	4.96	4.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85	5.40	0.47	1.12
12	Himachal Pradesh	1.68	4.77	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	5.07	3.70	2.10	2.08
13	West Bengal	3.24	12.44	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	3.34	2.37	0.28	0.89
14	Chattisgarh	3.58	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.92	2.37	4.92
15	Tripura	3.04	4.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.53	3.14	1.43	3.20
16	Rajasthan	2.61	1.14	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.69	7.88	0.12	0.14
17	Odisha	3.96	5.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.77	5.31	0.53	0.85
18	Jharkhand	3.75	3.90	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	2.23	9.57	0.81	0.45
19	Jammu & Kashmir	1.93	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.24	4.98	0.41	2.88
20	Madhya Pradesh	4.60	2.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.75	8.47	0.04	0.11
21	Assam	3.33	2.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.34	4.81	0.78	3.53
22	Uttar Pradesh	5.14	2.66	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.07	2.87	5.94	0.42	0.35
23	Bihar	3.30	3.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.93	4.63	0.48	0.46
	All India	4.87	5.16	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	3.20	4.92	0.55	3.03

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 26**  
**Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by Fibre Group**  
**(In Rs.)**

S. No	State	Cotton		Pure Silk		Woollen		Cotton Blends/Mixed		100% Non Cotton	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Goa	305.68	92.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	259.72	479.38	0.00	0.77
2	Puducherry (UT)	335.94	313.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.32	0.00	0.00
3	Haryana	184.14	112.36	0.00	0.00	4.83	24.62	141.79	138.25	97.48	103.61
4	Maharashtra	153.67	100.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	428.24	285.84	86.69	191.13
5	Gujarat	305.79	185.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	437.46	489.36	4.63	11.70
6	Tamil Nadu	318.20	121.07	0.00	11.37	0.00	0.00	188.63	215.21	45.46	170.40
7	Punjab	151.83	72.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	297.91	442.61	23.83	28.82
8	Kerala	360.71	307.72	0.00	106.16	0.00	0.00	101.16	137.44	17.56	79.29
9	Uttarakhand	344.92	136.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.45	102.74	136.34	208.64
10	Andhra Pradesh	533.48	316.96	0.00	1.73	0.00	0.00	383.31	122.47	83.21	451.34
11	Karnataka	396.58	194.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	209.72	370.21	37.75	71.34
12	Himachal Pradesh	37.44	160.11	0.00	0.00	19.28	0.00	545.04	199.20	312.39	225.64
13	West Bengal	256.03	544.34	0.00	0.07	2.83	4.95	424.73	143.19	44.94	47.13
14	Chattisgarh	129.11	57.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.44	32.98	190.26	172.09
15	Tripura	200.53	241.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	211.30	158.21	306.39	206.48
16	Rajasthan	109.59	41.91	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	169.12	283.10	13.63	6.14
17	Odisha	242.65	229.87	0.07	0.04	0.00	0.00	297.11	249.88	60.07	55.21
18	Jharkhand	256.68	112.54	1.15	0.00	3.70	1.60	241.40	512.97	130.79	44.19
19	Jammu & Kashmir	101.81	37.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	380.23	272.62	53.56	94.59
20	Madhya Pradesh	141.37	64.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	255.89	273.56	4.48	5.94
21	Assam	336.54	335.38	0.00	2.13	1.95	11.69	63.19	121.79	83.29	68.81
22	Uttar Pradesh	196.41	80.54	0.05	0.59	11.46	4.75	167.04	216.31	35.98	29.05
23	Bihar	165.94	118.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	125.13	167.17	34.82	25.33
	All India	305.16	200.90	0.13	3.21	1.51	1.60	292.52	243.56	63.70	170.64

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.



**Table 27**  
**Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by Major Product Categories**  
**(In Metres)**

S. No	State	Piece length	Garment in Piecelength	Woven RMG	Knitted/Hosiery	Household	Total
1	Goa	2.67	3.45	4.58	1.65	3.30	15.64
2	Pondicherry (UT)	0.51	9.03	7.21	0.51	0.16	17.43
3	Haryana	6.34	1.50	3.15	2.46	1.37	14.81
4	Maharashtra	2.51	5.97	4.19	2.55	2.77	18.00
5	Gujarat	1.83	6.79	9.42	3.00	3.42	24.46
6	Tamil Nadu	1.12	6.63	5.55	1.26	1.61	16.17
7	Punjab	11.08	3.92	2.03	1.62	2.82	21.46
8	Kerala	1.41	6.03	3.77	0.60	2.71	14.52
9	Uttarakhand	2.11	4.19	4.02	4.67	0.91	15.89
10	Andhra Pradesh	1.64	7.37	7.77	2.53	5.69	24.99
11	Karnataka	1.20	5.39	5.68	1.85	4.17	18.29
12	Himachal Pradesh	2.07	5.92	6.88	2.68	1.89	19.44
13	West Bengal	3.06	0.97	5.74	2.81	10.03	22.61
14	Chattisgarh	0.17	4.52	6.30	0.79	2.38	14.15
15	Tripura	2.19	6.00	4.21	3.44	1.30	17.14
16	Rajasthan	0.00	5.28	4.51	1.07	3.76	14.62
17	Orissa	4.99	5.38	4.96	2.88	0.92	19.12
18	Jharkhand	0.10	5.84	5.05	2.14	7.61	20.74
19	Jammu & Kashmir	0.55	4.77	4.90	2.15	4.18	16.55
20	Madhya Pradesh	8.87	3.01	3.51	2.09	0.74	18.22
21	Assam	0.15	5.46	5.92	3.35	3.12	18.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	0.15	5.35	5.80	3.28	3.06	17.64
23	Bihar	2.25	3.48	2.73	2.81	2.91	14.18
	All India	2.29	7.12	7.22	2.79	2.36	21.78

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 28**  
Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by sector of manufacture  
(In Metres)

S. No	State	Sector of Manufacture wise Purchases				Total
		Millmade/ Powerloom	Hosiery/ Knitted	Handloom	Khadi	
1	Goa	13.43	2.21	0.00	0.00	15.64
2	Puducherry (UT)	16.91	0.52	0.00	0.00	17.43
3	Haryana	11.97	2.76	0.07	0.01	14.81
4	Maharashtra	14.90	3.05	0.05	0.00	18.00
5	Gujarat	20.82	3.62	0.02	0.00	24.46
6	Tamil Nadu	14.65	1.41	0.07	0.04	16.17
7	Punjab	19.58	1.88	0.00	0.00	21.46
8	Kerala	11.88	0.67	1.97	0.00	14.52
9	Uttarakhand	10.81	5.08	0.00	0.00	15.89
10	Andhra Pradesh	21.57	3.26	0.15	0.00	24.99
11	Karnataka	14.66	2.87	0.75	0.00	18.29
12	Himachal Pradesh	15.15	4.29	0.00	0.00	19.44
13	West Bengal	20.51	1.56	0.54	0.00	22.61
14	Chattisgarh	11.10	3.03	0.02	0.00	14.15
15	Tripura	14.91	1.56	0.67	0.00	17.14
16	Rajasthan	12.10	2.30	0.22	0.00	14.62
17	Odisha	15.42	3.17	0.53	0.00	19.12
18	Jharkhand	16.79	3.66	0.29	0.00	20.74
19	Jammu & Kashmir	14.51	1.93	0.01	0.10	16.55
20	Madhya Pradesh	13.45	4.07	0.69	0.00	18.22
21	Assam	13.43	3.39	1.18	0.00	18.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	12.96	4.55	0.13	0.00	17.64
23	Bihar	12.53	1.54	0.11	0.00	14.18
	All India	18.28	3.17	0.32	0.01	21.78

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 29**  
**Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by Sector of Manufacture**  
**(In Rs)**

S. No	State	Sector of Manufacture wise Purchases				
		Millmade/ Powerloom	Hosiery/ Knitted	Handloom	Khadi	Total
1	Goa	1002.12	135.73	0.00	0.00	1137.85
2	Puducherry (UT)	737.98	14.24	0.00	0.00	752.22
3	Haryana	641.19	162.37	2.91	0.60	807.07
4	Maharashtra	1112.72	131.28	2.22	0.00	1246.22
5	Gujarat	1295.21	138.99	0.45	0.00	1434.65
6	Tamil Nadu	988.87	71.81	7.77	1.88	1070.33
7	Punjab	917.56	99.98	0.00	0.00	1017.54
8	Kerala	879.21	25.87	204.95	0.00	1110.03
9	Uttarakhand	606.37	324.46	0.00	0.00	930.82
10	Andhra Pradesh	1706.08	173.73	12.69	0.00	1892.50
11	Karnataka	1078.36	158.59	42.70	0.00	1279.65
12	Himachal Pradesh	1221.01	278.09	0.00	0.00	1499.10
13	West Bengal	1340.74	86.67	40.80	0.00	1468.20
14	Chattisgarh	527.87	104.20	1.14	0.00	633.21
15	Tripura	1009.84	238.81	75.75	0.00	1324.40
16	Rajasthan	535.24	80.79	8.65	0.00	624.69
17	Odisha	922.61	179.07	33.22	0.00	1134.90
18	Jharkhand	1005.99	286.18	12.85	0.00	1305.03
19	Jammu & Kashmir	848.77	86.64	0.48	4.42	940.31
20	Madhya Pradesh	591.50	131.04	23.21	0.00	745.76
21	Assam	785.12	192.02	47.63	0.00	1024.77
22	Uttar Pradesh	564.30	171.80	6.08	0.00	742.17
23	Bihar	559.52	71.69	5.66	0.00	636.87
	All India	1120.78	144.82	16.93	0.40	1282.93

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 30**  
**Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by Type of Shop**  
**(In Metres)**

S. No	State	Type of Shop wise Purchases						
		Hawker	Pavement Shop	Weekly Bazaar	Tailor Cum Retailer	Pvt Retailer	Co-op Store	Total
1	Goa	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.51	0.00	15.64
2	Puducherry (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.43	0.00	17.43
3	Haryana	5.72	0.26	0.00	0.16	8.67	0.00	14.81
4	Maharashtra	0.39	1.13	0.00	0.00	16.48	0.00	18.00
5	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.46	0.00	24.46
6	Tamil Nadu**	0.04	1.30	0.00	0.00	14.80	0.00	16.17
7	Punjab	0.50	0.78	0.00	0.24	19.93	0.00	21.46
8	Kerala***	0.04	0.00	0.11	0.00	13.66	0.00	14.52
9	Uttarakhand	14.17	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.42	15.89
10	Andhra Pradesh	0.58	0.17	0.01	0.00	24.24	0.00	24.99
11	Karnataka	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	18.27	0.00	18.29
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	19.16	0.00	19.44
13	West Bengal	0.65	1.42	0.00	0.29	20.25	0.00	22.61
14	Chattisgarh	0.28	1.67	0.00	0.00	12.20	0.00	14.15
15	Tripura	0.00	5.08	0.00	0.00	12.06	0.00	17.14
16	Rajasthan	0.28	0.65	0.00	0.85	12.83	0.00	14.62
17	Odisha**	8.86	3.69	0.05	0.01	6.04	0.46	19.12
18	Jharkhand	5.71	0.77	0.00	0.01	14.24	0.01	20.74
19	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.55	0.00	16.55
20	Madhya Pradesh	2.40	0.03	0.00	0.00	15.79	0.00	18.22
21	Assam	0.00	3.16	0.00	0.00	14.84	0.00	18.00
22	Uttar Pradesh*	4.92	0.02	0.00	0.00	12.66	0.00	17.64
23	Bihar	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	14.15	0.00	14.18
	All India <sup>+</sup>	2.60	1.07	0.01	0.07	16.89	0.06	21.78

<sup>+</sup> The total purchases of 21.78 metres include 1.08 metres purchased from other type of shops.

