



HANDBOOK OF URBAN STATISTICS 2019



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**Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Government of India**

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सत्यमेव जयते

**Government of India
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs**

हरदीप एस पुरी
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आवासन और शहरी कार्य
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



MESSAGE

I am happy to know that the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is publishing a Hand Book on Urban Statistics 2019. This is the second edition in the Series. The first edition was published in 2016. The Handbook contains authentic and reliable data in a usable format for informed decision-making and referral-research works. The making of a Statistical Compendium on Urban Affairs with all key information, data tables, charts and info-graphics at one place is a commendable effort. It will be a valuable asset for all stakeholders, in particular decision makers who are mandated to steer the urban discourse. This will facilitate the major thrust to urbanisation given by the Central Government under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi.

The Handbook of Urban Statistics 2019 is a compilation of data on various indicators of Urban India such as Demography, Employment, Transportation, Sanitation, Housing, Socio-economic Indicators and Public Expenditure on Urban Affairs. It also includes detailed narratives and accounts from the Ministry's flagship schemes and Missions such as Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U), Smart Cities Mission (SCM), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U), National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), etc.

I am confident that this Publication will serve as a valuable tool and reference book for stakeholders working in the field of Urban Affairs.

New Delhi
01 March 2019


(Hardeep S Puri)

दुर्गा शंकर मिश्र

सचिव

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FOREWORD

India stands at an inflection point today in Urban Transformation. Rapid urbanization in India holds the key to putting India on a higher growth trajectory. It is imperative to imbibe data-based policy making to make the urban transformation more effective. It is with the view to make data related to urban sector available from various sources available at one place that the Handbook of Urban Statistics was first brought out in 2016 by this Ministry. A lot of progress has been made since then in the form of various flagship missions and projects of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. It is, therefore, an opportune time for the Ministry to bring out second edition of Handbook of Urban Statistics, 2019.

Handbook of Urban Statistics, 2019 is a compilation of policy-oriented urban data covering gamut of urban indicators related to Demography, Socio-economic conditions, Public Expenditure, Housing, Transportation, Employment. This edition of Handbook of Urban Statistics also includes updates on progress made under MoHUA flagship missions such as Smart City Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), Deenadayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme. This Handbook also includes status of progress made under RERA.

I am pleased to commend Handbook of Urban Statistics, 2019 to all the stakeholders involved in this glorious process of Urban Transformation in India.

This Handbook is a result of untiring efforts of the officers of MoHUA and NIUA. I express my sincere compliments to Shiv Das Meena, Additional Secretary, Anupam Mishra, Economic Adviser and his team of officers of Economic Division, namely, Ashwini Kumar, Atam Prakash Chawla, Dhanesh P.G., Dinesh Singh and Pawan Kumar Shaw of National Building Organisation.

I would also like to appreciate the inputs provided by all the Divisional Heads in the Ministry. The Handbook has benefited immensely from contribution of professionals of National Institute of Urban Affairs, namely, Jagan Shah, Debolina Kundu, Arvind Pandey, Pragya Sharma, T. C. Sharma, Sangeeta Vijh, Tania Debnath, Baishali Lahiri and Biswajit Mondal.

We hope that Handbook of Urban Statistics, 2019 will be useful to policy makers, planners, researchers and other stakeholders. Any suggestions for improving the Handbook are welcome, which may be sent to kumar.ashwini@nic.in.

(Durga Shanker Mishra)

New Delhi

01 March, 2019

Contents

Chapter/Table

Definitions	1-5
Abbreviations	6
Chapter 1. Urban Demography	7-40
Table 1.1: Demographic Profile of India	12-13
Table 1.2: Level of Urbanization	14
Table 1.3: Number of Urban Agglomerations (UAs) in India	17
Table 1.4: State-wise Birth and Death Rates (per 1000 population)	18
Table 1.5: Slum Population and Basic Amenities Available to Urban population	21
Table 1.6: Number of Statutory and slum reported towns with type wise slum population	22
Table 1.7: Growth Indicator for Slum Households	23
Table 1.8: Slum and Urban Population (Slum reported towns)	24
Table 1.9: Slum and Urban Population (all towns)	25
Table 1.10: State Share of Slum Population to Total Slum Population of India	26
Table 1.11: Urban Population, Urbanization Level and Urban Growth Rate	29
Table 1.12: Selected Demographic Indicators in India and across Continents	31-33
Table 1.13: Selected Demographic Indicators in BRICS countries	34
Table 1.14: Selected Demographic Indicators in SAARC countries	36-37
Table 1.15: The 30 Largest Urban Agglomerations Ranked by Population Size (2015)	39
Chapter 2. Socio-economic indicators of Urban India	41-56
Table 2.1: Access to Basic Amenities in Urban India	45
Table 2.2: Literacy Rate in Urban India	49

Table 2.3: Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line in India	51
Table 2.4: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Urban India	53
Table 2.5: Total Surplus/Shortfall after transfer under Central Assistance to States (CAS) but preserving the fiscal space (in 2015-16 over 2014-15).	55
Chapter 3. Urban Employment	57-94
Table 3.1: Labour Force Participation Rate of Urban Persons, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012	61
Table 3.2: Labour Force Participation Rate of Urban Male, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012	63
Table 3.3: Labour Force Participation Rate of Urban Female, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012	64
Table 3.4: Work Force Participation Rate of Urban Persons, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012	65
Table 3.5: Work Force Participation Rate of Urban Male, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012	67
Table 3.6: Work Force Participation Rate of Urban Female, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012	68
Table 3.7: Work Status (principal and subsidiary) of Urban Persons, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012	69
Table 3.8: Work Status (principal and subsidiary) of Urban Males, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012	71
Table 3.9: Work Status (principal and subsidiary) of Urban Females, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012	72
Table 3.10: Unemployment Rate of Urban Persons, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012	73
Table 3.11: Unemployment Rate of Urban Males, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012	75
Table 3.12: Unemployment Rate of Urban Females, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012	77
Table 3.13: National Industrial Classification of Urban Workers (principal and subsidiary) 2011-2012	79-80
Table 3.14: National Industrial Classification of Urban Male Workers (Principal and Subsidiary) 2011-2012	82-83
Table 3.15: National Industrial Classification of Urban Female Workers (principal and subsidiary) 2011-2012	84-85
Table 3.16: Average Wage/salary earnings (Rs./day) received by Regular Wage/Salaried employee in Urban India	86
Table 3.17: Average Wage/salary earnings (Rs./day) received by Casual Labours engaged in Works other than Public works in Urban India	88
Table 3.18: Work Participation Rate-2001	90-91
Table 3.19: Work Participation Rate-2011	92-93

Chapter 4. Public Expenditure on Urban Development	95-110
Table 4.1: Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (Base Year 2011-12)	99
Table 4.2: Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (Base Year 2011-12)	100
Table 4.3: Growth of Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (Percentage change over previous year)	102
Table 4.4: Growth of Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (percentage change over previous year)	103
Table 4.5: Revenue expenditure of States and Union Territories (Urban Development)	104
Table 4.6: Capital Expenditure of States and Union Territories (Urban Development)	105
Table 4.7: Additional FFC Transfers (in 2015-16 over 2014-15)	106
Table 4.8: Decomposition of FFC Transfers to States	109
Table 4.9: Per Capita Municipal Income-Expenditure	110
Chapter 5. Urban Transportation	111-136
Table 5.1: Mode Share in Various Cities (%)	116
Table 5.2: Pattern of Public Transport in Selected Indian Cities	118
Table 5.3: Public Transport Share Comparison, 1994 and 2007	119
Table 5.4: Desirable Modal Shares for Different City sizes	120
Table 5.5: Vehicular Penetration in Select Developed and Developing Countries	122
Table 5.6: Registered Motor Vehicles per 1,000 Population in Million-Plus Indian Cities	124
Table 5.7: Comparison of Investment estimate for Urban transport by various Committees (2012-30) (Rs.Trillion)	126
Table 5.8: Comparison of Parking Charges in Various Cities, 2011	127
Table 5.9: Vehicle Population in India (in '000)	128
Table 5.10: Vehicular Composition in India (Per Cent)	130
Table 5.11: Metro Rail Projects in the Country	132
Table 5.12: Funds released for various Metro Rail Projects	135

Chapter 6. Urban Sanitation	137-152
Table 6.1 Bathing and Drainage Facilities (2001-2011)	141
Table 6.2 Urban Household Latrine Availability Data as per 2001 Census (%)	144
Table 6.3 Urban Household Latrine Availability Data s per 2011 Census (%)	145
Table-6.4 Percentage distribution of households with toilet facilities, 2015-16	147
Table 6.5 Percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water, 2015-16	148-149
Table 6.6 Percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water, 2011	150-151
Table 6.7 Hand-washing facility in urban India, 2015-16 (%)	152
Chapter 7. Urban Housing	153-186
Table 7.1: State wise Households having number of Dwelling Rooms-2001 (%)	157-158
Table 7.2: State wise Households having number of Dwelling Rooms -2011 (%)	159
Table 7.3: State wise Households living in houses by number of rooms of owned dwellings -2001	161
Table 7.4: State wise Households living in houses by number of rooms of owned dwellings - 2011	162
Table 7.5: State wise Households living in houses by number of rooms of rented dwellings -2001	164
Table 7.6: State wise Households living in houses by number of rooms of rented dwellings-2011	166-167
Table7.7: State-wise Urban Households living in Houses by Ownership/Tenure Status of Dwelling Units - 2001	169-70
Table 7.8: State-wise Urban Households living by Ownership/Tenure Status of Dwelling Units - 2011	172-73
Table 7.9 Households with condition of House-2001-11	175-176
Table 7.10: Housing Price Index for 50 Cities (Assessment Price)	179-180
Table 7.11: State-wise Distribution of Urban Housing Shortage	182-183
Table 7.12: Occupied Census Houses with Usage	184
Table 7.13: Total Number of Vacant Census Houses	185

Chapter 8. Smart Cities Mission	187-206
Table 8.1: List of selected Cities (state wise) and their progress details	195-198
Table 8.2: Key Projects Under Smart Cities Mission	199
Table 8.2.1: Smart Command and Control Centres	199
Table 8.2.2: Smart Road Projects	200-201
Table 8.2.3: Smart Solar Projects	201-202
Table 8.2.4: Smart Water Projects	202-203
Table 8.2.5: Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects	204
Table 8.2.6: Vibrant Public Places	205-206
Chapter 9. Swachh Bharat Mission	207-224
Table 9.1: Open Defecation Free Status (ODF) – State-wise	216
Table 9.2: IHHL Constructed (State-wise)	217
Table 9.3: Community Toilets and Public Toilets	218
Table 9.4: Progress of Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (Solid-Waste Management Status)	219-220
Table 9.5: Progress of Mission Allocation (State-wise, Component-wise)	221-222
Table 9.6: Progress of Mission Release (State-wise, Component-wise)	223-226
Chapter 10. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	225-250
Table 10.1: Progress of Project Implementation	234-236
Table 10.2: Progress on release of funds and Utilization Certificates	237-238
Table 10.3: Progress of Reforms at a Glance	239-240
Table 10.4: Ease of Living Index – 2018 – Full Rank List	241-247
Table 10.5: Status of Municipal Bonds	248-249

Chapter 11. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U)	251-272
Table 11.1: Houses Sanctioned under PMAY(U)	257
Table 11.2: Houses sanctioned under EWS/LIG and MIG in CLSS	258
Table 11.3: Investment in Housing Construction through PMAY (U) (States/UTs wise)	259
Table 11.4: Commitment of Central Assistance under PMAY-U	260
Table 11.5: Expenditure of Central Assistance under PMAY-U	261
Table 11.6: Grounded Houses under PMAY (U)	262
Table 11.7: Completed Houses under PMAY(U)	263
Table 11.8: Houses occupied under PMAY(U)	264-265
Table 11.9: Number of beneficiaries residing in slums availed benefits under various components of PMAY (U)	266
Chapter 12. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)	273-294
Table 12.1: No. Of SHGs formed and given Revolving Fund	281
Table 12.2: No of candidates trained and placed up to January 2019	284
Table 12.3: No. Of Individual Groups and SHGs provided Loan	286
Table 12.4: Total Credit Linkage (In Cr.) and Interest Subventions	287
Table 12.5: Status of No. Of Cities Street Vendors survey completed, Vendor Identified and TVC formed.	289
Table 12.6: State-wise details of NULM and Non-NULM Shelters	291
Chapter 13. National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)	295-310
Table 13.1: Snapshots of Projects and Expenditure	303
Table 13.2: Year-wise Break-up of Expenditure	303
Table 13.3: City-wise details of Projects in the 12 HRIDAY Cities	304
Chapter 14. NER Schemes	311-318
Table 14.1: Projects/Packages Undertaken in NERUDP (%)	314

Table 14.2: Tranche-wise Physical Progress	314
Table 14.3: Financial Progress	315
Table 14.4: Physical Progress	317
Table 14.5: Financial Progress of the On-going Projects (In Lakhs)	317
Chapter 15. Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act, 2016	319-324
Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act, 2016	
Table 15.1 : Progress of Implementation of RERA 2016	323-324

Graphs	Page Nos.
Chapter 1. Urban Demography	7-40
Graph 1.1: Level of Urbanization (1991, 2001, 2011)	15
Graph 1.2: Level of Urbanization – AEGR 1991-2011	16
Graph 1.3: State-wise Birth Rates (2001, 2011, 2016)	19
Graph 1.4: State-wise Death Rates (2001, 2011, 2016)	20
Graph 1.5: State Share of Slum Population to Total Slum Population of India (2001)	27
Graph 1.6: State Share of Slum Population to Total Slum Population of India (2011)	27
Graph 1.7: Percentage of Slum Population (2001-2011)	28
Graph 1.8: Urbanization – International Comparison	30
Graph 1.9: Demographic Indicators in BRICS countries – Urban Population (%)	35
Graph 1.10: Demographic Indicators in BRICS countries – Average Annual Rate of Change of Urban Population	35
Graph 1.11: Demographic Indicators in SAARC Countries – Population of Urban Areas at Mid-Year 2014 (%)	37
Graph 1.12: Demographic Indicators in SAARC Countries – Average Annual Rate of Change of Urban Population	38
Graph 1.13: The 30 Largest Urban Agglomerations Ranked by Population Size (2015)	40
Chapter 2. Socio-economic indicators of Urban India	41-56
Graph 2.1: Access to Basic Amenities in Urban India – Households with Source of Drinking Water (2001-2011)	46

Graph 2.2: Access to Basic Amenities in Urban India – Households with Electricity (2002, 2008-09, 2012)	47
Graph 2.3: Access to Basic Amenities in Urban India – Households with No Latrine (2002, 2008-09, 2012)	48
Graph 2.4: Literacy Rate in Urban India (1991, 2001, 2011)	50
Graph 2.5: Population below Poverty Line in Urban India (%)	52
Graph 2.6: Infant Mortality Rate.	54
Chapter 3. Urban Employment	57-94
Graph 3.1: Labour Force Participation Rate of Urban Persons (Principal and Subsidiary Status-%)	62
Graph 3.2: Work Force Participation Rate of Urban Persons (Principal and Subsidiary Status-%)	66
Graph 3.3: Work Status (principal and subsidiary) of Urban Persons (%)	70
Graph 3.4: Unemployment Rate of Urban Persons (Usual Status-%)	74
Graph 3.5: Unemployment Rate of Urban Males (Usual Status-%)	76
Graph 3.6: Unemployment Rate of Urban Females (Usual Status-%)	78
Graph 3.7: National Industrial Classification of Urban Workers (principal and subsidiary), 2011-2012 (%)	81
Graph 3.8: Average Wage/salary earnings (Rs./day) received by Regular Wage/salaried employee in Urban India	87
Graph 3.9: Average Wage/salary earnings (Rs./day) received by Casual Labours engaged in works other than Public works in Urban India	89
Chapter 4. Public Expenditure on Urban Development	95-110
Graph 4.1: Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (Rs. Per Capita)	101

Graph 4.2: Additional FFC Transfers (in 2015-16 over 2014-15) – Benefits from FFC	107
Graph 4.3: Additional FFC Transfers (in 2015-16 over 2014-15) – FFC transfer benefits as % of NSDP	108
Chapter 5. Urban Transportation	111-136
Graph 5.1: Mode Share in Various Cities (%)	117
Graph 5.2: Desirable Modal Shares for Different City sizes	121
Graph 5.3: Vehicular –Comparison with BRICS Nations	123
Graph 5.4: Registered Motor Vehicles per 1,000 Population in Million-Plus Indian Cities	125
Graph 5.5: Vehicle Population in India (in '000)	129
Graph 5.6: Vehicular Composition in India (Per Cent)	131
Graph 5.7: Cities provided with Metro Rail Facility	133
Graph 5.8: Growth of Metro Rail Line in India	134
Chapter 6. Urban Sanitation	137-152
Graph 6.1: Percentage of Households having Bathroom Facility within premises	142
Graph 6.2 Percentage of Households having Drainage Facilities	143
Graph 6.3 Urban Household Latrine Availability Data as per 2001 Census	146
Graph 6.4 Urban Household Latrine Availability Data as per 2011 Census	146
Chapter 7. Urban Housing	153-186

Graph 7.1: Percentage of Households with No. of Dwelling Rooms – India (2001-2011)	160
Graph 7.2: Percentage of Households living in Houses by No . of dwelling of Dwellings – 2001-2011	163
Graph 7.3: Percentage of Households Living in Houses by No . of Rooms of Rented Dwellings (2001-2011)	168
Graph 7.4: State-wise Urban Households living in Houses by “Ownership/Tenure Status of Dwelling Units – 2001 (%)	171
Graph 7.5: State-wise Urban Households living in Houses by “Ownership/Tenure Status of Dwelling Units – 2011 (%)	174
Graph 7.6: Condition of Census Houses - 2001	177
Graph.7: Condition of Census Houses - 2011	178
Graph 7.8: Variation of Housing Price Index (2014 to 2018)	181
Chapter 8. Smart Cities Mission	187-206
Graph 8.1: Development Model selected by 100 Smart Cities	189
Graph 8.2: List of Selected Cities and their Progress	190
Graph 8.3: Source of Funding in Smart Cities	191
Graph 8.4: SCM Progress – Tender issued	192
Graph 8.5: SCM Progress – Work Order issued (Under Implementation)	192
Graph 8.6: SCM Progress – Work Completed	194
Chapter 11. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U)	207-272

Graph 11.1: Houses Sanctioned under PMAY(U)	267
Graph 11.2: Houses sanctioned under EWS/LIG and MIG in CLSS	267
Graph 11.3: Investment in Housing Construction through PMAY (U) (States/UTs wise)	268
Graph 11.4: Commitment of Central Assistance under PMAY-U (States/UTs wise)	269
Graph 11.5: Expenditure of Central Assistance under PMAY-U (States/UTs wise)	269
Graph 11.6: Grounded Houses under PMAY (U)	270
Graph 11.7: Completed Houses under PMAY(U)	270
Graph 11.8: Houses occupied under PMAY(U)	271
Graph 11.9: Number of beneficiaries residing in slums availed benefits under various components of PMAY (U)	271
Chapter 12. National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)	273-294
Graph 12.1: No. Of SHGs formed and Revolving Fund Disbursed	280
Graph 12.2: No. Of SHGs formed	280
Graph 12.3: No. Of SHGs given Revolving Fund	281
Graph 12.4: No. Of Candidates Trained and Placed	283
Graph 12.5: Number of Candidates skill-trained and Certified	283
Graph 12.6: Number of Candidates placed	284
Graph 12.7: Number of individuals and groups assisted with Loan	285

Graph 12.8: No. Of SHGs disbursed loans under SHG-Bank Linkage Programme	286
Graph 12.9: Credit and Subsidies given to SHGs	287

Definitions

Average annual population growth rate is the compound annual population growth rate.

Average household size is total population divided by total number of households.

Birth rate: Number of live births per thousand population.

Census house: A 'Census house' is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc. used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both.

Death Rate: Number of deaths per thousand population.

Household: A 'Household' is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both.

- **Chawl/bastee:** is a collection of huts of tenements generally of Katcha or semi-pucca type inhabited by a large number of households.
- **Dwelling House (unit):** is the existing house accommodation available to the household for residential purpose.
- **Households with drainage facility:** Households having either closed or open drainage connectivity for waste water outlet.
- **Households with Safe Drinking Water (SDW):** Households with main source of drinking water from tap (both treated and untreated source, hand pump and tube well/borehole).
- **Independent House:** is a free standing structure or structures with a separate entrance. In other words, if the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the houses are physically coterminous, it is considered to be an independent house.
- **Katcha Structure:** Katcha structure is one, which has walls and roofs made of non-pucca materials.
- **Pucca Structure:** is one whose walls and roof are made of pucca materials.
- **Semi-Pucca:** It is one in which either the walls or the roof (but not both) are made of pucca material. Walls/roof made partially of pucca material are regarded as Katcha walls/roof.

Infant Mortality Rate: Number of infant deaths (< 1 year) during the year per number of live birth during that year, or

$$\frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Latrines (Types):

- **Other Latrine:** This category includes service latrines, latrines serviced by animals such as pigs, etc. and all latrines other than the pit and the water closet types of latrine. Service latrines are dry type of latrines from where human excreta are removed by scavengers.
- **Pit Latrine:** These latrines are attached to a pit that is dug into the ground for the receiving human excreta.
- **Water Closet Latrine:** The sanitary water flush latrines are those that have water closets fitted with flushing cistern. Such latrines may be connected to a septic tank or an underground sewerage system. The human excreta from these types of latrines is removed without the need for scavenging.

Labour Force: Persons who are either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed).

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR): It is the proportion of persons/person-days in the labour force to the total persons/person-days. These ratios are given in per 1000 of persons/person-days.

Level of Urbanization: It is the percentage of urban population to total population in the indicated year.

Literacy rate: Percentage of literates to the total population aged 7 years and above. As per Census, a person aged seven and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate.

Notified Slums: Areas notified as slums by the respective municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities.

Non-notified Slums: Area with inadequate basic services are considered as non-notified slums if at least 20 households live in that area.

Out Growths (OG): An Out Growth (OG) is a viable unit such as a village or a hamlet or an enumeration block made up of such village or hamlet and clearly identifiable in terms of its boundaries and location. Some of the examples are railway colony, university campus, port area, military camps, etc., which have come up near a statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town. While determining the outgrowth of

a town, it should be ensured that it possesses the urban features in terms of infrastructure and amenities such as pucca roads, electricity, taps, drainage system for disposal of waste water etc. educational institutions, post offices, medical facilities, banks etc. and physically contiguous with the core town of the Urban Area. Each town together with its outgrowth(s) is treated as an integrated urban area and is designated as an 'urban agglomeration'.

Population density is population divided by land area in square kilometers.

Poverty line: Planning Commission updated the poverty lines and poverty ratios for the year 2009-10 as per the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee using NSS 66th round (2009-10) data of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey and released poverty estimates for 2009-10 on 19th March 2012. According to this, poverty line at all India level is estimated as Monthly Per-capita Consumption Expenditure of Rs. 672.8 for rural areas and Rs 859.6 for urban areas in 2009-10.

Sex Ratio: Number of females per 1000 males.

Slum: Slums are those residential areas where dwellings are in any respect unfit for human habitation by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangements and designs of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light, sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors which are detrimental to safety, health and morals. A slum is characterized by lack of durable housing, insufficient living area, lack of access to clean water, inadequate sanitation and insecure tenure.

Total population of a country includes all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship - except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, which is generally considered part of the population of their country of origin.

Unemployment rate: This is defined as the number of persons / person days unemployed per thousand persons / person days in the labour force (which includes both the employed and the unemployed).

Urban Agglomeration:

A town together with its outgrowth(s) is treated as an integrated urban area and is designated as "Urban agglomeration". It constitutes:

- (i) A city or a town with a continuous outgrowth, the outgrowth being outside the statutory limit but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages; or
- (ii) Two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowth, if any, as in (i) above; or
- (iii) A city and one or more adjoining towns with or without outgrowth all of which form a continuous spread.

Urban area:

Census defines urban area as:-

(a) all places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.

(b) all other places which satisfy the following criteria:

(i) a minimum population of 5,000

(ii) at least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and

(iii) a density of population of at least 400 persons per square kilometer.

- **Census town:**

Places which satisfy criterion (b) above are referred to as census towns or non-municipal towns.

- **Statutory town:**

All places with criterion (a) above are called statutory towns.

Usual activity status: According to the usual status, workers are those who perform some work activity either in the principal status or in the subsidiary status. The two categories of usual activity status are as under:

- **Current daily activity status:** The activity pattern of the population, particularly in the informal sector, is such that during a week, and sometimes, even during a day, a person could pursue more than one activity. Moreover, many people could even undertake both economic and non-economic activities on the same day of a reference week. The current daily activity status for a person was determined on the basis of his/her activity status on each day of the reference week using a priority-cum-major time criterion (day to day labour time disposition).
- **Current weekly activity status:** The current weekly activity status of a person is the activity status obtained for a person during a reference period of 7 days preceding the date of enumeration. A person was considered working (or employed) if he/she, while pursuing any economic activity, had worked for at least one hour on at least one day during the 7 days preceding the date of enumeration.
- **Usual principal activity status:** The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of enumeration. The activity status on which a person spent relatively longer time (i.e. major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of enumeration is considered as the usual principal activity status of the person.

- **Usual subsidiary economic activity status:** A person whose usual principal status was determined on the basis of the major time criterion could have pursued some economic activity for a shorter time throughout the reference year of 365 days preceding the date of enumeration or for a minor period, which is not less than 30 days, during the reference year. The status in which such economic activity pursued was the subsidiary economic activity status of that person.

Work: Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. It also includes unpaid work on farm and enterprise.

Workers:

Agricultural Labourer: A person who works on another person's land for wages or money, kind or share is regarded as an agricultural Labourer.

- **Casual wage labour:** A person casually engaged in others farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract is defined as a casual wage labour.
- **Cultivator:** A person is considered working as cultivator if he/she is engaged as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private person or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation.
- **Main Workers** are those who had worked in some economic activity for a major part of the year i.e. for a period of six months (183 days) or more and,
- **Marginal Workers** are those who had worked for some time during the last year but not for a major part that is for six months.
- **Regular salaried/wage employee:** Persons working in others farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract) are defined as regular salaried/wage employees.
- **Self-employed:** Defined as persons who operate their own farm or non-farm enterprises or are engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners are self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have autonomy and economic independence for carrying out operation.

Work force participation rate (WFPR): WFPR is defined as the number of persons/ person – days employed per thousand persons/person-days.
Work participation Rate: Percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to total population.

Abbreviations

AEGR	Annual Exponential Growth rate	SCS	Special Category States
BBMP	Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike	SDW	Source of drinking water
CAS	Central Assistance to States	SRS	Sample Registration System
CB	Cantonment Board/Cantonment	SWM	Solid Waste Management
CMC	City Municipal Council	STC	Small town Committee
CT	Census Town	TC	Town Committee/Town Area Committee
DJB	Delhi Jal Board	TMC	Town Municipal Council
EWS	Economically Weaker section	TP	Town Panchayat
EO	Estate Office	TS	Township
FFC	Fourteenth Finance Commission	UA	Urban Agglomeration
GCS	General Category States	WSA	Wilmer Smith Associates
GP	Gram Panchayat		
GVMC	Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation		
HHs	Households		
INA	Industrial Notified Area		
ITS	Industrial Township		
LIG	Lower Income Group		
M	Municipality		
MB	Municipal Board		
MC	Municipal Committee		
MCI	Municipal Council		
MCorp	Municipal Corporation		
NA	Notified Area		
NCT	National Capital Territory		
NAC	Notified Area Committee/Notified Area Council		
NDMC	New Delhi Municipal Council		
NP	Nagar Panchayat		
NT	Notified Town		
NSDP	Net State Domestic Product		
NTA	Notified Town Area		
OG	Out Growth		
O & M	Operation & management		
OTR	Own Tax Revenue Receipts		
RITES	Rail India Technical and Economic Services		

Chapter 1

Urban Demography

Urban Demography

India is rapidly urbanizing. According to the 2011 Census, the urban population grew to 377.1 million as compared to 286.1 million in 2001 census showing a growth of 2.76 percent per annum during 2001-2011. The level of urbanization in the country as a whole increased from 25.7 percent in 1991 to 27.82 percent in 2001 and to 31.14 percent in 2011 – an increase of 3.3 percentage points during 2001-2011 compared to an increase of 2.1 percentage points during 1991-2001.

A large number of new towns emerged during the decade, contributing significantly to the speeding up of urbanization. The number of statutory towns in India increased from 3,799 to 4,041 during 2001-2011 whereas the number of census towns have increased from 1,362 to 3,892 during the decade. Among the states, Uttar Pradesh had the largest number of towns – 648 statutory towns and 267 census towns in 2011.

There is wide inter-State disparity in urbanization levels. In terms of overall urban population, Maharashtra had the largest urban population of 50.8 million followed by Uttar Pradesh, which had an urban population of 44.5 million in 2011. If we look at the level of urbanization, defined as urban population as a proportion of total population, Goa was the most urbanized state with 62.17 percent urbanization in 2011 followed by Mizoram at 52.11 percent urban population. Among the Union Territories, Delhi had urbanization level of 97.50 percent followed by Chandigarh with an urbanization level of 97.25 percent in 2011. Himachal Pradesh had the lowest urbanization with only 10.03 percent population living in urban areas in 2011, followed by Bihar (11.29 percent).

Sikkim witnessed the most rapid growth in urban population registering an annual exponential growth rate (AEGR) of 9.42 percent during 2001-2011. On the other hand, Himachal Pradesh registered slowest growth in urban population with an AEGR of 1.45 percent during the decade. Among the UTs, Daman & Diu witnessed the sharpest growth in urban population with an AEGR of 11.60 percent during the decade closely followed by Dadra & Nagar Haveli (11.58 percent).

According to Census 2011, the number of urban agglomeration (1 lakh and above population) in India stood at 474. Uttar Pradesh had the largest number of urban agglomerations (67) followed by Andhra Pradesh (58). Birth rate and death rate decreased to 17.60 and 5.70 respectively in 2011. Birth rate was highest in Uttar Pradesh (23.70) and least in Tripura (11). Arunachal Pradesh recorded the lowest death rate (2.50), whereas Puducherry registered the highest death rate at 6.80.

According to the estimates of UNESCAP, 29.4 percent of India's urban population lived in slums 96 percent urban population in India was estimated to have access to improved water sources in 2010 and 59 percent urban population had access to improved sanitation in 2010. The global figure for urban population with improved water sources was 96.1 percent in 2010 and those with improved sanitation was 79.4 percent in 2010.

Table 1.6 shows number of statutory and slum reported towns with type wise slum population in India.

Out of 4,041 statutory towns, 2,613 are towns which reported slums with an estimated population of over 6.5 crore living in slums. If we look at State share of slum population to total slum population of India (Table 1.10), Maharashtra followed by Andhra Pradesh reported highest share of slum population in 2001-11.

To put a global perspective on urbanization in India, international comparison is presented in Tables 1.11, 1.12, 1.13 and 1.14. According to the World Urbanization Prospects, 2018, 55.29 percent of world population lived in urban areas in 2018 as compared to 34.03 percent in India in 2018. The average annual growth rate of urban population in world is projected at 1.90 percent during 2015-20. India's urban population is projected to grow at 2.37 percent during this period. India is the least urbanized among BRICS countries as is seen in Table 1.13. However, India's urban population is estimated to grow at a rapid pace of 2.39 percent during 2010-15. Only China (2.94 percent) has better rate among all other BRICS Countries.

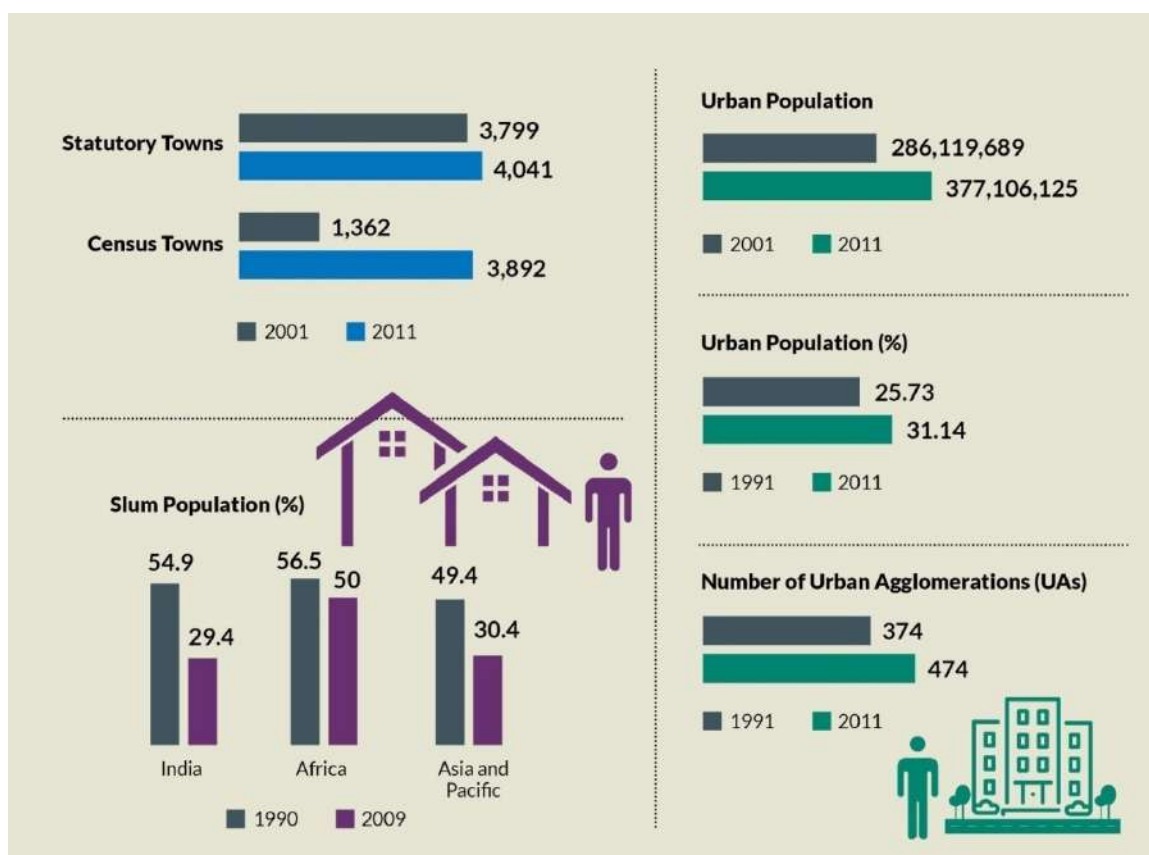


Table 1.1: Demographic Profile of India

S.	States/UTs	Statutory Towns		Increase	Census towns		Increase	Villages		Increase
No.				(%)			(%)			(%)
		2001	2011		2001	2011		2001	2011	
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	0.0	2	4	100.0	547	555	1.46
2	Andhra Pradesh	117	126	7.7	93	227	144.1	28,123	27,800	-1.15
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	26	-	17	1	-94.1	4,065	5,589	37.49
4	Assam	80	91	13.8	45	123	173.3	26,312	26,395	0.32
5	Bihar	125	139	11.2	5	60	1100.0	45,098	44,874	-0.50
6	Chandigarh	1	1	0.0	0	5	-	24	5	-79.17
7	Chhattisgarh	75	168	124.0	22	14	-36.4	20,308	20,126	-0.90
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	1	-	2	5	150.0	70	65	-7.14
9	Daman & Diu	2	2	0.0	0	6	-	23	19	-17.39
10	Goa	14	13	-7.1	30	57	90.0	359	334	-6.96
11	Gujarat	168	195	16.1	74	153	106.8	18,539	18,225	-1.69
12	Haryana	84	80	-4.8	22	74	236.4	6,955	6,841	-1.64
13	Himachal Pradesh	56	56	0.0	1	3	200.0	20,118	20,690	2.84
14	Jammu & Kashmir	72	86	19.4	3	36	1100.0	6,652	6,551	-1.52
15	Jharkhand	44	39	-11.4	108	189	75.0	32,615	32,394	-0.68
16	Karnataka	226	220	-2.7	44	127	188.6	29,406	29,340	-0.22
17	Kerala	60	58	-3.3	99	462	366.7	1,364	1,018	-25.37
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	-	3	6	100.0	24	21	-12.50
19	Madhya Pradesh	339	364	7.4	55	112	103.6	55,393	54,903	-0.88
20	Maharashtra	251	255	1.6	127	279	119.7	43,711	43,663	-0.11
21	Manipur	28	28	0.0	5	23	360.0	2,391	2,588	8.24
22	Meghalaya	10	10	0.0	6	12	100.0	6,026	6,839	13.49
23	Mizoram	22	23	4.5	0	0	-	817	830	1.59
24	Nagaland	8	19	137.5	1	7	600.0	1,317	1,428	8.43
25	NCT of Delhi	3	3	0.0	59	110	86.4	165	112	-32.12
26	Odisha	107	107	0.0	31	116	274.2	51,349	51,313	-0.07
27	Puducherry	6	6	0.0	0	4	-	92	90	-2.17
28	Punjab	139	143	2.9	18	74	311.1	12,673	12,581	-0.73
29	Rajasthan	184	185	0.5	38	112	194.7	41,353	44,672	8.03
30	Sikkim	8	8	0.0	1	1	0.0	452	452	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	721	721	0.0	111	376	238.7	16,317	15,979	-2.07
32	Tripura	13	16	23.1	10	26	160.0	870	875	0.57
33	Uttar Pradesh	638	648	1.6	66	267	304.5	107,452	106,704	-0.70
34	Uttarakhand	74	74	0.0	12	41	241.7	16,826	16,793	-0.20
35	West Bengal	123	129	4.9	252	780	209.5	40,782	40,203	-1.42
	India	3,799	4,041	6.4	1,362	3,892	185.8	638,588	640,867	0.36

Source: Census of India 2001, 2011.

Table 1.1: Demographic Profile of India (Contd...)

S. No.	States/UTs	No. of Districts		2001 Population			2011 Population		
		2001	2011	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	3	239,954	116,198	356,152	237,093	143,488	380,581
2	Andhra Pradesh	23	23	55,401,067	20,808,940	76,210,007	56,361,702	28,219,075	84,580,777
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13	16	870,087	227,881	1,097,968	1,066,358	317,369	1,383,727
4	Assam	23	27	23,216,288	3,439,240	26,655,528	26,807,034	4,398,542	31,205,576
5	Bihar	37	38	74,316,709	8,681,800	82,998,509	92,341,436	11,758,016	104,099,452
6	Chandigarh	1	1	92,120	808,515	900,635	28,991	1,026,459	1,055,450
7	Chhattisgarh	16	18	16,648,056	4,185,747	20,833,803	19,607,961	5,937,237	25,545,198
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	170,027	50,463	220,490	183,114	160,595	343,709
9	Daman & Diu	2	2	100,856	57,348	158,204	60,396	182,851	243,247
10	Goa	2	2	677,091	670,577	1,347,668	551,731	906,814	1,458,545
11	Gujarat	25	26	31,740,767	18,930,250	50,671,017	34,694,609	25,745,083	60,439,692
12	Haryana	19	21	15,029,260	6,115,304	21,144,564	16,509,359	8,842,103	25,351,462
13	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	5,482,319	595,581	6,077,900	6,176,050	688,552	6,864,602
14	Jammu & Kashmir	14	22	7,627,062	2,516,638	10,143,700	9,108,060	3,433,242	12,541,302
15	Jharkhand	18	24	20,952,088	5,993,741	26,945,829	25,055,073	7,933,061	32,988,134
16	Karnataka	27	30	34,889,033	17,961,529	52,850,562	37,469,335	23,625,962	61,095,297
17	Kerala	14	14	23,574,449	8,266,925	31,841,374	17,471,135	15,934,926	33,406,061
18	Lakshadweep	1	1	33,683	26,967	60,650	14,141	50,332	64,473
19	Madhya Pradesh	45	50	44,380,878	15,967,145	60,348,023	52,557,404	20,069,405	72,626,809
20	Maharashtra	35	35	55,777,647	41,100,980	96,878,627	61,556,074	50,818,259	112,374,333
21	Manipur	9	9	1,717,928	575,968	2,293,896	2,021,640	834,154	2,855,794
22	Meghalaya	7	7	1,864,711	454,111	2,318,822	2,371,439	595,450	2,966,889
23	Mizoram	8	8	447,567	441,006	888,573	52,5435	571,771	1,097,206
24	Nagaland	8	11	1647,249	342,787	1,990,036	1,407,536	570,966	1,978,502
25	NCT of Delhi	9	9	9,44,727	12,905,780	13,850,507	419,042	16,368,899	16,787,941
26	Odisha	30	30	31,287,422	5,517,238	36,804,660	34,970,562	7,003,656	41,974,218
27	Puducherry	4	4	325,726	648,619	974,345	395,200	852,753	1,247,953
28	Punjab	17	20	16,096,488	8,262,511	24,358,999	17,344,192	10,399,146	27,743,338
29	Rajasthan	32	33	43,292,813	13,214,375	56,507,188	51,500,352	17,048,085	68,548,437
30	Sikkim	4	4	480,981	59,870	540,851	456,999	153,578	610,577
31	Tamil Nadu	30	32	34,921,681	27,483,998	62,405,679	37,229,590	34,917,440	72,147,030
32	Tripura	4	4	2,653,453	545,750	3,199,203	2,712,464	961,453	3,673,917
33	Uttar Pradesh	70	71	131,658,339	34,539,582	166,197,921	155,317,278	44,495,063	199,812,341
34	Uttarakhand	13	13	6,310,275	2,179,074	8,489,349	7,036,954	3,049,338	10,086,292
35	West Bengal	18	19	57,748,946	22,427,251	80,176,197	62,183,113	29,093,002	91,276,115
	India	593	640	742,617,747	286,119,689	1,028,737,436	833,748,852	377,106,125	1,210,854,977

Source: Source: Census of India 2001, 2011.

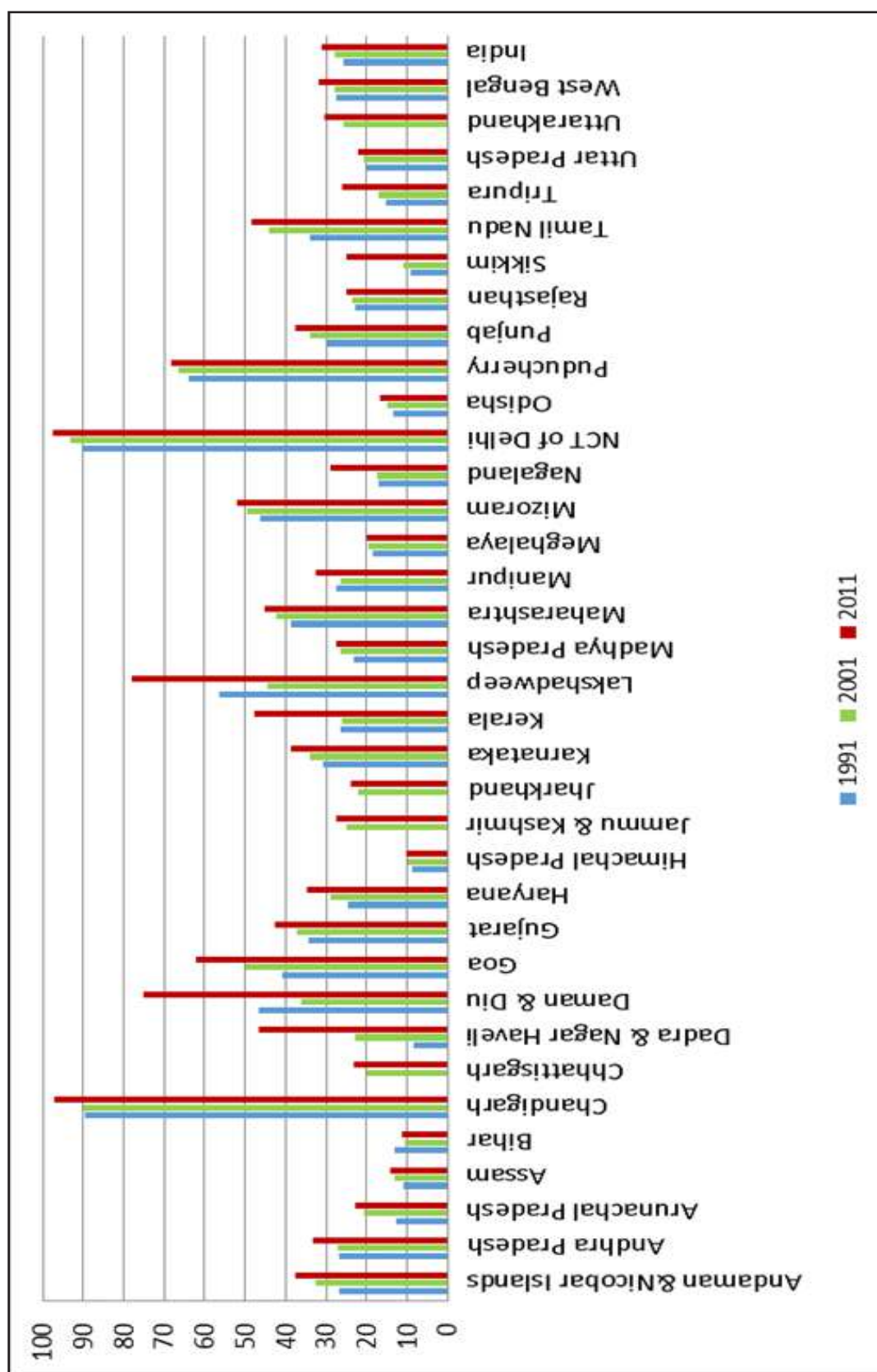
Table 1.2: Level of Urbanization

S.No.	States/UTs	% of urban population			AEGR	
		1991	2001	2011	1991-2001	2001-11
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26.71	32.63	37.70	4.48	2.11
2	Andhra Pradesh	26.89	27.30	33.36	1.52	3.05
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12.80	20.75	22.94	7.49	3.31
4	Assam	11.08	12.90	14.10	3.29	2.46
5	Bihar	13.14	10.46	11.29	-	3.03
6	Chandigarh	89.69	89.77	97.25	3.45	2.39
7	Chhattisgarh	-	20.09	23.24	-	3.50
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	08.47	22.89	46.72	15.71	11.58
9	Daman & Diu	46.80	36.25	75.17	1.89	11.60
10	Goa	41.01	49.76	62.17	3.41	3.02
11	Gujarat	34.49	37.36	42.60	2.88	3.07
12	Haryana	24.63	28.92	34.88	4.19	3.69
13	Himachal Pradesh	08.69	9.80	10.03	2.86	1.45
14	Jammu & Kashmir	-	24.81	27.38	3.18	3.11
15	Jharkhand	-	22.24	24.05	-	2.80
16	Karnataka	30.92	33.99	38.67	2.59	2.74
17	Kerala	26.39	25.96	47.70	0.74	6.56
18	Lakshadweep	56.31	44.46	78.07	-0.76	6.24
19	Madhya Pradesh	23.18	26.46	27.63	-	2.29
20	Maharashtra	38.69	42.43	45.22	3.01	2.12
21	Manipur	27.52	26.58	29.21	1.31	3.70
22	Meghalaya	18.60	19.58	20.07	3.24	2.71
23	Mizoram	46.10	49.63	52.11	3.33	2.60
24	Nagaland	17.21	17.23	28.86	5.11	5.10
25	NCT of Delhi	89.93	93.18	97.50	4.30	2.38
26	Odisha	13.38	14.99	16.69	2.68	2.39
27	Puducherry	64.00	66.57	68.33	2.29	2.74
28	Punjab	29.55	33.92	37.48	3.26	2.30
29	Rajasthan	22.88	23.39	24.87	2.76	2.55
30	Sikkim	09.10	11.07	25.15	4.93	9.42
31	Tamil Nadu	34.15	44.04	48.40	3.72	2.39
32	Tripura	15.30	17.06	26.17	2.61	5.66
33	Uttar Pradesh	19.84	20.78	22.27	-	2.53
34	Uttarakhand	-	25.67	30.23	-	3.36
35	West Bengal	27.48	27.97	31.87	1.83	2.60
	India	25.73	27.82	31.14	2.73	2.76

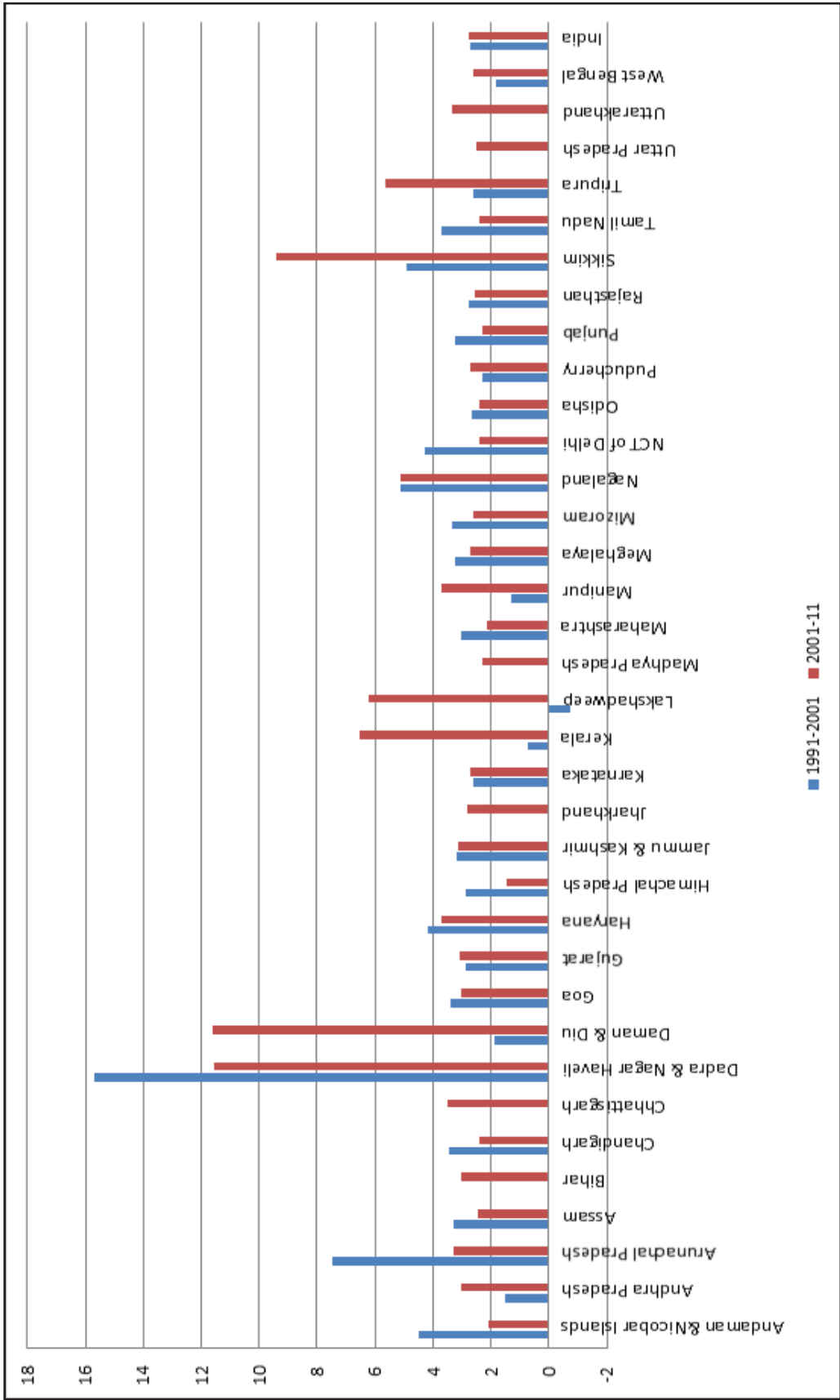
Source: Census of India 2001, 2011

NOTE: AEGR data not available for few states due to reorganization.

Graph 1.1 : Level of Urbanization (%)



Graph 1.2: Level of Urbanization-AEGR-1991-2011



Source: Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011

Table 1.3 : Number of Urban Agglomerations (UAs) in India

S. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Urban Agglomerations		
		1991	2001 (all urban centres)	2011
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	NA	NA
2	Andhra Pradesh	15	37	58
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	NA	NA
4	Assam	6	10	12
5	Bihar	21	9	14
6	Chandigarh	1	NA	1
7	Chhattisgarh	-	12	14
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	NA	NA
9	Daman & Diu	-	NA	NA
10	Goa	3	3	3
11	Gujarat	46	41	38
12	Haryana	7	11	12
13	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	3
14	Jammu & Kashmir	-	7	7
15	Jharkhand	-	11	11
16	Karnataka	22	24	22
17	Kerala	16	17	19
18	Lakshadweep	-	NA	NA
19	Madhya Pradesh	60	42	37
20	Maharashtra	18	15	17
21	Manipur	1	1	1
22	Meghalaya	1	1	1
23	Mizoram	-	NA	NA
24	Nagaland	-	NA	NA
25	NCT of Delhi	1	1	1
26	Orissa	9	10	14
27	Puducherry	1	1	2
28	Punjab	22	19	18
29	Rajasthan	19	23	28
30	Sikkim	-	NA	NA
31	Tamil Nadu	34	27	25
32	Tripura	-	NA	NA
33	Uttar Pradesh	31	32	67
34	Uttarakhand	-	8	11
35	West Bengal	38	21	38
	India	374	384	474

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011.

Table 1.4: State-wise Birth and Death Rates (per 1000 population)

S.No.	States/UTs	Birth Rate			Death Rate		
		2001	2011	2016	2001	2011	2016
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14.2	15.3	10.6	4.1	3.6	4.6
2	Andhra Pradesh	19.6	16.6	15.8*	5.6	5.2	4.9*
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12.8	14.2	16.1	2.3	2.5	4.5
4	Assam	18.5	15.5	15	6.6	5.6	4.9
5	Bihar	23.4	21.7	21.1	6.3	5.5	5.5
6	Chandigarh	15.6	14.4	13.8	3.7	4.1	4.6
7	Chhattisgarh	22.4	18.3	18.1	7	6.1	6.2
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20	28.1	27.7	2.9	3	3.2
9	Daman & Diu	22	17.9	25.8	5.9	4.8	4.2
10	Goa	13.9	13.7	13.5	6.5	5.9	6.1
11	Gujarat	21.5	19	17.7	5.6	5.7	5.5
12	Haryana	22.8	19.5	18.3	7.4	5.3	5.1
13	Himachal Pradesh	16.8	11.2	10.5	5.3	3.6	4.3
14	Jammu & Kashmir	16.3	13.1	11.9	6.1	4.7	4.4
15	Jharkhand	19.5	19	18.4	6	5.2	4.7
16	Karnataka	19	17.2	16.2	6.4	5.4	4.9
17	Kerala	16.6	14.4	14.4	6.1	6.6	7.8
18	Lakshadweep	18.7	13.7	17.6	5.2	6.7	5.5
19	Madhya Pradesh	23	20.1	19.5	7.2	6.1	5.7
20	Maharashtra	20.1	15.8	15.5	5.9	5.1	4.6
21	Manipur	15.9	15	12.4	6.1	4.2	4.8
22	Meghalaya	15	14.6	14	3.9	5.5	5
23	Mizoram	13.2	12.6	12.6	3.4	3.4	4.1
24	Nagaland	12.4	15.5	13.3	2.6	2.9	2.8
25	NCT of Delhi	18.1	17.2	15.5	5	4.3	4
26	Odisha	19.6	14.7	13.7	6.8	6.5	6.1
27	Puducherry	17.3	15.9	14	6.6	6.8	6.9
28	Punjab	18.7	15.2	14.1	6.4	5.6	5.1
29	Rajasthan	24.7	22.5	21.6	6.2	5.8	5.2
30	Sikkim	16.7	16.6	18.5	3.2	3.5	3.4
31	Tamil Nadu	17.8	15.7	15	6	6.4	5.7
32	Telangana [#]	-	-	17	-	-	4.6
33	Tripura	13.5	11	11.3	5.2	5.4	6.1
34	Uttar Pradesh	27	23.7	22.8	7.8	6.1	5.5
35	Uttarakhand	16.6	16	16	6.1	4.9	5.9
36	West Bengal	13.8	11.5	11.8	6.4	6.5	6.1
	India	20.20	17.60	17.00	6.30	5.70	5.40

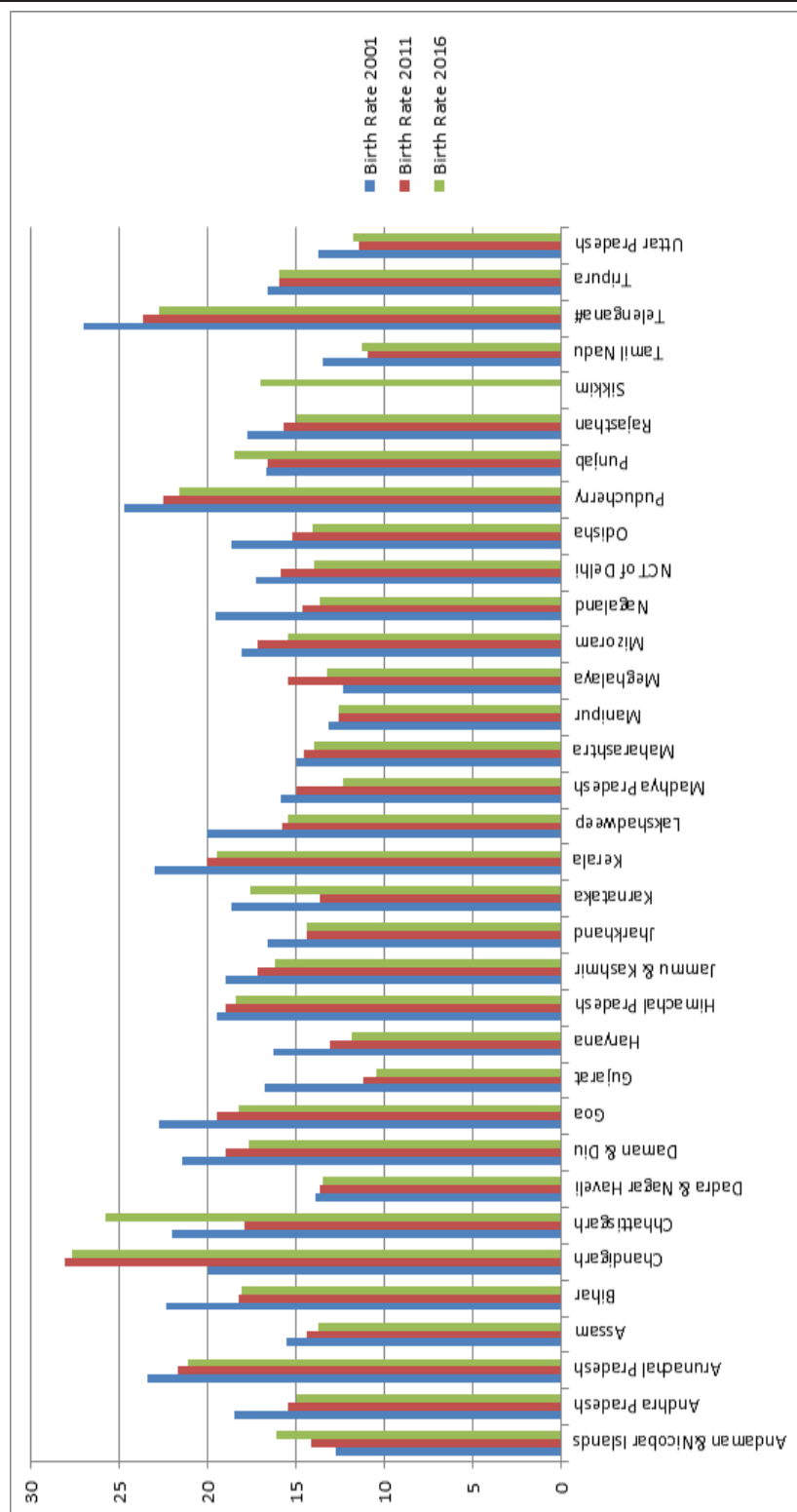
Source: SRS Bulletin, October 2002, October 2012 and September 2017

Note: - denotes that figures do not exist

* For 2016, the figures for Andhra Pradesh is excluding Telangana

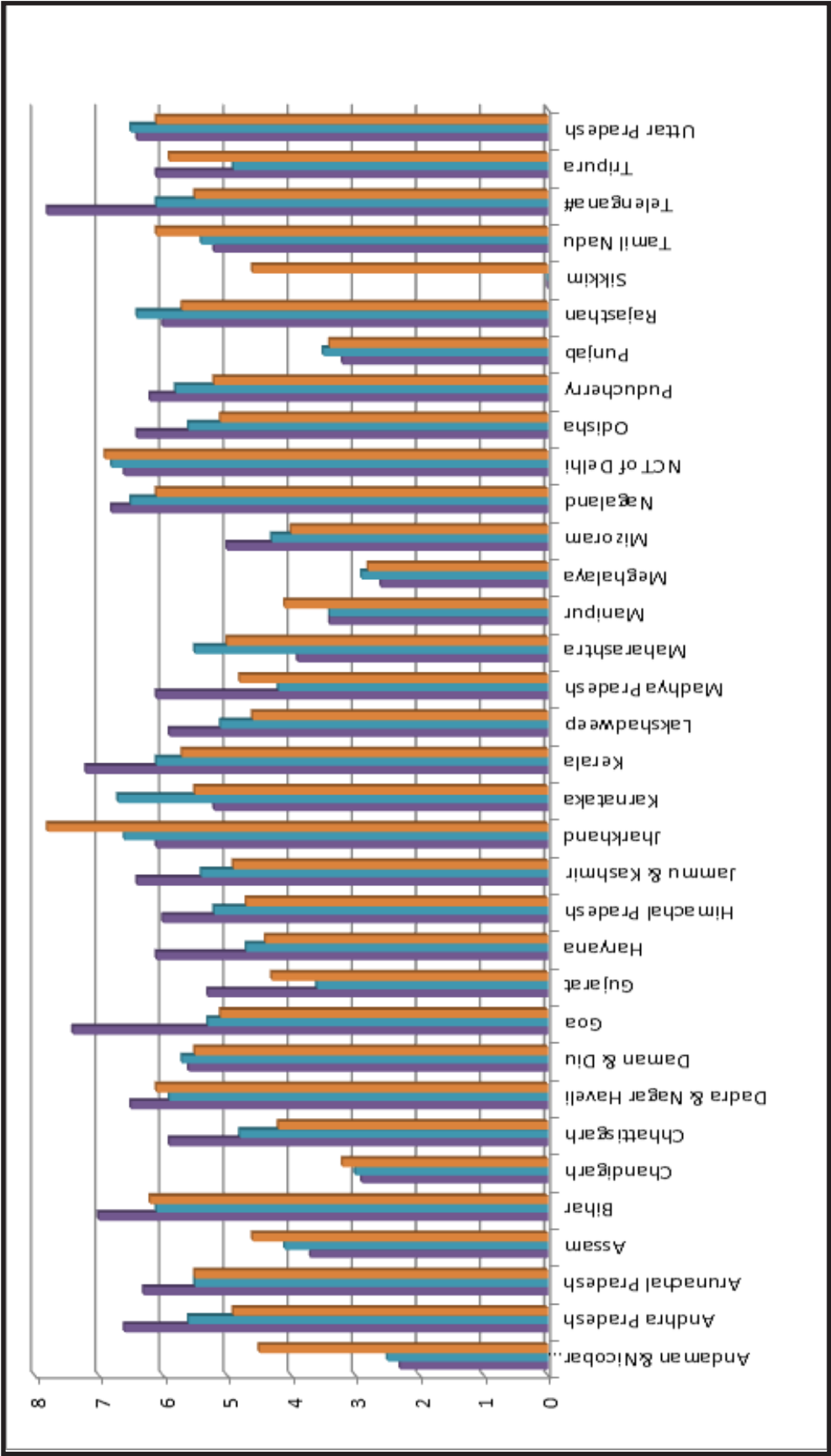
Telangana was created in June 2014, hence figures for Telangana are available only for 2016

Graph 1.3: State-wise Birth Rates (per 1000 population)



Source: SRS Bulletin, October 2002, October 2012 and September 2017

Graph 1.4: State-wise Death Rates (per 1000 population)



Legend: 2001, 2011, 2016

Source: SRS Bulletin, October 2002, October 2012 and September 2017

Table1.5: Slum Population and Basic Amenities Available to Urban Population

Country/Regions	Slum Population (in percent)			Urban Population with Improved Water Sources (in percent)			Urban Population with Im- proved Sanitation (in percent)		
	1990	2000	2009	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
India	54.9	41.5	29.4	89.0	92.0	96.0	50.0	54.0	59.0
Africa	56.5	53.8	50	85.4	85.7	86.4	55.4	54.6	53.5
Asia and Pacific	49.4	39.9	30.4	94.3	95.5	96.9	65.3	69.3	75.1
Europe	NA	NA	NA	99.7	99.8	99.8	98.6	98.7	98.7
Latin America and Caribbean	35.4	30.2	NA	94.4	95.8	96.8	79.9	83.5	86.5
North America	NA	NA	NA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pacific	NA	NA	NA	99.3	99.4	100.0	97.8	97.8	97.8
World	46.8	39.6	33.1	95.0	95.5	96.1	75.7	77.0	79.4

Source: Statistical Year Book for Asia and Pacific, 2014.

<http://www.unescap.org>

Table 1.6: Number of Statutory and slum reported towns with type wise slum population

State/ UTs	Towns			Type wise Slum Population		
	Statutory towns	Slum reported towns	Total population	Notified slums	Recognised slums	Identified slums
Andaman & Nicobar Island	1	1	14,172	0	0	14,172
Andhra Pradesh	125	125	10,186,934	8,338,154	877,172	971,608
Arunachal Pradesh	26	5	15,562	0	0	15,562
Assam	88	31	197,266	9,163	70,979	117,124
Bihar	139	88	1,237,682	0	0	1,237,682
Chandigarh	1	1	95,135	95,135	0	0
Chhattisgarh	168	94	1,898,931	713,654	764,851	420,426
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	2	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	14	3	26,247	6,107	0	20,140
Gujarat	195	103	1,680,095	0	0	1,680,095
Haryana	80	75	1,662,305	14,912	0	1,647,393
Himachal Pradesh	56	22	61,312	60,201	0	1,111
Jammu & Kashmir	86	40	662,062	162,909	136,649	362,504
Jharkhand	40	31	372,999	64,399	59,432	249,168
Karnataka	220	206	3,291,434	2,271,990	445,899	573,545
Kerala	59	19	202,048	186,835	8,215	6,998
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	364	303	5,688,993	1,900,942	2,530,637	1,257,414
Maharashtra	256	189	11,848,423	3,709,309	3,485,783	4,653,331
Manipur	28	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	10	6	57,418	34,699	8,006	14,713
Mizoram	23	1	78,561	0	78,561	0
Nagaland	19	11	82,324	0	48,249	34,075
NCT Delhi	3	22	1,785,390	738,915	0	1,046,475
Odisha	107	76	1,560,303	0	812,737	747,566
Puducherry	6	6	144,573	70,092	73,928	553
Punjab	143	73	1,460,518	787,696	193,305	479,517
Rajasthan	185	107	2,068,000	0	0	2,068,000
Sikkim	8	7	31,378	31,378	0	0
Tamil Nadu	721	507	5,798,459	2,541,345	1,978,441	1,278,673
Tripura	16	15	139,780	0	124,036	15,744
Uttar Pradesh	648	293	6,239,965	562,548	4,678,326	999,091
Uttarakhand	74	31	487,741	185,832	52,278	249,631
West Bengal	129	122	6,418,594	48,918	3,703,852	2,665,824
INDIA	4,041	2,613	65,494,604	22,535,133	20,131,336	22,828,135

Source: Census of India-2011

Table 1.7: Growth Indicators for Slum Households

Indicator	Absolute		Absolute change 2001-11	Decadal Growth 2001-11 (%)
	2001	2011		
Slum				
Households	10,150,719	13,920,191	3,769,472	37.1
Household Size	5.2	4.7	-0.5	
Urban (slum reported towns)				
Households	43,556,155	62,792,741	19,236,586	44.2
Household Size	0.6	0.5	-0.1	
Urban (all towns)				
Households	55,832,570	80,888,766	25,056,196	44.9
Household Size	5.1	4.7	-0.4	

Source: Census of India-2001 & 2011

Table 1.8: Slum and Urban Population (Slum reported towns)

Indicator	Absolute		Absolute change 2001-11	Decadal Growth 2001-11	Slum Percentage	
	2001	2011			2001	2011
Slum						
Persons	52,371,589	65,494,604	13,123,015	25.1	23.5	22.4
Males	27,759,224	33,968,203	6,208,979	22.4	23.6	22.4
Females	24,612,365	31,526,401	6,914,036	28.1	23.3	22.5
Sex ratio	887	928	41			
Urban (slum reported towns)						
Persons	223,111,858	291,838,124	68,726,266	30.8	100	100
Males	117,610,448	151,666,671	34,056,223	29	100	100
Females	105,501,410	140,171,453	34,670,043	32.9	100	100
Sex ratio	897	924	27			

Source: Census of India-2001 & 2011

Table 1.9: Slum and Urban Population (all towns)

Slum and Urban population (all towns)						
Indicator	Absolute		Absolute change 2001-11	Decadal Growth 2001-11	Slum Percentage	
	2001	2011			2001	2011
Slum						
Persons	52,371,589	65,494,604	13,123,015	25.1	18.3	17.4
Males	27,759,224	33,968,203	6,208,979	22.4	18.4	17.4
Females	24,612,365	31,526,401	6,914,036	28.1	18.2	17.4
Sex ratio	887	928	41			
Urban (all towns)						
Persons	286,119,689	377,106,125	90,986,436	31.8	100	100
Males	150,554,098	195,489,200	44,935,102	29.8	100	100
Females	135,565,591	181,616,925	46,051,334	34	100	100
Sex ratio	900	929	29			

Source: Census of India-2001 & 2011

Table 1.10: State Share of Slum Population to Total Slum Population of India

State/UTs	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh	12	15.6
Bihar	1.6	1.9
Chhattisgarh	2.1	2.9
Gujarat	3.8	2.6
Haryana	3.2	2.5
Karnataka	4.5	5.0
Madhya Pradesh	7.2	8.7
Maharashtra	22.9	18.1
NCT of Delhi	3.9	2.7
Odisha	2.1	2.4
Other State/UTs	3.1	3.8
Punjab	2.8	2.2
Rajasthan	3	3.2
Tamil Nadu	8.1	8.9
Uttar Pradesh	11	9.5
West Bengal	8.9	9.8

Note:

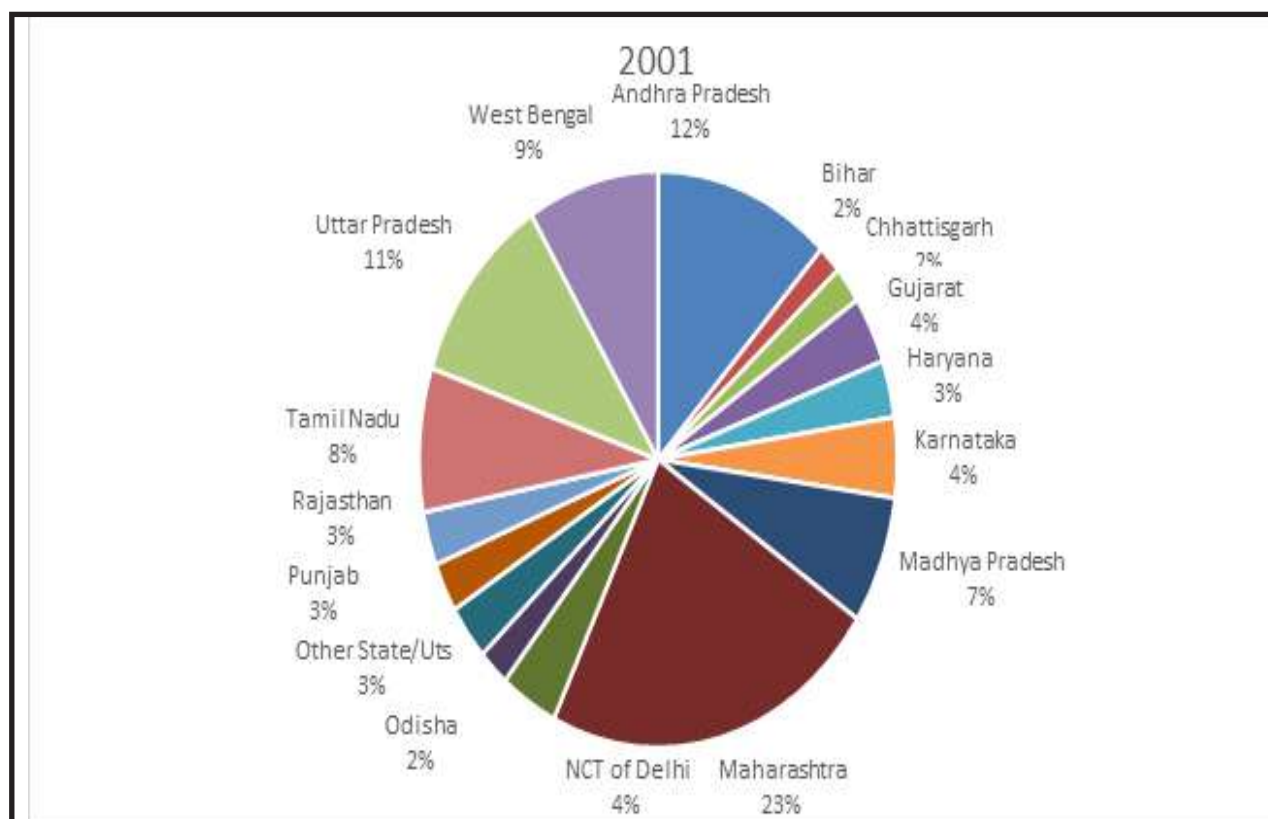
In 2001- Other States/UTs includes:

1. Reported slum less than 1%-Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Chandigarh, Meghalaya, Assam, Puducherry, Tripura and Kerala
2. State/UTs not reported slum-Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nagar Islands

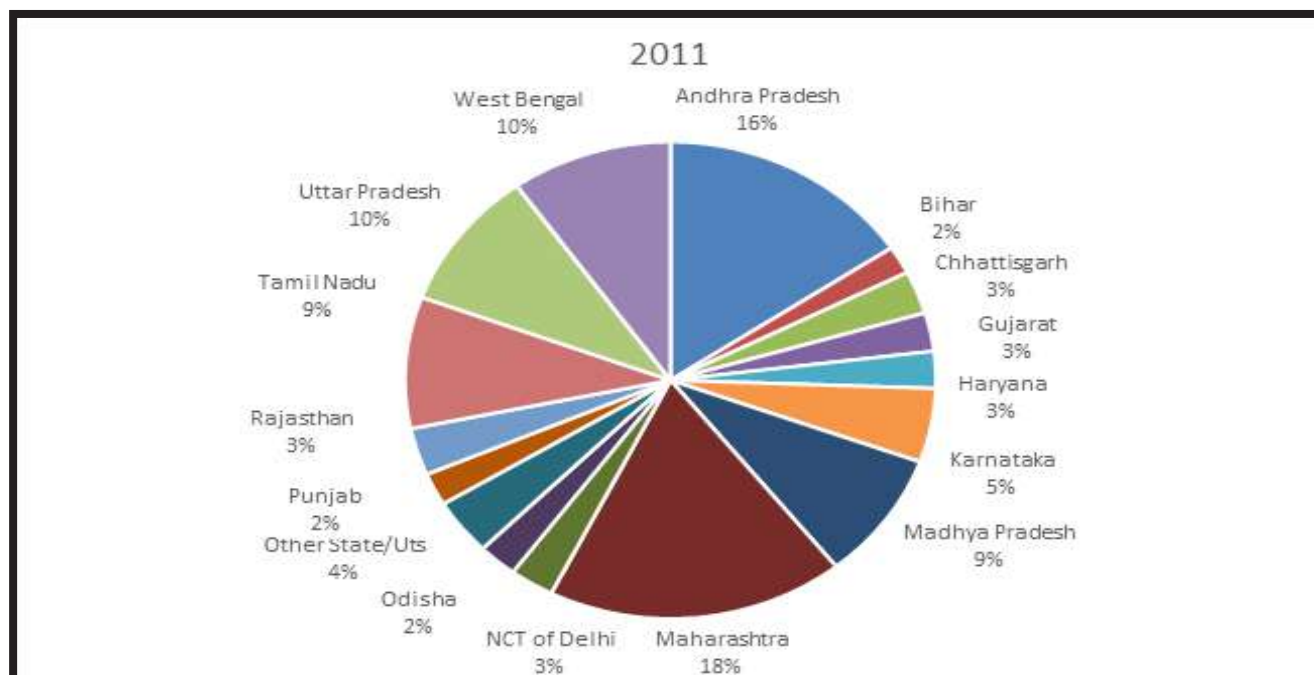
In 2011-Other States/UTs includes:

1. Reported slum less than 1%-Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Assam, Kerala, Tripura, Tripura, Puducherry, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Andaman & Nicobar Islands
2. State/UTs not reported slum-Manipur, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep

Source: Census of India-2001 & 2011

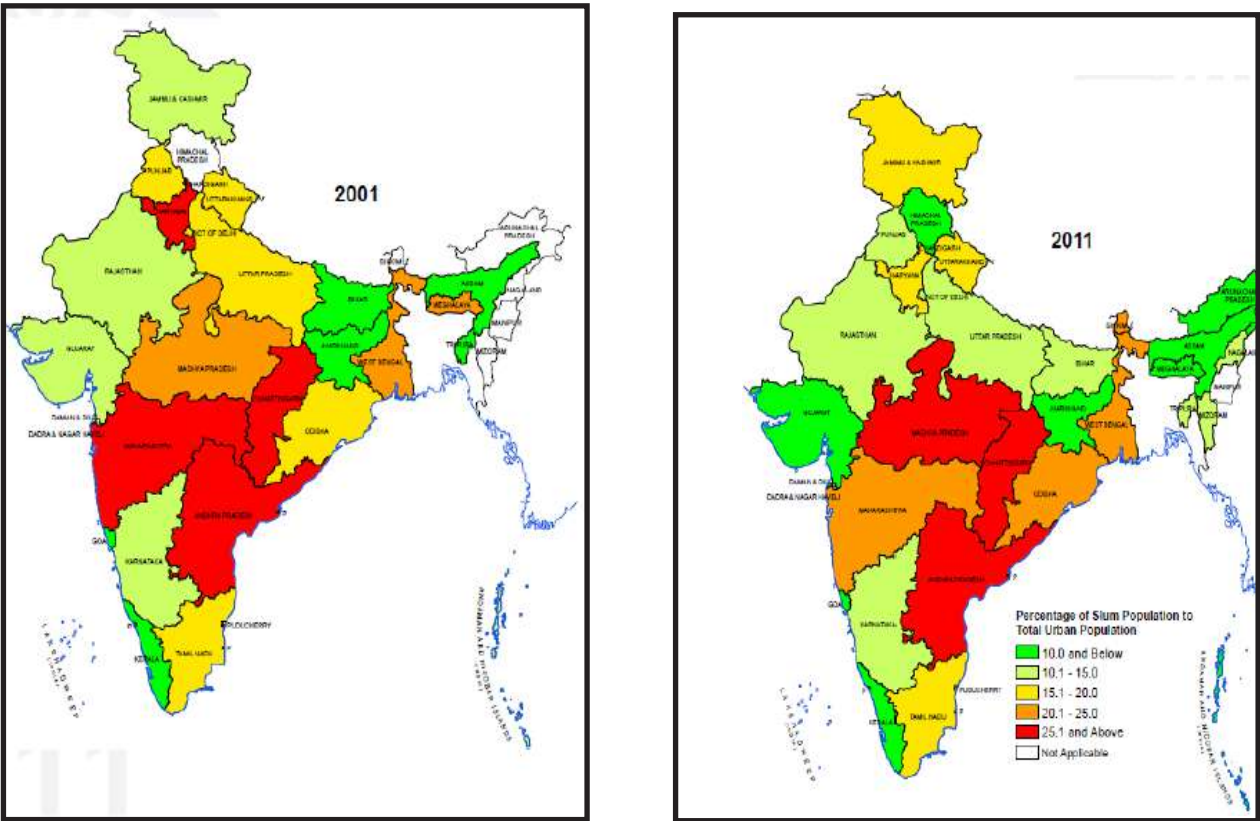
Graph 1.5: State Share of Slum Population to Total Slum Population of India (2001)

Source: Census of India-2001

Graph 1.6: State Share of Slum Population to Total Slum Population of India (2011)

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, 2011 Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

Graph 1.7: Percentage of Slum Population (2001-2011)

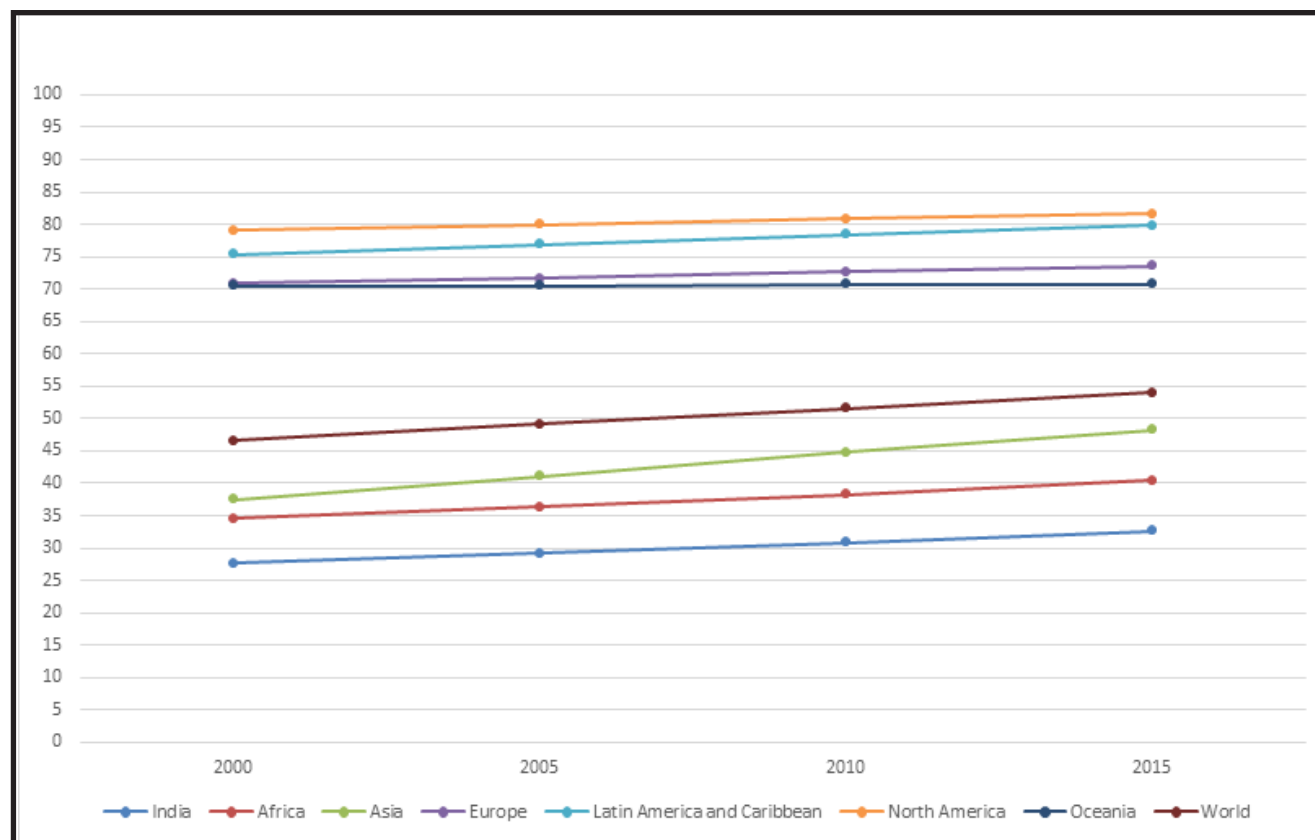


Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, 2011 Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

Table 1.11: Urban Population, Urbanization Level and Urban Growth Rate

	India	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	North America	Oceania	World
Annual Urban Population at Mid-year ('000)								
2000	291,350	285,998	1,399,722	516,725	397,062	247,471	21,329	2,868,308
2005	334,479	341,034	1,631,489	525,432	433,253	261,880	22,818	3,215,906
2010	380,745	408,587	1,877,015	537,673	469,583	277,070	24,941	3,594,868
2015	429,069	491,531	2,119,873	547,147	505,392	290,616	26,938	3,981,498
2018	460,780	547,602	2,266,131	552,911	526,057	298,987	28,129	4,219,817
Percentage of Population Living in Urban Areas								
2000	27.67	34.98	37.52	71.06	75.52	79.10	68.30	46.68
2005	29.24	36.88	41.15	71.95	77.14	79.95	67.98	49.16
2010	30.93	38.93	44.75	72.94	78.58	80.79	68.08	51.66
2015	32.78	41.15	47.96	73.86	79.92	81.63	68.12	53.93
2018	34.03	42.52	49.86	74.045	80.68	82.17	68.17	55.29
Average Annual Rate of Change of Urban Population (%)								
2000-2005	2.76	3.52	3.06	0.33	1.74	1.13	1.35	2.29
2005-2010	2.59	3.61	2.80	0.46	1.61	1.13	1.78	2.23
2010-2015	2.39	3.70	2.43	0.35	1.47	0.95	1.54	2.04
2015-2020*	2.37	3.58	2.16	0.35	1.30	0.95	1.42	1.90

Graph 1.8 : Urbanization- International Comparison



Source: World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision

Table 1.12: Selected Demographic Indicators in India and across Continents

Years	India	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	North America	Oceania	World
Total Population ('000)								
2000	10,53,051	8,17,566	37,30,371	7,27,201	5,25,795	3,12,845	31,229	61,45,007
2005	11,44,119	9,24,758	39,64,343	7,30,290	5,61,656	3,27,546	33,568	65,42,159
2010	12,30,981	10,49,446	41,94,425	7,37,164	5,97,562	3,42,937	36,636	69,58,169
2015	13,09,054	11,94,370	44,19,898	7,40,814	6,32,381	3,56,004	39,543	73,83,009
2018	13,54,051	12,87,920	45,45,133	7,42,648	6,52,012	3,63,844	41,261	76,32,819
Population Growth Rate (Average Annual Growth Rate in Percent)								
2000-2005	1.66	2.46	1.22	0.09	1.32	0.92	1.44	1.25
2005-2010	1.46	2.53	1.13	0.19	1.24	0.92	1.75	1.23
2010-2015	1.23	2.59	1.05	1.24	1.13	0.75	1.53	1.19
2015-2020	1.10	2.49	0.90	1.10	0.99	0.73	1.39	1.09
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females)								
2000	107.48	99.34	104.33	93.10	98.18	97.16	100.17	101.34
2005	107.62	99.39	104.57	93.13	98.05	97.50	100.20	101.54
2010	107.76	99.46	104.76	93.16	97.91	97.69	100.53	101.69
2015	107.63	99.69	104.79	93.36	97.78	97.96	100.16	101.78
2020	107.43	99.85	104.72	93.66	97.65	98.18	100.11	101.81
Sex Ratio at Birth (Number of male per Female Birth)								
2000-2005	1.11	1.04	1.10	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.08
2005-2010	1.11	1.04	1.10	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.08
2010-2015	1.11	1.04	1.10	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.07	1.07
2015-2020	1.11	1.04	1.10	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.07
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)								
2000-2005	25	38	20	10	21	14	18	21
2005-2010	23	37	19	11	19	14	18	20
2010-2015	20	36	18	11	18	12	17	20
2015-2020	19	34	16	10	16	12	16	19

Table 1.12: Selected Demographic Indicators in India and across Continents (Continued...)