\* The per capita purchases from wholesaler in Uttar Pradesh is 0.04 mtrs

\*\* The per capita purchases from Khadi Bhandar in Tamil Nadu and Odisha is 0.02 mtrs and 0.01 mtrs respectively

\*\*\* The per capita purchases from Exclusive showrooms in Kerala is 0.71 metres

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 31**  
**Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by Type of Shop**  
**(In Rs)**

S. No	State	Type of Shop wise Purchases									
		Hawker	Pavement Shop	Weekly Bazaar	Tailor Cum Retailer	Pvt Retailer	Co-op Store	Dept.Store	Wholesaler	Khadi Bhandar	Ex ShowRooms
1	Goa	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	1136.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Puducherry (UT)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	752.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Haryana	275.18	15.67	0.00	9.82	506.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Maharashtra	17.57	41.59	0.00	0.18	1186.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1434.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Tamil Nadu	2.57	57.86	0.00	0.00	1008.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.00
7	Punjab	14.65	49.93	0.00	11.22	941.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Kerala	2.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	953.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	154.15
9	Uttarakhand	420.91	8.45	0.00	0.00	48.26	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	36.33	9.44	0.25	0.00	1846.41	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Karnataka	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.00	1278.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	10.44	0.00	0.00	1488.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	West Bengal	27.83	51.26	0.00	21.46	1367.60	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Chattisgarh	7.79	67.69	0.00	0.00	557.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Tripura	0.00	323.52	0.00	0.00	1000.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	13.38	28.94	0.13	37.79	544.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Odisha	476.15	207.10	1.93	0.17	423.76	25.12	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00
18	Jharkhand	373.74	45.44	0.00	0.68	884.94	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	940.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	615.89	1.13	0.00	0.00	128.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Assam	0.00	69.74	0.00	0.00	415.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	169.94	0.91	0.00	0.00	566.89	0.00	0.00	4.43	0.00	0.00
23	Bihar	0.00	1.62	0.00	0.00	635.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	All India	117.61	48.77	0.29	4.12	1107.18	2.97	0.02	0.31	0.21	1.45

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 32**  
**Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by Colour/Design**  
**(In Mtrs)**

S. No	State	Mono Colour	Printed	Stripes/ Checks	Bleached White	Grey	Others	Total
1	Goa	9.94	3.93	0.31	1.46	0.00	0.00	15.64
2	Puducherry (UT)	4.56	7.66	5.09	0.12	0.00	0.00	17.43
3	Haryana	8.95	3.50	0.48	1.81	0.03	0.05	14.82
4	Maharashtra	7.59	6.80	0.72	2.77	0.12	0.00	18.00
5	Gujarat	13.95	7.30	0.06	2.94	0.20	0.00	24.45
6	Tamil Nadu	6.56	4.88	2.34	2.10	0.00	0.28	16.17
7	Punjab	7.58	1.39	0.09	8.38	0.05	3.98	21.46
8	Kerala	11.28	0.29	1.25	1.46	0.24	0.00	14.52
9	Uttarakhand	10.77	3.11	1.13	0.88	0.00	0.00	15.89
10	Andhra Pradesh	11.42	8.21	1.99	3.35	0.01	0.02	24.99
11	Karnataka	5.95	4.34	5.91	1.95	0.15	0.00	18.29
12	Himachal Pradesh	16.74	0.00	0.00	2.71	0.00	0.00	19.44
13	West Bengal	10.83	8.05	2.27	1.20	0.24	0.00	22.61
14	Chattisgarh	6.16	4.98	0.82	2.15	0.06	0.00	14.15
15	Tripura	6.79	9.65	0.13	0.57	0.00	0.00	17.14
16	Rajasthan	7.54	3.90	0.79	1.81	0.05	0.52	14.62
17	Odisha	7.73	3.77	5.89	1.71	0.02	0.00	19.12
18	Jharkhand	13.46	4.65	0.31	2.14	0.17	0.00	20.74
19	Jammu & Kashmir	13.22	1.79	0.00	1.54	0.00	0.00	16.55
20	Madhya Pradesh	13.17	0.95	0.79	3.32	0.00	0.00	18.22
21	Assam	11.50	2.59	1.40	2.51	0.00	0.00	14.74
22	Uttar Pradesh	12.00	2.84	0.49	2.31	0.00	0.00	17.64
23	Bihar	5.89	4.40	0.94	2.38	0.00	0.57	14.18
	All India	10.36	6.01	2.32	2.80	0.06	0.23	21.78

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 33**  
Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by Colour/Design  
(In Rs)

S. No	State	Mono Colour	Printed	Stripes/ Checks	Bleached White	Grey	Others	Total
1	Goa	859.50	200.19	22.07	56.08	0.00	0.00	1137.85
2	Puducherry (UT)	253.01	290.21	207.11	1.89	0.00	0.00	752.22
3	Haryana	569.97	143.44	21.51	68.52	1.32	2.31	807.07
4	Maharashtra	696.96	393.95	55.56	94.40	5.34	0.00	1246.22
5	Gujarat	1026.21	299.11	2.21	100.69	6.43	0.00	1434.65
6	Tamil Nadu	496.37	308.28	157.82	90.98	0.00	16.88	1070.33
7	Punjab	439.48	52.00	3.15	354.57	0.91	167.43	1017.54
8	Kerala	910.90	16.01	104.91	67.98	10.22	0.00	1110.03
9	Uttarakhand	732.83	111.41	63.88	22.71	0.00	0.00	930.82
10	Andhra Pradesh	954.45	559.47	213.93	162.02	0.58	2.04	1892.50
11	Karnataka	492.11	259.26	436.93	82.27	9.08	0.00	1279.65
12	Himachal Pradesh	1322.16	0.00	0.00	176.94	0.00	0.00	1499.10
13	West Bengal	822.47	402.66	189.37	43.17	10.52	0.00	1468.20
14	Chattisgarh	381.91	171.00	30.14	48.81	1.35	0.00	633.21
15	Tripura	673.00	624.55	11.91	14.94	0.00	0.00	1324.40
16	Rajasthan	361.16	132.58	42.89	60.94	2.62	24.51	624.69
17	Odisha	491.16	202.32	377.11	63.33	0.98	0.00	1134.90
18	Jharkhand	944.29	274.37	12.54	63.69	10.15	0.00	1305.03
19	Jammu & Kashmir	795.19	84.80	0.00	60.31	0.00	0.00	940.31
20	Madhya Pradesh	595.19	30.91	27.65	92.01	0.00	0.00	745.76
21	Assam	734.45	118.85	91.55	79.48	0.00	0.00	1024.33
22	Uttar Pradesh	555.14	120.35	16.67	50.01	0.00	0.00	742.17
23	Bihar	342.25	168.73	40.28	68.10	0.00	17.52	636.87
	All India	691.25	313.44	160.68	104.04	2.60	10.91	1282.93

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 34**  
**Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by Type of Product**  
**(In Metres)**

S. No	State	Male			Female		
		New	Second Hand	Total	New	Second Hand	Total
1	Goa	5.27	0.00	5.27	10.37	0.00	10.37
2	Puducherry (UT)	6.39	0.00	6.39	11.04	0.00	11.04
3	Haryana	6.79	0.36	7.15	7.43	0.23	7.66
4	Maharashtra	7.42	0.03	7.45	10.54	0.01	10.55
5	Gujarat	8.32	0.42	8.74	15.48	0.24	15.72
6	Tamil Nadu	6.62	0.00	6.62	9.54	0.01	9.55
7	Punjab	8.82	0.00	8.82	12.64	0.00	12.64
8	Kerala	5.62	0.00	5.62	8.82	0.08	8.90
9	Uttarakhand	6.68	0.00	6.68	9.21	0.00	9.21
10	Andhra Pradesh	10.14	0.08	10.23	14.50	0.27	14.76
11	Karnataka	7.28	0.00	7.28	11.01	0.00	11.01
12	Himachal Pradesh	8.89	0.00	8.89	10.55	0.00	10.55
13	West Bengal	6.77	0.10	6.87	15.74	0.00	15.74
14	Chattisgarh	6.57	0.00	6.57	7.58	0.00	7.58
15	Tripura	6.00	0.00	6.00	11.14	0.00	11.14
16	Rajasthan	5.45	0.01	5.46	9.16	0.00	9.16
17	Odisha	7.26	0.01	7.27	11.85	0.00	11.85
18	Jharkhand	6.81	0.00	6.81	13.93	0.00	13.93
19	Jammu & Kashmir	7.58	0.00	7.58	8.97	0.00	8.97
20	Madhya Pradesh	7.38	0.00	7.38	10.84	0.00	10.84
21	Assam	5.08	0.26	5.34	9.35	0.05	9.40
22	Uttar Pradesh	8.62	0.00	8.62	9.02	0.00	9.02
23	Bihar	5.63	0.09	5.72	8.38	0.09	8.46
	All India	8.56	0.07	8.63	13.04	0.10	13.14

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.



**Table 35**  
Per Capita Purchases of Textiles by Type of Product  
(In Rs)

S. No	State	Male			Female		
		New	Second Hand	Total	New	Second Hand	Total
1	Goa	565.40	0.00	565.40	572.45	0.00	572.45
2	Puducherry (UT)	335.94	0.00	335.94	416.28	0.00	416.28
3	Haryana	415.50	12.73	428.23	372.54	6.30	378.84
4	Maharashtra	666.81	1.79	668.60	576.98	0.64	577.62
5	Gujarat	699.74	48.14	747.88	680.18	6.59	686.77
6	Tamil Nadu	552.29	0.00	552.29	517.84	0.20	518.04
7	Punjab	473.56	0.00	473.56	543.98	0.00	543.98
8	Kerala	479.42	0.00	479.42	627.72	2.89	630.61
9	Uttarakhand	482.52	0.19	482.71	448.11	0.00	448.11
10	Andhra Pradesh	994.17	5.83	1000.00	885.69	6.81	892.50
11	Karnataka	644.05	0.00	644.05	635.60	0.00	635.60
12	Himachal Pradesh	914.15	0.00	914.15	584.95	0.00	584.95
13	West Bengal	722.53	5.99	728.52	739.68	0.00	739.68
14	Chattisgarh	370.81	0.00	370.81	262.40	0.00	262.40
15	Tripura	718.22	0.00	718.22	606.18	0.00	606.18
16	Rajasthan	292.55	0.99	293.54	331.15	0.00	331.15
17	Odisha	599.65	0.26	599.91	534.99	0.00	534.99
18	Jharkhand	633.72	0.00	633.72	671.31	0.00	671.31
19	Jammu & Kashmir	535.60	0.00	535.60	404.71	0.00	404.71
20	Madhya Pradesh	401.74	0.00	401.74	344.02	0.00	344.02
21	Assam	472.04	12.94	484.98	538.44	1.36	539.80
22	Uttar Pradesh	410.53	0.41	410.94	331.23	0.00	331.23
23	Bihar	321.99	3.89	325.89	309.64	1.34	310.98
	All India	659.11	3.91	663.02	617.82	2.09	619.91

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 36**  
**Income Spent on Textiles by MGNREGA Households**

S. No	State	Percentage of Income Spent on Textiles			
		2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
1	Goa	3.86	3.96	3.79	3.37
2	Puducherry (UT)	2.84	2.12	1.96	1.86
3	Haryana	3.72	8.27	8.04	7.79
4	Maharashtra	5.68	7.32	7.49	7.56
5	Gujarat	4.95	4.96	5.04	5.15
6	Tamil Nadu	4.44	5.01	4.95	4.70
7	Punjab	5.29	3.56	3.79	3.79
8	Kerala	5.04	3.74	3.16	1.47
9	Uttarakhand	6.73	7.19	7.04	6.98
10	Andhra Pradesh	7.19	6.62	6.64	6.68
11	Karnataka	5.89	7.10	7.70	7.03
12	Himachal Pradesh	4.90	4.42	4.61	4.19
13	West Bengal	6.13	6.71	5.98	5.85
14	Chattisgarh	2.96	3.78	3.74	3.97
15	Tripura	5.91	5.06	4.48	4.56
16	Rajasthan	4.32	8.76	9.11	9.65
17	Odisha	6.68	6.34	6.48	6.20
18	Jharkhand	6.44	10.18	9.86	9.52
19	Jammu & Kashmir	4.25	5.67	5.74	6.11
20	Madhya Pradesh	5.99	4.89	4.92	4.46
21	Assam	6.11	5.91	5.41	4.06
22	Uttar Pradesh	4.15	6.82	6.15	6.54
23	Bihar	4.03	5.69	5.95	6.07
	All India	5.99	6.75	6.73	6.66

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

**Table 37**  
Average Amount Spent on Textiles  
(In Rs.)

S. No	State	Year wise Average amount spent on textiles			
		2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
1	Goa	2167.80	2063.33	1818.67	1538.33
2	Puducherry (UT)	1490.76	1065.00	946.25	861.25
3	Haryana	1512.61	2692.31	2395.04	2139.23
4	Maharashtra	2918.55	3522.87	3268.81	3077.17
5	Gujarat	3855.34	3525.00	3300.83	3084.17
6	Tamil Nadu	2206.51	2017.32	1845.50	1610.78
7	Punjab	2523.93	1613.19	1407.31	1269.08
8	Kerala	2953.75	1897.50	1462.50	645.00
9	Uttarakhand	2170.98	1763.75	1654.85	1565.50
10	Andhra Pradesh	5115.94	4343.13	4046.76	3785.20
11	Karnataka	3080.28	3201.65	3314.54	2973.19
12	Himachal Pradesh	8178.50	5930.00	4750.00	4335.00
13	West Bengal	4056.26	4115.00	3662.27	3359.77
14	Chattisgarh	1010.85	1191.67	1108.33	1110.00
15	Tripura	3629.75	3625.00	3100.00	2590.00
16	Rajasthan	2208.41	3877.69	3463.64	3462.75
17	Odisha	4849.74	4015.50	3728.87	3270.60
18	Jharkhand	4073.16	5965.56	5417.78	4955.56
19	Jammu & Kashmir	2436.44	3021.40	2828.90	2831.90
20	Madhya Pradesh	1845.25	1453.13	1175.00	1085.63
21	Assam	2572.31	6087.11	5290.77	4212.89
22	Uttar Pradesh	1514.18	2087.63	1819.49	1681.79
23	Bihar	1544.16	1858.70	1777.60	1629.20
	All India	3214.19	3211.14	2952.80	2707.21

Note: Figures may not add up to total because of rounding approximations.

## **State wise Product Profile**

Andhra Pradesh					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	Saree	20939.40	1	1081264.00	1
2	Petticoat	8619.30	2	234756.97	6
3	Banian	6331.50	3	190523.00	9
4	Salwar Suit	5585.00	4	342860.00	4
5	Towel	5443.50	5	174815.00	12
6	Shirt	5301.75	6	478247.00	2
7	Lungi	4009.50	7	238859.00	5
8	Bedsheet	3741.50	8	205509.00	8
9	Dhoti	3512.00	9	158205.00	13
10	Nighty	3273.50	10	78460.00	18
11	Shirting	2975.10	11	182375.01	10
12	Underwear	2908.75	12	177123.00	11
13	Pant & Shirt	2065.50	13	221610.00	7
14	Pant	2062.40	14	465145.00	3
15	Blouse Material	1827.85	15	84939.36	17
16	Frock	1091.50	16	96725.00	15
17	Suiting	721.70	17	104641.75	14
18	Mosquito net	630.00	18	20830.00	25
19	Curtain	528.00	19	11180.00	31
20	Blanket	490.50	20	86695.00	16
21	Panties	401.25	21	22477.00	23
22	Half pant	396.80	22	34286.00	20
23	T Shirt	382.00	23	26665.00	22
24	Slips	356.50	24	7640.00	34
25	Petticoat Material	302.20	25	16051.00	28
26	Half Saree	299.00	26	21280.00	24
27	LDM	248.60	27	14319.41	29
28	Night dress	235.50	28	8225.00	33
29	Blouse	222.50	29	13295.00	30
30	Jeans	217.80	30	69743.00	19
31	Uniform Cloth	204.40	31	9932.32	32
32	Midi	188.00	32	19590.00	26
33	Chaddar	175.50	33	16870.00	27
34	Long Cloth	159.10	34	6969.49	37
35	Baba suit	121.80	35	29690.00	21
36	Shorts	113.60	36	7390.00	35
37	Furnishing Material	113.00	37	2690.00	44
38	Pillow cover	100.50	38	7150.00	36
39	S. Uniform G	79.50	39	6410.00	39
40	Lining Material	76.40	40	1322.00	49
41	Fall	69.00	41	227.00	56
42	S. Uniform B	57.00	42	5865.00	40
43	Shameez	55.00	43	1290.00	50

S. No	Product	Quantity In Mtrs	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
44	Skirt	53.50	44	6455.00	38
45	Top	52.50	45	4350.00	41
46	Skirt material	29.00	46	1600.00	47
47	Kurta	28.00	47	2070.00	45
48	Quilt	20.25	48	810.00	52
49	Brassier	18.90	49	3505.00	43
50	Pyjama	17.50	50	4200.00	42
51	Pancha	16.50	51	1840.00	46
52	Safari suit	16.50	51	1600.00	47
53	Sweater	12.50	53	1160.00	51
54	Poplin	11.60	54	570.00	53
55	Ghagra choli	10.00	55	180.00	58
56	Patta cloth	9.00	56	220.00	57
57	Handkerchief	7.30	57	498.00	54
58	napkin	5.00	58	320.00	55
59	Barmuda	0.80	59	45.00	60
60	Socks	0.60	60	60.00	59
	All	86942.65		5013623.31	

Assam					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	Saree	1787.5	1	77595	3
2	Shirt	1399.5	2	122955	1
3	Banian	1290	3	34929	7
4	Petticoat	855	4	29108	9
5	Blouse	641.6	5	40262	6
6	Salwar suit	620	6	51630	5
7	Pant	461.6	7	116057	2
8	Frock	453	8	34795	8
9	sweater	420.5	9	75265	4
10	Bedsheet	409.5	10	19470	12
11	Mosquito net	390	11	9220	23
12	T Shirt	329.5	12	25019	11
13	Shameez	233	13	6125	27
14	Lungi	219.3	14	11065	19
15	Chaddar	211.5	15	14260	14
16	Top	210.25	16	12035	18
17	Underwear	191.25	17	13255	17
18	Dhoti	152	18	7200	25
19	Half pant	137.6	19	8305	24
20	Skirt	114.5	20	7080	26
21	Blanket	111.75	21	25480	10
22	Panties	104.5	22	4885	29
23	Slips	99	23	1715	36
24	Shirting	86	24	4474	30
25	Idm	74	25	5710	28
26	Nighty	72	26	3385	32
27	Kurta	65	27	4340	31
28	Brassier	55.2	28	10040	20
29	Jacket	50.75	29	18270	13
30	Suiting	50.2	30	9446.66	22
31	Jeans	46.8	31	13710	16
32	Baba suit	42	32	9720	21
33	Gamcha	42	32	1090	43
34	Scarf	39.5	34	14230	15
35	S.uniform G	33	35	2150	33
36	Kurta Pyjama	33	35	1650	37
37	Furnishing Material	29	37	1355	39
38	SHAWL	28	38	1860	34
39	Maxi	27	39	1850	35
40	Pant & Shirt	16.5	40	1170	41

S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
41	Half Shirt	16.5	40	1040	44
42	Trouser	15.4	42	550	46
43	Towel	15	43	1450	38
44	Midi	13	44	1100	42
45	S.uniform B	12.5	45	900	45
46	Socks	11	46	1244	40
47	Odhani	11	46	540	47
48	Quilt Cover	10	48	150	53
49	Pajama Cloth	8	49	480	48
50	Curtain	6	50	400	49
51	Frock Material	5	51	300	50
52	Mattress	4.5	52	150	53
53	Pillow cover	4	53	270	51
54	Kameez	3	54	150	53
55	Pyjama	2.5	55	70	57
56	Handkerchief	1.5	56	150	53
57	Muffler	1	57	230	52
58	Barmuda	0.8	58	60	58
59	Cap	0.25	59	40	59
	All	11773.25		861434.66	



Bihar					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	Saree	869.00	1	31957.00	1
2	Dhoti	308.00	2	8690.00	5
3	Shirt	276.75	3	15580.00	2
4	Poplin	208.00	4	5778.00	9
5	Banian	165.00	5	3551.00	15
6	Frock	153.50	6	6729.00	7
7	Gamcha	111.00	7	2994.00	18
8	Chaddar	103.50	8	7950.00	6
9	Petticoat	102.50	9	2500.00	21
10	Lungi	102.00	10	4543.00	11
11	Sweater	96.50	11	6065.00	8
12	Pant	90.60	12	10610.00	3
13	Pyjama	84.50	13	2680.00	20
14	Pant & Shirt	72.25	14	5550.00	10
15	Long Cloth	69.75	15	3999.00	12
16	Blouse Material	68.60	16	2340.00	22
17	Shirting	61.50	17	3507.50	17
18	Blouse	56.00	18	3535.00	16
19	T Shirt	54.00	19	3820.00	13
20	Underwear	51.75	20	2932.00	19
21	Jeans	37.20	21	9360.00	4
22	Salwar suit	25.00	22	1155.00	24
23	Suiting	14.20	23	1510.00	23
24	Nighty	12.00	24	560.00	28
24	Shawl	12.00	24	890.00	25
26	Blanket	9.00	26	3600.00	14
27	Towel	7.50	27	265.00	29
28	Baba suit	4.80	28	590.00	27
29	LDM	3.00	29	120.00	31
30	Kurta	2.50	30	200.00	30
31	Muffler	2.50	30	625.00	26
32	Pajama Cloth	2.00	32	80.00	32
33	Panties	2.00	32	80.00	32
34	Socks	0.70	34	70.00	34
	All	3239.10		154415.50	

Chhattisgarh					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	Saree	440.00	1	11445.00	1
2	Banian	145.50	2	2775.00	8
3	Shirting	104.00	3	7020.00	2
4	Petticoat	95.00	4	2235.00	10
5	Underwear	90.50	5	4775.00	4
6	Frock	84.00	6	3460.00	5
7	Lungi	82.50	7	2800.00	7
8	Salwar suit	63.00	8	2860.00	6
9	Dhoti	56.00	9	1545.00	13
10	Suiting	56.00	9	6152.00	3
11	Panties	39.75	11	1185.00	15
12	Towel	36.00	12	845.00	17
13	Shirt	27.75	13	1920.00	11
14	Blouse	27.20	14	1900.00	12
15	Baba suit	20.40	15	2670.00	9
16	Idm	16.00	16	575.00	20
17	Chaddar	13.50	17	635.00	19
18	S.uniform G	13.00	18	780.00	18
19	Blouse Material	12.80	19	324.00	24
20	Pant	7.80	20	1270.00	14
21	S.uniform B	7.50	21	440.00	22
22	Half pant	6.40	22	560.00	21
23	Gamcha	6.00	23	140.00	29
24	T Shirt	5.50	24	280.00	25
25	Jeans	4.60	25	1020.00	16
26	School bag	4.00	26	235.00	26
27	sweater	3.50	27	330.00	23
28	Brassier	1.80	28	170.00	28
29	Blanket	1.50	29	200.00	27
30	Half Shirt	1.50	29	75.00	30
31	Socks	0.70	31	30.00	31
	All	1473.70		60651.00	

Goa					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	Saree	242.00	1	14215.00	1
2	Salwar Suit	97.00	2	7150.00	3
3	Bedsheet	56.00	3	1550.00	12
4	Shirting	44.70	4	2410.50	8
5	Shirt	37.50	5	3075.00	4
6	Petticoat	30.50	6	1035.00	17
7	Banian	30.00	7	1090.00	16
8	Furnishing Material	30.00	7	1350.00	13
9	T Shirt	27.50	9	2525.00	7
10	Uniform Cloth	25.70	10	2540.00	6
11	Frock Material	24.00	11	1590.00	11
12	Blouse Material	22.00	12	1005.00	18
13	Underwear	22.00	12	2040.00	10
14	LDM	21.00	14	1200.00	14
15	Jeans	18.00	15	8650.00	2
16	Ribbon Cloth	18.00	15	70.00	35
17	Suiting	17.40	17	2143.50	9
18	Towel	16.50	18	995.00	19
19	Chaddar	13.50	19	800.00	21
20	Frock	12.50	20	1125.00	15
21	Pant	9.60	21	2750.00	5
22	Nighty	8.00	22	210.00	30
23	Skirt Blouse	7.00	23	650.00	23
24	Half Pant	6.40	24	800.00	21
25	Handkerchief	4.80	25	340.00	28
26	Panties	4.75	26	160.00	31
27	Blouse	4.60	27	435.00	27
28	Slips	4.00	28	100.00	33
29	Brassier	3.90	29	620.00	24
30	Top	3.50	30	600.00	25
31	Midi	3.00	31	100.00	33
32	Skirt Material	3.00	31	120.00	32
33	Door Mat	3.00	31	240.00	29
34	Barmuda	2.60	34	450.00	26
35	Baba Suit	1.80	35	900.00	20
	All	875.75		65034.00	