Years	India	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	North America	Oceania	World
Crude Death Rate (deaths per 1,000 population)								
2000-2005	8	13	7	12	6	8	7	8
2005-2010	8	11	7	11	6	8	7	8
2010-2015	7	9	7	11	6	8	7	8
2015-2020	7	8	7	11	6	8	7	8
Infant Mortality Rates [Infant death (B/w 0-1 years) by per 1,000 live births]								
2000-2005	60	81	46	8	25	7	25	49
2005-2010	50	68	37	6	21	7	22	41
2010-2015	41	57	31	5	19	6	21	35
2015-2020	35	50	26	4	16	5	19	31
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)								
2000-2005	63.54	53.66	68.65	73.80	72.13	77.41	74.66	67.20
2005-2010	65.57	56.97	70.33	75.29	73.44	78.42	77.02	69.07
2010-2015	67.58	60.23	71.81	77.20	74.65	79.17	77.92	70.79
2015-2020	68.89	62.44	72.86	78.10	75.70	79.92	78.67	71.95
Total Fertility Rate (children per woman)								
2000-2005	3.14	5.08	2.41	1.43	2.48	1.99	2.44	2.63
2005-2010	2.80	4.89	2.30	1.55	2.26	2.01	2.53	2.57
2010-2015	2.44	4.72	2.20	1.60	2.14	1.85	2.41	2.52
2015-2020	2.30	4.43	2.15	1.62	2.04	1.86	2.34	2.47

Table 1.12: Selected Demographic Indicators in India and across Continents (Continued...)

Years	India	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	North America	Oceania	World
Median Age of the Population (in years)								
2000	22.72	18.37	25.98	37.67	24.16	35.36	30.90	26.33
2005	23.78	18.77	27.43	39.10	25.70	36.36	31.89	27.44
2010	25.07	19.09	28.85	40.39	27.42	37.20	32.22	28.51
2015	26.68	19.35	30.32	41.60	29.15	37.93	32.79	29.62
2020	28.25	19.75	32.09	42.72	30.94	38.60	33.50	30.94
Dependency Ratio (Age 0-14 and 65 +/Age 15-64) (%)								
2000	64.30	85.02	56.51	47.72	60.52	51.05	55.52	58.69
2005	60.14	82.46	50.99	46.66	56.31	49.12	54.12	54.62
2010	56.26	81.24	48.00	46.61	52.39	49.02	53.39	52.52
2015	52.19	80.19	47.33	50.07	49.69	50.78	54.97	52.52
2020	49.55	77.98	48.01	54.41	48.64	54.22	57.18	53.50
Child Dependency Ratio (Age 0-14/Age 15-64) (%)								
2000	57.07	78.81	47.37	25.95	51.57	32.40	40.13	47.76
2005	52.50	76.32	41.37	23.34	46.73	30.66	38.32	43.32
2010	48.27	75.08	37.90	22.65	42.09	29.51	36.88	40.87
2015	43.62	73.97	36.17	23.66	38.30	28.48	36.50	39.88
2020	39.75	71.55	34.85	24.68	35.51	28.32	36.78	39.14
Old age Dependency Ratio (Age 65+/Age 15-64)(%)								
2000	7.23	6.21	9.14	21.77	8.94	18.64	15.39	10.93
2005	7.64	6.14	9.62	23.31	9.58	18.45	15.80	11.30
2010	7.99	6.15	10.10	23.96	10.30	19.51	16.51	11.65
2015	8.58	6.23	11.16	26.41	11.39	22.30	18.47	12.64
2020	9.80	6.43	13.16	29.73	13.13	25.90	20.40	14.36

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition*.

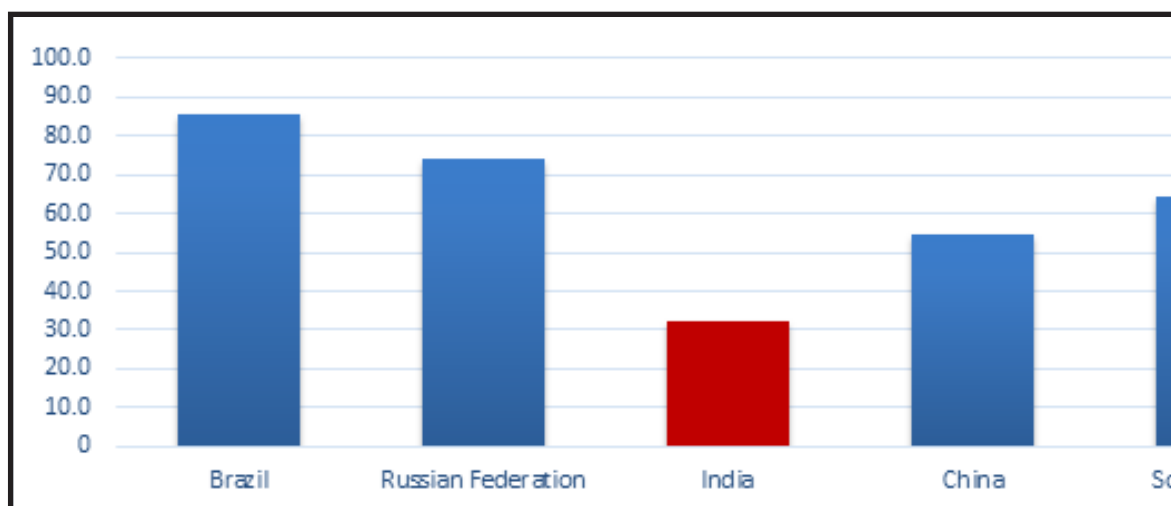
Table 1.13: Selected Demographic Indicators in BRICS countries

Population of Urban Areas at Mid-Year (thousands) and Percentage Urban, 2018					
Countries	Urban	Total	Percentage urban		
Brazil	182,546	210,868	86.6		
Russian Federation	107,157	143,965	74.4		
India	460,780	1,354,052	34.0		
China#	837,022	1,415,046	59.2		
South Africa	38,087	57,398	66.4		
Percentage of Population at Mid-Year Residing in Urban Areas					
Countries	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020*
Brazil	73.92	81.19	84.34	85.77	87.07
Russian Federation	73.39	73.35	73.69	74.05	74.75
India	25.55	27.67	30.93	32.78	34.93
China#	26.44	35.88	49.23	55.50	61.43
South Africa	52.04	56.89	62.22	64.83	67.35
Average Annual Rate of Change of the Urban Population (in %)					
Countries	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
Brazil	2.64	2.44	1.69	1.39	1.25
Russian Federation	0.09	- 0.26	- 0.35	- 0.004	0.20
India	2.79	2.62	2.76	2.59	2.39
China#	4.27	3.63	3.99	3.50	2.94
South Africa	3.20	2.52	2.22	1.98	2.21

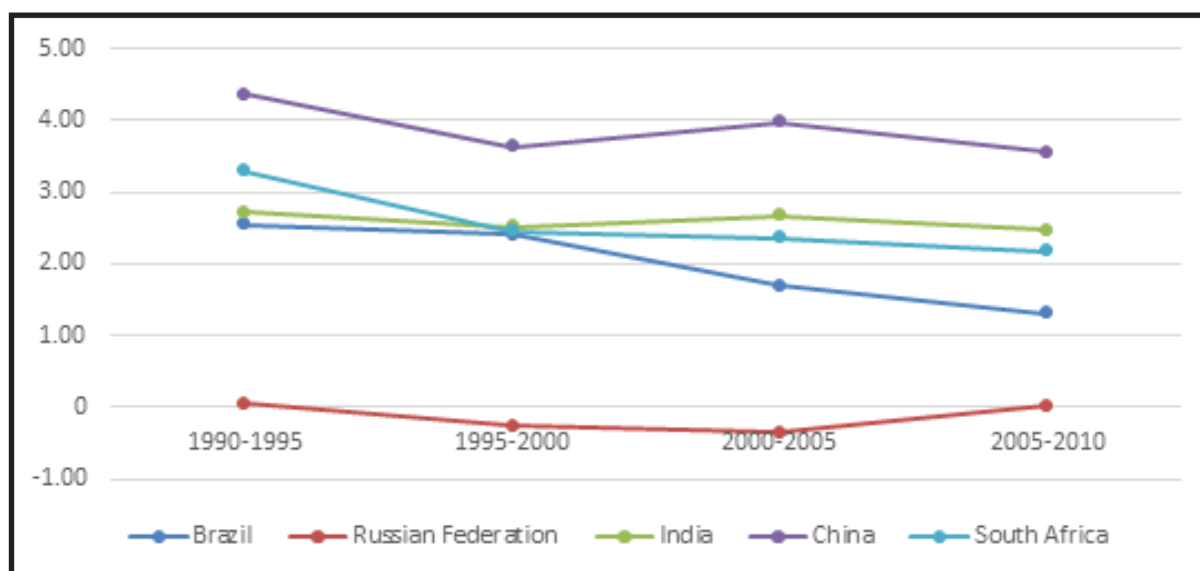
*Projected

#The data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, Online Edition. According to the World Urbanization Prospects “there exists no common global definition of what constitutes an urban settlement. The estimates in the World Urbanization Prospects are based on national statistics.”

Graph 1.9: Demographic Indicators in BRICS countries- Urban Population (%)

Source: World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision

Graph 1.10: Demographic Indicators in BRICS countries-Average Annual Rate of Change of Urban population.

Source: World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision

Table 1.14: Selected Demographic Indicators in SAARC countries.

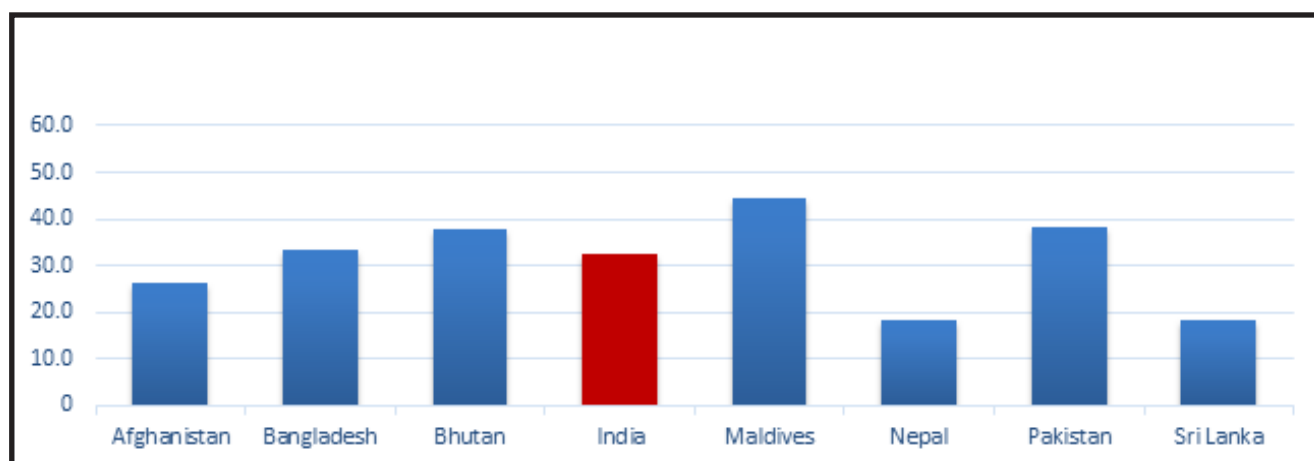
Population of Urban Areas at Mid-Year (thousands) and Percentage Urban, 2018					
Countries	Urban	Total		Percentage urban	
Afghanistan	9,273	36,373		25.5	
Bangladesh	60,944	166,368		36.6	
Bhutan	334	817		40.9	
India	460,780	1,354,052		34.0	
Maldives	177	444		39.8	
Nepal	5,848	29,624		19.7	
Pakistan	73,630	200,814		36.7	
Sri Lanka	3,871	20,950		18.5	
Percentage of Population at Mid-Year Residing in Urban Areas					
Countries	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020*
Afghanistan	21.2	22.1	23.7	24.8	26.0
Bangladesh	19.8	23.6	30.5	34.3	38.2
Bhutan	16.4	25.4	34.8	38.7	42.3
India	25.5	27.7	30.9	32.8	34.9
Maldives	25.8	27.7	36.4	38.5	40.7
Nepal	8.9	13.4	16.8	18.6	20.6
Pakistan	30.6	33.0	35.0	36.0	37.2
Sri Lanka	18.5	18.4	18.2	18.3	18.7

Table 1.14: Selected Demographic Indicators in SAARC countries (Continued...)

Average Annual Rate of Change of the Urban Population (in %)					
Countries	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
Afghanistan	7.09	3.64	4.98	3.67	4.04
Bangladesh	4.04	3.74	4.28	3.73	3.53
Bhutan	3.66	6.42	6.66	4.38	3.69
India	2.79	2.62	2.76	2.59	2.39
Maldives	2.43	3.52	6.52	4.21	3.88
Nepal	6.77	6.24	4.00	3.08	3.20
Pakistan	3.44	3.11	2.70	2.64	2.67
Sri Lanka	0.95	0.49	0.69	0.59	0.54

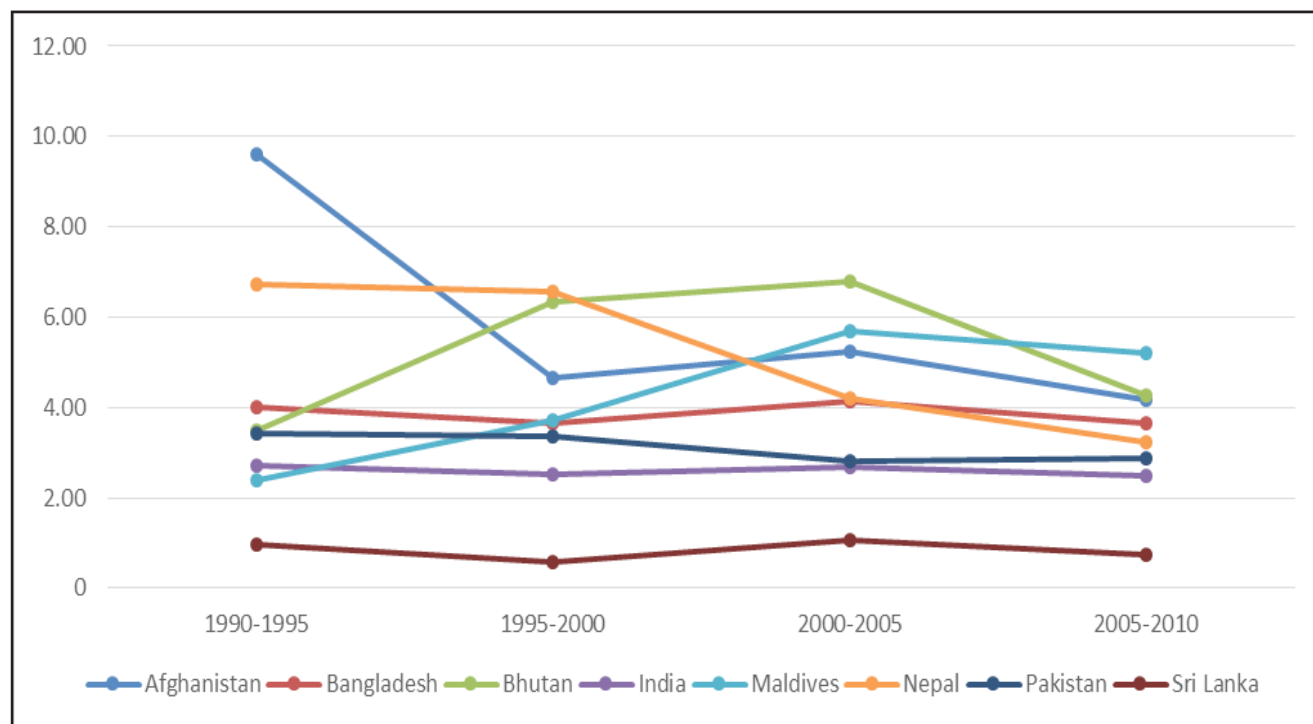
*Projected

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, Online Edition. According to the World Urbanization Prospects “there exists no common global definition of what constitutes an urban settlement. The estimates in the World Urbanization Prospects are based on national statistics.”

Graph 1.11: Demographic Indicators in SAARC countries- Population of Urban areas at Mid Year-2014 (%)

Source: World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision

Graph 1.12: Demographic Indicators in SAARC countries- Average Annual Rate of Change of the Urban Population



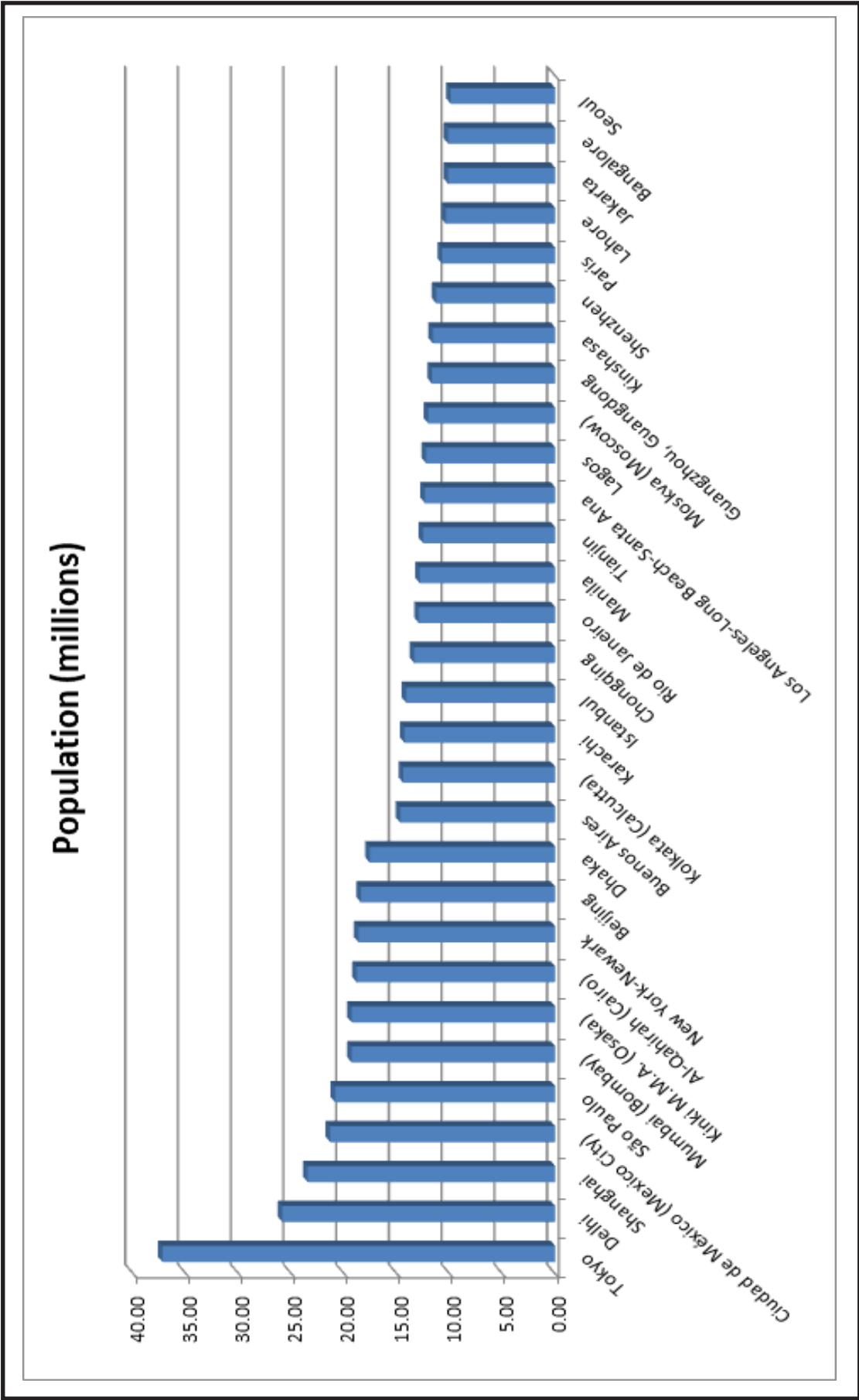
Source: World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision

Table 1.15: The 30 Largest Urban Agglomerations Ranked by Population Size (2015)

Rank order	Country	Urban Agglomeration	Population (millions)
1	Japan	Tokyo	37.26
2	India	Delhi	25.87
3	China	Shanghai	23.48
4	Mexico	Ciudad de México (Mexico City)	21.34
5	Brazil	São Paulo	20.88
6	India	Mumbai (Bombay)	19.32
7	Japan	Kinki M.M.A. (Osaka)	19.30
8	Egypt	Al-Qahirah (Cairo)	18.82
9	United States of America	New York-Newark	18.65
10	China	Beijing	18.42
11	Bangladesh	Dhaka	17.60
12	Argentina	Buenos Aires	14.71
13	India	Kolkata (Calcutta)	14.42
14	Pakistan	Karachi	14.29
15	Turkey	Istanbul	14.13
16	China	Chongqing	13.37
17	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	12.94
18	Philippines	Manila	12.86
19	China	Tianjin	12.52
20	United States of America	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana	12.35
21	Nigeria	Lagos	12.24
22	Russian Federation	Moskva (Moscow)	12.05
23	China	Guangzhou, Guangdong	11.69
24	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kinshasa	11.60
25	China	Shenzhen	11.28
26	France	Paris	10.73
27	Pakistan	Lahore	10.37
28	Indonesia	Jakarta	10.17
29	India	Bangalore	10.14
30	Republic of Korea	Seoul	9.90

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, Online Edition. According to the World Urbanization Prospects “there exists no common global definition of what constitutes an urban settlement. The estimates in the World Urbanization Prospects are based on national statistics.”

Graph: 1.13: The 30 Largest Urban Agglomerations Ranked by Population Size (2015)



Chapter 2

Socio-economic indicators of Urban India

Socio-economic indicators of Urban India

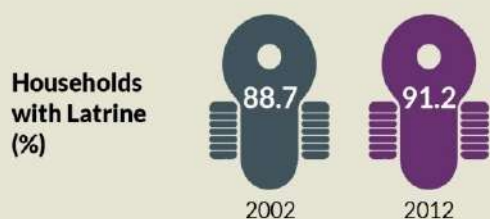
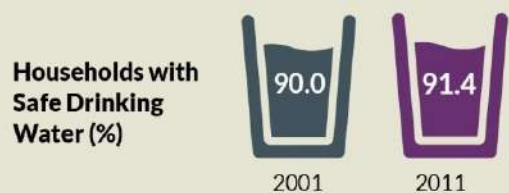
This Chapter includes data relating to different socio-economic aspects of urban India viz., access to basic amenities in urban India, literacy rate, sex ratio, percentage of population below poverty line, infant mortality rate and total surplus/shortfall after transfer under Central Assistance to States (CAS). State-wise data is presented for the latest year.

Access to basic amenities like drinking water, electricity, septic tank or flush and toilet facilities are the major determinants of quality of urbanisation. Estimates at the state and national level collected from National Sample Survey for all the four components have shown an improvement over the year 2001 to 2011. For example, the use of septic-tank /flush by households in urban areas have increased from 70.7 percent in 2002 to 81.6 percent in 2012. In the year 2012, 97.9 percent households in urban India had access to electricity, which shows an improvement of over 6 percentage points over 91.6 percent estimated in 2002. Nagaland, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Goa, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim topped on this aspect with all the households having access to electricity in 2012. Bihar was at the bottom of this list with only 89.20 percent urban households having access to electricity in 2012. In urban areas, only 8.8 percent households had no latrine facilities in 2012.

Literacy level and educational attainment are vital indicators of development in a society. According to census 2011, Urban India was 84.1 percent literate. Since 1991, Mizoram and Kerala are the leading States in terms of literacy rate and having urban literacy rate of 97.6 and 95.1 percent respectively. Whereas, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir had the lowest urban literacy at 75.10 percent and 77.10 percent respectively, in the year 2011. Table 2.3 is about the urban sex ratio and child sex ratio of India and its States. Sex ratio at national level has increased from 894 in 1991 to 929 (female per thousand male) in 2011. States like Gujarat, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli saw a huge decline in urban sex ratio from 1991 to 2011. The States which saw a huge increase in sex ratio were Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Kerala, Puducherry and Manipur had more women in urban areas than men, with sex ratios of 1091, 1042 and 1026 respectively. On the other hand, the child sex ratio at country level declined from 906 in 2001 to 905 in 2011.

Table 2.4 shows the poverty rates at Tendulkar committee lines in urban India. The percentage of population below poverty lines in urban area reduced to 13.7 percent in 2011-12 from 25.5 percent in 2004-05. There is a wide inter-state disparity in the poverty ratio. States like Chandigarh (22.3), Nagaland (16.5) and Jharkhand (24.8) saw an increase in the poverty rates.

ACCESS TO BASIC AMENITIES



SOCIAL INDICATORS

URBAN INDIA



SOCIAL ECONOMIC INDICATOR



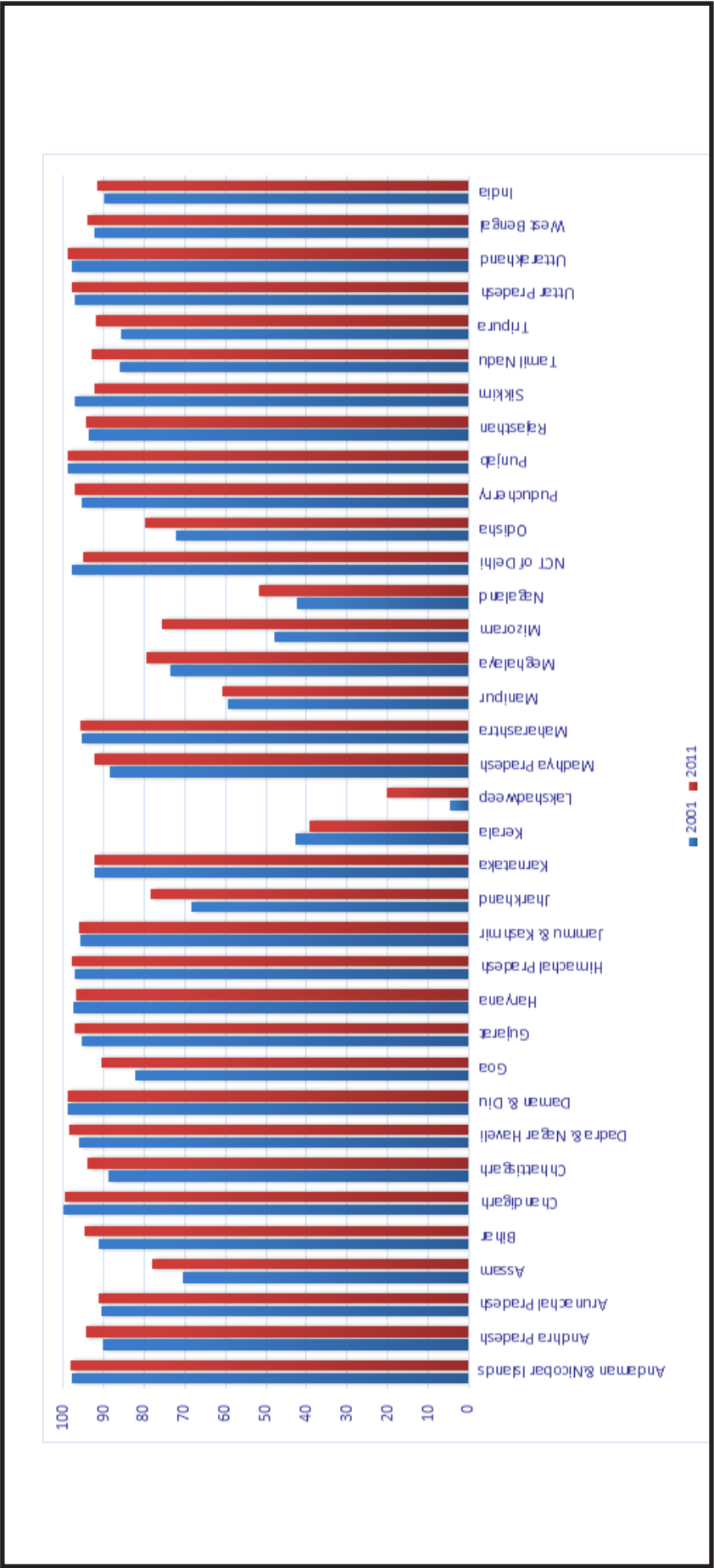
Table 2.1: Access to Basic Amenities in Urban India

S. No.	Area Name	HHs with SDW (%)		HHs with Electricity (%)			HHs with Septic Tank/ Flush (%)			HHs with No Latrine (%)		
		2001	2011	2002	2008-09	2012	2002	2008-09	2012	2002	2008-09	2012
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	97.8	98.1	97.2	98.5	99.9	85.9	93.9	95.0	14.0	6.1	5.0
2	Andhra Pradesh	90.2	94.5	93.7	97.5	99.3	76.8	85.3	88.2	19.8	11.2	8.1
3	Arunachal Pradesh	90.7	91.3	95.8	98.5	98.1	51.6	61.5	88.7	0.6	0.1	0.0
4	Assam	70.4	78.2	86.8	94.6	98.9	76.2	84.8	89.5	1.8	0.9	0.3
5	Bihar	91.2	94.7	66.0	79.4	89.2	61.3	61.9	71.3	31.0	27.7	20.8
6	Chandigarh	99.8	99.4	99.7	98.5	98.3	92.9	99.4	97.1	5.0	0.6	1.6
7	Chhattisgarh	88.8	93.9	86.5	96.7	99.1	56.2	64.3	72.1	41.5	31.5	24.9
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	96.1	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.9	87.1	67.8	3.8	7.1	32.2
9	Daman & Diu	98.9	99.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	87.0	N.A.	99.9	11.7	6.4	0.1
10	Goa	82.1	90.4	99.7	97.3	100.0	83.1	87.6	95.1	12.1	9.6	4.0
11	Gujarat	95.4	97.0	95.9	99.0	98.9	87.5	79.5	90.2	6.8	7.3	6.2
12	Haryana	97.3	96.7	97.7	98.3	99.3	76.2	73.5	84.6	15.0	8.4	1.4
13	Himachal Pradesh	97.0	97.8	99.8	99.4	99.7	68.6	87.5	95.3	10.3	8.8	4.3
14	Jammu & Kashmir	95.7	96.1	99.5	97.5	99.9	59.3	71.3	77.1	12.6	11.8	6.0
15	Jharkhand	68.2	78.4	86.5	93.9	94.4	62.8	70.6	79.1	30.9	24.5	17.7
16	Karnataka	92.1	92.3	94.9	97.9	99.5	60.2	72.8	74.6	21.0	11.3	9.0
17	Kerala	42.8	39.4	90.4	97.9	98.7	49.1	50.6	51.5	3.7	1.5	1.2
18	Lakshadweep	4.6	20.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	73.7	62.0	70.8	8.2	1.0	2.3
19	Madhya Pradesh	88.6	92.1	92.0	96.9	99.4	51.4	66.2	76.8	33.1	24.3	14.0
20	Maharashtra	95.4	95.7	95.9	98.5	99.1	82.7	89.4	91.5	15.2	5.9	6.9
21	Manipur	59.4	60.8	92.8	99.5	99.4	45.6	51.6	51.4	N.A.	N.A.	0.0
22	Meghalaya	73.5	79.5	93.9	99.3	98.3	77.7	79.1	87.6	0.9	0.2	0.2
23	Mizoram	47.8	75.8	99.8	99.8	100.0	55.8	82.3	91.2	N.A.	N.A.	0.0
24	Nagaland	42.3	51.8	97.5	100.0	99.5	72.0	70.1	92.1	N.A.	1.3	0.0
25	NCT Of Delhi	97.7	95.2	99.5	98.6	99.9	76.4	92.8	98.6	6.9	1.2	0.0
26	Odisha	72.3	79.8	86.6	90.1	97.3	59.2	56.2	68.8	32.9	29.1	18.2
27	Puducherry	95.5	97.0	95.3	99.3	99.1	76.2	84.8	90.6	21.7	9.1	6.3
28	Punjab	98.9	98.9	98.0	99.3	99.7	74.5	84.1	86.6	11.6	5.0	6.2
29	Rajasthan	93.5	94.3	87.1	97.0	98.4	57.7	70.3	65.4	30.7	12.6	14.2
30	Sikkim	97.1	92.2	99.1	99.4	100.0	92.3	98.9	97.9	0.7	N.A.	0.0
31	Tamil Nadu	85.9	92.9	93.7	97.8	98.8	74.4	79.1	79.9	21.9	16.0	12.2
32	Tripura	85.8	91.9	90.3	95.3	98.9	33.1	48.6	54.1	0.8	0.9	0.1
33	Uttar Pradesh	97.2	97.9	86.3	89.8	92.4	39.9	92.8	83.8	19.9	16.8	10.7
34	Uttarakhand	97.8	98.7	98.0	98.6	99.1	65.9	72.8	67.8	16.5	14.2	1.6
35	West Bengal	92.3	93.9	83.7	93.3	96.8	65.4	73.4	75.2	11.2	5.6	5.4
	India	90.0	91.4	91.6	96.1	97.9	70.7	77.3	81.6	17.9	11.3	8.8

SDW: Source of Drinking Water; HHs: Households

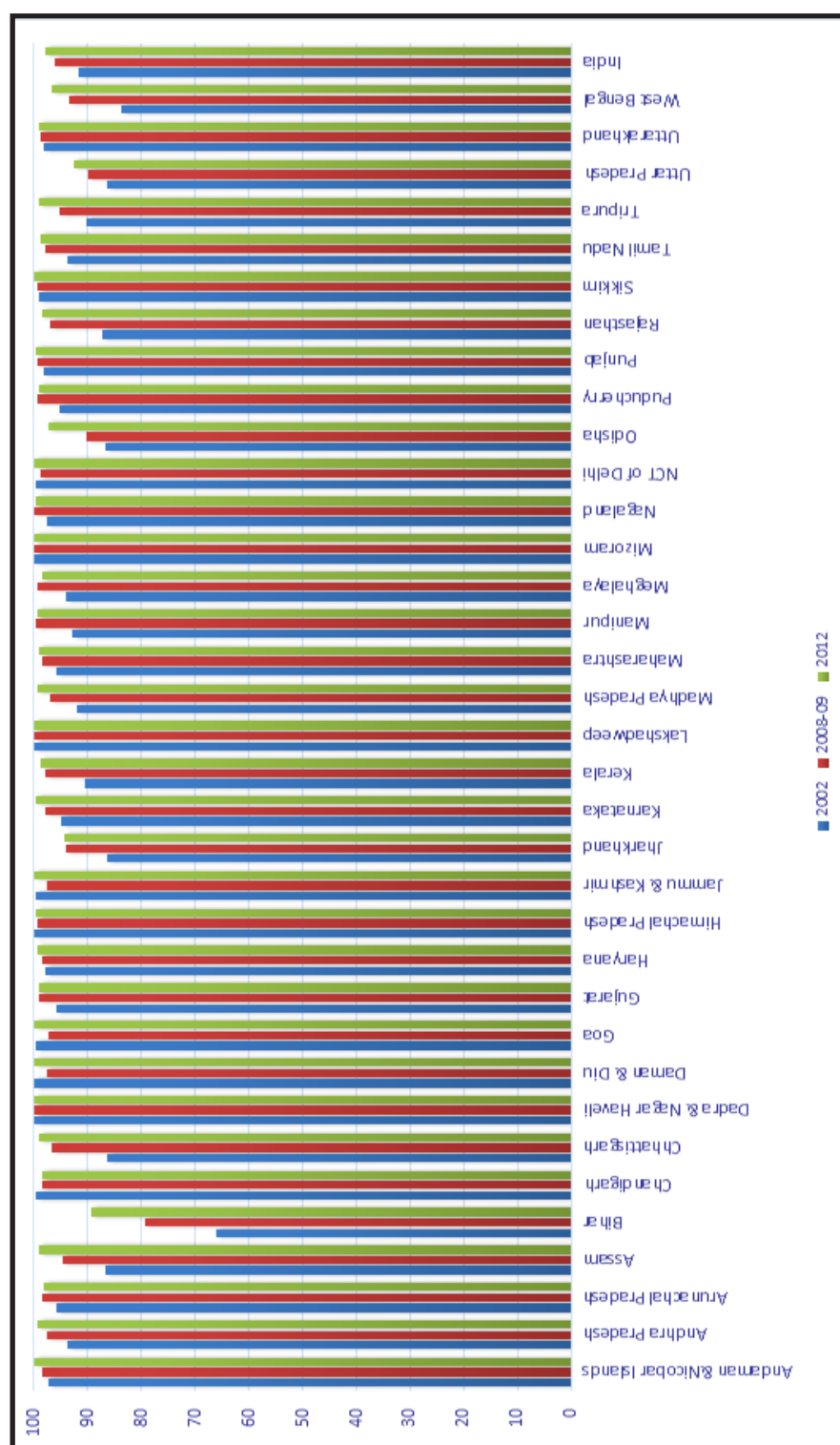
Source: Household tables, Census of India and NSSO 58th, 65th and 69th Rounds, 2002, 2008-09 and 2012 respectively

Graph 2.1: Access to Basic Amenities in Urban India-Households with Source of Drinking Water (%)



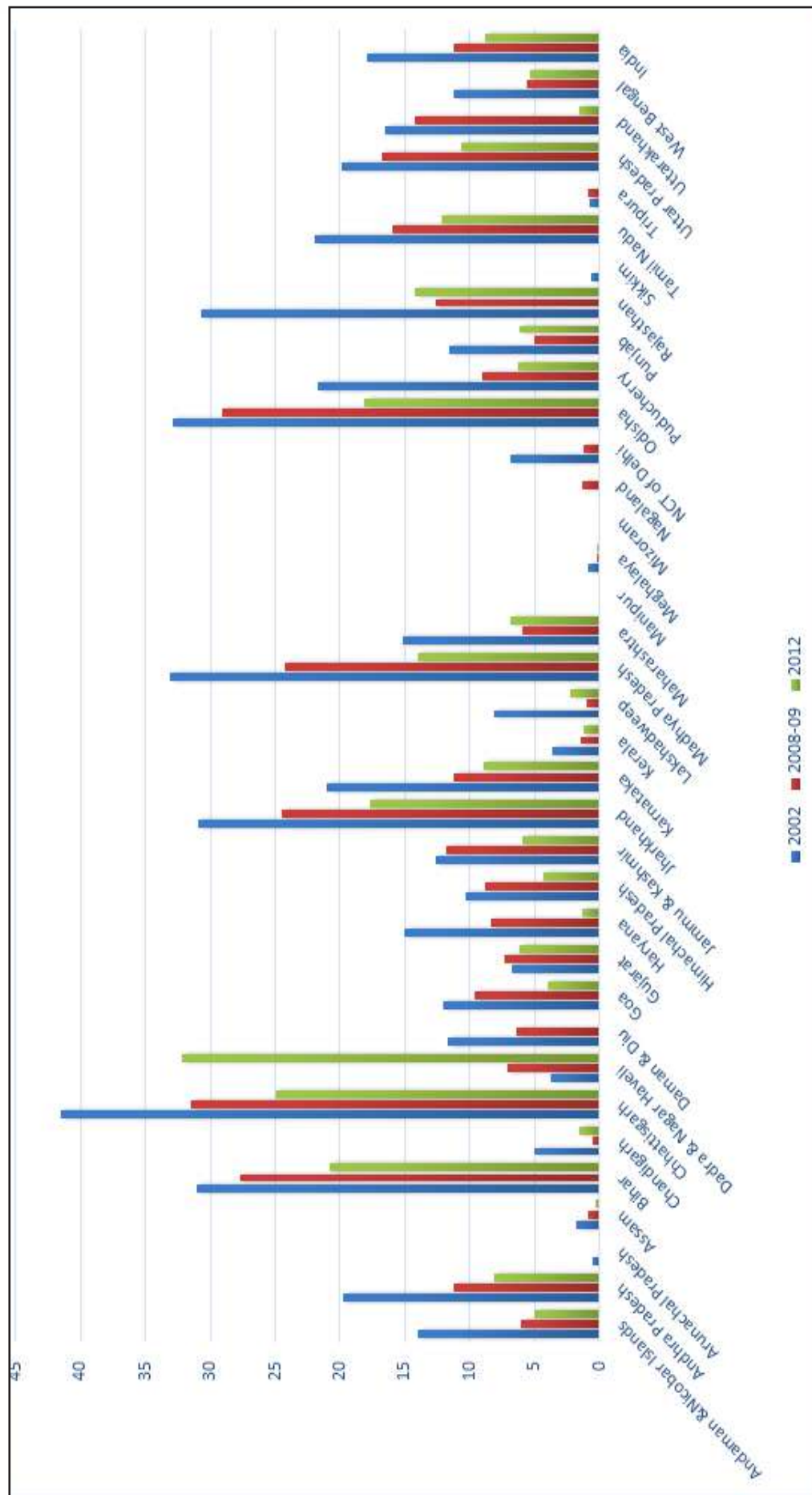
Source: Household tables, Census of India and NSSO 58th, 65th and 69th Rounds, 2002, 2008-09 and 2012 respectively

Graph 2.2: Access to Basic Amenities in Urban India-Households with electricity (%)



Source: Household tables, Census of India and NSSO 58th, 65th and 69th Rounds, 2002, 2008-09 and 2012 respectively

Graph 2.3: Access to Basic Amenities in Urban India-Households with no latrine (%)



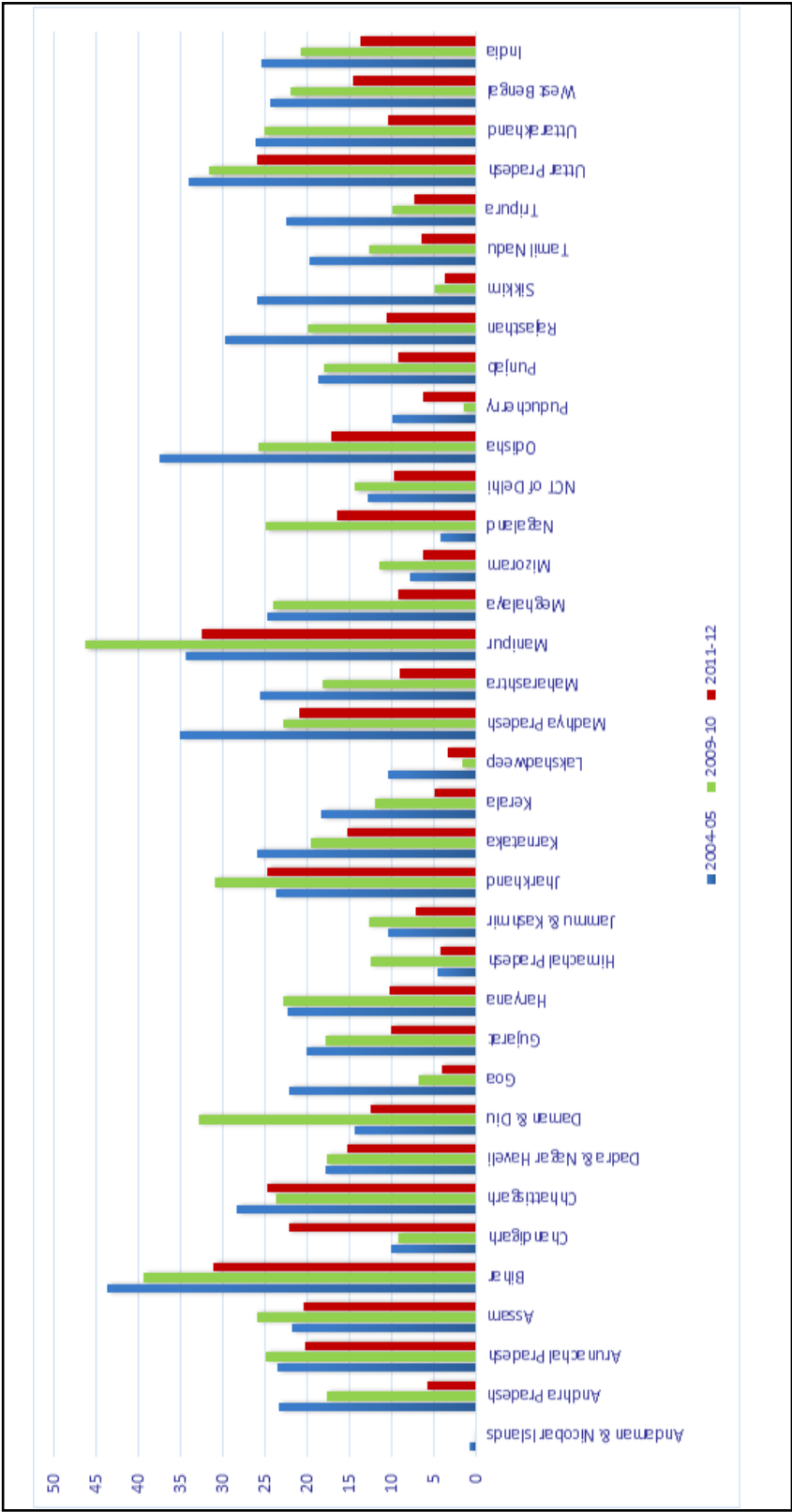
Source: Household tables, Census of India and NSSO 58th, 65th and 69th Rounds, 2002, 2008-09 and 2012 respectively.

Table 2.2: Literacy Rate in Urban India

S.No.	Area Name	Literacy Rate		
		1991	2001	2011
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81.69	86.57	90.10
2	Andhra Pradesh	66.35	76.09	80.10
3	Arunachal Pradesh	71.59	78.26	82.90
4	Assam	79.39	85.34	88.50
5	Bihar	67.89	71.93	76.90
6	Chandigarh	79.87	82.64	86.20
7	Chhattisgarh	-	80.58	84.00
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	78.44	84.36	89.80
9	Daman & Diu	81.61	82.31	89.00
10	Goa	80.10	84.39	89.00
11	Gujarat	76.54	81.84	86.30
12	Haryana	73.66	79.16	83.10
13	Himachal Pradesh	84.17	88.95	91.10
14	Jammu & Kashmir	-	71.92	77.10
15	Jharkhand	-	79.14	82.30
16	Karnataka	79.67	80.58	85.80
17	Kerala	92.25	93.19	95.10
18	Lakshadweep	83.99	88.62	91.90
19	Madhya Pradesh	70.81	79.39	82.80
20	Maharashtra	79.20	85.48	88.70
21	Manipur	70.53	79.28	85.40
22	Meghalaya	81.74	86.30	90.80
23	Mizoram	93.45	96.13	97.60
24	Nagaland	83.10	84.74	89.60
25	NCT Of Delhi	76.18	81.93	86.30
26	Odisha	71.99	80.84	85.70
27	Puducherry	79.88	84.84	88.50
28	Punjab	72.08	79.10	83.20
29	Rajasthan	65.33	76.20	79.70
30	Sikkim	80.89	83.91	88.70
31	Tamil Nadu	77.99	82.53	87.00
32	Tripura	83.09	89.21	93.50
33	Uttar Pradesh	61.00	69.75	84.50
34	Uttarakhand	-	81.44	84.50
35	West Bengal	75.27	81.25	84.80
	India	73.08	79.92	84.10

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 & 2011

Graph 2.4: Literacy Rate in Urban India



Source: Census of India 1991, 2001 & 2011

Table 2.3: Percentage of Population below Poverty Line in Urban India

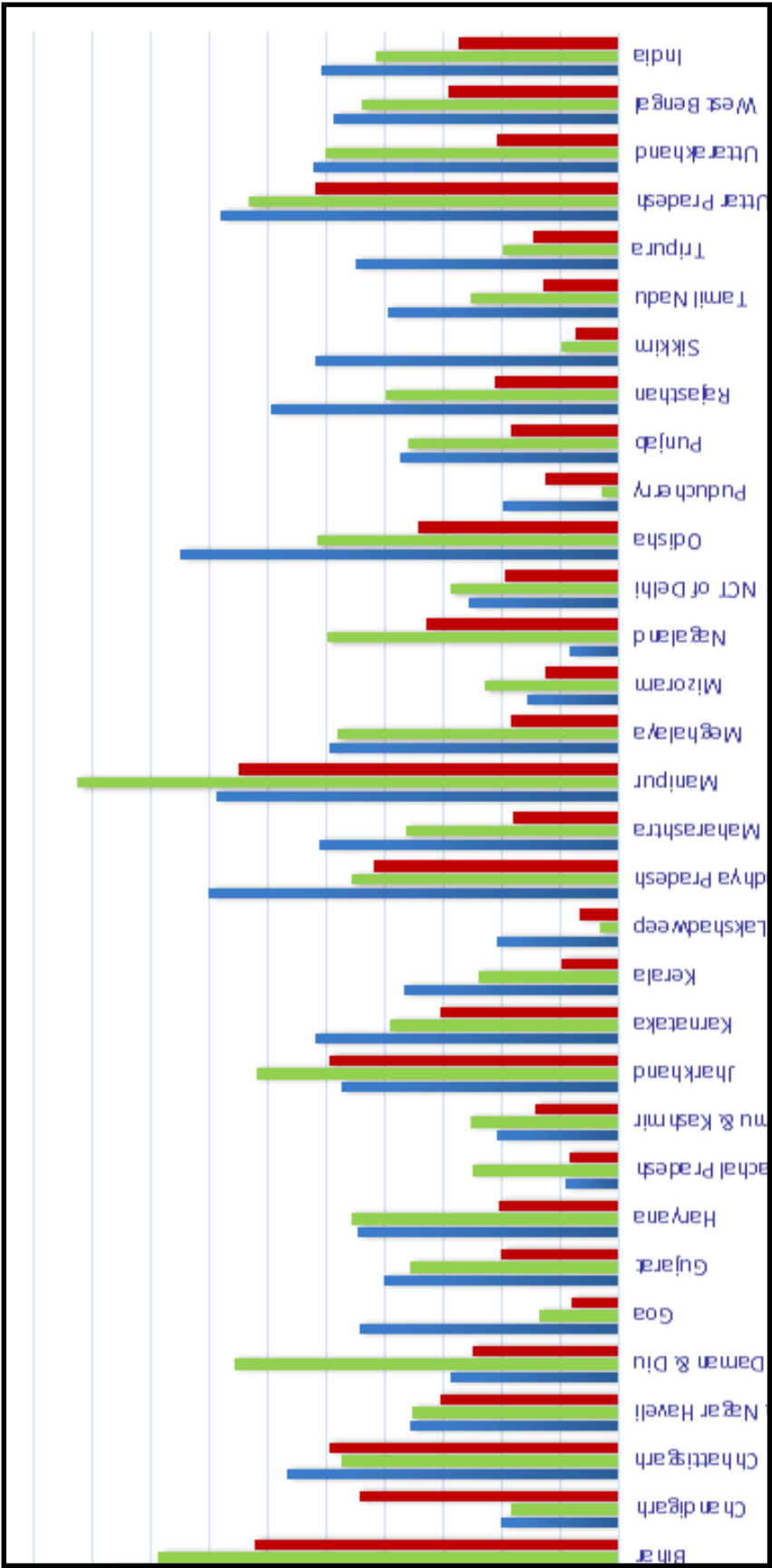
Table 2.3: Percentage of Population below Poverty Line in Urban India

S.No.	Area Name	Population Below Poverty Line (%)		
		2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.8	0.3	0.0
2	Andhra Pradesh	23.4	17.7	5.8
3	Arunachal Pradesh	23.5	24.9	20.3
4	Assam	21.8	26.1	20.5
5	Bihar	43.7	39.4	31.2
6	Chandigarh	10.1	9.2	22.3
7	Chhattisgarh	28.4	23.8	24.8
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17.8	17.7	15.4
9	Daman & Diu	14.4	33.0	12.6
10	Goa	22.2	6.9	4.1
11	Gujarat	20.1	17.9	10.1
12	Haryana	22.4	23.0	10.3
13	Himachal Pradesh	4.6	12.6	4.3
14	Jammu & Kashmir	10.4	12.8	7.2
15	Jharkhand	23.8	31.1	24.8
16	Karnataka	25.9	19.6	15.3
17	Kerala	18.4	12.1	5.0
18	Lakshadweep	10.5	1.7	3.4
19	Madhya Pradesh	35.1	22.9	21.0
20	Maharashtra	25.6	18.3	9.1
21	Manipur	34.5	46.4	32.6
22	Meghalaya	24.7	24.1	9.3
23	Mizoram	7.9	11.5	6.4
24	Nagaland	4.3	25	16.5
25	NCT Of Delhi	12.9	14.4	9.8
26	Odisha	37.6	25.9	17.3
27	Puducherry	9.9	1.6	6.3
28	Punjab	18.7	18.1	9.2
29	Rajasthan	29.7	19.9	10.7
30	Sikkim	25.9	5	3.7
31	Tamil Nadu	19.7	12.8	6.5
32	Tripura	22.5	10	7.4
33	Uttar Pradesh	34.1	31.7	26.1
34	Uttarakhand	26.2	25.2	10.5
35	West Bengal	24.4	22	14.7
	India	25.5	20.9	13.7

NOTE: Poverty Ratios given in this table are as per the methodology recommended by Tendulkar Committee.

Source: Planning Commission, 2012.

Graph 2.5: Population below Poverty Line in Urban India (%)



Source: Planning Commission, 2012

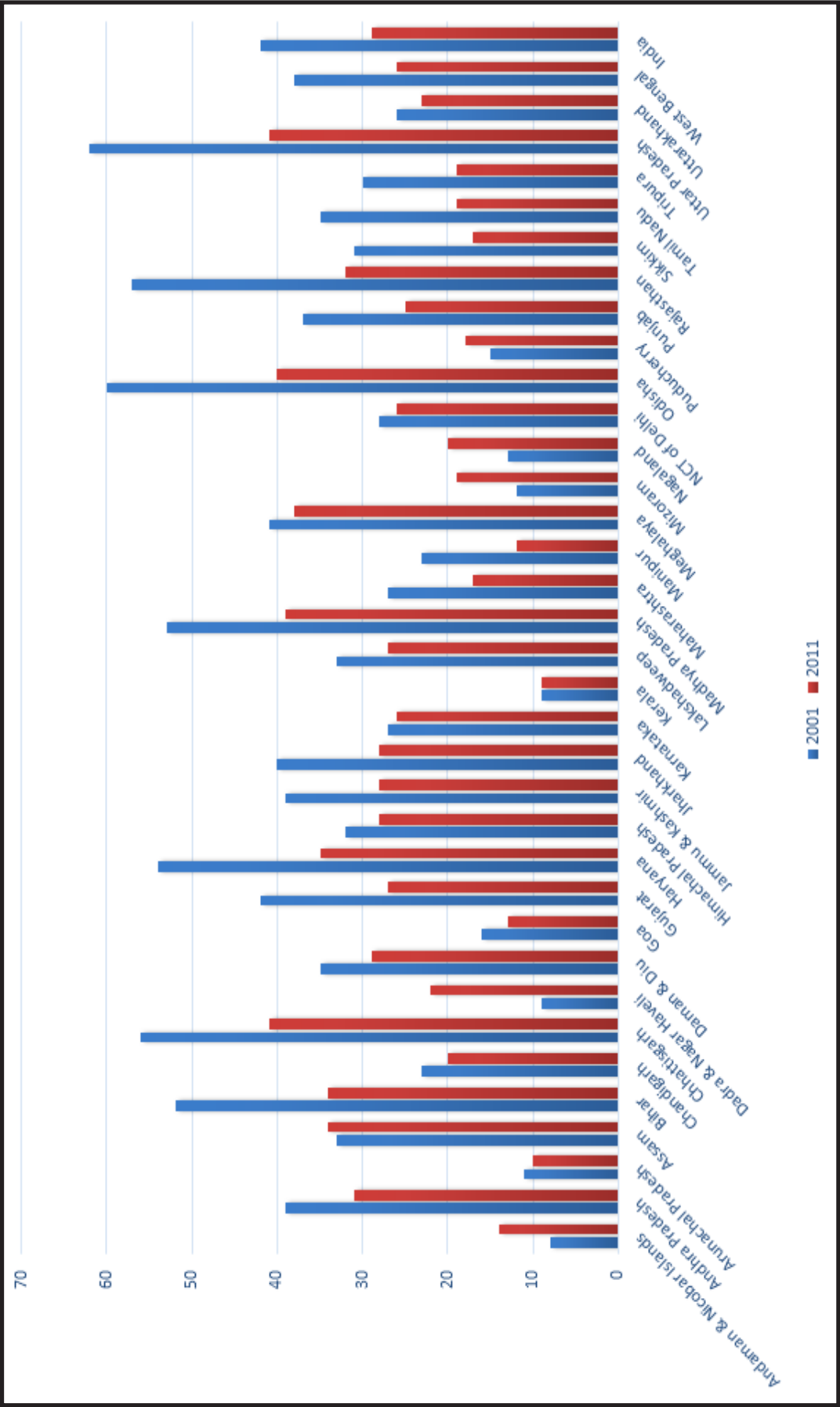
Table 2.4: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Urban India

		2001	2011
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8	14
2	Andhra Pradesh	39	31
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11	10
4	Assam	33	34
5	Bihar	52	34
6	Chandigarh	23	20
7	Chhattisgarh	56	41
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9	22
9	Daman & Diu	35	29
10	Goa	16	13
11	Gujarat	42	27
12	Haryana	54	35
13	Himachal Pradesh	32	28
14	Jammu & Kashmir	39	28
15	Jharkhand	40	28
16	Karnataka	27	26
17	Kerala	9	9
18	Lakshadweep	33	27
19	Madhya Pradesh	53	39
20	Maharashtra	27	17
21	Manipur	23	12
22	Meghalaya	41	38
23	Mizoram	12	19
24	Nagaland	13	20
25	NCT Of Delhi	28	26
26	Odisha	60	40
27	Puducherry	15	18
28	Punjab	37	25
29	Rajasthan	57	32
30	Sikkim	31	17
31	Tamil Nadu	35	19
32	Tripura	30	19
33	Uttar Pradesh	62	41
34	Uttarakhand	26	23
35	West Bengal	38	26
	India	42	29

Note: 1. Infant Mortality Rates for smaller states and Union Territories for the year 2001 are based on three years period 1998-00; 2. Infant Mortality Rates for smaller states and Union Territories for the year 2011 are based on three-years period 2009-11.

Source: SRS Bulletin, October 2002, October 2012, Registrar General, India.

Graph 2.6: Infant Mortality Rate



Source: SRS Bulletin, October 2002, October 2012, Registrar General, India.

Table 2.5: Total Surplus/shortfall after transfer under Central Assistance to States (CAS) but pre serving the fiscal space (in 2015-16 over 2014- 15)

State	CAS over and above legally backed schemes (in Rs. crore)	Surplus/shortfall after transfer under CAS but preserving the fiscal space for centre			
		Absolute (in Rs. Crore)	Per capita (in Rs)	% of NSDP	% of OTR
Andhra Pradesh (united)	5,062	10,134	1,198	1.5	19.0
Arunachal Pradesh	2,555	4,572	33,038	41.8	1439.2
Assam	5,860	4,378	1,403	3.5	57.3
Bihar	6,998	8,783	844	3.2	69.6
Chhattisgarh	2,673	5,258	2,058	3.8	49.1
Goa	180	995	6,820	2.7	39.6
Gujarat	4179	2,454	406	0.4	5.5
Haryana	1,509	714	282	0.2	3.5
Himachal Pradesh	3,593	6,826	9,944	11.7	166.2
Jammu & Kashmir	8,185	10,679	8,515	17.1	225.0
Jharkhand	2,870	4,650	1,410	3.6	66.9
Karnataka	4,873	5,300	867	1.1	11.4
Kerala	2,778	7,834	2,345	2.5	30.5
Madhya Pradesh	7,959	10,389	1,431	3.1	38.5
Maharashtra	5,365	7,496	667	0.6	8.6
Manipur	2,029	1,250	4,861	11.4	339.5
Meghalaya	1,536	661	2,226	4.1	94.8
Mizoram	1,157	1,967	17,925	26.0	1,100.7
Nagaland	2,019	1,839	9293	12.7	605.0
Odisha	6,826	3,497	833	1.7	26.0
Punjab	1,820	2,478	893	1.0	13.2
Rajasthan	6,618	2,423	353	0.6	9.5
Sikkim	1,415	489	8,006	5.2	166.3
Tamil Nadu	2,376	2,644	366	0.4	4.4
Tripura	2,139	458	1,246	2.0	53.3
Uttar Pradesh	9,110	18,716	937	2.7	35.6
Uttarakhand	3,014	-48	-48	-0.1	-0.9
West Bengal	8,386	11,365	1,245	2.0	45.6
TOTAL	113,081	138,198			

NSDP: Net State Domestic Product; OTR: Own tax revenue Receipts; CAS: Central assistance to States

Source: Ministry of Finance

Chapter 3

Urban Employment

Urban Employment

Employment generation is one of the main challenges for economic policy makers in India so as to exploit the demographic dividend and boost economic growth. The share of agriculture in GDP has declined significantly. However, agriculture continues to be the major occupation in India. It is important to create adequate jobs in urban areas so that labour force can be shifted out of agriculture and employed in more productive sectors such as manufacturing and services. This chapter contains data on various indicators of urban employment.

According to estimates of National Sample Survey (NSS) 68th round, labour force participation rate (LFPR) in urban India was 36.7% in 2011-12 by Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS), up from 35.4% in 1999-2000 (NSSO 55th round estimates). Typically, LFPR was higher for urban male as compared to urban female, and LFPR for both categories, urban male and urban female, witnessed an increase during this period. LFPR for urban male by UPSS increased from 54.2% in 1999-2000 to 56.3% in 2011-12. LFPR for urban female by UPSS increased from 14.7% in 1999-2000 to 15.5% in 2011-12. Among the States, West Bengal had the highest (63%) and Bihar the least (44.1%) LFPR of urban male in year 2011-12. As for female LFPR, Sikkim registered the highest participation rate (27.4%) and Bihar registered the least participation rate (5.4%).

Workforce participation rate (WFPR) in urban India was 35.5% in 2011-12 by UPSS, up from 33.7% in 1999-2000. Male WFPR was 54.6% in 2011-12 by UPSS, whereas female WFPR was 14.7% only. Sikkim had the highest male and female WFPR at 60.9% and 27.3% respectively. On the other hand, Nagaland had the lowest male WFPR at 41.2% while Bihar had lowest female WFPR at 4.5%.

Given that one of the greatest challenges in India is the lack of decent work in the organized sector, it is crucial to look in further detail at the characteristics of work status of urban male and female. In year 2011-12, the percentage of urban male workforce population self employed stood at 41.7%, while 14.9% of urban male workforce was engaged as casual labourers. In case of female workers, 42.8% of workforce is self-employed and 14.3% of female workforce was engaged as casual labourers. Overall, the workforce employed as casual labourers has declined from 17.8% in 1999-2000 to 14.6% in 2011-12.

An encouraging sign is reflected in decline of unemployment rates in urban areas during the first decade of this century. Overall, urban unemployment rate in terms of usual status declined from 5.2% in 1999-2000 to 3.8% in 2011-12. Although the unemployment rates declined for both male and female, it was seen that unemployment continues to be higher among females than males. Unemployment rates stood at 3.2% for urban male and at 6.6% for urban female at all-India level in 2011-12. The highest unemployment rate has been registered in Nagaland (21.9%) for urban male and in Tripura (57.9%) for urban female for the year 2011-12.

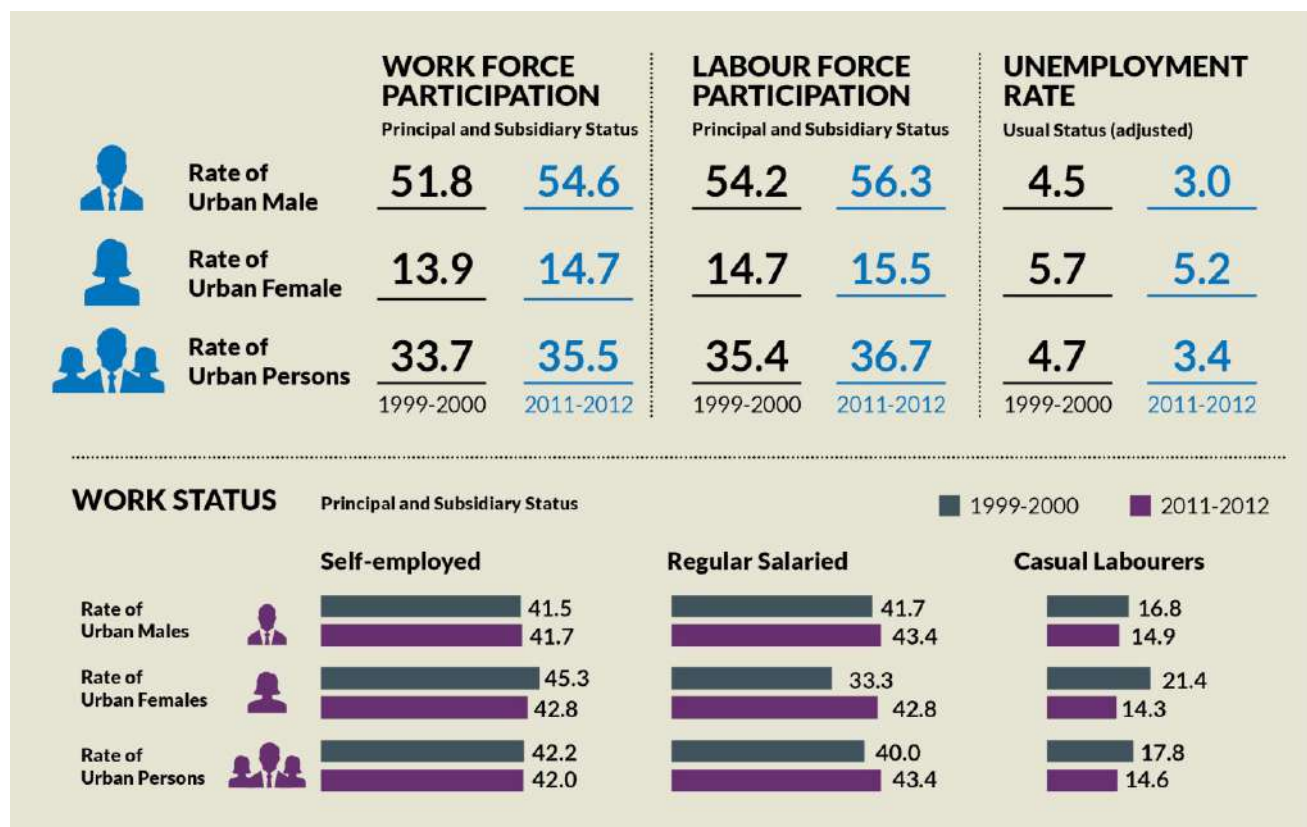


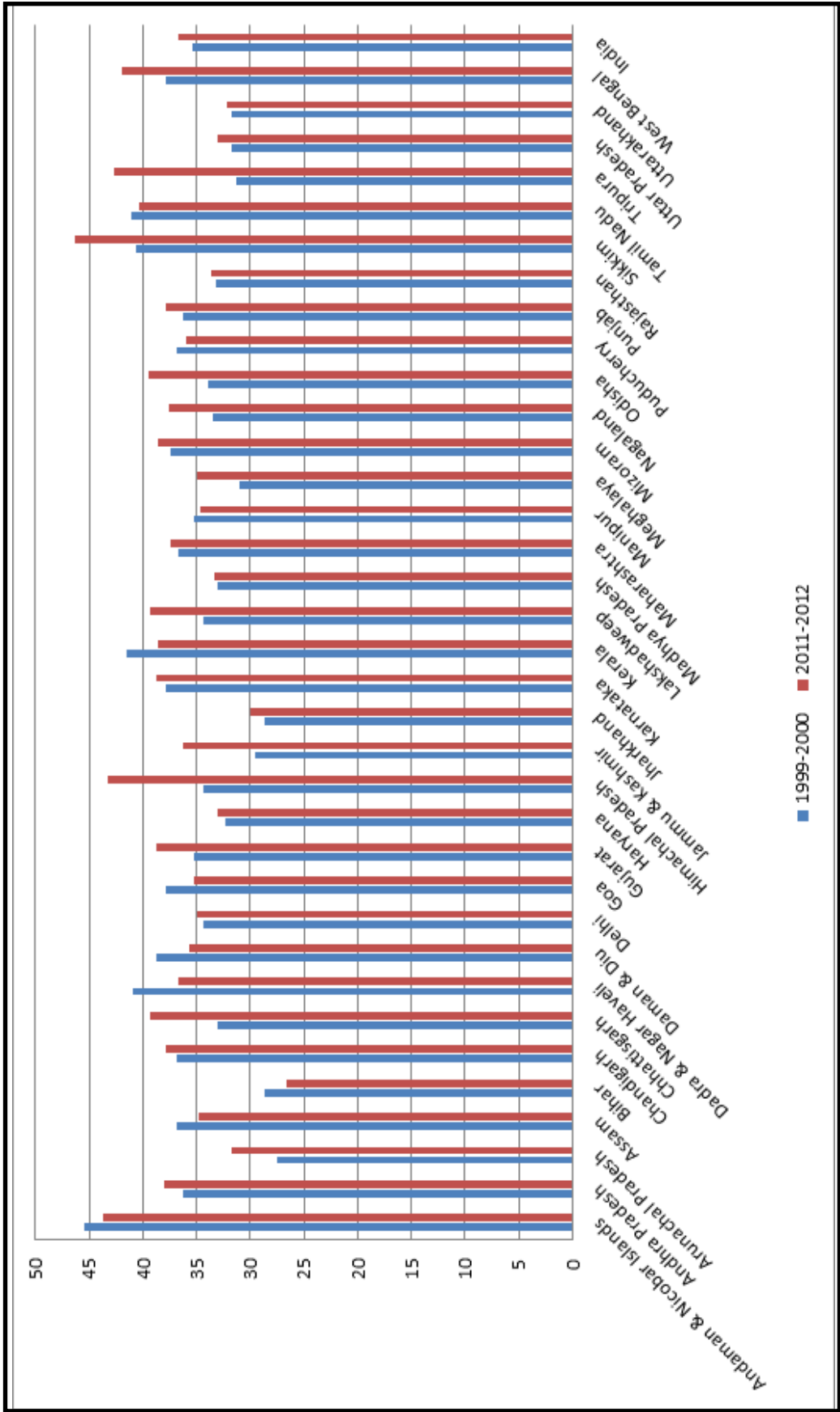
Table 3.1: Labour Force Participation Rate of Urban Persons, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012(in percent)

States/UTs	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012
	Principal Status		Principal and Subsidiary Status		Current Weekly Status		Current Daily Status	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	44.1	43.4	45.4	43.7	44.8	42.8	43.6	42.1
Andhra Pradesh	35.2	37.5	36.2	38.0	35.3	37.5	34.1	36.8
Arunachal Pradesh	27.5	31.5	27.5	31.8	23.4	31.8	22.9	31.6
Assam	35.7	34.3	36.8	34.8	36.8	34.5	34.5	34.2
Bihar	28.1	25.8	28.7	26.7	28.4	26.5	27.8	26.0
Chandigarh	35.7	37.5	36.9	37.9	37.5	37.9	36.8	37.8
Chhattisgarh	32.4	37.9	33.1	39.3	32.3	38.9	31.2	37.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.9	36.5	40.9	36.7	40.2	36.5	39.2	36.5
Daman & Diu	38.4	34.9	38.7	35.7	38.4	35.7	36.5	34.8
Delhi	33.2	34.7	34.3	34.9	35.8	34.8	34.4	34.8
Goa	37.5	35.2	37.9	35.3	37.8	35.2	37.0	35.0
Gujarat	34.0	37.8	35.2	38.7	34.6	38.5	32.8	37.8
Haryana	30.4	32.5	32.3	33.1	32.6	33.1	30.7	32.7
Himachal Pradesh	32.8	42.1	34.4	43.3	33.8	42.9	33.0	42.2
Jammu & Kashmir	28.4	34.3	29.6	36.2	28.7	35.3	28.2	34.7
Jharkhand	28.1	29.0	28.7	30.0	28.4	29.7	27.8	29.1
Karnataka	37.2	38.5	37.8	38.8	37.3	38.5	36.0	37.9
Kerala	38.5	37.0	41.5	38.6	38.7	36.9	36.0	35.1
Lakshadweep	30.2	37.2	34.3	39.3	30.6	37.2	29.8	36.2
Madhya Pradesh	32.4	32.4	33.1	33.4	32.3	32.7	31.2	32.3
Maharashtra	35.9	36.2	36.7	37.4	36.3	36.8	35.2	36.1
Manipur	31.7	33.2	35.3	34.7	34.3	34.7	31.4	33.2
Meghalaya	31.0	35.0	31.0	35.0	31.1	35.2	30.5	34.3
Mizoram	36.4	38.6	37.4	38.6	38.5	38.3	34.5	37.2
Nagaland	31.5	35.3	33.5	37.6	33.5	36.5	32.1	34.8
Odisha	32.3	38.5	33.9	39.5	31.9	38.5	30.9	37.9
Puducherry	36.2	34.9	36.8	36.0	36.3	34.2	35.1	33.7
Punjab	33.6	35.9	36.3	37.9	35.2	37.6	34.1	36.7
Rajasthan	31.0	31.4	33.2	33.6	31.6	33.2	30.8	32.2
Sikkim	40.5	46.3	40.7	46.3	40.6	46.3	39.6	46.2
Tamil Nadu	40.0	39.6	41.0	40.3	40.2	40.1	38.6	39.1
Tripura	31.0	42.3	31.3	42.7	31.1	42.4	30.7	42.2
Uttar Pradesh	30.1	31.4	31.7	33.1	31.0	32.5	29.8	31.4
Uttarakhand	30.1	31.1	31.7	32.2	31.0	32.1	29.8	31.1
West Bengal	37.0	39.2	37.8	41.9	37.7	41.3	36.5	39.4
India	34.2	35.6	35.4	36.7	34.7	36.3	33.5	35.4

NOTE: In 1999-2000, the figures of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are used for Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand respectively.

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round).

Graph 3.1: Labour Force Participation Rate of Urban Persons (Principal & subsidiary status) (%)



Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554 (2011-2012; 68th Round).

Table 3.2: Labour Force Participation Rate of Urban Male, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012

(in percent)

States/UTs	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012
	Principal Status		Principal and Subsidiary Status		Current Weekly Status		Current Daily Status	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	65.2	63.1	65.3	63.3	65.5	61.6	65.3	60.8
Andhra Pradesh	53.0	57.4	53.2	57.6	52.7	57.4	51.7	56.7
Arunachal Pradesh	40.6	47.5	40.6	47.5	35.6	47.6	34.9	47.5
Assam	55.8	56.9	56.5	57.3	56.7	56.9	53.3	56.7
Bihar	46.3	43.7	46.6	44.1	46.3	43.9	45.8	43.8
Chandigarh	55.9	57.9	56.6	57.9	56.6	57.9	56.5	57.9
Chhattisgarh	50.5	51.2	50.9	51.7	50.3	51.6	49.1	49.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	66.4	57.6	66.4	57.6	66.3	57.6	64.8	57.6
Daman & Diu	55.4	59.4	55.7	59.5	55.6	59.5	53.7	59.5
Delhi	54.4	54.8	54.6	54.8	56.7	54.7	55.5	54.7
Goa	58.5	52.6	58.5	52.6	57.6	52.5	56.6	52.5
Gujarat	54.4	60.5	54.7	60.7	54.4	60.6	52.5	60.4
Haryana	51.9	53.4	52.0	53.5	52.1	53.4	51.0	53.2
Himachal Pradesh	53.1	61.1	53.3	61.2	53.2	60.7	53.2	60.6
Jammu & Kashmir	49.6	55.8	50.0	56.3	49.3	55.7	49.0	55.5
Jharkhand	46.3	49.7	46.6	50.3	46.3	50.1	45.8	49.6
Karnataka	56.0	59.3	56.2	59.4	55.8	59.3	54.6	58.6
Kerala	57.4	55.8	59.1	56.7	56.9	55.1	53.9	52.8
Lakshadweep	45.3	57.2	46.0	58.2	45.0	57.0	44.2	55.5
Madhya Pradesh	50.5	52.9	50.9	53.3	50.3	53.1	49.1	52.8
Maharashtra	56.2	55.6	56.3	56.0	56.2	55.7	55.1	55.3
Manipur	47.0	48.3	47.8	48.3	47	48.2	44.9	47.7
Meghalaya	40.7	51.5	40.7	51.5	40.7	51.8	40.0	50.6
Mizoram	48.1	50.7	48.7	50.7	49.9	50.5	46.0	49.2
Nagaland	43.2	50.8	43.3	50.9	43.3	50.3	43.1	49.8
Odisha	50.8	60.1	51.1	60.3	49.7	59.8	49.1	59.3
Puducherry	57.3	55.5	57.4	56.3	57.4	53.8	56.3	53.4
Punjab	55.9	58.4	56.5	58.6	55.9	58.5	55.5	58.3
Rajasthan	49.6	50.6	49.9	50.7	49.7	50.7	49.4	50.6
Sikkim	55.3	62.8	55.7	62.8	55.6	62.8	54.9	62.8
Tamil Nadu	58.2	59.6	58.5	59.9	58.1	59.8	56.9	59
Tripura	51.9	59.3	52.2	59.4	51.7	59.3	51.1	59
Uttar Pradesh	50.7	52.7	51.2	53.3	50.7	52.9	49.8	52.2
Uttarakhand	50.7	51.5	51.2	51.9	50.7	51.5	49.8	51.3
West Bengal	60.8	62.1	61.2	63.0	61	62.6	60.2	61.5
India	53.9	56.0	54.2	56.3	53.9	56.1	52.8	55.5

NOTE: In 1999-2000, the figures of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are used for Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand respectively.

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round)

Table 3.3: Labour Force Participation Rate of Urban Female, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012

(in percent)

States/UTs	1999-00	2011-12	1999-00	2011-12	1999-00	2011-12	1999-00	2011-12
	Principal and Subsidiary Status				Current		Current	
	Principal Status		Subsidiary Status		Weekly Status		Daily Status	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.3	24.4	24.9	24.8	23.5	24.8	21.2	24.1
Andhra Pradesh	16.6	17.1	18.4	18.0	17.1	17.2	15.8	16.6
Arunachal Pradesh	11.0	13.1	11.0	13.9	8.1	13.8	8.0	13.3
Assam	12.4	9.0	13.8	9.7	13.8	9.3	12.8	9.1
Bihar	7.1	3.7	8.2	5.4	7.8	5.0	7.0	4.1
Chandigarh	13.4	12.8	15.3	13.5	16.4	13.7	15.1	13.3
Chhattisgarh	12.4	22.9	13.6	25.2	12.6	24.6	11.6	22.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.5	9.9	11.1	9.5	11.1
Daman & Diu	19.8	13.7	20.3	15.2	19.7	15.2	17.8	13.5
Delhi	8.7	10.5	10.9	10.9	11.8	10.9	10.0	10.8
Goa	15.1	17.2	15.9	17.4	16.5	17.4	16.0	16.9
Gujarat	11.7	11.7	13.8	13.5	13.0	13.2	11.2	11.9
Haryana	6.1	9.0	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.2	7.8	9.6
Himachal Pradesh	10.9	21.1	14.2	23.6	13.0	23.2	11.4	21.8
Jammu & Kashmir	4.8	10.8	6.8	14.5	5.7	13.1	5.0	11.9
Jharkhand	7.1	6.0	8.2	7.3	7.8	7.0	7.0	6.3
Karnataka	17.5	16.7	18.6	17.1	18.0	16.7	16.5	16.0
Kerala	21.2	19.9	25.4	22.2	22.0	20.4	19.5	19.0
Lakshadweep	14.4	14.5	22.1	17.8	15.7	14.6	14.9	14.1
Madhya Pradesh	12.4	10.3	13.6	11.9	12.6	10.8	11.6	10.3
Maharashtra	13.2	15.2	14.6	17.2	14.0	16.4	12.9	15.3
Manipur	15.8	17.3	22.5	20.4	21.1	20.5	17.4	18.0
Meghalaya	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.2	21.1	20.7	20.4
Mizoram	25.2	26.7	26.5	26.7	27.6	26.3	23.4	25.5
Nagaland	17.6	17.7	21.7	22.4	21.7	20.8	18.9	17.8
Odisha	12.0	13.8	15.3	15.8	12.5	14.4	11.1	13.6
Puducherry	17.1	14.0	18.1	15.3	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.7
Punjab	7.5	10.0	12.8	14.1	11.1	13.6	9.0	11.8
Rajasthan	9.7	9.8	14.1	14.4	11.1	13.6	9.7	11.5
Sikkim	22.5	27.4	22.5	27.4	22.5	27.4	21.1	27.4
Tamil Nadu	20.9	20.0	22.7	21.1	21.4	20.7	19.5	19.6
Tripura	7.9	25.4	8.1	26.0	8.3	25.4	8.1	25.3
Uttar Pradesh	6.9	7.7	9.7	10.6	8.8	9.8	7.3	8.4
Uttarakhand	6.9	8.7	9.7	10.8	8.8	10.8	7.3	9.1
West Bengal	11.5	13.8	12.9	18.6	12.7	17.7	11.2	14.8
India	12.6	13.4	14.7	15.5	13.8	14.8	12.3	13.6

NOTE: In 1999-2000, the figures of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are used for Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand respectively.

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round).