Gujarat					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	Saree	2486.00	1	72423.00	3
2	Shirt	1302.75	2	75376.00	2
3	Petticoat	1129.00	3	28120.00	5
4	Banian	807.00	4	16209.00	7
5	Salwar Suit	642.00	5	37160.00	4
6	Pant	559.20	6	111045.00	1
7	Underwear	352.00	7	16201.00	8
8	Towel	343.50	8	13391.00	10
9	Shirting	320.00	9	12492.00	11
10	Blouse Material	299.20	10	18048.00	6
11	Chaddar	283.50	11	13642.00	9
12	Panties	179.50	12	5670.00	13
13	Dhoti	120.00	13	3270.00	16
14	Slips	70.00	14	725.00	26
15	Pajama Cloth	61.00	15	2903.00	17
16	Midi	60.00	16	2060.00	22
17	Blouse	56.00	17	2577.00	18
18	Bedsheet	52.50	18	2530.00	19
19	Brassier	51.75	19	4080.00	15
20	Long Cloth	47.00	20	2170.00	21
21	Sweater	42.00	21	4630.00	14
22	Suiting	34.40	22	8820.00	12
23	Half pant	31.20	23	2440.00	20
24	LDM	27.70	24	1324.00	24
25	Frock	24.00	25	1420.00	23
26	Skirt	16.00	26	480.00	29
27	Rajai Cover	15.00	27	310.00	31
28	Satranji	12.00	28	700.00	27
29	Gadi cover	12.00	28	265.00	32
30	Baba suit	6.60	30	1160.00	25
31	Blanket	3.00	31	400.00	30
32	Jeans	2.40	32	600.00	28
	All	9448.20		462641.00	

Haryana					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	LDM	1632.00	1	69635.35	1
2	Long Cloth	1115.25	2	49526.75	2
3	Saree	616.00	3	19645.00	6
4	Banian	489.00	4	11173.00	11
5	Sweater	465.50	5	34560.00	3
6	Shirt	386.25	6	19540.00	7
7	Salwar Suit	310.50	7	9264.00	14
8	Shirting	281.25	8	10872.00	12
9	Shawl	248.00	9	20886.00	5
10	Pant	220.40	10	29935.00	4
11	Underwear	197.50	11	11215.00	10
12	Towel	132.00	12	9545.00	13
13	Suiting	131.60	13	13864.25	9
14	Dhoti	112.00	14	3185.00	21
15	Petticoat	95.00	15	1620.00	28
16	T Shirt	91.50	16	4600.00	18
17	Dupatta	83.50	17	3122.00	22
18	Kurta	72.00	18	2330.00	25
19	Kurta Pyjama	64.00	19	1295.00	31
20	Baba Suit	63.00	20	17520.00	8
21	Jacket	61.50	21	7280.00	16
22	Blanket	60.00	22	7433.00	15
23	Dhoti Kurta	58.50	23	1840.00	26
24	Rajai Cover	55.00	24	1250.00	32
25	Panties	50.75	25	2510.00	24
26	Bedsheet	49.00	26	1300.00	30
27	S.Uniform G	37.50	27	2950.00	23
28	Brassier	31.80	28	3715.00	20
29	Chaddar	27.00	29	1055.00	33
30	S.Uniform B	24.50	30	1790.00	27
31	Kameez	24.00	31	710.00	38
32	Dari	24.00	31	590.00	40
33	Cap	23.50	33	4860.00	17
34	Jeans	23.40	34	3970.00	19
35	Socks	22.70	35	1310.00	29
36	Odhani	22.50	36	740.00	36
37	Fetia	21.00	37	220.00	45
38	Frock	20.00	38	630.00	39
39	Half Pant	13.60	39	895.00	35
40	turban	12.00	40	140.00	50

S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
41	Shameez	11.25	41	125.00	51
42	Pyjama	10.00	42	260.00	44
43	Pant & Shirt	9.75	43	210.00	46
44	Lungi	9.00	44	725.00	37
45	Coat	9.00	44	1000.00	34
46	Salwar	9.00	44	519.00	42
47	Blouse	7.20	47	337.00	43
48	Handkerchief	6.90	48	553.00	41
49	Curtain	6.00	49	50.00	56
50	Pillow Cover	4.00	50	180.00	48
51	Blouse Material	3.20	51	192.00	47
52	Salwar	2.50	52	125.00	51
53	Patta Cloth	2.00	53	60.00	55
54	Poplin	2.00	53	72.00	54
55	Top	1.75	55	120.00	53
56	Slacks	1.50	56	150.00	49
57	Choli	0.70	57	30.00	58
58	Muffler	0.50	58	50.00	56
	All	7564.75		393279.35	

Himachal Pradesh					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	Rajai Cover	160.00	1	9340.00	8
2	LDM	132.00	2	10740.00	7
3	Sweater	127.00	3	21845.00	2
4	Shirt	124.50	4	16970.00	4
5	Salwar Suit	110.00	5	12730.00	6
6	Bedsheet	91.00	6	6600.00	10
7	Pant	69.40	7	27040.00	1
8	Dupatta	52.50	8	2720.00	12
9	Banian	33.00	9	672.00	18
10	Jacket	31.25	10	19275.00	3
11	Towel	25.50	11	1290.00	15
12	Blanket	18.00	12	13100.00	5
13	Shirting	16.50	13	1315.00	14
14	Kurta Pyjama	16.50	13	1150.00	16
15	Shawl	14.00	15	9100.00	9
16	Suiting	13.50	16	2510.00	13
17	Underwear	12.00	17	568.00	19
18	Long Cloth	11.00	18	1015.00	17
19	Coat	6.00	19	5500.00	11
20	Socks	1.40	20	90.00	20
	All	1065.05		163570.00	

Jammu & Kashmir					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	LDM	1013.00	1	52282.00	1
2	Shirting	696.50	2	28049.25	3
3	Dupatta	616.50	3	14400.00	5
4	Shirt	397.50	4	25941.25	4
5	Pant	214.40	5	43135.00	2
6	Pajama Cloth	210.50	6	7845.00	10
7	Underwear	203.50	7	8670.00	8
8	Banian	190.50	8	4504.00	13
9	Shawl	88.00	9	6075.00	12
10	Sweater	84.00	10	7440.00	11
11	Long Cloth	65.40	11	1975.00	15
12	Suiting	63.10	12	8373.50	9
13	Jacket	48.75	13	10050.00	6
14	Baba Suit	42.60	14	9260.00	7
15	S.Uniform G	37.00	15	1650.00	17
16	Brassier	34.65	16	4180.00	14
17	Towel	30.00	17	1805.00	16
18	Bedsheet	24.50	18	805.00	19
19	S.Uniform B	23.50	19	1450.00	18
20	Chaddar	20.25	20	720.00	20
21	Skirt	16.00	21	325.00	28
22	Uparna	15.00	22	715.00	21
23	Shameez	14.75	23	210.00	32
24	T Shirt	10.00	24	510.00	22
25	Quilt Cover	10.00	24	500.00	23
26	Pyjama	9.00	26	255.00	31
27	Lungi	8.70	27	355.00	26
28	Salwar Suit	8.00	28	400.00	25
29	Kurta	5.00	29	350.00	27
30	Blanket	4.50	30	500.00	23
31	Socks	4.10	31	319.00	29
32	Salwar	4.00	32	50.00	35
33	Turban	3.00	33	120.00	34
34	Quilt	2.25	34	300.00	30
35	Frock	2.00	35	125.00	33
	All	4220.45		243644.00	



Jharkhand					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	Saree	3360.50	1	159274.00	1
2	Petticoat	1228.50	2	29050.00	8
3	Salwar Suit	818.00	3	60085.00	2
4	Dhoti	740.00	4	18242.00	12
5	Mosquito net	592.50	5	13799.00	16
6	T Shirt	572.50	6	57357.00	3
7	Bedsheet	542.50	7	30950.00	7
8	Banian	525.00	8	11364.00	17
9	Frock	392.00	9	23755.00	9
10	Blouse	340.40	10	14231.00	15
11	Sweater	327.00	11	50129.00	5
12	Towel	313.50	12	11162.00	18
13	Shirting	310.80	13	21003.50	10
14	Pant	237.20	14	53442.00	4
15	Shirt	218.25	15	16790.00	14
16	Lungi	205.50	16	7158.00	23
17	Wearable Chaddar	182.00	17	17195.00	13
18	Underwear	181.75	18	11017.00	19
19	Furnishing Material	155.00	19	7530.00	22
20	Jeans	153.40	20	40531.00	6
21	Suiting	138.45	21	19138.75	11
22	Shameez	120.50	22	2115.00	32
23	Chaddar	112.50	23	7997.00	20
24	Nighty	106.50	24	4630.00	24
25	Panties	84.25	25	3258.00	29
26	Half pant	63.20	26	3995.00	26
27	S.Uniform B	45.00	27	4400.00	25
28	Socks	39.10	28	3890.00	27
29	Kurta	38.50	29	3875.00	28
30	Kameez	33.00	30	530.00	42
31	Idm	27.00	31	1846.00	33
32	Midi	27.00	31	3070.00	30
33	Gamcha	25.50	33	650.00	40
34	Pyjama	24.50	34	1290.00	36
35	Baba suit	22.20	35	7905.00	21
36	Petticoat material	22.00	36	600.00	41
37	Shawl	20.00	37	2330.00	31
38	S.Uniform G	12.00	38	820.00	37
39	Top	11.25	39	1615.00	35
40	Burkha	8.00	40	800.00	38

S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
41	Blanket	7.50	41	1750.00	34
42	Dari	6.00	42	710.00	39
43	Odhani	5.50	43	90.00	50
44	Table Cover	4.50	44	395.00	43
45	Night Suit	4.50	44	150.00	46
46	Handkerchief	3.00	46	205.00	45
47	Pajama Cloth	3.00	46	150.00	46
48	Muffler	2.50	49	345.00	44
49	Table Cloth	1.00	50	110.00	49
50	Gloves	0.50	51	45.00	51
	All	12419.25		732919.25	

Karnataka					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	Saree	2799.50	1	159480.00	1
2	Salwar Suit	1216.00	2	86200.00	2
3	Petticoat	895.00	3	30520.00	8
4	Banian	808.50	4	24673.00	12
5	Nighty	735.50	5	20515.00	13
6	Shirting	731.35	6	49133.50	5
7	Lungi	687.60	7	41275.00	7
8	Shirt	520.50	8	63305.00	3
9	Underwear	436.00	9	28643.00	9
10	T Shirt	284.50	10	27110.00	10
11	Suiting	264.60	11	43225.00	6
12	Towel	258.00	12	9090.00	19
13	Bedsheet	245.00	13	13690.00	14
14	Frock	242.50	14	26370.00	11
15	Pant	231.00	15	61395.00	4
16	Dhoti	148.00	16	5970.00	25
17	Panties	141.00	17	7545.00	21
18	Blouse Material	123.80	18	7445.00	22
19	Burkha	100.00	19	11405.00	17
20	LDM	97.50	20	6830.00	23
21	Half pant	72.80	21	12215.00	15
22	S. Uniform G	50.50	22	6730.00	24
23	Blanket	46.50	23	7700.00	20
24	Half Dhoti	40.00	24	2960.00	28
25	Jeans	38.00	25	11670.00	16
26	Baba suit	37.80	26	9190.00	18
27	Midi	36.00	27	4340.00	26
28	Pajama Cloth	33.50	28	3785.00	27
29	Furnishing Material	22.00	29	1400.00	34
30	Uniform Cloth	21.00	30	2235.00	31
31	Chaddar	20.25	31	2150.00	32
32	S. Uniform B	18.50	32	2850.00	29
33	Barmuda	17.00	33	1510.00	33
34	Dupatta	17.00	33	600.00	38
35	Brassier	13.50	35	2481.00	30
36	Night dress	11.00	36	240.00	43
37	Skirt Blouse	10.50	37	750.00	37
38	Pillow cover	10.00	38	962.00	36

S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
39	Poplin	10.00	38	410.00	39
40	Fall	9.00	40	30.00	50
41	Sweater	8.50	41	1040.00	35
42	Mosquito Net	7.50	42	290.00	42
43	Petticoat Material	6.50	43	330.00	41
44	Patta Cloth	6.00	44	340.00	40
45	Handkerchief	3.50	45	105.00	48
46	Skirt	2.00	46	150.00	46
47	Cloth Bag	1.00	47	45.00	49
48	Socks	1.00	47	235.00	44
49	Cap	0.70	49	160.00	45
50	Blouse	0.60	50	150.00	46
	All	11538.00		800872.50	

Kerala					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	Saree	319.00	1	32998.00	1
2	Salwar Suit	154.00	2	18637.00	2
3	Dhoti	144.00	3	10050.00	4
4	Lungi	68.40	4	4597.00	8
5	Bedsheet	63.00	5	5310.00	6
6	Shirt	60.00	6	10996.00	3
7	Shirting	57.70	7	4985.00	7
8	Towel	52.50	8	915.00	18
9	Maxi	51.00	9	2275.00	13
10	Blouse Material	40.50	10	2504.00	11
11	Banian	28.50	11	796.00	19
12	Frock	20.00	12	3518.00	10
13	Uniform Cloth	14.00	13	1112.00	16
14	Nighty	12.00	14	420.00	21
15	T Shirt	11.50	15	1170.00	15
16	Suiting	8.75	16	1700.00	14
17	Jeans	8.20	17	6590.00	5
18	Petticoat	7.50	18	165.00	25
19	Midi	7.00	19	1095.00	17
20	Panties	6.25	20	635.00	20
21	Baba Suit	6.00	21	4090.00	9
22	Brief	6.00	21	420.00	21
23	Skirt	5.00	23	110.00	27
24	Pant	4.60	24	2330.00	12
25	Turkish Towel	3.00	25	120.00	26
26	Brassier	2.70	26	290.00	23
27	Lining Material	2.00	27	52.00	29
28	Table Cover	1.50	28	200.00	24
29	Underwear	0.75	29	70.00	28
	All	1165.35		118150.00	

Madhya Pradesh					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	Saree	1314.50	1	30698.00	1
2	Banian	489.00	2	7340.00	6
3	Petticoat	458.00	3	7245.00	7
4	Shirt	322.50	4	17505.00	3
5	Underwear	200.25	5	8665.00	4
6	Chaddar	171.00	6	8605.00	5
7	Pant	163.00	7	22300.00	2
8	Lungi	158.10	8	4395.00	10
9	Blouse	144.80	9	6445.00	8
10	Salwar Suit	141.00	10	5910.00	9
11	Towel	115.50	11	2954.00	15
12	Panties	104.25	12	3704.00	12
13	Frock	100.00	13	3890.00	11
14	Shirting	70.00	14	2975.00	14
15	Dhoti	64.00	15	2850.00	16
16	Satranji	63.00	16	2455.00	17
17	Kurta	30.00	17	825.00	20
18	Sweater	19.00	18	1510.00	18
19	Suiting	18.70	19	3515.00	13
20	Brassier	13.50	20	1031.00	19
21	Pyjama	12.50	21	545.00	22
22	Mosquito Net	7.50	22	110.00	28
23	Gamcha	7.50	22	210.00	26
24	Baba Suit	5.40	24	785.00	21
25	Furnishing Material	5.00	25	250.00	24
26	Blouse Material	3.20	26	168.00	27
27	Shawl	2.00	27	375.00	23
28	Blanket	1.50	28	250.00	24
29	Half Pant	0.80	29	40.00	30
30	Napkin	0.50	30	70.00	29
	All	4206.00		147620.00	

Maharashtra					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	Saree	4449.50	1	246710.00	1
2	Banian	1206.00	2	32373.00	6
3	Shirting	801.30	3	62163.50	5
4	Shirt	748.50	4	84765.00	3
5	Bedsheet	570.50	5	21480.00	10
6	Underwear	458.00	6	27318.00	7
7	Blouse Material	456.30	7	19328.80	11
8	Dhoti	440.00	8	14355.00	15
9	Petticoat	429.00	9	10740.00	18
10	Salwar suit	426.00	10	23215.00	9
11	Suiting	379.70	11	77010.20	4
12	Pant	345.40	12	101825.00	2
13	Towel	315.00	13	11015.00	17
14	S.Uniform B	287.00	14	26195.00	8
15	S.Uniform G	237.00	15	17195.00	12
16	Frock	232.00	16	15885.00	14
17	T Shirt	218.00	17	16135.00	13
18	Idm	202.00	18	12345.00	16
19	Nighty	188.00	19	5250.00	28
20	Lungi	176.10	20	8635.00	22
21	Panties	174.00	21	6263.00	26
22	Petticoat Material	159.00	22	6310.00	25
23	Long Cloth	86.50	23	3720.00	30
24	Half Pant	84.80	24	9620.00	20
25	Sweater	83.00	25	10560.00	19
26	Chaddar	67.50	26	4930.00	29
27	Navwari Saree	63.00	27	1680.00	37
28	Brassier	59.70	28	7298.00	24
29	Patta Cloth	57.00	29	2355.00	35
30	Slacks	48.00	30	2566.00	33
31	Baba Suit	39.00	31	8565.00	23
32	Slips	39.00	31	665.00	45
33	Jeans	33.20	33	9099.00	21
34	Blanket	33.00	34	5285.00	27
35	Barmuda	26.80	35	1950.00	36
36	Napkin	23.00	36	2795.00	32
37	Pant & Shirt	22.50	37	2870.00	31
38	Night Pant	22.50	37	990.00	39
39	Curtain	18.00	39	440.00	51
40	Dupatta	17.50	40	195.00	55

S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
41	Pajama Cloth	16.50	41	970.00	40
42	Safari suit	16.50	41	2435.00	34
43	Shawl	16.00	43	1160.00	38
44	Rajai	15.00	44	610.00	47
45	Skirt	14.50	45	765.00	41
46	Pillow Cover	12.50	46	625.00	46
47	Coat	12.00	47	730.00	43
48	Gadi Cover	12.00	47	730.00	43
49	Scarf	10.30	49	528.00	48
50	Rajai Cover	10.00	50	440.00	51
51	Top	9.25	51	525.00	49
52	Midi	8.00	52	765.00	41
53	Cap	7.60	53	385.00	53
54	Handkerchief	3.00	54	300.00	54
55	Satranji	3.00	54	100.00	56
56	School Bag	2.00	56	90.00	57
57	Bag	2.00	56	60.00	60
58	Umbrella	2.00	56	450.00	50
59	Blouse	1.60	59	80.00	58
60	Table Cloth	1.50	60	80.00	58
61	Socks	0.20	61	15.00	61
	All	13897.75		933937.50	



Odisha					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	Saree	8673.50	1	422700.00	1
2	Petticoat	3194.00	2	75352.00	8
3	Mosquito Net	2385.00	3	41695.00	16
4	Lungi	2256.60	4	121691.00	4
5	Banian	1920.00	5	57238.00	11
6	Shirt	1390.50	6	160496.00	3
7	Dhoti	1268.00	7	45500.00	15
8	Blouse	1094.20	8	56889.00	12
9	T Shirt	1087.00	9	94386.00	5
10	Towel	1036.50	10	48467.00	14
11	Chaddar	1012.50	11	83925.00	7
12	Salwar Suit	1009.00	12	67050.00	9
13	Gamcha	913.50	13	39644.00	17
14	Bedsheet	826.00	14	50095.00	13
15	Underwear	790.50	15	57854.00	10
16	Pant	682.20	16	190643.00	2
17	Blanket	559.50	17	84285.00	6
18	Shameez	494.25	18	7840.00	33
19	Frock	441.50	19	24060.00	21
20	Panties	419.75	20	18756.00	24
21	Shawl	294.00	21	29565.00	19
22	S.Uniform G	292.00	22	14190.00	28
23	Barmuda	266.80	23	31550.00	18
24	S.Uniform B	259.00	24	19055.00	23
25	Curtain	258.00	25	3790.00	39
26	Wearable Chaddar	197.50	26	14080.00	29
27	Skirt Blouse	194.00	27	10920.00	30
28	Shirting	192.25	28	17185.00	25
29	Sweater	181.50	29	23625.00	22
30	Half pant	178.40	30	16562.00	26
31	Baba suit	170.40	31	28165.00	20
32	Nighty	152.50	32	5690.00	36
33	Half Shirt	137.50	33	10430.00	31
34	Maxi	122.50	34	5780.00	35
35	Suiting	94.80	35	14676.00	27
36	Brassier	83.10	36	7645.00	34
37	Pillow cover	58.00	37	4375.00	38
38	Slips	47.00	38	835.00	47
39	Handkerchief	33.50	39	4690.00	37
40	Long Cloth	23.00	40	1440.00	44

S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
41	Socks	18.60	41	2236.00	42
42	Jeans	15.40	42	8850.00	32
43	Furnishing Material	14.00	43	840.00	46
44	Shorts	12.80	44	2945.00	40
45	Muffler	10.70	45	2330.00	41
46	Blouse Material	9.00	46	530.00	49
47	Jacket	7.00	47	1800.00	43
48	Top	6.25	48	750.00	48
49	Trouser	6.00	49	925.00	45
50	Cushion Cover	6.00	49	480.00	51
51	Printed Cloth	6.00	49	460.00	53
52	Cushion Cover	6.00	49	480.00	51
53	Printed Cloth	6.00	49	460.00	53
54	LDM	5.50	54	415.00	55
55	Skirt	4.50	55	500.00	50
56	Head Scarf	3.00	56	60.00	60
57	Dupatta	2.50	57	35.00	62
58	Kurta	2.50	57	200.00	58
59	Scarf	1.50	59	240.00	57
60	Cap	1.00	60	300.00	56
61	Gloves	1.00	60	180.00	59
	All	34838.00		2037890.00	

Puducherry (UT)					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	Saree	544.50	1	19870.00	1
2	Dhoti	164.00	2	3275.00	6
3	Salwar Suit	160.00	3	5905.00	4
4	Shirt	156.00	4	7875.00	3
5	Frock	77.00	5	3180.00	7
6	Pant	69.20	6	8280.00	2
7	Petticoat	55.00	7	1460.00	10
8	Blouse	53.25	8	3322.50	5
9	Shirting	38.10	9	2760.90	8
10	Panties	26.50	10	812.00	11
11	Lungi	25.20	11	1690.00	9
12	Banian	9.00	12	140.00	14
13	Baba Suit	6.00	13	650.00	12
14	Underwear	5.50	14	190.00	13
15	Bedsheet	3.50	15	130.00	15
16	Towel	3.00	16	90.00	16
	All	1395.75		59630.40	