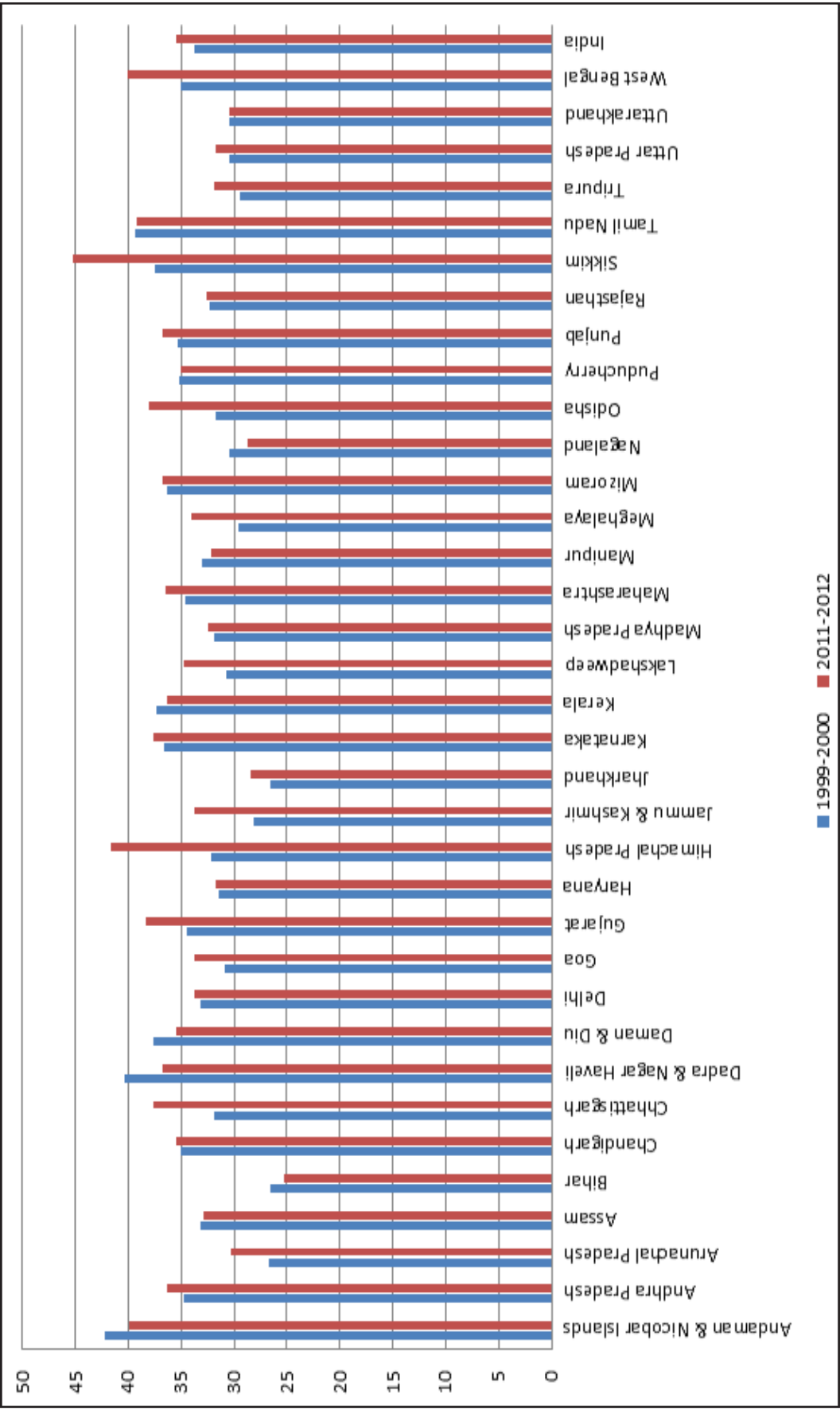
Table 3.4: Work Force Participation Rate of Urban Persons, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012

States/UTs	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012
	Principal Status		Principal and Subsidiary Status		Current Weekly Status		Current Daily Status	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	40.1	38.4	42.2	39.9	41.1	38.2	39.4	37.3
Andhra Pradesh	33.7	35.8	34.8	36.4	33.5	35.4	31.5	34.5
Arunachal Pradesh	26.7	29.9	26.7	30.3	22.7	30.4	22.3	30.1
Assam	31.7	32.4	33.2	32.9	33.0	32.5	30.4	32.2
Bihar	25.8	24.1	26.6	25.3	26.0	24.7	25.2	24.1
Chandigarh	33.6	35.1	35.1	35.4	34.4	35.3	33.9	35.1
Chhattisgarh	31.1	35.8	31.9	37.6	30.5	35.9	29.0	33.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.4	36.5	40.4	36.7	39.4	36.5	38.4	36.5
Daman & Diu	37.1	34.7	37.6	35.5	37.3	35.5	35.4	34.6
Delhi	32.0	33.4	33.2	33.7	34.6	33.4	33.0	33.3
Goa	30.3	33.6	30.9	33.7	28.8	33.6	27.3	33.3
Gujarat	33.3	37.5	34.5	38.4	33.6	38.2	31.4	37.2
Haryana	29.6	31.1	31.4	31.8	31.3	31.6	29.3	31.3
Himachal Pradesh	30.4	40.4	32.2	41.6	31.4	41.4	30.4	40.6
Jammu & Kashmir	26.8	31.6	28.1	33.7	27.0	32.6	26.3	31.7
Jharkhand	25.8	27.5	26.6	28.4	26.0	27.9	25.2	27.3
Karnataka	35.9	37.2	36.6	37.6	35.8	37.2	34.0	36.3
Kerala	33.7	34.1	37.3	36.3	33.3	33.8	29.1	30.8
Lakshadweep	26.1	32.5	30.8	34.7	26.3	32.4	24.9	30.8
Madhya Pradesh	31.1	31.5	31.9	32.5	30.5	31.6	29.0	30.8
Maharashtra	33.6	35.3	34.6	36.5	33.8	35.7	32.3	34.8
Manipur	29.1	30.6	33.0	32.2	32.0	32.2	29.2	30.7
Meghalaya	29.6	34.0	29.6	34.0	29.7	34.1	29.1	33.2
Mizoram	35.1	36.6	36.3	36.7	37.5	36.3	33.2	35.3
Nagaland	28.5	25.6	30.5	28.7	30.2	27.4	29.9	25.6
Odisha	30.0	37.0	31.7	38.1	29.3	36.7	27.9	35.7
Puducherry	34.6	33.6	35.2	35.0	33.6	32.3	30.7	31.0
Punjab	32.5	34.8	35.3	36.8	33.8	36.3	32.4	35.1
Rajasthan	30.1	30.3	32.3	32.6	30.4	31.7	29.5	30.5
Sikkim	37.3	45.2	37.5	45.2	37.5	45.2	36.7	45.2
Tamil Nadu	38.2	38.5	39.3	39.2	38.1	38.4	35.2	36.4
Tripura	29.1	31.6	29.5	31.9	29.2	31.6	28.8	30.5
Uttar Pradesh	28.8	30.0	30.4	31.7	29.4	30.8	28.0	29.5
Uttarakhand	28.8	29.3	30.4	30.5	29.4	30.2	28.0	28.9
West Bengal	34.0	36.9	35.0	40.0	34.4	39.0	32.6	36.7
India	32.4	34.2	33.7	35.5	32.7	34.7	30.9	33.5

NOTE: In 1999-2000, the figures of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are used for Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand respectively

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round)

Graph 3.2: Work Force Participation Rate of Urban Persons (Principal & subsidiary status) (%)



Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554 (2011-2012; 68th Round)

Table 3.5: Work Force Participation Rate of Urban Male, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012

(in percent)

States/UTs	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012
	Principal Status		Principal and Subsidiary Status		Current Weekly Status		Current Daily Status	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	62.7	59.6	63.2	60.7	62.9	58.6	62.0	57.7
Andhra Pradesh	50.8	55.1	51.1	55.4	50.2	54.7	48.0	53.6
Arunachal Pradesh	39.9	45.7	39.9	45.7	34.8	45.8	34.1	45.8
Assam	50.7	53.8	52.2	54.2	51.9	53.8	48.0	53.4
Bihar	42.8	41.4	43.2	42.1	42.8	41.6	41.8	41.2
Chandigarh	53.7	54.7	54.7	54.7	54.4	54.7	54.0	54.5
Chhattisgarh	48.3	48.6	48.8	49.6	47.3	47.5	45.5	45.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	65.6	57.6	65.6	57.6	64.9	57.6	63.4	57.6
Daman & Diu	54.5	59.4	54.9	59.5	54.8	59.5	52.8	59.5
Delhi	52.6	52.9	52.8	53.0	54.8	52.6	53.2	52.4
Goa	49.5	51.1	49.8	51.1	46.7	50.9	44.5	50.9
Gujarat	53.2	60.1	53.6	60.3	52.9	60.1	50.4	59.6
Haryana	50.5	51.2	50.6	51.4	50.2	51.2	48.7	51.1
Himachal Pradesh	49.8	59.9	49.9	60.0	49.7	59.5	49.4	59.3
Jammu & Kashmir	47.3	53.2	47.8	53.9	46.7	53.2	46.1	52.6
Jharkhand	42.8	47.3	43.2	48.0	42.8	47.2	41.8	46.8
Karnataka	54.3	57.5	54.5	57.9	53.6	57.5	51.7	56.5
Kerala	53.4	54.0	55.8	55.2	51.3	52.5	45.6	48.2
Lakshadweep	41.2	53.7	43.2	55.0	40.3	53.4	38.4	51.0
Madhya Pradesh	48.3	51.6	48.8	52.0	47.3	51.3	45.5	50.4
Maharashtra	52.8	54.5	53.2	54.9	52.6	54.4	50.9	53.7
Manipur	43.6	45.5	44.5	45.6	43.9	45.5	41.9	44.9
Meghalaya	39.3	50.2	39.3	50.3	39.3	50.5	38.6	49.3
Mizoram	46.0	48.7	47.1	48.7	48.4	48.4	44.3	47.1
Nagaland	39.1	39.7	39.3	41.2	39.1	40.3	38.9	39.6
Odisha	47.2	57.7	47.5	57.9	45.7	56.7	44.3	55.5
Puducherry	55.3	53.6	55.5	54.8	53.3	50.7	48.9	48.6
Punjab	54.1	56.8	54.9	57.0	53.7	56.5	52.9	55.8
Rajasthan	48.3	48.8	48.6	49.0	47.7	48.2	47.1	47.9
Sikkim	51.5	60.9	51.9	60.9	52.2	60.9	51.4	60.9
Tamil Nadu	56.0	58.3	56.3	58.7	55.2	57.8	51.8	55.3
Tripura	49.0	52.5	49.4	52.5	48.8	52.5	48.2	50.6
Uttar Pradesh	48.4	50.4	49.0	51.1	47.9	50.2	46.7	49.0
Uttarakhand	48.4	50.2	49.0	50.6	47.9	49.9	46.7	49.1
West Bengal	56.1	58.9	56.7	60.2	56.0	59.4	54.1	57.6
India	51.3	54.2	51.8	54.6	50.9	53.9	49.0	52.8

NOTE: In 1999-2000, the figures of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are used for Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand respectively. Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round)

Table 3.6: Work Force Participation Rate of Urban Female, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012

(in percent)

States/UTs	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012
	Principal Status		Principal and Subsidiary Status		Current Weekly Status		Current Daily Status	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.9	18.1	20.6	20.0	18.6	18.6	16.1	17.8
Andhra Pradesh	15.9	16.0	17.8	17.0	16.1	15.7	14.4	15.0
Arunachal Pradesh	10.0	11.9	10.0	12.7	7.5	12.6	7.5	12.1
Assam	9.7	8.4	11.2	9.0	11.1	8.6	10.0	8.4
Bihar	6.4	2.8	7.5	4.5	6.9	3.9	6.1	3.0
Chandigarh	11.4	11.4	13.6	12.1	12.5	11.8	11.7	11.6
Chhattisgarh	12.2	21.3	13.4	24.0	12.1	22.8	10.9	20.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.5	9.9	11.1	9.5	11.1
Daman & Diu	18.1	13.4	18.6	14.8	18.2	14.8	16.3	13.2
Delhi	8.2	10.0	10.5	10.4	11.3	10.4	9.6	10.3
Goa	9.8	15.5	10.6	15.7	9.6	15.7	8.9	15.2
Gujarat	11.4	11.4	13.5	13.3	12.5	13.0	10.6	11.6
Haryana	5.8	8.5	9.8	9.7	10.0	9.6	7.4	9.0
Himachal Pradesh	9.6	18.8	13.0	21.2	11.7	21.5	10.1	20.1
Jammu & Kashmir	4.1	8.1	6.2	11.7	5.1	10.2	4.3	9.0
Jharkhand	6.4	5.3	7.5	6.6	6.9	6.3	6.1	5.7
Karnataka	16.7	15.8	17.8	16.3	17.2	15.9	15.6	15.2
Kerala	15.6	16.1	20.3	19.1	16.9	16.8	14.0	15.0
Lakshadweep	10.3	8.4	17.9	11.6	11.8	8.5	10.8	7.9
Madhya Pradesh	12.2	9.9	13.4	11.5	12.1	10.3	10.9	9.8
Maharashtra	12.2	14.6	13.7	16.6	12.9	15.5	11.6	14.3
Manipur	14.2	15.1	21.1	18.2	19.7	18.3	16.1	15.8
Meghalaya	19.6	20.2	19.7	20.2	19.7	20.2	19.3	19.5
Mizoram	24.6	24.9	25.9	24.9	27.0	24.6	22.7	23.8
Nagaland	15.8	9.5	19.9	14.4	19.6	12.7	17.0	9.8
Odisha	11.2	13.5	14.5	15.5	11.6	14.0	10.2	13.2
Puducherry	15.9	13.2	16.9	14.7	15.8	13.6	14.2	13.0
Punjab	7.3	9.5	12.5	13.6	10.6	13.0	8.5	11.3
Rajasthan	9.3	9.5	13.8	14.1	10.8	13.1	9.4	11.0
Sikkim	20.0	27.3	20.0	27.3	19.7	27.3	18.9	27.3
Tamil Nadu	19.7	19.0	21.5	20.1	20.1	19.4	17.8	17.9
Tripura	7.2	10.7	7.5	11.3	7.6	10.7	7.4	10.5
Uttar Pradesh	6.6	7.3	9.4	10.2	8.4	9.3	7.0	7.9
Uttarakhand	6.6	6.5	9.4	8.6	8.4	8.7	7.0	6.9
West Bengal	10.2	12.4	11.7	17.4	11.3	16.3	9.7	13.5
India	11.7	12.5	13.9	14.7	12.8	13.8	11.1	12.5

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round) NOTE: In 1999-2000, the figures of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are used for Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand respectively.

Table 3.7: Work Status (principal and subsidiary) of Urban Persons, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012

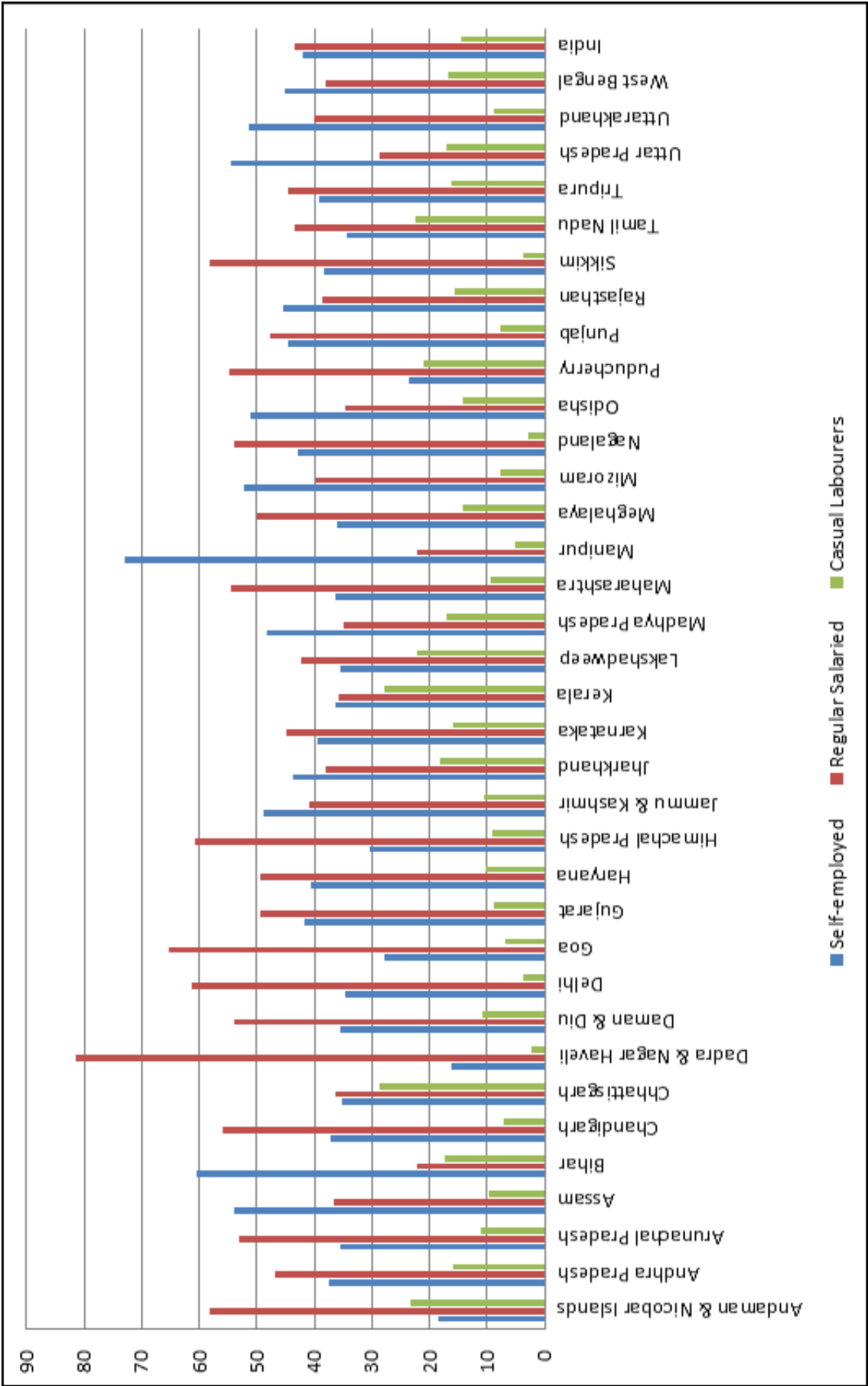
(in percent)

States/UTs	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012
	Self-employed		Regular Salaried		Casual Labourers	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	29.1	18.5	44.2	58.1	26.7	23.3
Andhra Pradesh	36.7	37.6	38.7	46.7	24.6	15.9
Arunachal Pradesh	24.1	35.6	59.0	53.1	16.9	11.2
Assam	44.7	53.8	42.9	36.5	12.4	9.7
Bihar	53.7	60.5	30.2	22.1	16.1	17.4
Chandigarh	33.1	37.3	61.5	55.9	5.4	7.1
Chhattisgarh	46.3	35.1	33.0	36.2	20.7	28.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	34.3	16.3	51.4	81.5	14.3	2.2
Daman & Diu	55.7	35.5	39.1	53.8	5.2	10.7
Delhi	41.1	34.7	54.8	61.4	4.1	3.6
Goa	26.3	27.9	51.4	65.3	22.3	6.8
Gujarat	41.0	41.7	34.1	49.5	24.9	8.9
Haryana	44.8	40.6	42.8	49.4	12.4	10.1
Himachal Pradesh	37.6	30.3	51.6	60.6	10.8	9.1
Jammu & Kashmir	48.1	48.7	40.4	40.9	11.5	10.4
Jharkhand	53.7	43.7	30.2	38.0	16.1	18.3
Karnataka	38.8	39.4	39.6	44.9	21.6	16.0
Kerala	41.3	36.4	29.1	35.8	29.6	27.8
Lakshadweep	45.7	35.4	38.3	42.4	16.0	22.2
Madhya Pradesh	46.3	48.3	33.0	34.8	20.7	16.9
Maharashtra	33.8	36.2	51.5	54.5	14.7	9.3
Manipur	60.3	73.0	30.6	22.0	9.1	5.0
Meghalaya	26.3	35.9	56.4	50.0	17.3	14.1
Mizoram	49.5	52.3	33.8	39.8	16.7	7.6
Nagaland	24.2	42.9	71.7	54.0	4.1	2.8
Odisha	42.8	51.2	35.8	34.6	21.4	14.2
Puducherry	29.3	23.7	40.8	54.9	29.9	21.1
Punjab	47.7	44.6	40.9	47.8	11.4	7.6
Rajasthan	49.9	45.4	36.5	38.7	13.6	15.6
Sikkim	32.7	38.3	56.5	58.2	10.8	3.8
Tamil Nadu	34.7	34.4	44.1	43.4	21.2	22.4
Tripura	31.3	39.2	53.0	44.5	15.7	16.3
Uttar Pradesh	55.0	54.6	32.3	28.7	12.7	17.0
Uttarakhand	55.0	51.5	32.3	40.0	12.7	8.9
West Bengal	43.2	45.0	40.0	38.0	16.8	16.8
India	42.2	42.0	40.0	43.4	17.8	14.6

NOTE: In 1999-2000, the figures of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are used for Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand respectively.

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round)

Graph 3.3: Work Status (Principal & subsidiary statuses) of Urban Persons (%)



Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round).

Table 3.8: Work Status (principal and subsidiary) of Urban Males, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012

(in percent)

States/UTs	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012
	Self-employed		Regular Salaried		Casual Labourers	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26.2	20.9	46.9	58.3	26.9	20.8
Andhra Pradesh	35.8	35.4	42.0	49.5	22.2	15.2
Arunachal Pradesh	21.6	32.2	59.0	56.7	19.4	11.2
Assam	48.3	55.0	40.5	35.2	11.2	9.8
Bihar	54.1	61.0	31.0	21.9	14.9	17.1
Chandigarh	36.2	36.7	58.3	55.0	5.5	8.2
Chhattisgarh	45.2	35.9	36.9	36.3	17.9	27.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32.8	18.1	55.7	80.2	11.5	1.6
Daman & Diu	54.1	33.1	41.8	59.2	4.1	7.7
Delhi	41.9	36.8	54.1	59.4	4.0	4.0
Goa	23.3	32.5	53.5	60.1	23.2	7.4
Gujarat	40.8	40.3	35.9	51.9	23.3	7.8
Haryana	43.3	42.6	44.4	46.3	12.3	11.1
Himachal Pradesh	33.7	28.5	54.3	61.0	12.0	10.5
Jammu & Kashmir	48.9	49.9	40.4	39.1	10.7	11.1
Jharkhand	54.1	45.0	31.0	37.1	14.9	17.7
Karnataka	37.9	41.6	41.7	42.7	20.4	15.7
Kerala	37.4	36.4	28.0	31.5	34.6	32.1
Lakshadweep	34.5	34.5	43.1	39.3	22.4	26.0
Madhya Pradesh	45.2	48.3	36.9	34.6	17.9	17.3
Maharashtra	33.0	36.8	54.0	54.6	13.0	8.6
Manipur	53.1	68.6	35.5	25.2	11.4	6.1
Meghalaya	25.6	32.2	55.2	50.7	19.2	17.1
Mizoram	42.6	41.9	39.8	47.2	17.6	10.7
Nagaland	20.0	36.2	75.5	60.0	4.5	3.9
Odisha	41.9	49.6	39.9	36.4	18.2	14.0
Puducherry	29.2	24.8	41.0	52.0	29.8	23.2
Punjab	47.4	45.3	40.4	46.5	12.2	8.2
Rajasthan	46.1	41.8	40.4	41.8	13.5	16.5
Sikkim	40.5	35.0	51.4	59.9	8.1	5.1
Tamil Nadu	33.0	32.4	45.4	43.6	21.6	23.9
Tripura	33.8	43.4	50.4	39.8	15.8	16.8
Uttar Pradesh	53.1	52.1	33.4	29.9	13.5	18.0
Uttarakhand	53.1	51.2	33.4	39.3	13.5	9.5
West Bengal	43.1	44.9	39.9	37.5	17.0	17.8
India	41.5	41.7	41.7	43.4	16.8	14.9

NOTE: In 1999-2000, the figures of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are used for Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand respectively.

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round)

**Table 3.9: Work Status (principal and subsidiary) of Urban Females,
1999-2000 and 2011-2012**

(in percent)

States/UTs	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012
	Self-employed		Regular Salaried		Casual Labourers	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	38.3	11.5	35.8	58.0	25.9	30.5
Andhra Pradesh	39.3	44.7	28.5	37.6	32.2	18.2
Arunachal Pradesh	35.7	48.8	57.1	38.6	7.2	11.8
Assam	25.1	46.7	55.6	44.4	19.3	7.8
Bihar	51.3	53.3	25.2	26.7	23.5	17.8
Chandigarh	19.4	39.7	75.9	60.3	4.7	0.0
Chhattisgarh	50.4	33.3	17.2	35.8	32.4	30.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	44.4	7.0	22.2	88.7	33.4	4.3
Daman & Diu	62.2	43.9	28.9	35.1	8.9	21.6
Delhi	36.4	23.1	59.1	74.0	4.5	1.9
Goa	41.4	12.7	41.1	82.8	17.5	4.5
Gujarat	41.9	48.1	26.4	36.8	31.7	15.0
Haryana	53.5	27.8	33.0	67.0	13.5	5.2
Himachal Pradesh	53.3	35.8	40.6	59.0	6.1	5.2
Jammu & Kashmir	41.0	42.7	41.3	50.4	17.7	6.0
Jharkhand	51.3	33.3	25.2	45.5	23.5	21.2
Karnataka	41.5	30.1	32.6	53.4	25.9	16.6
Kerala	50.9	36.1	31.9	46.6	17.2	17.3
Lakshadweep	69.6	39.7	26.1	59.5	4.3	0.9
Madhya Pradesh	50.4	48.7	17.2	35.7	32.4	15.7
Maharashtra	37.4	33.1	41.0	54.2	21.6	12.0
Manipur	75.8	84.6	19.7	13.7	4.5	1.6
Meghalaya	27.7	43.6	58.8	48.5	13.5	8.4
Mizoram	61.6	72.3	23.3	25.7	15.1	2.0
Nagaland	34.3	64.6	62.9	35.4	2.8	0.0
Odisha	46.0	58.1	21.2	27.1	32.8	14.8
Puducherry	29.8	19.7	40.5	66.7	29.7	13.6
Punjab	49.1	41.2	43.4	54.4	7.5	4.4
Rajasthan	65.3	60.3	20.9	27.0	13.8	12.8
Sikkim	11.4	46.5	74.3	53.5	14.3	0.0
Tamil Nadu	39.4	39.8	40.7	41.8	19.9	18.4
Tripura	12.8	20.4	72.3	66.4	14.9	13.3
Uttar Pradesh	66.1	67.6	25.7	21.6	8.2	10.8
Uttarakhand	66.1	53.5	25.7	43.0	8.2	4.7
West Bengal	43.6	46.0	40.1	40.2	16.3	13.2
India	45.3	42.8	33.3	42.8	21.4	14.3

NOTE: In 1999-2000, the figures of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are used for Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand respectively. Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round)

Table 3.10: Unemployment Rate of Urban Persons, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012

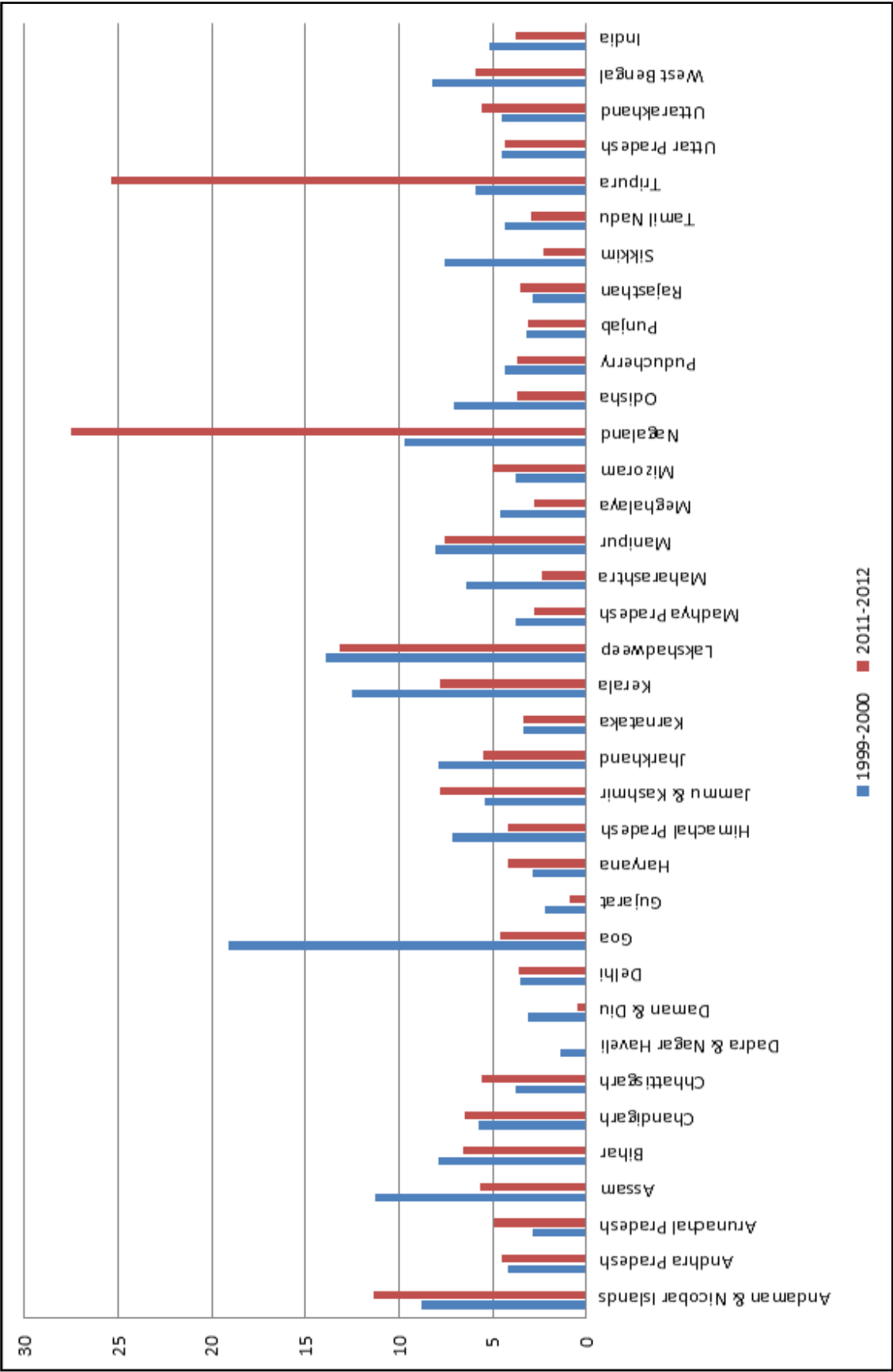
(in percent)

States/UTs	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012
	Usual Status		Usual Status (ad-justed)		Current		Current	
					Weekly Status		Daily Status	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.8	11.4	6.9	8.6	8.4	10.7	9.7	11.3
Andhra Pradesh	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.3	5.1	5.5	7.6	6.4
Arunachal Pradesh	2.9	4.9	2.9	4.8	2.7	4.7	2.9	4.7
Assam	11.3	5.7	9.7	5.6	10.4	5.7	11.9	6.0
Bihar	7.9	6.6	7.4	5.6	8.3	6.7	9.3	7.4
Chandigarh	5.8	6.5	4.8	6.4	8.1	7.0	8.1	7.0
Chhattisgarh	3.8	5.6	3.5	4.3	5.6	7.8	7.0	8.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.9	0.0
Daman & Diu	3.1	0.5	3.0	0.5	3.1	0.5	3.1	0.6
Delhi	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.3
Goa	19.1	4.6	18.5	4.6	23.8	4.6	26.1	4.7
Gujarat	2.2	0.9	2.0	0.8	2.8	0.9	4.2	1.6
Haryana	2.9	4.2	2.7	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.4
Himachal Pradesh	7.2	4.2	6.6	4.0	7.3	3.4	7.8	3.6
Jammu & Kashmir	5.4	7.8	5.0	7.0	5.7	7.6	6.6	8.4
Jharkhand	7.9	5.5	7.4	5.1	8.3	6.0	9.3	6.2
Karnataka	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.9	4.0	3.4	5.4	4.1
Kerala	12.5	7.8	10.2	6.1	13.8	8.5	19.1	12.3
Lakshadweep	13.9	13.2	10.0	11.5	13.8	13.2	16.5	14.7
Madhya Pradesh	3.8	2.8	3.5	2.6	5.6	3.6	7.0	4.6
Maharashtra	6.4	2.4	5.8	2.3	6.8	3.0	8.1	3.7
Manipur	8.1	7.6	6.7	7.1	6.7	7.2	6.9	7.4
Meghalaya	4.6	2.8	4.6	2.8	4.6	3.0	4.6	3.3
Mizoram	3.8	5.0	3.0	5.0	2.7	5.0	3.6	5.2
Nagaland	9.7	27.5	9.1	23.8	9.6	24.9	10.0	26.4
Odisha	7.1	3.7	6.7	3.5	8.0	4.7	9.5	5.8
Puducherry	4.4	3.7	4.1	2.9	7.5	5.4	12.5	8.3
Punjab	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.9	3.5	4.9	4.3
Rajasthan	2.9	3.5	2.5	3.1	3.8	4.7	4.5	5.2
Sikkim	7.6	2.3	7.5	2.3	7.5	2.3	7.5	2.3
Tamil Nadu	4.4	3.0	4.0	2.7	5.2	4.1	8.9	6.8
Tripura	5.9	25.4	5.8	25.2	6.2	25.4	6.2	27.6
Uttar Pradesh	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	5.2	5.0	6.2	6.1
Uttarakhand	4.5	5.6	4.1	5.3	5.2	5.7	6.2	7.1
West Bengal	8.2	5.9	7.6	4.8	8.7	5.6	10.6	6.8
India	5.2	3.8	4.7	3.4	5.9	4.4	7.7	5.5

NOTE: In 1999-2000, the figures of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are used for Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand respectively.

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round).

Graph 3.4: Unemployment Rate of Urban Persons (Usual Status) (%)



Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round)

Table 3.11: Unemployment Rate of Urban Males, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012

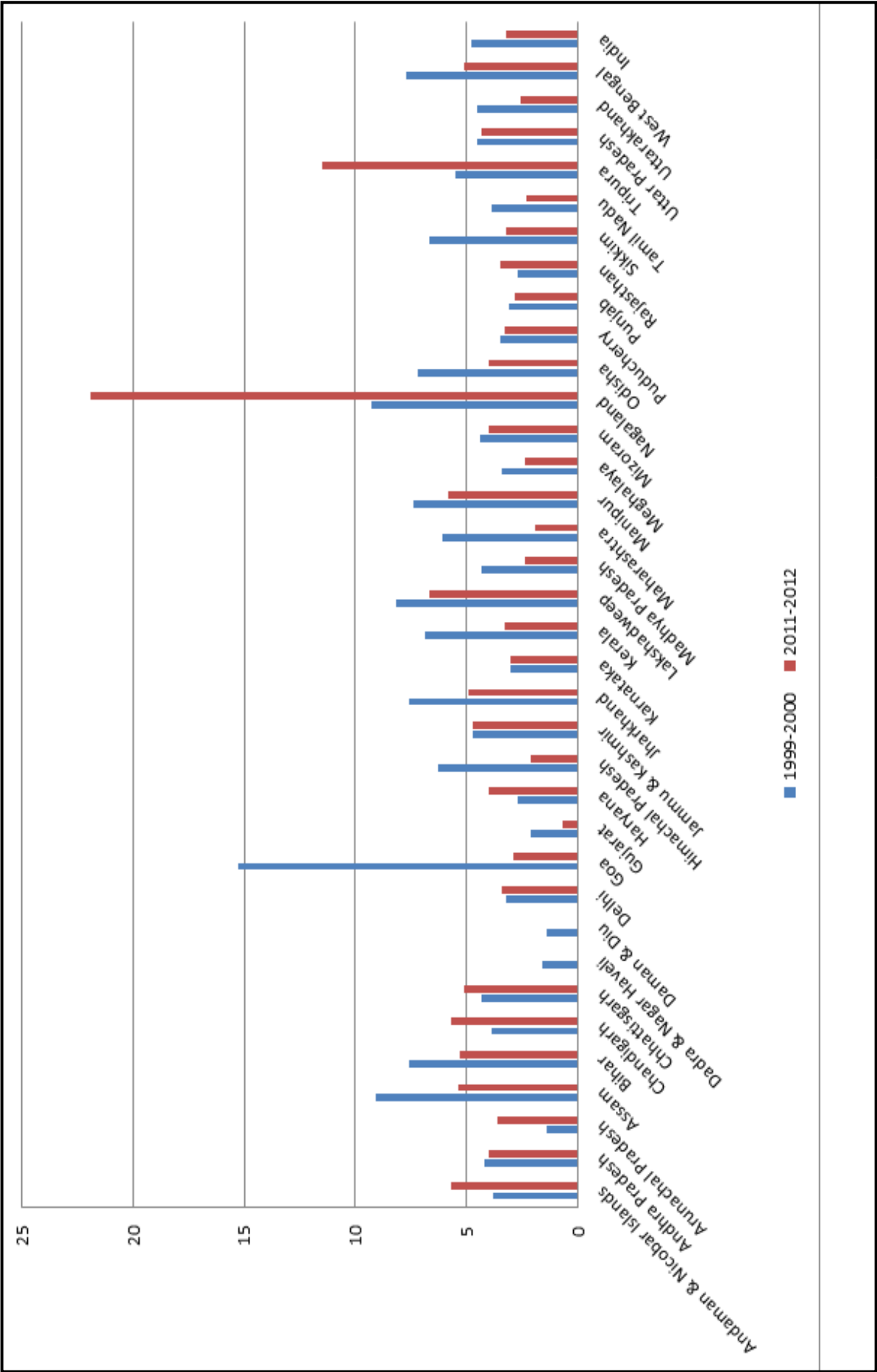
(in percent)

States/UTs	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012
	Usual Status		Usual Status (adjusted)		Current Weekly Status		Current Daily Status	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.8	5.7	3.0	4.0	3.8	5.0	5.1	5.1
Andhra Pradesh	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.8	4.7	7.2	5.4
Arunachal Pradesh	1.4	3.6	1.4	3.6	2.4	3.6	2.2	3.7
Assam	9.1	5.4	7.7	5.4	8.4	5.5	9.9	5.8
Bihar	7.6	5.3	7.3	4.5	7.7	5.2	8.7	5.9
Chandigarh	3.9	5.7	3.2	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.4	5.8
Chhattisgarh	4.3	5.1	4.1	4.1	6.0	8.0	7.2	9.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.1	0.0
Daman & Diu	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.0
Delhi	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	4.0	4.0	4.2
Goa	15.3	2.9	14.7	2.9	18.9	2.9	21.4	3.1
Gujarat	2.1	0.7	2.0	0.6	2.7	0.8	4.0	1.4
Haryana	2.7	4.0	2.7	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.1
Himachal Pradesh	6.3	2.1	6.2	1.9	6.7	2.1	7.0	2.3
Jammu & Kashmir	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.1	5.1	4.5	6.0	5.3
Jharkhand	7.6	4.9	7.3	4.6	7.7	5.6	8.7	5.7
Karnataka	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.4	3.8	3.0	5.3	3.7
Kerala	6.9	3.3	5.6	2.7	9.7	4.7	15.5	8.7
Lakshadweep	8.2	6.7	6.5	5.3	10.0	6.8	13.1	8.3
Madhya Pradesh	4.3	2.4	4.1	2.4	6.0	3.4	7.2	4.5
Maharashtra	6.1	1.9	5.6	1.8	6.5	2.3	7.7	3.0
Manipur	7.4	5.8	6.9	5.6	6.6	5.8	6.6	5.8
Meghalaya	3.4	2.4	3.4	2.4	3.4	2.4	3.5	2.7
Mizoram	4.4	4.0	3.4	4.0	2.9	4.0	3.8	4.2
Nagaland	9.3	21.9	9.3	19.1	9.7	19.8	9.8	20.5
Odisha	7.2	4.0	7.0	3.9	8.2	5.1	9.8	6.4
Puducherry	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.7	7.1	5.6	13.1	9.0
Punjab	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.9	3.4	4.8	4.3
Rajasthan	2.7	3.5	2.6	3.2	4.0	5.0	4.7	5.4
Sikkim	6.7	3.2	6.7	3.2	5.9	3.2	6.4	3.1
Tamil Nadu	3.9	2.3	3.6	2.1	4.9	3.4	9.0	6.3
Tripura	5.5	11.5	5.4	11.5	5.7	11.5	5.7	14.2
Uttar Pradesh	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	5.3	5.1	6.3	6.2
Uttarakhand	4.5	2.6	4.3	2.5	5.3	3.1	6.3	4.3
West Bengal	7.7	5.1	7.2	4.3	8.2	5.1	10.0	6.4
India	4.8	3.2	4.5	3.0	5.6	3.8	7.3	4.9

NOTE: In 1999-2000, the figures of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are used for Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand respectively.

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round)

Graph 3.5: Unemployment Rate of Urban Males (Usual Status) (%)



Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round)

Table 3.12: Unemployment Rate of Urban Females, 1999-2000 and 2011-2012

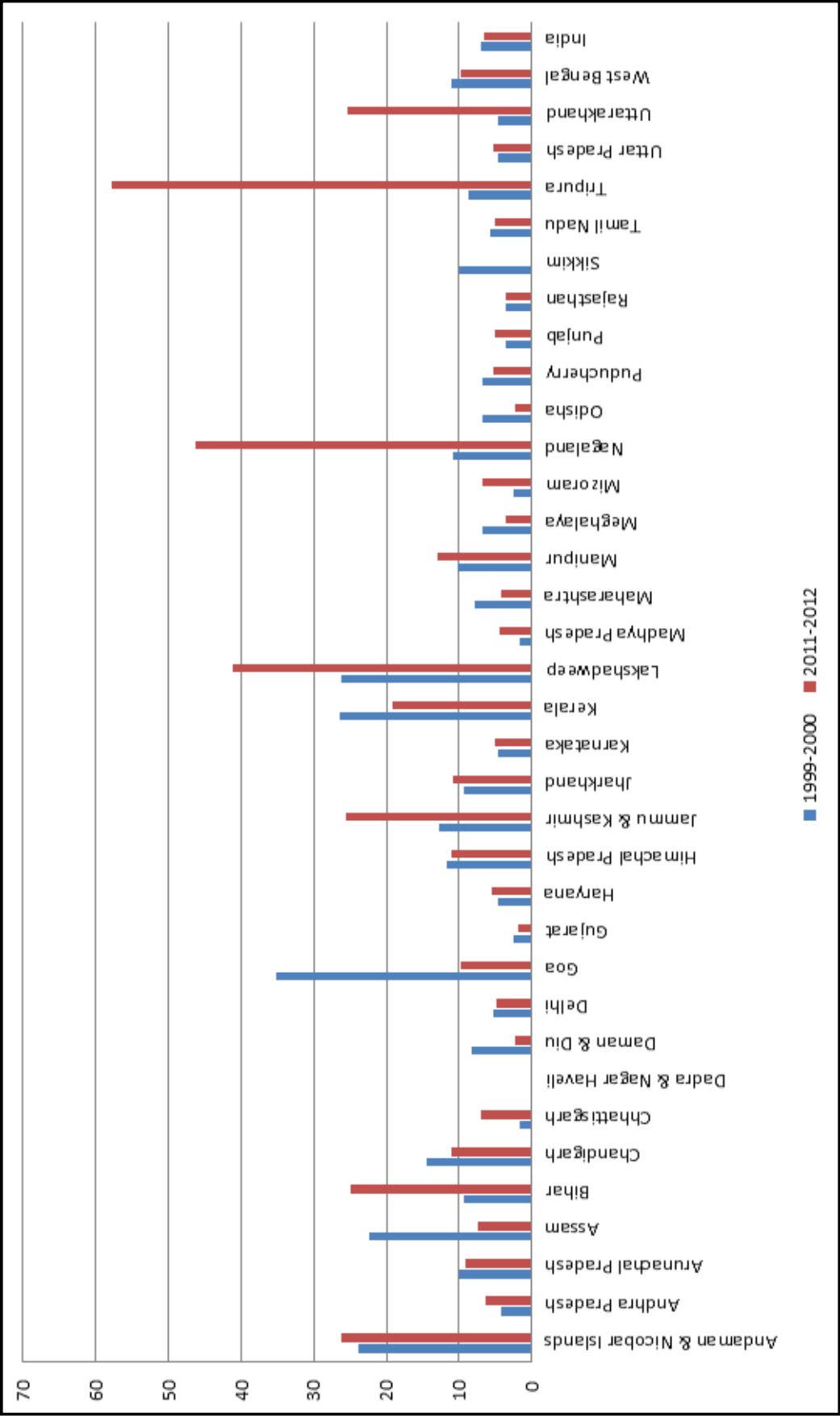
(in percent)

States/Uts	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012	1999-2000	2011-2012
	Usual Status		Usual Status (ad-justed)		Current Weekly Status		Current Daily Status	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	23.9	26.2	17.3	19.7	20.7	25.2	24.0	26.5
Andhra Pradesh	4.2	6.3	3.7	5.4	6.0	8.5	8.9	9.7
Arunachal Pradesh	10.0	9.2	10.0	8.7	9.1	8.0	6.5	8.6
Assam	22.3	7.5	18.9	7.0	19.7	7.1	21.9	7.3
Bihar	9.4	25.0	8.1	16.5	11.8	22.8	13.5	27.1
Chandigarh	14.4	11.0	10.9	10.4	23.8	13.8	22.9	13.0
Chhattisgarh	1.6	7.0	1.4	4.7	3.8	7.2	5.7	8.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Daman & Diu	8.3	2.4	8.0	2.2	8.3	2.2	8.2	2.8
Delhi	5.3	4.8	3.9	4.6	3.9	4.6	4.2	4.6
Goa	35.2	9.8	33.3	9.7	42.1	9.7	44.2	10.1
Gujarat	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.7	3.4	1.4	5.4	2.4
Haryana	4.6	5.6	2.8	5.0	3.9	5.9	4.9	6.3
Himachal Pradesh	11.8	11.0	7.9	9.9	9.9	7.4	11.9	7.7
Jammu & Kashmir	12.8	25.6	8.9	19.0	11.4	21.8	13.4	24.2
Jharkhand	9.4	10.9	8.1	8.9	11.8	9.3	13.5	10.3
Karnataka	4.7	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.9	5.6
Kerala	26.4	19.2	20.0	13.9	23.5	17.9	28.2	21.3
Lakshadweep	26.3	41.2	17.9	35.0	25.0	41.2	26.9	43.4
Madhya Pradesh	1.6	4.5	1.4	3.5	3.8	4.6	5.7	4.9
Maharashtra	7.8	4.3	6.6	3.8	8.1	5.7	10.0	6.6
Manipur	10.3	12.9	6.2	10.8	6.8	10.8	7.6	11.9
Meghalaya	6.8	3.7	6.8	3.7	6.8	4.4	6.9	4.6
Mizoram	2.6	6.8	2.4	6.7	2.4	6.7	3.1	6.9
Nagaland	10.8	46.3	8.7	36.0	9.8	39.2	10.4	45.1
Odisha	6.7	2.3	5.3	2.0	7.3	2.8	8.2	2.8
Puducherry	6.9	5.4	6.4	3.7	8.6	4.5	10.4	5.4
Punjab	3.5	5.1	2.1	3.6	4.3	4.1	5.3	4.8
Rajasthan	3.7	3.7	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.5	4.2
Sikkim	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	10.7	0.2
Tamil Nadu	5.8	5.1	5.1	4.5	6.0	6.1	8.6	8.5
Tripura	8.8	57.9	8.5	56.4	8.9	57.8	9.6	58.6
Uttar Pradesh	4.6	5.2	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.5
Uttarakhand	4.6	25.3	3.3	20.0	4.2	19.3	5.0	24.3
West Bengal	11.1	9.8	9.5	6.4	11.5	7.6	13.9	8.8
India	7.1	6.6	5.7	5.2	7.3	6.7	9.4	8.0

NOTE: In 1999-2000, the figures of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are used for Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand respectively

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round).

Graph 3.6: Unemployment Rate of Urban Females (Usual Status)(%)



Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round)

Table 3.13: National Industrial Classification of Urban Workers (principal and subsidiary), 2011-2012

(in percent)

States/UTs	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.9	0.0	7.3	2.0	0.9	16.2	15.9	11.2	2.9	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.6	1.5	21.8	7.2	3.7	0.3	1.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	4.9	1.3	16.4	0.7	0.1	12.1	19.0	10.6	3.0	3.3	2.5	0.8	1.6	2.0	6.0	6.7	2.0	0.5	4.0	2.5	0.0	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	14.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.2	12.5	15.1	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	2.5	3.5	30.4	7.4	2.3	0.1	3.1	2.2	0.0	100.0
Assam	4.4	4.0	9.5	0.1	0.3	8.0	30.6	6.9	3.2	0.9	2.7	0.1	1.2	1.3	8.6	5.6	0.7	1.3	7.2	3.7	0.0	100.0
Bihar	9.4	0.1	15.2	0.2	0.0	8.4	28.7	6.1	5.3	0.9	2.1	0.1	1.4	4.4	4.9	6.3	1.6	0.0	4.9	0.1	0.0	100.0
Chandigarh	0.6	0.0	14.1	0.0	1.2	8.2	26.0	6.0	6.4	1.3	2.7	0.6	1.8	8.1	14.3	3.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
Chhattisgarh	14.9	2.2	11.9	1.6	0.4	18.8	17.0	4.5	4.5	1.1	1.8	0.1	0.9	0.6	2.6	7.9	3.2	0.2	4.4	1.6	0.0	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.7	0.0	55.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.3	9.3	2.9	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	6.0	2.1	0.0	3.3	1.6	0.0	100.0
Daman & Diu	11.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	1.4	3.8	16.1	13.4	6.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	8.8	11.2	3.6	2.6	2.1	2.7	0.0	100.0
Delhi	0.0	0.0	21.6	0.1	0.8	4.4	24.5	8.2	4.1	3.3	2.8	1.5	3.7	3.7	7.9	4.7	2.9	1.0	2.4	2.4	0.1	100.0
Goa	3.1	5.7	8.9	2.3	2.1	6.1	20.4	5.9	11.3	1.2	5.4	0.3	2.7	3.6	6.9	6.9	3.4	1.0	2.0	1.2	0.0	100.0
Gujarat	4.3	0.6	39.4	0.4	3.4	5.6	18.9	5.5	4.3	1.1	1.7	0.2	1.4	1.4	3.5	2.8	2.3	0.1	2.2	1.0	0.0	100.0
Haryana	6.2	0.0	22.2	1.0	0.4	10.7	18.8	6.3	1.8	5.0	2.8	1.4	2.2	0.6	5.6	8.0	3.6	0.0	2.5	0.9	0.0	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	8.4	0.3	33.3	0.8	0.4	5.8	11.4	1.9	4.3	1.0	2.9	0.0	3.1	4.0	7.1	8.5	1.6	0.0	4.9	0.2	0.0	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	8.8	0.1	16.0	0.6	1.1	14.2	21.8	6.1	2.3	1.8	1.6	0.2	0.4	1.1	8.5	8.5	3.0	0.3	2.9	0.6	0.0	100.0
Jharkhand	3.7	7.4	10.5	0.3	0.3	14.3	25.9	9.6	2.7	0.7	2.3	0.6	2.5	2.8	4.8	5.1	1.2	0.1	3.4	1.9	0.0	100.0
Karnataka	7.8	0.3	18.4	0.6	0.3	9.7	18.1	6.3	6.4	7.5	2.1	0.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	6.6	2.1	0.5	1.8	2.8	0.0	100.0
Kerala	8.7	0.3	16.4	0.7	0.1	14.0	18.8	8.2	4.3	2.5	3.2	0.9	1.6	1.4	3.7	5.1	3.8	1.0	3.3	2.2	0.0	100.0
Lakshadweep	36.4	0.4	4.2	1.3	1.4	13.4	5.3	5.9	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	10.6	10.8	2.6	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	11.1	0.8	15.7	0.5	0.5	11.9	23.4	7.7	2.3	1.4	2.4	0.1	0.9	1.1	5.9	6.8	1.7	0.5	4.8	0.6	0.0	100.0
Maharashtra	4.5	0.2	22.2	0.6	0.4	8.1	18.0	9.5	3.4	3.2	4.1	0.6	1.7	2.1	3.9	5.3	2.2	0.7	4.7	4.5	0.0	100.0
Manipur	20.0	0.0	18.1	0.2	0.1	9.7	19.5	6.2	2.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.7	11.8	6.2	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.6	0.0	100.0
Meghalaya	4.8	1.1	3.5	0.1	0.0	11.0	27.3	5.2	3.2	0.5	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	25.1	8.4	1.4	0.0	3.1	2.2	0.0	100.0

Mizoram	26.8	0.3	2.8	0.3	0.3	7.8	21.2	4.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	21.4	10.2	1.4	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0
Nagaland	17.8	0.0	5.3	3.8	0.3	5.1	17.3	4.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	27.7	12.9	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0
Odisha	14.1	0.8	10.6	1.1	0.6	10.0	22.1	9.3	4.6	2.7	2.8	0.2	1.0	0.2	5.8	6.5	1.5	1.8	3.6	0.8	0.0	100.0
States/UTs	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	Total
Punjab	5.7	0.0	27.8	1.3	1.0	7.3	19.0	7.1	2.9	1.3	2.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	3.2	7.3	3.7	0.5	6.0	0.7	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	6.8	1.0	25.0	1.5	0.5	14.4	18.2	6.0	3.0	1.1	1.9	0.7	1.9	1.7	2.9	6.7	1.6	0.2	4.2	0.7	0.0	100.0
Sikkim	1.5	0.1	8.7	1.3	3.9	6.5	21.7	8.0	8.9	4.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	4.5	18.9	5.9	1.1	0.9	2.9	0.7	0.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	10.5	0.7	28.1	0.7	0.2	8.3	16.7	6.9	4.8	3.2	2.7	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.9	4.0	1.4	0.4	3.4	2.4	0.0	100.0
Tripura	3.3	0.5	6.8	0.0	0.0	16.1	20.9	10.2	1.8	1.0	2.7	0.5	1.1	0.6	12.4	10.2	4.5	0.1	2.9	4.3	0.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	8.9	0.8	28.8	0.5	0.9	9.9	21.0	4.9	3.3	0.8	1.2	0.1	1.5	1.5	3.5	3.5	2.3	0.6	5.5	0.8	0.0	100.0
Uttarakhand	4.8	0.1	18.2	0.8	0.3	11.9	28.1	7.8	5.7	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.6	1.4	4.3	7.7	2.4	0.3	3.3	0.7	0.0	100.0
West Bengal	2.4	0.9	31.4	0.4	0.6	6.2	18.7	7.9	3.0	1.8	2.5	0.3	1.7	2.0	2.7	6.9	2.1	0.4	2.9	5.4	0.0	100.0
India	6.7	0.8	23.6	0.6	0.7	9.3	19.6	7.4	3.8	2.5	2.5	0.6	1.6	1.9	4.1	5.5	2.2	0.5	3.8	2.3	0.0	100.0

A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing

B: Mining and quarrying

C: Manufacturing

D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

F: Construction

G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

H: Transportation and storage

I: Accommodation and Food service activities

J: Information and communication

K: Financial and insurance activities

L: Real estate activities

M: Professional, scientific and technical activities

N: Administrative and support service activities

O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

P: Education

Q: Human health and social work activities

R: Arts, entertainment and recreation

S: Other service activities

T: Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and

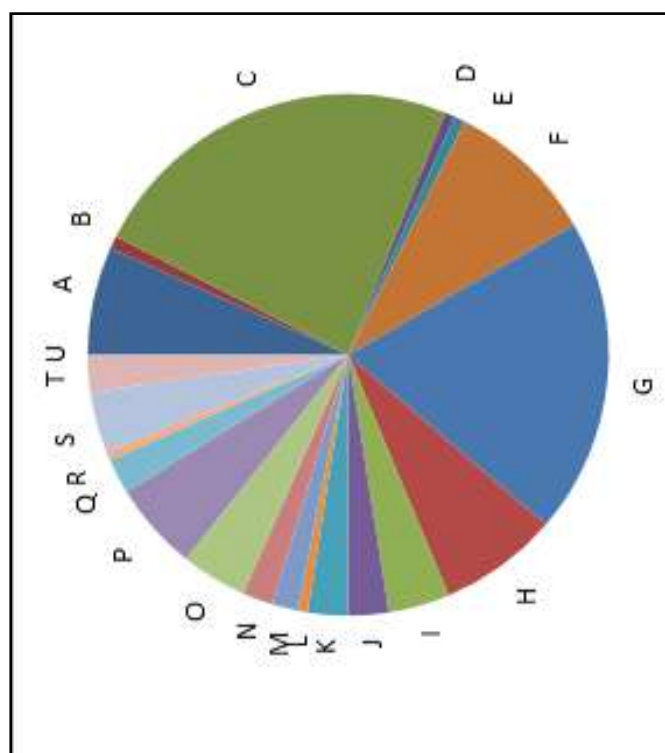
U: Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

services producing activities of households for own use

NOTE: National Industrial Classification of workers is based on NIC 2008.

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round)

Graph 3.7: National Industrial Classification of Urban Workers (principal and subsidiary), 2011-12(%)



- A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing
 B: Mining and quarrying
 C: Manufacturing
 D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
 E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
 F: Construction
 G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
 H: Information and communication
 I: Real estate activities
 J: Real estate activities
 K: Financial and insurance activities
 L: Real estate activities
 M: Professional, scientific and technical activities
 N: Administrative and support service activities
 O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
 P: Education
 Q: Human health and social work activities
 R: Arts, entertainment and recreation
 S: Other service activities
 T: Activities of households as employers; activities of extraterritorial organizations and undifferentiated goods and services producing
 U: Activities of households for own use
- Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round)

Table 3.14: National Industrial Classification of Urban Male Workers (principal and subsidiary), 2011-2012

(in percent)

States/UTs	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.3	0.0	6.5	2.5	1.2	18.0	16.8	14.1	2.9	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.1	22.0	3.8	2.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100
Andhra Pradesh	3.9	1.6	13.2	0.8	0.1	14.1	19.6	13.5	2.6	3.8	2.8	1.0	2.0	2.3	6.5	5.5	2.0	0.6	3.4	0.9	0.0	100
Arunachal Pradesh	10.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.2	13.2	15.4	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	3.0	3.5	32.2	8.1	1.7	0.0	3.4	1.6	0.0	100
Assam	4.0	4.5	9.2	0.2	0.3	9.0	32.7	7.9	3.6	1.0	1.7	0.1	1.3	1.2	9.0	3.5	0.4	1.4	6.8	2.4	0.0	100
Bihar	8.3	0.1	14.8	0.2	0.0	8.7	29.8	6.6	5.6	0.9	2.3	0.1	1.5	4.7	5.0	5.1	1.7	0.0	4.6	0.1	0.0	100
Chandigarh	0.7	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.9	9.8	26.7	6.5	7.5	1.5	2.7	0.8	1.5	8.2	14.6	1.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100
Chhattisgarh	11.8	3.0	12.6	2.1	0.5	18.1	21.7	6.2	5.1	1.4	2.6	0.2	1.2	0.9	3.3	4.9	2.6	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.8	0.0	61.9	0.0	0.0	4.7	5.0	10.8	3.4	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	100
Daman & Diu	13.1	0.0	11.4	0.0	1.1	5.0	14.4	16.7	7.9	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	8.0	10.6	1.3	3.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	100
Delhi	0.0	0.0	23.5	0.1	0.9	5.0	25.3	9.0	4.8	3.2	2.8	1.7	3.2	3.7	8.0	1.9	2.2	1.1	2.3	1.4	0.0	100
Goa	3.4	6.9	10.8	3.0	2.5	5.7	23.4	7.4	13.5	1.1	3.5	0.4	1.3	2.2	6.0	3.7	2.0	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.0	100
Gujarat	3.4	0.5	39.5	0.4	4.0	6.2	20.8	6.5	4.5	1.1	1.7	0.3	1.4	1.5	3.7	1.9	1.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	100
Haryana	5.2	0.0	24.5	0.9	0.4	12.2	21.2	7.3	1.9	4.5	2.9	1.7	2.6	0.6	5.9	3.6	3.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	100
Himachal Pradesh	4.9	0.4	32.7	1.0	0.5	7.0	13.0	2.6	5.2	1.3	3.6	0.0	3.5	5.2	7.3	5.4	0.4	0.0	5.8	0.2	0.0	100
Jammu & Kashmir	5.2	0.1	16.4	0.6	1.3	15.6	25.6	7.2	2.7	2.0	1.6	0.2	0.4	1.4	8.4	5.2	2.4	0.4	2.8	0.5	0.0	100
Jharkhand	3.1	7.5	10.1	0.3	0.3	15.3	28.0	10.4	2.9	0.8	1.9	0.7	2.8	3.1	5.2	3.7	0.9	0.1	2.6	0.5	0.0	100
Karnataka	7.7	0.3	15.8	0.7	0.3	11.5	21.1	8.0	5.8	7.6	2.1	1.0	2.6	3.5	2.8	4.7	1.2	0.5	1.8	0.9	0.0	100
Kerala	8.2	0.3	13.8	0.7	0.2	18.0	20.8	10.8	4.8	2.3	3.1	1.2	1.7	1.5	3.6	2.0	1.9	1.0	3.6	0.6	0.0	100
Lakshadweep	37.3	0.0	3.2	1.0	1.6	15.9	6.3	6.6	2.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.5	10.4	8.2	0.4	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	100
Madhya Pradesh	9.9	0.9	14.5	0.6	0.4	13.2	25.4	9.1	2.5	1.5	2.5	0.1	1.1	1.2	6.5	4.8	1.4	0.6	3.8	0.1	0.0	100
Maharashtra	3.3	0.2	21.6	0.7	0.3	9.2	21.0	12.0	3.8	3.4	4.0	0.7	1.7	2.3	4.4	3.6	1.5	0.9	3.8	1.5	0.0	100
Manipur	23.2	0.0	8.2	0.2	0.1	13.2	17.4	8.5	2.3	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.6	1.0	14.0	6.0	0.7	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.0	100
Meghalaya	3.5	1.5	2.2	0.2	0.0	15.5	24.6	7.4	3.1	0.8	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	27.4	5.9	0.8	0.0	1.4	2.8	0.0	100

States/UTs	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	Total
Mizoram	22.1	0.4	2.8	0.5	0.3	11.1	14.5	6.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.0	26.6	10.6	1.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	100
Nagaland	13.4	0.0	3.4	3.7	0.3	6.7	16.1	6.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	31.9	12.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	100
Odisha	12.1	1.0	9.3	1.3	0.7	9.9	23.3	11.2	4.4	3.4	3.3	0.3	1.1	0.3	6.9	4.6	0.9	2.2	3.4	0.5	0.0	100
Puducherry	6.9	0.6	15.5	0.2	0.5	17.1	20.1	6.8	4.5	2.6	5.0	1.3	1.6	0.4	6.4	2.6	3.4	0.3	4.1	0.1	0.0	100
Punjab	4.4	0.0	28.8	1.4	1.1	8.7	22.2	8.5	3.5	1.6	2.5	1.2	1.6	0.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	0.4	4.5	0.5	0.0	100
Rajasthan	3.8	1.3	23.0	1.8	0.4	15.9	21.1	7.4	3.4	1.3	2.0	0.8	2.3	1.9	3.1	5.2	1.3	0.2	3.7	0.1	0.0	100
Sikkim	1.0	0.1	9.9	1.7	4.0	9.0	17.5	8.9	7.8	5.4	1.0	0.0	0.2	6.2	17.7	6.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	100
Tamil Nadu	9.2	0.8	25.1	0.6	0.0	10.2	18.9	9.2	5.5	3.5	2.9	1.0	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.9	0.4	3.5	0.9	0.0	100
Tripura	3.1	0.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	24.3	12.4	1.8	1.3	2.0	0.3	1.4	0.7	11.5	9.1	3.7	0.2	3.1	0.9	0.0	100
Uttar Pradesh	8.0	0.9	25.6	0.5	0.7	11.2	23.5	5.7	3.7	0.8	1.4	0.1	1.8	1.5	3.9	2.4	2.0	0.7	5.2	0.5	0.0	100
Uttarakhand	4.3	0.1	17.2	0.8	0.2	13.7	30.9	8.5	5.6	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.7	1.5	4.4	4.7	1.8	0.3	3.1	0.3	0.0	100
West Bengal	2.6	1.1	31.0	0.5	0.5	7.6	21.2	9.7	3.4	2.0	2.6	0.3	1.9	2.1	2.9	4.0	1.5	0.3	2.8	2.1	0.0	100
India	5.6	0.9	22.3	0.7	0.7	10.7	22.0	9.1	4.0	2.6	2.5	0.7	1.8	2.1	4.5	3.6	1.6	0.6	3.3	0.9	0.0	100

A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing

B: Mining and quarrying

C: Manufacturing

D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

F: Construction

G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

H: Transportation and storage

I: Accommodation and Food service activities

J: Information and communication

K: Financial and insurance activities

L: Real estate activities

M: Professional, scientific and technical activities

N: Administrative and support service activities

O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

P: Education

Q: Human health and social work activities

R: Arts, entertainment and recreation

S: Other service activities

T: Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and

U: Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

services producing activities of households for own use

NOTE: National Industrial Classification of workers is based on NIC 2008.

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round)

Table 3.15: National Industrial Classification of Urban Female Workers (principal and subsidiary), 2011-2012

(in percent)

States/UTs	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.6	0.0	11.1	13.2	2.8	2.8	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	21.3	17.2	7.7	1.3	1.3	5.9	0.0	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	8.4	0.6	27.1	0.2	0.4	5.5	16.8	0.9	4.2	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.9	4.4	10.9	2.4	0.2	6.0	7.8	0.0	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	32.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	9.3	14.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.7	22.9	4.3	4.8	0.5	1.8	4.7	0.0	100.0
Assam	7.4	0.5	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	16.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.1	2.0	6.2	20.2	2.8	0.0	9.6	12.8	0.0	100.0
Bihar	22.1	0.0	19.9	0.0	0.0	4.2	16.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.8	3.3	20.1	0.9	0.0	8.2	0.8	0.0	100.0
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	22.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	3.2	7.5	12.9	12.9	13.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	100.0
Chhattisgarh	22.3	0.4	10.0	0.2	0.0	20.2	6.1	0.6	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	14.9	4.6	0.0	11.7	4.5	0.0	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.6	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	8.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.1	11.7	0.0	1.9	11.3	0.0	100.0
Daman & Diu	3.6	0.0	21.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	21.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	13.2	11.6	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	100.0
Delhi	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	19.0	3.2	0.0	4.2	3.2	0.0	7.1	4.1	6.8	21.7	7.5	0.5	2.9	8.7	0.4	100.0
Goa	2.1	1.5	2.3	0.0	0.6	7.1	10.0	0.8	4.1	1.5	12.0	0.0	7.3	8.2	9.8	17.6	8.1	2.0	3.0	2.1	0.0	100.0
Gujarat	8.8	0.7	38.7	0.1	0.3	2.5	9.1	0.4	3.5	1.0	1.9	0.0	1.1	1.0	2.5	7.9	9.0	0.0	6.0	5.3	0.0	100.0
Haryana	12.7	0.0	8.2	1.5	0.2	2.1	4.4	0.0	1.2	7.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.3	34.0	7.4	0.0	8.5	4.6	0.0	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	19.3	0.0	35.1	0.5	0.0	2.3	6.3	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	6.6	18.3	5.2	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	26.5	0.0	13.8	0.5	0.3	7.0	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	9.2	25.3	6.4	0.0	3.8	1.1	0.0	100.0
Jharkhand	8.6	7.0	14.0	0.0	0.2	5.6	9.6	3.0	1.1	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	16.3	3.8	0.0	9.5	13.7	0.0	100.0
Karnataka	8.1	0.2	28.2	0.2	0.0	2.6	6.8	0.2	8.7	7.2	2.2	0.0	2.6	0.2	1.7	13.5	5.1	0.6	2.1	9.7	0.0	100.0
Kerala	10.1	0.2	22.9	1.0	0.1	3.5	13.5	1.3	2.8	2.9	3.2	0.0	1.3	0.9	4.0	13.2	8.8	1.2	2.7	6.4	0.0	100.0
Lakshadweep	31.9	2.7	9.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	24.9	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	17.2	0.1	21.3	0.0	1.2	5.4	13.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.9	16.3	3.3	0.1	9.5	3.0	0.0	100.0
Maharashtra	8.9	0.1	24.2	0.5	0.7	4.0	7.3	0.7	1.9	2.5	4.2	0.5	2.0	1.4	2.1	11.3	4.7	0.0	8.1	15.0	0.0	100.0
Manipur	11.6	0.0	44.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	24.8	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.7	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
Meghalaya	7.4	0.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	32.9	0.4	3.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	13.7	2.8	0.0	6.6	0.9	0.0	100.0
Mizoram	35.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.5	1.6	34.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	11.3	9.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0

States/UTs	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	Total
Nagaland	32.0	0.0	11.5	4.0	0.3	0.0	21.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	13.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Odisha	22.7	0.0	16.4	0.2	0.1	10.4	16.7	1.3	5.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	14.4	4.2	0.0	4.3	1.9	0.0	100.0
Punjab	11.9	0.0	23.1	0.7	0.4	0.8	3.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.0	29.8	7.9	0.6	13.0	1.8	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	18.7	0.0	32.8	0.4	0.6	8.6	6.9	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.8	2.0	12.8	2.5	0.2	6.2	3.2	0.0	100.0
Sikkim	2.6	0.0	5.7	0.2	3.7	0.0	32.5	5.5	11.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	5.6	1.0	0.0	6.9	2.5	0.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	14.3	0.4	36.8	0.8	0.5	2.9	10.4	0.4	3.0	2.4	2.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.4	9.3	3.1	0.3	3.4	6.6	0.0	100.0
Tripura	4.2	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	8.0	5.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	6.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	16.7	14.9	8.3	0.0	2.2	20.3	0.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	14.0	0.0	46.4	0.5	1.9	2.5	6.8	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.0	9.4	3.9	0.3	7.5	2.4	0.0	100.0
Uttarakhand	8.3	0.0	24.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	9.8	3.1	6.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.5	26.5	6.3	0.8	4.5	3.0	0.0	100.0
West Bengal	1.6	0.2	32.9	0.0	1.2	0.8	9.1	1.0	1.6	0.7	1.8	0.0	1.0	1.8	1.7	18.4	4.3	0.6	3.2	18.2	0.0	100.0
India	10.9	0.3	28.7	0.4	0.6	4.0	10.0	0.7	2.8	2.0	2.2	0.1	1.1	1.1	2.6	13.3	4.6	0.3	5.9	8.3	0.0	100.0

A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing

B: Mining and quarrying

C: Manufacturing

D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

F: Construction

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H: Transportation and storage

I: Accommodation and Food service activities

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M: Professional, scientific and technical activities

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O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

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S: Other service activities

T: Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and

U: Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

services producing activities of households for own use

NOTE: National Industrial Classification of workers is based on NIC 2008.

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round)

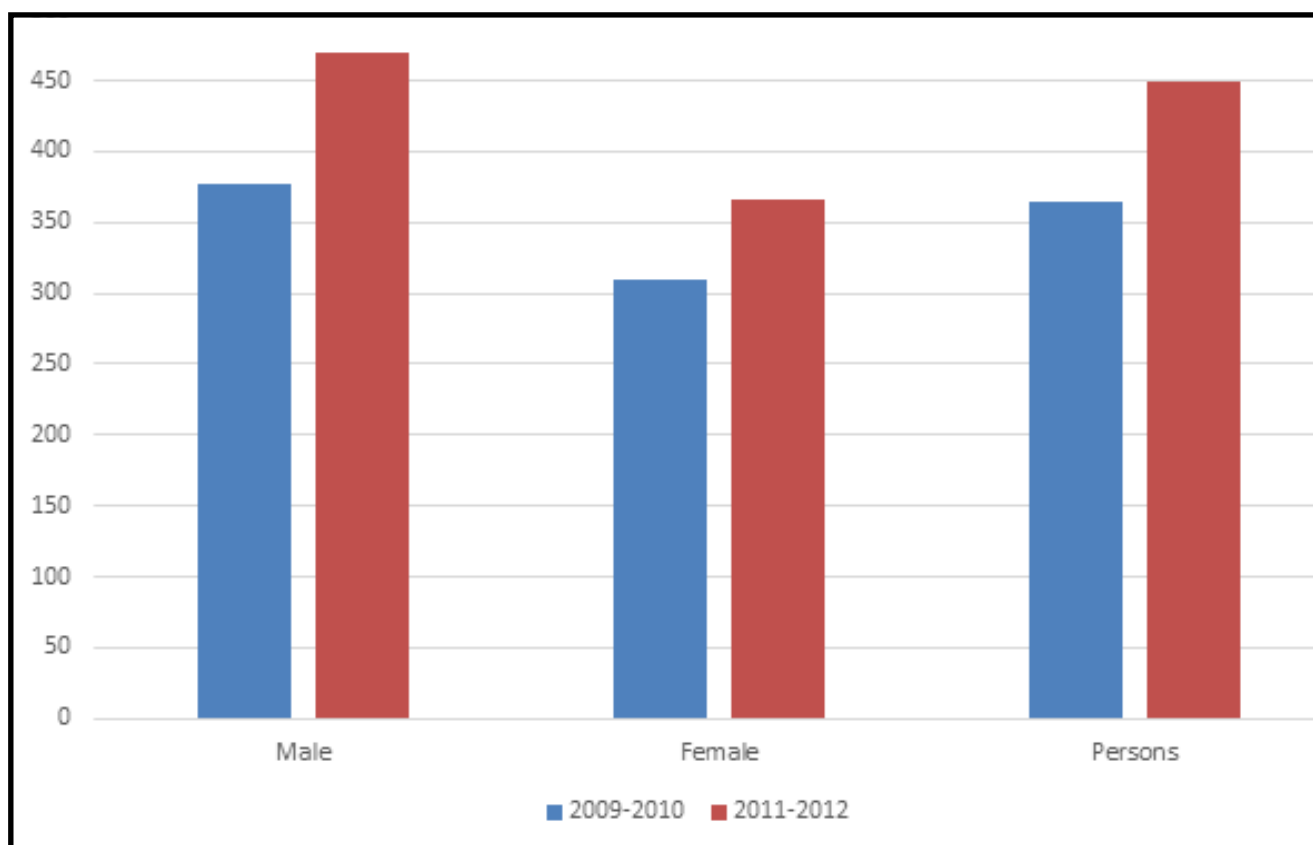
Table 3.16: Average Wage/Salary earnings (Rs./day) received by Regular Wage/Salaried Employees In Urban India

States/UTs	Male		Female		Persons	
	2009-2010	2011-2012	2009-10	2011-2012	2009-2010	2011-2012
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	548.91	654.08	397.69	773.96	509.61	684.32
Andhra Pradesh	341.63	427.82	248.05	244.30	325.10	395.35
Arunachal Pradesh	628.30	705.38	553.27	629.15	614.98	694.41
Assam	491.19	615.23	380.92	561.63	479.62	606.96
Bihar	338.31	417.10	500.75	369.02	354.29	412.24
Chandigarh	708.70	568.13	479.84	654.22	654.09	582.63
Chhattisgarh	500.26	351.60	266.09	252.07	454.73	322.84
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	289.70	324.00	238.00	390.06	289.25	334.28
Daman & Diu	283.24	459.66	230.30	423.02	274.98	454.34
Delhi	355.34	569.56	348.69	683.98	354.62	589.29
Goa	340.01	459.04	359.52	435.98	344.06	452.29
Gujarat	306.58	326.34	221.35	271.86	291.83	319.71
Haryana	316.91	810.93	330.10	635.59	318.96	776.85
Himachal Pradesh	487.56	426.03	435.70	306.55	478.13	396.75
Jammu & Kashmir	379.61	497.61	321.86	484.71	368.37	494.95
Jharkhand	491.94	576.69	215.50	380.00	448.37	551.39
Karnataka	414.95	518.58	293.37	391.97	387.58	486.92
Kerala	450.76	519.84	320.61	412.47	399.29	480.43
Lakshadweep	637.11	690.68	583.30	591.57	619.14	669.29
Madhya Pradesh	325.15	459.66	230.33	320.58	306.78	436.12
Maharashtra	439.30	516.55	391.71	370.30	430.59	485.72
Manipur	380.19	666.55	339.65	646.92	373.06	663.17
Meghalaya	349.75	527.21	319.43	444.08	338.98	501.52
Mizoram	382.36	850.29	416.84	610.51	389.88	797.23
Nagaland	478.11	596.60	386.09	417.63	470.42	569.24
Odisha	358.89	457.66	238.48	286.42	346.29	431.66
Puducherry	428.05	409.82	308.37	224.19	394.93	364.09
Punjab	342.35	352.58	374.49	399.38	347.62	361.75
Rajasthan	374.42	417.14	317.85	412.89	365.61	416.54
Sikkim	340.33	541.06	205.19	418.87	313.53	510.07
Tamil Nadu	319.60	420.76	277.23	297.63	310.92	389.81
Tripura	316.15	409.66	325.86	301.52	318.83	380.23
Uttar Pradesh	360.29	496.53	285.54	378.00	351.92	482.87
Uttarakhand	385.05	447.54	386.34	445.76	385.27	447.26
West Bengal	391.77	454.61	277.08	323.56	371.09	424.85
India	377.16	469.87	308.79	366.15	364.95	449.65

NOTE: In this Table, workers belonging to 15-59 years are taken into account and regular wage/salaried employees includes persons with activity status of 31(worked as regular wage/salaried employee), 71 (did not work owing to sickness but had regular salaried/wage employment) and 72(did not work owing to other reasons but had regular salaried/wage employment)

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.537 (2009-2010; 66th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round).

Graph 3.8: Average Wage/salary earnings (Rs. /day) Received by Regular wage/ Salaried Employees in Urban India.



Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round)

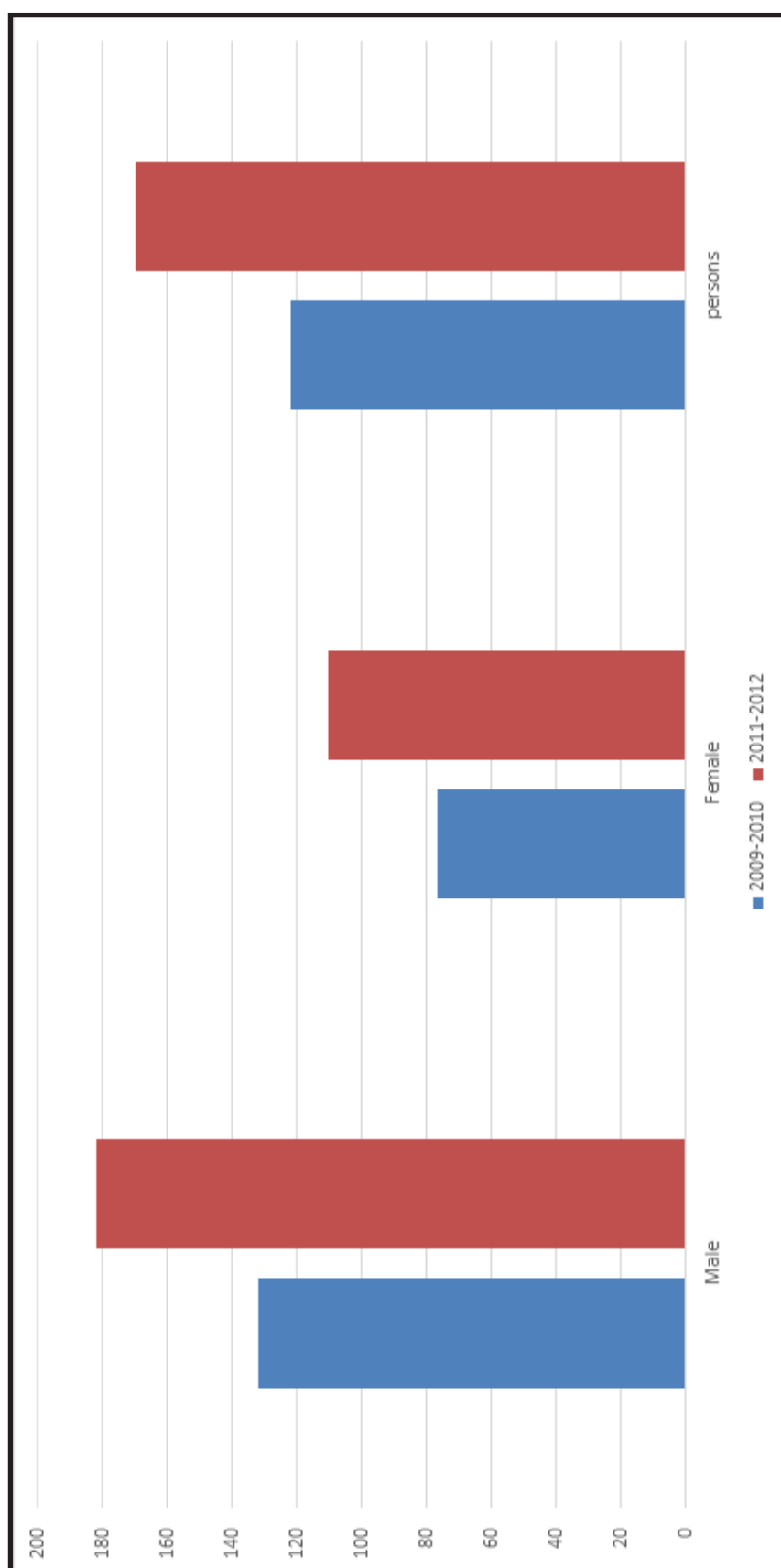
Table 3.17: Average Wage/salary earnings (Rs./day) received by Casual Labours Engaged in Works other than Public Works in Urban India

States/UTs	Male		Female		Persons	
	2009-2010	2011-2012	2009-2010	2011-2012	2009-2010	2011-2012
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	150.25	190.51	157.97	169.69	151.86	184.06
Andhra Pradesh	155.2	193.52	92.85	126.6	138.2	178.34
Arunachal Pradesh	161.22	234.68	148.34	96.52	160.63	207.96
Assam	115.65	159.4	82.01	101.68	104.59	155.38
Bihar	94.04	158.28	59.63	134.41	91.9	157.33
Chandigarh	148.48	197.21	89.02	-	134.43	197.21
Chhattisgarh	127.18	119.48	71.65	81.87	110.55	106.16
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	141.94	170.01	100	-	140.62	170.01
Daman & Diu	109.51	272.39	162.22	81.29	113.1	207.95
Delhi	173.35	284.85	-	86.26	173.35	277.27
Goa	185.61	181.46	79.1	218.97	170.42	186.45
Gujarat	119.02	160.64	66.32	88.84	106.17	144.52
Haryana	154.27	206.67	70.58	165.75	142.97	204.46
Himachal Pradesh	149.23	170.87	157.57	131.78	152.4	167.23
Jammu & Kashmir	152.23	216.86	136.87	178.40	150.41	210.47
Jharkhand	108.53	154.44	74.41	83.75	105.34	145.48
Karnataka	123.03	192.24	67.88	101.77	108.64	174.05
Kerala	237.42	335.76	120.9	167.56	217.66	309.9
Lakshadweep	234.33	289.54	131.39	-	224.26	289.54
Madhya Pradesh	88.92	129.9	75.48	98.13	86.54	125.89
Maharashtra	121.55	173.18	57.64	95.91	109.90	154.62
Manipur	126.97	168.16	111.55	170.38	125.41	168.29
Meghalaya	147.77	214.85	86.88	134.06	133.03	198.47
Mizoram	162.64	231.53	122.37	164.83	159.05	227.4
Nagaland	128.37	174.94	-	-	128.37	174.94
Odisha	100.26	165.34	72.80	91.17	94.69	150.85
Puducherry	173.66	215.67	76.81	157.25	154.73	205.07
Punjab	142.65	198.45	85.68	79.05	138.67	187.95
Rajasthan	146.04	180.62	100.04	131.84	141.48	173.67
Sikkim	163.4	201.62	-	-	163.4	201.62
Tamil Nadu	155.4	227.66	76.19	126.53	136.71	208.34
Tripura	129.68	174.09	78.35	147.54	122.83	172.05
Uttar Pradesh	109.3	145.23	72.37	116.56	106.81	143.2
Uttarakhand	140.66	173.26	99.27	108.26	136.45	170.41
West Bengal	98.98	134.58	78.46	89.56	96.86	128.24
India	131.92	182.04	76.73	110.62	121.83	170.1

NOTE: In this Table, workers belonging to 15-59 years are taken into account and casual labours include persons with activity status of 51 (worked as casual labour in other types of works).

Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.537 (2009-2010; 66th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round).

Graph 3.9: Average Wage/salary earnings (Rs. / day) received by Casual Labours Engaged in Works other than Public Work in Urban India



Source: National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment, Report No.458 (1999-2000; 55th Round) and Report No. 554(2011-2012; 68th Round).

Table 3.18: Work Participation Rate- 2001

S. No	Name	Work Participation Rate	% of Main Workers to Total Population	% of Main Workers to Total Worker	% of CL to Main Worker	% of AL to Main Worker	% of HH to Main Worker	% of OT to Main Worker	% of Marginal Workers to Total Population	% of Marginal Workers to Total Worker	% of CL to Marginal Worker	% of AL to Marginal Worker	% of HH to Marginal Worker	% of OT to Marginal Worker	% of Non Worker to Total Population
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	36.32	34.56	95.14	0.09	0.26	0.86	98.79	1.76	4.86	0.29	1.81	4.05	93.85	63.68
2	Andhra Pradesh	32.30	29.14	90.21	1.55	5.04	5.57	87.84	3.16	9.79	1.22	21.59	10.23	66.96	67.70
3	Arunachal Pradesh	35.50	32.90	92.69	4.18	0.91	1.18	93.73	2.59	7.31	12.91	8.90	6.28	71.92	64.50
4	Assam	33.20	30.92	93.14	1.38	0.57	2.22	95.83	2.28	6.86	4.22	5.13	9.84	80.81	66.80
5	Bihar	25.59	22.35	87.31	5.33	9.73	5.72	79.22	3.25	12.69	5.34	29.56	12.01	53.09	74.41
5	Chandigarh	37.13	35.97	96.87	0.21	0.08	0.89	98.83	1.16	3.13	0.41	0.45	5.81	93.33	62.87
6	Chhattisgarh	31.11	27.97	89.91	3.78	3.16	3.58	89.48	3.14	10.09	6.49	24.59	5.41	63.51	68.89
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	44.75	41.95	93.75	4.57	0.94	0.57	93.92	2.80	6.25	34.14	21.53	3.61	40.72	55.25
8	Daman & Diu	35.42	33.25	93.88	0.36	0.16	1.80	97.68	2.17	6.12	1.13	1.69	22.75	74.44	64.58
9	Delhi	32.89	31.33	95.28	0.24	0.14	2.97	96.65	1.55	4.72	0.49	0.84	6.33	92.34	67.11
10	Goa	37.04	32.87	88.72	1.19	0.74	2.06	96.02	4.18	11.28	6.76	11.07	5.30	76.87	62.96
11	Gujarat	33.08	31.23	94.39	1.58	2.16	2.04	94.23	1.86	5.61	3.46	14.54	13.66	68.35	66.92
12	Haryana	31.49	28.16	89.42	3.00	1.68	3.45	91.88	3.33	10.58	3.98	12.53	7.50	75.99	68.51
13	Himachal Pradesh	36.96	34.42	93.14	2.28	0.40	1.28	96.05	2.54	6.86	21.94	5.04	4.64	68.38	63.04
14	Jammu & Kashmir	32.95	29.64	89.98	2.95	1.33	4.85	90.88	3.30	10.02	11.91	11.08	23.35	53.66	67.05
15	Jharkhand	25.68	22.38	87.14	1.61	1.24	2.69	94.46	3.30	12.86	4.62	12.13	6.15	77.10	74.32
16	Karnataka	35.67	32.86	92.12	3.18	3.96	5.28	87.58	2.81	7.88	2.34	18.12	10.22	69.32	64.33
17	Kerala	31.61	27.08	85.69	1.10	3.19	3.32	92.40	4.52	14.31	1.51	11.33	5.36	81.80	68.39
18	Lakshadweep	27.24	21.56	79.15	0.00	0.00	1.74	98.26	5.68	20.85	0.00	0.00	23.63	76.37	72.76
19	Maharashtra	33.85	31.37	92.68	1.69	2.79	2.87	92.66	2.48	7.32	2.56	13.89	9.82	73.72	66.15
20	Manipur (Excl. 3 Sub-Divisions)	38.57	28.58	74.11	12.25	5.11	9.40	73.24	9.98	25.89	15.54	22.08	23.57	38.80	61.43
21	Mizoram	47.87	36.47	76.19	23.77	4.22	1.80	70.20	11.40	23.81	21.85	20.53	3.08	54.54	52.13

Table 3.18: Work Participation Rate- 2001

S. No	Name	Work Participation Rate	% of Main Workers to Total Population	% of Main Workers to Total Worker	% of CL to Main Worker	% of AL to Main Worker	% of HH to Main Worker	% of OT to Main Worker	% of Marginal Workers to Total Population	% of Marginal Workers to Total Worker	% of CL to Marginal Worker	% of AL to Marginal Worker	% of HH to Marginal Worker	% of OT to Marginal Worker	% of Non Worker to Total Population
S. No	Name	Work Participation Rate	% of Main Workers to Total Population	% of Main Workers to Total Worker	% of CL to Main Worker	% of AL to Main Worker	% of HH to Main Worker	% of OT to Main Worker	% of Marginal Workers to Total Population	% of Marginal Workers to Total Worker	% of CL to Marginal Worker	% of AL to Marginal Worker	% of HH to Marginal Worker	% of OT to Marginal Worker	% of Non Worker to Total Population
22	Nagaland	31.03	27.90	89.93	3.27	0.58	2.09	94.06	3.13	10.07	16.46	4.49	11.77	67.28	68.97
23	Orissa	30.62	27.50	89.80	2.82	2.70	2.91	91.57	3.12	10.20	4.00	21.02	8.60	66.38	69.38
24	Pondicherry	33.13	31.44	94.89	0.89	4.92	1.72	92.46	1.69	5.11	0.80	18.28	5.88	75.04	66.87
25	Punjab	33.49	31.32	93.51	2.45	2.87	3.73	90.95	2.17	6.49	1.70	12.03	9.06	77.21	66.51
26	Rajasthan	29.59	26.30	88.87	5.03	1.24	5.30	88.44	3.29	11.13	10.11	10.16	10.84	68.89	70.41
27	Sikkim	37.94	35.07	92.43	0.19	0.13	1.04	98.64	2.87	7.57	0.52	0.29	1.80	97.38	56.93
28	Tamil Nadu	37.54	34.45	91.75	3.41	9.11	6.05	81.43	3.10	8.25	2.40	28.33	9.53	59.74	62.46
29	Tripura	32.45	30.14	92.86	1.35	1.52	1.36	95.76	2.32	7.14	1.60	7.24	7.58	83.59	67.55
30	Uttar Pradesh	27.08	23.60	87.14	4.85	3.77	6.27	85.11	3.48	12.86	3.15	14.36	13.84	68.66	72.92
31	Uttaranchal	29.15	26.47	90.80	2.04	1.77	2.08	94.12	2.68	9.20	3.72	8.51	6.15	81.62	70.85
32	West Bengal	33.85	30.84	91.11	0.85	1.13	5.07	92.96	3.01	8.89	1.41	6.58	15.31	76.70	66.15

AL: Agricultural Labourers

CL: Cultivators

HH: (workers in) Household Industry

OT: Other workers

Source: Census of India, 2001

Table 3.19: Work Participation Rate- 2011

S.No.	Name	Work Partici- pation Rate	% of Main Workers to Total Popula- tion	% of Main Workers to Total Worker	% of CL to Main Worker	% of AL to Main Worker	% of HH to Main Worker	% of OT to Main Worker	% of Marginal Workers to Total Popula- tion	% of Mar- ginal Work- ers to Total Worker	% of CL to Mar- ginal Worker	% of AL to Mar- ginal Worker	% of HH to Marginal Worker	% of OT to Mar- ginal Worker	% of Non Worker to Total Popula- tion
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	40.47	37.32	92.21	0.54	0.22	0.70	98.54	3.15	7.79	2.01	0.95	1.64	95.40	59.53
2	Andhra Pradesh	36.75	31.52	85.77	2.09	7.45	4.75	85.71	5.23	14.23	2.58	13.69	6.97	76.76	63.25
3	Arunachal Pradesh	36.97	31.93	86.36	3.44	1.46	1.34	93.76	5.04	13.64	6.89	7.06	6.07	79.98	63.03
4	Assam	36.41	31.29	85.93	2.29	1.29	2.64	93.77	5.12	14.07	4.96	6.01	9.19	79.84	63.59
5	Bihar	28.62	22.42	78.32	5.75	11.83	5.87	76.55	6.20	21.68	5.01	27.69	8.68	58.62	71.38
6	Chandigarh	38.17	36.46	95.52	0.47	0.34	1.10	98.09	1.71	4.48	2.01	1.49	3.24	93.26	61.83
7	Chhattisgarh	35.66	31.60	88.63	4.31	6.05	3.03	86.61	4.05	11.37	9.48	34.73	3.60	52.20	64.34
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45.48	42.40	93.22	2.43	1.07	0.87	95.63	3.08	6.78	7.41	10.14	5.05	77.39	54.52
9	Daman & Diu	53.58	51.95	96.97	0.63	0.18	0.27	98.92	1.62	3.03	2.22	1.72	3.07	92.99	46.42
10	Delhi	33.34	31.70	95.09	0.31	0.49	3.21	96.00	1.64	4.91	1.44	2.09	4.52	91.95	66.66
11	Goa	39.89	34.35	86.13	1.13	0.88	2.09	95.91	5.53	13.87	3.11	7.01	3.61	86.26	60.11
12	Gujarat	35.73	32.97	92.28	2.07	3.35	1.60	92.97	2.76	7.72	2.87	10.35	5.63	81.14	64.27
13	Haryana	32.95	29.17	88.54	2.72	3.23	4.36	89.70	3.78	11.46	3.63	11.65	4.77	79.95	67.05
14	Himachal Pradesh	39.22	34.91	89.02	2.32	0.98	2.16	94.54	4.31	10.98	26.63	8.13	4.49	60.75	60.78
15	Jammu & Kashmir	35.23	28.38	80.55	2.58	1.87	2.21	93.33	6.85	19.45	16.91	13.16	7.60	62.34	64.77
16	Jharkhand	29.26	24.35	83.23	1.80	2.14	2.90	93.17	4.91	16.77	7.07	14.24	5.09	73.60	70.74
17	Karnataka	39.66	35.28	88.96	2.56	3.89	3.80	89.74	4.38	11.04	2.53	9.15	7.11	81.22	60.34
18	Kerala	33.12	27.61	83.37	1.44	3.60	2.13	92.83	5.51	16.63	2.27	9.27	3.24	85.22	66.88
19	Lakshadweep	28.01	17.04	60.84	0.00	0.00	0.90	99.10	10.97	39.16	0.00	0.00	1.70	98.30	71.99
20	Madhya Pradesh	34.18	29.76	87.08	5.52	5.47	5.01	83.99	4.42	12.92	4.62	19.64	7.18	68.57	65.82
21	Maharashtra	36.95	33.95	91.88	1.78	3.59	3.17	91.46	3.00	8.12	2.94	9.55	6.52	80.99	63.05
22	Manipur	41.41	31.25	75.46	14.69	3.61	6.72	74.99	10.16	24.54	14.40	17.55	19.25	48.80	58.59

S.No.	Name	Work Partici- pation Rate	% of Main Workers to Total Popula- tion	% of Main Workers to Total Worker	% of CL to Main Worker	% of AL to Main Worker	% of HH to Main Worker	% of OT to Main Worker	% of Marginal Workers to Total Popula- tion	% of Mar- ginal Work- ers to Total Worker	% of CL to Mar- ginal Worker	% of AL to Mar- ginal Worker	% of HH to Marginal Worker	% of OT to Mar- ginal Worker	% of Non Worker to Total Popula- tion
23	Meghalaya	35.63	32.01	89.84	3.71	1.69	0.66	93.94	3.62	10.16	5.97	13.56	2.21	78.25	64.37
24	Mizoram	40.98	34.49	84.16	16.35	7.11	1.98	74.57	6.49	15.84	13.93	23.40	3.90	58.77	59.02
25	Nagaland	37.44	30.39	81.17	6.83	1.50	1.69	89.97	7.05	18.83	22.51	11.64	9.05	56.81	62.56
26	Odisha	34.81	29.75	85.47	2.90	3.10	4.60	89.40	5.06	14.53	3.75	15.93	7.91	72.42	65.19
27	Puducherry	34.84	32.54	93.41	0.99	2.95	1.57	94.50	2.30	6.59	1.80	10.00	4.32	83.88	65.16
28	Punjab	35.75	32.16	89.93	2.53	2.67	3.82	90.98	3.60	10.07	2.67	6.56	6.10	84.67	64.25
29	Rajasthan	32.27	28.65	88.79	4.35	2.51	4.67	88.48	3.62	11.21	7.83	13.52	7.42	71.23	67.73
30	Sikkim	41.90	36.93	88.13	1.05	0.75	1.29	96.90	4.97	11.87	3.57	8.88	4.75	82.80	58.10
31	Tamil Nadu	40.16	36.09	89.87	2.61	7.79	4.47	85.13	4.07	10.13	2.38	15.30	7.00	75.33	59.84
32	Tripura	36.76	31.25	85.00	2.94	3.31	1.62	92.13	5.51	15.00	2.59	8.98	6.28	82.15	63.24
33	Uttar Pradesh	31.16	24.94	80.04	4.26	5.91	8.33	81.50	6.22	19.96	3.03	13.48	10.35	73.14	68.84
34	Uttarakhand	32.36	28.64	88.50	2.03	2.49	3.48	92.00	3.72	11.50	3.56	7.70	6.19	82.55	67.64
35	West Bengal	36.69	31.61	86.17	1.33	2.49	6.99	89.19	5.08	13.83	2.83	7.85	14.53	74.79	63.31
	India	35.31	30.95	87.65	2.66	4.46	4.36	88.52	4.36	12.35	3.77	12.93	7.91	75.38	64.69

AL: Agricultural Labourers

CL: Cultivators

HH: (workers in) Household Industry

OT: Other workers

Source: Census of India, 2011

Chapter 4

Public Expenditure on Urban Development

Public Expenditure on Urban Development

Public expenditure has historically played a major role in creation of urban infrastructure and provision of various municipal services to citizen.