Punjab					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	LDM	2905.00	1	124825.00	1
2	Long Cloth	2036.00	2	88919.91	2
3	Dupatta	1100.00	3	38155.00	3
4	Turban	453.00	4	28850.00	4
5	Bedsheet	451.50	5	25260.00	5
6	Banian	436.50	6	11130.00	10
7	Salwar Suit	208.00	7	14290.00	7
8	Shirt	189.00	8	12340.00	8
9	Saree	165.00	9	3245.00	19
10	T Shirt	117.00	10	6316.00	14
11	Sweater	109.50	11	11720.00	9
12	Pant	108.80	12	21875.00	6
13	Towel	106.50	13	5710.00	15
14	S.Uniform G	103.00	14	7400.00	12
15	Shirting	88.50	15	5152.43	17
16	S.Uniform B	88.00	16	7200.00	13
17	Underwear	82.25	17	5251.00	16
18	Maxi	62.00	18	1740.00	24
19	Petticoat	56.50	19	995.00	28
20	Chaddar	45.00	20	2640.00	21
21	Lungi	39.60	21	1473.00	25
22	Baba Suit	35.40	22	9506.00	11
23	Shawl	29.00	23	2735.00	20
24	Frock	25.50	24	666.00	32
25	Blouse	23.00	25	1199.00	26
26	Suiting	18.80	26	2123.94	23
27	Blanket	18.00	27	4590.00	18
28	Panties	16.00	28	663.00	33
29	Half pant	13.60	29	964.00	29
30	Jeans	12.00	30	2560.00	22
31	Socks	11.00	31	915.00	30
32	Pyjama	5.00	32	300.00	36
33	Wearable Chaddar	5.00	32	695.00	31
34	Brassier	4.95	34	537.00	35
35	Jacket	4.50	35	1120.00	27
36	Handkerchief	4.30	36	265.00	37
37	Skirt	4.00	37	180.00	39
38	Trouser	3.40	38	580.00	34
39	Cap	0.95	39	204.00	38
40	Napkin	0.25	40	18.00	40
	All	9185.30		454308.27	

Rajasthan					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	Saree	3531.00	1	84125.00	1
2	Long Cloth	1572.30	2	69765.00	2
3	Odhani	886.25	3	30295.00	4
4	Banian	751.50	4	19676.00	9
5	Fetia	670.00	5	16540.00	12
6	Salwar Suit	533.00	6	25565.00	5
7	Shirting	514.60	7	21423.25	7
8	Dhoti	459.20	8	18350.00	10
9	Blouse Material	436.05	9	11077.50	14
10	Petticoat	367.50	10	10010.00	15
11	Turban	357.00	11	6235.00	17
12	Shirt	321.75	12	21149.00	8
13	Underwear	318.25	13	17059.00	11
14	Pant	198.20	14	33175.00	3
15	Suiting	198.15	15	23938.00	6
16	Towel	147.00	16	3055.00	24
17	Blouse	138.40	17	3724.00	22
18	T Shirt	130.00	18	7073.00	16
19	Poplin	106.00	19	2595.00	27
20	Frock	89.00	20	3748.00	21
21	Lungi	75.00	21	4110.00	19
22	Panties	71.75	22	2685.00	26
23	Chaddar	63.00	23	4070.00	20
24	Jeans	55.40	24	14449.00	13
25	Jabba	54.00	25	1920.00	28
26	Baba Suit	52.20	26	5709.00	18
27	LDM	48.50	27	1875.00	30
28	Shameez	41.50	28	1080.00	35
29	Fall	39.00	29	160.00	50
30	Bandi	34.50	30	1830.00	32
31	Kurta	32.50	31	1875.00	30
32	Brassier	28.95	32	3086.00	23
33	Pant & Shirt	25.00	33	1330.00	34
34	Pyjama	22.50	34	870.00	36
35	Shawl	20.00	35	1650.00	33
36	Half Pant	16.80	36	1895.00	29
37	Skirt Top	14.00	37	540.00	41
38	Skirt	12.00	38	700.00	37
39	Kurta Pyjama	11.00	39	445.00	42
40	Top	10.50	40	575.00	40

S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
41	Long Cloth	10.00	41	600.00	38
42	Midi	8.00	42	580.00	39
43	Salwar	8.00	42	320.00	45
44	Dupatta	7.50	44	355.00	43
45	Maxi	6.00	45	240.00	47
46	Sweater	6.00	45	310.00	46
47	Petticoat Material	6.00	45	120.00	51
48	Gamcha	4.50	48	80.00	53
49	Socks	3.70	49	329.00	44
50	Ghagra	3.50	50	3000.00	25
51	Jhabla	2.50	51	200.00	48
52	Blanket	1.50	52	200.00	48
53	Handkerchief	1.40	53	85.00	52
	All	12521.85		485850.75	

Tamil Nadu					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	Saree	8464.50	1	482305.00	1
2	Salwar suit	2556.00	2	179260.00	4
3	Dhoti	2544.00	3	106793.00	5
4	Shirt	2354.25	4	223017.00	2
5	Petticoat	2218.00	5	64724.00	8
6	Lungi	1567.50	6	89210.00	6
7	Shirting	978.40	7	66772.23	7
8	Banian	964.50	8	26170.00	14
9	Pant	871.00	9	219171.00	3
10	Underwear	846.75	10	54691.00	9
11	Nighty	732.00	11	35060.00	11
12	Bedsheet	661.50	12	31060.00	13
13	Towel	613.50	13	19211.00	18
14	Blouse Material	607.50	14	32351.95	12
15	Suiting	290.90	15	52787.20	10
16	T Shirt	274.50	16	25412.00	15
17	Frock	261.50	17	23625.00	16
18	Shameez	232.50	18	6190.00	25
19	Panties	202.25	19	9170.00	23
20	Midi	127.00	20	14710.00	19
21	S.Uniform B	114.50	21	14650.00	20
22	Blouse	111.65	22	6661.40	24
23	S.Uniform G	109.00	23	13100.00	21
24	Baba suit	76.80	24	20560.00	17
25	Pillow cover	62.00	25	2204.00	29
26	Slips	50.00	26	735.00	39
27	Napkin	47.25	27	2631.00	28
28	LDM	39.00	28	1840.00	31
29	Petticoat Material	35.00	29	2128.00	30
30	Half pant	32.80	30	4335.00	27
31	Jeans	30.60	31	9745.00	22
32	Brassier	29.10	32	4424.00	26
33	Skirt material	25.00	33	1560.00	32
34	Curtain	24.00	34	295.00	40
35	Skirt	18.00	35	1395.00	33

S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
36	Uniform Cloth	16.00	36	795.00	36
37	Half Saree	13.00	37	780.00	37
38	School bag	8.00	38	1175.00	34
39	Socks	6.80	39	1160.00	35
40	Furnishing Material	6.00	40	162.00	41
41	Night dress	5.50	41	120.00	45
42	Pant & Shirt	5.00	42	750.00	38
43	Handkerchief	3.90	43	142.00	44
44	Dupatta	2.50	44	65.00	47
45	Long Cloth	2.50	44	150.00	42
46	Barmuda	2.00	46	150.00	42
47	Patta cloth	1.50	47	67.50	46
	All	28245.45		1853470.28	



Tripura					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	Saree	473.00	1	21510.00	1
2	Bedsheet	91.00	2	3430.00	5
3	Petticoat	65.00	3	2010.00	9
4	Shirt	58.50	4	7650.00	4
5	Sweater	53.50	5	10300.00	2
6	Gamcha	48.00	6	1320.00	14
7	Blouse	35.20	7	1345.00	13
8	Dhoti	32.00	8	920.00	16
9	Lungi	28.80	9	1890.00	11
10	Pant	25.60	10	8300.00	3
11	Wearable Chaddar	25.00	11	3200.00	6
12	Mosquito Net	22.50	12	1050.00	15
13	S.Uniform B	20.00	13	2300.00	8
14	S.Uniform G	18.00	14	2000.00	10
15	Salwar Suit	16.00	15	600.00	17
16	Banian	10.50	16	320.00	18
17	Baba Suit	9.00	17	2500.00	7
18	Jeans	3.40	18	1550.00	12
19	Underwear	3.00	19	240.00	19
20	Half Pant	0.80	20	100.00	20
21	Handkerchief	0.40	21	60.00	21
	All	1039.20		72595.00	

Uttar Pradesh					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	Saree	2474.50	1	110440.00	1
2	Banian	1162.50	2	25634.00	8
3	Shirting	723.80	3	39119.25	3
4	Underwear	599.25	4	25796.00	7
5	LDM	473.10	5	28462.50	6
6	Petticoat	401.50	6	9226.00	21
7	T Shirt	397.00	7	24016.00	9
8	Chaddar	387.00	8	19043.00	12
9	Frock	380.00	9	20423.00	11
10	Dhoti	376.00	10	16405.00	15
11	Sweater	320.00	11	36820.00	4
12	Long Cloth	316.50	12	16306.50	16
13	Salwar Suit	301.50	13	14917.75	18
14	Towel	246.00	14	9994.00	20
15	Pant	235.10	15	41590.75	2
16	Bedsheet	227.50	16	10505.00	19
17	Suiting	204.65	17	35265.50	5
18	Shirt	203.75	18	16864.00	14
19	Lungi	169.80	19	8225.50	22
20	Blouse Material	135.95	20	4651.00	25
21	Kurta	123.00	21	5990.00	23
22	Rajai	105.00	22	3945.00	28
23	Baba Suit	103.20	23	23165.00	10
24	Kurta Pyjama	100.50	24	4160.00	27
25	Pant & Shirt	96.50	25	15225.00	17
26	Pyjama	94.00	26	2828.00	31
27	Dari	87.00	27	2845.00	30
28	Jeans	85.80	28	17456.00	13
29	Dupatta	79.00	29	1365.00	39
30	Quilt Cover	70.00	30	2975.00	29
31	Poplin	64.75	31	2110.00	34
32	Shawl	62.00	32	5520.00	24
33	Blouse	54.40	33	1960.00	35
34	Petticoat Material	54.00	34	1366.00	38
35	Gamcha	49.50	35	1282.00	42
36	Rajai Cover	45.00	36	1350.00	40
37	Skirt top	44.00	37	2265.00	33
38	Mosquito Net	37.50	38	975.00	46
39	Bandi	36.00	39	1391.00	37
40	Panties	31.00	40	2500.00	32
41	Tehmat	30.60	41	774.00	51
42	Pajama Cloth	29.75	42	1092.00	45

S. No	Product	Quantity In Mtrs	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
43	Socks	25.00	43	1348.00	41
44	Kameez	20.50	44	320.00	60
45	Blanket	16.50	45	4645.00	26
46	Kurta Pajama	15.00	46	815.00	50
47	Pillow Cover	14.50	47	908.00	47
48	Napkin	13.75	48	392.00	57
49	Quilt	13.50	49	1250.00	43
50	Jacket	11.50	50	1810.00	36
51	Half Pant	9.60	51	830.00	49
52	Maxi	9.00	52	530.00	54
53	Pajama	8.50	53	372.50	58
54	Odhani	8.25	54	450.00	55
55	Burkha	8.00	55	1200.00	44
56	S.Uniform B	7.50	56	585.00	53
57	Patta Cloth	6.00	57	200.00	64
58	Sofa Cover	6.00	57	900.00	48
59	Wearable Chaddar	5.00	59	690.00	52
60	Mattress	4.50	60	150.00	66
61	Muffler	3.00	61	365.00	59
62	Blouse	2.60	62	117.00	68
63	Salwar	2.50	63	180.00	65
64	Kafan Cloth	2.50	63	80.00	70
65	Shameez	2.25	65	300.00	61
66	Poplin	2.00	66	50.00	71
67	Bag	2.00	66	115.00	69
68	Pillow	2.00	66	300.00	61
69	Cap	1.85	69	400.00	56
70	Brassier	1.80	70	240.00	63
71	Trouser	1.00	71	120.00	67
72	Handkerchief	0.60	72	50.00	71
	All	11444.60		635956.25	

Uttarakhand					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	Saree	1144	1	40055	3
2	sweater	897.5	2	73025	1
3	ldm	776.25	3	33980	5
4	Shirt	630.75	4	35160	4
5	Banian	552	5	13815	10
6	T Shirt	368.5	6	19870	7
7	Pant	335.6	7	50560	2
8	Underwear	277.75	8	17140	9
9	Bedsheet	245	9	7695	14
10	Panties	224.75	10	13805	11
11	Petticoat	180	11	3010	19
12	Kurta Pyjama	139	12	4130	18
13	Jeans	132	13	23130	6
14	Jacket	126.75	14	18625	8
15	Frock	120.5	15	4455	17
16	Brassier	81.75	16	11385	12
17	Half pant	79.2	17	7180	15
18	Blanket	75	18	11375	13
19	Shawl	70	19	6665	16
20	Towel	54	20	2570	20
21	Dhoti	52	21	1925	22
21	Dhoti Kurta	52	21	1800	23
23	Blouse	35.2	23	1990	21
24	Dari	33	24	960	25
25	Rajai Cover	20	25	720	26
26	Shirting	18	26	720	26
27	Kurta	17.5	27	1080	24
27	Pyjama	17.5	27	555	29
29	Salwar suit	17	29	575	28
30	Top	5.25	30	350	30
31	Midi	5	31	195	31
32	Socks	0.8	32	60	32
33	Baba suit	0.6	33	50	33
	All	6784.15		408610	

West Bengal					
S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
1	Saree	4757.50	1	194896.00	1
2	Petticoat	2150.00	2	54999.00	4
3	Shirt	1901.25	3	147440.00	3
4	Pant	882.40	4	183285.00	2
5	Blouse	744.00	5	37623.00	6
6	Gamcha	709.50	6	21678.00	8
7	Frock	689.00	7	54400.00	5
8	Banian	612.00	8	17090.00	12
9	Salwar Suit	438.00	9	26875.00	7
10	Lungi	387.00	10	19600.00	9
11	Bedsheet	378.00	11	19420.00	10
12	Nighty	361.00	12	12069.00	14
13	Towel	349.50	13	12195.00	13
14	T Shirt	184.50	14	17320.00	11
15	Shirting	134.60	15	10177.00	16
16	Panties	102.00	16	4776.00	21
17	Dhoti	100.00	17	2960.00	23
18	Half Pant	87.20	18	6211.00	20
19	Barmuda	74.20	19	6534.00	18
20	Suiting	63.00	20	10568.00	15
21	Underpant	63.00	20	2710.00	25
22	Tape Frock	61.00	22	1520.00	28
23	Underwear	55.50	23	2825.00	24
24	Shorts	49.60	24	2460.00	27
25	Sweater	48.50	25	7100.00	17
26	Baba suit	27.60	26	6430.00	19
27	Wearable Chaddar	25.00	27	3015.00	22
28	Slips	23.00	28	520.00	33
29	Top	23.00	28	860.00	30
30	Pillow cover	8.00	30	310.00	38
31	Mosquito net	7.50	31	300.00	39
32	Poplin	6.00	32	420.00	36
33	LDM	5.50	33	550.00	31
34	Handkerchief	4.90	34	435.00	35
35	Chaddar	4.50	35	540.00	32

S. No	Product	Quantity In Metres	Rank	Value In Rs	Rank
36	Socks	4.10	36	191.00	43
37	Petticoat Material	4.00	37	160.00	45
38	Brassier	3.00	38	385.00	37
39	Kurta	2.50	39	90.00	44
40	Jeans	2.00	40	440.00	34
41	Skirt	2.00	40	200.00	40
42	Shawl	2.00	40	200.00	40
43	Blouse Material	1.60	43	96.00	43
44	Cap	1.00	44	185.00	41
45	Bag	1.00	44	200.00	40
46	Muffler	1.00	44	120.00	42
	All	15665.45		896608.00	

**Product Vis-À-Vis their Ranks in the Consumption Pattern of MGNREGA Beneficiary Households – High Income States**

Product	Goa	Puducherry	Haryana	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu	Punjab
Saree	1	1	3	1	1	1	9
Salwar Suit	2	3	7	10	5	2	7
Bedsheet	3	15	26	5	18	12	5
Shirting	4	9	8	3	9	7	15
Shirt	5	4	6	4	2	4	8
Petticoat	6	7	15	9	3	5	19
Banian	7	12	4	2	4	8	6
Furnishing Material	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	40	NA
T Shirt	9	NA	16	17	NA	16	10
Uniform Cloth	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	36	NA
Frock Material	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blouse Material	12	NA	51	7	10	14	NA
Underwear	12	14	11	6	7	10	17
LDM	14	NA	1	18	24	28	1
Jeans	15	NA	34	33	32	31	30
Ribbon Cloth	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Suiting	17	NA	13	11	22	15	26
Towel	18	16	12	13	8	13	13
Chaddar	19	NA	29	26	11	NA	20
Frock	20	5	38	16	25	17	24
Pant	21	6	10	12	6	9	12
Nighty	22	NA	NA	19	NA	11	NA
Skirt Blouse	23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Half Pant	24	NA	39	24	23	30	29
Handkerchief	25	NA	48	54	NA	43	36
Panties	26	10	25	21	12	19	28
Blouse	27	8	47	59	17	22	25
Slips	28	NA	NA	31	14	26	NA
Brassier	29	NA	28	28	19	32	34
Top	30	NA	55	51	NA	NA	NA
Door Mat	31	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Product	Goa	Puducherry	Haryana	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu	Punjab
Midi	31	NA	NA	52	16	20	NA
Skirt Material	31	NA	NA	NA	NA	33	NA
Barmuda	34	NA	NA	35	NA	46	NA
Baba Suit	35	13	20	31	30	24	22
Bag	NA	NA	NA	56	NA	NA	NA
Blanket	NA	NA	22	34	31	NA	27
Cap	NA	NA	33	53	NA	NA	39
Choli	NA	NA	57	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coat	NA	NA	44	47	NA	NA	NA
Curtain	NA	NA	49	39	NA	34	NA
Dari	NA	NA	31	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dhoti	NA	2	14	8	13	3	NA
Dhoti Kurta	NA	NA	23	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dupatta	NA	NA	17	40	NA	44	3
Fetia	NA	NA	37	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gadi Cover	NA	NA	NA	47	28	NA	NA
Half Saree	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37	NA
Jacket	NA	NA	21	NA	NA	NA	35
Kameez	NA	NA	31	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kurta	NA	NA	18	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kurta Pyjama	NA	NA	19	NA	NA	NA	NA
Long Cloth	NA	NA	2	23	20	44	2
Lungi	NA	11	44	20	NA	6	21
Maxi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18
Muffler	NA	NA	58	NA	NA	NA	NA
Napkin	NA	NA	NA	36	NA	27	40
Navwari Saree	NA	NA	NA	27	NA	NA	NA
Night Dress	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41	NA
Night Pant	NA	NA	NA	37	NA	NA	NA
Odhani	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pajama Cloth	NA	NA	NA	41	15	NA	NA
Pant & Shirt	NA	NA	43	37	NA	42	NA
Patta Cloth	NA	NA	53	29	NA	47	NA



Product	Goa	Puducherry	Haryana	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu	Punjab
Petticoat Material	NA	NA	NA	22	NA	NA	NA
Pillow Cover	NA	NA	50	46	NA	25	NA
Poplin	NA	NA	53	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pyjama	NA	NA	42	NA	NA	NA	32
Rajai	NA	NA	NA	44	NA	NA	NA
Rajai Cover	NA	NA	24	50	27	NA	NA
S.Uniform B	NA	NA	30	14	NA	21	16
S.Uniform G	NA	NA	27	15	NA	23	14
Safari Suit	NA	NA	NA	41	NA	NA	NA
Salwar	NA	NA	44	NA	NA	NA	NA
Satranji	NA	NA	NA	54	28	NA	NA
Scarf	NA	NA	NA	49	NA	NA	NA
School Bag	NA	NA	NA	56	NA	38	NA
Shameez	NA	NA	41	NA	NA	18	NA
Shawl	NA	NA	9	43	NA	NA	23
Skirt	NA	NA	NA	45	26	35	37
Slacks	NA	NA	56	30	NA	NA	NA
Socks	NA	NA	35	61	NA	39	31
Sweater	NA	NA	5	25	21	NA	11
Table Cloth	NA	NA	NA	60	NA	NA	NA
Trouser	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	38
Turban	NA	NA	40	NA	NA	NA	4
Umbrella	NA	NA	NA	56	NA	NA	NA
Wearable Chaddar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32

**Product Vis-À-Vis their Ranks in the Consumption Pattern of MGNREGA Beneficiary Households – Medium Income States**

Product	Kerala	Uttara khand	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	HP	West Bengal	C'garh	Tripura	Rajasthan	Odisha	J'khand	J&K
Saree	1	1	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA
Salwar Suit	2	29	4	2	5	9	8	15	6	12	3	28
Dhoti	3	21	9	16	NA	17	9	8	8	7	4	NA
Lungi	4	NA	7	7	NA	10	7	9	21	4	16	27
Bedsheet	5	9	8	13	6	11	NA	2	NA	14	7	18
Shirt	6	4	6	8	4	3	13	4	12	6	15	4
Shirting	7	26	11	6	13	15	3	NA	7	28	13	2
Towel	8	20	5	12	11	13	12	NA	16	10	12	17
Maxi	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45	34	NA	NA
Blouse Material	10	NA	15	18	NA	45	19	NA	9	46	NA	NA
Banian	11	5	3	4	9	8	2	16	4	5	8	8
Frock	12	15	16	14	NA	7	6	NA	20	19	9	35
Uniform Cloth	13	NA	31	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nighty	14	NA	10	5	NA	12	NA	NA	NA	32	24	NA
T Shirt	15	6	23	10	NA	14	24	NA	18	9	6	24
Suiting	16	NA	17	11	16	20	9	NA	15	35	21	12
Jeans	17	13	30	25	NA	42	25	18	24	42	20	NA
Petticoat	18	11	2	3	NA	2	4	3	10	2	2	NA
Midi	19	31	32	27	NA	NA	NA	NA	42	NA	31	NA
Panties	20	10	21	17	NA	16	11	NA	22	20	25	NA
Baba Suit	21	33	35	26	NA	28	15	17	26	31	35	14
Brief	21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skirt	23	NA	44	46	NA	42	NA	NA	38	55	NA	21
Pant	24	7	14	15	7	4	20	10	14	16	14	5
Turkish Towel	25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Brassier	26	16	49	35	NA	40	28	NA	32	36	NA	16
Lining Material	27	NA	40	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Product	Kerala	Uttara Khand	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	HP	West Bengal	C'garh	Tripura	Rajasthan	Odisha	J'khand	J&K
Table Cover	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44	NA
Underwear	29	8	12	9	17	25	5	19	13	15	18	7
Bag	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bandi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	NA	NA	NA
Barmuda	NA	NA	59	33	NA	19	NA	NA	NA	23	NA	NA
Blanket	NA	18	20	23	12	NA	29	NA	52	17	41	30
Blouse	NA	23	29	50	NA	5	14	7	17	8	10	NA
Burkha	NA	NA	NA	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40	NA
Cap	NA	NA	NA	49	NA	46	NA	NA	NA	61	NA	NA
Chaddar	NA	NA	33	31	NA	37	17	NA	23	11	23	20
Cloth Bag	NA	NA	NA	47	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coat	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Curtain	NA	NA	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25	NA	NA
Cushion Cover	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	NA	NA
Dari	NA	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	42	NA
Dhoti Kurta	NA	21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dupatta	NA	NA	NA	33	8	NA	NA	NA	44	58	NA	3
Fall	NA	NA	41	40	NA	NA	NA	NA	29	NA	NA	NA
Fetia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	NA	NA
Furnishing Material	NA	NA	37	29	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	43	19	NA
Gamcha	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	23	6	48	13	33	NA
Ghagra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50	NA	NA	NA
Ghagra Choli	NA	NA	55	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gloves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61	51	NA
Half Dhoti	NA	NA	NA	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Half Pant	NA	17	22	21	NA	18	22	20	36	30	26	NA
Half Saree	NA	NA	26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Half Shirt	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29	NA	NA	33	NA	NA
Handkerchief	NA	NA	57	45	NA	36	NA	21	53	39	47	NA
Head Scarf	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56	NA	NA