State Domestic Product is a reflection of economic development of the State. Income of a State can be assumed as one of the proxy for the development. Table 4.1 presents the scenario and trend of net State Domestic Product at current prices. The NSDP of India increased from Rs. 78,19,154 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 1,22,36,662 crore in the year 2015-16 and witnessed the growth of 10.2 percent over the previous year 2014-15.

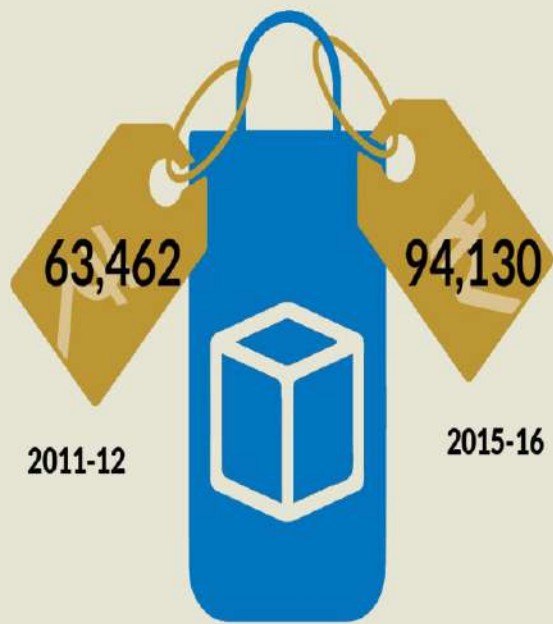
Per capita income is an important indicator representing welfare of people of a country. As highlighted in table 4.2, per capita of India at current prices has increased from Rs. 63,462 in 2011-12 to Rs. 94,130 in 2015-16. General category States like Goa, Haryana, Maharashtra and Kerala were the top States in terms of per capita income and having high per capita income of Rs. 3,27,059, Rs. 1,62,034, Rs. 1,47,399 and Rs. 1,47,190 respectively. Bihar (Rs. 31,454) and Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 46,299) were the lowest generating per capita income States in India. The growth of per capita income (Table 4.4) witnessed a decline from 11.9 percent in 2012-13 to 8.9 percent in the year 2015-16. But few States like Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh and Assam performed well in accelerating their per capita income with a growth of 13.1, 22, 15.4 and 14.4 percent respectively.

Table 4.5 and 4.6 gives a scenario of urban development expenditure made by States under the revenue and the capital accounts. At all India level, in terms of revenue expenditure, the share of urban development in development expenditure was 3.64 percent in 2015-16, which increased to 4.98 percent in the year 2017-18. Further, the share of urban development in total expenditure was 2.34 percent in 2015-16 and increased to 3.17 percent in 2017-18. On the capital expenditure side, the urban development expenditure increased from 3.06 percent in 2015-16 to 4.57 percent in 2017-18.

Table 4.7 contains data on additional Fourteenth Finance Commission transfers to States. The total additional benefit to States on account of FFC transfers amounts to Rs. 2,04,198 crore in 2015-16 over 2014-15.

Table 4.9 contains data on per capita municipal income and expenditure. Municipal income comes from Municipal own revenue and grants from Centre and State government. Municipal expenditure consists majorly of administrative expenditure, establishment expenditure and operation & management expenditure. At national level the average per capita municipal income was Rs. 1,708.71 and the average expenditure was Rs. 1,747.78 in 2003-05. The average per capita income and expenditure increased to Rs. 2,493.25 and Rs. 2,461.91 in the period 2006-08 and left with a per capita surplus of Rs. 31.34.

Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices



Per Capita Municipal Income and Expenditure in India (in Rs.)

<u>1708.71</u>	Average Per Capita Municipal Income	<u>2493.25</u>
2003-05		2006-08



<u>1747.78</u>	Average Per Capita Municipal Expenditure	<u>2461.91</u>
2003-05		2006-08

Table 4.1: Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (Base Year 2011-12)**(Rs. crore)**

Sl No.	States\UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,404	3,793	4,288	4,916	5,248
2	Andhra Pradesh	339,996	370,196	413,164	469,909	545,638
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10,229	11,617	13,377	16,475	18,566
4	Assam	129,354	142,039	160,442	172,849	200,347
5	Bihar	228,497	261,327	292,143	315,732	351,871
6	Chandigarh	16,930	19,768	22,522	23,498	25,941
7	Chhattisgarh	142,273	159,431	185,939	211,016	233,023
8	Delhi	314,619	357,251	404,664	447,435	501,104
9	Goa	38,009	34,567	32,043	43,233	49,222
10	Gujarat	532,809	634,572	707,456	804,764	908,442
11	Haryana	271,152	314,353	363,590	395,890	438,140
12	Himachal Pradesh	60,536	69,432	80,129	87,510	96,038
13	Jammu & Kashmir	67,274	73,003	79,692	81,003	100,341
14	Jharkhand	137,383	160,304	172,030	200,357	211,905
15	Karnataka	554,952	635,924	746,569	824,506	917,472
16	Kerala	328,021	371,384	417,265	460,614	502,689
17	Madhya Pradesh	282,370	333,936	391,369	429,896	483,969
18	Maharashtra	1,122,173	1,277,163	1,445,116	1,551,628	1,748,771
19	Manipur	11,501	12,193	14,456	16,420	17,542
20	Meghalaya	18,028	19,653	20,415	20,697	23,124
21	Mizoram	6,404	7,375	8,989	12,067	13,651
22	Nagaland	10,554	12,318	14,545	16,104	17,368
23	Odisha	201,111	229,888	256,211	282,322	300,236
24	Puducherry	15,160	16,984	19,778	20,143	22,212
25	Punjab	239,227	267,116	297,908	316,534	351,198
26	Rajasthan*	396,710	447,203	490,951	542,657	602,648
27	Sikkim*	9,742	10,817	12,203	13,556	14,973
28	Tamil Nadu	674,478	768,946	859,556	957,447	1,037,488
29	Telangana	325,139	364,030	408,282	456,110	512,282
30	Tripura	17,419	19,631	23,329	27,484	NA
31	Uttar Pradesh	645,132	732,995	833,825	891,798	991,836
32	Uttarakhand	101,960	117,041	131,814	143,789	157,456
33	West Bengal ¹					
	All-India NDP	7,819,154	8,883,108	10,037,547	11,101,191	12,236,662

Source: Economic Survey 2017-18

Notes:

1. The estimates of West Bengal for new series with base year 2011-12 compiled by the DES, West Bengal are under examination
2. NA: Not available, *: Provisional

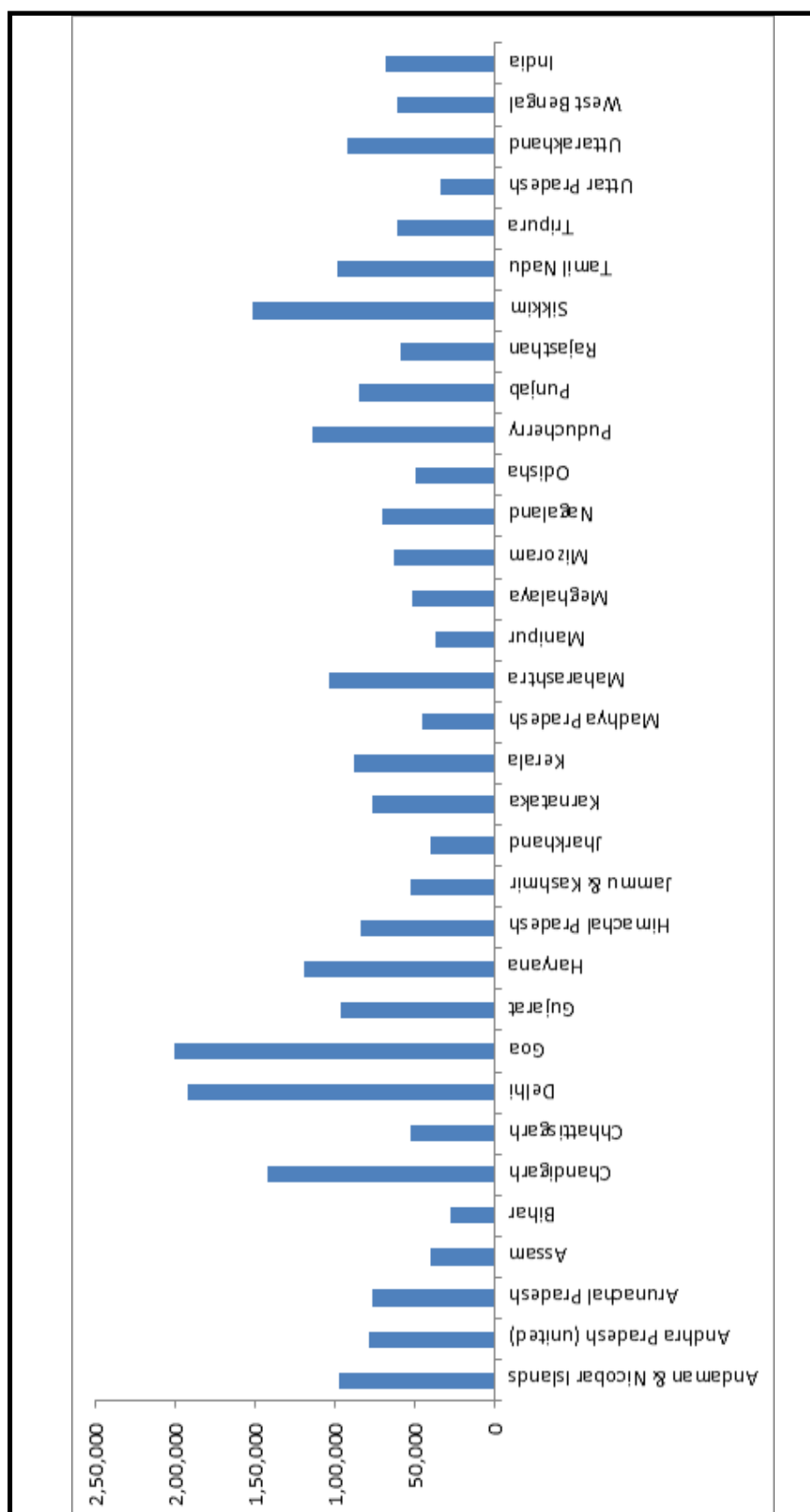
Table 4.2: Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (Base Year 2011-12)

SL No.	State\UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	88,183	96,032	106,413	119,312	124,361
2	Andhra Pradesh	69,000	74,687	82,870	93,699	108,163
3	Arunachal Pradesh	73,068	81,353	91,809	110,793	122,466
4	Assam	41,142	44,599	49,734	52,895	60,526
5	Bihar	21,750	24,487	26,948	28,671	31,454
6	Chandigarh	159,116	183,039	205,492	211,313	229,976
7	Chhattisgarh	55,177	60,849	69,839	78,001	84,767
8	Delhi	185,343	206,503	229,518	249,004	273,618
9	Goa	259,444	234,354	215,776	289,185	327,059
10	Gujarat	87,481	102,826	113,139	127,017	141,504
11	Haryana	106,085	121,269	138,300	148,485	162,034
12	Himachal Pradesh	87,721	99,730	114,095	123,532	134,376
13	Jammu & Kashmir	53,173	56,834	61,108	61,185	74,653
14	Jharkhand	41,254	47,360	50,006	57,301	59,628
15	Karnataka	90,263	102,319	118,829	129,823	142,906
16	Kerala	97,912	110,314	123,388	135,537	147,190
17	Madhya Pradesh	38,550	44,931	51,897	56,182	62,334
18	Maharashtra	99,173	111,542	124,724	132,341	147,399
19	Manipur	39,762	41,246	47,852	53,187	55,603
20	Meghalaya	60,013	64,036	65,118	64,638	70,693
21	Mizoram	57,654	65,013	77,581	103,049	114,524
22	Nagaland	53,010	61,225	71,510	78,367	83,621
23	Odisha	47,632	53,900	59,468	64,869	68,293
24	Puducherry	119,649	130,548	148,147	146,921	157,871
25	Punjab	85,577	94,318	103,831	108,897	119,261
26	Rajasthan*	57,391	63,775	69,018	75,201	82,325
27	Sikkim*	158,667	174,183	194,624	214,148	233,954
28	Tamil Nadu	92,984	105,031	116,329	128,385	137,837
29	Telangana	91,121	101,007	112,162	124,058	137,955
30	Tripura	47,079	52,434	61,570	71,666	NA
31	Uttar Pradesh	32,002	35,812	40,124	42,267	46,299
32	Uttarakhand	100,305	113,610	126,247	135,881	146,826
33	West Bengal ¹					
	All-India Per Capita NNI	63,462	70,983	79,118	86,454	94,130

Notes:

1. The estimates of West Bengal for new series with base year 2011-12 compiled by the DES, West Bengal are under examination
2. NA: Not available, *: Provisional

Graph 4.1: Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (Rs. Per Capita) (2012-13)



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India - Central Statistics Office

Tables 4.3 : Growth of Net State Domestic Product at current prices (Percentage change over previous year)(Base Year 2011-12)
(per cent)

SL No.	State\UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.4	13.1	14.6	6.8
2	Andhra Pradesh	8.9	11.6	13.7	16.1
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13.6	15.1	23.2	12.7
4	Assam	9.8	13	7.7	15.9
5	Bihar	14.4	11.8	8.1	11.4
6	Chandigarh	16.8	13.9	4.3	10.4
7	Chhattisgarh	12.1	16.6	13.5	10.4
8	Delhi	13.6	13.3	10.6	12
9	Goa	-9.1	-7.3	34.9	13.9
10	Gujarat	19.1	11.5	13.8	12.9
11	Haryana	15.9	15.7	8.9	10.7
12	Himachal Pradesh	14.7	15.4	9.2	9.7
13	Jammu & Kashmir	8.5	9.2	1.6	23.9
14	Jharkhand	16.7	7.3	16.5	5.8
15	Karnataka	14.6	17.4	10.4	11.3
16	Kerala	13.2	12.4	10.4	9.1
17	Madhya Pradesh	18.3	17.2	9.8	12.6
18	Maharashtra	13.8	13.2	7.4	12.7
19	Manipur	6	18.6	13.6	6.8
20	Meghalaya	9	3.9	1.4	11.7
21	Mizoram	15.2	21.9	34.2	13.1
22	Nagaland	16.7	18.1	10.7	7.8
23	Odisha	14.3	11.5	10.2	6.3
24	Puducherry	12	16.4	1.8	10.3
25	Punjab	11.7	11.5	6.3	11
26	Rajasthan*	12.7	9.8	10.5	11.1
27	Sikkim*	11	12.8	11.1	10.5
28	Tamil Nadu	14	11.8	11.4	8.4
29	Telangana	12	12.2	11.7	12.3
30	Tripura	12.7	18.8	17.8	NA
31	Uttar Pradesh	13.6	13.8	7	11.2
32	Uttarakhand	14.8	12.6	9.1	9.5
33	West Bengal ¹				
	All-India NDP	13.6	13	10.6	10.2

Source: Economic Survey 2017-18

Notes:

1. The estimates of West Bengal for new series with base year 2011-12 compiled by the DES, West Bengal are under examination
2. NA: Not available, *: Provisional

Table 4.4 Growth of Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (percentage change over previous year)

(Base Year 2011-12)
(per cent)

SL No.	State\UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.9	10.8	12.1	4.2
2	Andhra Pradesh	8.2	11	13.1	15.4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11.3	12.9	20.7	10.5
4	Assam	8.4	11.5	6.4	14.4
5	Bihar	12.6	10.1	6.4	9.7
6	Chandigarh	15	12.3	2.8	8.8
7	Chhattisgarh	10.3	14.8	11.7	8.7
8	Delhi	11.4	11.1	8.5	9.9
9	Goa	-9.7	-7.9	34	13.1
10	Gujarat	17.5	10	12.3	11.4
11	Haryana	14.3	14	7.4	9.1
12	Himachal Pradesh	13.7	14.4	8.3	8.8
13	Jammu & Kashmir	6.9	7.5	0.1	22
14	Jharkhand	14.8	5.6	14.6	4.1
15	Karnataka	13.4	16.1	9.3	10.1
16	Kerala	12.7	11.9	9.8	8.6
17	Madhya Pradesh	16.6	15.5	8.3	10.9
18	Maharashtra	12.5	11.8	6.1	11.4
19	Manipur	3.7	16	11.1	4.5
20	Meghalaya	6.7	1.7	-0.7	9.4
21	Mizoram	12.8	19.3	32.8	11.1
22	Nagaland	15.5	16.8	9.6	6.7
23	Odisha	13.2	10.3	9.1	5.3
24	Puducherry	9.1	13.5	-0.8	7.5
25	Punjab	10.2	10.1	4.9	9.5
26	Rajasthan*	11.1	8.2	9	9.5
27	Sikkim*	9.8	11.7	10	9.2
28	Tamil Nadu	13	10.8	10.4	7.4
29	Telangana	10.8	11	10.6	11.2
30	Tripura	11.4	17.4	16.4	na
31	Uttar Pradesh	11.9	12	5.3	9.5
32	Uttarakhand	13.3	11.1	7.6	8.1
33	West Bengal1				
	All-India Per Capita NNI	11.9	11.5	9.3	8.9

Source: Economic Survey 2017-18

Notes:

1. The estimates of West Bengal for new series with base year 2011-12 compiled by the DES, West Bengal are under examination
2. na: Not available, *: Provisional

Table 4.5: Revenue expenditure of States and Union Territories (Urban development)

S. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18
		Actuals		Revised estimates		Budget estimates
		% of Urban Development to Development Expenditure	% of Urban Development to Total Expenditure	% of Urban Development to Development Expenditure	% of Urban Development to Total Expenditure	% of Urban Development to Development Expenditure
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.76	2.64	5.76	4.02	4.57
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.17	0.82	1.14	0.81	3.40
3	Assam	0.21	0.14	2.55	1.69	4.44
4	Bihar	2.96	1.97	3.91	2.71	4.42
5	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Chhattisgarh	1.19	0.88	4.47	3.61	3.35
7	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Goa	1.34	0.93	2.21	1.53	3.20
10	Gujarat	12.71	8.27	12.69	8.19	12.63
11	Haryana	4.88	3.31	6.74	4.70	7.17
12	Himachal Pradesh	2.30	1.39	3.34	2.14	2.09
13	Jammu & Kashmir	2.69	1.68	2.71	1.65	2.42
14	Jharkhand	5.51	3.70	7.03	5.06	5.75
15	Karnataka	1.27	0.87	3.04	2.14	2.67
16	Kerala	0.74	0.36	2.03	0.98	2.90
17	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	Madhya Pradesh	5.40	3.69	4.79	3.33	5.43
19	Maharashtra	5.33	3.37	7.53	4.86	7.74
20	Manipur	1.24	0.69	1.41	0.83	1.72
21	Meghalaya	0.67	0.43	1.27	0.91	1.98
22	Mizoram	2.21	1.45	2.09	1.34	1.92
23	Nagaland	0.37	0.19	0.72	0.40	0.73
24	NCT of Delhi	6.48	4.67	8.07	6.00	8.50
25	Odisha	1.82	1.33	2.44	1.72	2.75
26	Puducherry	2.95	2.13	2.15	1.51	2.52
27	Punjab	0.28	0.14	0.28	0.14	0.26
28	Rajasthan	4.23	2.99	5.46	3.84	4.73
29	Sikkim	1.28	0.83	3.65	2.39	1.39
30	Tamil Nadu	0.82	0.50	1.16	0.68	1.34
31	Telangana	3.22	2.23	4.47	3.26	4.93
32	Tripura	1.70	1.00	2.24	1.33	2.21
33	Uttar Pradesh	2.33	1.43	3.59	2.10	5.90
34	Uttarakhand	1.85	1.11	1.62	0.95	2.16
35	West Bengal	6.46	3.93	6.56	4.14	6.68
	All States	3.64	2.34	4.74	3.07	4.98

Source: State Finances, A Study of Budgets of 2017-18, Reserve Bank of India.

Table 4.6: Capital Expenditure of States and Union Territories (Urban Development)

S. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Actuals		Revised estimates		Budget estimates	
		% of Urban Development to Development Expenditure	% of Urban Development to Total Expenditure	% of Urban Development to Development Expenditure	% of Urban Development to Total Expenditure	% of Urban Development to Development Expenditure	% of Urban Development to Total Expenditure
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.49	0.26	12.95	2.36	4.33	1.07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7.32	0.17	15.62	0.36	9.44	0.29
3	Assam	4.59	0.08	6.80	0.42	7.64	0.50
4	Bihar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Chhattisgarh	6.49	0.45	8.34	0.93	6.64	0.72
7	Dadar & Nagar aveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Goa	0.22	0.02	0.26	0.03	4.45	0.61
10	Gujarat	1.26	0.10	0.72	0.09	0.89	0.12
11	Haryana	3.38	0.14	NA	NA	9.5	0.4
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.02
13	Jammu & Kashmir	4.85	0.48	4.62	1.87	3.79	1.92
14	Jharkhand	NA	NA	0.47	0.04	0.33	0.03
15	Karnataka	4.36	0.14	5.28	0.33	7.70	0.43
16	Kerala	0.54	0.02	0.29	0.01	NA	NA
17	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	Madhya Pradesh	3.16	0.13	0.85	0.06	1.25	0.10
19	Maharashtra	1.97	0.09	2.12	0.11	1.11	0.06
20	Manipur	3.29	0.21	8.70	0.77	4.88	0.28
21	Meghalaya	2.13	0.09	4.00	0.20	8.61	0.48
22	Mizoram	12.09	0.64	11.07	2.43	23.95	2.27
23	Nagaland	5.82	0.46	16.92	1.26	15.67	0.88
24	NCT of Delhi	4.23	2.08	8.14	3.79	6.96	3.46
25	Odisha	0.11	0.01	0.92	0.09	0.65	0.07
26	Puducherry	NA	NA	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.00
27	Punjab	6.37	0.08	11.72	0.23	26.79	0.66
28	Rajasthan	2.20	0.13	6.11	0.31	5.18	0.36
29	Sikkim	7.13	0.39	7.87	0.95	8.38	1.03
30	Tamil Nadu	9.80	0.36	14.81	0.63	19.43	1.18
31	Telangana	0.06	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA
32	Tripura	4.05	0.27	13.52	1.28	16.05	1.14
33	Uttar Pradesh	2.26	0.13	1.20	0.15	0.42	0.04
34	Uttarakhand	8.73	0.53	2.54	0.80	4.90	1.39
35	West Bengal	6.91	0.17	9.89	0.27	13.89	0.45
	All States	3.06	0.15	3.99	0.30	4.57	0.38

Source: State Finances, A Study of Budgets of 2017-18, Reserve Bank of India.

Table 4.7: Additional FFC Transfers (in 2015-16 over 2014-15)

	State	Category	Benefits from FFC (Rs. in crore)	Benefits Per Capita (Rs)	Benefits as % of OTR	Benefits as % of NSDP
1	Andhra Pradesh(United)	GCS	14,620	1,728	27.4	2.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	SCS	5,585	40,359	1,758.1	51.0
3	Assam	SCS	7,295	2,338	95.5	5.8
4	Bihar	GCS	13,279	1,276	105.3	4.9
5	Chhattisgarh	GCS	7,227	2,829	67.5	5.2
6	Goa	GCS	1,107	7,591	44.1	3.0
7	Gujarat	GCS	4,551	753	10.3	0.8
8	Haryana	GCS	1,592	628	7.8	0.5
9	Himachal Pradesh	SCS	8,533	12,430	207.7	14.6
10	Jammu & Kashmir	SCS	13,970	11,140	294.4	22.4
11	Jharkhand	GCS	6,196	1,878	89.1	4.8
12	Karnataka	GCS	8,401	1,375	18.1	1.8
13	Kerala	GCS	9,508	2,846	37.0	3.1
14	Madhya Pradesh	GCS	15,072	2,075	55.9	4.5
15	Maharashtra	GCS	10,682	951	12.2	0.9
16	Manipur	SCS	2,130	8,286	578.7	19.5
17	Meghalaya	SCS	1,381	4,655	198.0	8.6
18	Mizoram	SCS	2,519	22,962	1,410.1	33.3
19	Nagaland	SCS	2,694	13,616	886.5	18.7
20	Odisha	GCS	6,752	1,609	50.2	3.2
21	Punjab	GCS	3,457	1,246	18.3	1.4
22	Rajasthan	GCS	6,479	945	25.5	1.6
23	Sikkim	SCS	1,010	16,543	343.7	10.7
24	Tamil Nadu	GCS	5,973	828	10.0	0.9
25	Tripura	SCS	1,560	4,247	181.8	6.9
26	Uttar Pradesh	GCS	24,608	1,232	46.8	3.5
27	Uttarakhand	SCS	1,303	1,292	23.2	1.4
28	West Bengal	GCS	16,714	1,831	67.0	3.0
	Total		204,198	1,715		

FFC : Fourteenth Finance Commission

GCS : General Category States

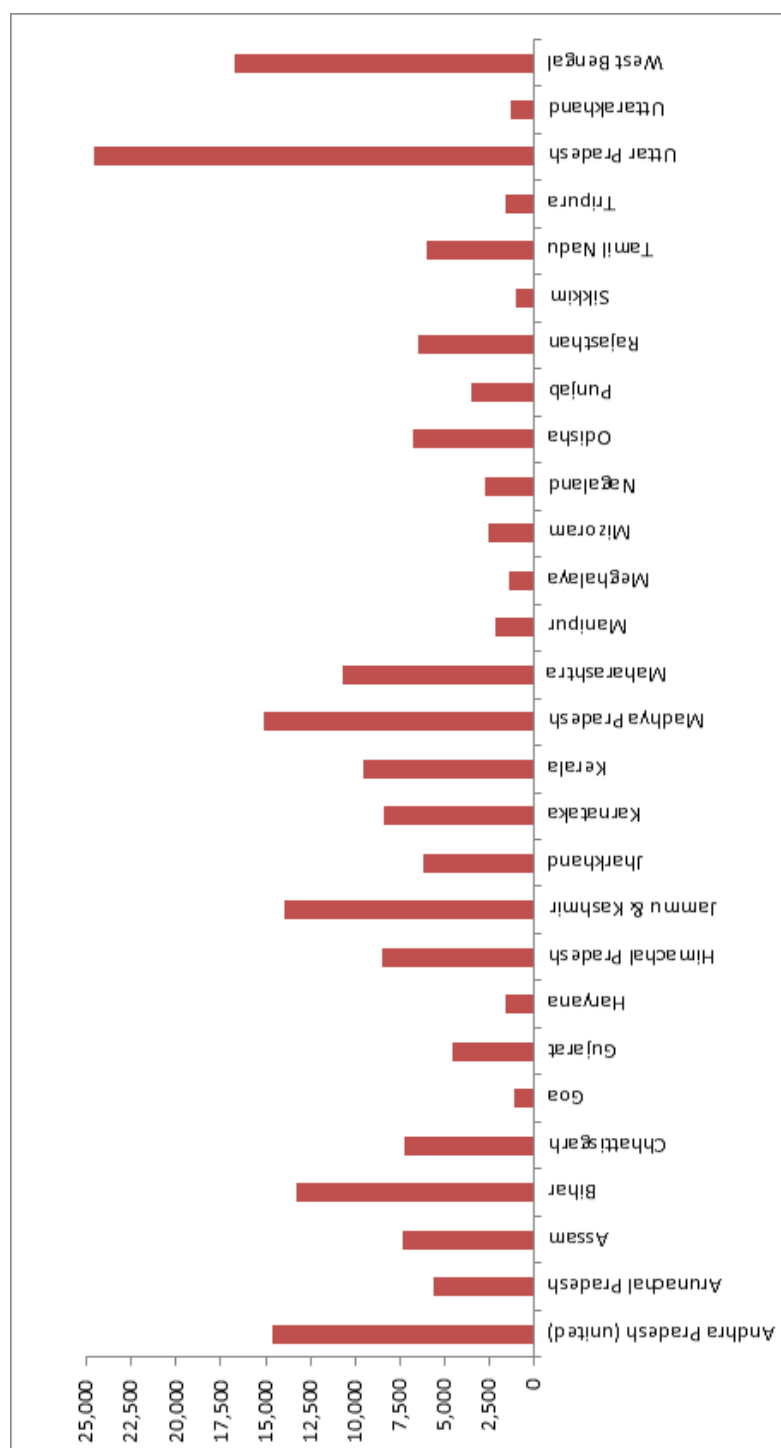
SCS : Special Category States

OTR : Own Tax Revenue Receipts

NSDP : Net State Domestic Product

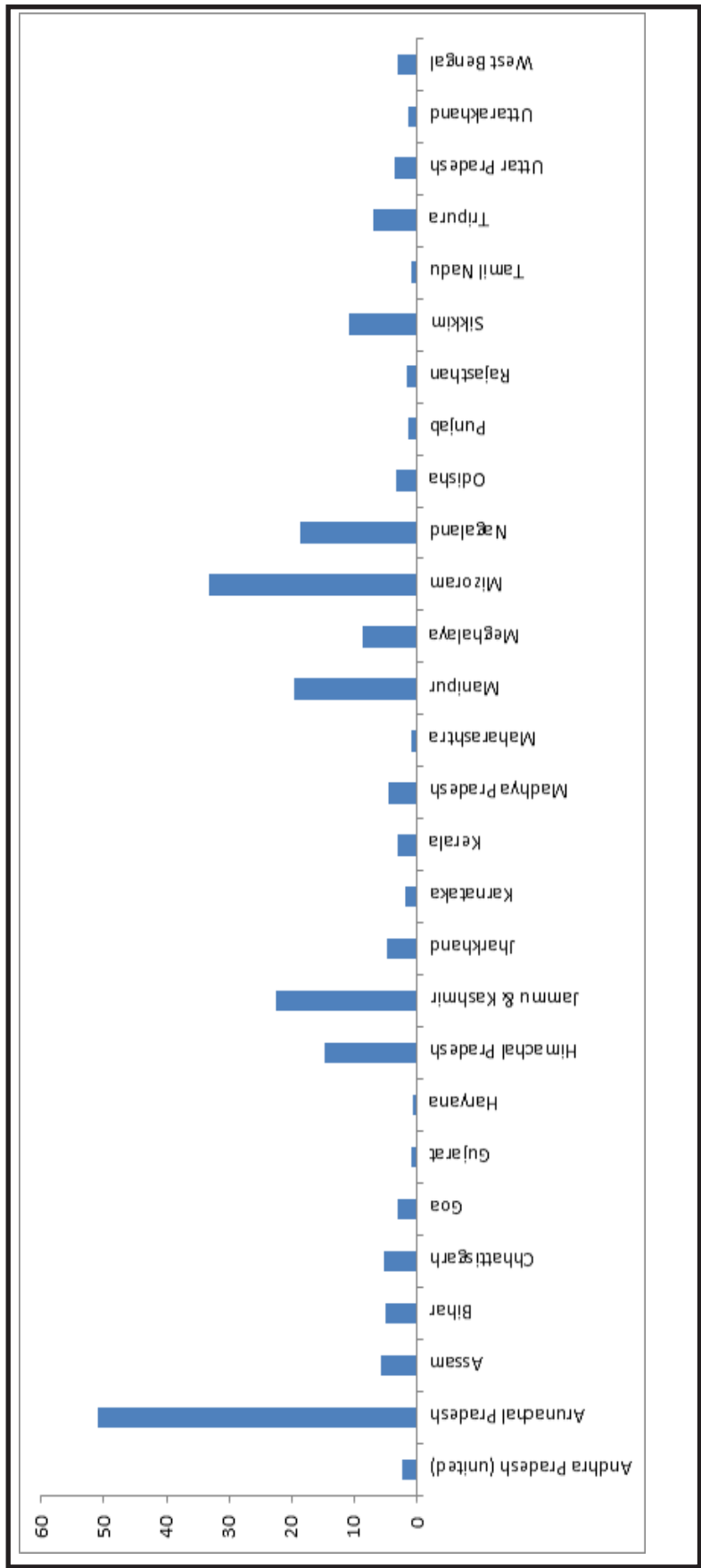
Source: Economic Survey 2014-15

Graph 4.2: Additional FFC Transfers (in 2015-16 over 2014-15) - Benefits from FFC (Rs. In crore)



Source : State Finances, A Study of Budgets of 2011-12, Reserve Bank of India.

Graph 4.3: Additional FFC Transfers (in 2015-16 over 2014-15)- FFC transfer Benefits as % of NSDP



Source : State Finances, A Study of Budgets of 2011-12, Reserve Bank of India

Table 4.8: Decomposition of FFC Transfers to States

	State	State share in 14th FC	State share in 13th FC	Decomposition of FFC Transfers	
				Due to change in Divisible pool	Due to change in Share
1	Andhra Pradesh(United)	6.74	6.94	107.5	-7.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.37	0.33	2,409.0	75.1
3	Assam	3.31	3.63	129.0	-29.0
4	Bihar	9.66	10.92	142.8	-42.8
5	Chhattisgarh	3.08	2.47	64.9	35.1
6	Goa	0.38	0.27	53.9	46.1
7	Gujarat	3.08	3.04	96.7	3.3
8	Haryana	1.08	1.05	92.3	7.7
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.71	0.78	128.9	-28.9
10	Jammu & Kash- mir	1.85	1.55	69.5	30.5
11	Jharkhand	3.14	2.80	78.2	21.8
12	Karnataka	4.71	4.33	82.7	17.3
13	Kerala	2.50	2.34	86.1	13.9
14	Madhya Pradesh	7.55	7.12	87.4	12.6
15	Maharashtra	5.52	5.20	87.1	12.9
16	Manipur	0.62	0.45	56.6	43.4
17	Meghalaya	0.64	0.41	47.7	52.3
18	Mizoram	0.46	0.27	43.7	56.3
19	Nagaland	0.50	0.31	47.3	52.7
20	Odisha	0.46	4.78	107.7	-7.7
21	Punjab	1.58	1.39	76.2	23.8
22	Rajasthan	5.49	5.85	118.4	-18.4
23	Sikkim	0.37	0.24	49.0	51.0
24	Tamil Nadu	4.02	4.97	207.5	-107.5
25	Tripura	0.64	0.51	64.1	35.9
26	Uttar Pradesh	17.96	19.68	129.0	-29.0
27	Uttarakhand	1.05	1.12	118.2	-18.2
28	West Bengal	7.32	7.26	98.0	2.0

Source: Economic Survey 2014-15

Table 4.9: Per-Capita Municipal Income and Expenditure in India

S.No.	Area Name	Per Capita NSDP (in Rs.)		Average Per Capita Municipal Income (in Rs.)		Average Per Capita Municipal Expenditure (in Rs.)	
		2001	2011	2003-05	2006-08	2003-05	2006-08
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24,560	85,741	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2	Andhra Pradesh	16,708	62,912	1,735.89	2,529.96	1,725.5	2,555.44
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14,683	55,789	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Assam	10,718	30,569	410.3	628.05	462.05	743.15
5	Bihar	5,333	18,928	270.66	990.12	336.93	986.95
6	Chandigarh	46,498	1,30,461	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7	Chhattisgarh	9,922	41,167	1,813.01	3,475.23	2,161.62	3,789.65
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9	Daman & Diu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10	Goa	48,582	1,59,244	1,100.91	2,454.43	936.64	1,192.45
11	Gujarat	18,560	75,115	2,397.41	3,374.44	2,451.1	3,426.29
12	Haryana	23,286	94,464	792.68	1,467.34	811.08	1,480.62
13	Himachal Pradesh	19,784	68,020	1,968.54	2,534.23	2,079.34	2278
14	Jammu & Kashmir	12,781	37,593	652.67	1,999.56	734.33	1,208.22
15	Jharkhand	8,749	31,993	501.63	771.48	500.68	771.52
16	Karnataka	17,806	59,975	1,766.9	2,726.22	1,725.66	2,974.33
17	Kerala	19,951	71,434	1,322.42	1,255.93	1,056.14	1,218.53
18	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19	Madhya Pradesh	10,704	32,253	1,126.04	2,088.22	1,307.54	2,348.05
20	Maharashtra	21,871	87,686	4,557.94	6,565.55	4,359.55	6,193.71
21	Manipur	10,658	29,684	517.52	438.43	312.47	319.31
22	Meghalaya	14,654	47,164	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
23	Mizoram	18,491	48,591	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
24	Nagaland	17,629	52,966	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
25	NCT Of Delhi	42,378	1,50,653	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
26	Odisha	9,281	40,412	662.22	1,067.69	662.22	1,067.69
27	Puducherry	35,190	98,719	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
28	Punjab	24,283	68,998	2,050.19	3,222.88	1,935.46	2,547.89
29	Rajasthan	12,570	42,434	118.04	1,760.08	1,200.34	1,603.85
30	Sikkim	16,658	1,04,506	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
31	Tamil Nadu	20,361	75,449	1,730.5	2,162.06	1,921.75	2,326.23
32	Tripura	15,253	44,965	828.4	1,315.07	657.77	969.02
33	Uttar Pradesh	9,178	26,903	779	1,235.02	1,085.67	1,065.61
34	Uttarakhand	12,687	72,093	1,023.33	937.33	696.9	816.95
35	West Bengal	16,146	47,738	1,122.62	1,508.04	1,220.92	1,810.36
	India		53,331	1,708.71	2,493.25	1,747.78	2,461.91

NSDP: Net State Domestic Product

Source: Economic Survey, 2012-13 and 13th Finance Commission, 2010

Chapter 5

Urban Transportation

“A multi-modal transportation system will ensure that use of fuel is cut down, which will help the common man save money and will also be useful for the environment.”

Narendra Modi
Prime Minister

(While inaugurating the Magenta Line of Delhi Metro)
25-12-2017

Urban Transportation

Indian cities have experienced rapid growth in population and geographical expanse over the years. This has resulted in increased demand for transportation services in urban areas. There is an increasing emphasis on urban transport policies with a view to improve the overall quality of living in the cities. Demand for urban transportation infrastructure has increased manifold in recent decades. This has necessitated significant improvement in the existing transport infrastructures in urban areas.

The distribution of travel among various modes of transportation varies significantly across Indian cities. Table 5.1 gives an overview of modal share of transportation in various Indian cities. Among the large cities, use of public transport ranges between 15% in Ahmedabad to 57% in Kolkata. The share of motorised personal transport is very high in case of cities where public transport is less used. For example, in Ahmedabad the share of motorized personal transport is 44%, whereas in Mumbai and Kolkata it is 14% and 10%, respectively. Auto rickshaws considered to be intermediate public transport has also a prominent share in overall transport in cities like Bengaluru (18%) and Mumbai (9%). It is seen that the share of public transport is very low in case of small cities with a population of 0.5-1 million (9%) and cities with a population 1-2 million (13%). Not surprisingly, share of walking and cycle is higher for smaller cities. The pattern of public transport in selected Indian cities can be seen at table 5.2.

Table 5.3 provides a comparison of share of public transport in various cities categorized on the basis of their population in two studies conducted in 1994 and 2007. It shows that the share of public transport in large cities (cities with population of 4-8 million and above 8 million) has declined, whereas for cities with a population of 1-2 million the share of public transport has increased.

Table 5.4 contains desirable modal shares for different city sizes. It clearly indicates that for small and medium-sized cities, non-motorized forms of urban mobility should be dominant. For towns and cities with a population of up to 2 million, walking should be the dominant form of mobility and should constitute 30% of the trips made. This is followed by cycle and motorized two-wheelers. But in case of large cities, the public transport should constitute the dominant share of the modal-mix. For a city of population exceeding 2 million, it is appropriate that public transport constitutes more than a third of the trips made.






Table 5.5 provides international comparison regarding vehicular penetration in select developed and developing countries. It shows that passenger cars and total vehicles per 1000 persons is high in the developed countries, though the number of two-wheelers per 1000 persons is higher for the developing countries. Table 5.7 contains a comparison of investment estimates for urban transport by various committees. The High Powered Expert Committee 2011 (HPEC 2011) has estimated the investment requirements over 2010-2030 at Rs. 22.68 trillion, whereas McKinsey study (2010) puts it at Rs. 27.04 trillion.

Table 5.8 contains data regarding parking charges in various cities in the world. It reveals that parking charges in Indian cities is much lower than the cities abroad. While cities such as London, Tokyo and New York have high parking charges, it can be seen that cities in even developing countries like Bangkok and Mexico City have much higher parking charges. This is significant because high parking charges create disincentive for using private vehicles for transport and are an important tool in promoting public transport. In cities like London, parking charges have been used as an instrument to reduce the congestion on roads. Parking charges can also be an important source of financing of urban local body.

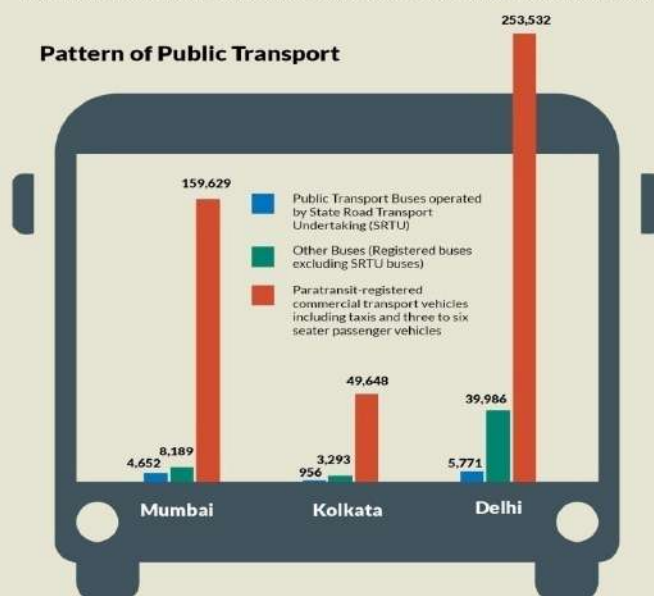
Table 5.9 and table 5.10 indicates composition of India's vehicle population over the years. It shows that overall registered vehicles have increased from 0.3 million in 1951 to 114,951 in 2009. The share of two wheelers in total vehicle has increased significantly from 9.6 percent in 1956 to 71.8 percent in 2011. The share of cars, jeeps and taxis has declined from 47.7 percent in 1956 to 13.6 percent in 2011. The share of buses in total vehicle has declined from 11 percent in 1956 to 1.1 percent in 2011.

Another mode of transportation playing an increasingly important role in urban mobility is metro rail. Table 5.11 provides details of Metro Rail Projects approved by the Government of India. Budgetary allocation towards metro rail projects in last five years can be seen at Table 5.12. This indicates massive push towards improving a sustainable public transport system in various Indian cities.

Mode Share

					
	Walk	Non-Motorised Transport	Intermediate Public Transport	Public Transport	Motorised Personal Transport
Mumbai	28	5	9	44	14
Kolkata	18	12	3	57	10
Delhi	20	12	6	43	19

Pattern of Public Transport



Vehicle Population in India (in '000)



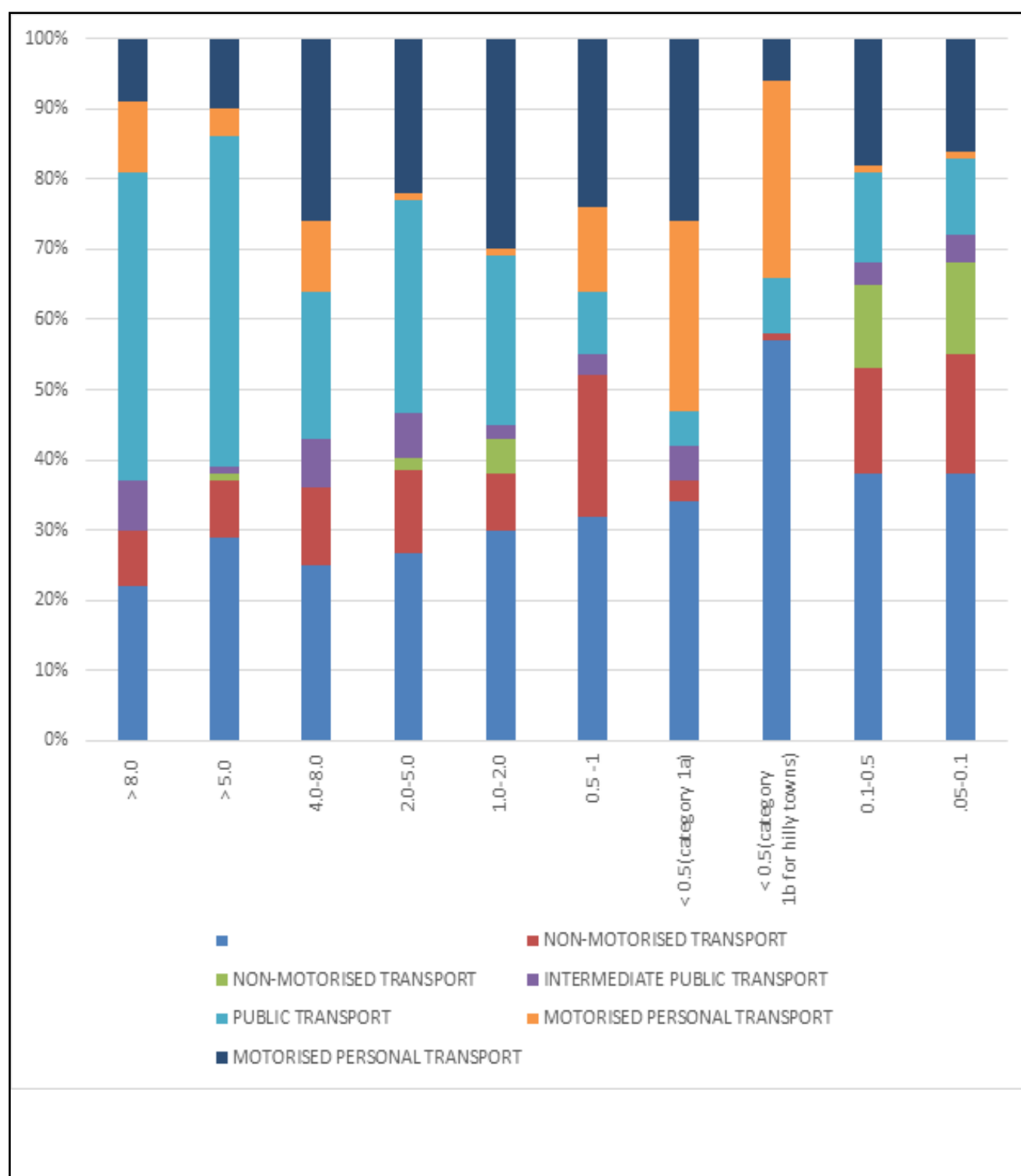
Two Wheelers Composition In India (%)



Table 5.1: Mode Share in Various Indian Cities (%)

CITY SIZE CATEGORY (MILLION POPULATION)	CITY NAME	POPULA- TION IN THE CITY (MILLION)	WALK	NON-MOTORISED TRANSPORT			INTERMEDIATE PUBLIC TRANSPORT			PUBLIC TRANSPORT		MOTORISED PERSONAL TRANSPORT	
				CYCLE	RICK- SHAW		AUTO RICK- SHAW	OTHERS				CARS	TWO WHEELERS
> 8.0	-	-	22	8			7	-		44		10	9
> 5.0	-	-	29	8	1		1	-		47		4	10
	Mumbai	16.4	28	5	-		9	-		44		9	5
	Kolkata	13.2	18	12	-		3	-		57		7	3
	Delhi	12.9	20	12	-		6	-		43		14	5
	Chennai	6.56	22	6	-		9	-		32		9	22
	Bengaluru	5.7	28	5	-		18	-		26		16	7
	Hyderabad	6.34	22	6	-		7	-		49		8	8
	Ahmedabad	5.41	22	14	-		5	-		15		20	24
4-8	-	-	25	11	-		7	-		21		10	26
2-5	-	-	29	13	2		7	-		33		1	24
	Pune	3.78	24	8	-		8	-		12		10	38
	Kanpur	2.72	30	18	-		7	-		6		7	32
	Lucknow	2.24	38	26	-		8	-		-		4	24
1-2	-	-	30	8	5		2	-		24		1	30
0.5 -1	-	-	32	20	-		3	-		9		12	24
< 0.5(category 1a)	-	-	34	3	-		5	-		5		27	26
< 0.5(category 1b for hilly towns)	-	-	57	1	-		0	-		8		28	6
0.1-0.5	-	-	38	15	12		3	-		13		1	18
.05-0.1	-	-	38	17	13		4	-		11		1	16

Source: National Transport Development Policy Committee, 2013

Graph 5.1: Mode Share in Various Indian Cities

Source: National Transport Development Policy Committee, 2013

Table 5.2: Pattern of Public Transport in Selected Indian Cities

(All figures in numbers)

CITY	MUMBAI	DELHI	CHENNAI	BANGA- LORE	KOLKATA	PUNE
Public Transport Buses operated by State Road Transport Undertaking (SRTU)	BEST 4,652	DTC 5,771	MTC 3,414	BMTC 6,111	CALCUTTA STC 956	PUNE MPML 1,549
Other Buses (Registered buses excluding SRTU buses)	8,189	39,986	33,791	22,150	3,293	13,459
Paratransit-registered commercial transport vehicles including taxis and three to six seater passenger vehicles	159,629	253,532	174,314	162,431	49,648	78,778

Source National Transport: Development Policy Committee, 2013

Table 5.3: Public Transport Share Comparison, 1994 and 2007

CITY CATEGORY	CITY POPULATION (RANGE IN MILLIONS)	WSA, 2007 (PER CENT)	UTES, 1994 (PER CENT)
1	< 0.5	0–15.6	0–22.7
2	0.5-1	15.6–22.5	22.7–29.1
3	1–2	0–50.8	28.1–35.6
4	2–4	0–22.2	35.6–45.8
5	4–8	0–32.1	45.8–59.7
6	Above 8	35.2–54.0	59.7–78.7

WSA : Wilmer Smith Associates

UTES : Rail India Technical and Economic Services

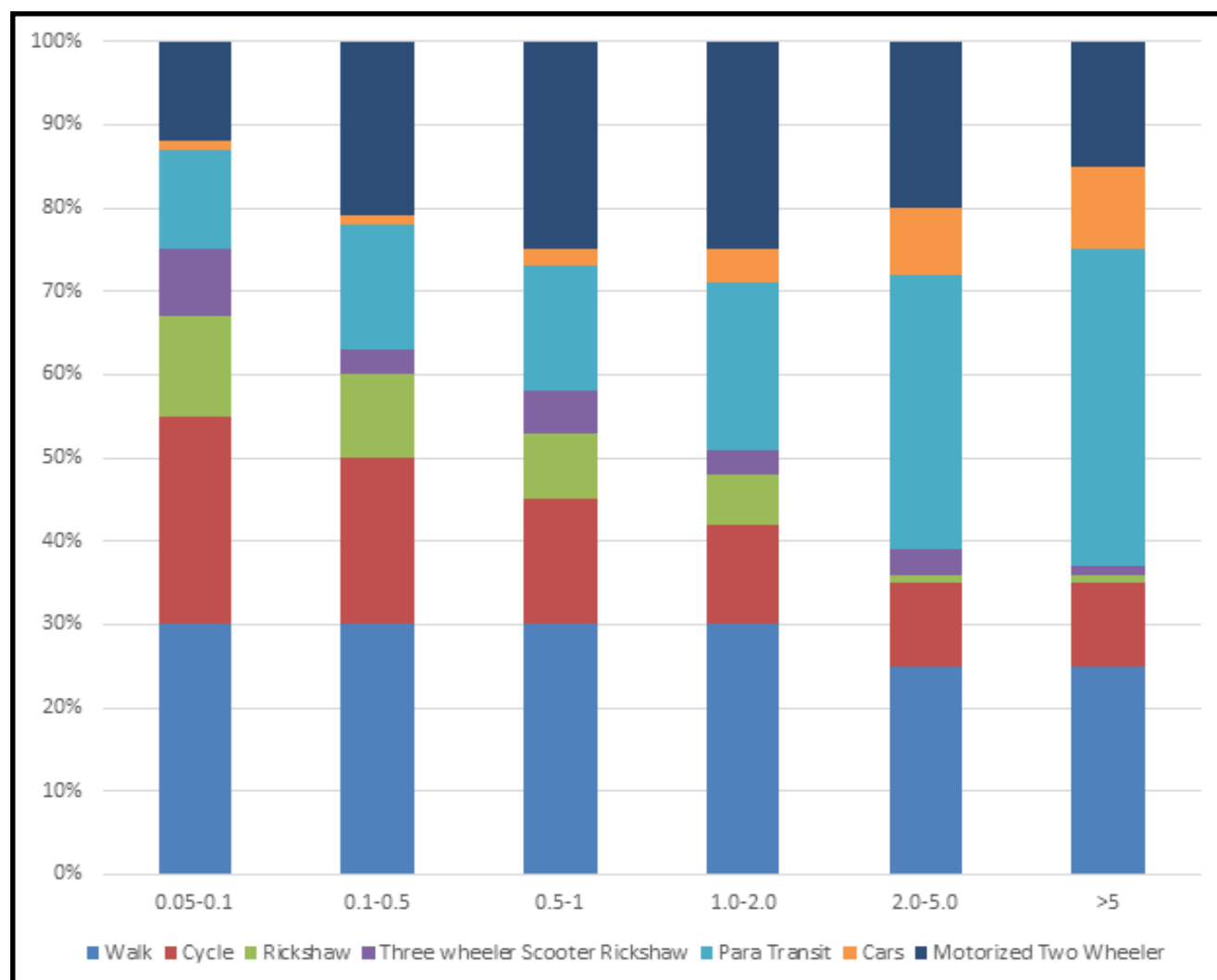
Source: National Transport Development Policy Committee, 2013

Table 5.4: Desirable Modal Shares for Different City Sizes

CITY SIZE IN MILLIONS	0.05-0.1	0.1-0.5	0.5-1	1.0-2.0	2.0-5.0	>5
Walk	30	30	30	30	25	25
Cycle	25	20	15	12	10	10
Rickshaw	12	10	8	6	1	1
TSR	8	3	5	3	3	1
PT	12	15	15	20	33	38
Cars	1	1	2	4	8	10
MTW	12	21	25	25	20	15

Note: MTW: Motorized Two-Wheeler; PT: Para-Transit; TSR: Three-wheeler Scooter Rickshaws
Source: National Transport Development Policy Committee, 2013

Graph 5.2 : Desirable Modal Shares for Different City Sizes



Source: National Transport Development Policy Committee, 2013

Table 5.5: Vehicular Penetration in Select Developed and Developing Countries

COUNTRY	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA 2009 (US \$)	PER 1,000 PERSON		
DEVELOPED		PASSENGER CARS	TOTAL VEHICLES**	TWO WHEELERS
US	46,360	439	828	26
UK	41,370	460	544	21
Japan	38,080	617	617	28
Germany	42,620	510	610	46
Australia	40,240	550	717	28
France	42,620	496	654	56
DEVELOPING				
Mexico	8,960	191	288	11
Malaysia	7,350	313	675	325
South Africa	5,760	110	170	7
Brazil (*)	8,070	165	275	68
China	3,650	34	119	72
Korea, Rep	19,830	267	393	37
India (##)	1,220	13	117	76

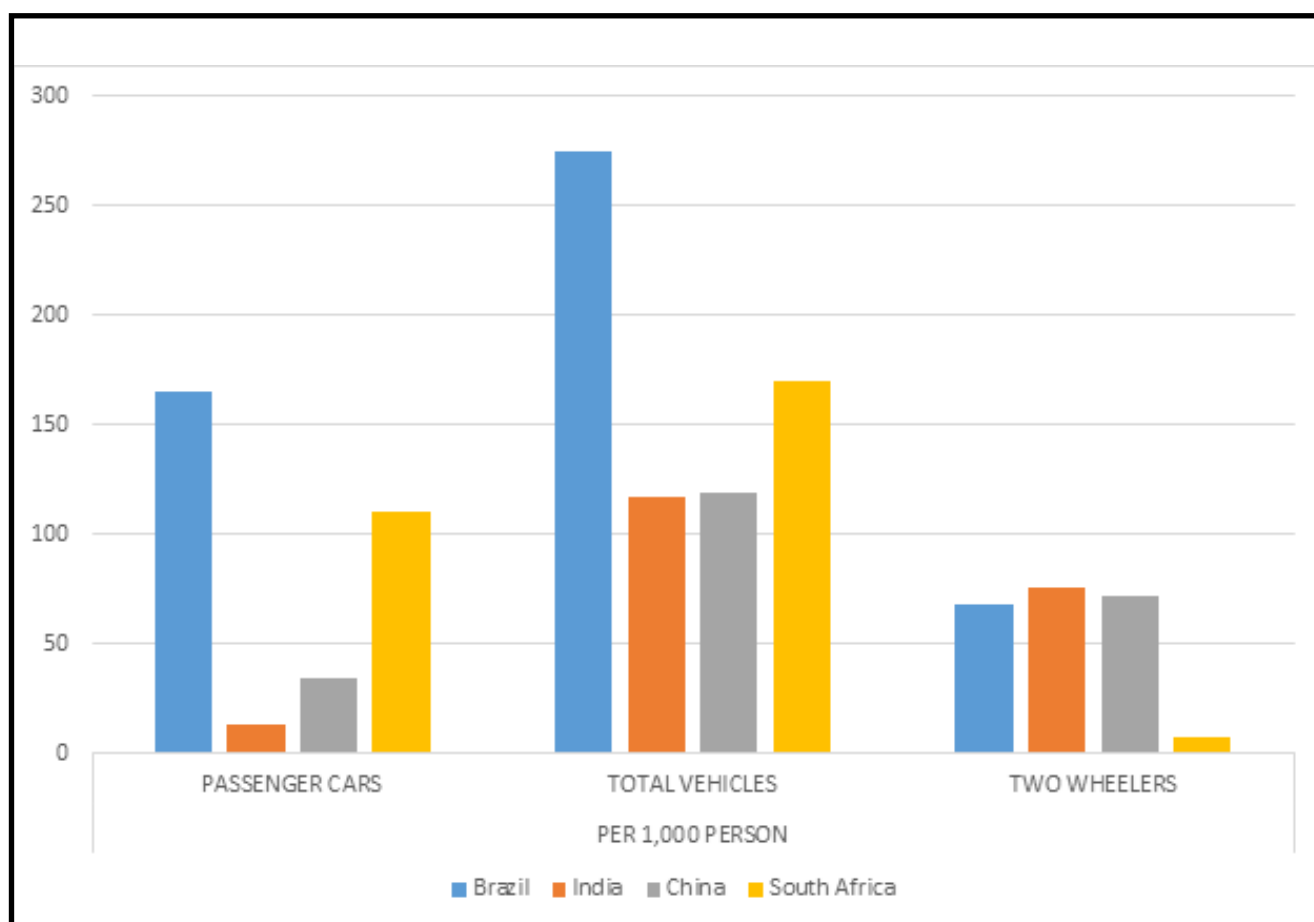
** : India Vehicle include passenger cars, buses + coaches, vans + lorries and Two wheelers

(*) : Data relates to 2008

: Data relates to 2011

Source: National Transport Development Policy Committee, 2013

Graph 5.3 : Vehicular Penetration-Comparison of BRICS Nations

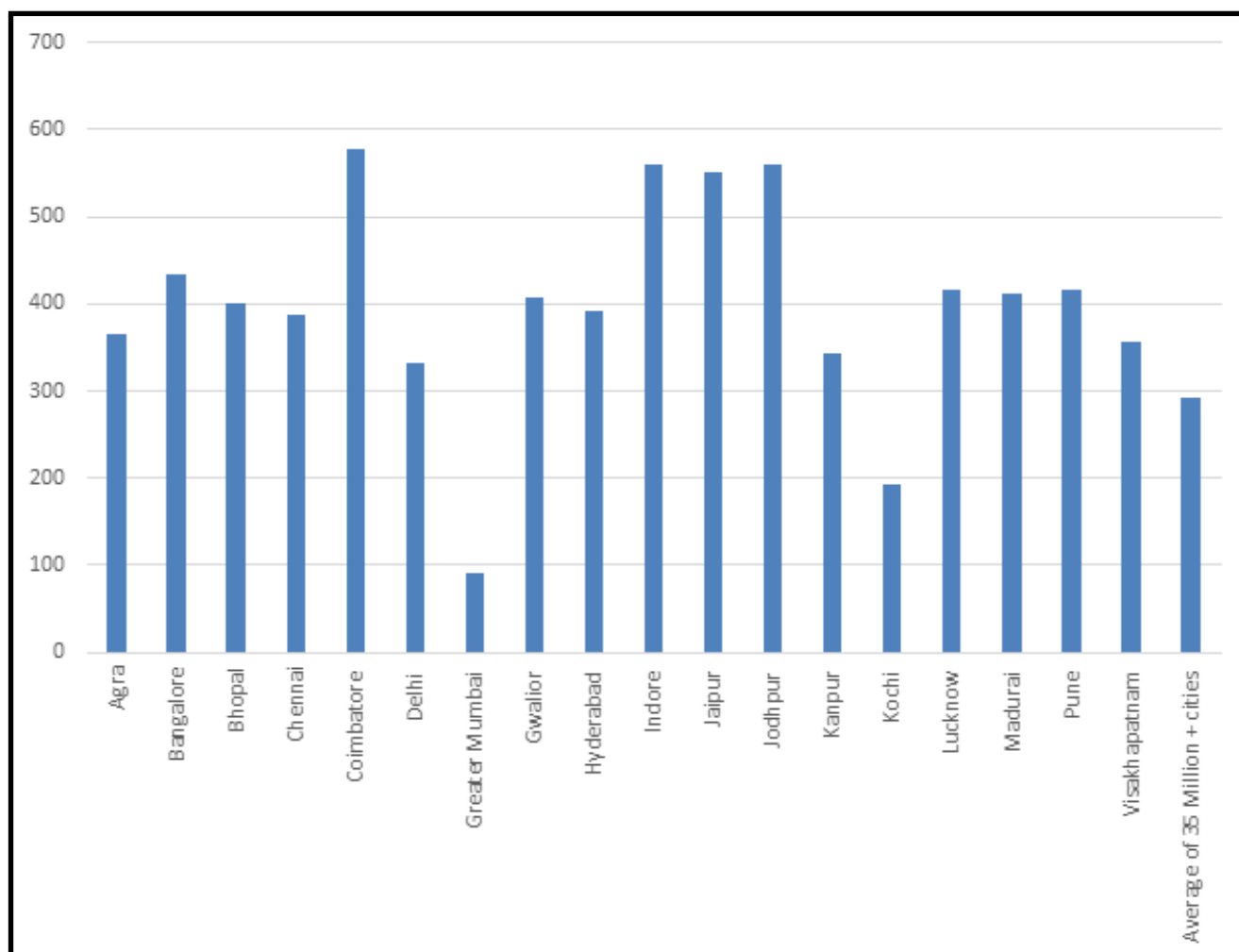


Source: National Transport Development Policy Committee, 2013

Table 5.6: Registered Motor Vehicles per 1,000 Population in Million-Plus Indian Cities

CITY	MVS/'000 POPULATION (2012)
Agra	366
Bangalore	434
Bhopal	401
Chennai	388
Coimbatore	577
Delhi	332
Greater Mumbai	90
Gwalior	408
Hyderabad	391
Indore	560
Jaipur	551
Jodhpur	559
Kanpur	343
Kochi	193
Kolkata	30
Lucknow	417
Madurai	412
Pune	415
Visakhapatnam	356
Average of 35 Million + cities	293

Source: National Transport Development Policy Committee, 2013

Graph 5.4 : Registered Motor Vehicles per 1,000 Population in Million-Plus Indian Cities

Source: National Transport Development Policy Committee, 2013

Table 5.7: Comparison of Investment Estimates for Urban Transport by Various Committees (2010-30) (Rs. trillion)

ITEM	MGI	HPEC	WGUT		
			SPRAWL	INTERMEDIARY	DESIRED
Urban Roads	8.9	17.29	12.08	9.41	9.17
Transit	17.64	4.49	10.55	7.44	5.56
Others	0.5	0.9	0.15	0.15	0.27
TOTAL	27.04	22.68	22.78	17	15

MGI : McKinsey Global Institute; HPEC: High-Power Expert Committee, Government of India;
WGUT: Working Group on Urban Transport, NTDP.

Source: National Transport Development Policy Committee, 2013

Table 5.8: Comparison of Parking Charges in Various Cities, 2011

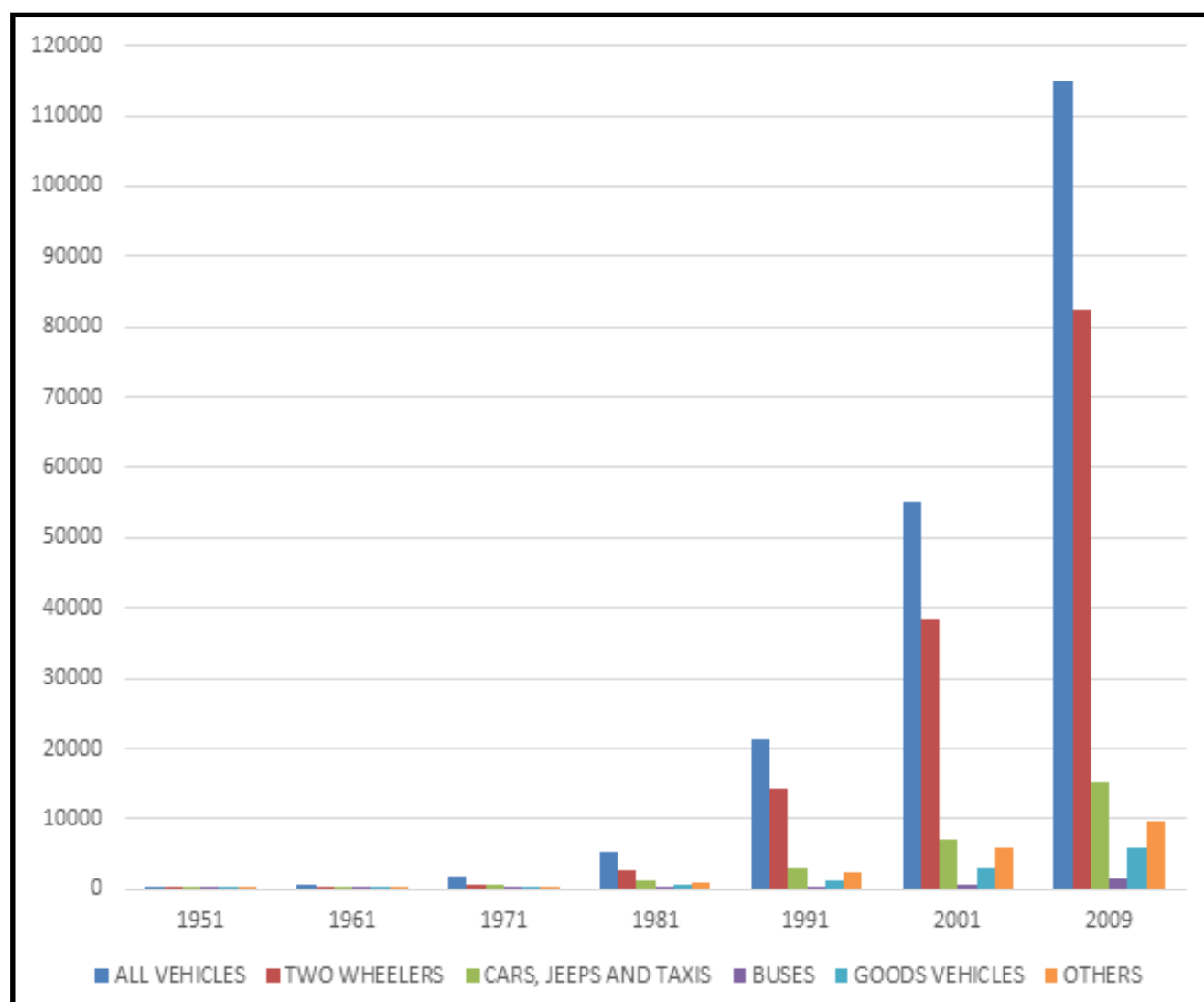
(CBD daily parking charges in US \$)	
City	Parking Charges
Bangkok	13.2
Beijing	7.05
Bengaluru	1.54
Chennai	0.99
Delhi	1.32
Dubai	4.08
Hong Kong	28.25
London	65.97
Mexico City	15
Mumbai	1.11
New York	41
Singapore	24.59
Tokyo	62
CBD: Central Business District	
Source: National Transport Development Policy Committee, 2013	

Table 5.9: Vehicle Population in India (in '000)

YEAR (AS ON 31 MARCH)	ALL VEHICLES	TWO WHEELERS	CARS, JEEPS AND TAXIS	BUSES	GOODS VEHICLES	OTHERS
1951	306	27	159	34	82	4
1956	426	41	203	47	119	16
1961	665	88	310	57	168	42
1966	1,099	226	456	73	259	85
1971	1,865	576	682	94	343	170
1976	2,700	1,057	779	115	351	398
1981	5,391	2,618	1,160	162	554	897
1986	10,577	6,245	1,780	227	863	1,462
1991	21,374	14,200	2,954	331	1,356	2,533
1996	33,786	23,252	4,204	449	2,031	3,850
2001	54,991	38,556	7,058	634	2,948	5,795
2002	58,924	41,581	7,613	635	2,974	6,121
2003	67,007	47,519	8,599	721	3,492	6,676
2004	72,718	51,922	9,451	768	3,749	6,828
2005	81,501	58,799	10,320	892	4,031	7,459
2006	89,618	64,743	11,526	992	4,436	7,921
2007	96,707	69,129	12,649	1,350	5,119	8,460
2008	105,353	75,336	13,950	1,427	5,601	9,039
2009	114,951	82,402	15,313	1,486	6,041	9,709

Source: National Transport Development Policy Committee, 2013

Graph 5.5 : Vehicle Population in India (in '000)



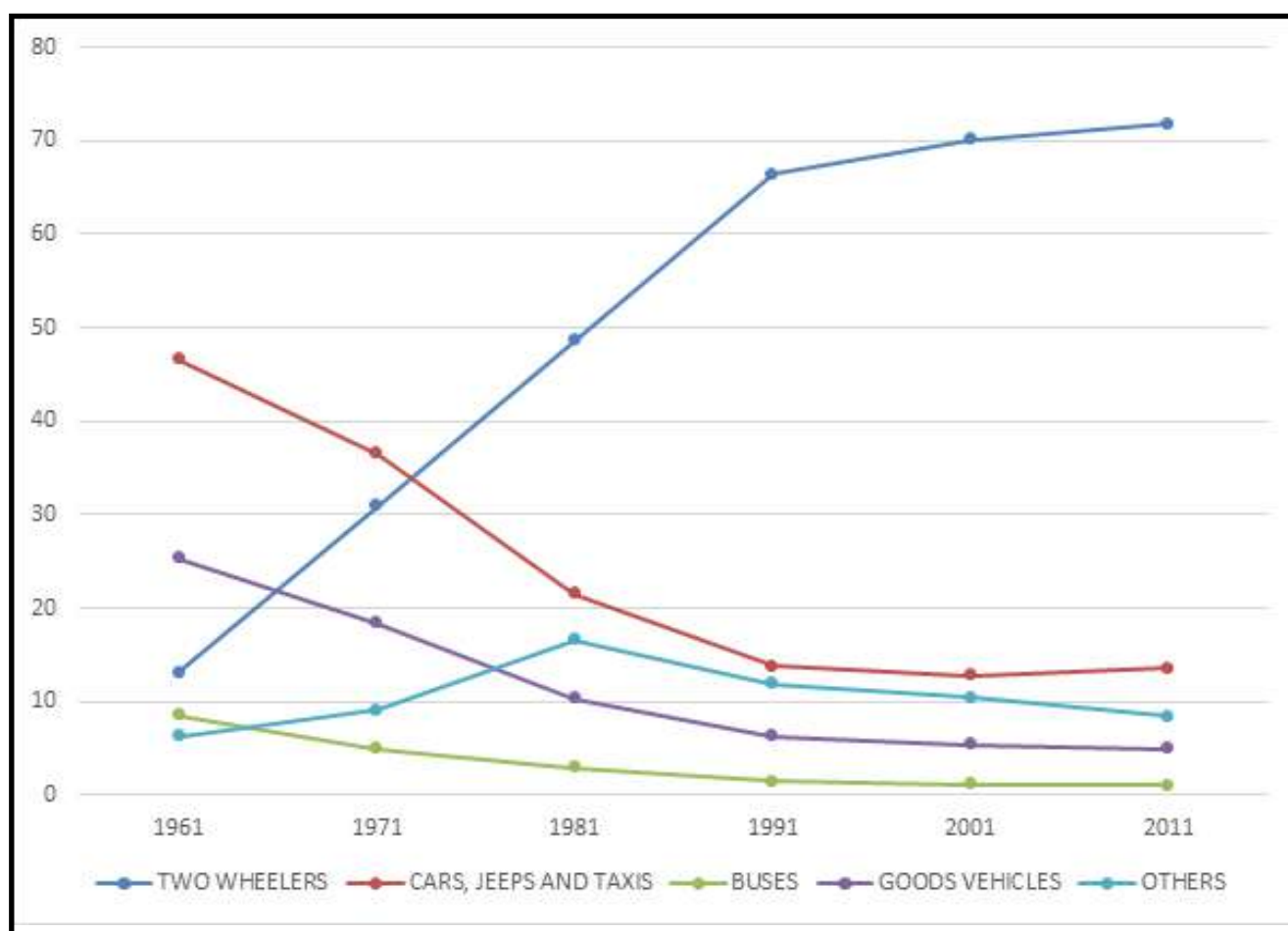
Source: National Transport Development Policy Committee, 2013

Table 5.10: Vehicular Composition in India (%)

YEAR (AS ON 31 MARCH 2013)	ALL VEHICLES	TWO WHEELERS	CARS, JEEPS AND TAXIS	BUSES	GOODS VEHICLES	OTHERS
1956	100	9.6	47.7	11	27.9	3.8
1961	100	13.2	46.6	8.6	25.3	6.3
1966	100	20.6	41.5	6.6	23.6	7.7
1971	100	30.9	36.6	5	18.4	9.1
1976	100	39.1	28.9	4.3	13	14.7
1981	100	48.6	21.5	3	10.3	16.6
1986	100	59	16.8	2.1	8.2	13.8
1991	100	66.4	13.8	1.5	6.3	11.9
1996	100	68.8	12.4	1.3	6	11.4
2001	100	70.1	12.8	1.2	5.4	10.5
2002	100	70.6	12.9	1.1	5	10.4
2003	100	70.9	12.8	1.1	5.2	10
2004	100	71.4	13	1.1	5.2	9.4
2005	100	72.1	12.7	1.1	4.9	9.2
2006	100	72.2	12.9	1.1	4.9	8.8
2007	100	71.5	13.1	1.4	5.3	8.7
2008	100	71.5	13.2	1.4	5.3	8.6
2009	100	71.7	13.3	1.3	5.3	8.4
2011	100	71.8	13.6	1.1	5	8.5

Source: National Transport Development Policy Committee, 2013

Graph 5.6 : Vehicular Composition in India (Per Cent)

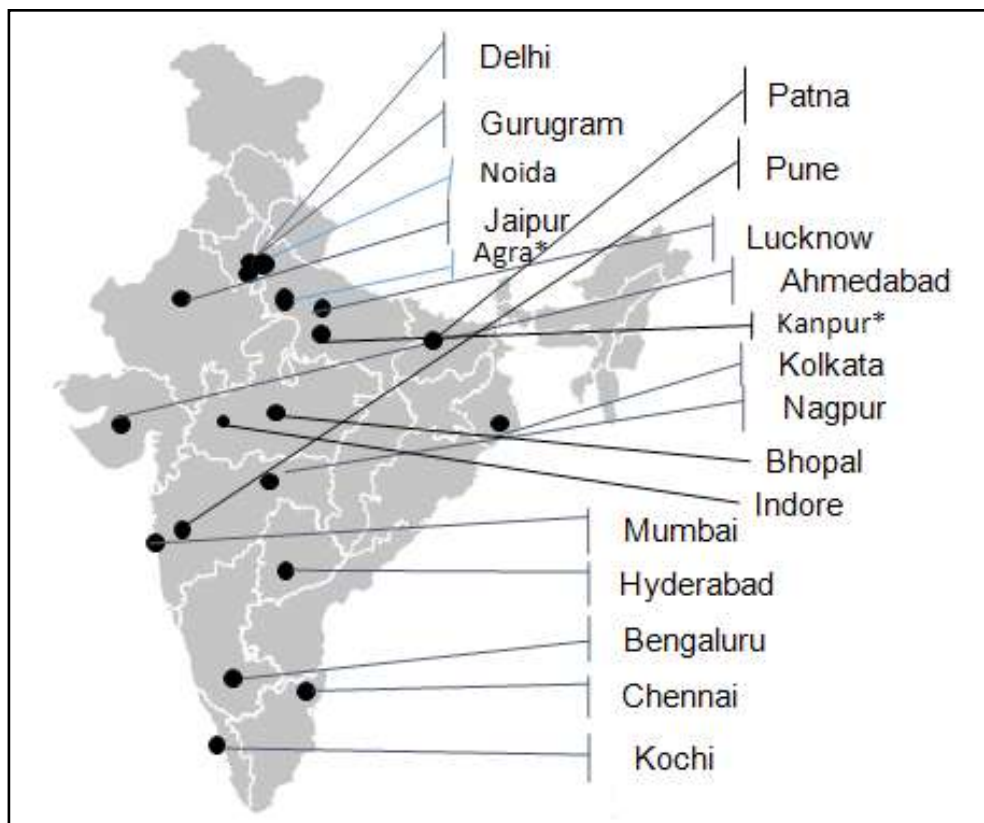


Source: National Transport Development Policy Committee, 2013

Table 5.11 METRO RAIL PROJECTS IN THE COUNTRY**(as on 20.02.2019)**

S. No	PROJECT	APPROX LENGTH (KM)	APPROVED PROJ- ECT COST (Rs. Cr.)
1	Delhi Metro Rail Project Phase I, II, III and extensions (Including NCR Extensions and Airport Express Line)	350	85,077.07
2	Bangalore Metro Project - Phase-I	42	13,845.01
3	Bangalore Metro Project - Phase-II	72	26,405.14
4	Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase I	45	14,600.00
5	Extension of Chennai Metro Rail Project Phase –I	9	3,770.00
6	Lucknow Metro Rail Project	23	6,928.00
7	Kochi Metro Rail Project Phase I	26	5,181.79
8	Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project- Phase-I	36	10,773.00
9	Nagpur Metro Rail Project	38	8,680.00
10	Mumbai Metro Line - III	34	23,136.00
11	Noida-Greater Noida Metro Rail Project	29	5,503.00
12	Bhopal Metro Rail Project	28	6,941.40
13	Indore Metro Rail Project	32	7,500.80
14	Pune Metro Rail Project	31	11,420.00
15	Jaipur Metro Phase-I (State Initiative)	12	3,149.00
16	Kolkata Metro Corridor (Under Ministry of Railways) including East West Corridor of 16.55 Km at an estimated cost of Rs 4,875.00 Cr which is joint venture of M/o of Railways & M/o Housing & Urban Affairs with equity participation in the ratio of 76:24	135	21,390.00
17	Mumbai Metro Line-1 (Public Private Partnership Mode)	11	2,356.00
18	Hyderabad Metro (Public Private Partnership Mode)	72	14,132.00
19	Pune Metro Line-3 (Public Private Partnership Mode)	23	6,124.00
20	Rapid Metro Gurugram Phase I: Sikanderpur and NH-8	5	1,239.00
21	Rapid Metro Gurugram Phase II: Sikanderpur to Sector-56	6	2,396.00
22	Patna Metro Rail Project	31	13,365.77
23	Navi Mumbai Metro (Implemented by City & Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO))	11	3,064.00
24	Mumbai Mono Rail (Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority initiative (MMRDA))	20	2,460.00
25	Other metro projects in Mumbai(MMRDA* initiative)	132	54,126.00
26	Agra Metro Rail Project (Recommended by Public Investment Board (PIB) for Cabinet approval)	29	8,379.62
27	Kanpur Metro Rail Project (Recommended by Public Investment Board (PIB) for Cabinet approval)	32	11,076.48

Source: Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs

Graph 5.7: CITIES PROVIDED WITH METRO RAIL FACILITY

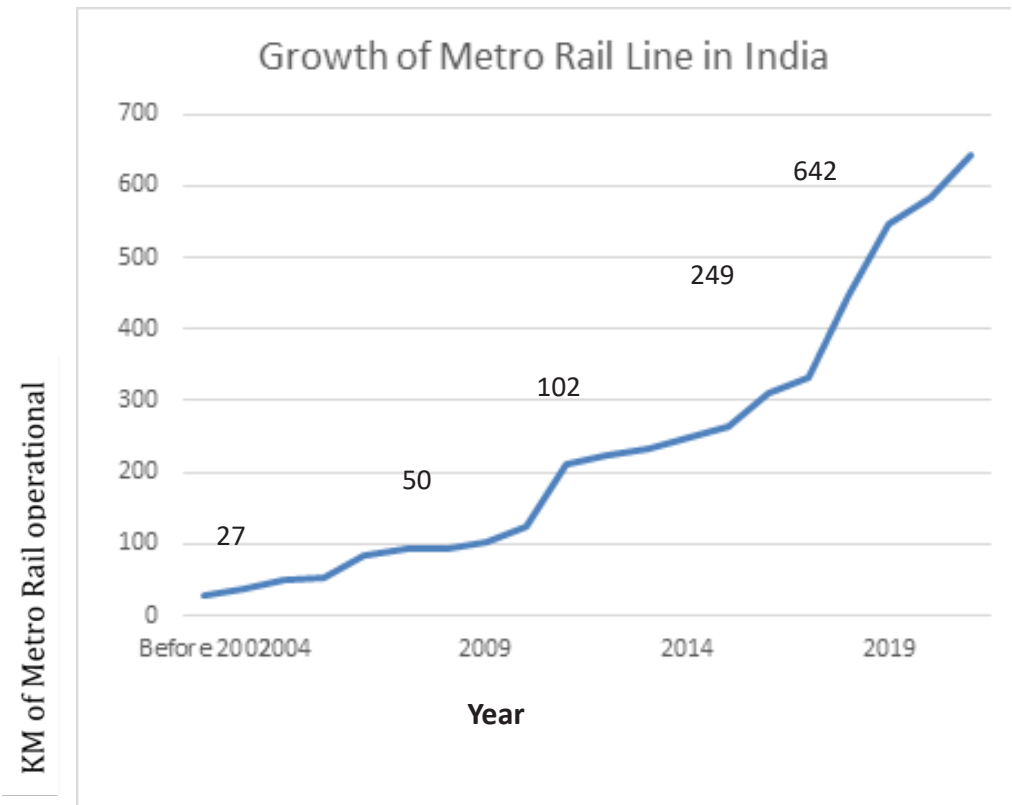
Operational - 642 km (Operational at present is 585 km and rest 57km is likely to be commissioned by March, 2019)

Under Construction-691 Km

RRTS Under Construction: Delhi – Meerut = 82.15 Km.

***Agra and Kanpur metro rail projects recommended by PIB.**

Graph 5.8: GROWTH OF METRO RAIL LINE IN INDIA



**Includes 585km operational in the country at present and about 57 kms of metro rail lines (Delhi – 16km, Nagpur – 19.1 km, Lucknow – 15 km, Ahmedabad – 6.5 km) are likely to be commissioned by March, 2019.*

Table 5.12 Funds released for various metro rail projects:

Year	Funds released as equity/ subordinate debt/pass through assistance/grant (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	6122.67
2015-16	9286.09
2016-17	15298.61
2017-18	13956.23
2018-19 (upto to 20.02.2019)	14,384.00
Total	59,047.60

Source: Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs

Chapter 6

Urban Sanitation

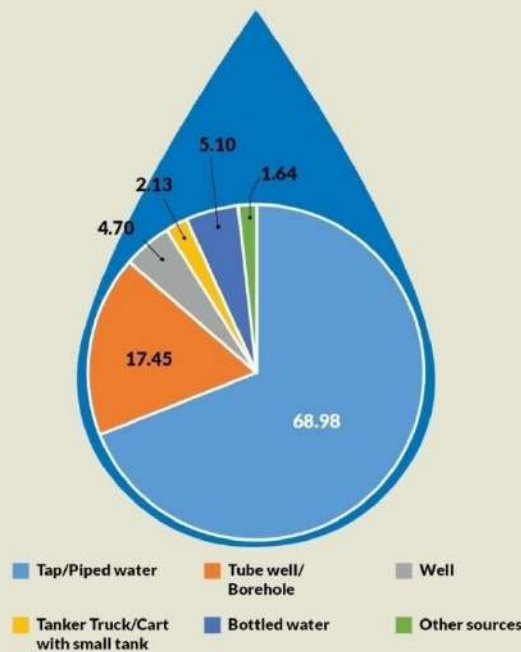
Urban Sanitation

Improving Urban sanitation in India is a major challenge in India. Lack of adequate sanitation remains a major cause of disease in developing countries, including India. Government of India is mindful of the fact that universal provision of good sanitation facilities and drainage system is a necessary requirement to ensure betterment of community health and hygiene. This chapter presents data on availability of bathing facility, type of drainage system, availability and type of latrine facility. A comparison of the 2001 and 2011 Census figures has been made to facilitate understanding the progress during the decade.

Table 6.1 provides details of Bathing and Drainage Facilities from 2001 to 2011. Bathing facility within house was 70% in 2001 which increased to 87% in 2011. Households having drainage facility in 2001 was 78% which also increased to 82% in 2011. Chandigarh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Delhi are some of the states which have decent percentage of households having bathroom and drainage facility. Tables 6.2 and 6.3 provide data on urban household latrine availability as per 2001 and 2011 census. In 2001, 26% of households had no latrine facility available within the house, which decreased to 18.60 % in 2011.

Data sourced from National Family Health Survey have been incorporated in Tables 6.4, 6.5 and 6.7. As Table 6.4 indicates, 89.50 percent households had access to latrine facilities in 2015-16. Table 6.7 shows that 97.62 percent households surveyed in the country were found to have place of handwashing available, and 93.68 percent households had presence of water at the place of handwashing. These indicators are important pointers towards scope of improving public health by enhancing sanitation facilities.

Distribution of households by main source of drinking water (%)



Handwashing facility in urban India, 2015-16 (in%)

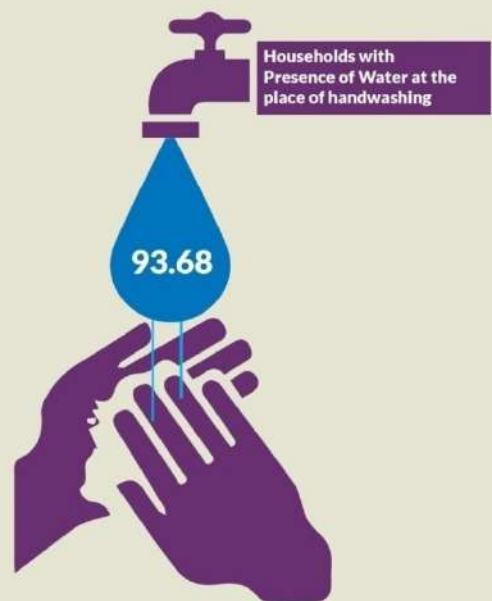


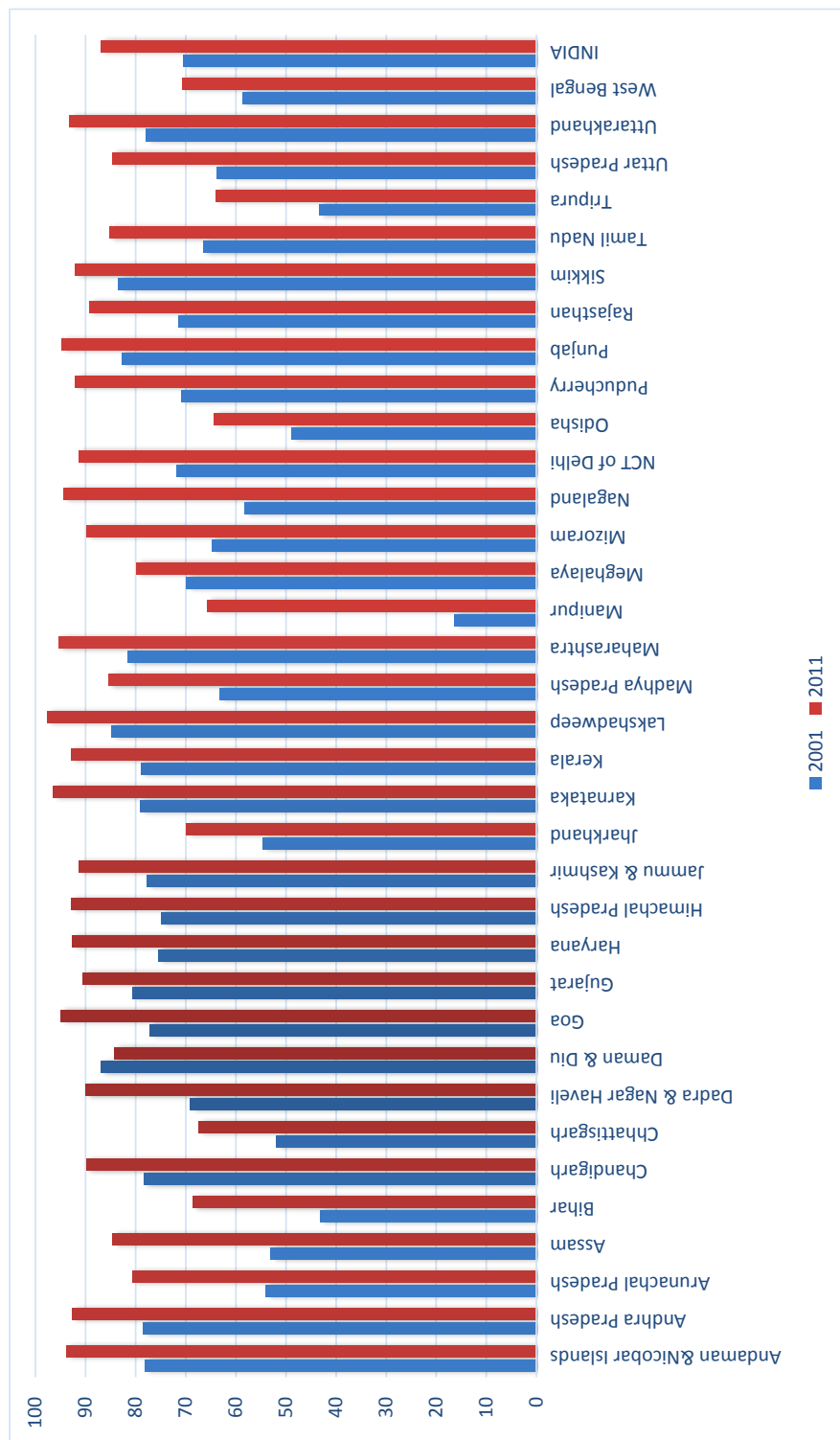
Table 6.1: Bathing and Drainage Facilities, 2001-11

State/UTs	2001		2011	
	Percentage of HHs having bathroom facility within premises	Percentage of HHs having Drainage facility	Percentage of HHs having bathing facility within the premises	Percentage of HHs having drainage facility
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	78.18	74.13	93.87	86.04
Andhra Pradesh	78.48	82.29	92.61	88.26
Arunachal Pradesh	53.93	63.26	80.65	66.21
Assam	52.98	52.62	84.54	56.35
Bihar	43.13	68.61	68.63	71.39
Chandigarh	78.38	89.89	89.72	96
Chhattisgarh	51.88	62.96	67.36	68.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	69.01	52.18	89.99	62.7
Daman & Diu	86.96	50.87	84.17	77.24
Goa	77.21	69.03	94.91	77.96
Gujarat	80.62	78.29	90.45	82.64
Haryana	75.41	88.41	92.63	92.25
Himachal Pradesh	74.93	86.08	92.8	93.56
Jammu & Kashmir	77.74	81.84	91.38	83.12
Jharkhand	54.55	72.36	69.8	70.8
Karnataka	79.15	80.97	96.39	87.6
Kerala	78.91	30.89	92.87	54.55
Lakshadweep	84.78	0	97.64	25.93
Madhya Pradesh	63.21	75.93	85.35	82.34
Maharashtra	81.6	87.58	95.36	91.15
Manipur	16.35	57.14	65.74	70.4
Meghalaya	69.81	76.66	79.9	80.34
Mizoram	64.8	63	89.72	79.48
Nagaland	58.29	72.24	94.38	76.52
NCT of Delhi	71.72	91.04	91.28	96.04
Odisha	48.94	57.49	64.33	59.04
Puducherry	70.94	68.07	91.98	82.58
Punjab	82.76	89.77	94.82	90.9
Rajasthan	71.4	80.19	89.18	86.04
Sikkim	83.38	94.19	91.99	92.12
Tamil Nadu	66.42	70.02	85.17	74.94
Tripura	43.37	53.06	63.96	53.45
Uttar Pradesh	63.76	92.38	84.61	93.36
Uttarakhand	77.87	88.24	93.1	92.9
West Bengal	58.56	67.14	70.66	66.83
INDIA	70.40	77.87	86.98	81.77

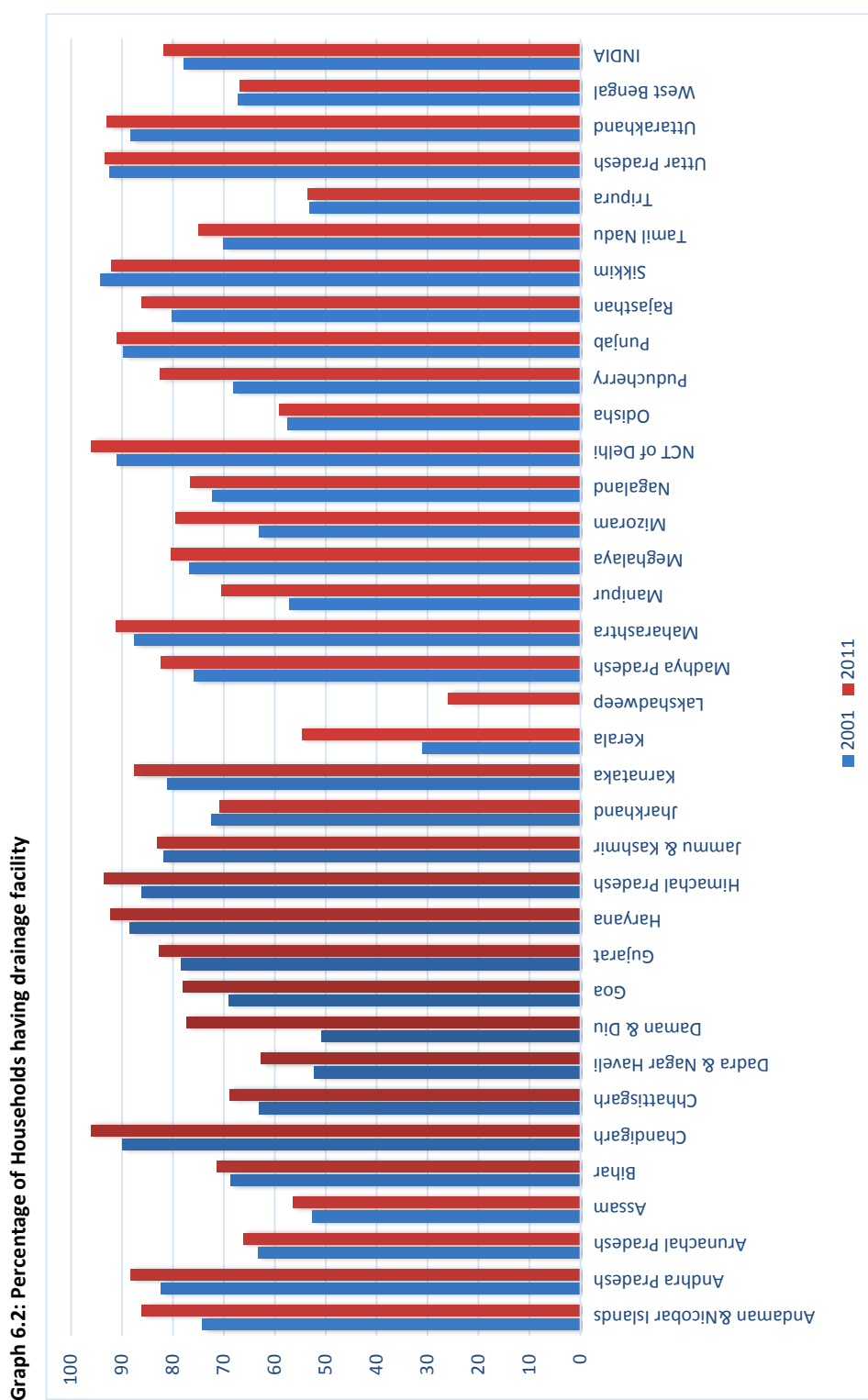
HHs: Households

Source: Census of India-2001 & 2011

Graph 6.1: Percentage of Households having bathroom facility within premises



Source: Census of India-2001 & 2011



Source: Census of India-2001 & 2011

Table 6.2 Urban Household Latrine Availability Data as per 2001 Census (%)

S. No.	State / UT	Water Closet*	Pit Latrine	Other Latrine#	Total HHs with Latrines	No Latrine
1	Andaman & Nicobar	58.69	6.74	11.06	76.49	23.51
2	Andhra Pradesh	46.97	15.1	16	78.07	21.93
3	Arunachal Pradesh	28.06	32.08	26.82	86.95	13.05
4	Assam	58.88	26.39	9.33	94.6	5.4
5	Bihar	43.45	11.37	14.88	69.69	30.31
6	Chandigarh	70.77	1.02	8.28	80.07	19.93
7	Chhattisgarh	38.82	5.15	8.62	52.59	47.41
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	71.58	3.47	2.15	77.2	22.8
9	Daman & Diu	60.55	3.42	1.46	65.43	34.57
10	Goa	38.88	18.74	11.61	69.23	30.77
11	Gujarat	62.11	9.75	8.69	80.55	19.45
12	Haryana	30.99	26.48	23.19	80.66	19.34
13	Himachal Pradesh	49.72	11.99	15.51	77.22	22.78
14	Jammu & Kashmir	26.54	20.17	40.17	86.87	13.13
15	Jharkhand	41.24	7.41	18.03	66.68	33.32
16	Karnataka	44.86	20.7	9.67	75.23	24.77
17	Kerala	74.76	11.11	6.16	92.02	7.98
18	Lakshadweep	70.17	0.77	12.83	83.77	16.23
19	Madhya Pradesh	41.1	11.89	14.74	67.74	3.26
20	Maharashtra	44.37	7.08	6.63	58.08	41.92
21	Manipur	20.55	66.96	7.8	95.31	4.69
22	Meghalaya	43.54	33.13	14.91	91.58	8.42
23	Mizoram	34.52	54.5	9.01	98.03	1.97
24	Nagaland	19.87	40.47	33.78	94.12	5.88
25	NCT of Delhi	47.36	15.18	16.49	79.03	20.97
26	Odisha	43.05	9.48	7.15	59.69	40.31
27	Puducherry	59.4	2.19	3.44	65.03	34.97
28	Punjab	46.52	20.53	19.48	86.52	13.48
29	Rajasthan	40.58	18.21	17.33	76.11	23.89
30	Sikkim	86.99	1.93	2.87	91.79	8.21
31	Tamil Nadu	45.47	11.16	7.71	64.33	35.67
32	Tripura	43.13	44.8	9.03	96.96	3.04
33	Uttar Pradesh	31.98	18.07	29.96	80.01	19.99
34	Uttarakhand	40.82	26.72	19.35	86.88	13.12
35	West Bengal	55.2	22.89	6.76	84.85	15.15
	INDIA	46.12	14.60	13.00	73.72	26.28

HHs: Households

Note: * Water Closet-Flush/Pour Flush Latrine connected to Piped Sewer/Septic Tank/Others
 # Other Latrines include night soil disposed into open drains and service latrines.

Source: Census of India-2001

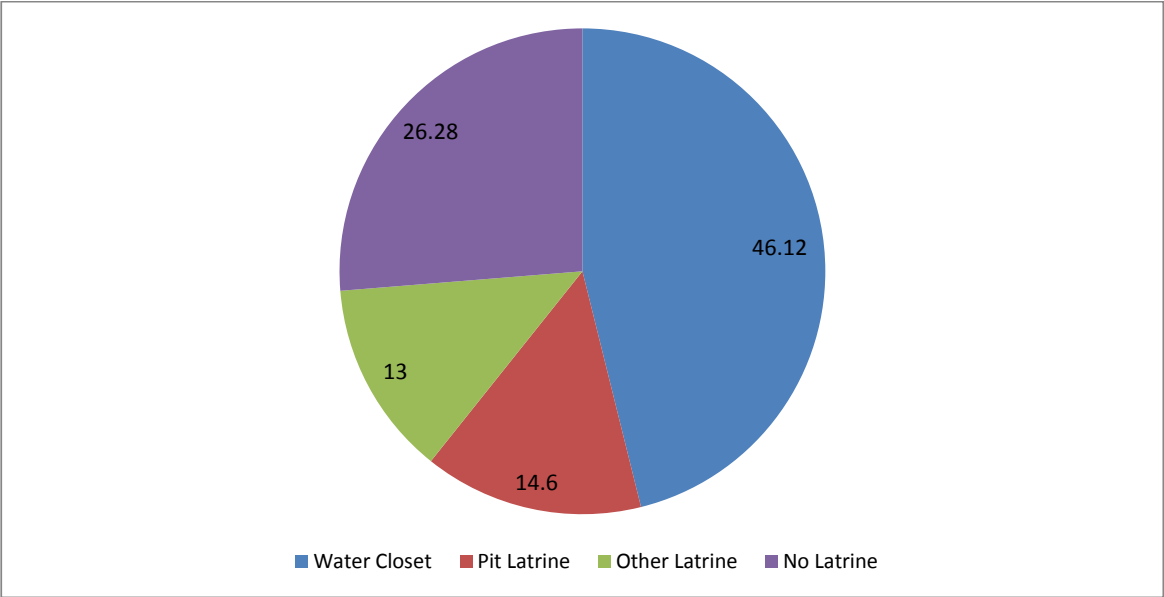
Table 6.3 Urban Household Latrine Availability Data as per 2011 Census (%)

S. No.	State / UT	Water Closet	Pit Latrine	Other Latrine	Total HHs with Latrines	No Latrine
1	Andaman & Nicobar	86.80	0.20	0.10	87.10	12.90
2	Andhra Pradesh	79.40	4.10	2.60	86.10	13.90
3	Arunachal Pradesh	74.90	13.90	0.70	89.50	10.50
4	Assam	71.00	21.00	1.70	93.70	6.30
5	Bihar	63.40	4.60	1.00	69.00	31.00
6	Chandigarh	87.00	0.50	0.10	87.60	12.40
7	Chhattisgarh	58.70	1.10	0.40	60.20	39.80
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	80.30	0.70	0.30	81.30	18.70
9	Daman & Diu	84.20	1.10	0.10	85.40	14.60
10	Goa	80.60	3.50	1.10	85.20	14.70
11	Gujarat	85.20	2.10	0.40	87.70	12.30
12	Haryana	80.50	7.70	1.70	89.90	10.10
13	Himachal Pradesh	87.00	0.80	1.30	89.10	10.90
14	Jammu & Kashmir	68.50	4.30	14.70	87.50	12.50
15	Jharkhand	64.70	1.80	0.60	67.10	32.80
16	Karnataka	71.60	12.00	1.40	85.00	15.10
17	Kerala	75.30	21.90	0.30	97.50	2.60
18	Lakshadweep	97.20	0.50	0.00	97.70	2.30
19	Madhya Pradesh	71.50	1.70	1.00	74.20	25.80
20	Maharashtra	67.30	2.40	1.60	71.30	28.70
21	Manipur	63.70	23.30	8.80	95.80	4.20
22	Meghalaya	82.90	12.30	0.60	95.80	4.30
23	Mizoram	80.90	17.20	0.50	98.60	1.50
24	Nagaland	79.10	15.00	0.50	94.60	5.40
25	NCT of Delhi	86.00	1.70	2.10	89.80	10.20
26	Odisha	58.80	4.20	1.80	64.80	35.20
27	Puducherry	81.10	0.60	0.30	82.00	18.00
28	Punjab	85.60	6.80	1.00	93.40	6.60
29	Rajasthan	73.70	5.40	2.90	82.00	18.00
30	Sikkim	91.80	3.30	0.10	95.20	4.80
31	Tamil Nadu	66.50	6.80	1.80	75.10	24.90
32	Tripura	50.00	47.00	0.90	97.90	2.10
33	Uttar Pradesh	77.20	2.90	3.00	83.10	16.90
34	Uttarakhand	85.90	6.50	1.10	93.50	6.40
35	West Bengal	61.60	22.50	0.90	85.00	15.00
	INDIA	72.60	7.10	1.70	81.40	18.60

HHs: Households

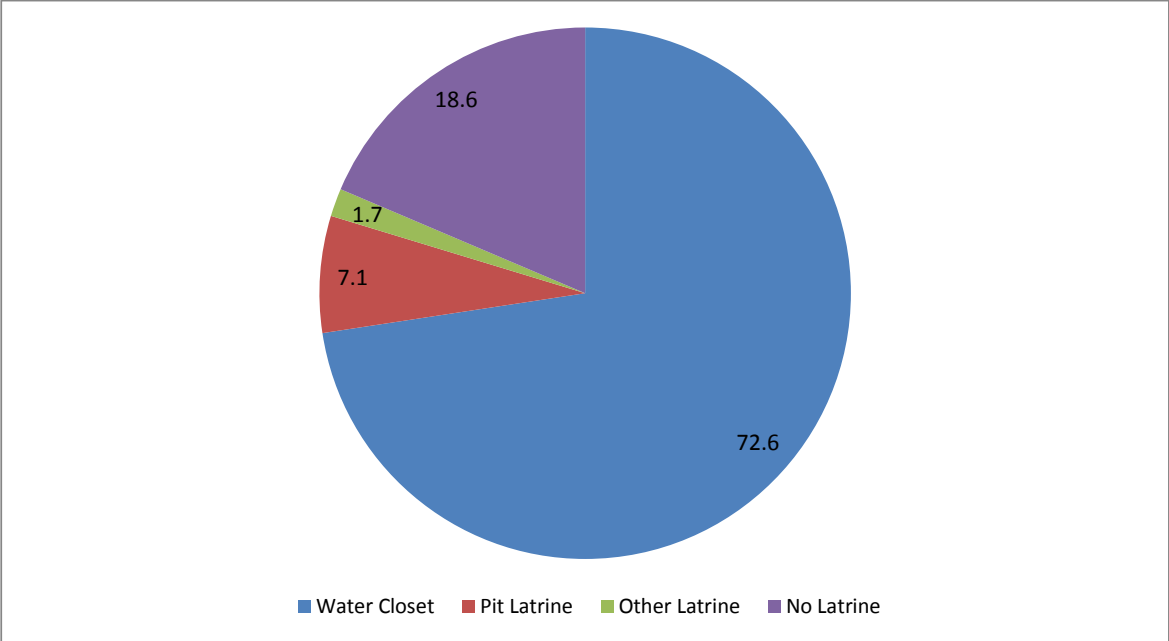
Source: Census of India-2011

Graph 6.3: Urban Household Latrine Availability Data as per Census (%) (2001)



Source: Census of India, 2001

Graph 6.4 : Urban Household Latrine Availability Data as per Census (%) (2011)



Source: Census of India, 2011

Table-6.4 Percentage distribution of households with toilet facilities, 2015-16

States/UTs	Water Closet	Pit Latrines	Other Latrines	Total HHs with Latrines	No Latrines
A & N Islands	94.00	2.94	0.69	97.63	2.37
Andhra Pradesh	88.06	0.52	0.39	88.97	11.03
Arunachal Pradesh	87.52	10.23	1.31	99.07	0.93
Assam	73.74	24.17	1.09	99.00	1.00
Bihar	71.53	5.09	1.44	78.05	21.95
Chandigarh	96.69	0.68	0.55	97.92	2.08
Chhattisgarh	78.41	3.11	0.92	82.44	17.56
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	85.13	8.53	0.00	93.66	6.34
Daman and Diu	76.05	19.26	0.99	96.30	3.70
Goa	85.72	1.31	3.85	90.89	9.11
Gujarat	91.01	2.90	0.23	94.15	5.85
Haryana	81.73	14.56	0.14	96.43	3.57
Himachal Pradesh	95.17	0.79	0.07	96.02	3.98
Jammu And Kashmir	87.49	1.35	7.79	96.63	3.37
Jharkhand	72.23	1.19	0.55	73.97	26.03
Karnataka	75.66	12.41	0.78	88.85	11.15
Kerala	91.67	7.97	0.11	99.75	0.25
Lakshadweep	84.40	15.45	0.15	100.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	78.92	4.00	0.90	83.81	16.19
Maharashtra	85.88	2.16	1.85	89.90	10.10
Manipur	67.82	30.77	0.87	99.46	0.54
Meghalaya	87.07	11.03	1.41	99.51	0.49
Mizoram	94.84	5.04	0.11	99.99	0.01
Nagaland	92.14	7.38	0.18	99.70	0.30
Delhi	95.45	0.14	0.42	96.01	3.99
Odisha	62.61	8.89	0.18	71.68	28.32
Puducherry	78.42	0.12	0.04	78.58	21.42
Punjab	95.09	2.90	0.03	98.02	1.98
Rajasthan	85.26	3.49	0.24	88.98	11.02
Sikkim	98.93	0.76	0.19	99.88	0.12
Tamil Nadu	80.05	1.41	2.06	83.51	16.49
Telangana	91.56	1.20	0.31	93.07	6.93
Tripura	70.17	29.27	0.18	99.61	0.39
Uttar Pradesh	87.72	1.33	0.90	89.96	10.04
Uttarakhand	86.74	10.53	0.09	97.37	2.63
West Bengal	78.54	11.67	0.42	90.63	9.37
India	83.93	4.62	0.96	89.50	10.50

Source: National Family Health Survey, 2015-16

Note: In water closet, all categories related to toilets with flush system provided in NFHS are included

In pit latrines, all categories related to pit latrines provided in NFHS are included

In other latrines, composting toilet, dry toilet and others are included

Table 6.5 Percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water, 2015-16

States/UTs	Main Source of Drinking Water								
	Tap/Piped water		Tube well/Borehole	Well	Spring	River/Dam/Lake/Ponds/Stream/Canal	Tanker Truck/Car t with small tank	Bottled water	Other sources
	within premises	outside premises							
A & N Islands	76.06	23.83	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	13.52	51.23	4.42	0.44	0.01	0.11	0.59	28.16	1.52
Arunachal Pradesh	40.37	42.64	5.74	8.43	1.96	0.52	0.06	0.13	0.16
Assam	16.31	22.51	44.79	12.73	1.03	0.42	1.15	0.90	0.15
Bihar	10.97	7.26	78.10	1.83	0.12	0.01	0.55	0.43	0.73
Chandigarh	82.91	15.20	0.91	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.28	0.27	0.12
Chhattisgarh	25.18	44.83	26.62	2.25	0.02	0.11	0.52	0.15	0.32
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23.37	36.96	18.64	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.83	17.76	2.20
Daman and Diu	36.10	49.04	1.34	0.62	0.97	0.00	0.61	8.87	2.45
Goa	67.06	29.44	0.00	2.69	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.62	0.12
Gujarat	58.03	27.88	3.64	0.33	0.05	0.05	0.76	6.08	3.17
Haryana	57.52	17.32	12.19	0.17	0.13	0.08	5.30	6.34	0.94
Himachal Pradesh	69.74	19.79	1.41	1.07	3.85	0.38	1.60	0.00	2.16
Jammu & Kashmir	72.50	14.80	7.76	0.96	2.35	1.38	0.12	0.12	0.01
Jharkhand	26.68	24.88	34.84	9.51	0.57	0.71	0.96	1.33	0.52
Karnataka	32.87	49.54	4.54	3.25	0.33	1.41	2.57	5.08	0.41
Kerala	16.29	13.75	3.92	64.95	0.42	0.09	0.15	0.19	0.25
Lakshadweep	3.74	9.46	4.36	74.82	0.47	0.00	0.15	0.00	6.99
Madhya Pradesh	35.13	32.72	27.32	2.96	0.19	0.15	1.10	0.12	0.29
Maharashtra	44.17	48.33	3.90	0.98	0.24	0.12	0.71	0.78	0.77
Manipur	4.46	37.31	2.26	4.28	1.99	15.03	31.74	1.85	1.09
Meghalaya	34.10	40.89	1.01	11.81	3.93	0.75	5.27	0.00	2.24
Mizoram	54.73	31.51	0.16	2.86	4.41	0.73	3.33	0.02	2.25
Nagaland	21.88	18.68	14.78	25.31	4.12	4.33	4.31	0.29	6.31
Delhi	67.78	8.68	3.54	0.14	0.02	0.01	13.56	5.74	0.53
Odisha	18.51	39.77	32.45	7.16	0.69	0.26	0.52	0.27	0.36
Puducherry	24.33	62.00	5.47	1.64	0.01	0.17	1.12	4.57	0.68
Punjab	61.62	16.66	18.93	0.09	0.15	0.16	0.27	0.21	1.90
Rajasthan	42.47	35.53	11.44	1.09	0.02	0.55	4.09	3.05	1.76
Sikkim	69.38	28.59	0.17	0.00	1.28	0.27	0.09	0.00	0.22

Tamil Nadu	20.65	58.55	4.42	2.59	0.42	1.16	4.01	7.11	1.09
Telangana	24.90	53.43	1.48	0.73	0.02	0.03	2.34	16.41	0.65
Tripura	9.47	35.71	51.14	2.11	0.10	0.39	0.20	0.44	0.43
Uttar Pradesh	28.15	9.62	53.26	0.40	0.12	0.04	0.81	6.09	1.50
Uttarakhand	58.47	24.03	15.87	0.70	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.17	0.05
West Bengal	13.36	46.15	32.41	2.45	0.74	0.05	0.75	3.89	0.21
India	33.43	35.55	17.45	4.70	0.30	0.37	2.13	5.10	0.97

Source: National Family

Health Survey, 2015-16

Note: In tap/piped water within premises,
piped water into dwellings is included

In tap/piped water outside premises, piped water in yard/plot and
public tap/standpipe are included

In Well and Spring, protected and unprotected both are included

In other sources, rainwater, community RO plant and other source of
water are included

Table 6.6 Percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water, 2011

States/UTs	Main Source of Drinking Water							
	Tap Water		Well	Handpump	Tubewell/ Borehole	Spring	River/ Tank/ Pond/ Lake/ Canal	Other sources
	Within premises	Outside premises						
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	83.70	14.24	1.06	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.47	0.38
ANDHRA PRADESH	59.93	23.56	2.17	4.43	6.59	0.06	0.11	3.15
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	62.59	21.56	5.05	5.66	1.50	1.53	1.31	0.79
ASSAM	24.42	5.75	17.83	32.97	15.03	1.00	1.98	1.02
BIHAR	16.65	3.30	3.27	64.37	10.37	0.05	0.28	1.72
CHANDIGARH	84.84	11.93	0.07	1.79	0.81	0.02	0.08	0.46
CHHATTISGARH	34.86	27.59	5.14	18.18	13.24	0.11	0.40	0.49
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	37.63	12.70	1.13	19.16	28.92	0.03	0.07	0.36
DAMAN & DIU	56.13	16.51	0.46	5.38	20.96	0.02	0.01	0.54
GOA	80.50	9.67	8.04	0.07	0.16	0.26	0.26	1.04
GUJARAT	75.50	10.08	0.83	3.37	8.01	0.03	0.14	2.04
HARYANA	69.12	8.38	0.54	8.42	10.81	0.03	0.68	2.03
HIMACHAL PRADESH	83.35	12.18	0.98	1.34	0.95	0.41	0.25	0.56
JAMMU & KASHMIR	78.06	9.84	1.20	6.45	1.71	0.41	1.34	0.98
JHARKHAND	28.92	12.64	19.31	27.16	9.71	0.11	0.84	1.31
KARNATAKA	60.46	19.96	4.66	1.27	10.58	0.12	0.74	2.22
KERALA	27.14	7.71	58.89	0.63	3.93	0.08	0.19	1.42
LAKSHADWEEP	12.62	4.32	78.09	3.20	0.05	-	0.46	1.26
MADHYA PRADESH	41.59	20.61	5.46	14.62	15.32	0.06	0.88	1.47
MAHARASHTRA	74.60	14.54	2.60	2.83	3.77	0.08	0.44	1.15
MANIPUR	28.95	27.32	5.50	4.27	0.30	1.22	25.78	6.65
MEGHALAYA	51.87	25.72	7.95	0.45	1.46	8.82	1.65	2.09

MIZORAM	52.40	21.96	4.28	0.85	0.59	11.97	2.93	5.01
NAGALAND	22.15	13.53	28.32	4.00	12.13	5.17	9.70	5.00
NCT OF DELHI	69.76	12.10	0.09	5.11	8.24	0.01	1.21	3.48
ODISHA	32.19	15.85	18.38	12.79	18.95	0.25	0.74	0.86
PUDUCHERRY	81.46	13.91	2.71	0.50	1.10	0.02	0.01	0.28
PUNJAB	71.80	4.65	0.24	10.29	12.20	0.04	0.11	0.67
RAJASTHAN	72.81	9.75	1.52	6.13	5.58	0.04	1.74	2.43
SIKKIM	78.87	13.20	0.96	0.02	0.10	6.37	0.18	0.30
TAMIL NADU	45.11	35.20	4.34	3.96	8.65	0.19	0.26	2.29
TRIPURA	36.04	17.96	6.53	21.40	16.47	0.08	0.32	1.19
UTTAR PRADESH	45.15	6.39	0.83	36.75	9.59	0.04	0.28	0.97
UTTARAKHAND	71.30	7.12	0.18	17.14	3.11	0.06	0.24	0.85
WEST BENGAL	34.01	21.62	4.53	22.60	15.69	0.38	0.34	0.82
INDIA	54.07	16.56	6.15	11.86	8.90	0.16	0.56	1.74

Source: Population
Census of India, 2011

Note: In tap water, both treated and untreated sources are included. In outside premises, tap water near the premises and away from premises are included.

In well, covered and uncovered well are included.

Table 6.7 Hand-washing facility in urban India, 2015-16 (%)

States/UTs	Households with Place of Handwashing available and observed by Enumerator	Households with Presence of Water at the place of handwashing
A & N Islands	100	99.14
Andhra Pradesh	99.09	94.45
Arunachal Pradesh	95.25	84.82
Assam	94.16	93.07
Bihar	97.83	95.27
Chandigarh	99.22	98.84
Chhattisgarh	99.82	92.58
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	99.50	86.10
Daman and Diu	98.42	95.75
Goa	91.94	96.44
Gujarat	98.87	95.52
Haryana	97.64	95.26
Himachal Pradesh	99.10	94.77
Jammu And Kashmir	98.94	98.72
Jharkhand	97.43	84.81
Karnataka	95.69	94.52
Kerala	99.31	95.57
Lakshadweep	99.84	95.10
Madhya Pradesh	98.06	94.19
Maharashtra	99.16	96.90
Manipur	89.57	90.00
Meghalaya	98.10	96.47
Mizoram	99.79	98.77
Nagaland	98.96	91.24
Delhi	94.84	91.08
Odisha	97.62	76.06
Puducherry	95.37	94.64
Punjab	98.70	98.97
Rajasthan	98.26	96.13
Sikkim	99.43	97.77
Tamil Nadu	94.71	90.74
Telangana	99.15	94.40
Tripura	99.86	90.18
Uttar Pradesh	99.20	97.19
Uttarakhand	98.15	97.22
West Bengal	95.46	85.31
India	97.62	93.68

Source: National Family Health Survey, 2015-16

Chapter 7

Urban Housing

“A House is a turning point in the lives of poor which leads towards a better life”

Narendra Modi
Prime Minister

(Launch of PMAY-U, Smart City, AMRUT Missions)
PIB Release 25-06-2015

Urban Housing

Rapid urbanization combined with economic disparities has led to increasing problem of housing, overcrowding in small houses, steady growth of slums and unplanned settlements and severe deleterious effect on civic services in urban areas.

Total number of households in urban areas in 2001 were 53.7 million which increased to 78.9 million in 2011. Table 7.1 and 7.2 provide a detailed picture of change in living standard of urban households. The distribution of households by size and number of rooms during the year 2001 and 2011 shows that majority of households dwell in one room i.e 35.11% of households lived in one room house in 2001, though this decreased to 32.13% in 2011. The percentage of households not having any separate space or those that dwell in non-exclusive rooms was 2.32% in 2001 and it has increased to 3.08% in 2011. One-third of population has been using two-rooms for living purpose in 2001-11. 17.09% households in 2001 and 18.38% households in 2011 had three rooms size dwelling. The table also shows that only 15.94% households in 2001 and 15.81% households in 2011 have four rooms and above as their living space.

Tenure status of houses is another dimension of housing stock that exists in urban areas. Tables 7.3 and 7.4 show change in percentage of households living in houses by number of rooms of owned dwellings. In 2001, 35.8 million households were in owned dwelling and the number increased to 54.5 million in 2011. In 2001, majority of households lived in one room (29.25%) and two rooms (29.27%) owned dwellings. The trend has been similar in 2011 as well wherein 26.46% household had one room dwellings and 30.43% in two room dwelling. Only 20.56% in 2001 and 20.27% in 2011 had owned dwelling of four rooms and above.

Tables 7.5 and 7.6 show the change in percentage of households living in houses by number of rooms of rented dwellings. It shows that two-third of rented households have less than three rooms. The percentage of households not having any exclusive rooms has increased from 2.75% in 2001 to 4.20% in 2011. Tables 7.7 and 7.8 give the ownership/tenure status of dwelling units of 2001 and 2011 respectively. In 2001, 66.79 % of households stayed in owned dwellings while 28.53% of households stayed in rented dwellings whereas in 2011, 69.16% households stayed in owned dwellings while 27.55 % households stayed in rented dwellings.

Table 7.9 shows the qualitative condition of Households. It shows that the percentage of households living in good condition dwellings has increased from 64.16% in 2001 to 68.44% in 2011. Another trend visible from the table is decrease in percentage of households living in houses in dilapidated condition from 3.6% in 2001 to 2.88% in 2011.

Table 7.10 contains data on housing price index in select 50 cities. It is evident that there is wide variation in changes in housing prices in various cities in India. During 2014-2018, Vizag reported highest increase in housing prices – its housing price index increased by over 40 percent during this period. On the other hand, some cities like Delhi and Gandhinagar witnessed disinflation in housing prices during this period.

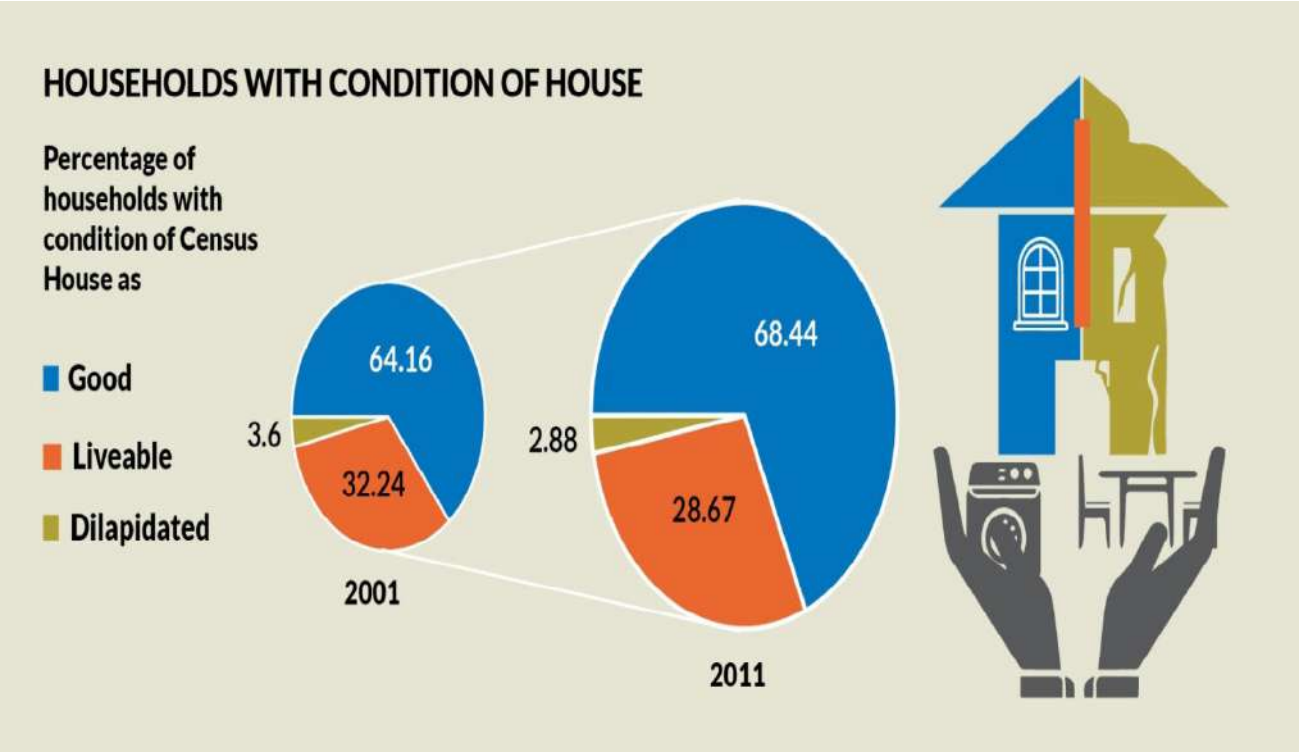


Table 7.1: State wise Households having number of Dwelling Rooms-2001 (%)

S. No.	Area Name	Total number of households	Percentage of households having							
			No exclusive room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms and above	Four rooms and above
01	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	23,409	2.86	34.95	40.33	13.65	5.07	1.40	1.73	8.21
02	Andhra Pradesh	4,173,639	1.63	35.28	29.59	18.99	9.08	2.70	2.72	14.51
03	Arunachal Pradesh	48,114	1.17	26.86	40.60	21.62	6.04	1.87	1.84	9.75
04	Assam	715,185	1.26	29.72	28.02	18.81	10.44	5.61	6.14	22.19
05	Bihar	1,322,583	0.92	30.03	29.41	17.69	10.37	4.40	7.18	21.95
36	Chandigarh UT	180,576	0.96	38.38	26.25	19.97	8.05	2.90	3.49	14.44
07	Chhattisgarh	789,440	0.52	24.72	34.24	21.15	10.09	4.00	5.27	19.37
08	Daman & Diu	11,190	3.32	44.50	35.03	12.52	3.23	0.80	0.60	4.63
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12,251	0.76	27.38	29.18	18.88	11.74	4.58	7.49	23.80
09										0
10	NCT of Delhi	138,461	2.75	23.22	25.54	23.20	13.49	5.62	6.19	25.30
11	Goa	3,758,028	0.91	41.35	31.45	16.07	6.10	1.95	2.15	10.21
12	Gujarat	1,075,179	1.32	27.91	31.32	20.13	11.07	3.93	4.32	19.32
13	Haryana	143,113	1.47	34.14	31.18	14.78	9.28	3.82	5.32	18.43
14	Himachal Pradesh	390,411	2.16	20.27	22.35	18.89	16.71	6.54	13.08	36.33
15	Jammu & Kashmir	1,060,178	0.68	25.94	38.77	17.61	8.97	3.26	4.78	17.00
16	Jharkhand	3,556,960	4.85	30.44	29.59	17.73	9.37	4.01	4.01	17.39
17	Karnataka	1,652,656	1.13	9.05	23.37	27.88	20.05	9.63	8.89	38.56
18	Kerala	3,889	1.31	9.05	20.70	24.17	21.99	12.03	10.75	44.77
19	Madhya Pradesh	2,794,858	1.00	26.14	31.61	19.52	10.83	4.28	6.62	21.73
20	Maharashtra	8,069,526	3.86	46.71	26.90	13.49	5.38	1.70	1.96	9.04
21	Manipur	101,302	1.61	14.51	25.67	28.77	14.64	7.10	7.70	29.44
22	Meghalaya	90,568	2.45	22.80	28.76	20.52	11.13	6.04	8.30	25.47
23	Mizoram	81,604	1.18	21.20	40.96	22.19	8.82	3.18	2.48	14.48
24	Nagaland	66,716	1.66	28.91	30.76	19.65	10.61	4.18	4.23	19.02
25	Odisha	2,384,621	0.88	38.34	27.03	17.93	8.87	2.87	4.07	15.82
26	Puducherry UT	1,087,248	1.20	30.06	33.62	18.09	8.81	3.59	4.63	17.03

27	Punjab	136,456	1.45	49.73	29.23	11.49	4.38	1.37	2.35	8.11
28	Rajasthan	1,489,694	0.79	26.11	29.63	20.88	12.81	5.06	4.72	22.59
29	Sikkim	2,185,591	0.99	27.45	29.53	18.41	11.91	5.13	6.58	23.61
30	Tamil Nadu	13,015	0.88	33.88	32.45	16.61	7.71	3.17	5.29	16.17
31	Telangana	5,898,836	5.90	37.30	29.23	16.18	6.65	2.34	2.40	11.39
32	Tripura	122,343	1.19	61.40	23.47	9.09	3.12	0.98	0.75	4.85
33	Uttar Pradesh	5,170,527	1.62	30.76	31.46	16.91	9.77	3.91	5.58	19.25
34	Uttarakhand	390,164	0.64	32.33	32.68	17.49	9.87	3.44	3.55	16.86
35	West Bengal	4,554,045	0.88	45.87	29.30	12.99	6.11	1.89	2.97	10.97
	INDIA	53,692,376	2.32	35.11	29.53	17.09	8.67	3.27	4.00	15.94

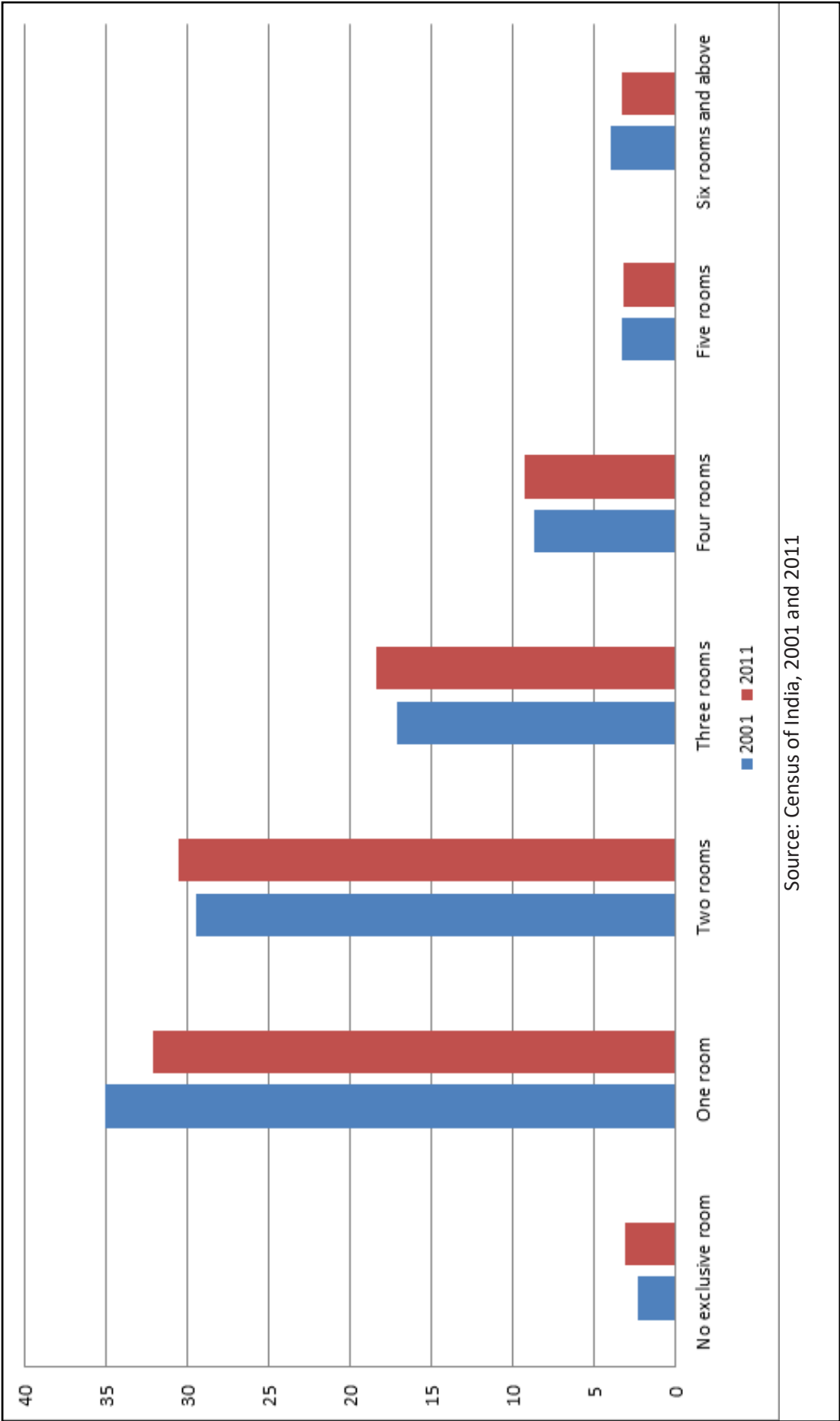
Source: Census of India-2001

Table 7.2 : State wise Households having number of dwellings Rooms - 2011 (%)

S. No.	State/UTs	Total number of households	Percentage of households having						
			No exclusive room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms and above
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	34,346	1.85	26.22	41.52	20.16	6.66	1.96	1.64
2	Andhra Pradesh	6,778,225	2.26	32.68	32.59	20.34	8.37	2.14	1.63
3	Arunachal Pradesh	65,891	1.58	21.03	39.53	24.61	7.63	2.81	2.81
4	Assam	992,742	2.13	24.19	27.93	19.70	12.81	6.64	26.06
5	Bihar	2,013,671	2.27	32.45	30.76	15.72	9.59	3.61	5.59
6	Chandigarh	228,276	1.43	38.45	25.74	19.01	8.67	3.20	15.37
7	Chhattisgarh	1,238,738	1.45	27.27	33.48	19.52	10.04	3.75	4.50
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37,655	6.54	50.75	26.29	12.25	2.83	0.68	4.17
9	Daman & Diu	47,631	4.13	62.83	16.34	9.34	3.87	1.40	2.09
10	Delhi	3,261,423	1.32	32.25	29.67	19.95	10.38	2.98	3.44
11	Goa	198,139	3.59	20.36	24.96	25.82	13.64	5.82	5.81
12	Gujarat	5,416,315	2.41	35.54	33.34	17.81	6.79	2.26	1.85
13	Haryana	1,751,901	1.76	26.24	29.52	21.28	12.89	4.39	3.92
14	Himachal Pradesh	166,043	1.76	27.44	30.44	16.55	11.79	5.04	6.97
15	Jammu & Kashmir	517,168	2.88	15.08	22.49	23.13	15.65	6.91	13.87
16	Jharkhand	1,495,642	2.84	22.13	38.50	18.26	10.61	3.38	4.28
17	Karnataka	5,315,715	7.10	29.62	30.96	18.77	8.32	2.86	2.37
18	Kerala	3,620,696	0.91	6.28	23.34	32.44	21.36	8.63	7.02
19	Lakshadweep	8,180	0.42	7.35	19.60	29.19	21.99	10.77	10.68
20	Madhya Pradesh	3,845,232	1.35	25.23	32.30	19.22	11.82	4.28	5.80
21	Maharashtra	10,813,928	4.85	41.69	28.41	15.36	5.99	1.89	1.80
22	Manipur	171,400	1.42	13.48	28.57	30.32	14.28	6.54	5.40
23	Meghalaya	116,102	0.84	21.56	28.00	20.93	11.97	6.66	10.03
24	Mizoram	116,203	1.67	12.80	41.10	24.78	11.32	4.56	3.78
25	Nagaland	115,054	0.98	22.19	29.84	22.40	13.30	5.83	5.47
26	Odisha	1,517,073	1.69	28.29	33.57	19.49	9.58	3.57	3.80
27	Puducherry	206,143	4.58	40.50	31.81	15.59	4.85	1.50	1.18
28	Punjab	2,094,067	1.29	25.27	29.23	21.54	12.91	5.28	4.48
29	Rajasthan	3,090,940	1.65	25.87	29.06	18.90	13.20	5.33	5.98
30	Sikkim	35,761	2.22	31.02	30.23	15.38	9.42	4.51	7.23
31	Tamil Nadu	8,929,104	4.68	36.74	31.62	17.11	6.33	2.08	1.44
32	Tripura	235,002	3.66	62.09	23.61	6.95	2.43	0.67	0.59
33	Uttar Pradesh	7,449,195	2.40	31.27	30.55	16.64	10.64	3.85	4.64
34	Uttaranchal	592,223	1.07	29.25	30.82	18.68	11.86	4.24	4.08
35	West Bengal	6,350,113	2.97	41.69	31.70	13.52	6.12	1.74	2.26
	INDIA	78,865,937	3.08	32.13	30.60	18.38	9.26	3.24	3.31
									15.81

Source: Census of India-2011

Graph 7.1: Percentage of Households with No. of Dwelling rooms-India (2001-2011)



Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Table 7.3 : State wise Households living in houses by number of rooms of owned dwellings - 2001 (%)

S. No.	Area Name	Total number of households	Percentage Households having number of dwelling rooms							
			No exclusive room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and above	Six rooms and above	
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10,082	2.55	28.65	37.57	16.89	8.49	2.72	3.13	14.34
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,337,461	1.63	32.51	28.86	18.46	10.79	3.65	4.10	18.54
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11,994	0.98	20.14	36.18	23.85	10.02	4.09	4.74	18.86
4	Assam	396,935	1.26	19.42	26.05	21.16	14.24	8.45	9.42	32.11
5	Bihar	1,019,701	0.87	27.81	27.50	17.76	12.01	5.31	8.75	26.06
6	Chandigarh	85,251	1.10	35.19	22.95	18.11	11.92	4.68	6.04	22.64
7	Chhattisgarh	506,659	0.50	21.64	31.89	20.25	12.63	5.53	7.56	25.72
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4,179	1.34	31.54	42.26	16.61	5.26	1.68	1.32	8.26
9	Daman & Diu	8,234	0.86	19.06	27.41	20.72	15.21	6.22	10.53	31.95
10	Delhi	1,580,853	0.71	26.76	28.77	22.33	11.81	3.96	5.67	21.44
11	Goa	93,648	1.50	12.86	24.26	27.04	17.73	7.90	8.72	34.35
12	Gujarat	2,749,173	0.64	33.91	33.49	18.92	7.69	2.53	2.82	13.04
13	Haryana	844,282	1.18	22.21	31.80	22.23	12.92	4.67	4.99	22.59
14	Himachal Pradesh	60,485	1.39	15.76	25.28	20.61	17.86	7.99	11.12	36.97
15	Jammu & Kashmir	323,508	1.93	13.16	21.81	20.93	19.27	7.63	15.26	42.17
16	Jharkhand	542,281	0.68	22.34	31.65	18.80	13.02	5.35	8.16	26.53
17	Karnataka	1,942,982	3.99	26.00	27.79	19.02	11.71	5.45	6.04	23.20
18	Kerala	1,446,667	1.06	7.67	22.33	28.20	20.97	10.19	9.58	40.74
19	Lakshadweep	2,912	1.37	4.22	13.32	24.04	27.54	15.45	14.05	57.04
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,937,989	0.99	22.48	29.36	19.62	13.10	5.57	8.89	27.55
21	Maharashtra	5,419,455	3.47	41.33	27.94	15.44	6.87	2.30	2.65	11.82
22	Manipur	91,300	1.49	11.73	25.39	30.13	15.53	7.65	8.09	31.27
23	Meghalaya	36,041	1.63	9.66	20.19	23.54	16.08	11.34	17.56	44.98
24	Mizoram	41,038	0.77	13.56	36.53	28.07	12.21	4.92	3.95	21.07
25	Nagaland	23,098	1.19	13.65	22.85	26.50	18.31	8.58	8.90	35.79
26	Odisha	581,156	1.22	26.45	30.23	18.74	11.42	5.05	6.88	23.35
27	Puducherry	81,974	1.38	46.16	29.10	12.70	5.64	1.89	3.14	10.66
28	Punjab	1,149,543	0.56	18.45	30.03	23.59	15.45	6.20	5.71	27.37
29	Rajasthan	1,715,726	0.94	21.87	28.78	20.24	14.08	6.20	7.90	28.17
30	Sikkim	2,986	0.87	13.26	19.26	20.03	17.62	10.11	18.85	46.58
31	Tamil Nadu	3,452,816	5.99	33.37	28.45	17.39	8.37	3.21	3.22	14.80
32	Tripura	86,716	0.76	55.08	26.81	11.08	3.99	1.28	1.01	6.27
33	Uttar Pradesh	4,140,288	1.57	26.88	30.80	18.37	11.27	4.63	6.48	22.38
34	Uttaranchal	229,421	0.59	23.70	28.89	21.61	14.37	5.30	5.55	25.22
35	West Bengal	2,905,310	0.64	35.48	32.22	16.35	8.51	2.74	4.07	15.31
	INDIA	35,862,144	2.04	29.25	29.27	18.88	10.86	4.32	5.38	20.56

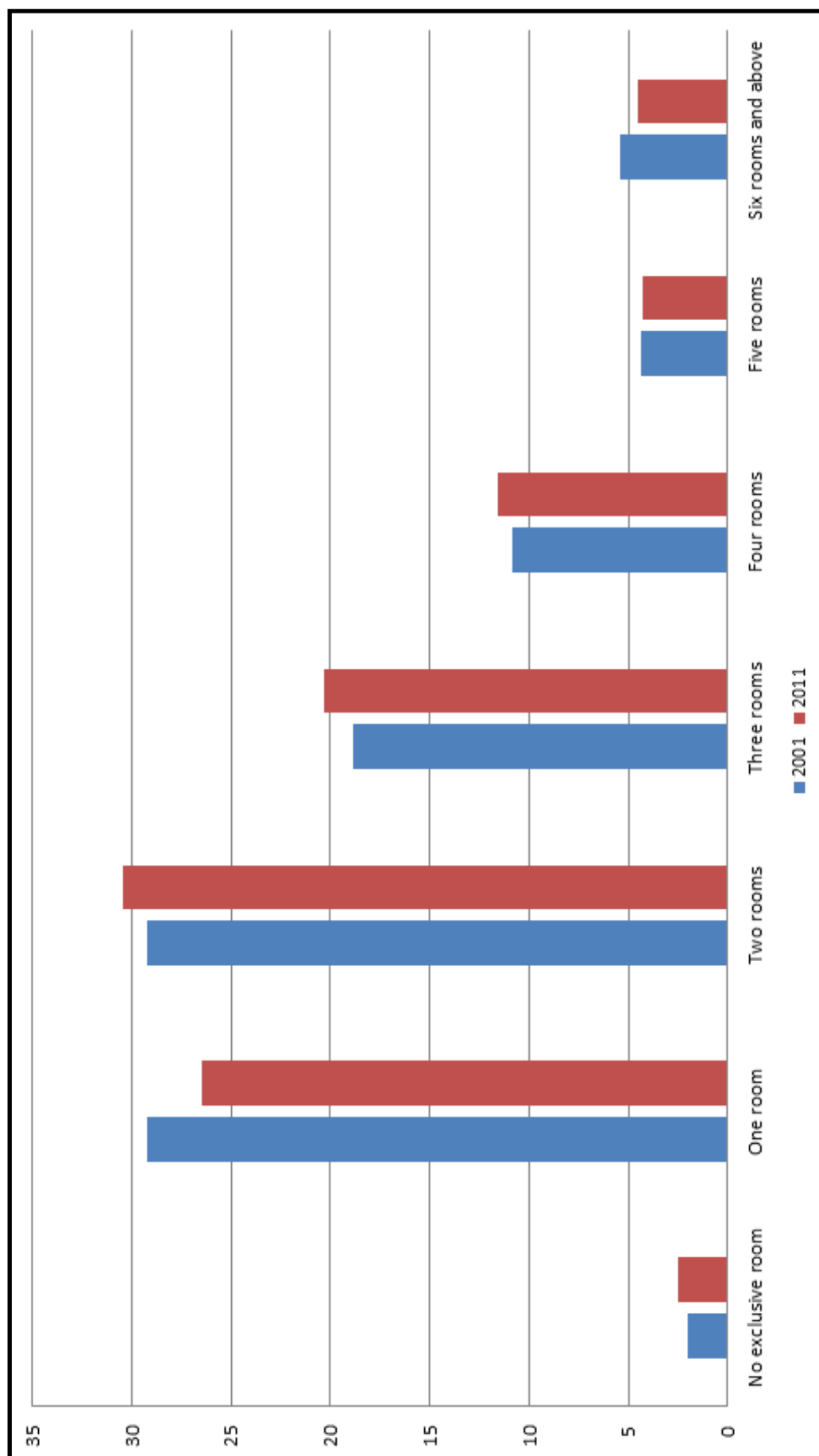
Source: Census of India-2001

Table 7.4: State wise Households living in houses by number of rooms of owned dwellings - 2011 (%)

S. No.	State/UTs	Total number of households	Households having number of dwelling rooms							
			No exclusive room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms and above	Four rooms and above
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15,497	1.37	22.00	35.00	23.79	11.11	3.57	3.16	17.84
2	Andhra Pradesh	3,639,895	1.97	28.42	32.16	21.30	10.49	3.07	2.58	16.14
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19,305	0.95	12.68	28.62	29.06	14.50	6.73	7.45	28.69
4	Assam	635,544	1.86	16.57	25.73	21.07	16.06	9.21	9.52	34.78
5	Bihar	1,671,456	2.19	31.74	29.19	15.71	10.61	4.12	6.44	21.17
6	Chandigarh	110,480	1.20	28.21	25.32	20.18	13.54	5.09	6.46	25.09
7	Chhattisgarh	867,179	1.26	24.32	32.38	19.29	11.87	4.81	6.08	22.76
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13,089	1.38	23.97	39.40	24.79	7.00	1.75	1.71	10.46
9	Daman & Diu	13,743	1.61	18.52	33.02	23.61	11.85	4.61	6.77	23.24
10	Delhi	2,214,621	0.91	20.56	31.10	24.70	13.73	4.09	4.90	22.72
11	Goa	145,304	2.18	11.09	24.11	29.95	17.43	7.61	7.61	32.65
12	Gujarat	3,927,857	1.60	27.29	35.97	21.09	8.61	2.98	2.46	14.05
13	Haryana	1,318,409	1.30	18.20	30.50	24.19	15.44	5.42	4.96	25.81
14	Himachal Pradesh	82,152	0.91	11.25	21.90	22.30	20.72	9.44	13.49	43.64
15	Jammu & Kashmir	471,821	2.70	11.85	21.85	24.32	16.77	7.46	15.04	39.27
16	Jharkhand	944,950	2.57	19.46	33.74	19.28	13.80	4.77	6.38	24.95
17	Karnataka	2,713,891	6.18	24.18	28.33	21.20	11.65	4.49	3.98	20.12
18	Kerala	3,196,968	0.85	5.18	22.16	32.75	22.30	9.17	7.59	39.06
19	Lakshadweep	6,727	0.39	4.30	16.57	29.09	24.71	12.37	12.58	49.65
20	Madhya Pradesh	2,862,789	1.18	21.09	31.08	19.84	13.96	5.34	7.50	26.80
21	Maharashtra	7,545,680	3.71	36.10	29.94	17.78	7.60	2.51	2.36	12.47
22	Manipur	152,379	1.16	10.95	28.15	31.79	15.08	7.04	5.83	27.95
23	Meghalaya	51,289	0.43	8.03	19.18	23.13	17.24	11.80	20.20	49.24
24	Mizoram	55,708	1.24	7.53	32.21	28.92	15.81	7.38	6.91	30.10
25	Nagaland	46,645	0.62	7.79	20.56	27.02	21.57	11.12	11.31	44.01
26	Odisha	909,644	1.60	25.02	31.52	19.62	11.88	4.85	5.52	22.25
27	Puducherry	118,093	4.08	35.42	32.07	17.74	6.62	2.19	1.89	10.69
28	Punjab	1,639,740	1.06	17.27	29.71	24.41	15.55	6.48	5.52	27.55
29	Rajasthan	2,499,269	1.48	20.82	28.40	20.54	15.30	6.33	7.14	28.76
30	Sikkim	11,760	0.77	8.38	18.44	20.63	20.05	11.72	20.02	51.79
31	Tamil Nadu	5,130,112	4.52	31.71	31.21	19.15	8.26	2.96	2.20	13.42
32	Tripura	192,606	3.01	60.27	25.31	7.40	2.58	0.77	0.66	4.01
33	Uttar Pradesh	6,123,592	2.31	27.56	30.30	17.86	12.08	4.46	5.42	21.96
34	Uttaranchal	395,519	0.93	21.34	27.52	22.24	16.18	5.95	5.84	27.97
35	West Bengal	4,798,614	2.52	35.61	33.80	15.53	7.56	2.19	2.79	12.54
	INDIA	54,542,327	2.50	26.46	30.43	20.34	11.53	4.25	4.49	20.27

Source: Census of India-2011

Graph 7.2: Percentage of Households Living in Houses by No. of Rooms of Owned Dwellings-India (2001-11)



Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Table 7.5: State wise Households living in houses by number of rooms of rented dwellings -2001 (%)

State Code	Area Name	2001		2001						
		Total number of households	No exclusive room	Percentage of households having						Four rooms and above
				One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms and above	
01	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9,796	2.27	43.14	40.67	10.69	2.34	0.38	0.52	3.24
02	Andhra Pradesh	1,713,494	1.41	38.89	31.07	19.50	6.71	1.47	0.94	9.12
03	Arunachal Pradesh	15,150	2.03	43.72	37.94	11.33	3.19	0.90	0.88	4.98
04	Assam	261,790	1.18	46.75	29.29	13.86	5.21	1.77	1.93	8.91
05	Bihar	246,817	0.85	36.94	36.70	17.44	4.94	1.32	1.81	8.07
06	Chandigarh	72,895	0.59	29.68	34.68	26.57	5.76	1.54	1.18	8.47
07	Chhattisgarh	225,490	0.48	31.03	39.96	20.98	5.35	1.16	1.04	7.56
08	Daman & Diu	6840	4.24	52.13	30.94	10.20	2.03	0.28	0.18	2.49
09	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,456	0.46	45.11	33.80	14.58	4.08	0.98	0.98	6.05
10	NCT of Delhi	39,444	4.75	43.02	29.86	16.10	4.68	0.79	0.81	6.27
11	Goa	856,636	1.43	61.94	26.25	8.10	1.66	0.37	0.26	2.29
12	Gujarat	190,965	1.52	48.62	29.82	12.69	4.36	1.22	1.77	7.35
13	Haryana	73,276	1.18	47.00	36.68	10.55	2.88	0.69	1.02	4.59
14	Himachal Pradesh	52,923	2.56	53.27	26.51	9.48	4.53	1.23	2.41	8.17
15	Jammu & Kashmir	362,534	0.59	30.28	45.32	16.63	4.91	1.08	1.19	7.18
16	Jharkhand	1,493,272	5.69	35.47	32.29	16.24	6.54	2.23	1.54	10.31
17	Karnataka	168,713	1.09	17.12	31.17	26.58	14.12	5.89	4.03	24.03
18	Kerala	917	0.87	23.45	43.29	24.32	5.34	1.74	0.98	8.07
19	Madhya Pradesh	691,171	0.85	35.88	37.31	18.21	5.11	1.27	1.37	7.75
20	Maharashtra	2,296,107	4.36	57.62	25.37	9.43	2.25	0.46	0.51	3.21
21	Manipur	8,675	2.52	42.06	27.97	15.11	6.19	2.02	4.13	12.33
22	Meghalaya	48,664	3.06	33.07	34.56	17.68	7.43	2.34	1.86	11.63
23	Mizoram	37,908	1.57	29.41	45.83	15.71	5.20	1.33	0.95	7.48

24	Nagaland	39,587	1.90	39.58	35.13	14.64	5.72	1.53	1.51	8.75
25	Odisha	621,962	0.89	57.99	25.80	10.23	3.39	0.78	0.93	5.10
26	Puducherry	360,757	0.99	31.59	38.71	18.47	6.30	1.88	2.05	10.23
27	Punjab	47,453	1.33	52.35	31.49	10.35	2.68	0.65	1.15	4.48
28	Rajasthan	279,669	0.86	53.66	27.67	11.42	3.87	1.18	1.34	6.38
29	Sikkim	399,766	1.00	49.14	31.96	11.28	3.88	1.11	1.63	6.62
30	Tamil Nadu	7,808	0.88	46.06	35.71	11.57	3.86	0.88	1.05	5.79
31	Telangana	2,266,215	5.56	42.88	30.69	14.38	4.18	1.11	1.19	6.48
32	Tripura	32,461	2.04	76.84	15.58	4.16	1.04	0.22	0.12	1.38
33	Uttar Pradesh	849,799	1.48	46.31	34.86	10.86	3.63	0.99	1.88	6.49
34	Uttarakhand	120,278	0.60	43.24	39.48	11.82	3.50	0.74	0.61	4.85
35	West Bengal	1,414,664	1.14	65.00	23.79	6.85	1.83	0.38	1.02	3.23
	INDIA	15,317,352	2.75	46.93	30.40	13.40	4.24	1.13	1.15	6.52

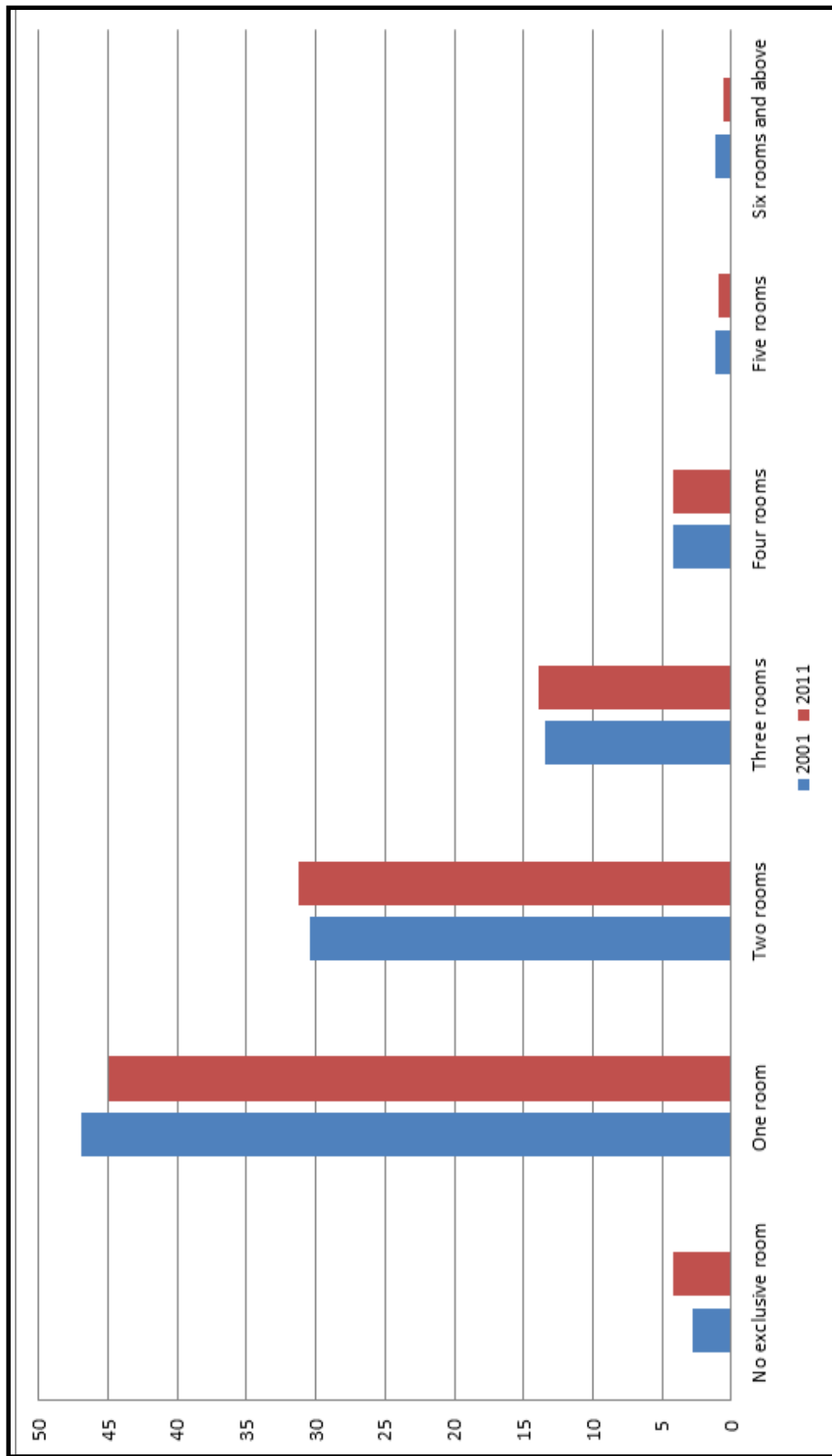
Source: Census of India-2001

Table 7.6: State wise Households living by number of rooms of rented dwellings-2011 (%)

S.No.	Area Name	Total number of households	Percentage of households having							
			No exclusive room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms and above	Four rooms and above
01	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17,363	1.90	29.46	47.99	16.78	2.97	0.56	0.34	3.87
02	Andhra Pradesh	3,004,702	2.36	37.09	33.67	19.46	5.87	1.05	0.50	7.42
03	Arunachal Pradesh	37,186	1.84	26.60	44.61	20.93	4.30	0.97	0.76	6.02
04	Assam	306,723	2.54	39.88	31.63	16.19	6.59	1.92	1.25	9.76
05	Bihar	274,983	2.18	33.78	40.19	16.44	4.86	1.15	1.39	7.41
06	Chandigarh UT	105,357	1.50	46.27	27.05	18.68	4.32	1.50	0.68	6.50
07	Chhattisgarh	293,600	1.76	34.20	36.82	19.89	5.48	1.17	0.67	7.32
08	Daman & Diu	23698	8.72	65.77	19.44	5.33	0.54	0.08	0.11	0.74
09	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32,330	5.00	81.64	9.16	3.42	0.56	0.07	0.14	0.78
10	NCT of Delhi	44,791	7.21	44.63	28.32	15.23	3.15	0.78	0.68	4.61
11	Goa	1,315,157	4.37	57.61	26.49	9.09	1.92	0.32	0.19	2.43
12	Gujarat	380,254	2.76	51.46	26.48	12.01	5.26	1.30	0.74	7.29
13	Haryana	75,029	2.28	42.47	40.12	11.01	2.89	0.70	0.53	4.11
14	Himachal Pradesh	33,531	3.91	47.02	30.52	11.48	4.29	1.12	1.67	7.08
15	Jammu & Kashmir	408,108	3.37	27.98	46.41	15.77	4.98	0.88	0.62	6.47
16	Jharkhand	2,447,718	7.77	35.32	34.06	16.27	4.80	1.13	0.65	6.58
17	Karnataka	362,153	1.11	13.36	32.93	30.93	14.50	4.57	2.59	21.67
18	Kerala	1,289	0.39	22.27	35.07	31.19	8.46	1.40	1.24	11.09
19	Madhya Pradesh	811,821	1.69	38.31	36.10	16.77	5.28	1.10	0.76	7.13
20	Maharashtra	2,940,731	7.29	54.99	25.16	9.49	2.19	0.42	0.46	3.07
21	Manipur	15,648	2.93	33.74	32.81	18.87	7.34	2.50	1.82	11.66
22	Meghalaya	58,765	1.19	33.45	35.31	18.52	7.38	2.37	1.79	11.53
23	Mizoram	57,059	1.93	17.65	49.79	20.79	7.04	1.92	0.87	9.83
24	Nagaland	63,227	1.21	32.82	36.62	18.46	7.40	2.08	1.41	10.89
25	Odisha	929,112	1.88	56.83	27.08	9.92	3.37	0.62	0.31	4.30
26	Puducherry	476,402	1.75	30.67	37.25	20.67	6.70	1.77	1.20	9.67

27	Punjab	80,274	4.67	46.40	32.51	13.14	2.53	0.54	0.21	3.28
28	Rajasthan	390,177	1.85	55.40	27.18	10.78	3.31	0.84	0.65	4.79
29	Sikkim	523,159	2.08	47.85	31.88	11.87	4.25	1.06	1.01	6.32
30	Tamil Nadu	22,752	3.00	42.44	36.33	12.30	4.10	0.94	0.89	5.93
31	Telangana	3,590,179	4.72	43.44	32.51	14.36	3.71	0.87	0.40	4.98
32	Tripura	35,626	6.36	70.41	15.72	5.15	1.86	0.25	0.25	2.36
33	Uttar Pradesh	1,114,832	2.44	49.42	31.58	10.72	3.88	0.99	0.96	5.84
34	Uttarakhand	157,724	1.28	46.43	37.67	10.65	2.86	0.70	0.41	3.97
35	West Bengal	1,292,263	4.24	60.90	25.24	7.07	1.61	0.35	0.59	2.55
	INDIA	21,723,723	4.20	44.89	31.26	13.97	4.14	0.93	0.61	5.68
Source: Census of India-2011										

Graph 7.3: Percentage of Households Living in Houses by No. of Rooms of Rented Dwellings-India (2001-11)



Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

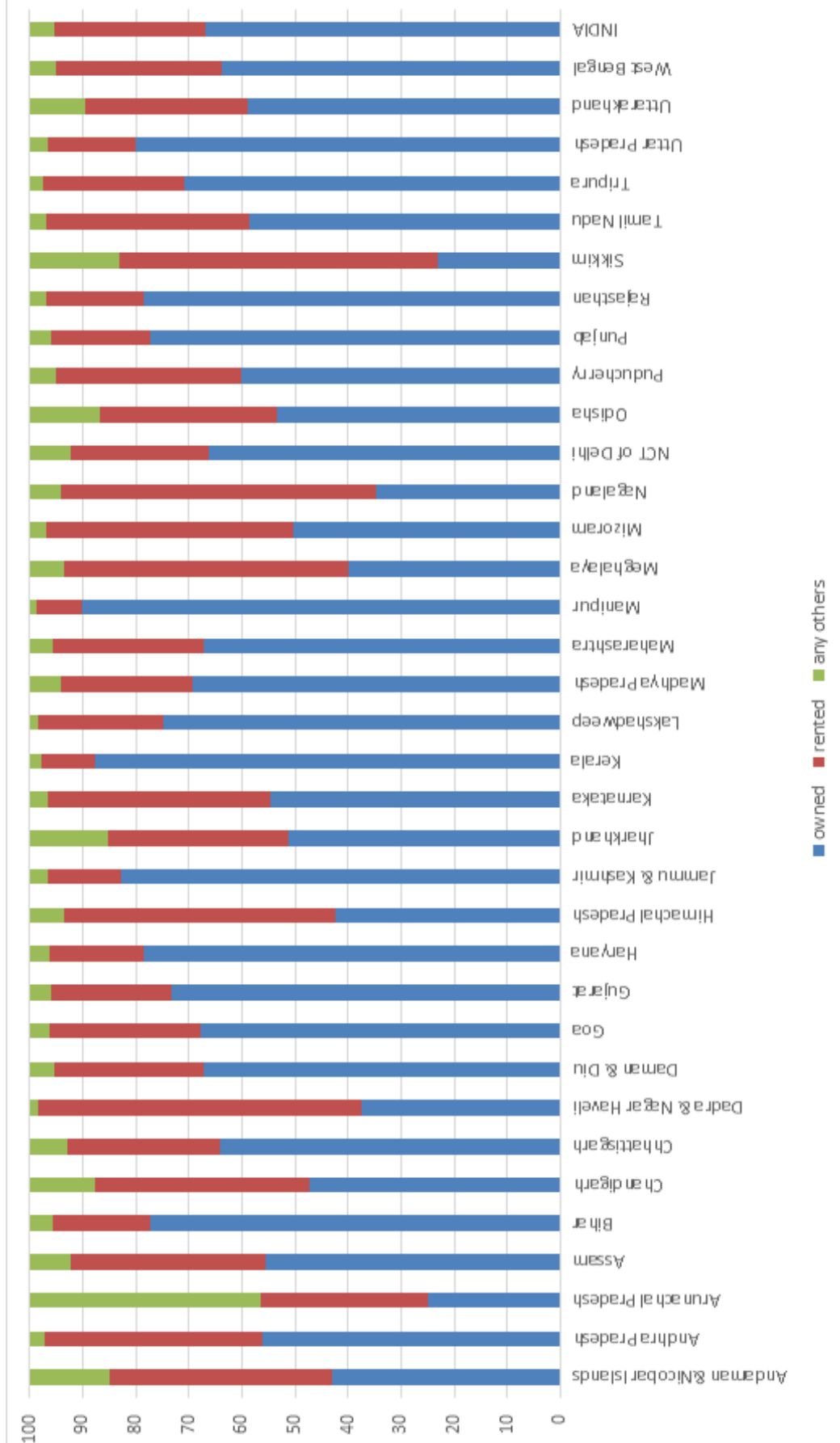
Table 7.7: State-wise Urban Households living in Houses by 'Ownership/Tenure Status of Dwelling Units' - 2001

State/Uts	Total number of households	No. of Households by Ownership/Tenure Status of dwelling rooms-2001					
		Owned		Rented		Any others	
		Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	23,409	10,082	43.07	9,796	41.85	3,531	15.08
Andhra Pradesh	4,173,639	2,337,461	56.01	1,713,494	41.06	122,684	2.94
Arunachal Pradesh	48,114	11,994	24.93	15,150	31.49	20,970	43.58
Assam	715,185	396,935	55.50	261,790	36.60	56,460	7.89
Bihar	1,322,583	1,019,701	77.10	246,817	18.66	56,065	4.24
Chandigarh	180,576	85,251	47.21	72,895	40.37	22,430	12.42
Chhattisgarh	789,440	506,659	64.18	225,490	28.56	57,291	7.26
Dadra & nagar Haveli	11,190	4,179	37.35	6,840	61.13	171	1.53
Daman & Diu	12,251	8,234	67.21	3,456	28.21	561	4.58
Goa	138,461	93,648	67.63	39,444	28.49	5,369	3.88
Gujarat	3,758,028	2,749,173	73.15	856,636	22.79	152,219	4.05
Haryana	1,075,179	844,282	78.52	190,965	17.76	39,932	3.71
Himachal Pradesh	143,113	60,485	42.26	73,276	51.20	9,352	6.53
Jammu & Kashmir	390,411	323,508	82.86	52,923	13.56	13,980	3.58
Jharkhand	1,060,178	542,281	51.15	362,534	34.20	155,363	14.65
Karnataka	3,556,960	1,942,982	54.62	1,493,272	41.98	120,706	3.39
Kerala	1,652,656	1,446,667	87.54	168,713	10.21	37,276	2.26
Lakshadweep	3,889	2,912	74.88	917	23.58	60	1.54
Madhya Pradesh	2,794,858	1,937,989	69.34	691,171	24.73	165,698	5.93
Maharashtra	8,069,526	5,419,455	67.16	2,296,107	28.45	353,964	4.39
Manipur	101,302	91,300	90.13	8,675	8.56	1,327	1.31
Meghalaya	90,568	36,041	39.79	48,664	53.73	5,863	6.47
Mizoram	81,604	41,038	50.29	37,908	46.45	2,658	3.26
Nagaland	66,716	23,098	34.62	39,587	59.34	4,031	6.04

NCT Of Delhi	2,384,621	1,580,853	66.29	621,962	26.08	181,806	7.62
Odisha	1,087,248	581,156	53.45	360,757	33.18	145,335	13.37
Puducherry	136,456	81,974	60.07	47,453	34.78	7,029	5.15
Punjab	1,489,694	1,149,543	77.17	279,669	18.77	60,482	4.06
Rajasthan	2,185,591	1,715,726	78.50	399,766	18.29	70,099	3.21
Sikkim	13,015	2,986	22.94	7,808	59.99	2,221	17.06
Tamil Nadu	5,898,836	3,452,816	58.53	2,266,215	38.42	179,805	3.05
Tripura	122,343	86,716	70.88	32,461	26.53	3,166	2.59
Uttar Pradesh	5,170,527	4,140,288	80.07	849,799	16.44	180,440	3.49
Uttarakhand	390,164	229,421	58.80	120,278	30.83	40,465	10.37
West Bengal	4,554,045	2,905,310	63.80	1,414,664	31.06	234,071	5.14
India	53,692,376	35,862,144	66.79	15,317,352	28.53	2,512,880	4.68

Source: Census of India-2001

Graph 7.4: State-wise Urban Households living in Houses by 'Ownership/Tenure Status of Dwelling Units' in India - 2001 (%)



Source: Census of India, 2001.