Product	Kerala	Uttara khand	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	HP	West Bengal	C'gath	Tripura	Rajasthan	Odisha	J'khand	J&K
Jabba	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25	NA	NA	NA
Jacket	NA	14	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	47	NA	13
Jhabla	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	51	NA	NA	NA
Kameez	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	NA
Kurta	NA	27	47	NA	NA	41	NA	NA	31	58	29	29
Kurta Pyjama	NA	12	NA	NA	13	NA	NA	NA	39	NA	NA	NA
LDM	NA	3	27	20	2	35	16	NA	27	54	31	1
Long Cloth	NA	NA	34	NA	18	NA	NA	NA	2	40	NA	11
Mosquito Net	NA	NA	18	42	NA	33	NA	12	NA	3	5	NA
Muffler	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46	NA	NA	NA	45	49	NA
Napkin	NA	NA	58	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Night Dress	NA	NA	28	36	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Night Suit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44	NA
Odhani	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	43	NA
Pajama Cloth	NA	NA	NA	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	47	6
Pancha	NA	NA	51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pant & Shirt	NA	NA	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	33	NA	NA	NA
Patta Cloth	NA	NA	56	44	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Petticoat Material	NA	NA	25	43	NA	39	NA	NA	45	NA	36	NA
Pillow Cover	NA	NA	38	38	NA	32	NA	NA	NA	37	NA	NA
Poplin	NA	NA	54	38	NA	34	NA	NA	19	NA	NA	NA
Printed Cloth	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	NA	NA
Pyjama	NA	27	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34	NA	34	26
Quilt	NA	NA	48	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34
Quilt Cover	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24
Rajai Cover	NA	25	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
S.Uniform B	NA	NA	42	32	NA	NA	21	13	NA	24	27	19
S.Unifin G	NA	NA	39	22	NA	NA	18	14	NA	22	38	15
Safari Suit	NA	NA	51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Product	Kerala	Uttara khand	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	HP	West Bengal	C'gath	Tripura	Rajasthan	Odisha	J'khand	J&K
Salwar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	42	NA	NA	32
Scarf	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	60	NA	NA
School Bag	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Shameez	NA	NA	43	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28	18	22	23
Shawl	NA	19	NA	NA	15	42	NA	NA	35	21	37	9
Shorts	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	26	NA	NA	NA	44	NA	NA
Skirt Blouse	NA	NA	NA	37	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27	NA	NA
Skirt Material	NA	NA	46	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skirt Top	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37	NA	NA	NA
Slips	NA	NA	24	NA	NA	30	NA	NA	NA	38	NA	NA
Socks	NA	32	60	47	20	38	31	NA	49	41	28	31
Sweater	NA	2	53	41	3	27	27	5	45	29	11	10
Table Cloth	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50	NA
Tape Frock	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Top	NA	30	45	NA	NA	30	NA	NA	40	48	39	NA
Trouser	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	NA	NA
Turban	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	33
Underpant	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uparna	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22
Wearable Chaddar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29	NA	11	NA	26	17	NA

**Product Vis-À-Vis their Ranks in the Consumption Pattern of MGNREGA Beneficiary Households – Low Income States**

Product	Assam	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar
Saree	1	1	1	1
Banian	6	2	2	5
Petticoat	18	3	6	9
Shirt	14	4	18	3
Underwear	10	5	4	20
Chaddar	2	6	8	8
Pant	24	7	15	12
Lungi	43	8	19	10
Blouse	39	9	33	18
Salwar Suit	NA	10	13	22
Towel	3	11	14	27
Panties	8	12	40	32
Frock	NA	13	9	6
Shirting	26	14	3	17
Dhoti	12	15	10	2
Satranji	30	16	NA	NA
Kurta	31	17	21	30
Sweater	4	18	11	11
Suiting	44	19	17	23
Brassier	22	20	70	NA
Pyjama	32	21	26	13
Gamcha	NA	22	35	7
Mosquito Net	20	22	38	NA
Baba Suit	7	23	23	28
Furnishing Material	NA	24	NA	NA
Blouse Material	28	25	20	16
Shawl	NA	26	32	24
Blanket	NA	27	45	26
Half Pant	17	28	51	NA
Napkin	NA	29	48	NA
Bag	NA	NA	66	NA
Bandi	58	NA	39	NA
Barmuda	21	NA	NA	NA
Bedsheet	5	NA	16	NA
Burkha	59	NA	55	NA
Cap	15	NA	69	NA

Product Vis-À-Vis their Ranks in the Consumption Pattern of MGNREGA Beneficiary Households – Low Income States				
Product	Assam	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar
Curtain	50	NA	NA	NA
Dari	NA	NA	27	NA
Dupatta	NA	NA	29	NA
Frock Material	51	NA	NA	NA
Gadi Cover	37	NA	NA	NA
Ghagra Choli	32	NA	NA	NA
Handkerchief	19	NA	72	NA
Jabba	40	NA	NA	NA
Jacket	56	NA	50	NA
Jeans	NA	NA	28	21
Kafan Cloth	29	NA	63	NA
Kameez	NA	NA	44	NA
Kurta Pyjama	NA	NA	24	NA
LDM	54	NA	5	29
Lining Material	27	NA	NA	NA
Long Cloth	35	NA	12	15
Mattress	25	NA	60	NA
Maxi	NA	NA	52	NA
Midi	52	NA	NA	NA
Muffler	11	NA	61	30
Navwari Saree	57	NA	NA	NA
Nighty	NA	NA	NA	24
Odhani	NA	NA	54	NA
Pajama Cloth	46	NA	42	32
Pancha	49	NA	NA	NA
Pant & Shirt	NA	NA	25	14
Patta Cloth	40	NA	57	NA
Petticoat Material	NA	NA	34	NA
Pillow	NA	NA	66	NA
Pillow Cover	NA	NA	47	NA
Poplin	53	NA	31	4
Quilt	NA	NA	49	NA
Quilt Cover	55	NA	30	NA
Rajai	NA	NA	22	NA
Rajai Cover	48	NA	36	NA
S.Uniform B	NA	NA	56	NA
Safari Suit	45	NA	NA	NA
Salwar	35	NA	63	NA
Shameez	NA	NA	65	NA

**Product Vis-À-Vis their Ranks in the Consumption Pattern of MGNREGA Beneficiary Households – Low Income States**

Product	Assam	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar
Shorts	34	NA	NA	NA
Skirt Blouse	13	NA	NA	NA
Skirt Material	38	NA	NA	NA
Skirt Top	NA	NA	37	NA
Socks	NA	NA	43	34
Sofa Cover	NA	NA	57	NA
T Shirt	23	NA	7	19
Table Cloth	46	NA	NA	NA
Tape Frock	9	NA	NA	NA
Tehmat	NA	NA	41	NA
Trouser	NA	NA	71	NA
Turban	16	NA	NA	NA
Turkish Towel	42	NA	NA	NA
Wearable Chaddar	NA	NA	59	NA



प्रश्नावली संख्या  
Questionnaire No.

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ग्रामीण भारत के वस्त्र खपत पर  
MGNREGA योजना का प्रभाव मूल्यांकन

Impact Assessment of MGNREGA Scheme  
on Textile Consumption in Rural India



वस्त्र समिति

(वस्त्र मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

**Textiles Committee**

(Ministry of Textiles, Government of India)

गांव / Village : .....

पोस्ट / Post Office : .....

जिला / District : .....

राज्य / State : .....

पिन / Pin Code : 

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संपर्क अधिकारी का नाम और हस्ताक्षर  
Name & Sign of LO .....

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम और हस्ताक्षर  
Name & Sign of Supervisor .....

वस्त्र समिति के अधिकारी का नाम और हस्ताक्षर  
Name & Sign. of TC Official .....

## 1.0 परिवार प्रोफाइल / Household Profile

(i)	परिवार के मुखिया का नाम (पैनल परिवार में क्र.सं.) Name of Head of Household (Sr. No. in the Panel Household)	
(ii)	परिवार का आकार (बच्चों के साथ) Family Size (including Children)	
(iii)	घर का प्रकार House Type	झुग्गी/ Zuggi <input type="checkbox"/> थेंच/ Thatched <input type="checkbox"/> टाईल्ड/ Tiled <input type="checkbox"/> कंक्रीट/ Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> अन्य/ Any other <input type="checkbox"/> (कृपया उल्लेख करें / pl. specify)
(iv)	पीने के पानी की सुविधा Drinking water facility	नल का पानी <input type="checkbox"/> हाथ पम्प <input type="checkbox"/> Tap Water Hand Pump अन्य/ Any other <input type="checkbox"/> (कृपया उल्लेख करें / pl. specify)
(v)	बिजली की उपलब्धता Availability of Electricity	हाँ / Yes <input type="checkbox"/> नहीं / No <input type="checkbox"/>
(vi)	प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र की सुविधा (5 कि.मी. में) Primary Health Centre Availability (Within 5 kms radius)	हाँ / Yes <input type="checkbox"/> नहीं / No <input type="checkbox"/>

## 2.0 MGNREGA विवरण / Details on MGNREGA

क्र. सं. Sr. No.	विवरण / Particulars	प्रतिक्रिया / Response
1.	जॉब कार्ड सं. / Job Card No.	
2.	जॉब कार्ड जारी करने का महीना और वर्ष Month and year of issuance of Job Card	
3.	जॉब कार्ड में सम्मिलित परिवार सदस्यों की कुल संख्या Total No. of Family Members included in Job Card	<input type="text"/>
4.	MGNREGA खाता MGNREGA Account	बैंक / Bank <input type="checkbox"/> डाक घर / Post Office <input type="checkbox"/> अन्य / Any Other <input type="checkbox"/> (कृपया उल्लेख करें / pl. specify)



### 3.2 MGNREGA से संबंधित सदस्यों की गतिविधियाँ एवं प्रतिक्रियाएँ

#### Particulars of MGNREGA related activities and response of members

1. परिवार में कितने सदस्यों को 100 दिनों का रोजगार मिल रहा है ?  
How many family members are getting employment of 100 days?
2. जिन परिवार सदस्यों ने आवेदन किया परंतु रोजगार नहीं मिला उनकी संख्या।  
No. of family members applied but not received employment.
3. क्या आपको बेरोजगार भत्ता मिला है ?  
Have you received unemployment allowance? हाँ  नहीं   
Yes No
4. क्या कार्यस्थल 5 किमी के दायरे में है ?  
Whether the worksite is within 5 km radius? हाँ  नहीं   
Yes No

### 4.0 MGNREGA योजना से संबंधित लोगों के विचार / Implications of MGNREGA

क्र. सं. / Sr.No.	विवरण / Particulars	प्रतिक्रिया / Response
1.	क्या MGNREGA से आपके परिवार को फायदा मिला है ? Has MGNREGA benefitted your family?	हाँ / Yes <input type="text"/> नहीं / No <input type="text"/>
2.	क्या आपको लगता है कि इस योजना से परिवार की आमदनी बढ़ी है ? Do you think the Scheme has increased the family income?	हाँ / Yes <input type="text"/> नहीं / No <input type="text"/>
3.	क्या आपको इस योजना के अंतर्गत वर्तमान मजदूरी दर की जानकारी है ? Are you aware about the present wage rate under the scheme?	हाँ / Yes <input type="text"/> नहीं / No <input type="text"/>
4.	यदि हाँ, तो कृपया वर्तमान प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन देय मजदूरी दर की पुष्टि करें। If yes, please confirm the present wage rate payable per day per person	(₹ में / in ₹)
5.	वर्तमान मजदूरी दर आपके अनुसार पर्याप्त हैं या नहीं ? Do you think the present wage rate payable is sufficient?	हाँ / Yes <input type="text"/> नहीं / No <input type="text"/>
6.	MGNREGA योजना के द्वारा आपको सरकार से क्या उम्मीद है ? कृपया उल्लेख करें। Please mention what are you expecting from the Govt. from MGNREGA Scheme?	हाँ / Yes <input type="text"/> नहीं / No <input type="text"/>
	(i) मजदूरी की दर में वृद्धि / Increase in the wage rate	
	(ii) कितनी प्रतिशत वृद्धि अपेक्षित है / Percentage increase expected	
	(iii) क्या MGNREGA योजना जारी रखें ? Should MGNREGA be continued?	हाँ / Yes <input type="text"/> नहीं / No <input type="text"/>
	(iv) अन्य / Any Other (कृपया उल्लेख करें / please specify)	





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