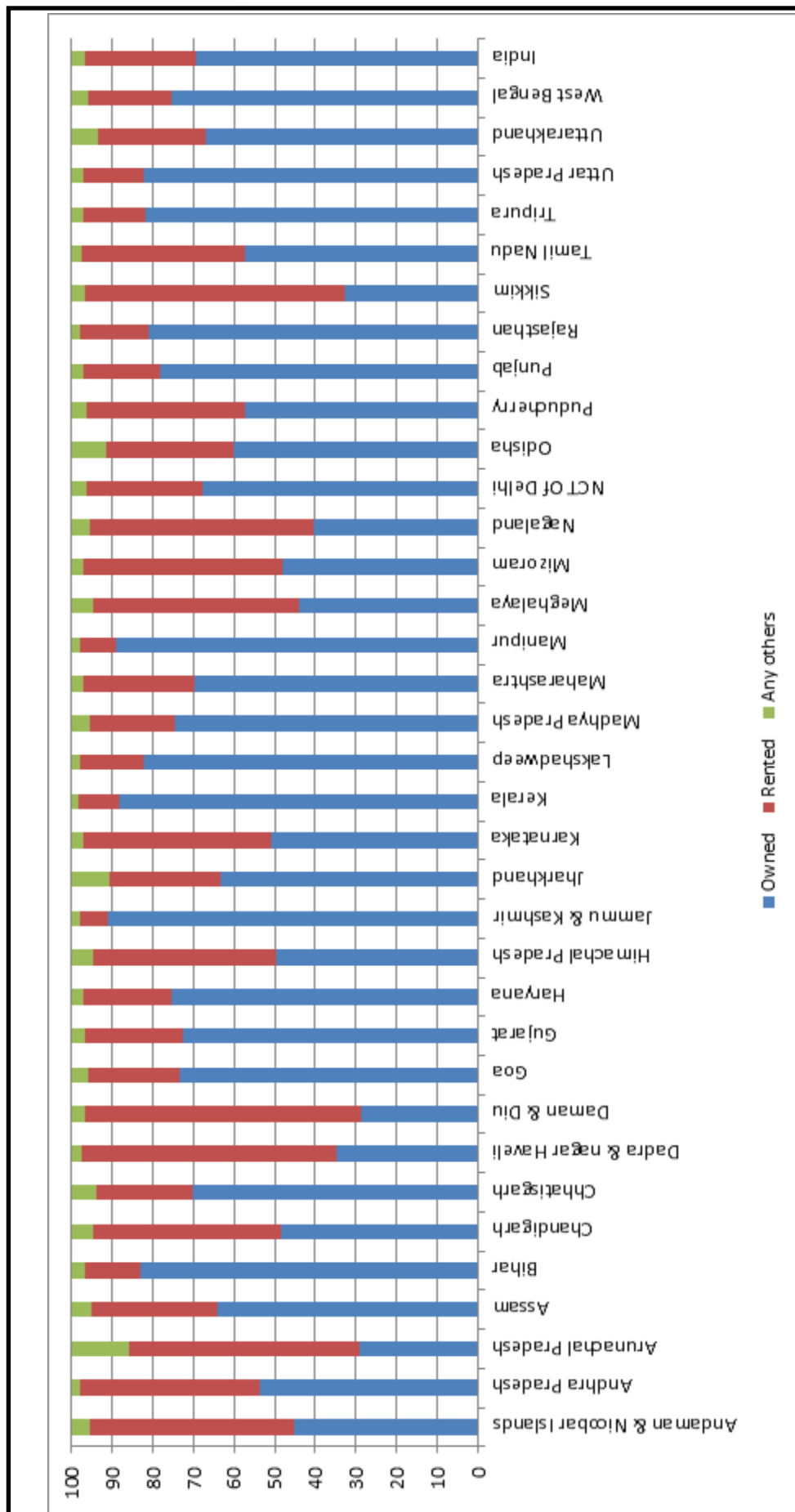
Table 7.8: State-wise Urban Households living in Houses by 'Ownership/Tenure Status of Dwelling Units' - 2011

State/UTs	Total number of households	No. of Households by Ownership/Tenure Status of dwelling rooms					
		Owned		Rented		Any others	
		Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	34,346	15,497	45.12	17,363	50.55	1,486	4.33
Andhra Pradesh	6,778,225	3,639,895	53.70	3,004,702	44.33	133,628	1.97
Arunachal Pradesh	65,891	19,305	29.30	37,186	56.44	9,400	14.27
Assam	992,742	635,544	64.02	306,723	30.90	50,475	5.08
Bihar	2,013,671	1,671,456	83.01	274,983	13.66	67,232	3.34
Chandigarh	228,276	110,480	48.40	105,357	46.15	12,439	5.45
Chhattisgarh	1,238,738	867,179	70.01	293,600	23.70	77,959	6.29
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37,655	13,089	34.76	23,698	62.93	868	2.31
Daman & Diu	47,631	13,743	28.85	32,330	67.88	1,558	3.27
Goa	198,139	145,304	73.33	44,791	22.61	8,044	4.06
Gujarat	5,416,315	3,927,857	72.52	1,315,157	24.28	173,301	3.20
Haryana	1,751,901	1,318,409	75.26	380,254	21.71	53,238	3.04
Himachal Pradesh	166,043	82,152	49.48	75,029	45.19	8,862	5.34
Jammu & Kashmir	517,168	471,821	91.23	33,531	6.48	11,816	2.28
Jharkhand	1,495,642	944,950	63.18	408,108	27.29	142,584	9.53
Karnataka	5,315,715	2,713,891	51.05	2,447,718	46.05	154,106	2.90
Kerala	3,620,696	3,196,968	88.30	362,153	10.00	61,575	1.70
Lakshadweep	8,180	6,727	82.24	1,289	15.76	164	2.00
Madhya Pradesh	3,845,232	2,862,789	74.45	811,821	21.11	170,622	4.44
Maharashtra	10,813,928	7,545,680	69.78	2,940,731	27.19	327,517	3.03
Manipur	171,400	152,379	88.90	15,648	9.13	3,373	1.97
Meghalaya	116,102	51,289	44.18	58,765	50.61	6,048	5.21
Mizoram	116,203	55,708	47.94	57,059	49.10	3,436	2.96
Nagaland	115,054	46,645	40.54	63,227	54.95	5,182	4.50
NCT Of Delhi	3,261,423	2,214,621	67.90	929,112	28.49	117,690	3.61
Odisha	1,517,073	909,644	59.96	476,402	31.40	131,027	8.64
Puducherry	206,143	118,093	57.29	80,274	38.94	7,776	3.77

Punjab	2,094,067	1,639,740	78.30	390,177	18.63	64,150	3.06
Rajasthan	3,090,940	2,499,269	80.86	523,159	16.93	68,512	2.22
Sikkim	35,761	11,760	32.88	22,752	63.62	1,249	3.49
Tamil Nadu	8,929,104	5,130,112	57.45	3,590,179	40.21	208,813	2.34
Tripura	235,002	192,606	81.96	35,626	15.16	6,770	2.88
Uttar Pradesh	7,449,195	6,123,592	82.20	1,114,832	14.97	210,771	2.83
Uttarakhand	592,223	395,519	66.79	157,724	26.63	38,980	6.58
West Bengal	6,350,113	4,798,614	75.57	1,292,263	20.35	259,236	4.08
India	78,865,937	54,542,327	69.16	21,723,723	27.55	2,599,887	3.30

Source: Census of India-2011

Graph 7.5: State-wise Urban Households living in Houses by 'Ownership/Tenure Status of Dwelling Units' in India - 2011 (%)



Source: Census of India, 2011

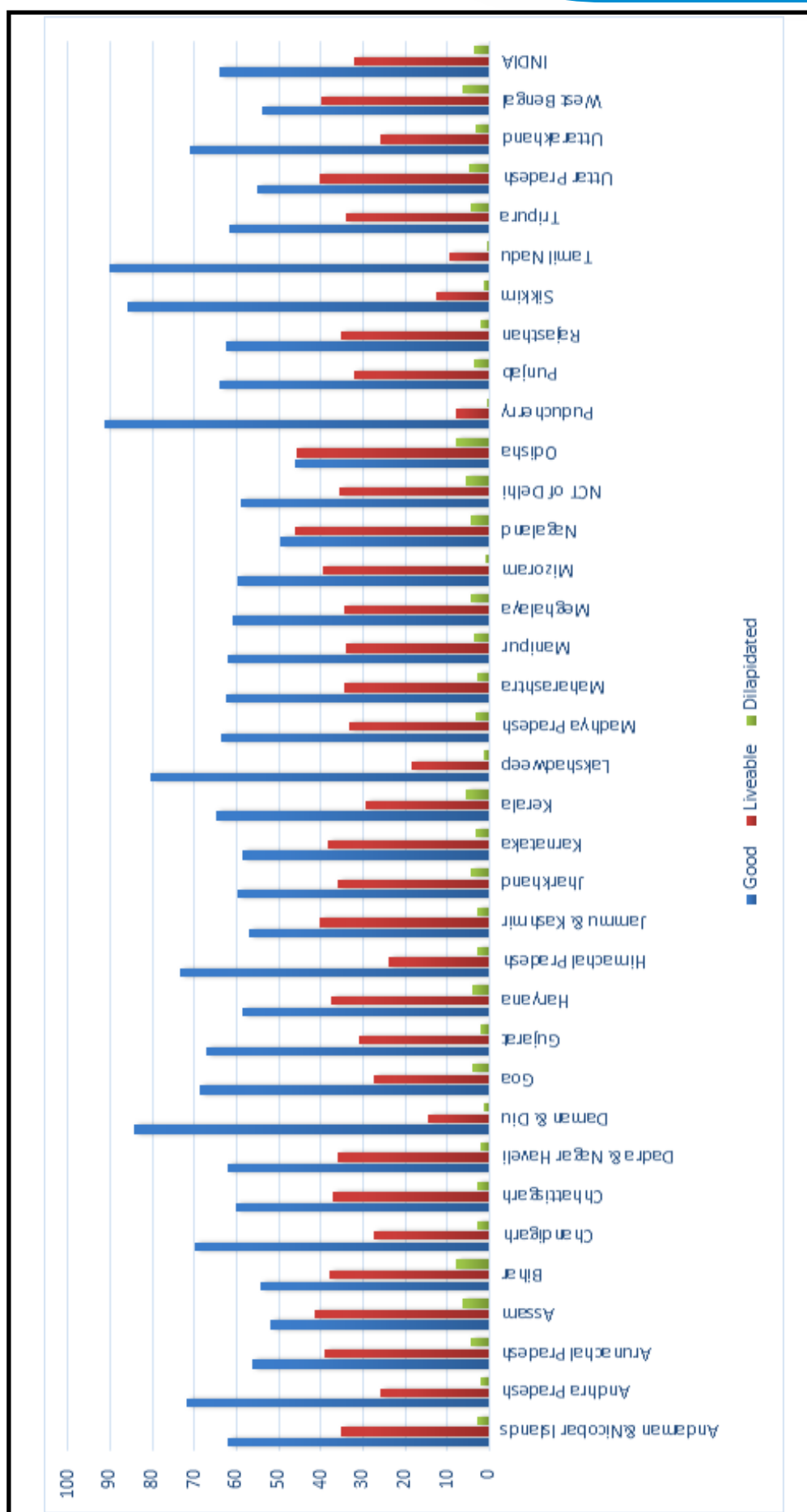
Table 7.9: Households with condition of House-2001-11

S. No.	Area Name	2001			2011		
		Percentage of households with condition of Census House as			Percentage of households with condition of Census House as		
		Good	Liveable	Dilapidated	Good	Liveable	Dilapidated
01	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	62.08	35.04	2.88	76.52	22.19	1.29
02	Andhra Pradesh	71.92	25.87	2.21	78.95	19.57	1.48
03	Arunachal Pradesh	56.31	39.1	4.59	58.52	38.69	2.80
04	Assam	51.98	41.49	6.53	58.92	35.42	5.66
05	Bihar	54.22	37.75	8.03	53.05	40.04	6.91
06	Chandigarh	69.72	27.48	2.8	69.86	26.60	3.53
07	Chhattisgarh	60.16	37.01	2.82	64.24	33.13	2.64
08	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	61.91	35.91	2.18	78.96	20.80	0.24
09	Daman & Diu	84.35	14.42	1.23	65.31	34.16	0.54
10	Goa	68.53	27.49	3.98	76.89	21.80	1.31
11	Gujarat	67.25	30.8	1.94	76.52	22.62	0.86
12	Haryana	58.64	37.49	3.87	62.92	33.70	3.38
13	Himachal Pradesh	73.28	23.93	2.78	80.12	18.47	1.41
14	Jammu & Kashmir	57.16	40.15	2.69	70.86	26.28	2.86
15	Jharkhand	59.58	36.03	4.39	59.94	36.33	3.73
16	Karnataka	58.41	38.25	3.34	72.40	25.67	1.93
17	Kerala	64.85	29.45	5.7	72.37	23.69	3.94
18	Lakshadweep	80.23	18.59	1.18	85.21	14.32	0.48
19	Madhya Pradesh	63.49	33.37	3.14	67.60	29.70	2.70
20	Maharashtra	62.61	34.34	3.04	73.13	24.99	1.87
21	Manipur	62.17	34.14	3.7	63.38	32.14	4.48
22	Meghalaya	60.88	34.61	4.51	69.53	27.73	2.74
23	Mizoram	59.62	39.33	1.05	73.64	24.86	1.50
24	Nagaland	49.6	45.97	4.43	62.04	36.07	1.89

25	NCT Of Delhi	58.94	35.64	5.41	66.02	31.21	2.77
26	Odisha	46.25	45.92	7.83	51.54	42.65	5.81
27	Puducherry	91.34	8.06	0.61	79.95	18.86	1.19
28	Punjab	63.94	32.24	3.82	57.32	37.44	5.24
29	Rajasthan	62.38	35.34	2.28	68.90	29.29	1.81
30	Sikkim	85.8	12.7	1.5	80.29	17.95	1.76
31	Tamil Nadu	89.94	9.34	0.72	76.40	22.42	1.18
32	Tripura	61.6	34.15	4.25	63.63	32.14	4.23
33	Uttar Pradesh	54.9	40.46	4.64	56.98	39.15	3.88
34	Uttarakhand	70.95	25.75	3.3	74.41	23.06	2.53
35	West Bengal	53.77	39.75	6.48	57.52	35.87	6.60
	India	64.16	32.24	3.6	68.44	28.67	2.88

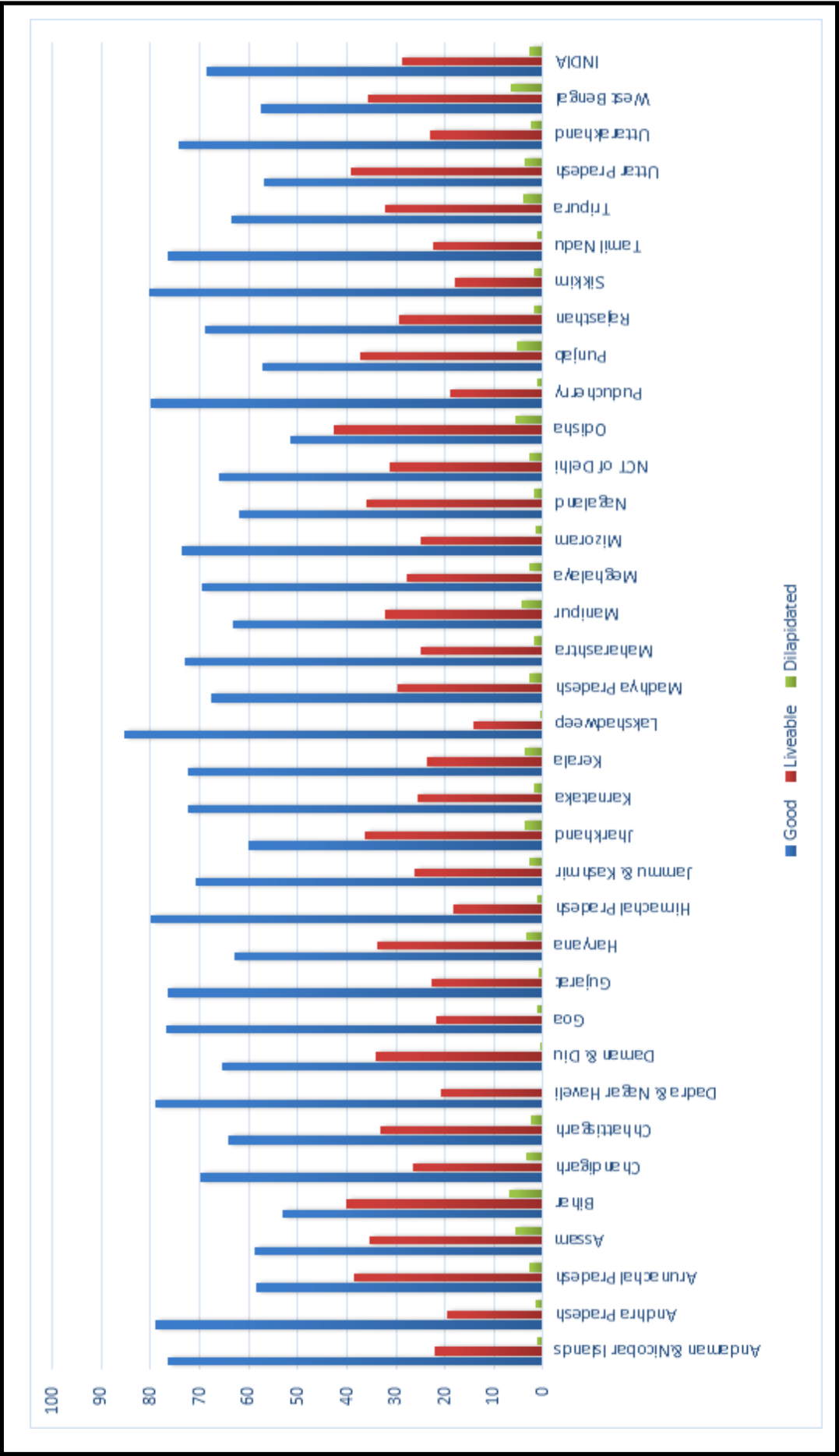
Source: Census of India-2001 & 2011

Graph 7.6: Condition of Census Houses-2001



Source: Census of India, 2001

Graph 7.7: Condition of Census Houses-2011



Source: Census of India, 2001

Table 7.10 Housing Pricing Index (at Assessment Prices) for 50 Cities

SL No.	City	Mar--2014	Mar--2015	Mar--2016	Mar--2017	Mar--2018	Variation (18 over 14)
1	Vizag	104	109	118	134	146	42
2	Meerut	121	141	151	168	159	38
3	Kanpur	116	128	138	158	153	37
4	Pune	113	124	132	141	147	34
5	Vijayawada	111	126	138	147	145	34
6	Howrah	123	143	145	164	156	33
7	Kalyan Dombivali	117	125	138	150	150	33
8	Ranchi	118	131	136	124	151	33
9	Chakan	116	134	133	136	148	32
10	Mumbai	112	119	131	138	144	32
11	Pimpri Chinchwad	113	124	129	134	143	30
12	Bengaluru	107	115	125	139	135	28
13	Bidhan Nagar	114	131	137	138	142	28
14	Kochi	108	112	121	136	136	28
15	Surat	101	106	104	116	129	28
16	Hyderabad	107	114	120	127	132	25
17	Mira Bhayander	110	119	128	132	135	25
18	Nagpur	104	107	114	128	129	25
19	New Town Kolkata	107	119	123	127	132	25
20	Thane	122	130	143	148	146	24
21	Panvel	101	103	122	122	124	23
22	Rajkot	117	114	125	132	140	23
23	Chennai	107	112	119	131	128	21
24	Thiruvananthapuram	99	102	119	130	120	21
25	Indore	108	115	120	127	128	20
26	Guwahati	108	125	121	128	127	19
27	Kolkata	111	119	124	136	130	19
28	Nashik	108	111	119	121	127	19
29	Patna	118	117	125	126	136	18
30	Vasai Virar	115	118	124	126	132	17
31	Greater Noida	108	119	121	123	124	16
32	Lucknow	119	115	125	136	135	16
33	Dehradun	94	100	103	110	109	15
34	Ludhiana	113	134	136	148	128	15
35	Navi Mumbai	116	125	133	133	131	15
36	Ahmedabad	95	96	96	99	107	12
37	Gurugram	103	108	113	121	114	11
38	Bhubaneswar	112	112	113	115	121	9
39	Vadodara	107	110	109	113	116	9
40	Raipur	113	110	112	125	121	8
41	Bhopal	105	104	108	108	112	7

42	Faridabad	102	114	103	115	107	5
43	Noida	107	111	113	116	112	5
44	Chandigarh (Tricity)	96	99	104	96	100	4
45	Jaipur	112	128	134	135	116	4
46	Coimbatore	114	115	118	115	116	2
47	Bhiwadi	115	134	138	134	113	-2
48	Ghaziabad	113	113	111	113	109	-4
49	Delhi	112	93	92	107	101	-11
50	Gandhinagar	118	97	100	100	103	-15

Graph 7.8: Variation of Housing Price Index (2014 to 2018)

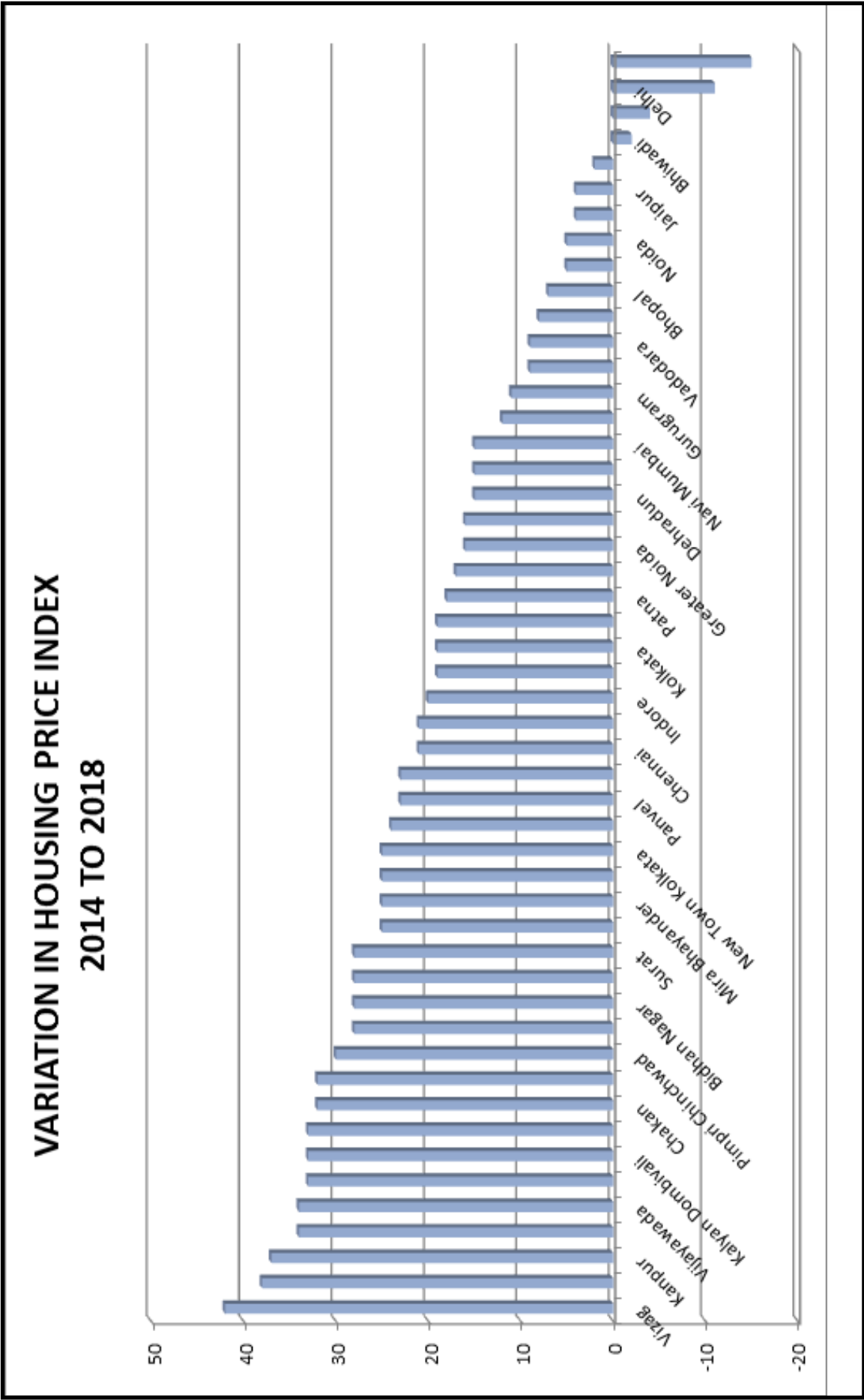


Table 7.11 Occupied Census Houses with Usage

States/UTs	Occupied Census Houses used as										Occupied locked cen- sus houses	Total Occupied Census Houses
	Residence	Residence cum other use	Shop/ Office	School/ College etc.	Hotel/ Lodge/ Guest house etc.	Hospital/ Dispensary etc.	Factory/ Workshop/ Workshed etc.	Place of Worship	Non- resi- dential use			
JAMMU & KASHMIR	58.94	1.00	21.11	0.67	0.52	0.18	1.38	1.04	13.50	1.65	100	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	61.34	1.34	19.49	0.75	0.87	0.36	1.55	0.74	12.08	1.48	100	
PUNJAB	70.80	2.68	17.12	0.29	0.16	0.22	1.86	0.47	5.46	0.94	100	
CHANDIGARH	82.87	1.49	8.70	0.25	0.18	0.13	1.01	0.15	4.70	0.51	100	
UTTARAKHAND	71.37	3.13	14.59	0.50	0.68	0.31	0.95	0.50	7.09	0.87	100	
HARYANA	70.90	3.48	15.01	0.31	0.24	0.25	1.64	0.36	6.96	0.86	100	
NCT OF DELHI	77.70	3.36	9.38	0.24	0.19	0.19	2.26	0.21	5.50	0.97	100	
RAJASTHAN	71.80	2.49	15.34	0.52	0.32	0.25	1.42	0.88	5.95	1.02	100	
UTTAR PRADESH	72.94	4.88	11.42	0.41	0.23	0.28	0.98	0.62	7.37	0.87	100	
BIHAR	74.18	3.68	11.40	0.55	0.50	0.39	0.69	0.64	7.31	0.66	100	
SIKKIM	72.34	3.60	11.23	0.71	1.75	0.15	0.75	0.47	8.32	0.68	100	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	68.69	2.86	12.37	0.69	0.71	0.25	0.89	0.51	10.96	2.09	100	
NAGALAND	73.98	1.63	12.21	0.59	0.79	0.22	1.10	0.54	7.68	1.26	100	
MANIPUR	79.30	2.27	5.83	0.58	0.47	0.14	1.25	0.81	9.10	0.25	100	
MIZORAM	82.52	1.46	7.04	1.29	0.33	0.18	0.96	1.08	4.90	0.24	100	
TRIPURA	77.30	1.22	13.91	0.57	0.25	0.29	0.77	0.78	4.48	0.42	100	
MEGHALAYA	73.53	1.20	12.54	0.70	0.45	0.21	1.15	0.41	7.24	2.58	100	
ASSAM	71.06	1.49	15.17	0.63	0.57	0.45	1.15	1.29	7.56	0.65	100	

WEST BENGAL	78.22	2.50	10.88	0.33	0.22	0.33	1.48	0.73	5.01	0.31	100
JHARKHAND	77.56	2.55	10.04	0.55	0.47	0.26	0.70	0.60	6.74	0.53	100
ODISHA	73.79	1.84	12.84	0.58	0.56	0.29	0.97	0.85	7.58	0.70	100
CHHATTISGARH	80.08	3.43	7.87	0.59	0.35	0.28	0.85	0.78	5.20	0.57	100
MADHYA PRADESH	79.00	4.20	8.91	0.53	0.28	0.25	0.78	0.76	4.58	0.72	100
GUJARAT	75.96	1.24	13.67	0.29	0.24	0.37	2.71	0.63	4.49	0.39	100
DAMAN & DIU	80.43	1.14	9.27	0.21	0.48	0.19	2.91	0.51	4.59	0.29	100
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	75.69	1.05	10.45	0.33	0.68	0.25	4.02	0.34	6.55	0.63	100
MAHARASHTRA	75.56	1.74	10.05	0.35	0.47	0.45	2.01	0.53	7.84	1.00	100
ANDHRA PRADESH	84.44	1.98	6.35	0.38	0.37	0.32	1.08	0.34	4.27	0.48	100
KARNATAKA	78.72	1.42	10.43	0.50	0.70	0.34	1.74	0.62	4.97	0.56	100
GOA	68.55	1.19	12.81	0.51	1.69	0.46	1.47	0.96	10.14	2.23	100
LAKSHADWEEP	60.74	0.36	7.93	1.73	1.18	0.25	3.46	2.12	20.61	1.61	100
KERALA	75.52	0.46	11.39	0.74	0.67	0.36	1.93	0.91	6.97	1.05	100
TAMIL NADU	82.86	1.78	7.67	0.25	0.33	0.34	1.18	0.44	4.50	0.64	100
PUDUCHERRY	83.80	1.18	8.55	0.45	0.38	0.34	0.97	0.49	3.31	0.54	100
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	73.99	1.16	10.25	0.62	0.68	0.16	1.54	0.84	10.15	0.61	100
INDIA	76.87	2.37	10.80	0.41	0.38	0.33	1.51	0.60	6.00	0.73	100

Table 7.12 Total Number of Vacant Census Houses.

States/UTs	Total number of vacant census houses	Percentage of vacant houses
JAMMU & KASHMIR	1,11,974	11.91
HIMACHAL PRADESH	56,360	17.55
PUNJAB	3,38,214	10.64
CHANDIGARH	19,313	6.67
UTTARAKHAND	78,584	9.02
HARYANA	2,96,809	11.23
NCT OF DELHI	4,90,135	10.94
RAJASTHAN	6,43,115	13.47
UTTAR PRADESH	9,57,044	9.16
BIHAR	1,66,091	6.15
SIKKIM	6,537	12.19
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	13,534	12.84
NAGALAND	22,311	12.82
MANIPUR	4,691	2.21
MIZORAM	7,688	5.26
TRIPURA	19,577	6.15
MEGHALAYA	14,328	8.53
ASSAM	1,20,224	8.09
WEST BENGAL	5,43,006	6.47
JHARKHAND	1,92,288	9.38
ODISHA	2,19,418	9.95
CHHATTISGARH	1,63,007	9.97
MADHYA PRADESH	4,50,134	8.92
GUJARAT	12,28,467	14.93
DAMAN & DIU	12,068	17.21
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	11,641	19.22
MAHARASHTRA	21,11,777	13.16
ANDHRA PRADESH	6,14,366	7.30
KARNATAKA	7,59,761	10.30
GOA	89,823	24.14
LAKSHADWEEP	2,610	16.36
KERALA	6,03,146	11.25
TAMIL NADU	6,94,239	6.18
PUDUCHERRY	25,318	9.55
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	6,032	11.66
INDIA	1,10,93,630	10.07

Table 7.13 Total Number of Vacant Census Houses.

States/UTs	Total number of vacant census houses	Percentage of vacant houses
JAMMU & KASHMIR	1,11,974	11.91
HIMACHAL PRADESH	56,360	17.55
PUNJAB	3,38,214	10.64
CHANDIGARH	19,313	6.67
UTTARAKHAND	78,584	9.02
HARYANA	2,96,809	11.23
NCT OF DELHI	4,90,135	10.94
RAJASTHAN	6,43,115	13.47
UTTAR PRADESH	9,57,044	9.16
BIHAR	1,66,091	6.15
SIKKIM	6,537	12.19
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	13,534	12.84
NAGALAND	22,311	12.82
MANIPUR	4,691	2.21
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JHARKHAND	1,92,288	9.38
ODISHA	2,19,418	9.95
CHHATTISGARH	1,63,007	9.97
MADHYA PRADESH	4,50,134	8.92
GUJARAT	12,28,467	14.93
DAMAN & DIU	12,068	17.21

Chapter 8

Smart Cities Mission

“Smart cities are about modern facilities and becoming centres of development”

Narendra Modi
Prime Minister

(At the time of 1st Anniversary of SCM at Pune)
25-06-2016

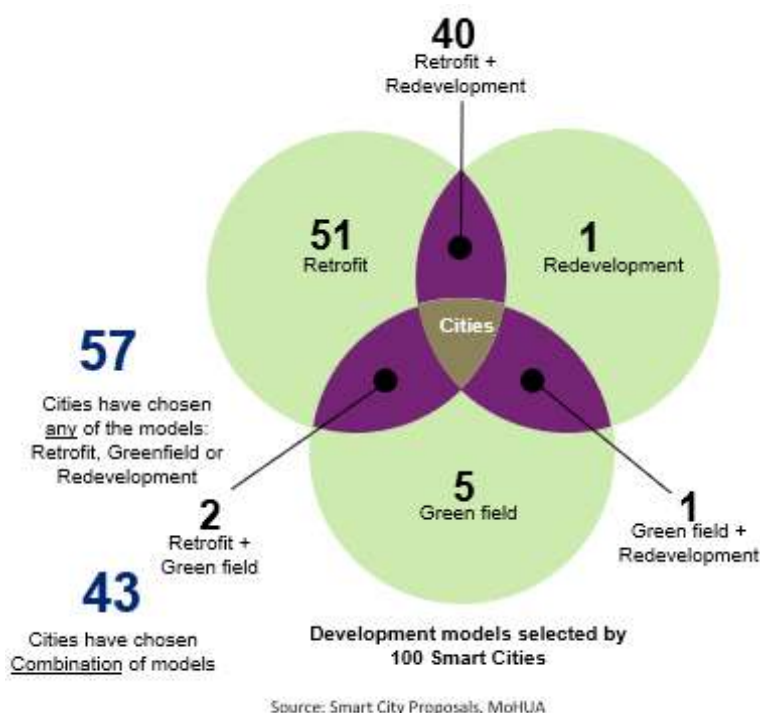
Chapter 8

Smart Cities Mission

Inputs for Handbook of Urban Statistics 2019

Smart Cities Mission (SCM) was launched on 25 June 2015 for 5-year period with the objective of promoting smart cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of Smart' Solutions. The strategic components of Smart City initiative are area-based development involving city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (Greenfield development) plus a Pan-city development in which Smart Solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city.

Graph 8.1 Development Model Selected by 100 Smart Cities:



Based on an All-India Competition, 100 smart cities, as targeted, have been selected in various Rounds ensuring that at least one city will be selected from each state/UT as under:

Graph 8.2 List of Selected Cities and their progress

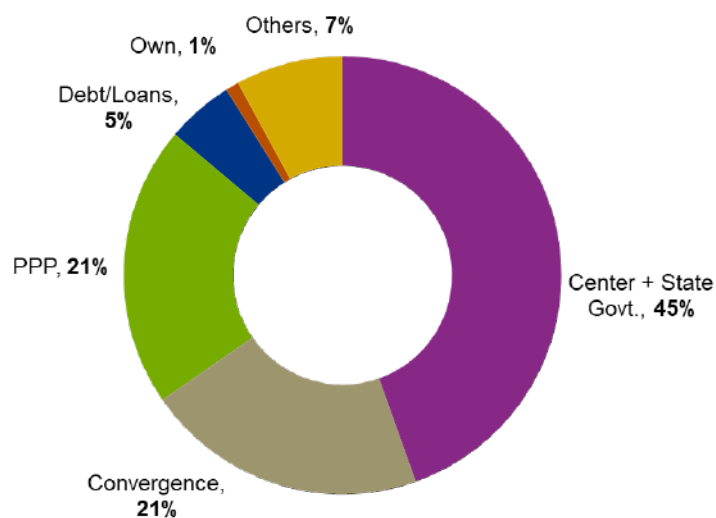
	Four rounds of competition				
	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Total
No. of Selected Cities	20	40	30	10*	100
Period of selection	Jan 2016	May to Sep 2016	Jun 2017	Jan 2018	
Total no. of Projects	829	1,959	1,891	472	5,151
Investment (in ₹ Crores)	48,064	83,698	57,393	15,863	2,05,018
Avg. SCP Size (in ₹ Crores)	2,403	2,092	1,913	1,586	2,050
*Shillong selected as 100th Smart City in June 2018					

List of selected Cities(State wise) and their progress details are given in Annexure I

Source of funding for Smart Cities is mentioned as below:

Source	Percentage	Amount (Rs. crore)
Centre + State Government	45%	92258
Convergence	21%	43054
Public Private Partnership	21%	43054
Debt/Loans	5%	10251
Own funds	1%	2050
Others	7%	14351
Total	100%	205018

Graph 8.3 Source of Funding in Smart Cities

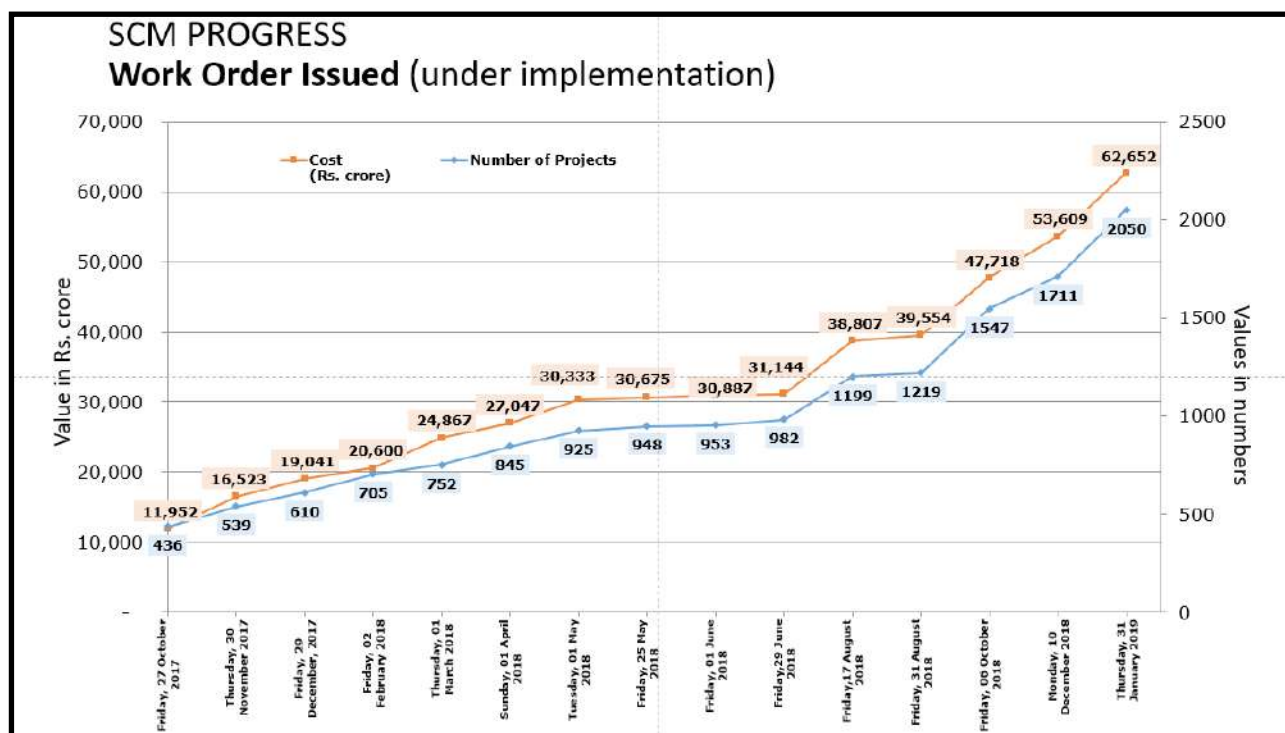
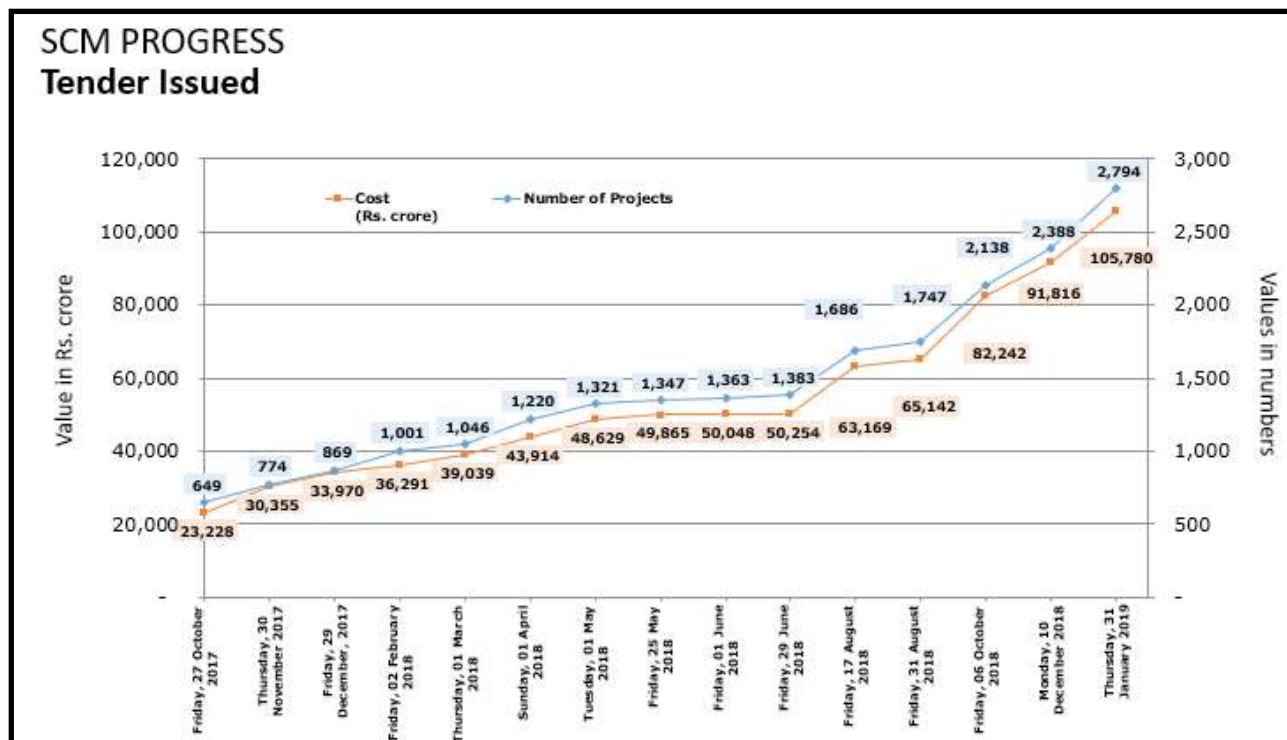


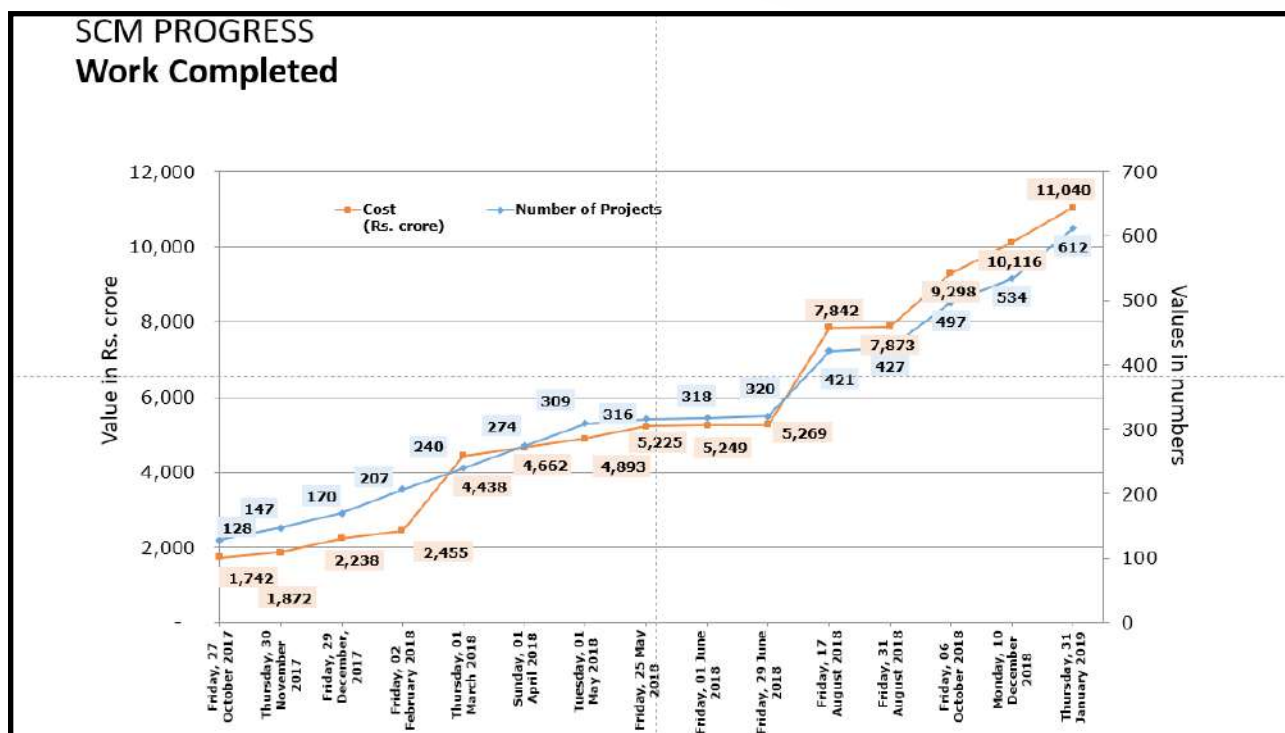
Under the SCM, 100 Smart Cities have been selected in 4 Rounds based on All India Competition. Since the launch of the mission 5,151 projects identified by the cities worth more than Rs. 2 lakh crores are in various stages of in the 100 cities.



All 100 cities have incorporated Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), City Level Advisory Forums (CLAFs) and appointed Project Management Consultants (PMCs).

As on 31.01.2019, the value of tendered smart city projects is Rs. 1,05,780 crore , the value of work orders issued is Rs. 62,652 crores, and value of all completed projects is Rs 11,040 crore.





Significant progress has been made with respect to implementation of projects pertaining to Smart Solutions, Smart Roads, Smart Water, Solar Rooftops, and Vibrant Public Spaces.



***City details in Annexure II*

- The India Smart Cities Fellowship (ISCF) and India Smart Cities Internship (ISCI) programmes were launched on 9 July 2018. The India Smart Cities Fellowship Program seeks to engage young graduates/post-graduates and PhDs in the fields of urban planning, design, engineering, information and technology, mobility, finance, social sector and environmental issues for a period of one year, extendable up to three years. This Program is designed to provide valuable experience to the youth interested in smart cities specifically, and urban renewal sector in general to bring in new ideas, passion and energy to the challenging work of implementing cutting edge, high-impact solutions to key urban problems. This programme ultimately aims at cultivating young leaders, strengthening their understanding of Indian urban sector and preparing them for greater leadership roles in future. The first batch of Fellows has already been selected.
- The India Smart Cities Internship (ISCI) programme seeks to engage students pursuing Undergraduate / Graduate / Post- Graduate Degrees from recognized Universities/Institutions from India or abroad, as “Interns” for a period of six to twelve weeks. This programme aims at giving exposure to the interns in various areas of urban development like planning, design, engineering, information and technology, mobility, finance, social sector and environmental issues under Smart Cities Mission.
- The **Smart Cities Digital Payments Awards 2018** is an initiative of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to promote ease of living for India’s urban residents. The objective of these awards is to guide, motivate, recognize and reward the Smart Cities for promoting digital payments and carrying out innovative payment initiatives in their respective cities through a two-stage Challenge process. This not only aims to reward Smart Cities at the forefront of digital payments but also to encourage other cities to follow suite and strengthen their digital payments infrastructure, create awareness through promotion of digital payments amongst all stakeholders and to provide citizens with multiple options to make digital transactions. The evaluation process for awards is at an advanced stage.
- An **all-India Challenge named CITIIS (Cities Investments to Innovate Integrate and Sustain)** was launched on July 9, 2018 in partnership with Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and European Union. A Loan of EUR 100 million will be extended by Agence Française de Développement (AFD), which shall be given as a grant to Smart Cities for implementation of 15 innovative projects selected through the All-India Challenge. The projects would be in four sectors- sustainable mobility, public open spaces, urban governance & ICT and social and organizational innovation in low-income settlements. Technical support with global expertise will be provided for preparation and implementation of selected demonstrative projects. A preparatory Workshop on CITIIS was held with international experts in September 2018. Proposals submitted by cities are under evaluation.

Table 8.1 List of selected Cities (state wise) and their progress details

State	City	Round	Tendered		Grounded/Completed	
			No of Projects	Value	No of Projects	Value
Andaman & Nicobar	Port Blair	FT	2	14.33	2	14.33
Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	1	42	1613.11	28	967.36
	Vishakhapatnam	1	57	2247.49	46	1462.19
	Tirupati	2	50	1668.17	21	184.86
	Amravati	3	22	1792.46	20	1591.45
	Subtotal		171	7321.23	115	4205.86
Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	3	0	0	0	0
	Itanagar	4	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal		0	0	0	0
Assam	Guwahati	1	11	538.25	6	25.03
Bihar	Bhagalpur	FT	12	1046.38	9	511.14
	Muzaffarpur	3	4	180.41	3	21.99
	Patna	3	23	1760.92	7	663.32
	Bihar Sharif	4	13	384.1	3	224.02
	Subtotal		52	3371.81	22	1420.47
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	FT	30	1286.55	22	238.09
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	FT	93	986.26	71	471.73
	Bilaspur	3	1	100	0	0
	Naya Raipur	3	3	176	2	168
	Subtotal		97	1262.26	73	639.73
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	4	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	Diu	4	2	97.03	1	9.49
Delhi	NDMC	1	86	1244.6	84	1134.6
Goa	Panaji	FT	22	392.71	17	335.47
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1	63	3049.29	45	2593.43
	Surat	1	76	3270.02	65	2971.06
	Vadodara	2	53	2454.14	44	2063.27
	Dahod	3	18	647.4	6	168.89
	Gandhinagar	3	14	418.94	7	142.68
	Rajkot	3	26	2618.46	7	117.3

State	City	Round	Tendered		Grounded/Completed	
			No of Projects	Value	No of Projects	Value
	Subtotal		250	12458.25	174	8056.63
Haryana	Faridabad	FT	19	532.78	12	227.18
	Karnal	3	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal		19	532.78	12	227.18
Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	FT	10	77.73	9	75.3
	Shimla	3	4	138.19	4	138.19
	Subtotal		14	215.92	13	213.49
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	3	3	232.86	2	215.86
	Srinagar	3	9	8.88	9	8.88
	Subtotal		12	241.74	11	224.74
Jharkhand	Ranchi	FT	28	3296.6	18	1726.34
Karnataka	Belagavi	1	53	1383.45	38	1240.32
	Davanagere	1	56	1650.63	36	1134.75
	Hubli-Dharwad	2	38	903.89	23	534.9
	Mangaluru	2	42	872.21	26	397.16
	Shivamogga	2	44	963.63	24	706.18
	Tumakuru	2	82	1688.31	55	1299.33
	Bengaluru	3	7	957.98	4	65.29
	Subtotal		322	8420.1	206	5377.93
Kerala	Kochi	1	22	632.07	10	136.67
	Tiruvananthapuram	3	11	281.21	5	191.19
	Subtotal		33	913.28	15	327.86
Lakshadweep	Kavarati	4	3	7.7	3	7.7
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1	68	6108.51	65	3026.84
	Indore	1	176	6353.82	139	3255.56
	Jabalpur	1	66	1066.44	56	883.67
	Gwalior	2	60	1598.75	41	1055.77
	Ujjain	2	44	1822.01	40	1642.73
	Sagar	3	11	1038.35	11	1038.35
	Satna	3	14	531.59	10	327.46
	Subtotal		439	18519.47	362	11230.38
Maharashtra	Pune	1	58	3975.82	38	1594.7
	Solapur	1	39	1941.24	28	346.15

State	City	Round	Tendered		Grounded/Completed	
			No of Projects	Value	No of Projects	Value
	Aurangabad	2	3	357.02	2	237.02
	Kalyan-Dombivali	2	8	940.48	6	228.48
	Nagpur	2	7	1879.03	7	1879.03
	Nashik	2	41	1855.73	31	893.09
	Thane	2	39	1510.83	34	634.33
	Pimpri-Chinchwad	3	19	1140.85	5	315.91
	Subtotal		214	13601	151	6128.71
Manipur	Imphal	FT	4	275.16	4	275.16
Meghalaya	Shillong	4	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	Aizawl	3	11	212.02	11	212.02
Nagaland	Kohima	2	6	135.69	4	76.41
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	1	27	4076.33	23	2817.22
	Rourkela	2	12	871.45	7	374.17
	Subtotal		39	4947.78	30	3191.39
Puducherry	Puducherry	3	8	62.43	8	62.43
Punjab	Ludhiana	1	14	609.57	9	418.93
	Amritsar	2	9	383.15	3	101.33
	Jalandhar	2	7	269.82	3	98.41
	Subtotal		30	1262.54	15	618.67
Rajasthan	Jaipur	1	63	1459.42	44	1076.62
	Udaipur	1	49	1309.49	30	996.42
	Ajmer	2	72	910.28	60	816.97
	Kota	2	42	1499.61	30	710.58
	Subtotal		226	5178.8	164	3600.59
Sikkim	Namchi	2	13	344.51	11	324.51
	Gangtok	3	5	308.95	1	22.61
	Subtotal		18	653.46	12	347.12
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1	35	880.38	25	360.36
	Coimbatore	1	40	1210.43	36	986.79
	Madurai	2	9	363.28	8	323.09
	Salem	2	24	791.02	22	786.14
	Thanjavur	2	20	417.74	13	279.1
	Vellore	2	14	688.47	10	504.56
	Thoothukudi	3	18	49.52	18	49.52
	Tiruchirappalli	3	9	244.87	6	195.04
	Tirunelveli	3	11	347.49	11	347.49
	Tiruppur	3	14	611.99	6	211.41
	Erode	4	8	326.24	7	311.24

State	City	Round	Tendered		Grounded/Completed	
			No of Projects	Value	No of Projects	Value
	Subtotal		202	5931.43	162	4354.74
Telangana	Warangal	FT	29	901.52	12	616.6
	Karimnagar	3	3	231.7	0	0
	Subtotal		32	1133.22	12	616.6
Tripura	Agartala	FT	28	329.02	20	152.59
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	FT	40	987.73	32	794.76
	Agra	2	59	2006.65	42	1298.01
	Kanpur	2	34	2504.42	17	1834.56
	Varanasi	2	66	1838.49	61	1761.56
	Aligarh	3	21	622.98	7	111.21
	Allahabad	3	133	952.06	129	881.58
	Jhansi	3	24	2668.6	12	908.3
	Bareilly	4	1	88.09	0	0
	Moradabad	4	0	0	0	0
	Saharanpur	4	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal		378	11669.02	300	7589.98
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	3	4	244.07	0	0
West Bengal	New Town Kolkata	FT	1	10	1	10
	Grand Total	100	2794	105780.25	2050	62651.73

Note: FT—Fast Track, Value in Rs. crore

Table 8.2 Key Projects Under Smart Cities Mission**Table 8.2.1 Smart Command and Control Centres**

Smart Command and Control Centres		
Tender issued (18 Cities)	Work Order Issued (33 cities)	Work Completed (13 cities)
Patna	Gandhinagar	Ahmedabad
Bhagalpur	Belagavi	Rajkot
Shivamogga	Jabalpur	Surat
Thane	Indore	Vadodara
Nashik	Gwalior	Vizag
Udaipur	Satna	Kakinada
Warangal	Sagar	Bhopal
Solapur	Jaipur	Pune
Guwahati	Varanasi	Nagpur
Ranchi	Raipur	Naya Raipur
Kochi	NDMC	Ujjain
Pimpri -Chinchwad	Panaji	Bhubaneswar
Aurangabad	Kanpur	Allahabad (Prayagraj)
Tirupati	Chennai	
Rourkela	Agra	
Aligarh	Tiruchirapalli	
Jalandhar	Tirunelveli	
Amritsar	Thanjavur	
	Tiruppur	
	Salem	
	Vellore	
	Coimbatore	
	Madurai	
	Erode	
	Thoothukudi	
	Lucknow	
	Hubballi - Dharwad	
	Agartala	
	Mangaluru	
	Tumakuru	
	Devengere	
	Faridabad	
	Dahod	

Table 8.2 Key Projects Under Smart Cities Mission**Table 8.2.2 Smart Road Projects**

Smart Road Projects...		
Tender issued (39 Cities)	Work Order Issued (50 cities)	Work Completed (20 cities)
Agartala	Agartala	Agra
Agra	Agra	Ahmedabad
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Ajmer
Allahabad	Ajmer	Belagavi
Belagavi	Allahabad	Bhopal
Bengaluru	Belagavi	Chennai
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	Indore
Dahod	Bhopal	Jabalpur
Davanagere	Bhubaneswar	Kanpur
Faridabad	Chandigarh	Kota
Gangtok	Chennai	Mangaluru
Gwalior	Coimbatore	Namchi
Hubli-Dharwad	Davanagere	NDMC
Jabalpur	Erode	Panaji
Jalandhar	Faridabad	Pune
Kakinada	Gwalior	Raipur
Kanpur	Hubli-Dharwad	Solapur
Karimnagar	Indore	Surat
Kochi	Jabalpur	Vadodara
Kota	Jaipur	Varanasi
Lucknow	Kakinada	
Ludhiana	Kochi	
Mangaluru	Kohima	
Namchi	Ludhiana	
Patna	Mangaluru	
Pune	Nagpur	
Raipur	Namchi	
Ranchi	Nashik	
Rourkela	Panaji	
Solapur	Patna	
Thane	Puducherry	
Tirupati	Pune	
Tiruppur	Ranchi	
Tiruvananthapuram	Sagar	
Tumakuru	Shimla	
Udaipur	Shivamogga	
Vadodara	Solapur	
Vishakhapatnam	Srinagar	
Warangal	Surat	
	Thane	

Smart Road Projects...		
Tender issued (39 Cities)	Work Order Issued (50 cities)	Work Completed (20 cities)
	Tirunelveli	
	Tiruppur	
	Tiruvananthapuram	
	Tumakuru	
	Udaipur	
	Ujjain	
	Vadodara	
	Varanasi	
	Vishakhapatnam	
	Warangal	

Table 8.2 Key Projects Under Smart Cities Mission

Table 8.2.3 Smart Solar Projects

Smart Solar Projects		
Tender issued (11 Cities)	Work Order Issued (38 cities)	Work Completed (13 cities)
Bhubaneswar	Agra	Ajmer
Dharamshala	Ajmer	Aurangabad
Hubli-Dharwad	Amritsar	Bhopal
Jalandhar	Bengaluru	Chandigarh
Kochi	Bhopal	Coimbatore
Patna	Bhubaneswar	Indore
Raipur	Chandigarh	Jabalpur
Shivamogga	Chennai	Jaipur
Solapur	Coimbatore	NDMC
Tumakuru	Davanagere	Surat
Vadodara	Guwahati	Tumakuru
	Gwalior	Udaipur
	Imphal	Vishakhapatnam
	Indore	
	Jabalpur	
	Jaipur	
	Kakinada	
	Kochi	
	Kota	
	Lucknow	
	Ludhiana	
	Madurai	
	Mangaluru	
	Namchi	
	Nashik	

Smart Solar Projects		
Tender issued (11 Cities)	Work Order Issued (38 cities)	Work Completed (13 cities)
	Naya Raipur	
	New Town Kolkata	
	Pune	
	Solapur	
	Surat	
	Thane	
	Tiruvananthapuram	
	Tumakuru	
	Udaipur	
	Ujjain	
	Vadodara	
	Varanasi	
	Vishakhapatnam	

Table 8.2 Key Projects Under Smart Cities Mission

Table 8.2.4 Smart Water Projects

Smart Water Projects...		
Tender issued (27 Cities)	Work Order Issued (44 cities)	Work Completed (20 cities)
Agartala	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
Agra	Ajmer	Coimbatore
Ahmedabad	Allahabad	Dahod
Aligarh	Amravati	Dharamshala
Allahabad	Belagavi	Guwahati
Bhopal	Bhagalpur	Gwalior
Chandigarh	Bhopal	Kakinada
Chennai	Bihar Sharif	Kochi
Dahod	Chennai	Lucknow
Davanagere	Coimbatore	Nashik
Dehradun	Davanagere	NDMC
Gandhinagar	Erode	Raipur
Hubli-Dharwad	Gangtok	Solapur
Jhansi	Gwalior	Surat
Kakinada	Hubli-Dharwad	Thanjavur
Kohima	Imphal	Ujjain
Lucknow	Indore	Vadodara
Ludhiana	Jabalpur	Varanasi
Mangaluru	Jaipur	Vellore
NDMC	Jhansi	Warangal

Smart Water Projects...		
Tender issued (27 Cities)	Work Order Issued (44 cities)	Work Completed (20 cities)
Raipur	Kakinada	
Surat	Kavarati	
Thane	Kochi	
Thanjavur	Namchi	
Tirupati	Pune	
Tiruppur	Raipur	
Vadodara	Rajkot	
	Ranchi	
	Sagar	
	Salem	
	Shivamogga	
	Surat	
	Thane	
	Thanjavur	
	Tirunelveli	
	Tiruppur	
	Tiruvananthapuram	
	Tumakuru	
	Ujjain	
	Vadodara	
	Varanasi	
	Vellore	
	Vishakhapatnam	
	Warangal	

Table 8.2 Key Projects Under Smart Cities Mission

Table 8.2.5 Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects

Public Private Partnership Projects		
Tender issued (39 Cities)	Work Order Issued (38 cities)	Work Completed (21 cities)
Ahmedabad	Agra	Agra
Allahabad	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
Amravati	Ajmer	Ajmer
Belagavi	Bhopal	Bhopal
Bengaluru	Bhubaneswar	Coimbatore
Bhagalpur	Chandigarh	Dahod
Bhubaneswar	Chennai	Gwalior
Bihar Sharif	Coimbatore	Indore
Chandigarh	Davanagere	Jabalpur
Coimbatore	Gandhinagar	Kochi
Davanagere	Guwahati	Kota
Dehradun	Gwalior	Lucknow
Faridabad	Hubli-Dharwad	Nashik
Gandhinagar	Indore	NDMC
Gangtok	Jabalpur	Pune
Gwalior	Jaipur	Raipur
Hubli-Dharwad	Jhansi	Surat
Indore	Kakinada	Thane
Jabalpur	Kanpur	Ujjain
Kakinada	Kota	Vadodara
Kalyan-Dombivali	Lucknow	Vishakhapatnam
Kanpur	Ludhiana	
Kochi	Mangaluru	
Lucknow	Nagpur	
Mangaluru	Namchi	
Nashik	Nashik	
Panaji	NDMC	
Patna	Pune	
Pune	Raipur	
Raipur	Sagar	
Satna	Surat	
Shivamogga	Thane	
Solapur	Tumakuru	
Surat	Udaipur	
Tirupati	Ujjain	
Tiruvananthapuram	Vadodara	
Tumakuru	Varanasi	
Udaipur	Vishakhapatnam	

Public Private Partnership Projects		
Tender issued (39 Cities)	Work Order Issued (38 cities)	Work Completed (21 cities)
Ujjain		

Table 8.2 Key Projects Under Smart Cities Mission

Table 8.2.6 Vibrant Public Places

Vibrant Public Places		
Tender issued (21 Cities)	Work Order Issued (37 cities)	Work Completed (18 cities)
Agartala	Agra	Bhagalpur
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Bhopal
Bhubaneswar	Ajmer	Chandigarh
Coimbatore	Belagavi	Davanagere
Faridabad	Bhopal	Indore
Guwahati	Bhubaneswar	Jaipur
Gwalior	Chandigarh	Kanpur
Jabalpur	Chennai	Nashik
Jaipur	Coimbatore	NDMC
Kalyan-Dombivali	Davanagere	Pune
Kota	Gwalior	Ranchi
Lucknow	Imphal	Thane
Mangaluru	Indore	Tumakuru
Nashik	Jabalpur	Udaipur
Ranchi	Jaipur	Vadodara
Rourkela	Kakinada	Varanasi
Shivamogga	Kalyan-Dombivali	Vishakhapatnam
Surat	Kanpur	Warangal
Thane	Kohima	
Tumakuru	Kota	
Udaipur	Lucknow	
	Ludhiana	
	Madurai	
	Namchi	
	Panaji	
	Raipur	
	Ranchi	
	Rourkela	
	Shivamogga	
	Surat	
	Thane	
	Udaipur	

Vibrant Public Places		
Tender issued (21 Cities)	Work Order Issued (37 cities)	Work Completed (18 cities)
	Ujjain	
	Vadodara	
	Varanasi	
	Vishakhapatnam	
	Warangal	

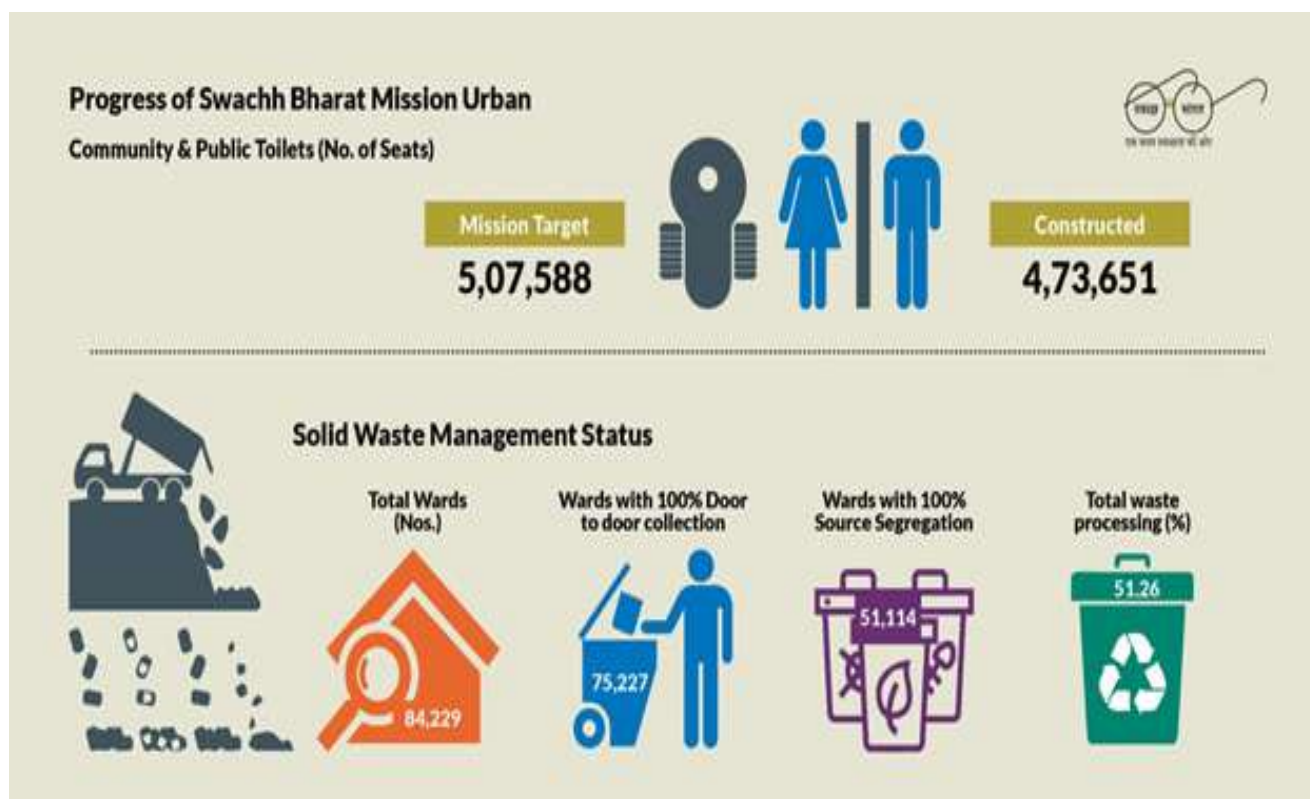
Chapter 9

Swachh Bharat Mission

“The biggest strength of a democracy is Jan Bhagidari. We are seeing great enthusiasm towards Swachh Bharat Mission. Success of Swachh Bharat Mission is not due to governments, it is due to people.”

Narendra Modi
Prime Minister

(Speech on the occasion of concluding ceremony of
'Namami Devi Narmada Sewa Yatra')
15-05-2017



Objectives-

Two primary components of implementation:

- achieving 100% open defecation free (ODF) status, and
- putting in place systems to achieve 100% solid waste management — in all ULBs in the country.

Progress in Sanitation and ODF status:

Till date, **urban areas of 23 states / UTs have become ODF** (Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Chandigarh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Manipur, Sikkim, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Puducherry, Kerala, Tripura and Punjab).

In all, **4,140 cities have declared themselves ODF**, of which 3,489 cities have been certified through third party verification. This has been achieved by the construction of nearly 62.7 lakh Individual Household Toilets (against Mission target of 66 lakhs; i.e. 94% constructed and under construction against target), and 5.12 lakh seats of community / public toilets (against Mission target of 5.08 lakh seats; i.e. more than 100% constructed and under construction against target) under the Mission.

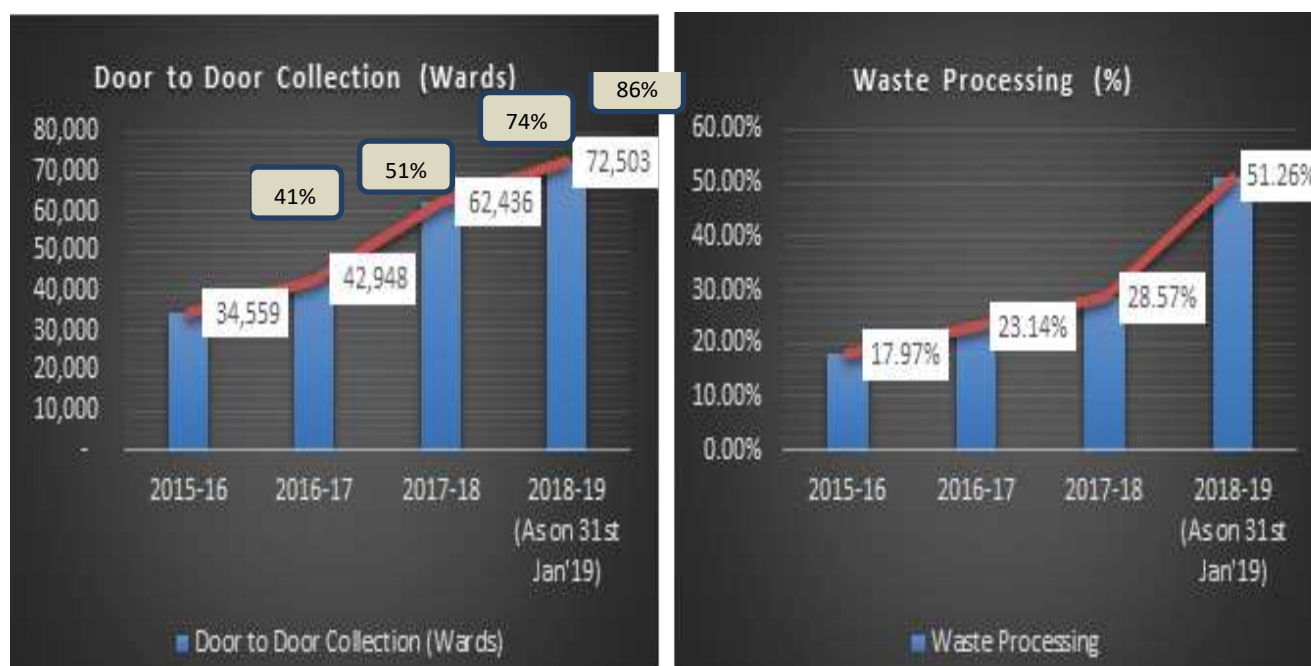


MoHUA has partnered with Google to map all public toilets on Google maps, thereby improving ease of access of sanitation facilities to citizens. Till date, **1065 cities have uploaded more than 37000 PTs mapped on google maps**, covering more than 50% of India's urban population.

As we move ahead with nearly achieving objectives of ODF, the Ministry is now focusing on its sustainability and management of complete chain of faecal and septage. In this regard, **ODF+ and ODF++ protocols** have been launched, wherein **ODF+** focuses on wherein ODF+ protocol focuses on Operation & Maintenance of community / public toilets by ensuring functionality and proper maintenance of CT/PTs for their continued usage, and **ODF++** focuses on addressing safe management of faecal sludge from toilets, and ensuring that no untreated sludge is discharged into open drains, water bodies or in the open. Till date, **308 cities have been certified ODF+, and 130 cities have been certified ODF++**

Progress in Solid Waste Management:

Currently, **72,503 wards** out of 84,229 wards, i.e. **86% of wards, are practicing 100% door to door collection**, **51,114 wards** out of 84,229 wards, i.e. **60.7% of wards, are practicing 100% source segregation**, and **51.26% of waste generated is being processed** which was close to 18% in 2014.



A variety of **policy interventions** have been introduced to encourage conversion of waste to value added products under solid waste management:

- **Revision of SBM guidelines for enhanced Central assistance**
 - The SBM guidelines have been revised upwards to 35% of project cost to ULBs as Central share (from 20% earlier) for SWM.

- **Policy on promotion of Waste to Compost**

- M/o Chemicals & Fertilizers provides Market Development Assistance of Rs. 1,500 per Tonne to encourage compost production & consumption. Compost manufacturing plants have been tagged with fertilizer distribution companies in all States.

- **Policy on promotion of Waste to Electricity**

- Ministry of Power has revised the Tariff Policy 2006 under Indian Electricity Act, 2003, making it mandatory for DISCOMS to purchase power from Waste-to-Energy plants

- **Policy on promotion of reuse and recycle of Construction & Demolition Waste**

- It is been made mandatory for CPWD and National Buildings Construction Company (NBCC) to use recycled portions of Construction and Demolition (C & D) waste in their construction activities, if the same is available within 100 km from the construction site.

- **Policy on promotion of Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)**

- MOHUA has revised RDF standards to encourage greater off take of RDF and more optimum utilization of RDF as fuel in cement plants and industrial units - Replacement of at least 15% of cement industry fuel intake by Municipal Solid Waste based SCF and/or RDF (subject to the availability of RDF).

To motivate cities to achieve garbage free status, the Ministry has launched '**Star Rating protocol for garbage free cities**'. It is a single metric rating system, based on 12 parameters of Solid Waste Management covering, Source segregation, Door to Door Collection, compliance by bulk waste generators, daily sweeping, scientific processing of waste, scientific land filling, plastic waste management, construction and demolition waste management, dumpsite remediation, citizen grievance redressal system etc, all of which together contribute to a city's overall cleanliness and garbage free status.

Additionally, in order to foster a healthy competition between cities for improving cleanliness standards, Ministry conducted **Swachh Survekshan** survey for the rating of **73 cities in 2016**, which was followed by '**Swachh Survekshan-2017**' which ranked **434 cities**. Indore secured 1st rank in 'Swachh Survekshan' 2017. Swachh Survekshan 2018 covered **4,203** statutory towns. **Swachh Survekshan 2019** covered 4,237 ULBs across the country, and the final results are being computed. In the process, the survey has emerged as a key tool for Mission implementation and governance.

Initiatives taken by MoHUA towards making SBM a 'Jan Andolan' :





Swachh Survekshan has Citizen Feedback as one of its key data sources. Swachh Survekshan 2016 received **1 lakh citizens' feedback**, while in 2017, Swachh Survekshan received **18 lakh citizen feedback**. For Swachh Survekshan 2018, **38 citizens** gave their feedback whereas in Swachh Survekshan 2019, the number has swelled to **64 lakhs**, testimony to the way SBM has evolved as a people's movement.

- For the Swachh Survekshan 2019, a series of TVCs and Radio ads have been brought out by MOHUA featuring celebrities (film and sports personalities including Aishwarya Rai, Sachin Tendulkar, Anil Kapoor, Shah Rukh Khan, Ayushman Khurana, Sonu Nigam, Shankar Mahadevan, Deepa Malik, Sanjeev Kapoor, etc).
- MoHUA has also partnered with Department of Field Publicity to hold nearly **1000 on-field outreach events** across 250 cities for targeted behaviour change and messaging around SBM components.
- MoHUA has also started a radio series titled '**swachhata selfie**' where every Monday, good practices from across the country are aired on AIR channels, along with phone-in by citizens to give their feedback on overall cleanliness in their cities, or to pose related queries. This programme has been very well received by cities and proving to be a good success.
- The Ministry has introduced several digital initiatives to inculcate behavioural change, viz.
 - o **national helpline number – 1969** – to address queries from citizens around Swachh Bharat Mission,
 - o '**Swachhata**' **app** as a grievance redressal platform for any complaints from citizens related to cleanliness, and
 - o '**Swachh Manch**' which acts as an online knowledge management and stakeholder engagement portal to galvanize the SBM into a true 'jan andolan', have been launched.
 - o SBM-Urban has also introduced **an online educational portal where 150 best practices have been uploaded**, in the form of training modules.

In order to build capacities of ULBs, MOHUA has brought out various advisories, viz.

1. A **guideline document on Bulk waste generators** to help ULBs to ensure compliance to SWM

Rules 2016 by bulk waste generators.

2. A **compendium titled 'waste to wealth'** to help ULBs identify processing technologies suitable to their specific needs.
3. A **compendium on "Decentralised Composting options"** for households and RWAs to process their wet waste on-site
4. A **'Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management'** which is a comprehensive guidance manual for Urban Local Bodies covering all aspects of SWM including planning, designing and operation and maintenance
5. A **Swachh Bharat idea book** to enthuse common citizens with easy-to-implement ideas on how they can contribute to the Mission
6. A **"Swachh Neighbourhood"** guideline document to encourage all stakeholders' involvement and ownership in keeping their neighbourhoods clean.
7. **Standard Operating Procedures** for Swachh Offices, Swachh parks, Swachh Hospitals, Swachh RWAs, Swachh Clubs, Swachh Railway Stations, Swachh Roads, Swachh Volunteering, Swachh School.
8. A **DPR planning tool** for providing handholding support to cities.
9. Two **compilations of case studies/ success stories of transforming urban landscapes in the field of 'Sanitation' and 'Solid Waste Management'** respectively.

Through NIUA, MoHUA is conducting 80 workshops covering more than 1600 ULBs across the country to build ULB capacities on various components of SBM. In all, nearly, **128 Capacity Building workshops** have been conducted by MoHUA to **train more than 16,000 ULB Officials**.

Budget and Fund releases under the Mission

Estimated cost of implementation of SBM Urban is **Rs. 62,009/-Crore**, including

(i). Government of India share of **Rs. 14,600/- Crore**.

(a). Approx. Rs. 4,800/- Crores for ODF – individual household toilets [IHHL], urinals, and community and public toilets [CT/PT],

(b). Approx. Rs. 7,400/- Crores for SWM,

(c). Rs. 1,800/- Crores approx. for IEC, and

(d). Rs. 600/- Crores approx. for capacity building,

(ii). State share of **Rs 4,874/- Crores**.

(iii). Balance funds (**Rs.42,535/- Crore**) to be generated through other sources.

(iv.) **Releases till date-** Rs 8720 crores have been released under various Mission components till date. The breakup of Mission allocation of various components and year-wise releases are given in the table below:

Year	Releases (Rs in crores) for various components					
	IHHL	CT/PT	SWM	IEC (inclat Centre)	CB(inclat Centre)	Total
2014-2015	367.61	85.03	287.50	95.59	23.75	859.48
2015-2016	694.68	35.04	286.46	79.15	13.04	1108.16
2016-2017	699.11	157.60	916.70	307.58	56.38	2137.38
2017-2018	531.84	225.96	1302.59	345.17	136.16	2541.74
2018-2019 (till date)	427.44	93.74	1347.22	141.26	64.27	2073.96
Total (till date)	2720.48	597.39	4140.48	968.78	293.61	8720.74
Mission allocation	4819.79		7365.82	1827.85	609.27	14622.73

Some Indicative Stories from the field

Under SBM Urban, there are various encouraging pockets of excellence being demonstrated across and cities. In fact, some states and cities are doing remarkably well. For example:

- *Indore, which has emerged as India's cleanest city for two years in succession practices 100% source segregation and processing, has out in place a variety of innovative waste processing models to treat every waste stream, and has also bio-remediated its legacy dumpsite and converted it into a golf course.*
- *Similarly, Bhopal and Jabalpur in MP are practicing 100% source segregation.*
- *100% of waste in Gangtok is being segregated at source and being processed.*
- *Navi Mumbai is already segregating 88% of its MSW at source.*
- *Bengaluru has an innovative online portal to support all Bulk Waste generators to comply with SWM rules.*
- *Chhatisgarh is on its way to becoming a Zero Landfill state through the Zero Waste Model being replicated in its cities. Ambikapur in Chhatisgarh has no open dumping yards, segregating over 90% of its waste and generating ₹13 lakh every month through their innovative Solid Liquid Waste Management (SLRM) approach.*
- *Kerala has been leading the way in decentralized waste management with most of its cities having installed pipe compost and bio gas plants at the household level. In fact, Alappuzha in Kerala is among the top five cities in the world recognised by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in its efforts to tackle the problem of solid waste.*
- *Goa has proven how waste can be an asset through its source segregation into 5 fractions. The city claims 100% door to door collection. Most residential societies have composting units and kitchen gardens in place for utilizing the compost produced.*

Progress of Swachh Bharat Mission Urban

Table 9.1 OPEN DEFECACTION FREE STATUS (ODF)

Sr. No.	State/UT	OPEN DEFECACTION FREE STATUS (ODF)		
		Total Cities	ODF Declared Cities	% ODF Declared
1	Andhra Pradesh	110	110	100%
2	Andman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	100%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	28	13	46%
4	Assam	96	66	69%
5	Bihar	144	135	94%
6	Chandigarh UT	1	1	100%
7	Chhattisgarh	168	168	100%
8	Daman & Diu	1	1	100%
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	2	100%
10	NCT of Delhi	5	5	100%
11	Goa	14	0	0%
12	Gujarat	171	171	100%
13	Haryana	81	81	100%
14	Himachal Pradesh	61	58	95%
15	Jammu & Kashmir	82	78	95%
16	Jharkhand	42	42	100%
17	Karnataka	280	280	100%
18	Kerala	94	93	99%
19	Madhya Pradesh	383	383	100%
20	Maharashtra	391	391	100%
21	Manipur	27	27	100%
22	Meghalaya	10	2	20%
23	Mizoram	23	23	100%
24	Nagaland	19	5	26%
25	Odisha	114	51	45%
26	Puduchery UT	5	5	100%
27	Punjab	170	170	100%
28	Rajasthan	193	193	100%
29	Sikkim	7	7	100%
30	Tamil Nadu	666	666	100%
31	Telangana	74	71	96%
32	Tripura	20	20	100%
33	Uttar Pradesh	666	649	97%
34	Uttarakhand	99	99	100%
35	West Bengal	128	73	57%
	Total	4,376	4,140	

Progress of Swachh Bharat Mission Urban

Table 9.2 IHHL CONSTRUCTED

Sr. No.	State/UT	IHHL Constructed		
		Mission Target	Constructed	% Construction
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,93,426	2,40,964	125%
2	Andman & Nicobar Islands	384	336	88%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12,252	5,611	46%
4	Assam	75,720	31,489	42%
5	Bihar	3,83,079	2,89,078	75%
6	Chandigarh UT	4,282	6,117	143%
7	Chhattisgarh	3,00,000	3,25,050	108%
8	Daman & Diu	672	675	100%
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,742	1,181	68%
10	NCT of Delhi	1,25,398	458	0%
11	Goa	8,020	1,293	16%
12	Gujarat	4,06,388	5,60,046	138%
13	Haryana	1,10,000	62,068	56%
14	Himachal Pradesh	12,560	3,173	25%
15	Jammu & Kashmir	94,091	37,725	40%
16	Jharkhand	1,61,713	2,14,264	132%
17	Karnataka	3,50,000	3,05,244	87%
18	Kerala	90,986	44,868	49%
19	Madhya Pradesh	5,12,380	5,10,519	100%
20	Maharashtra	6,29,819	6,82,812	108%
21	Manipur	43,644	16,512	38%
22	Meghalaya	5,066	1,037	20%
23	Mizoram	16,441	2,972	18%
24	Nagaland	24,350	9,300	38%
25	Odisha	2,84,071	1,04,246	37%
26	Puduchery UT	9,626	3,825	40%
27	Punjab	1,38,010	1,00,511	73%
28	Rajasthan	3,93,767	3,55,958	90%
29	Sikkim	1,587	1,066	67%
30	Tamil Nadu	6,02,029	4,58,631	76%
31	Telangana	2,16,075	1,47,788	68%
32	Tripura	63,348	16,516	26%
33	Uttar Pradesh	8,28,237	7,33,256	89%
34	Uttarakhand	27,640	14,623	53%
35	West Bengal	5,15,419	2,82,542	55%
	Total	66,42,220	55,71,754	

Progress of Swachh Bharat Mission Urban
Table 9.3 COMMUNITY & PUBLIC TOILETS

Sr. No.	State/UT	COMMUNITY & PUBLIC TOILETS (NO. OF SEATS)		
		Mission Target	Constructed	% Construction
1	Andhra Pradesh	21,464	15,368	72%
2	Andman & Nicobar Islands	126	601	478%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	387	46	12%
4	Assam	3,554	2,808	79%
5	Bihar	26,439	8,651	33%
6	Chandigarh UT	976	2,441	250%
7	Chhattisgarh	17,796	23,965	135%
8	Daman & Diu	77	511	664%
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	142	118	83%
10	NCT of Delhi	11,138	19,373	174%
11	Goa	507	545	107%
12	Gujarat	31,010	21,928	71%
13	Haryana	10,393	10,392	100%
14	Himachal Pradesh	876	1,422	162%
15	Jammu & Kashmir	3,779	2,114	56%
16	Jharkhand	12,366	7,495	61%
17	Karnataka	34,839	28,424	82%
18	Kerala	4,801	2,546	53%
19	Madhya Pradesh	40,230	27,978	70%
20	Maharashtra	59,706	1,06,263	178%
21	Manipur	620	394	64%
22	Meghalaya	362	142	39%
23	Mizoram	491	160	33%
24	Nagaland	478	165	34%
25	Odisha	17,800	7,910	44%
26	Puduchery UT	1,204	280	23%
27	Punjab	10,924	10,530	96%
28	Rajasthan	26,364	22,146	84%
29	Sikkim	142	108	76%
30	Tamil Nadu	59,921	84,847	142%
31	Telangana	15,543	4,907	32%
32	Tripura	586	110	19%
33	Uttar Pradesh	63,451	54,205	85%
34	Uttarakhand	2,611	4,459	171%
35	West Bengal	26,484	299	1%
Total		5,07,588	4,73,651	

Table 9.4 Progress of Swachh Bharat Mission Urban

Sr. No.	State/UT	SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT STATUS						
		Total Wards (Nos.)	Wards with 100% Door to door collection		Wards with 100% Source Segregation		Waste Processing	
			No. of Wards	% of wards	No. of Wards	% of wards	Total waste generation (MT/D)	Total waste process- ing (%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,409	3,409	100%	3,050	89%	6,384	40%
2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24	24	100%	6	25%	100	54%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	73	73	100%	22	30%	181	20%
4	Assam	934	547	59%	142	15%	1,134	41%
5	Bihar	3,377	2,970	88%	624	18%	2,389	48%
6	Chandigarh UT	26	26	100%	24	92%	446	87%
7	Chhattisgarh	3,217	3,217	100%	3,217	100%	1,649	84%
8	Daman & Diu	28	28	100%	28	100%	32	65%
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15	15	100%	0	0%	35	0%
10	NCT of Delhi	294	254	86%	37	13%	10,500	55%
11	Goa	214	214	100%	128	60%	260	65%
12	Gujarat	1,415	1,415	100%	750	53%	10,721	69%
13	Haryana	1,496	1,310	88%	670	45%	4,514	30%
14	Himachal Pradesh	497	419	84%	218	44%	342	52%
15	Jammu & Kashmir	1,100	630	57%	141	13%	1,415	8%
16	Jharkhand	978	956	98%	804	82%	2,126	56%
17	Karnataka	6,507	5,291	81%	1,814	28%	10,000	32%
18	Kerala	3,536	2,918	83%	3,536	100%	624	61%
19	Madhya Pradesh	6,999	6,999	100%	5,675	81%	6,424	71%
20	Maharashtra	7,322	5,990	82%	5,485	75%	22,570	57%
21	Manipur	306	157	51%	45	15%	174	50%
22	Meghalaya	114	27	24%	27	24%	268	58%

23	Mizoram	328	264	80%	83	25%	201	4%
24	Nagaland	234	104	44%	128	55%	342	52%
25	Odisha	2,024	1,752	87%	520	26%	2,720	13%
26	Puduchery UT	122	122	100%	32	26%	350	35%
27	Punjab	3,096	2,804	91%	1,365	44%	4,100	38%
28	Rajasthan	5,399	5,350	99%	3,950	73%	6,500	58%
29	Sikkim	53	53	100%	47	89%	89	66%
30	Tamil Nadu	12,814	11,788	92%	10,379	81%	15,437	57%
31	Telangana	2,112	2,020	96%	1,008	48%	8,634	73%
32	Tripura	310	65	21%	11	4%	420	45%
33	Uttar Pradesh	12,007	10,831	90%	6,689	56%	15,500	57%
34	Uttarakhand	936	873	93%	245	26%	1,406	38%
35	West Bengal	2,913	2,312	79%	214	7%	7,700	5%
	Total	84,229	75,227		51,114		1,45,687	51.26%

Table 9.5 Progress of Swachh Bharat Mission Urban

Sr. No.	State/UT	MISSION ALLOCATION					Rs. in Crores	
		ODF (IHHL & CT/PT)	SWM	IEC	CB	Total		
1	Andhra Pradesh	212.03	308.54	40.61	10.15	571.33		
2	Andman & Nicobar Islands	0.53	2.5	0.39	0.1	3.52		
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13.75	7.25	12.22	3.06	36.28		
4	Assam	84.26	76.76	66.62	16.66	244.3		
5	Bihar	264.17	259.96	47.64	11.91	583.68		
6	Chandigarh UT	2.98	22.24	2.24	0.56	28.02		
7	Chhattisgarh	175.16	131.53	40.93	10.23	357.85		
8	Daman & Diu	0.35	1.57	0.53	0.13	2.58		
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.37	2.27	0.39	0.1	4.13		
10	NCT of Delhi	55.31	263.68	24.61	6.15	349.75		
11	Goa	3.69	9.29	3.29	0.82	17.09		
12	Gujarat	194.78	536.22	82.52	20.63	834.15		
13	Haryana	97.28	181.8	30.4	7.6	317.08		
14	Himachal Pradesh	14.92	15.22	11.05	2.76	43.95		
15	Jammu & Kashmir	106.32	67.99	21.06	5.26	200.63		
16	Jharkhand	113.49	122.68	18.03	4.51	258.71		
17	Karnataka	399.66	512.52	84.62	21.16	1017.96		
18	Kerala	72.15	121.35	21.19	5.3	219.99		
19	Madhya Pradesh	358.21	434.01	102.26	25.56	920.04		
20	Maharashtra	417.47	1081.84	142.79	35.7	1677.8		
21	Manipur	47.74	14.72	16.51	4.13	83.1		
22	Meghalaya	5.98	8.69	7.56	1.89	24.12		
23	Mizoram	18.16	13.22	14.11	3.53	49.02		

24	Nagaland		26.78	11.69	12.02	3	53.49
25	Odisha		195.15	138.05	31.06	7.76	372.02
26	Puduchery UT		8.35	17.3	2.63	0.66	28.94
27	Punjab		87.11	220.97	44.75	11.19	364.02
28	Rajasthan		260.74	363.46	65.01	16.25	705.46
29	Sikkim		2.69	3.42	4.33	1.08	11.52
30	Tamil Nadu		431.54	689.87	186.47	46.62	1354.5
31	Telangana		153.55	223.43	29.41	7.35	413.74
32	Tripura		68.77	15.51	12.87	3.22	100.37
33	Uttar Pradesh		553.31	940.91	197.41	49.35	1740.98
34	Uttarakhand		31.89	57.57	18.03	4.51	112
35	West Bengal		340.15	487.79	66.72	16.68	911.34
State/UT			4819.79	7365.82	1462.28	365.57	14013.46
MoHUA					365.57	243.70	609.27
Total			14622.73				

Table 9.6 Progress of Swachh Bharat Mission Urban

Sr. No.	State/UT	MISSION RELEASED (as on 31st January 2019)				
		ODF (IHHL & CT/PT)	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	157.38	308.54	26.50	9.64	502.05
2	Andman & Nicobar Islands	1.00	0.40	0.29	0.00	1.69
3	Arunachal Pradesh	8.00	6.84	5.93	1.95	22.72
4	Assam	42.11	38.38	19.26	5.60	105.35
5	Bihar	185.24	142.32	8.77	9.75	346.08
6	Chandigarh UT	1.72	2.47	0.85	0.34	5.39
7	Chhattisgarh	179.76	114.76	40.93	10.23	345.68
8	Daman & Diu	0.35	0.00	0.27	0.05	0.66
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.74	0.00	0.39	0.06	1.19
10	NCT of Delhi	30.23	116.24	11.20	0.21	157.88
11	Goa	2.58	5.93	2.93	0.42	11.86
12	Gujarat	185.54	480.23	51.44	12.80	730.01
13	Haryana	57.06	57.66	2.69	5.30	122.70
14	Himachal Pradesh	5.71	12.16	3.67	1.53	23.07
15	Jammu & Kashmir	51.54	39.45	12.77	2.10	105.86
16	Jharkhand	75.47	101.02	13.47	4.99	194.95
17	Karnataka	198.83	313.51	29.66	17.62	559.62
18	Kerala	31.67	51.64	11.45	1.46	96.22
19	Madhya Pradesh	328.24	301.75	80.13	11.24	721.36
20	Maharashtra	362.78	428.96	28.88	13.28	833.89
21	Manipur	28.06	9.61	2.76	1.17	41.60
22	Meghalaya	2.74	3.53	0.92	0.11	7.30
23	Mizoram	1.30	8.21	8.18	2.09	19.77

24	Nagaland		14.28	7.14	5.55	1.13	28.11
25	Odisha		103.56	28.29	8.08	1.42	141.35
26	Puduchery UT		5.66	2.12	0.83	2.87	11.48
27	Punjab		56.95	120.38	14.78	1.08	193.19
28	Rajasthan		207.43	344.26	45.50	14.16	611.35
29	Sikkim		0.41	2.52	1.57	0.52	5.02
30	Tamil Nadu		259.14	345.38	73.23	9.63	687.38
31	Telangana		68.25	111.72	11.61	4.67	196.25
32	Tripura		7.78	0.00	7.72	1.93	17.43
33	Uttar Pradesh		450.82	427.73	102.51	48.80	1029.86
34	Uttarakhand		30.13	7.55	3.43	1.69	42.80
35	West Bengal		175.41	199.80	24.02	11.19	410.42
State/UT			3317.87	4140.48	662.17	211.02	8331.54
MoHUA					306.61	82.60	389.20
Total			8720.74				

Chapter 10

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

“Our pledge to make lives of Indians simple and comfortable has become stronger in last 3 years”

“We are working to build a system for future generations, where life will be based on 5 Es: Ease of Living, Education, Employment, Economy and Entertainment”

**Narendra Modi
Prime Minister**

**(At Lucknow, 3rd Anniversary of PMAY-U, AMRUT & SCM)
28-08-2018**

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

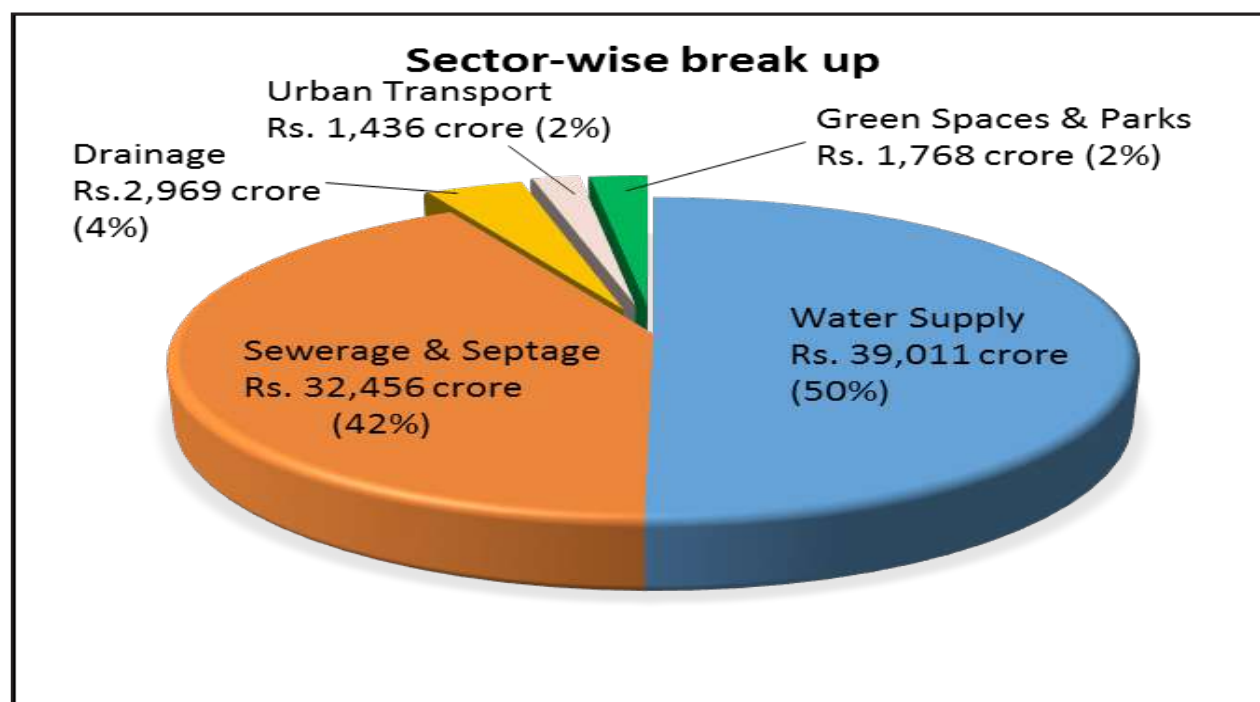
Background

The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 25 June, 2015 in 500 cities across the country. All ULBs with a population of one lakh or more as per Census 2011, all other capital cities of States/Union territories(UTs), all HRIDAY cities, identified cities in hill States, islands & tourist destinations and on the stem of the main rivers, are covered under AMRUT. The thrust areas of the Mission are universal water supply and substantial improvement in sewerage & septage management, storm water drainage, green spaces & parks and non-motorized urban transport in Mission cities.

AMRUT Mission is a centrally sponsored scheme with a total outlay of Rs. 1,00,000 crore including Central Assistance of Rs.50,000 crore spread over 5 years i.e. from FY 2015-2016 to FY 2019-2020. 80% of the budgetary allocation is for the projects, 10% for reform incentive and 10% for Administrative and Office Expenses(A&OE). The Mission provides flexibility to States/UTs to appraise, approve and implement the projects at their level. The Government of India only approves State Annual Action Plans(SAAPs) submitted by the States/UTs and releases central assistance. For cities having population above 10 lakh, the assistance is one third of the projects cost and for cities with less than 10 lakh population, assistance is 50% of the projects cost. For North East and Hill States, 90% of the project cost is funded by Centre and projects in UTs are fully funded by the Centre. Balance funding is by the State/ULBs or through private investment.

The funds are released to the States/UTs in three instalments of 20:40:40. First instalment is released immediately on approval of SAAP and subsequent instalments are released on submission of UCs worth at least 75% of the central share & corresponding State/ULB share and submission of the report by Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA).

Against the total plan size of Rs.77,640 crore, Rs.39,011 crore (50%) has been allocated to water supply, Rs.32,456 crore (42%) to sewerage & septage projects, Rs.2,969 crore (4%) towards drainage projects, Rs.1,436 crore (2%) for non-motorised urban transport and Rs.1,768 crore (2%) has been allocated for green spaces and parks.



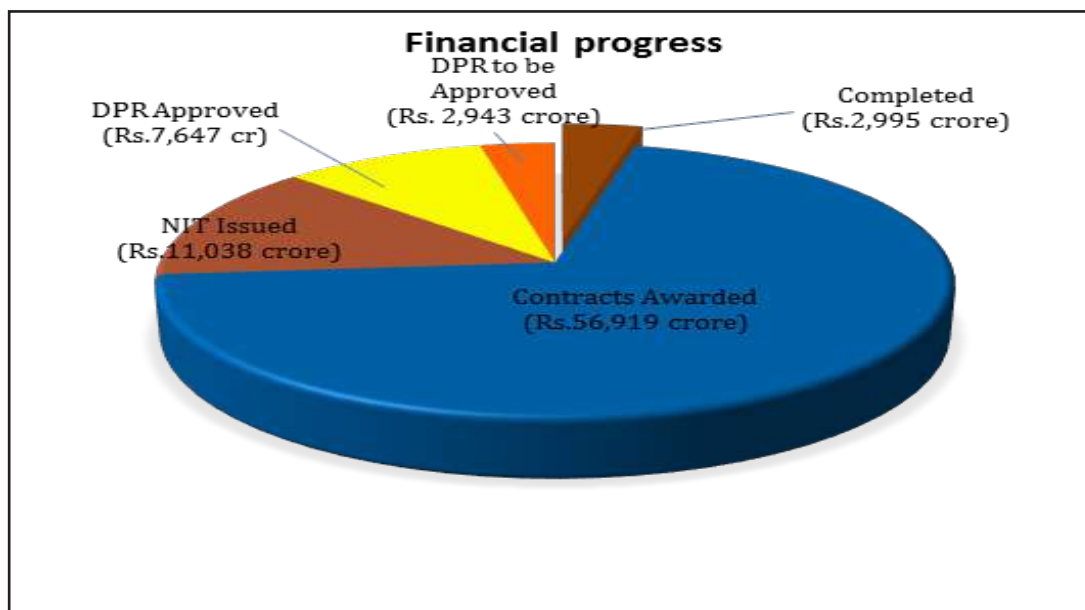
Besides creating basic infrastructure, the Mission also has a reform agenda spread over a set of 11 reforms comprising 54 milestones to be achieved by the States/UTs over a period of four years. These reforms broadly cover e-governance, single window for all approvals, establishing municipal cadre, achieving at least 90% of billing and collection of taxes/user charges, developing at least one park for children every year, establishing maintenance system for parks and play grounds, credit rating of ULBs, implementing model building bye-laws and audit of energy and water etc. The States/UTs are incentivized for reforms implemented in first four years of the Mission.

Progress of AMRUT Mission

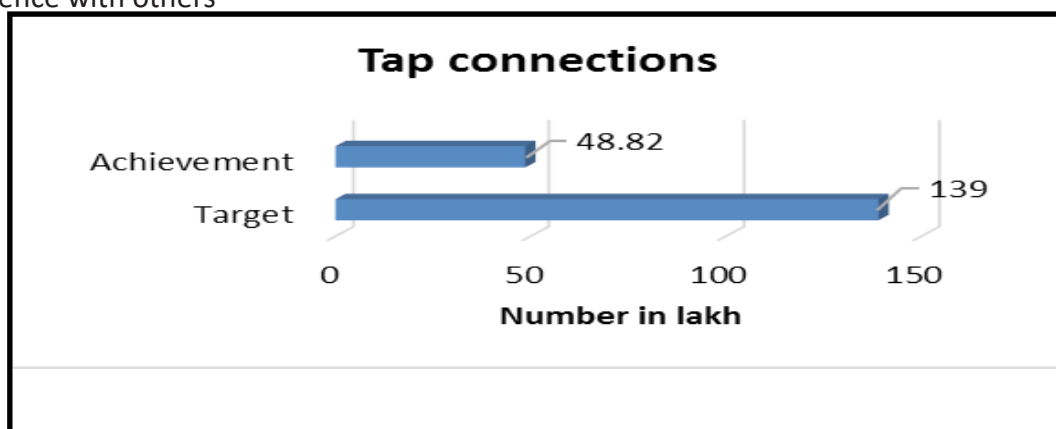
Projects

- SAAPs for the entire Mission period have been approved in the first three years itself in three rounds viz. SAAP-I (2015-16), SAAP-II (2016-17) & SAAP-III (2017-2020).

- Of the total plan size, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been approved for 5,439 projects worth Rs. 78,599 crore. Of these, contracts have been awarded for 4,472 projects worth Rs.56,919 crore including 1,270 completed projects worth Rs. 2,995 crore. Notice Inviting Tenders (NITs) have been issued for 589 projects worth Rs.11,038 crore and for 378 projects worth Rs. 7,647 crore DPRs have been approved and tenders are to be invited.

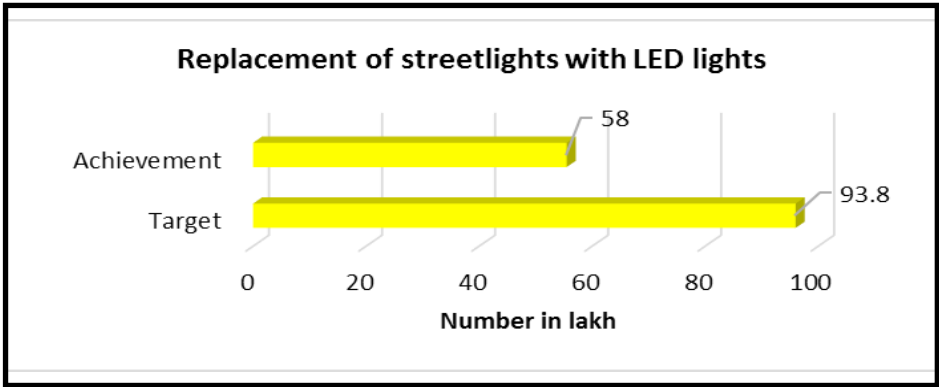


- So far, Rs.17,167 crore have been released to the States/UTs as central assistance. This includes Rs.11,949 crore for projects funds, Rs. 591 crore for A&OE, Rs.1,395 as reform incentive, Rs.88 crore for formulation of GIS based master plans and Rs.3,144 crore for eligible projects of erst-while JnNURM scheme. Utilization Certificates for Rs. 10,265 crore have so far been furnished by the States and UTs.
- So far, 48.82 lakh tap water connections have been provided under the Mission and in convergence with others

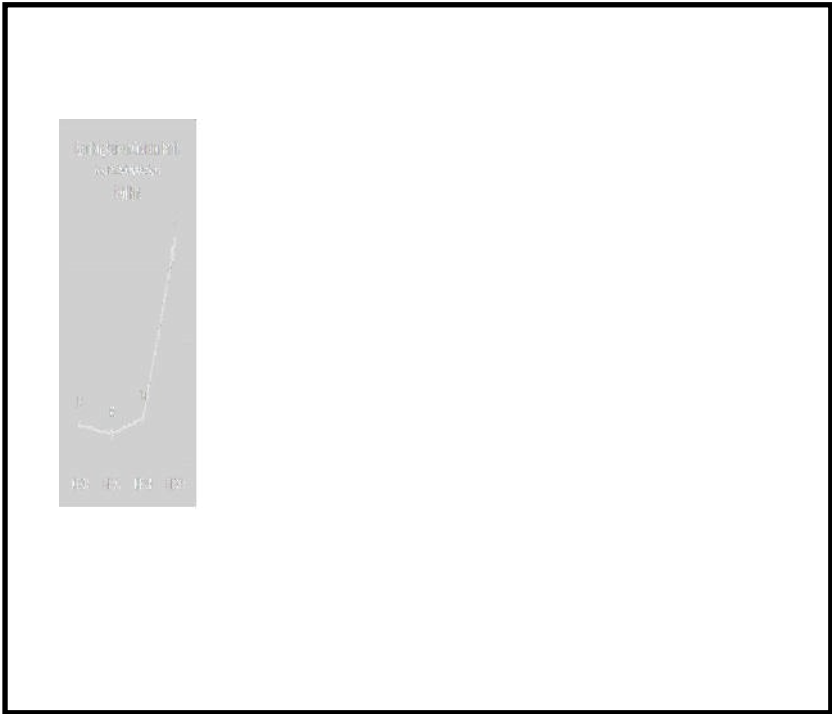


Reforms

- So far, 58 lakh street lights out of identified 94lakh have been replaced with LED lights. MoU has been signed for energy audit of water pumps in 445 cities and the audit completed in 337cities. 10,427 pumps have been identified for replacement.



- Credit rating work has been awarded for 485 cities/ULBs and completed in 466 cities. 163 cities have received Investible Grade Rating (IGR), including 36 cities with rating of A- or above rating.



- Cities are being encouraged to mobilize resources by issuing Municipal Bonds. Incentive will be awarded to 10 cities for issuing Municipal Bonds @ Rs.13 crore per Rs.100 crore worth of bonds issue during 2018-19. A city can avail incentive upto Rs.26 crore. Pune, Hyderabad, Amravati, Visakhapatnam, Bhopal, Indore and Ahmedabad have already issued Municipal Bonds.

- Rs.1,395 crore has been awarded as incentive for implementing reforms so far. Rs.400 crore were awarded to 20 States for reforms implemented in 2015-16, Rs.500 crore to 16 States for reforms implemented in 2016-17. Rs.495 crore have been awarded to 21 States for reforms implemented in 2017-18 including Rs.155 crore awarded to seven ULBs for issuing Municipal Bonds.
- 439 AMRUT cities have implemented Online Building Permission system (OBPS). States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Jharkhand and Delhi have implemented OBPS in all the ULBs. This is being extended to all the cities/ towns across the country.
- India is ranked 77 among 190 economies in the ease of doing business, according to the latest World Bank annual rankings – Doing Business Report (DBR) 2019. The rank of India improved to 77 in DBR-2019 from 100 in DBR-2018.
- India's rank in World Bank-Doing Business Report (DBR) under Construction permits has improved to 52 in 2019 from 181 in 2018.

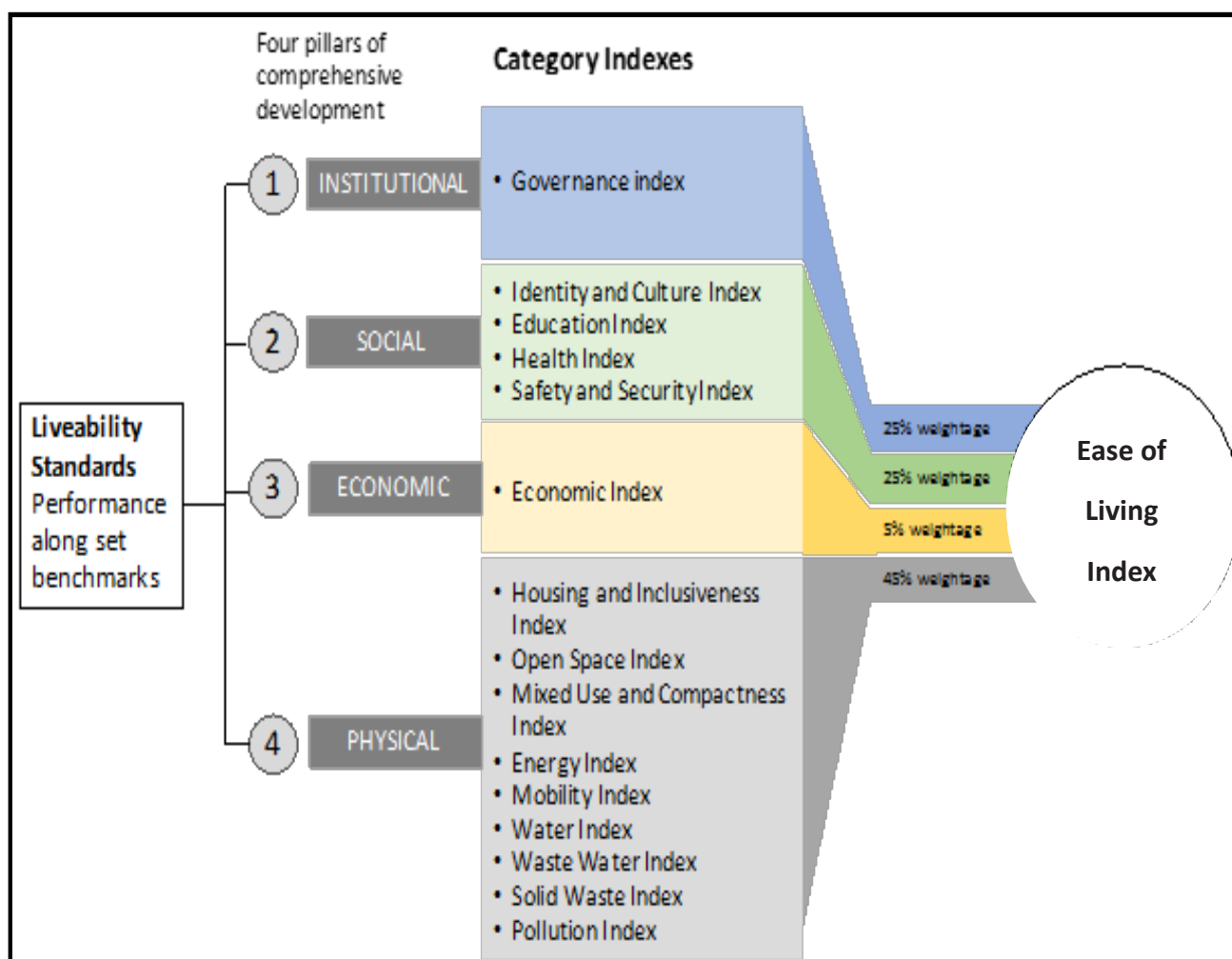


- To develop Brown field/Green field areas on pilot basis, Local Area Plan/Town Planning Scheme has been launched as sub-scheme of AMRUT in 25 cities in June 2018. It is a fully centrally funded scheme. ₹50 crore has been sanctioned under this scheme @ ₹2 crore per city.

Ease of Living Index 2018

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, with great pride, released the first ever '**Ease of Living Index 2018**' covering 111 Indian cities on 13 August, 2018. It serves as a litmus test to help assess the progress made in urban environments through various initiatives.

The Ease of Living framework comprises four pillars namely Institutional, Social, Economic and Physical which are further broken down into 15 categories (governance, identity and culture, education, health, safety and security, economy, affordable housing, land use planning, public open spaces, transportation and mobility, assured water supply, waste-water management, solid waste management, power, and quality of environment) and evaluated across 78 indicators. The overall model for computation of Ease of Living Index 2018 is given below.



Evaluation of cities has been done on a 100-point scale across the 78 indicators with the Institutional and Social pillars carrying 25 points each, 5 points for the pillar on Economy and 45 points for the Physical pillar.

Apart from presenting the overall national ranking of 111 cities, the Ease of Living dashboard presents ranking of the cities across pillars, category, geographical zone and population classifications (four classifications of cities based on population include: Classification 1- Cities with population of 4 million and above; Classification 2: Cities with population greater than 1 million but less than 4 million; Classification 3: Cities with population greater 0.5 million but less than 1 million; and Classification 4: Cities with population less than 0.5 million). The dashboard also have a comparison feature that allows users to analyse the performance across cities on various liveability parameters. The dashboard is available at easeofliving.niua.org.

Ease of Living Index 2019 and Municipal Performance Index 2019

The Ease of Living Index 2018 was a mix of both input and output/outcome indicators. Over the course of consultation with various stakeholders, and with the experience of these first set of indicators, it is felt that there is a need to separate the enabling input indicators and the outcome indicators in its next iteration. This has resulted in **'Ease of Living Index 2019'** (EoL 2019) focussing on output/outcome indicators, accompanied by the **'Municipal Performance Index 2019'** (MPI 2019) which would assess the performance of municipalities based on their efforts to improve the quality of life, create infrastructure thereby enabling ease of living for its citizens.

Ministry has launched the assessment frameworks for Ease of Living Index 2019 and Municipal Performance Index 2019 on 26 February, 2019. EoL 2019 aims to assess the ease of living of citizens across three pillars: Quality of Life, Economic Ability and Sustainability. Quality of Life will focus on social well-being, Economic Ability will reflect on economic robustness and Sustainability will capture the management of urban spaces. These 3 pillars are further divided into 14 categories which will be measured across 50 indicators. MPI 2019 seeks to examine the sectoral performance of Municipalities across a set of 5 verticals namely Service, Finance, Planning, Technology and Governance. These 5 verticals have been further divided into 20 sectors which will be evaluated across 100 indicators. The assessment frameworks are available at smartnet.niua.org/eol19/.

It is envisaged that these indices would act as tools of assessment, planning and transformation of cities. This exercise would institutionalize outcome-based planning and evidence-based policy making. It would assist cities in undertaking a 360-degree assessment of their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and they can leverage this knowledge to formulate plans and prioritise investments. Also, this would encourage healthy competition among cities and municipalities. The indicators are closely linked to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of United Nation and would lead to systematic collection of data & mapping of progress on SDG indicators. **As a result, cities will move towards a single unified data driven decision making paradigm.**

Table 10.1 Progress of Project Implementation

Progress in Project Implementation (Amount Rs. in crore)											
SL	Name of States/ UTs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		No. of cities	SAAP Size	Works Completed	Contracts Awarded & work in progress	Contracts Awarded Total (3+4)	Contracts to be awarded	NITs Issued	NITs to be Issued	Total (5+7+8)	DPRs to be Approved (2-9)
		Nos	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
1	A and N Islands	1	11	2	6	7.87	3	-	3	11	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	33	2,890	509	2,740	3,249	81	81	-	3,330	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	140	-	15	15	125	50	50	115	26
4	Assam	4	657	-	11	11	646	-	330	341	316
5	Bihar	27	2,470	-	2,029	2,029	441	161	187	2,377	93
6	Chandigarh	1	95	30	8	38	57	-	-	38	57
7	Chhattisgarh	9	2,193	39	1,923	1,962	677	675	3	2,639	0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	11	-	41	41	-	-	-	41	0

9	Daman and Diu	1	18	-	26	-	26	-	-	26	0
10	Delhi	4	802	20	563	219	583	-	163	746	56
11	Goa	1	209	14	30	165	44	16	44	104	105
12	Gujarat	31	4,884	620	3,162	1,220	3,782	815	404	5,001	0
13	Haryana	20	2,566	72	2,203	291	2,274	31	-	2,306	260
14	Himachal Pradesh	2	305	19	164	121	183	30	17	231	74
15	Jammu and Kash- mir	5	593	48	438	107	486	38	5	529	64
16	Jharkhand	7	1,246	10	1,603	2	1,613	2	-	1,615	0
17	Karnataka	27	4,953	81	4,624	535	4,706	520	15	5,241	0
18	Kerala	9	2,359	34	1,292	1,069	1,326	680	389	2,395	0
19	Lakshadweep	1	4	-	1	3	1	-	1	2	2
20	Madhya Pradesh	34	6,201	215	6,132	97	6,347	83	14	6,444	0
21	Maharashtra	44	7,759	68	6,862	869	6,930	746	123	7,798	0
22	Manipur	1	180	1	207	3	209	-	3	212	0
23	Meghalaya	1	80	-	5	75	5	-	0	5	75

24	Mizoram	1	140	21	105	125	15	-	14	139	1
25	Nagaland	2	120	1	34	35	86	-	36	71	50
26	Odisha	9	1,599	240	1,399	1,639	73	73	-	1,713	0
27	Puducherry	3	65	0	16	16	48	14	22	52	13
28	Punjab	16	2,767	71	293	363	2,403	773	253	1,389	1,377
29	Rajasthan	29	3,224	76	2,932	3,008	216	182	34	3,224	0
30	Sikkim	1	40	1	23	23	17	-	5	29	11
31	Tamil Nadu	33	11,195	302	7,081	7,383	4,333	4,333	-	11,715	0
32	Telangana	12	1,666	234	1,413	1,647	19	7	7	1,661	5
33	Tripura	1	148	-	19	19	129	117	-	137	12
34	Uttar Pradesh	61	11,422	216	6,129	6,345	6,146	1,106	5,040	12,492	0
35	Uttarakhand	7	593	14	333	347	246	55	58	460	133
36	West Bengal	60	4,035	39	3,057	3,096	939	448	427	3,970	64.66
	Total	500	77,640	2,995	56,919	59,914	21,479	11,038	7,647	78,599	2,794#

Some States have uploaded projects in excess of SAAP size. In such cases, entire excess amount shall be borne by the States.

Table 10.2 Progress on release of funds and Utilization Certificates

Progress on release of funds and Utilization Certificates (Amount Rs. in crore)										
#	Name of State / UT	SAAP Size		Release of Central Assistance (CA) and AMRUT Fund					Total	
		Approved SAAP Size	Committed CA	CA Re-leased (Projects)	A&OE	Reform Incentives	GIS Based Master Plan	JnNURM	Total	
										Total Utilization Certificates (UCs) Received
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.82	10.82	2.17	0.10	0.00	0.04	0.00	2.31	2.09
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,890.17	1,056.62	619.69	38.69	93.08	13.66	4.17	769.29	628.04
3	Arunachal Pradesh	140.25	126.22	25.25	1.65	0.00	0.49	65.18	92.57	66.14
4	Assam	657.14	591.42	73.23	8.21	0.00	0.70	57.26	139.39	47.32
5	Bihar	2,469.77	1,164.80	369.93	19.68	29.11	4.27	13.19	436.18	230.76
6	Chandigarh	95.07	54.09	26.95	0.25	1.94	0.18	0.00	29.32	26.72
7	Chhattisgarh	2,192.76	1,009.74	407.90	25.74	52.02	1.73	57.01	544.40	357.16
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.82	10.82	2.16	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.27	1.41
9	Daman & Diu	18.03	18.03	3.60	0.15	0.00	0.17	0.00	3.92	1.61
10	Delhi	802.31	802.31	160.46	1.00	0.00	0.12	190.08	351.66	209.41
11	Goa	209.18	104.58	20.91	0.25	3.71	0.17	1.79	26.83	7.26
12	Gujarat	4,884.42	2,069.96	518.78	21.54	99.87	5.51	137.60	783.30	522.94
13	Haryana	2,565.74	764.51	152.90	9.23	6.40	3.04	0.00	171.57	87.03
14	Himachal Pradesh	304.52	274.07	54.81	2.33	3.54	0.36	196.25	257.28	244.21
15	Jammu & Kashmir	593.05	533.72	265.15	13.45	4.20	1.04	127.24	411.08	259.16
16	Jharkhand	1,245.74	566.17	113.23	13.78	28.40	1.47	0.00	156.88	98.64
17	Karnataka	4,952.87	2,318.79	1,141.87	50.52	57.56	4.89	180.53	1,435.36	1174.96

18	Kerala	2,359.38	1,161.20	232.24	22.89	47.57	1.29	26.06	330.05	147.76
19	Lakshadweep	3.61	3.61	0.73	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.61
20	Madhya Pradesh	6,200.67	2,592.86	1,471.29	63.15	172.14	6.45	394.93	2,107.96	1158.22
21	Maharashtra	7,759.32	3,534.08	706.81	60.03	170.13	6.18	546.44	1,489.59	1030.61
22	Manipur	180.31	162.28	32.46	0.25	0.00	0.18	66.95	99.84	93.27
23	Meghalaya	80.14	72.12	8.91	1.21	0.00	0.19	63.73	74.04	0.89
24	Mizoram	140.25	126.22	74.44	1.37	4.58	0.47	0.00	80.86	76.48
25	Nagaland	120.22	108.19	21.63	1.70	0.00	0.36	9.48	33.17	14.34
26	Odisha	1,598.96	796.97	472.40	16.40	41.66	0.46	19.24	550.16	373.00
27	Puducherry	64.91	64.91	12.98	1.33	0.81	0.55	20.65	36.32	31.15
28	Punjab	2,766.62	1,204.47	240.89	24.05	32.72	3.24	191.58	492.48	274.26
29	Rajasthan	3,223.94	1,541.95	727.51	34.09	73.03	1.75	248.54	1,084.92	701.32
30	Sikkim	40.06	36.06	7.21	0.41	0.00	0.18	3.41	11.21	10.95
31	Tamil Nadu	11,194.78	4,756.58	1,686.74	43.03	231.72	3.20	107.61	2,072.30	1226.62
32	Telangana	1,666.26	832.60	302.00	13.16	68.44	2.30	81.10	466.99	219.69
33	Tripura	148.25	133.43	26.68	1.86	1.70	0.18	9.75	40.16	14.95
34	Uttar Pradesh	11,421.67	4,922.46	984.49	69.59	129.35	12.10	139.07	1,334.60	436.14
35	Uttarakhand	593.02	533.72	149.49	1.75	0.00	1.19	32.11	184.54	85.05
36	West Bengal	4,035.00	1,929.32	831.00	27.59	41.69	9.91	152.74	1,062.93	404.15
Sub - Total		77,640.02	35,989.70	11,948.89	590.53	1,395.37	88.03	3,143.69	17,166.50	10264.31
Total Fund Released										
		Total UCs received (including UC worth Rs. 0.45 crore from NRSC)								
		17,166.50								
		10,264.76								

Table 10.3 Progress of Reforms at a Glance

Progress on Reforms at a glance								
#	Name of State/UT	No. of Mis-sion cities	No. of cities where Credit Rating work completed	No. of cities having IGR Rating	No. of cities with A (-) and above rating and eligible for issuance of Municipal Bonds	No. of cities where OBPS implemented	No. of Streetlights Replaced with LED	No. of cities where Energy Audit of water pumps Completed
1	A & N Islands	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	13,500	NIL
2	Andhra Pradesh	33	32	13	2	33	5,30,000	32
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	-	NIL
4	Assam	4	4	1	1	1	10,536	3
5	Bihar	27	27	1	NIL	27	1,40,034	NIL
6	Chandigarh	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	42,103	1
7	Chhattisgarh	9	9	4	NIL	9	1,91,370	9
8	D & N Haveli	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	2,744	NIL
9	Daman and Diu	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	6,217	NIL
10	Delhi	4	4	4	4	NIL	4,94,285	NIL
11	Goa	1	1	1	NIL	4	20,005	NIL
12	Gujarat	31	31	14	4	31	7,73,244	25
13	Haryana	20	18	5	2	20	60,000	10
14	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	1	NIL	2	11,224	1
15	J&K	5	5	NIL	NIL	5	-	NIL
16	Jharkhand	7	7	1	NIL	7	88,814	7

17	Karnataka	27	27	24	2	27	24	2	27	49,146	23
18	Kerala	9	9	2	NIL	9	2	NIL	9	44,183	NIL
19	Lakshadweep	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NIL	-	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	34	34	11	3	34	11	3	34	1,63,969	26
21	Maharashtra	44	42	21	9	42	21	9	NIL	1,13,286	26
22	Manipur	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	44	1,165	1
23	Meghalaya	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	-	NIL
24	Mizoram	1	1	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	-	1
25	Nagaland	2	2	NIL	NIL	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	-	NIL
26	Odisha	9	9	2	NIL	9	2	NIL	1	1,23,719	9
27	Puducherry	3	3	NIL	NIL	3	NIL	NIL	16	450	3
28	Punjab	16	16	5	NIL	16	5	NIL	NIL	64,011	16
29	Rajasthan	29	29	16	4	29	16	4	29	,75,394	22
30	Sikkim	1	1	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	492	1
31	Tamil Nadu	33	28	11	NIL	28	11	NIL	33	3,65,639	19
32	Telangana	12	12	8	2	12	8	2	12	6,20,722	11
33	Tripura	1	1	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	1	34,500	1
34	Uttar Pradesh	61	59	10	2	59	10	2	25	6,55,934	60
35	Uttarakhand	7	7	1	NIL	7	1	NIL	7	55,348	4
36	West Bengal	60	43	6	1	43	6	1	60	5,49,389	25
	Total	500	466	163	36	466	163	36	439	58,01,423	337

Table 10.4 Ease of Living Index 2018 – Full Rank List
Pillar wise Rank

City	Population Category	Institutional Rank	Social Rank	Economic Rank	Physical Rank	Overall Rank
Pune	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	8	5	7	2	1
Navi Mumbai	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	1	3	16	7	2
Greater Mumbai	Population \geq 4 million	23	6	63	1	3
Tirupati	Less than 0.5 million	2	1	38	6	4
Chandigarh	Population \geq 0.5 million < 1 million	40	4	1	4	5
Thane	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	24	12	9	3	6
Raipur	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	12	21	29	5	7
Indore	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	13	9	4	18	8
Vijayawada	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	9	8	10	24	9
Bhopal	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	16	17	39	8	10
Karim Nagar	Less than 0.5 million	3	15	31	28	11
Tiruchirappalli	Population \geq 0.5 million < 1 million	51	2	19	17	12
Bilaspur	Less than 0.5 million	5	34	47	9	13
Chennai	Population \geq 4 million	20	14	70	12	14
Jabalpur	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	14	11	54	26	15
Amravati	Population \geq 0.5 million < 1 million	35	7	30	16	16
Visakhapatnam	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	10	46	74	10	17

City	Population Category	Institutional Rank	Social Rank	Economic Rank	Physical Rank	Overall Rank
Bhubaneswar	Population \geq 0.5 million < 1 million	25	13	18	19	18
Surat	Population \geq 4 million	11	57	69	11	19
Vasai-Virar City	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	32	10	21	29	20
Nashik	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	18	25	40	21	21
Solapur	Population \geq 0.5 million < 1 million	26	18	68	20	22
Ahmedabad	Population \geq 4 million	7	53	45	22	23
Ujjain	Population \geq 0.5 million < 1 million	15	30	33	32	24
Coimbatore	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	41	19	17	27	25
Erode	Less than 0.5 million	63	20	37	15	26
Hyderabad	Population \geq 4 million	4	43	59	44	27
Madurai	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	28	27	28	25	28
Tiruppur	Less than 0.5 million	37	16	5	39	29
Jaipur	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	64	29	12	30	30
Nagpur	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	44	78	43	14	31
Gwalior	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	42	40	22	36	32
Varanasi	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	46	81	48	13	33
Jhansi	Population \geq 0.5 million < 1 million	52	22	11	47	34
Ludhiana	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	68	35	8	37	35

City	Population Category	Institutional Rank	Social Rank	Economic Rank	Physical Rank	Overall Rank
Vadodara	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	31	54	42	35	36
Tirunelveli	Less than 0.5 million	53	52	35	31	37
Rajkot	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	55	33	15	42	38
Gandhinagar	Less than 0.5 million	49	55	107	23	39
Dindigul	Less than 0.5 million	87	23	23	34	40
Mangaluru	Less than 0.5 million	39	31	57	52	41
Salem	Population \geq 0.5 million < 1 million	34	32	82	60	42
Thanjavur	Less than 0.5 million	54	47	36	43	43
Thoothukkudi	Less than 0.5 million	29	59	56	57	44
Kochi	Population \geq 0.5 million < 1 million	6	99	67	56	45
Ghaziabad	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	30	107	20	33	46
Diu	Less than 0.5 million	81	24	61	51	47
Vellore	Less than 0.5 million	47	70	60	40	48
Rae Bareli	Less than 0.5 million	17	105	77	41	49
Kalyan-Dombivali	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	36	38	81	71	50
Ajmer	Population \geq 0.5 million < 1 million	94	61	2	38	51
Belagavi	Less than 0.5 million	70	26	88	63	52
Jodhpur	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	38	84	27	53	53

City	Population Category	Institutional Rank	Social Rank	Economic Rank	Physical Rank	Overall Rank
Udaipur	Less than 0.5 million	85	41	14	50	54
Agra	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	45	48	75	73	55
Dharamshala	Less than 0.5 million	60	63	84	48	56
Hubbali-Dharwad	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	33	68	66	72	57
Bangalore	Population \geq 4 million	21	97	71	54	58
Kota	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	75	67	3	59	59
Puducherry	Less than 0.5 million	86	28	55	61	60
Warangal	Population \geq 0.5 million < 1 million	59	58	87	55	61
Satna	Less than 0.5 million	62	73	73	46	62
Muzaffarpur	Less than 0.5 million	22	74	99	76	63
Kakinada	Less than 0.5 million	65	51	91	64	64
Delhi	Population \geq 4 million	19	71	109	70	65
Sagar	Less than 0.5 million	77	42	52	74	66
Shivamogga	Less than 0.5 million	58	56	64	79	67
Ranchi	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	56	80	50	69	68
Pimpri Chinchwad	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	92	60	80	49	69
Tumakuru	Less than 0.5 million	69	77	86	62	70
Thiruvananthapuram	Population \geq 0.5 million < 1 million	27	75	94	86	71

Faridabad	Population ≥ 1 million < 4 million	50	49	106	84	72
Lucknow	Population ≥ 1 million < 4 million	43	102	58	65	73
Gangtok	Less than 0.5 million	73	72	49	66	74
Kanpur	Population ≥ 1 million < 4 million	104	39	13	68	75
Amritsar	Population ≥ 1 million < 4 million	78	64	46	75	76
Jalandhar	Population ≥ 0.5 million < 1 million	98	45	24	78	77
Port Blair	Less than 0.5 million	102	66	102	45	78
Dahod	Less than 0.5 million	72	44	32	95	79
Dehradun	Population ≥ 0.5 million < 1 million	61	62	53	94	80
Bareilly	Population ≥ 0.5 million < 1 million	74	98	62	58	81
Karnal	Less than 0.5 million	97	37	78	88	82
Davanagere	Less than 0.5 million	82	82	41	82	83
Aizawl	Less than 0.5 million	57	96	98	80	84
Guwahati	Population ≥ 0.5 million < 1 million	66	79	72	91	85
Aligarh	Population ≥ 0.5 million < 1 million	48	103	34	90	86
Rourkela	Less than 0.5 million	95	65	89	81	87
Gurgaon	Population ≥ 0.5 million < 1 million	91	94	65	67	88
Moradabad	Population ≥ 0.5 million < 1 million	79	89	25	89	89
Panaji	Less than 0.5 million	84	83	96	87	90

Imphal	Less than 0.5 million	67	50	92	104	91
Shimla	Less than 0.5 million	96	76	97	85	92
Agartala	Less than 0.5 million	76	86	101	96	93
Dhanbad	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	71	91	95	97	94
Jammu	Population \geq 0.5 million < 1 million	110	69	105	77	95
Allahabad	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	89	87	51	99	96
Aurangabad	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	103	36	83	107	97
Shillong	Less than 0.5 million	111	88	100	83	98
Namchi	Less than 0.5 million	93	93	76	101	99
Srinagar	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	109	90	90	93	100
Meerut	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	101	104	44	100	101
Silvassa	Less than 0.5 million	90	85	79	106	102
Saharanpur	Population \geq 0.5 million < 1 million	107	100	104	92	103
Kavaratti	Less than 0.5 million	80	106	110	103	104
Pasighat	Less than 0.5 million	99	101	103	105	105
Itanagar	Less than 0.5 million	83	109	6	109	106
Bhagalpur	Less than 0.5 million	88	92	85	111	107
Biharsharif	Less than 0.5 million	100	108	93	108	108
Patna	Population \geq 1 million < 4 million	106	110	108	98	109

Kohima	Less than 0.5 million	108	95	111	102	110
Rampur	Less than 0.5 million	105	111	26	110	111

Table 10.5 Status Of Municipal Bonds Issued

(As on 31.01.2019)

S. No.	City & Details	Amount raised by Issue (In Crores)	Rate of Return (Coupon Rate)	Tenure	Credit rating	Listing
1.	Pune (Maharashtra) Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) raised bonds amounting to INR 200 crores on 19.06.2017 during the first tranche of its 5-year bond program (approx. INR 2264 crores).	200.00	7.59 %	10 years	AA+/ Stable	Listed on Bombay Stock Exchange on 22.06.2017
2.	Hyderabad (Telengana) Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) raised Rs. 200 crore on 13.02.2018.	200.00	8.90 %	10 years	AA/ Stable	Listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) on 22.02.2018
3.	Indore (Madhya Pradesh) Indore Municipal Corporation issued bonds aggregating ₹139.9 crore on 29.06.2018	139.90	9.25 %	10 years	AA (SO)	Listed on National Stock Exchange of India (NSE) on 05.07.2018.
4.	Hyderabad (Telengana) Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) raised Rs. 195 crore on 13.08.2018.	195.00	9.38 %	10 years	AA / Stable	Listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) on 14.08.2018
5.	Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh) Capital Regional Development Authority raised Rs. 2000 crore on 21.08.2018.	2,000.00	10.32 % (Green Shoe option)	10 years	A+	Listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) on 27.08.2018

6.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) Bhopal Municipal Corporation raised Rs.175 Crore on 25.09.2018	175.00	9.55%	10 years (with put-call option at the end of 7 th year)	A-	Listed on National Stock Exchange (NSE) on 25.09.2018.
7.	Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) Greater Vishakapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC) raised Rs. 80 crore on 21.12.2018.	80.00	10.00 %	10 years	AA	Listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) on 21.12.2018
8.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat) Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) raised Rs.200 crore on 10.01.2019	200.00	8.7%	05 years	AA+	Listed at National Stock Exchange (NSE) on 25.09.2019.
	Grand Total	3,189.90				

Chapter 11

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

“Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana is a step towards fulfilment of the vision of Housing for All by 2022”

“Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana would benefit people who cannot afford a house themselves”

**Narendra Modi
Prime Minister**

**(Twitter Account of Hon'ble PM)
21-02-2016**

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) - Housing for All Mission was launched on 25th June 2015.

1. Objective

The objective of the Mission is to provide Central assistance to implementing agencies through States/Union Territories (UTs) for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries by 2022.

2. Coverage and Duration

- The scheme focuses to cover the entire urban area consisting of all statutory towns and areas including Notified Planning/ Development Area/ Industrial Development Authority/ Special Area Development Authority/ Urban Development Authority or any such Authority under the State legislation which is entrusted with the functions of urban planning and regulations. So far 4,331 cities/towns have been included under PMAY (U).
- The duration of the Mission is seven years (FY: 2015-16 to FY: 2021-22).

3. Components of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

In order to address Housing for All in urban areas, the Mission has the following four verticals:

- **“ In-situ” Slum Redevelopment (ISSR):**

Slum redevelopment grant of **Rs. 1 lakh per house** is admissible for all houses built for eligible slum dwellers under this component using land as resource with participation of private developers. After redevelopment, de-notification of slums by State/UT Government is recommended under the guidelines.

- **Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS):**

Beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG), Middle Income Group (MIG)-I and Middle Income Group (MIG)-II seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such institutions for acquiring/constructing houses are eligible for an interest subsidy of 6.5%, 4% and 3% on loan amount upto Rs. 6 lakh, Rs. 9 lakh and Rs. 12 lakh respectively. Ministry has nominated Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and National Housing Bank (NHB) as Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) to channelize this subsidy to the lending institutions and for monitoring the progress of this component. The scheme for MIG category was upto 31st March 2019 which has been now extended up to 31st March 2020 recently

- **Affordable Housing in Partnership with public or private sector (AHP)**

Central assistance of **Rs. 1.5 Lakh per EWS house** is provided by GoI in projects where at least

35% of the houses in the projects are for EWS category.

- **Beneficiary-led individual house construction/ enhancements (BLC):**

Under this component, central assistance of **Rs. 1.5 lakh per EWS house** is provided to individual eligible families belonging to EWS categories.

4. **Ownership of houses and Selection process of projects :**

Beneficiaries of EWS are covered under all four verticals of the Mission while LIG and MIG beneficiaries are eligible for benefits under CLSS. House is to be allotted in the name of adult female member or in joint name and all houses to have toilet facility, drinking water and power supply. Preference is given to persons with disabilities, ST/ SC/ OBCs, minorities and transgender

As per the scheme guidelines of PMAY (U), the States/UTs are required to prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) covering the eligible beneficiaries as per demand survey in the particular urban cities/towns and get these approved by the State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) before these projects are considered by Central Government for considering the admissible central assistance involved in consonance with the scheme guidelines. Thus, selection of projects under PMAY (U) and their implementation are with the State/ UT Governments.

5. **Technology Sub-Mission**

- In order to promote green and environment friendly, disaster resistant technologies and planning/layouts suitable for different areas of the country, a Technology Sub-Mission has also been launched as part of the Mission. This Sub-Mission envisages to facilitate State/ city Governments to adopt modern, innovative and green technologies for adoption of layout designs building plans suitable for various geo-climatic zones and to deploy disaster resistant and environment friendly technologies. It is envisaged that Centre and State would partner with willing IITs, NITs and Planning & Architecture institutes for developing technical solutions, capacity building and handholding of States and Cities.
- **24 Emerging Technologies** have been identified, evaluated and are being promoted by Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC). CPWD has issued Schedule of Rates (SoRs) for 14 such Technologies to bring them into the main stream of mass housing construction. Benefits of new alternative technologies are that the houses built are safer and disaster resilient, better quality of construction, low maintenance, speedy construction resulting in early occupancy, cost effective and environment friendly, better fire resistance and thermal efficiency. About 12 Lakh houses are being constructed using these technologies all over the country.
- In addition, Ministry is organizing Global Housing Technology Challenge (GHTC-India) to co-opt internationally acclaimed rapid mass housing construction technologies and to help

States/UTs to construct sanctioned houses under PMAY(U) to address housing shortage in the urban areas by 2022 as well as to bring a paradigm shift in mass housing construction technologies in the country.

6. **Progress under PMAY (U) as on 31.01.2019**

- Barring Lakshadweep (which does not have an urban area), 35 States/UTs of the country have signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) under the Mission. As on 0 31.01.2019, 15,263 project proposals for construction of 72.82 lakh houses have been approved.
- An investment of about Rs. 4.09 lakh crore with the Central assistance of Rs. 1.12 lakh crore have been approved of which Central assistance of Rs. 36,154 crore has been released out of the budgetary allocations and Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR). An expenditure for Rs. 26,500 crore has already been reported by the States/UTs through web portal.
- A total of 38.67 lakh houses have been grounded of which construction for 14.76 lakh are complete and 14.12 lakh are occupied.
- Under CLSS, 3.77 lakh beneficiaries have availed an interest subsidy of Rs. 8,378 crore. There has been a massive jump of more than 3 fold with respect to sanctions of previous year particularly in MIG category where more than 1.10 lakh beneficiary have availed the benefits.

7. **Transparency, Accountability and Monitoring Systems**

- Digitization of Beneficiary databases alongwith Aadhaar number and bank account number in MIS System.
- BHUVAN Mobile App used for Geo-referenced photographs of 5 stages of houses being constructed under BLC Component for monitoring the progress of construction. Electronic transfer of funds using DBT mode is being made in accordance to stages of construction captured for BLC component. For house under other component such as AHP and ISSR , NIC Mobile App is developed and in use for Geo-referenced photographs of projects on Bharat Maps.
- Field level verification of works are being carried out by State Level Technical Cell/ City Level Technical Cell, Third Party Quality and Monitoring Agency (TPQMA) and Social Audit Team.
- Regular meetings of Central sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) under chairmanship of Secretary (HUA) at Central Level and State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the State concerned at State level reviews progress of implementation of scheme.
- Hon'ble Minister (MoHUA) holds review meetings with Hon'ble Chief Ministers and concerned Ministers of the State.

8. Strengthening of Structural Policy Framework

- Affordable Housing has been accorded **Infrastructure Status** by including it in the **Harmonised List of Infrastructure**.
- Fiscal incentives under section **80-IBA of the Income Tax Act** has been provided, which lead 100% deduction of profits and gains for Affordable Housing projects.
- **Eight 'PPP Models for Affordable Housing'** have been circulated to States/Union Territories (UTs) to facilitate private sector participation.
- States/UTs have been urged to take more steps under the Ease of Doing Business to improve the processes of granting **faster clearances and approvals**. So far Online Building Permission System (OBPS) has been made operational in 1,453 cities including 436 AM-RUT cities. 10 States (Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Punjab, Telangana and Tripura) have implemented OBPS in all ULBs. It is targeted to get this operational in all cities by March, 2019.
- **Implementation of Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act (RERA)** has created a mechanism that effectively regulates and addresses issues like project delivery delays, property pricing, quality of construction, title, complaint redressal system in an efficient and transparent manner. This also protects the interests of the lenders by ring-fencing the project funds and enabling completion & delivery of projects on-time.
- **GST Council has lowered the effective GST rate from 12% to 8%** (after deducting one third of the amount charged from the house toward cost of land) for all the houses constructed under PMAY (U) to **improve affordability and enhancing access to housing credit to the targeted beneficiary**:
- Ministry of Finance has setup an **Affordable Housing Fund (AHF)** of Rs. 10,000 crore in National Housing Bank (NHB) using backlog funding available in priority sector lending of Banks. This will reduce the borrowing cost for the beneficiary as NHB will be refinancing more loans given by the Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) in the targeted segment at a reduced interest rate.

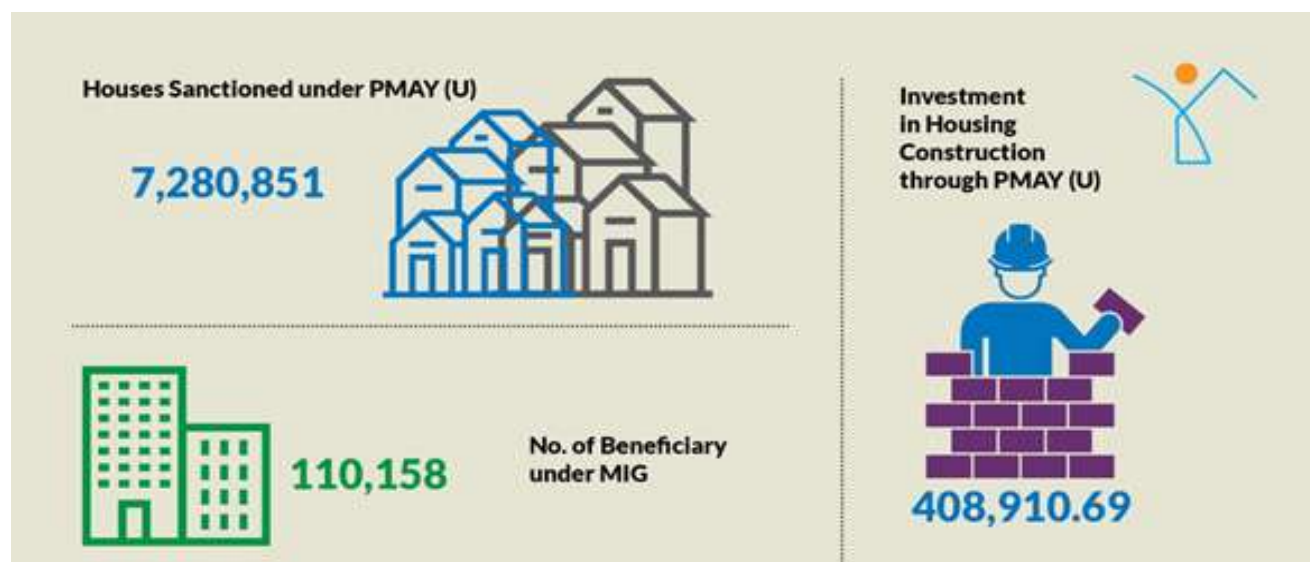


Table 11.1 Houses Sanctioned under PMAY (U)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Number of Houses
1	A&N Island (UT)	611
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,129,530
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6,284
4	Assam	57,572
5	Bihar	242,294
6	Chandigarh (UT)	145
7	Chhattisgarh	211,267
8	D&N Haveli (UT)	4,073
9	Daman & Diu (UT)	819
10	Delhi	7,889
11	Goa	381
12	Gujarat	421,813
13	Haryana	251,126
14	Himachal Pradesh	8,428
15	Jammu & Kashmir	34,451
16	Jharkhand	163,503
17	Karnataka	519,583
18	Kerala	114,734
19	Lakshadweep (UT)	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	647,017
21	Maharashtra	792,658
22	Manipur	29,081
23	Meghalaya	805
24	Mizoram	29,865
25	Nagaland	25,764
26	Orissa	133,175
27	Puducherry (UT)	9,573
28	Punjab	52,365
29	Rajasthan	166,295
30	Sikkim	518
31	Tamil Nadu	605,515
32	Telangana	200,607
33	Tripura	80,011
34	Uttar Pradesh	959,257
35	Uttarakhand	32,202
36	West Bengal	341,640
Grand Total :-		7,280,851

Table 11.2: Houses Sanctioned under EWS/ LIG and MIG in CLSS under PMAY (U)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	No. of Beneficiary under EWS/ LIG	No. of Beneficiary under MIG
1	A&N Island (UT)	2	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,411	3,883
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1
4	Assam	314	104
5	Bihar	630	934
6	Chandigarh (UT)	51	94
7	Chhattisgarh	4,206	958
8	D&N Haveli (UT)	833	104
9	Daman & Diu (UT)	164	28
10	Delhi	4,204	3,685
11	Goa	113	208
12	Gujarat	101,263	14,384
13	Haryana	3,507	3,570
14	Himachal Pradesh	124	90
15	Jammu & Kashmir	246	24
16	Jharkhand	339	837
17	Karnataka	5,014	10,575
18	Kerala	4,250	724
19	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	18,241	3,300
21	Maharashtra	72,623	28,537
22	Manipur	138	7
23	Meghalaya	66	4
24	Mizoram	365	4
25	Nagaland	6	4
26	Orissa	838	614
27	Puducherry (UT)	106	121
28	Punjab	3,504	1,837
29	Rajasthan	12,515	4,160
30	Sikkim	2	1
31	Tamil Nadu	8,625	7,159
32	Telangana	3,255	8,444
33	Tripura	122	45
34	Uttar Pradesh	12,189	10,968
35	Uttarakhand	2,434	713
36	West Bengal	4,159	4,037
Grand Total :-		266,862	110,158

Table 11.3: Investment in Housing Construction through PMAY (U)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Investment (Rs in Crore)
1	A&N Island (UT)	54.10
2	Andhra Pradesh	59,167.73
3	Arunachal Pradesh	357.79
4	Assam	1,785.92
5	Bihar	12,155.09
6	Chandigarh (UT)	34.92
7	Chhattisgarh	8,820.15
8	D&N Haveli (UT)	220.17
9	Daman & Diu (UT)	40.10
10	Delhi	1,477.96
11	Goa	68.97
12	Gujarat	35,061.62
13	Haryana	23,998.13
14	Himachal Pradesh	430.40
15	Jammu & Kashmir	1,842.42
16	Jharkhand	10,462.66
17	Karnataka	28,467.72
18	Kerala	4,106.78
19	Lakshadweep (UT)	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	35,390.45
21	Maharashtra	60,623.81
22	Manipur	747.47
23	Meghalaya	35.27
24	Mizoram	619.27
25	Nagaland	680.75
26	Orissa	4,795.95
27	Puducherry (UT)	428.09
28	Punjab	2,029.53
29	Rajasthan	9,482.56
30	Sikkim	13.64
31	Tamil Nadu	29,405.57
32	Telangana	16,071.59
33	Tripura	2,199.93
34	Uttar Pradesh	40,982.20
35	Uttarakhand	2,052.71
36	West Bengal	14,799.28
Grand Total :-		408,910.69

Table 11.4: Commitment of Central Assistance under PMAY (U)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Committment (Rs in Crore)
1	A&N Island (UT)	9.18
2	Andhra Pradesh	16,999.91
3	Arunachal Pradesh	148.63
4	Assam	865.55
5	Bihar	3,770.52
6	Chandigarh (UT)	3.40
7	Chhattisgarh	3,152.03
8	D&N Haveli (UT)	68.61
9	Daman & Diu (UT)	13.57
10	Delhi	177.80
11	Goa	8.04
12	Gujarat	6,989.54
13	Haryana	3,966.81
14	Himachal Pradesh	150.39
15	Jammu & Kashmir	527.36
16	Jharkhand	2,417.59
17	Karnataka	8,186.59
18	Kerala	1,774.08
19	Lakshadweep (UT)	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	9,940.28
21	Maharashtra	11,617.60
22	Manipur	436.41
23	Meghalaya	12.18
24	Mizoram	455.94
25	Nagaland	412.37
26	Orissa	2,085.99
27	Puducherry (UT)	144.91
28	Punjab	780.14
29	Rajasthan	2,684.47
30	Sikkim	7.79
31	Tamil Nadu	9,230.79
32	Telangana	3,092.69
33	Tripura	1,233.60
34	Uttar Pradesh	14,688.78
35	Uttarakhand	581.75
36	West Bengal	5,189.31
Grand Total :-		111,824.61

Table 11.5: Expenditure of Central Assistance under PMAY (U)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Expenditure (Rs in Crore)
1	A&N Island (UT)	0.27
2	Andhra Pradesh	3,867.40
3	Arunachal Pradesh	87.41
4	Assam	347.53
5	Bihar	968.48
6	Chandigarh (UT)	3.40
7	Chhattisgarh	1,055.45
8	D&N Haveli (UT)	37.53
9	Daman & Diu (UT)	6.71
10	Delhi	177.80
11	Goa	7.50
12	Gujarat	3,989.99
13	Haryana	517.79
14	Himachal Pradesh	60.36
15	Jammu & Kashmir	103.05
16	Jharkhand	993.45
17	Karnataka	2,639.71
18	Kerala	938.38
19	Lakshadweep (UT)	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	4,897.10
21	Maharashtra	3,098.82
22	Manipur	160.46
23	Meghalaya	5.57
24	Mizoram	83.46
25	Nagaland	148.18
26	Orissa	707.99
27	Puducherry (UT)	60.22
28	Punjab	281.57
29	Rajasthan	755.50
30	Sikkim	2.93
31	Tamil Nadu	2,844.36
32	Telangana	1,437.89
33	Tripura	619.49
34	Uttar Pradesh	3,081.26
35	Uttarakhand	272.52
36	West Bengal	1,894.09
Grand Total :-		36,153.60

Table 11.6: Grounded Houses under PMAY (U)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Houses Grounded
1	A&N Island (UT)	35
2	Andhra Pradesh	703,613
3	Arunachal Pradesh	6,327
4	Assam	33,407
5	Bihar	115,185
6	Chandigarh (UT)	5,105
7	Chhattisgarh	94,259
8	D&N Haveli (UT)	2,460
9	Daman & Diu (UT)	598
10	Delhi	48,469
11	Goa	322
12	Gujarat	332,432
13	Haryana	26,574
14	Himachal Pradesh	4,477
15	Jammu & Kashmir	14,010
16	Jharkhand	106,892
17	Karnataka	242,001
18	Kerala	66,840
19	Lakshadweep (UT)	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	406,999
21	Maharashtra	224,017
22	Manipur	12,550
23	Meghalaya	1,440
24	Mizoram	2,409
25	Nagaland	9,705
26	Orissa	71,443
27	Puducherry (UT)	4,610
28	Punjab	29,137
29	Rajasthan	92,536
30	Sikkim	493
31	Tamil Nadu	425,267
32	Telangana	160,621
33	Tripura	63,927
34	Uttar Pradesh	353,827
35	Uttarakhand	13,831
36	West Bengal	191,373
Grand Total :-		3,867,191

Table 11.7: Completed Houses under PMAY (U)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Houses Completed
1	A&N Island (UT)	8
2	Andhra Pradesh	179,783
3	Arunachal Pradesh	857
4	Assam	1,516
5	Bihar	27,750
6	Chandigarh (UT)	5,105
7	Chhattisgarh	29,589
8	D&N Haveli (UT)	1,042
9	Daman & Diu (UT)	258
10	Delhi	31,869
11	Goa	321
12	Gujarat	181,337
13	Haryana	9,634
14	Himachal Pradesh	1,140
15	Jammu & Kashmir	1,968
16	Jharkhand	46,713
17	Karnataka	108,307
18	Kerala	20,981
19	Lakshadweep (UT)	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	160,603
21	Maharashtra	152,416
22	Manipur	1,340
23	Meghalaya	760
24	Mizoram	1,185
25	Nagaland	2,462
26	Orissa	27,939
27	Puducherry (UT)	1,160
28	Punjab	9,006
29	Rajasthan	52,447
30	Sikkim	188
31	Tamil Nadu	135,655
32	Telangana	38,387
33	Tripura	18,337
34	Uttar Pradesh	120,741
35	Uttarakhand	6,467
36	West Bengal	98,608
Grand Total :-		1,475,879

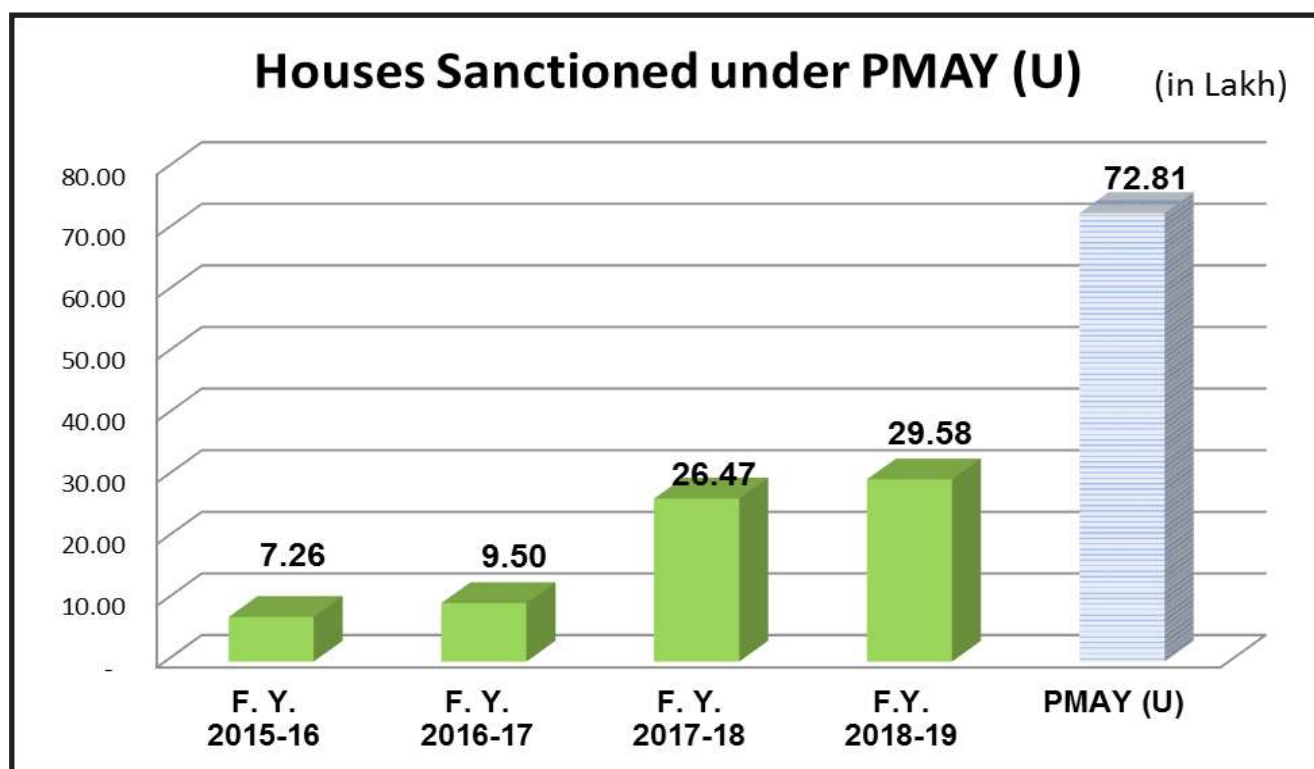
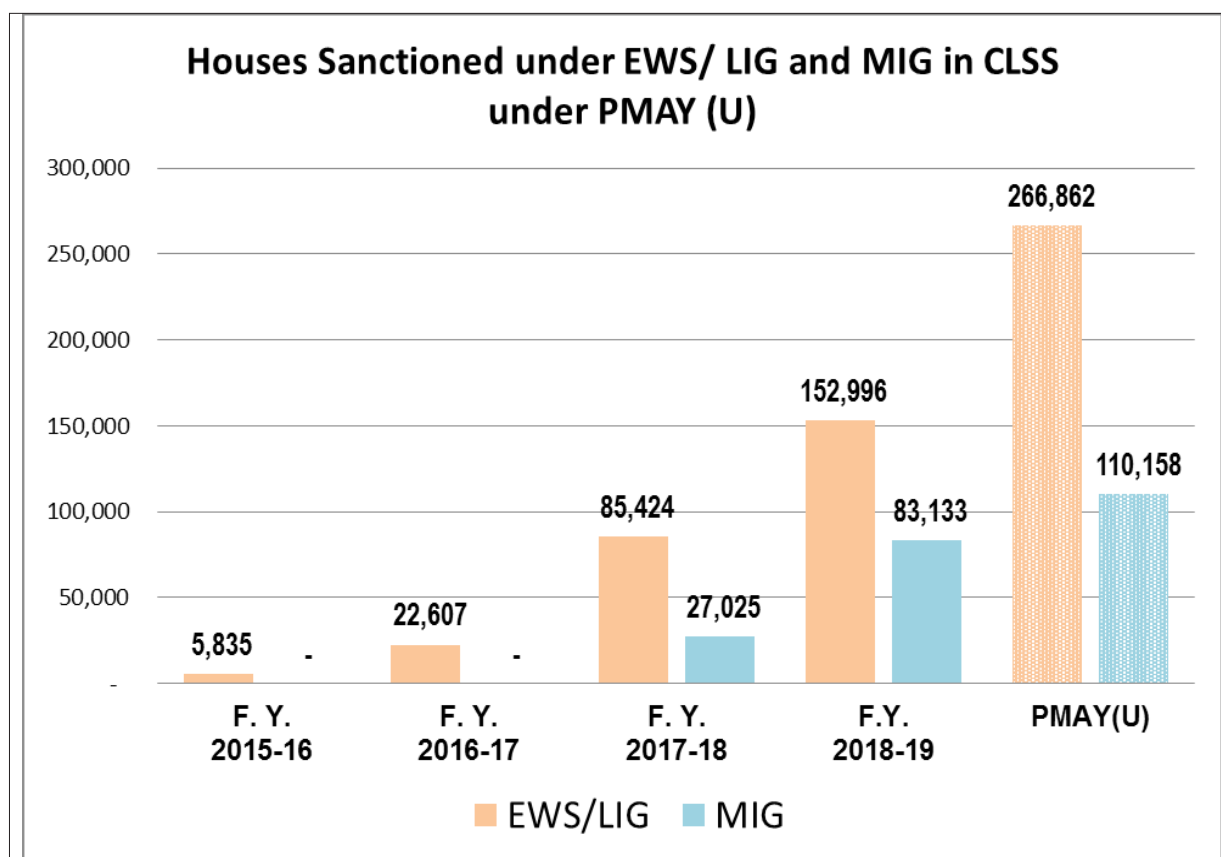
Table 11.8: Occupied Houses under PMAY (U)

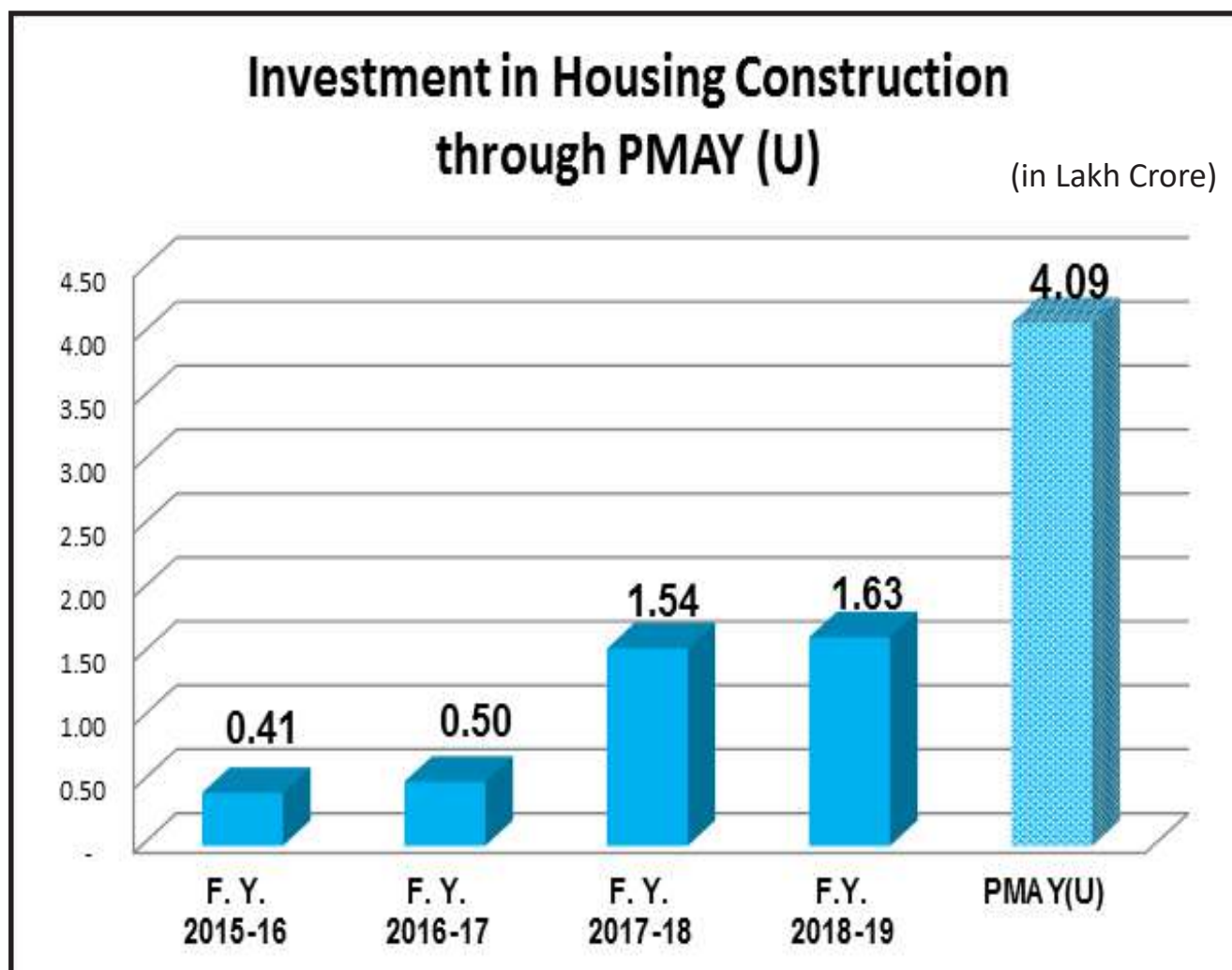
Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Houses Occupied
1		8
2		119,871
3		781
4	Assam	2,979
5	Bihar	36,441
6	Chandigarh (UT)	2,834
7	Chhattisgarh	31,438
8	D&N Haveli (UT)	1,042
9	Daman & Diu (UT)	258
10	Delhi	9,505
11	Goa	321
12	Gujarat	189,883
13	Haryana	9,875
14	Himachal Pradesh	1,034
15	Jammu & Kashmir	3,135
16	Jharkhand	46,758
17	Karnataka	109,352

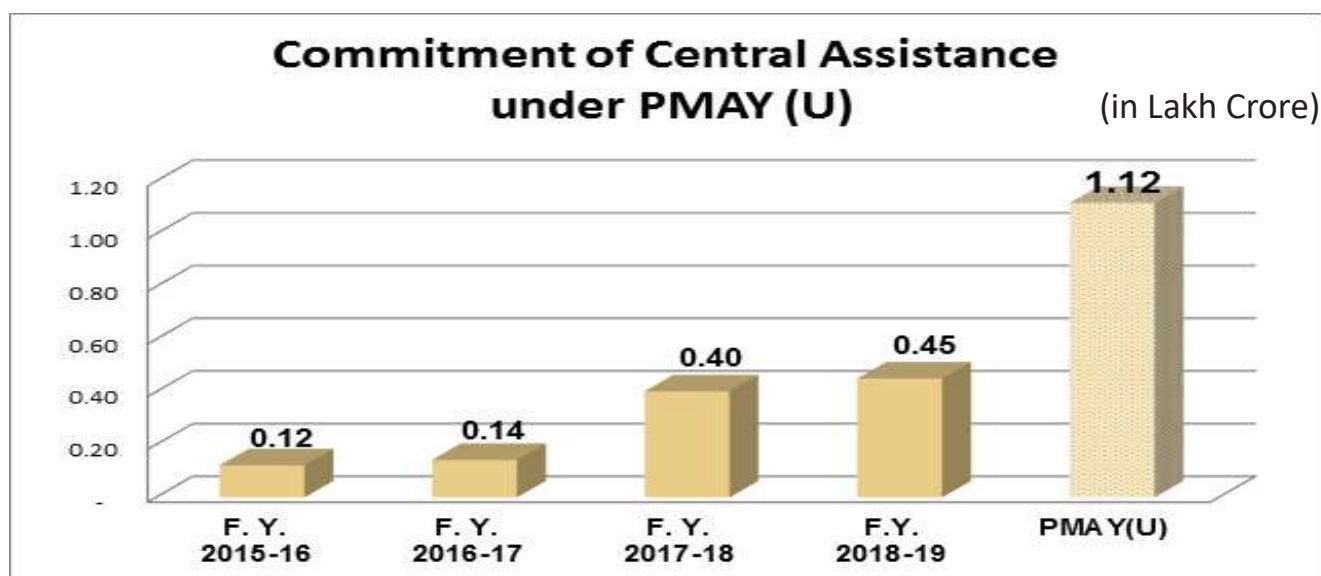
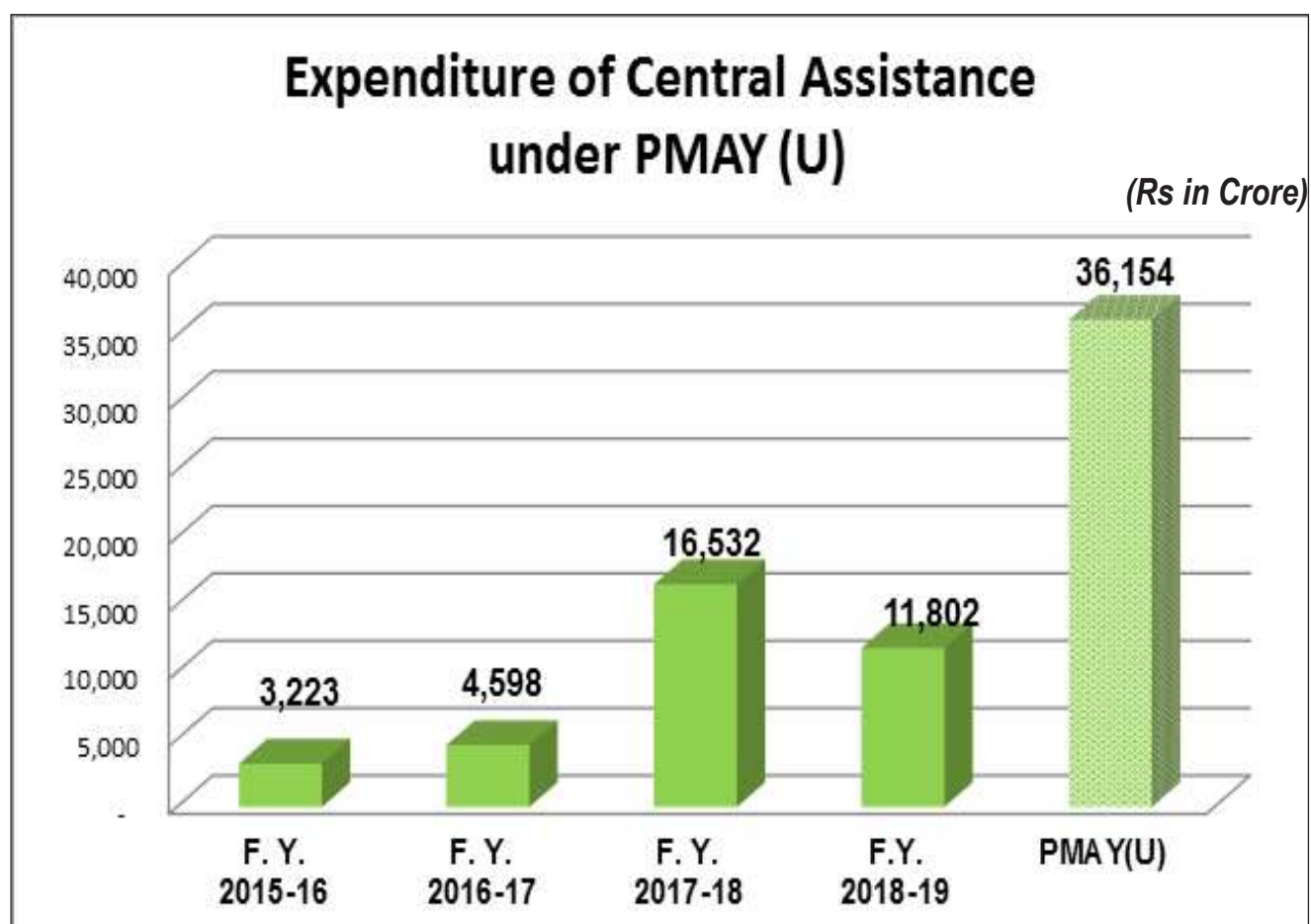
18	Kerala	20,658
19	Lakshadweep (UT)	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	164,044
21	Maharashtra	169,152
22	Manipur	2,049
23	Meghalaya	366
24	Mizoram	1,553
25	Nagaland	4,055
26	Orissa	25,490
27	Puducherry (UT)	1,013
28	Punjab	8,621
29	Rajasthan	52,325
30	Sikkim	129
31	Tamil Nadu	124,318
32	Telangana	29,326
33	Tripura	18,337
34	Uttar Pradesh	119,470
35	Uttarakhand	6,933
36	West Bengal	98,432
Grand Total :-		1,411,786

Table 11.9: No of beneficiaries residing in slums availed benefits under various components of PMAY (U)

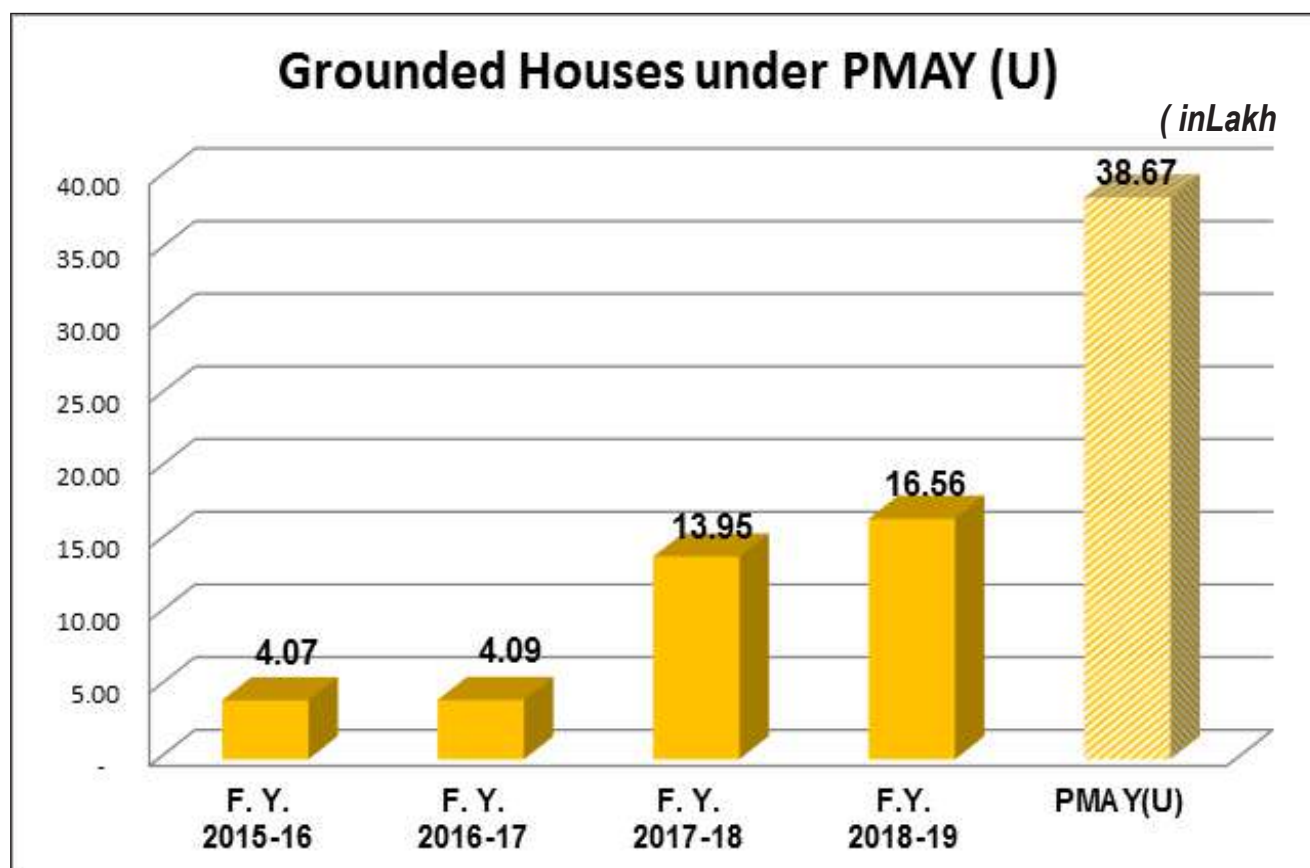
Sl. No.	States/ UTs	In-situ Slum Redevel- op-ment (ISSR)	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	Beneficiary Led Construc- tion (BLC)	Total Benefi- ciaries resid- ing in slums
1	A&N Island (UT)	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,617	203,494	174,609	379,720
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,536	-	-	1,536
4	Assam	-	-	308	308
5	Bihar	11,276	-	2,809	14,085
6	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	6,246	51,753	43,122	101,121
8	D&N Haveli (UT)	-	-	-	-
9	Daman & Diu (UT)	-	-	-	-
10	Delhi	-	-	-	-
11	Goa	-	-	-	-
12	Gujarat	86,620	15,611	-	102,231
13	Haryana	3,226	83,799	8,648	95,673
14	Himachal Pradesh	300	-	-	300
15	Jammu & Kashmir	369	-	-	369
16	Jharkhand	19,448	-	3,250	22,698
17	Karnataka	23,125	80,703	13	103,841
18	Kerala	2,118	-	263	2,381
19	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	10,295	122,109	96,169	228,573
21	Maharashtra	222,303	58,021	3,932	284,256
22	Manipur	-	-	-	-
23	Meghalaya	-	-	24	24
24	Mizoram	142	-	-	142
25	Nagaland	1,054	-	-	1,054
26	Orissa	18,535	-	14,782	33,317
27	Puducherry (UT)	-	-	-	-
28	Punjab	1,025	-	267	1,292
29	Rajasthan	21,908	-	-	21,908
30	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
31	Tamil Nadu	4,880	41,779	55,955	102,614
32	Telangana	1,198	72,992	-	74,190
33	Tripura	3,005	-	2,116	5,121
34	Uttar Pradesh	8,409	-	-	8,409
35	Uttarakhand	3,130	1,872	534	5,536
36	West Bengal	472	-	-	472
Grand Total :-		452,237	732,133	406,801	1,591,171

Graph 11.1 Houses sanctioned under PMAY (U)**Graph 11.2 Houses sanctioned under EWS/LIG and MIG in CLSS under PMAY (U)**

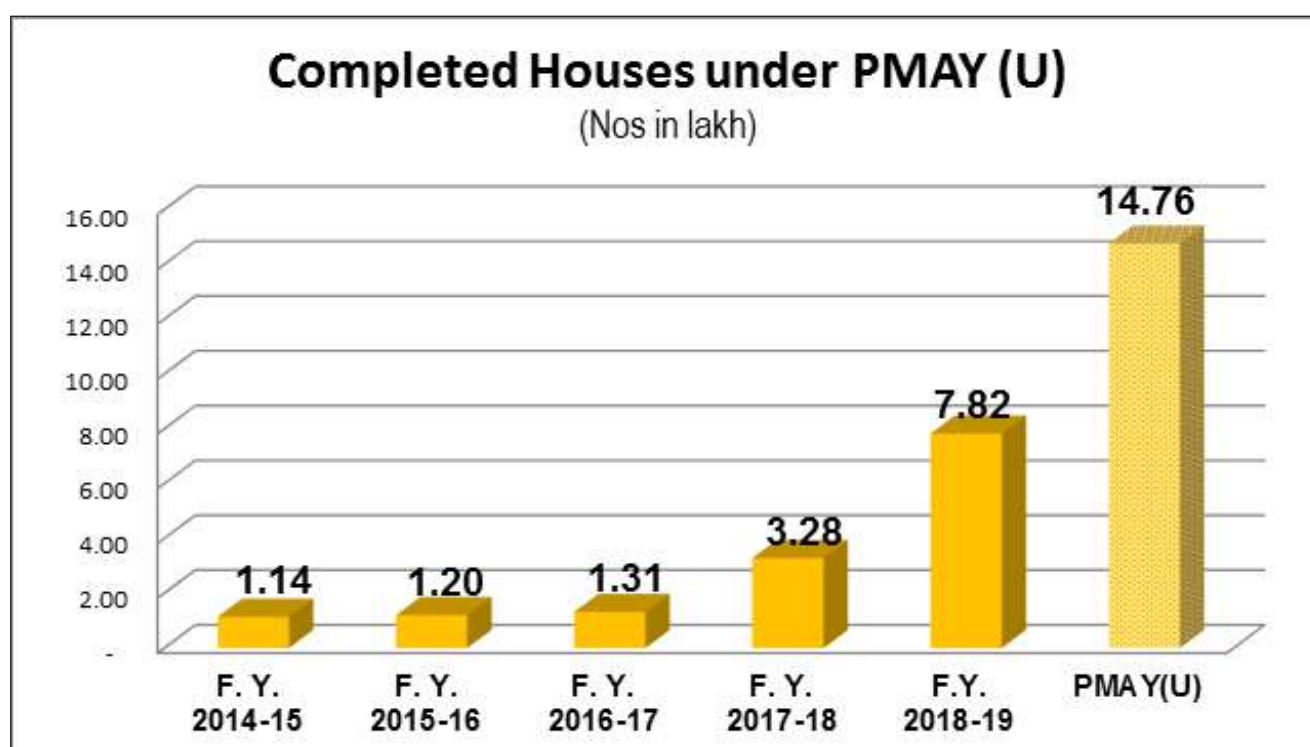
Graph 11.3 Investment in Housing Construction through PMAY (U)

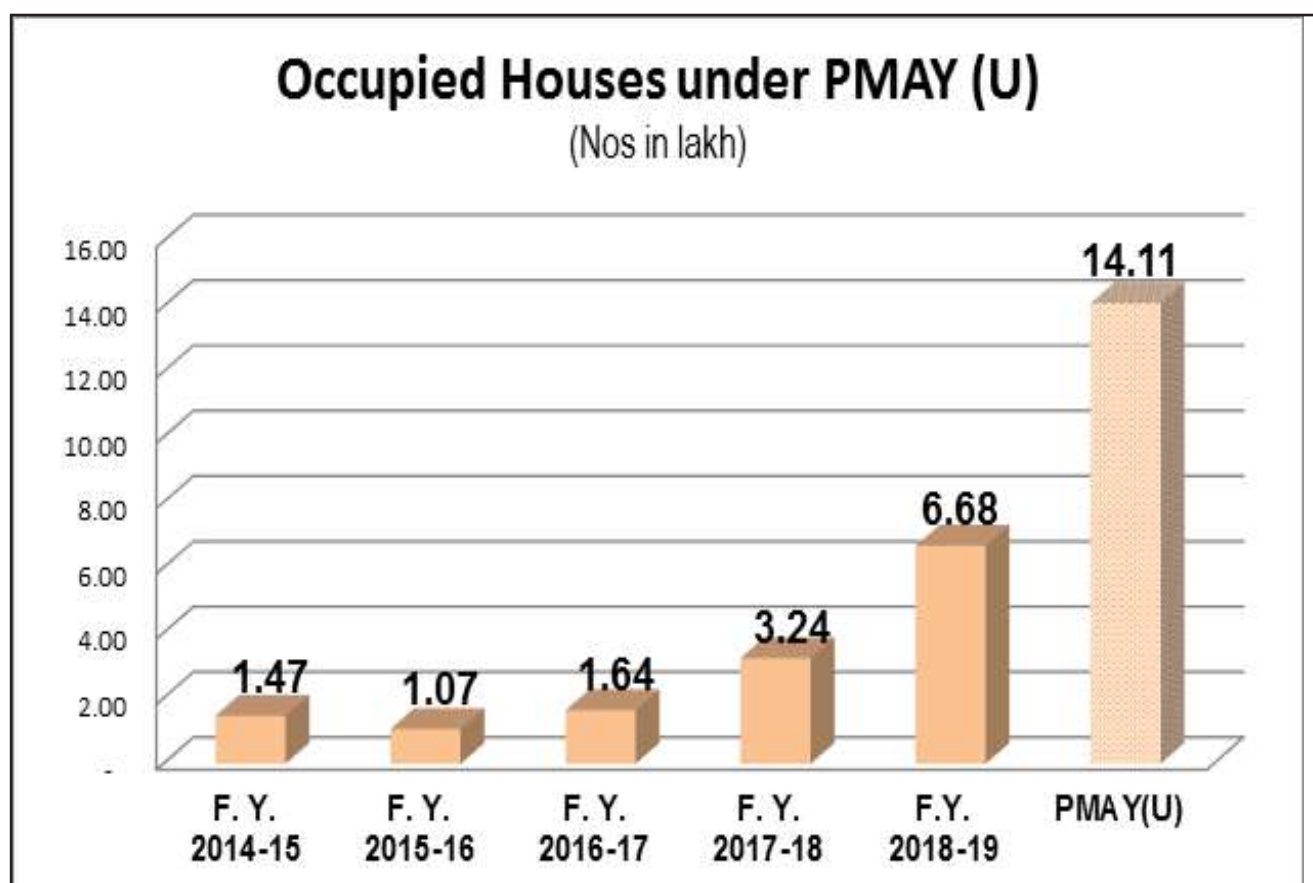
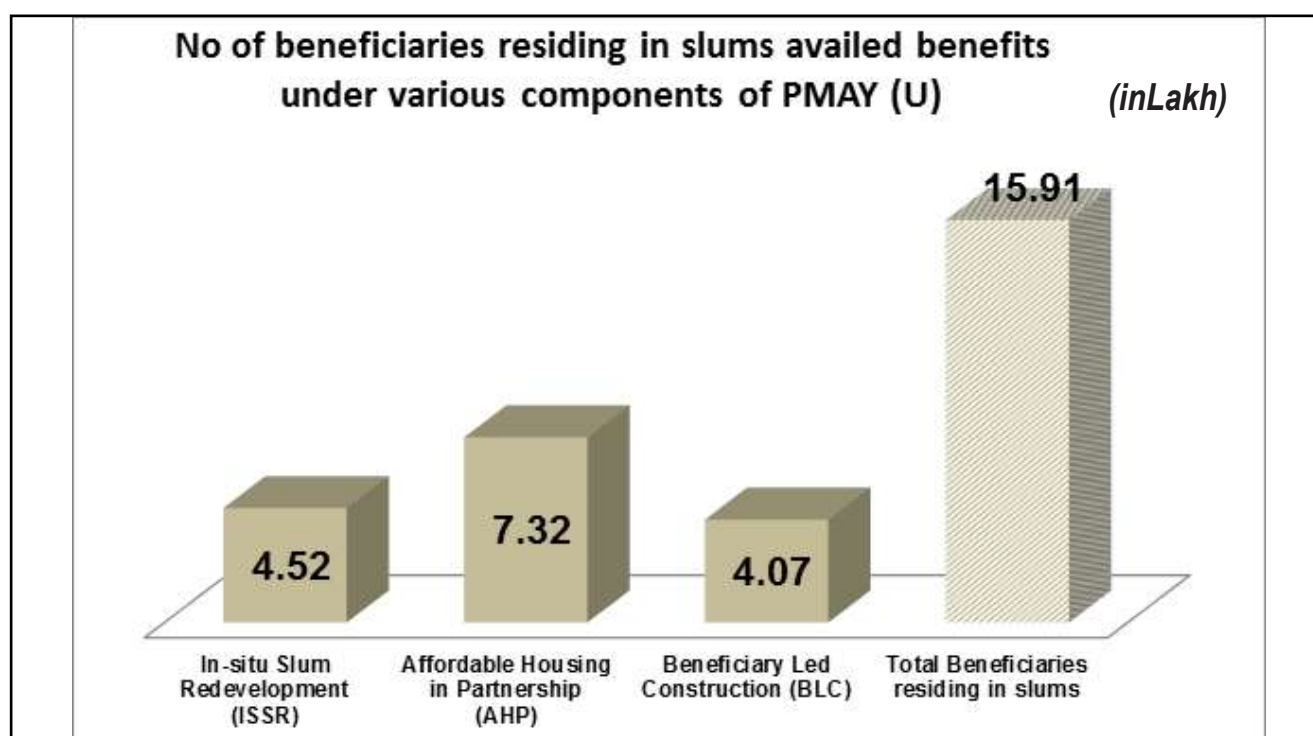
Graph 11.4 Commitment of Central Assistance under PMAY (U)**Graph 11.5 Expenditure of Central Assistance under PMAY (U)**

Graph 11.6 Grounded Houses under PMAY (U)



Graph 11.7 Completed Houses under PMAY (U)



Graph 11.8 Occupied Houses under PMAY (U)**Graph 11.9 No. of beneficiaries residing in slums availed benefits under PMAY (U)**

Chapter 12

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)

India's vibrant and rapidly growing economy needs a steady supply of skilled human resources. As per the Census, 2011, more than 31% of the total population lived in urban areas and more recent estimates suggest that this will rise to 50% by 2030. As cities increase in number and existing cities become denser, the pressure to support livelihoods will keep mounting. About 10 lakh new people enter the workforce every month (Ministry of Labour & Employment). The changing technological landscape in the manufacturing and service industries and further mechanization of agriculture is expected to lead to more robust job growth in urban areas. It is estimated that over the next two decades, about 70% of the new jobs will be created in urban India (Sankhe et al, 2010).

The Report on Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganized Sector by the National Commission on Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector brought out in August 2007 (NCEUS, 2007) reveals that in 2004-05, out of India's total workforce, 92 percent worked in the informal economy. The urban informal sector comprises a large part of the unorganized non-agriculture sector. Low levels of education and skill in the unorganized sector workers have resulted in their inability to access the opportunities offered by emerging markets. This underscores the criticality of skills up-gradation for better livelihoods opportunities in urban areas.

The Government of India is addressing these challenges from multiple directions as follows -

1. The National Skill Development Policy was released in 2009, along with the establishment of the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)
2. The skilling ecosystem is being complemented by a parallel effort to broaden access to formal financial services which are essential to promote self-employment opportunities these include the JAM+ architecture, comprising of Jan Dhan, Aadhar, and Mobile based services.
3. An integrated approach to support both wage employment and self-employment is part of the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), under the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA). The Mission has been working towards creating livelihoods opportunities for the poor and vulnerable population, in all the statutory towns.

Mission Statement

To reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor. The mission aims at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in

a phased manner. In addition, the Mission also addresses livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities.

Guiding Principles

- The core belief of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) is that the poor are entrepreneurial and have innate desire to come out of poverty. The challenge is to unleash its capabilities to generate meaningful and sustainable livelihoods. The first step in this process is motivating the urban poor to form their own institutions. They and their institutions need to be provided sufficient capacity so that they can manage the external environment, access finance, expand their skills, enterprises, and assets. This requires continuous and carefully designed handholding support. An external, dedicated and sensitive support structure, from the national level to the city and community levels, is required to induce social mobilization, institution building, and livelihood promotion.
- DAY-NULM believes that any livelihood promotion programme can be scaled up in a time-bound manner only if driven by the poor and their institutions. Such strong institutional platforms support the poor in building up their own human, social, financial, and other assets. This, in turn, enables them access to rights, entitlements, opportunities, and services from the public and private sectors, while enhancing their solidarity, voice and bargaining power.
- As per the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992, urban poverty alleviation is a legitimate function of the Urban Local Bodies (ULB). Therefore, ULBs need to undertake a lead role for all issues and programmes concerning the urban poor in cities/towns, including skills and livelihoods.
- DAY-NULM aim at universal coverage of the urban poor for skill development and credit facilities. It strives for skills training of the urban poor for market-based jobs and self-employment, facilitating easy access to credit.
- Street vendors constitute an important segment of the urban population at the bottom of the pyramid. Street vending provides a source of self-employment, and thus acts as a measure of urban poverty alleviation without major Government intervention. Street Vendors have a prominent place in the urban supply chain and are an integral part of the economic growth process within urban areas. DAY-NULM aims at facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities.
- Urban homeless persons who live without shelter or social security/ protection are the most vulnerable class, even while they contribute towards sustaining cities with their cheap labour. Life on the streets involves surviving continuously at the edge, in a physically brutalized and challenging environment. There is a need for appropriate policy intervention to address the challenges faced by homeless people, with regard to shelter, social housing, and social protection. Accordingly,

DAY-NULM aims at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner.

- DAY-NULM has placed a very high emphasis on convergence with schemes/programmes of the relevant line Ministries/Departments and programmes of state governments dealing with skills, livelihoods, entrepreneurship development, health, education, social assistance, etc. An alliance strategy is being sought with all concerned departments to promote skills training of rural-urban migrants as a bridge between the livelihoods of the rural and urban poor.
- DAY-NULM aims at a partnership with the private sector in providing skill training, employment, and operation of a shelter for the homeless. It strives for active participation of private and civil society sectors in providing shelter to the urban homeless, skill training and placement of the urban poor and also in facilitating technological, marketing and handholding support for the urban poor entrepreneurs who want to be self-employed and set up their own small businesses or manufacturing units.

Values

The mission espouses the following values:

1. Ownership and productive involvement of the urban poor and their institutions in all processes;
2. Transparency in programme design and implementation, including institution - building and capacity strengthening;
3. Accountability of government functionaries and the community;
4. Partnerships with industry and other stakeholders; and
5. Community self-reliance, self-dependence, self-help, and mutual help.

Strategy

DAY-NULM has adopted the following strategy:

1. Building capacity of the urban poor, their institutions and the machinery involved in the implementation of livelihoods development and poverty alleviation programmes through handholding support;
2. Enhancing and expanding existing livelihoods options of the urban poor;
3. Building skills to enable access to growing market-based job opportunities offered by emerging urban economies;
4. Training for and support to the establishment of micro-enterprises by the urban poor – self and group;

5. Ensure availability and access for the urban homeless population to permanent 24-hour shelters including the basic infrastructural facilities like water supply, sanitation, safety, and security;
6. Cater to the needs of especially vulnerable segments of the urban homeless like the dependent children, aged, disabled, mentally ill, and recovering patients etc., by creating special sections within homeless shelters and provisioning special service linkages for them;
7. To establish strong rights-based linkages with other programmes which cover the right of the urban homeless to food, healthcare, education, etc. and ensure access for homeless populations to various entitlements, including to social security pensions, PDS, ICDS, feeding programmes, drinking water, sanitation, identity, financial inclusion, school admission etc., and to affordable housing;
8. To address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities.

DAY-NULM derives its theory of change from the sustainable livelihood's framework, with an emphasis on bottom-up planning, vulnerability reduction, providing vocational skills and enhancing livelihoods assets. Sustainable livelihoods are defined as those that are resilient to shocks and risks, diversified, dynamic and adaptable as well as environmentally sustainable. (Walker, et al., 2001). Social capital accumulated through various types of networks that exist in urban poor settlements is equally critical to get access to employment avenues, especially for women. DAY-NULM and its predecessor schemes were designed based on this paradigm.

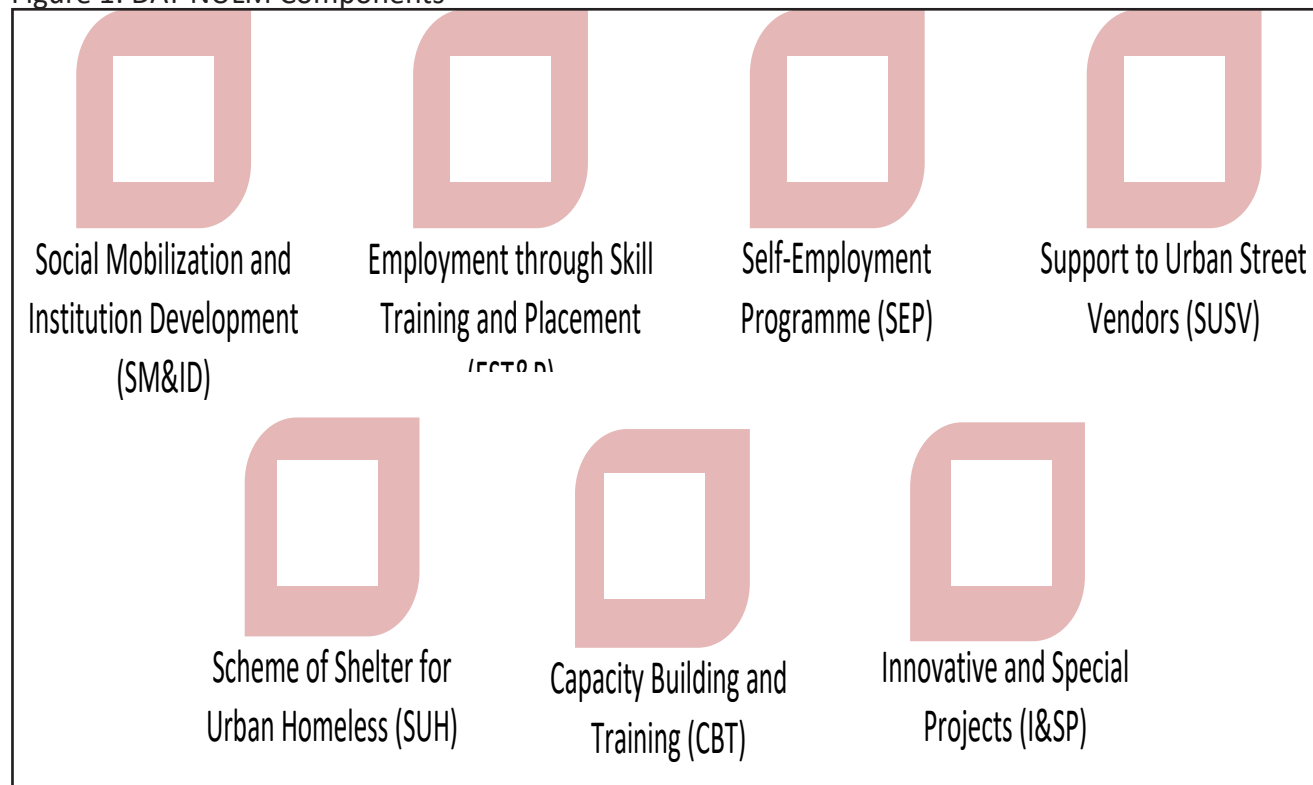
DFID funded Slum Improvement Projects in the late 1980s-90s that were implemented through municipal corporations included the formation of Neighbourhood Committees (NHC) to act as an interface between slum communities and the government, and "as an instrument for mobilizing peoples' inputs on projects" (Phillips, 2002). These programs influenced the design of the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) implemented by the erstwhile Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA).

Considering the lessons learned from the implementation of SJSRY, the scheme was re-designed as 'Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)' and was launched in 2013-14 in all district and in all cities above 1 lakh population (790 Cities). On 20th February 2016 Mission was extended to all the statutory towns in India. DAY-NULM is now one of the flagship schemes of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA).

The Mission aims to alleviate urban poverty through a holistic approach and a clear focus on livelihoods promotion.

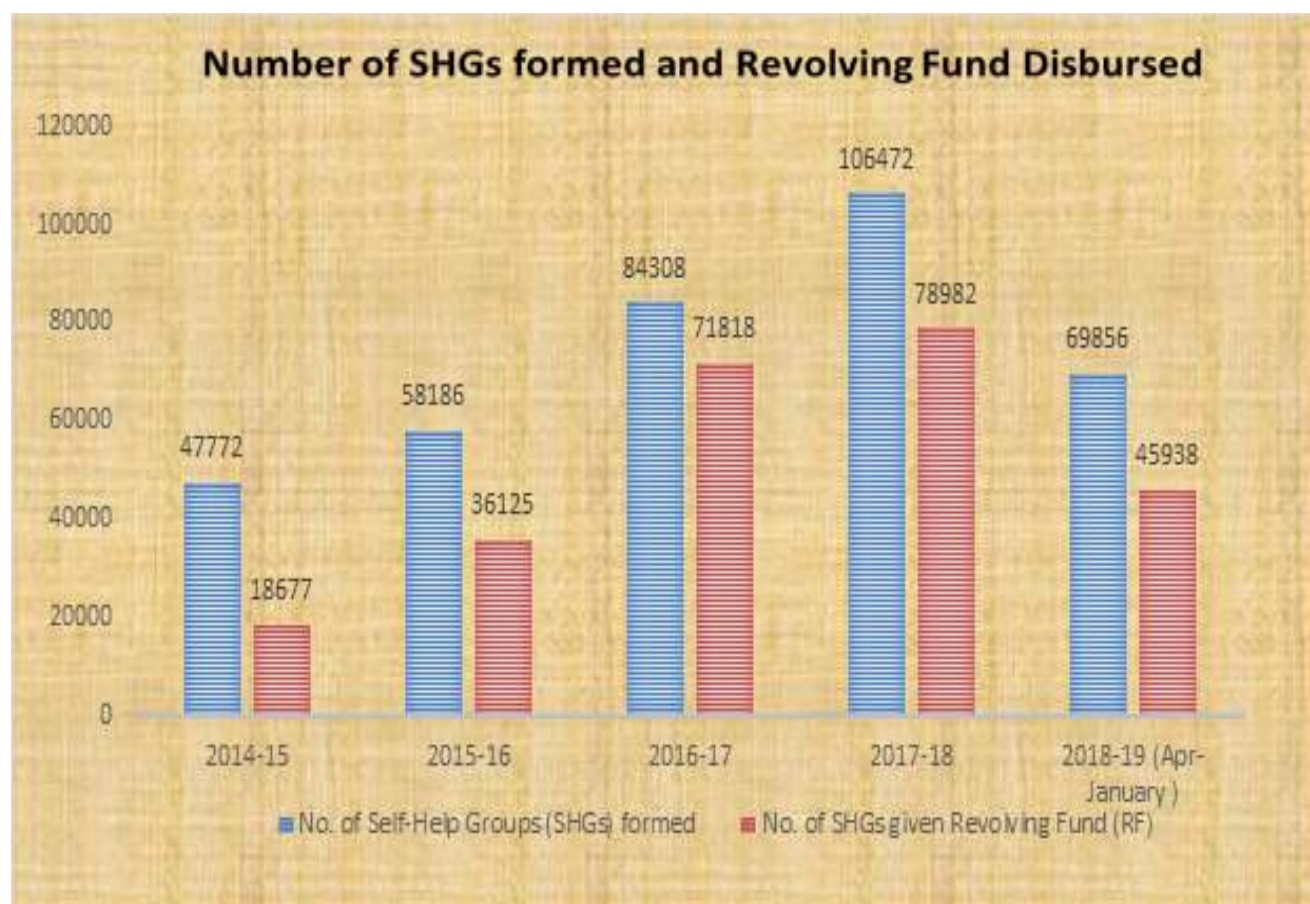
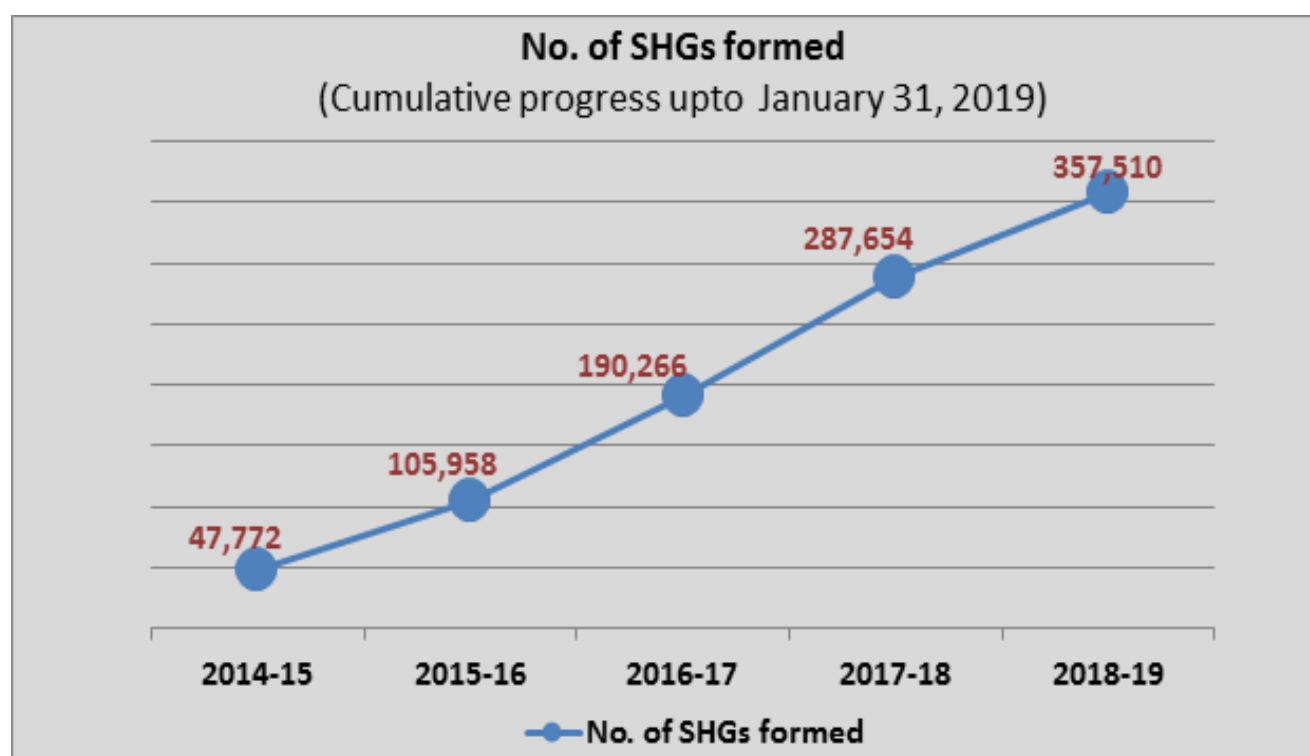
Components of DAY-NULM

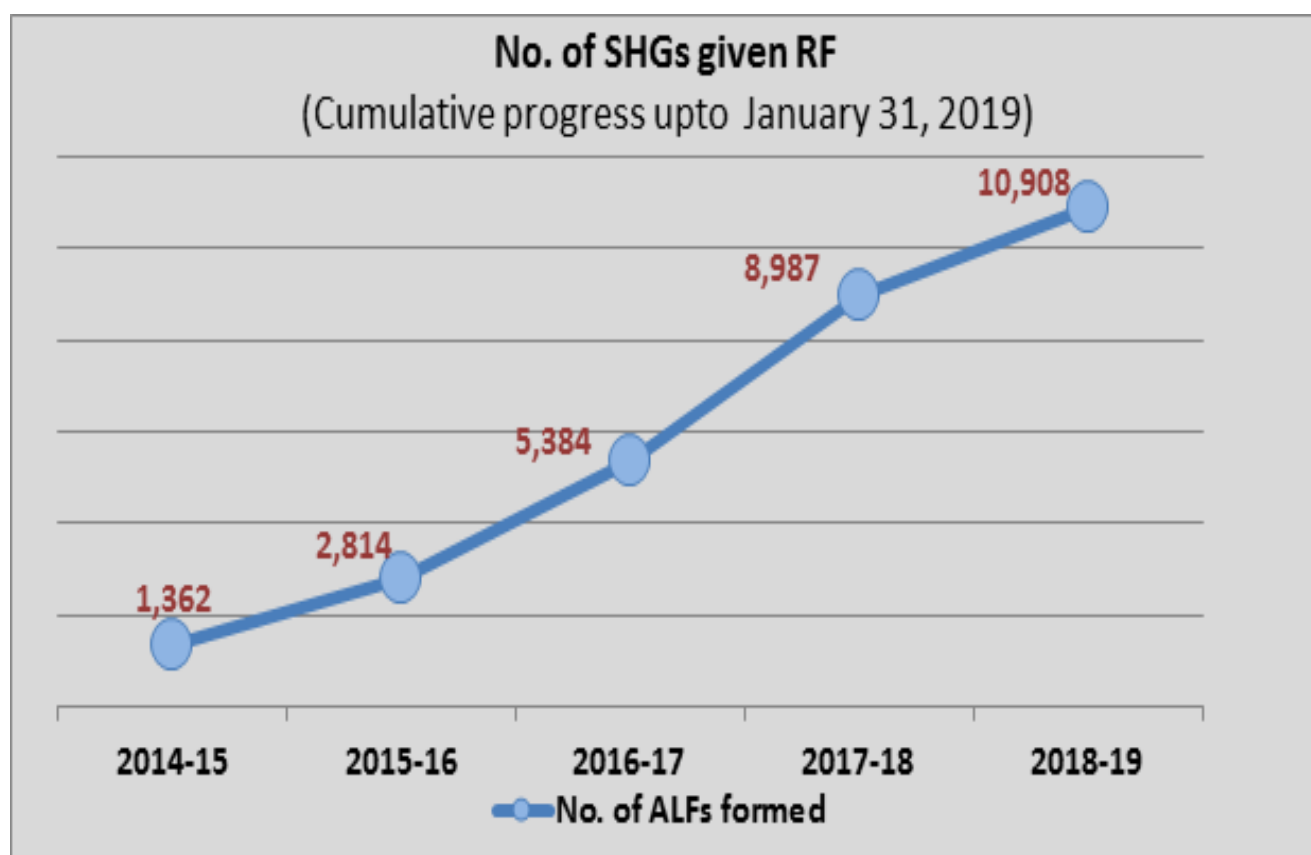
Figure 1: DAY-NULM Components



a. Social Mobilization and Institutional Development Component

The Social Mobilization and Institutional Development component of the Mission builds social capital through a three-tiered community structure; Self Help Groups (SHGs), area or slum level federations and city level federations. These federations give a collective voice to the community and support their livelihoods. SHG federations in Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh for example, have established waste segregation centers and earned municipal contracts to provide solid waste management services to the city.

Graph 12.1 : No. of SHGs Formed and Revolving Fund Disbursed (Year-wise)**Graph 12.2: No. Of SHGs formed**

Graph 12.3: No. Of SHGs given Revolving Fund**Table 12.1: No of SHGs formed and given revolving funds up to January 2019**

Year	No. of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed	No. of SHGs given Re-volving Fund (RF)	% of SHGs given RF
2014-15	47772	18677	39%
2015-16	58186	36125	62%
2016-17	84308	71818	85%
2017-18	106472	78982	74%
2018-19 (Apr-January)	69856	45938	66%
Total	366594	251540	69%

Source: DAY-NULM MIS, Up to January 2019

City Livelihoods Centers (CLCs) established under the Mission help to organize the informal hyper-local services sector at the Urban Local Body (ULB) level. Self-employed and freelancing service providers such as electricians, carpenters, plumbers, painters, tailors, tutors etc. are registered at the CLCs and customers can access these services by calling the CLC. CLCs also provide marketing support to microenterprises. The Jaipur CLC, for example, has established tie-ups with e-commerce platforms to sell products made by SHGs. At present more than 350 CLCs have been made operational across the country.

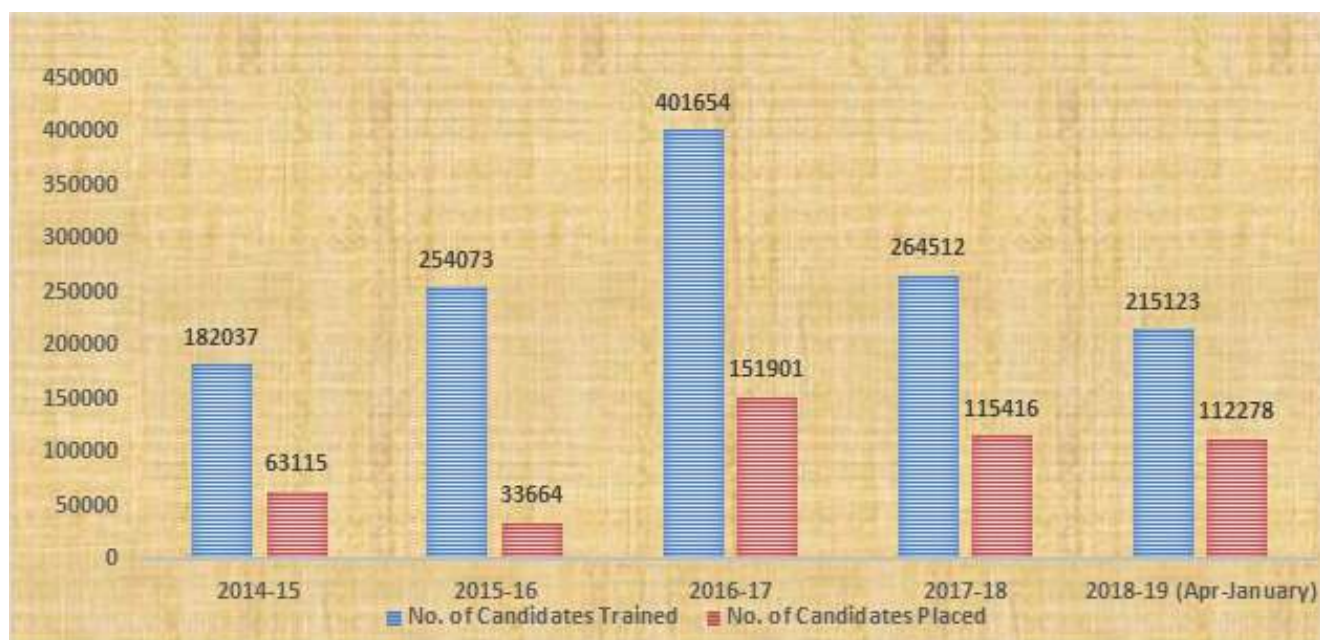
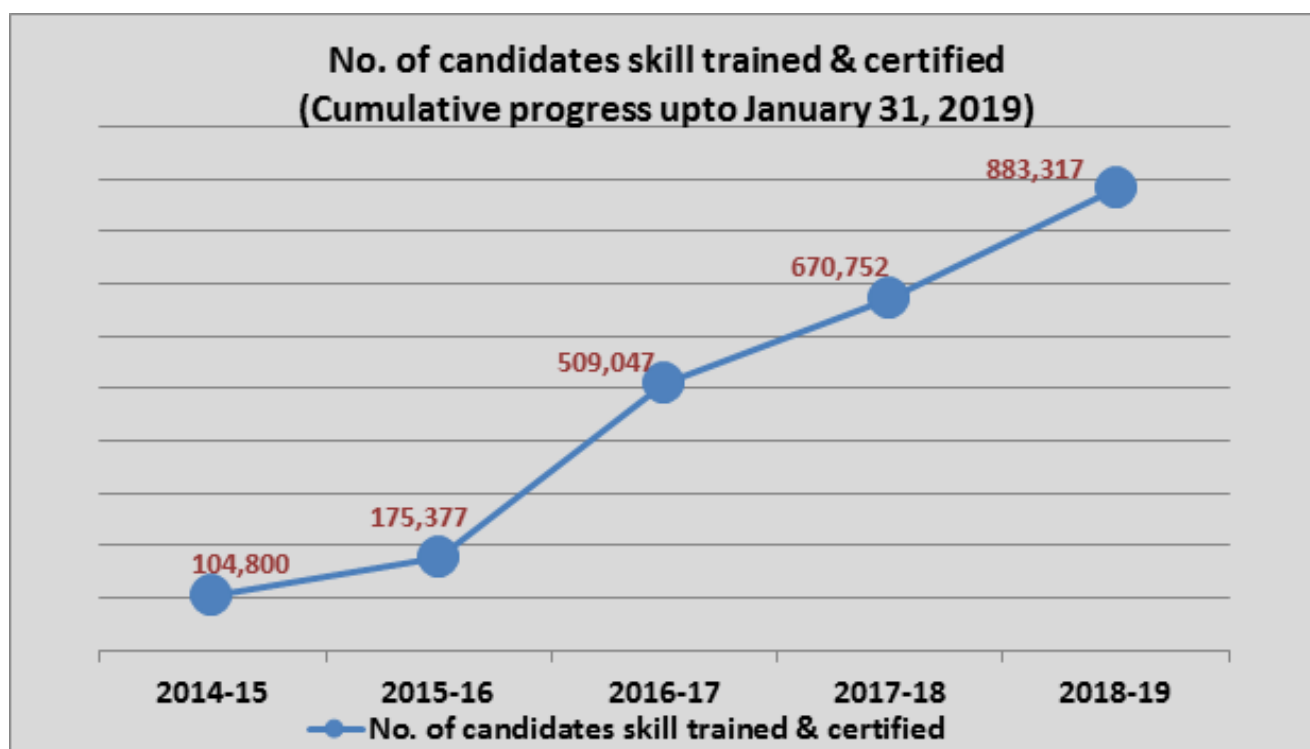
b. Employment through Skill Training & Placement - Skill India Mission

The Employment through Skill Training and Placement (ESTP) component of the Mission aims to enhance the employability of the urban poor by providing market relevant skill training and placement support. The emphasis is on outcome driven skill training programs. After training, candidates are either supported to get job placements or to become self-employed.

To ensure that the programs respond to domestic demand, a skill gap study for the City is conducted. Candidates are selected through a screening process and counseled so that they can choose courses, aligned to their aspirations as well as the industry demand.

A network of 1,187 Skill Training Providers and 6,136 training centers across the country is engaged to provide training and placement support. The mode of training is primarily short-term skill training courses ranging from 3 to 6 months. There are about 200+ courses being offered currently across various sectors. The most popular sectors are – IT-ITES, Apparels, Beauty & Wellness, Construction, Healthcare & Nutrition.

ESTP also offers courses of the Modular Employable Skills (MES) framework under the Director General of Training (DGT) within which courses are approved by the National Council on Vocational Training (NCVT). These courses also are now aligned to the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF). Within the NSQF framework, a network of 38 Industry established bodies called Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) are responsible for housing the qualification packs (QPs) for various courses, and for setting the standards for assessment and certification. This ecosystem responds to the changing requirements of the industry and ensures that obsolete courses are weeded out and new QPs are added as industry demand evolves.

Graph 12.4: No of Candidates Trained and Placed (Year-wise)**Graph 12.5: Number of Candidates skill-trained and Certified.**

Graph 12.6: No. Of Candidates placed

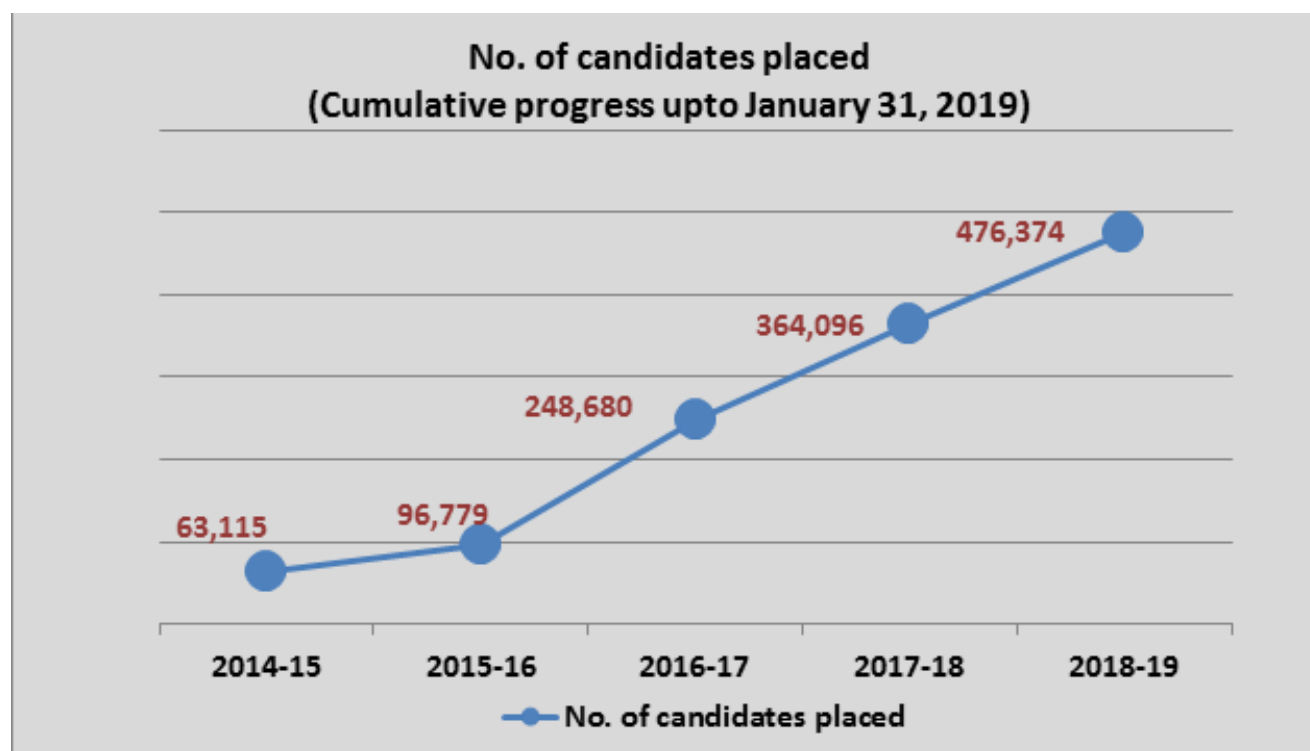


Table 12.2: No of candidates trained and placed up to January 2019

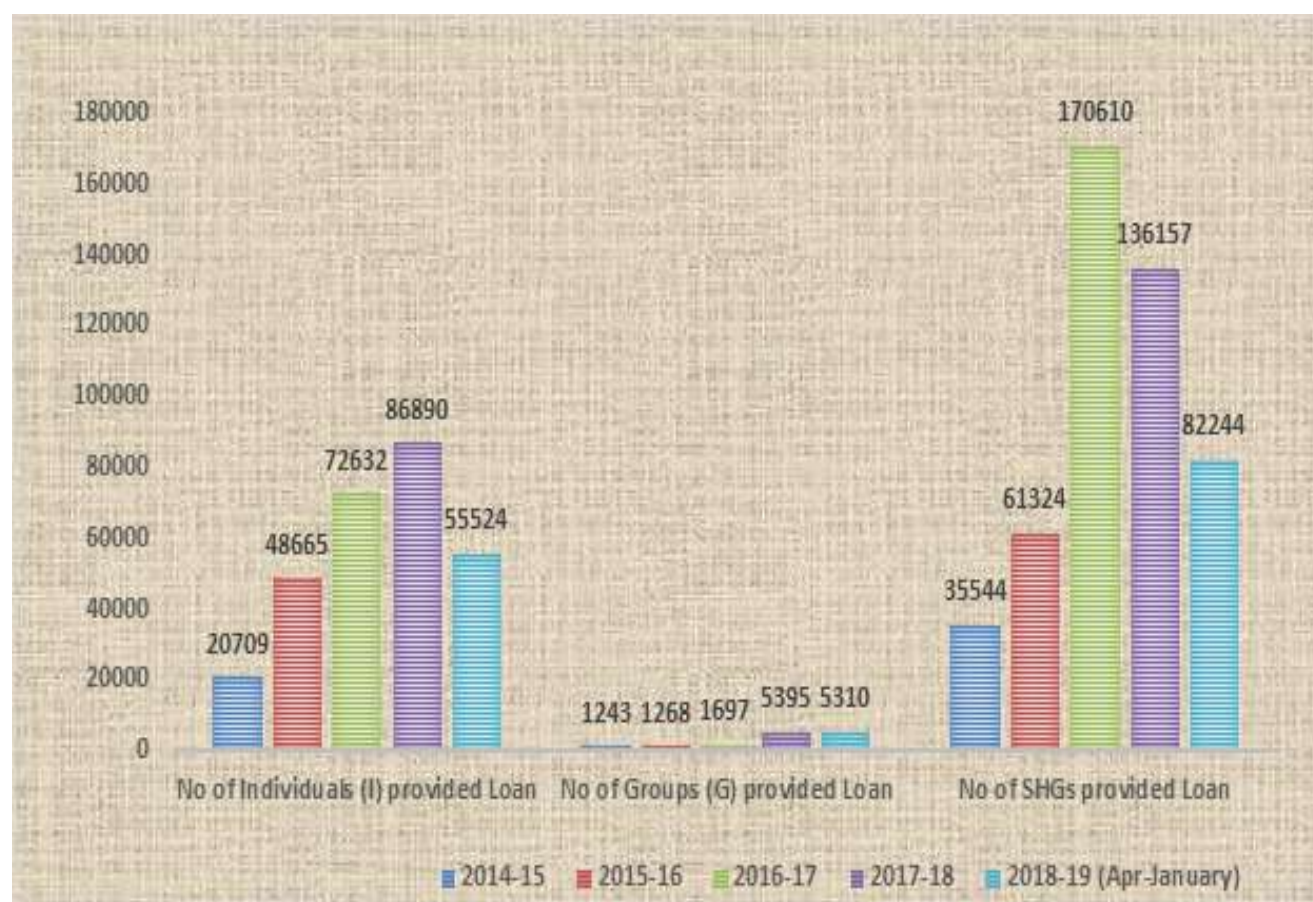
Year	No. of Candidates Trained	No. of Candidates Placed	Placement Percentage
2014-15	182037	63115	35%
2015-16	254073	33664	13%
2016-17	401654	151901	38%
2017-18	264512	115416	44%
2018-19 (Apr-January)	215123	112278	52%
Total	1317399	476374	36%

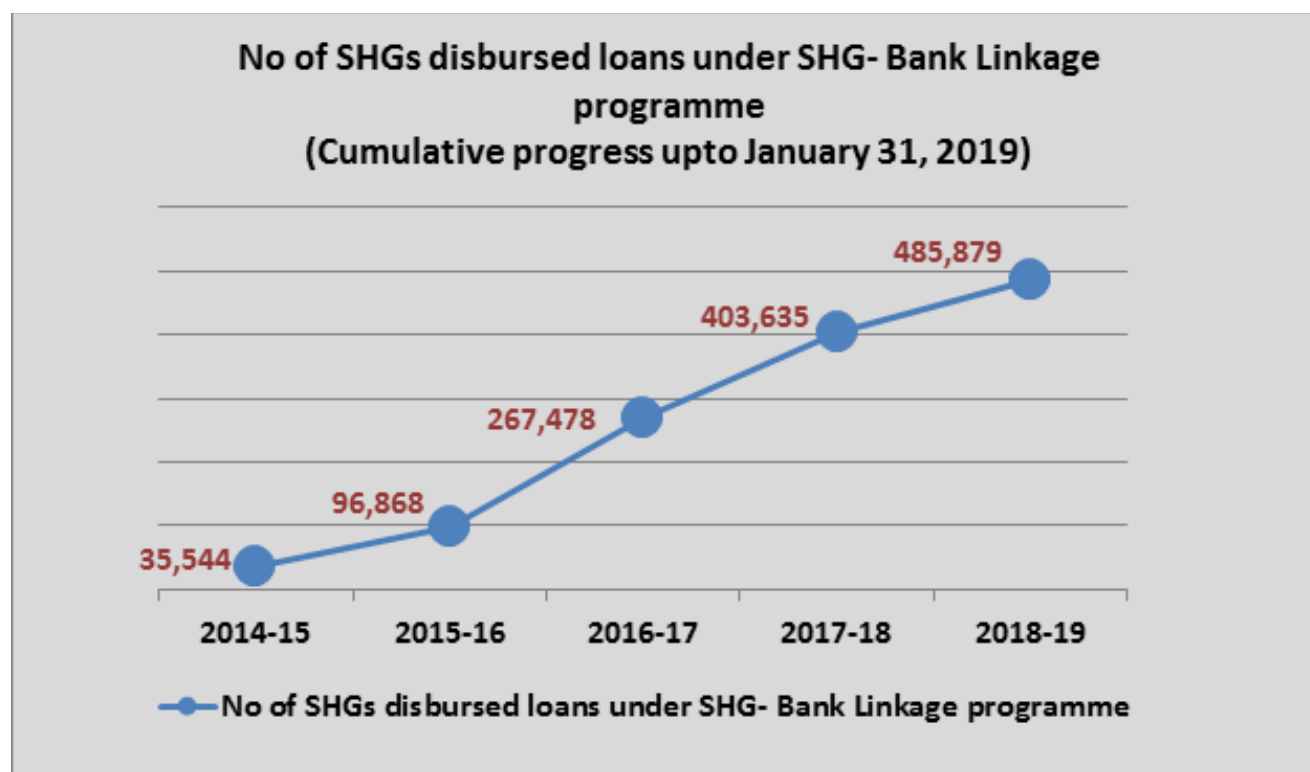
c. Self-Employment Program

The Self-Employment Program (SEP) is a critical component of the Mission, focusing on financial inclusion of the urban poor, and support for their micro-enterprises through subsidized micro-credit. The Self-Employment component of the Mission supports individuals and groups to establish micro-enterprises by facilitating bank loans @ 7% ROI. There are three types of subsidized loans offered – individual loans up to Rs. 2 lakh, group loans up to Rs. 10 lakh and SHG-bank linkage loans in the ratio of 1:4 based on the group corpus (as per the RBI guidelines). Loan applications under the SEP component are evaluated by a task force which includes representatives from banks as well as the Urban Local Body (ULB).

Interest charged by the banks/ lending institutions beyond 7% is transferred to the beneficiary as interest subvention. Women's SHGs are provided additional interest subvention of 3% to incentivize timely repayment. Capacity Building under the Entrepreneurship Development Program is provided to beneficiaries to provide knowledge and skills, needed to sustain and grow micro-enterprises.

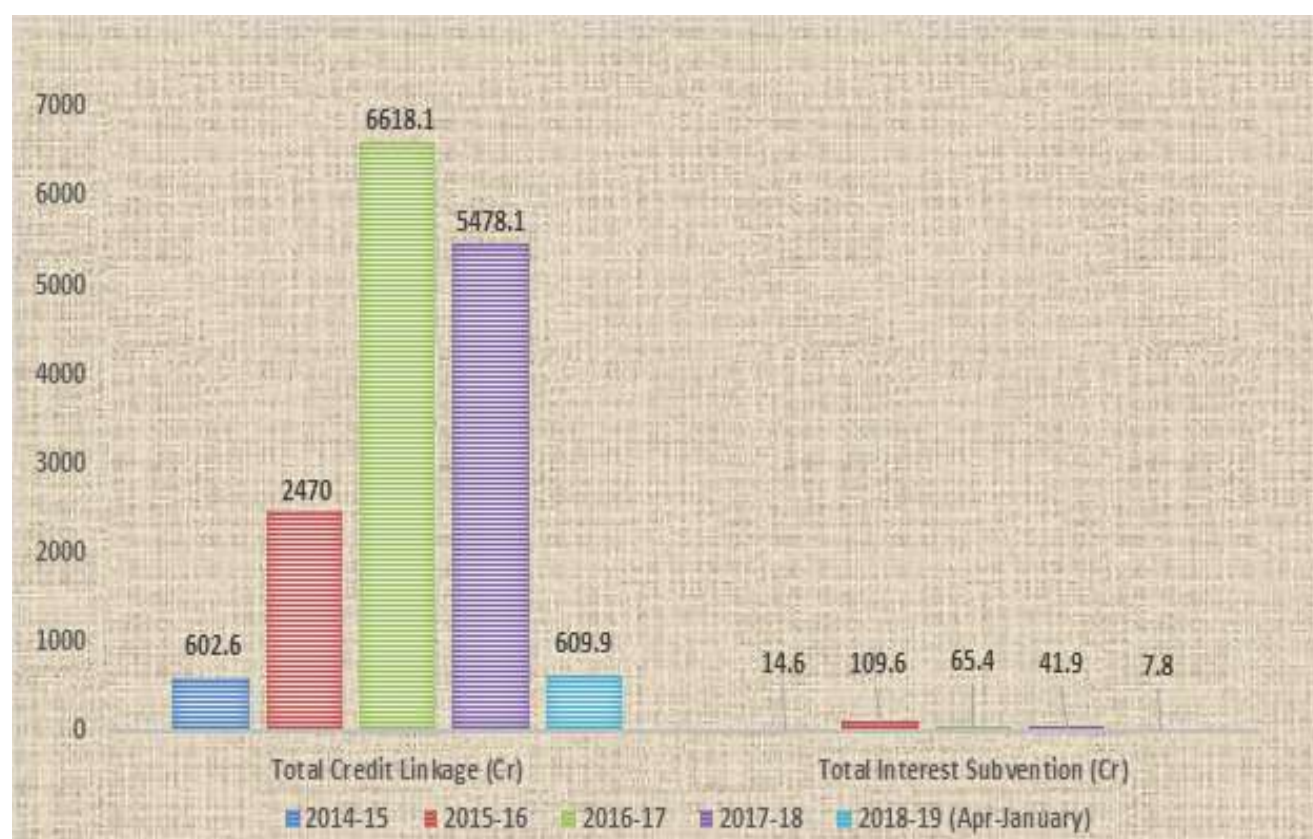
Graph 12.7: : No. of individuals and groups assisted with loans (Year-wise)



Graph 12.8: No. Of SHGs disbursed loans under SHG-Bank Linkage Programme**Table 12.3: Number of Individuals Groups and SHGs provided loan**

Year	No of Individuals (I) provided Loan	No of Groups (G) provided Loan	No of SHGs provided Loan
2014-15	20709	1243	35544
2015-16	48665	1268	61324
2016-17	72632	1697	170610
2017-18	86890	5395	136157
2018-19 (Apr-January)	55524	5310	82244
Total	284420	14913	485879

Source: DAY-NULM MIS, Up to January 2019

Graph 12.9: Credit and Subsidies given to SHGs groups**Table 12.4: Total credit linkage (In Cr) and Interest subventions**

Year	Total Credit Linkage (Cr)	Total Interest Subvention (Cr)
2014-15	602.6	14.6
2015-16	2470.0	109.6
2016-17	6618.1	65.4
2017-18	5478.1	41.9
2018-19 (Apr-January)	609.90	7.80
Total	15778.7	239.3

Source: DAY- NULM MIS, Up to January 2019

d. Capacity Building and Training

The Capacity Building and Training component look at building strong institutional structures at the National, State and City level for effective implementation of the mission. At the national level, a team of technical experts forms the National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) headed by the Mission Director.

At the state level, the mission is implemented by the State Urban Livelihood Mission (SULM) or a designated autonomous body working in the field of poverty alleviation. A State Mission Management Unit (SMMU) supports the State Mission Director, SULM in implementation and monitoring of the mission.

At the city level, the NULM activities are implemented through Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). City Mission Management Unit (CMMU), headed by a City Project Officer (CPO) appointed by state government/ULB, have been formed. Community Organisers (COs) are the last mile functionaries who are responsible for regularly interacting and mobilizing the community. Every city is required to appoint COs and each CO is required to cover at least 3000 urban poor families.



e. Support to Urban Street Vendors

The Support for Urban Street Vendors component of the Mission seeks to protect the livelihoods of street vendors as per the provisions of the Street Vendors Act, 2014. Under this component, more than 8 lakh ID cards have been issued to street vendors – thereby legitimizing their profession as well as their vending locations. Many cities have prepared the Town Vending Plans and started establishing dedicated vending zones with required vending infrastructure. Cities are now conducting workshops for street vendors to sensitize them on aspects of food safety standards, maintaining hygiene, waste disposal and their roles and responsibilities under the Street Vendors Act, 2014.

As per the advisory issued by the Ministry under the SUSV component, states shall identify and develop two models ULBs (preferably million plus cities) as per the spirit of the Street Vendors Act, 2014 and the provisions under the SUSV component guidelines. This move shall have a demonstration effect and encourage other cities to follow suit.

Under the mission, 2430 cities have completed the street vendor survey and 18.26 lakhs street vendors have identified. The out of 18.26 lakh identified street vendors, 9.13 lakhs vendors have issued the ID cards.

Table 12.5: Status of No. of cities street vendor survey completed, Vendor identified and TVC formed

Sl. No.	Names of the States/UTs	No. of Cities Street Vendor survey completed	No. of Street Vendors Identified in surveyed cities	No. of identified vendors issued ID Cards	TVC formed
1	Andhra Pradesh	32	71822	60664	110
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30	4657	4657	14
3	Assam	25	21876	312	30
4	Bihar	142	58542	16170	144
5	Chhattisgarh	59	30237	16147	64
6	Goa	10	1285	0	14
7	Gujarat	167	190963	173009	169
8	Haryana	80	100866	0	76
9	Himachal Pradesh	33	5541	1456	39
10	Jammu & Kashmir	78	7942	6226	0
11	Jharkhand	37	37107	16869	44
12	Karnataka	265	82967	14716	265
13	Kerala	93	21649	16745	93
14	Madhya Pradesh	80	209165	198255	58
15	Maharashtra	24	247498	61622	97
16	Manipur	2	818	278	6
17	Meghalaya	3	1219	314	7
18	Mizoram	8	4545	1531	6
19	Nagaland	3	947	0	2
20	Odisha	111	63183	3848	105
21	Punjab	165	87224	10184	163
22	Rajasthan	190	94501	41100	189
23	Sikkim	7	285	0	3
24	Tamil Nadu	664	121098	103048	482
25	Telangana	66	69161	65793	103
26	Tripura	5	2254	0	20
27	Uttar Pradesh	30	248873	86760	30
28	Uttarakhand	20	18565	4392	22
29	West Bengal	0	0	0	3
30	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	1	21622	9297	1
32	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	5
TOTAL		2,430	18,26,412	9,13,393	2,364

Source: DAY- NULM MIS, Up to January 2019

f. Shelter for Urban Homeless

Shelter for the Urban Homeless component ensures availability and access to permanent shelters to the urban homeless population. These shelters are equipped with basic infrastructure facilities like water supply, sanitation, safety, and security to ensure dignified living. The shelters act as a space for linking the urban poor with various social entitlements and convergence with various government schemes.

The ULB is required to submit a proposal for the construction and management of shelters to SULM to seek its approval. Once the shelter is constructed, a Shelter Management Committee (SMC) is constituted that supervises the day-to-day functioning of the shelter. Each shelter should have one full-time manager and three caregivers for its upkeep and maintenance.

States/ULBs may consider setting up separate shelters to cater the special needs such as men shelter, women shelter, family shelter, special shelter depending on the local context. Under the Mission, there are 1144 shelters are operational in the country.

To improve the quality of shelters across the country, the ministry has advised the states to develop two model shelters in each state preferably in the state capital and one million plus city. This will set a quality standard and encourage the officials and shelter managers to replicate the model in other cities.

Table: 12.6: State-wise Details of NULM & Non-NULM Shelters

S.No	State Name	Total No. of Shelters	No. of NULM Shelters	Capacity of NULM Shelters	No. of Non-NULM Shelters	Capacity of Non-NULM Shelters
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	1	60
2	Andhra Pradesh	70	70	3525	0	0
3	Assam	21	0	0	21	1090
4	Bihar	51	50	1488	1	50
5	Chandigarh	2	0	0	2	239
6	Chhattisgarh	22	22	812	0	0
7	Goa	4	0	0	4	175
8	Gujarat	84	41	2674	43	1722
9	Haryana	16	5	254	11	838
10	Himachal Pradesh	8	4	195	4	35
11	Jharkhand	28	28	718	0	0
12	Karnataka	34	30	1156	4	128
13	Kerala	16	14	1319	2	180
14	Madhya Pradesh	134	134	4813	0	0
15	Maharashtra	87	58	2531	29	2332
16	Mizoram	61	50	2931	11	486
17	NCT of Delhi	190	190	16269	0	0
18	Odisha	26	26	1513	0	0
19	Puducherry	1	1	50	0	0
20	Punjab	184	27	1161	157	2445
21	Rajasthan	162	162	7084	0	0
22	Sikkim	3	0	0	3	82
23	Tamil Nadu	134	134	6929	0	0
24	Telangana	81	26	1258	55	3180
25	Uttar Pradesh	63	52	3530	11	547
26	Uttarakhand	21	10	608	11	652
27	West Bengal	18	10	500	8	536
	Total	1,522	1,144	61,318	378	14,777

Source: DAY-NULM MIS, Up to January 2019

g. Innovation and Special Projects

The aim of the Innovative and Special Projects component is to support novel initiatives under the Mission which have wider implications to sustain poverty alleviation efforts. These innovative projects should be such that they provide gainful insights and can become models which can then be scaled/replicated across the country. The projects should address the livelihood issues of the special vulnerable population such as mentally ill, disabled, infirm etc. that are otherwise not covered under the scope of NULM.

The proposals submitted by the various agencies are reviewed by the State and forwarded to the Ministry. The proposals approved by the National Mission Directorate, NULM are then considered by the Project Approval Committee (PAC). Under NULM, up to five (5) percent of the total Central Funds can be used for Special & Innovative Projects. This component is centrally administered, and no state share is required for the projects sanctioned under this component.

Evaluation of the mission and new initiatives

As per the mid-term evaluation of DAY-NULM by the Quality Council of India, wherein primary data were collected to evaluate the impact across a sample of 80 ULBs, most of the beneficiaries reported a positive impact on their ability to support their families financially, and on their expenditure on health/education/nutrition and other social aspects. While most of the SHGs were found to be performing well in terms of regular meetings, regular savings, internal lending, and loan repayments, the groups require further capacity building to improve their record keeping and accounts.

The evaluation also found that after skill training the income increases significantly for placed candidates. There was a significant improvement in average income after accessing loans through the SEP component as well. However, while most candidates were aware of the interest subsidy available, not all were able to access it. To address this gap identified through the mid-term evaluation, DAY-NULM has undertaken a major new initiative to set up a web portal for interest subvention – which has enabled the transfer of interest subvention directly to the loan accounts of the beneficiaries through Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT).

MUDRA loans which are already available at subsidized rates of interest have also been made eligible for interest subvention through DAY-NULM as a convergence measure.

The Mission is also making strides towards enhancing placements of trained candidates by engaging placement agencies, exploring captive placement models and through partnerships with private sector players in high growth sectors. A mechanism to get direct feedback from trained candidates has been introduced, called PARAS (Personalized Rapid Assessment System), which is helping States to assess and improve their training programs.

Recent Initiatives –

Introduction of SPARK

Till FY 2017-18, there was no performance measurement tool based on real-time data updated in NULM MIS to assess the performance of the State under DAY NULM. To facilitate inter-state ranking of States/UTs/ULBs performance in a transparent manner and to foster a spirit of competition among them a ranking method christened as SPARK (SYSTEMATIC PROGRESSIVE ANALYTICAL REAL TIME RANKING) was introduced in during Aug-Sep'17.

Three States Madhya Pradesh (first rank), Chhattisgarh (second rank) and Kerala (third rank) which topped the performance for the year 2017-18 were awarded on 23rd March 2018 for their perfor-

mance by the Hon'ble Minister. For the current year, 2018-19 also SPARK ranking of the States is underway, and awards will be given at the end of the year.

Convergence of NULM with other urban missions

The missions of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs; the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban (SBM – U), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), and Smart Cities; are making significant investments in the urban areas. Urban mobility is also improving through mass transit projects. The creation and maintenance of this growing urban infrastructure are generating tremendous employment opportunities; thus, complementing the efforts of DAY-NULM.

Convergence guidelines for DAY-NULM and SBM-U were released in March 2018 by the Hon'ble Minister, with the objective of developing dignified livelihoods opportunities along the sanitation value chain. Similar policy interventions focusing on improving the quality of livelihoods generated through other urban missions are being explored. Convergence with the National Health Mission (NHM) has also been initiated, as health is an important livelihood asset.

MoHUA is encouraging certification of workers in the construction sector, with the twin objective of improving livelihoods and the quality of public works. A beginning has been made in this direction by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD), by deploying at least 20% certified workers for its projects.

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Chapter 13

NATIONAL HERITAGE CITY DEVELOPMENT AND AUGMENTATION YOJANA (HRIDAY)

NATIONAL HERITAGE CITY DEVELOPMENT AND AUGMENTATION YOJANA (HRIDAY)

India is endowed with rich and diverse natural, historic and cultural resources. However, it is yet to harness the full potential of such resources to its full advantages. Past efforts of conserving historic and cultural resources in Indian cities and towns have often been carried out in isolation from the needs and aspirations of the local communities as well as the main urban development issues, such as local economy, urban planning, livelihoods, service delivery, and infrastructure provision in the areas. The heritage development of a city is not about development and conservation of few monuments, but development of the entire city, its planning, its basic services, quality of life to its communities, its economy and livelihoods, cleanliness, security, reinvigoration of its' soul and explicit manifestation of its character.

With the in mind, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) launched the Heritage Cities Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) Scheme (Central Sector Scheme) which offers tremendous opportunity towards an integrated, inclusive and sustainable development of the selected heritage cities in India. HRIDAY offers a paradigm shift in India's approach to city development, bringing together urban planning/economic growth and heritage conservation in an inclusive and integrated manner with a focus on livelihoods, skills, cleanliness, security, accessibility and service delivery.

With a duration of 4 years and a total outlay of INR 500 Crores, the Scheme is being implemented in 12 identified Cities namely, Ajmer, Amaravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal. The scheme is implemented in a mission mode and is ending in March, 2019.

Mission Statement

To preserve and revitalize the soul of the heritage city to reflect the city's unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative and secured environment. To undertake strategic and planned development of heritage cities aiming at improvement in overall quality of life with specific focus on sanitation, security, tourism, heritage revitalization and livelihoods retaining the city's cultural identity.

Objectives

The main objective of HRIDAY is to preserve the character of the soul of heritage city and facilitate inclusive heritage linked urban development by exploring various avenues including involving private sector. The other objectives includes:

- ☐ Planning, development and implementation of heritage sensitive infrastructure.
- ☐ Service delivery and infrastructure provisioning in historic city core areas.
- ☐ Preserve and revitalize heritage wherein tourists can connect directly with city's unique character.
- ☐ Develop and document a heritage asset inventory of cities – natural, cultural, living and built heritage as a basis for urban planning, growth and service provision & delivery.
- ☐ Implementation and enhancement of basic services delivery with focus on sanitation services like public conveniences, toilets, water taps, street lights with use of latest technologies in improving tourist facilities/amenities.
- ☐ Development and promotion of core tangible economic activities to enhance avenues of livelihoods amongst stakeholders. This would also include necessary skill development amongst them including making public spaces accessible and developing cultural spaces.
- ☐ Increase accessibility i.e. physical access (roads as well as universal design) and intellectual access

Planning

In order to have a robust planning and competent implementation mechanism, a City HRIDAY Plan (CHP) were prepared which is an area based planning document prepared in consultation with people and the government to uplift physical condition of surrounding areas of the identified prominent heritage assets of the cities. To maintain the unique heritage character of the cities, every CHP has come up with city specific design HRIDAY Toolkits. The Toolkit for the cities include design components and elements for various project features and specifications inspired by Heritage Characteristics of the respective city.



Implementation Structure

The Scheme is structured for planning and implementation through the following institutional mechanism:



I. National Level

- **National Advisory Committee (NAC):** The National Advisory Committee is the apex advisory body for the HRIDAY Scheme. The NAC provides advice and guidance on all components of the Scheme including implementation and governance.
- **HRIDAY National Empowered Committee (HNEC):** The HNEC is co-chaired by Secretary, MoHUA and Chief Secretary of the respective State. The HNEC provides overall sanctions, approval, guidance and advice to the Scheme.
- **National Mission Directorate:** The National Mission Directorate is headed by the Mission Director and supported by the National Project Management Unit. The National Mission Directorate is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the HRIDAY Scheme.
- **National Technical Committee:** The National Technical Committee is convened by the Director, NIUA with representatives from Ministry of Tourism & Culture, ASI, and CPWD. The Committee technically reviews and evaluates implementation frameworks, detailed project reports, and City HRIDAY Plans before they are placed before the HNEC.

II. City Level

Since the implementation of the Scheme will be driven at the city level, the following institutional arrangements have been established in the Cities.

- **City Level Advisory and Monitoring Committee (CLAMC):** The CLAMC is convened by District Magistrate, and is constituted of City Officials along with Elected Members of the city and eminent local citizens. The CLAMC provides approval for the City HRIDAY Plans and Detailed Project Reports at the City level.
- **City Mission Directorate:** The City Mission Directorate is constituted and situated at the City level nodal agency. The City Mission Directorate is responsible for overall coordination, execution and monitoring of the HRIDAY Scheme at City level starting from preparation of DPRs to execution of works.
- **HRIDAY City Anchors:** The HCAs for each city were selected through a competitive selection process for the purpose of planning, advising, and supporting the City Mission Directorate for the successful implementation of the Scheme. The Anchors came with an expertise in heritage conservation along with urban planning and prepared the City HRIDAY Plan for each which identifies the gaps and suggests a shelf of projects to be implemented in that city under the Scheme.

Intangible Heritage

Intangible heritage associated with any city plays vital role in defining the heritage character of that city. It also has an impact on the “feeling of belongingness” among citizens, visitors and other stakeholders of the city. In HRIDAY scheme, initiatives for promotion of intangible heritage, its sustainability, linkage with livelihood etc. are taken in to consideration. Local artisans involved in stone carving, wall art work etc. given opportunity in development of related components in physical infrastructure created under the scheme. Similarly, Scheme continuously investing in Promotional and capacity building measures such as International conferences on Intangible heritage, city level cultural events, city specific mobile apps, short video films of each city etc. In future more of such initiatives to improve the sustainability of intangible heritage will come on ground.

Achievements /Progress under the scheme since inception

To capture the unique heritage character of each City, City HRIDAY Plans (CHPs) specific to each City have been prepared. The plan had identified shelf of projects to be implemented through the scheme.

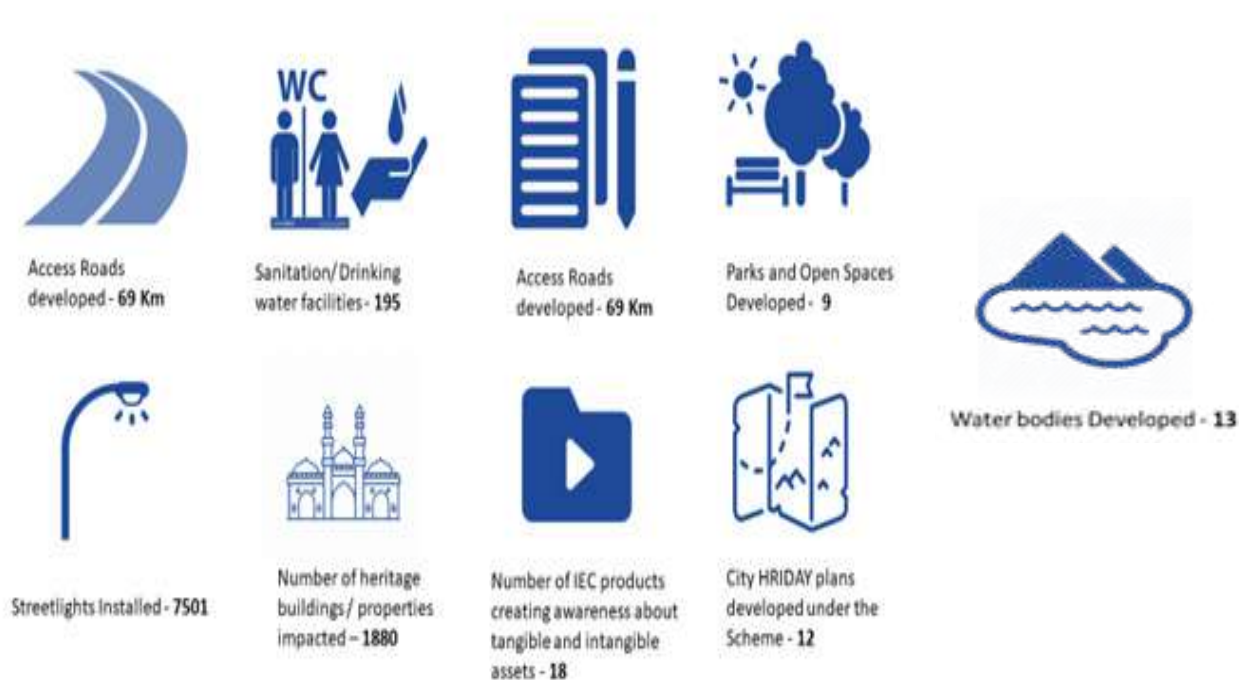
The shelf of projects identified for each city has been translated into Detailed Project Reports by em-panelled agencies.

So far 77 projects amounting to Rs. 357.78 Crores have been sanctioned out of which Rs.103.63 crores has been released.

Several Capacity building workshops/Exposure visits and IEC events have been held since inception. Mention some.....

Projects

The Scheme supports development of core heritage linked civic infrastructure projects which includes revitalization of urban infrastructure for areas around heritage, religious, cultural and tourism assets of the cities. These initiatives include development of approach roads & streets, pedestrian pathways, installation of street lights and luminaries, Water & Sanitation facilities, Open space & landscape improvement, Façade Improvement, Solid waste management, Visitors amenities etc.



Main components



Ana Sagar Lakefront Development, Ajmer

Rejuvenation of water bodies in cities of Ajmer, Warangal, Gaya, Mathura, Dwarka, Puri & Amaravati



Restoration of Town Hall, Varanasi

Adaptive Reuse of Heritage Buildings in Amritsar & Varanasi



Facade Restoration of Ram Mandir at Gurudham Road, Varanasi

Façade Restoration in all 12 Cities



Installation of Benches, Railings and Dustbins along Heritage Walk, Amaravati

Installation of Urban and Tourism Infrastructure in all 12 Cities



Thematic Development of Roads in Varanasi

Redevelopment of Approach Roads leading to heritage sites in all 12 Cities



Revitalization of Garden at 40 Khoo

Revitalization of Historic Urban Spaces in all 12 Cities

Table 13.1: Snapshot of Projects and expenditure

Number of Projects Approved	77
Total Cost of the Approved Projects	Rs. 402 Crore
Funds Released for the Implementation of Projects	Rs. 357.73 Crore
Projects Completed	28

Table 13.2: Year Wise Breakup of Expenditure in Rupees

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
0.87 Crore	27.21 Crore	141.55 Crore	108.16 Crore	92.23 Crore

Table 13.3: City wise details of projects in the 12 HRIDAY cities is as under:

City	Budget Al- location for Project Imple- mentation	Cost of the Project	Fund Released to cities for implementation	% Financial Progress	No. of Projects Approved	% Physical Prog- ress
Ajmer (Rajasthan)	35 Cr	33.35 Cr	33.02 Cr	99.01%	7	99.74%
Amravati (A.P.)	20 Cr	18.46 Cr	16.61 Cr	89.97%	3	74.98%
Amritsar (Punjab)	60 Cr	74.85 Cr	61.36 Cr	81.97%	12	66.66%
Badami (Karnataka)	20 Cr	18.44 Cr	8.68 Cr	47.07%	4	57.23%
Dwarka (Gujarat)	20 Cr	28.20 Cr	24.63 Cr	87.34%	8	67.81%
Gaya (Bihar)	35 Cr	34.63 Cr	26.98 Cr	77.9%	7	50.39%
Kanchipuram (T.N.)	20 Cr	19.99 Cr	19.50 Cr	97.54%	3	84.94%
Mathura (U.P.)	35 Cr	21.46 Cr	18.78 Cr	87.5%	8	37.24%
Puri (Odisha)	20 Cr	16.98 Cr	16.14 Cr	95%	6	75.38%
Varanasi (U.P.)	80 Cr	88.57 Cr	86.16 Cr	97.27%	11	93.70%
Velankanni (T.N.)	20 Cr	19.26 Cr	17.30 Cr	89.8%	3	78.53%
Warangal (Telanga- na)	35 Cr	34.99 Cr	28.57 Cr	81.6%	5	55.55%
Total	425	402 Cr	357.73 Cr	85.9%	77	73.34%

Other Components

IEC Events and Activities

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) are important components of the HRIDAY scheme. Under IEC, the emphasis is given to educating and creating awareness among the people about the importance of associated heritage (tangible and intangible) of the city and initiatives taken under the scheme. The IEC initiatives assist the city and the mission to obtain innovative solutions for areas in need and build alliances with compatible organizations and the community, as a whole it results in long term success by facilitating community involvement and ownership.

Capacity Building

The Capacity Building component of the scheme aims to develop institutional and individual capacity at national, state and city level governance. It helps in augmenting and improving the capacity at various levels to enhance the efficiency in civic administration for planned, inclusive, spatial and socio-economic development keeping in mind the associated heritage value of the cities. The focus group under this section is the administrative body of the mission (National and State Level), the local people who are closely associated in various economic activities (craftsmen, tour guides, etc.) around heritage of the city and also the students involved in various studies related to heritage, architecture or urban development. A four day capacity building workshop was also organized at SPA, Bhopal in August, 2018 for all HRIDAY city officials with an objective to improve the understanding of heritage management (including operations and management) in cities. Subsequently a one day workshop was organized at the NIUA Office, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi in December, 2018 to further the understanding of various city officials regarding the sustainable approaches to maintain the assts created under the HRIDAY scheme.

Transformation brought by HRIDAY



Picture taken before development at Rambagh School

Restoration of Rambagh Gate and School: The Rambagh gate is the only surviving gate of the walled city of Amritsar from the times of Maharaja Ranjit Singh the famed Maharaja of Punjab. A segment of the fortification wall houses, above it, a colonial period building which houses a 100 year old Municipal Printing Press and a school.

On the outset, the project aimed to address the structural conservation of the entire complex which was in an extremely poor condition. The project aimed to undertake the conservation and revitalization in a manner so that the cultural edifices impact the quality of lives of the users and hence reintegrates the significance of the building into the lives of the local community.

Initially all the five classes were running out of two run down rooms. The project reorganized the spaces within the building into five classrooms and provided verandahs for children for extra-curricular activities. Toilets and kitchen were upgraded. A room was provided for the teachers as well. Facilities for play were provided in the open area including games as snakes and ladders etc.



The Rambagh gate was restored to house a 'Peoples' Museum' locally called the LokVirsa thus providing a cultural space for the community which showcases the historical and cultural narrative of the city of Amritsar and its people using art installations, films and information boards and graphics.

The Municipal Printing Press and has been provided with improved building infrastructure and services for continued use as a printing press. It is important to note here that Dhani Ram Chatrik, a Punjabi poet and typographer standardized the typeset for Gurmukhi typeset too came from city of Amritsar and this Municipal Printing Press could commemorate his contribution.

Conservation and Development of Town Hall as Heritage Centre: The main objective was to revive the historic building located at the city centre and reuse it as a city heritage centre to depict the history and culture of Varanasi. The project also supports the vision of HRIDAY by creating city level public space and community centre.



Picture taken before development at Town hall

The building built by the Maharaja of Vizianagram to commemorate the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Varanasi in January 1870 represents a unique example of Indo-Saracenic style. The project execution was undertaken in three stage 1) Structural Conservation work of the building comprising repair, waterproofing of the terrace, providing roof over the green room, repair of damaged plaster, flooring, doors and windows. b) Site development comprising new paving, repair of boundary wall, entrance gate and c) Acoustic of the auditorium, illumination of the building, electrical and HVAC work.



Picture taken after development at Town hall

IMPACT: The project helped in showcasing the possibility and potential of restoration of existing buildings and reuse instead of building new buildings, which is also the ideal case for energy efficiency. The new use of the building as a cultural place will maintain the vibrancy of the neighborhood along with the economic activities other than providing a permanent platform to the local artists, performers.

Development of SubhashUdhyan at Ajmer: SubashUdhyan was built on a land where Jahangir had erected palaces which had later disappeared. The park provides facilities to all groups of people that visit it and makes for a flexible



Picture taken after development at SubashUdhyan

recreational space. The scope of the project included development, illumination of park and creation of facilities like jogging track, cycle track, boating pond, cafes etc. The project was completed in September, 2018 and has rejuvenated the moods of local people who now use the park as a social hub.

Development of landscape garden by using treated water from waste water treatment plant at BankiMuhan: The BankiMuhan garden is located on the seafront in Puri. The beach of Puri used by the visitors was found to be of a length of approximately 1500 metres only while the town exists for over 7000 metres along the waterfront of the Bay of Bengal. It was understood that the carrying capacity of the visitors to Puri is enhanced due to the presence of the beach and enhancement of this would benefit this tourism destination.

BankiMuhan water channel flows into the Bay of Bengal and is located towards the northern part of the town. It has cultural significance due to its association with Lord Jagannatha. A large parcel of land was found along the channel which was being used as a garbage dump and was filled with debris. A over 2metres wide and deep, covered drain was found flowing along the entire length of the waterfront leading upto the BankiMuhan water channel. The BankiMuhan waters is contaminated and effort was being made by the local government for treating its waters.

The HRIDAY project aimed to revitalise the waterfront with landscape development so as to extend the 'usable' beach with elements of interest for the visitors on the other hand and integrate the existing built features which otherwise were found to be an eye sore.

As part of the project, numerous elements of interest have been added to the landscape. These include, an open air theatre in the large parcel of land built which has been built with few retaining walls and mounds of earth along with supporting infrastructure of green rooms and toilets. The existing covered drain has been paved with local laterite stone and platforms have been built to hold deep benches built of local materials. Interpretative panels to narrate the story of Lord Jagannatha have been installed along the pathways. Local artisans were employed to create these exquisitely carved panels. Trees such as coconut, cashewnut and casaurina have been planted to provide a green buffer along the seafront.



Picture taken before development at Banki Muhana

It is envisaged that this open air theatre will be utilised for performing arts such as Odissi dance and enactments to tell the story of Lord Jagannatha and local folklore to the visitors and local community. Further the beach along the garden would be used for sand art festival, a growing art and culture interest in the town and the region.



Pictures taken after development at Banki

Thematic development of 10 HRIDAY Roads:



Picture taken before development of Kamaccha Road



Pictures taken after development of Kamaccha Road



Picture taken before development of Kamaccha Road



Pictures taken after development of Kamaccha Road



Pictures taken before development of Kamaccha Road



Pictures taken after development of Kamaccha Road

The lanes and by-lanes of Varanasi runs between havelis, palaces, temples, gateways, Kunds, Idols, traditional craft clusters each leading to landmark sites. Under the HRIDAY scheme of MoUD, 10 such roads have been taken up for comprehensive thematic development. These roads are: SundarNaria Main road leading to SankatMochan Temple, GT Road BhadauChungi to BhaishasurGhat, Antargrahi Hanuman Mandir Marg at Sarai Nandan, Gurudham road, Ghanti Mill road, Road from Hanuman temple to Kali temple at Kamachha etc. The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) has been assigned to undertake the work. Gurudham road taken up as a pilot road has been successfully completed and greatly appreciated by everyone. Work at other roads is ongoing and expected to be completed by January, 2019. The work has garnered huge support from the local residents, who have given permission to repair and paint their walls. Instead of spot paintings, the entire streets have been unified with uniform colours, which has also led to major cleaning of the areas. The themes for the artistic works chosen for each street are related to its local significance such as the wooden toys of the Khojwa, textile represented through Saanjhi style, lost features of Varanasi traditional buildings etc. Some residents witness their walls being plastered for the first ever time. Along with Urban fabric up-liftment, the work has also positively impacted the consciousness of people. Many house owners have expressed that now their daughters' marriages would be finalized easily as the house front looks nice and welcoming.

Conclusion – A Unique Scheme

Therefore, the HRIDAY scheme has pioneered the framework to balance the rejuvenation of Cultural Heritage and Urbanisation. Various aspects such as the introduction of city anchors, IEC events and sustainability frameworks have also been devised under the scheme in order to ensure its effective application, and create a sustainable framework for the implementation of the scheme on a Nation-wide Level.

Chapter 14

NERUDP SCHEMES

NER SCHEMES

1. **Background:**

The North Eastern Region comprising of 8 North Eastern States is one of the least-developed regions of India. The region's economy has been growing at 3.4% p.a. against 7-8% nationally. Hence, Government of India has been giving special attention to its development. In order to bring the NER at par with the developed regions of the country, Government of India launched the NERUDP with assistance of ADB in 2009.

Under Phase-I, the NERUDP program covers five capital cities viz. Agartala (Tripura), Aizawl (Mizoram), Gangtok (Sikkim), Kohima (Nagaland), and Shillong (Meghalaya). The project covers (i) Improvement in Urban Infrastructure and Services in the areas of Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management and (ii) Project Management and Capacity Building of the urban local bodies through institutional and financial reforms.

The program spanning a period of 10 years (2009-2019), has an outlay of Rs 1371.40 crores, (Sanctioned amount varies as per the dollar value) spread over three tranches. The Government of India and Asian Development Bank are financing the project in the proportion of 30:70. The money is being passed on to the states as 90% grant and 10% loan.

2. category wise progress of NERUDP (Table 14.1)

Projects/Packages Undertaken in NERUDP (State wise/Category wise)						
S.No	City/(State)	No. of Projects/Packages (Category wise)				Contract Value (Rs. Cr.)
		Water Supply	SWM	Sanitation	Total	
1	Agartala/(Tripura)	16	06	01	23	267.40
2	Aizawl/(Mizoram)	13	03	07	23	508.49
3	Gangtok/(Sikkim)	04	09	00	13	86.29
4	Kohima/(Nagaland)	08	02	03	13	145.85
5	Shillong/(Meghalaya)	00	13	00	13	67.62
6	Total/(North East)	41	33	11	85	1075.66
Total Contract value Category Wise (Rs. Cr)		760.14	208.69	106.83	1075.66*	

* The value is only for work packages i.e. Excluding Capacity Building and PIA

3. Physical Progress: (Tranche wise) (Table 14.2)

Tranche	Packages Sanctioned	Packages Contracted	Packages Commissioned till date	% Commissioned
Tranche-1	18	18	18	100%
Tranche-2	51	49	31	63%
Tranche-3	16	12	5	42%
Total	85	79	54	68%

Financial Progress: (Tranche wise) Figures in Rs. Crore (Table 14.3)

Tranche	Sanctioned amount#	Liabilities/ Contracts*	Total Expenditure till Dec.'18	Balance Liabilities	% Disbursed
Tranche-1	205	192	186	06	97%
Tranche-2	560	541	414	127	77%
Tranche-3	680	542	228	314	42%
Total	1445	1275	828	447	65%

* The value is for the Contract packages including Capacity Building and PIA

10% LUMP SUM PROVISION SCHEME FOR BENEFIT OF NORTH EASTERN STATES INCLUDING SIKKIM

As per the extant decision of the Government of India, 10% of the total budget provision for the Ministries/Departments will be spent on the projects/schemes of development for the North Eastern Region including Sikkim. The Scheme of 10% Lump sum Provision for the benefit of North Eastern Region, including Sikkim has been operational in the Ministry from the year 2001-2002. It is implemented as per guidelines of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR).

OBJECTIVE

The broad objective of the scheme is to ensure speedy development in the North Eastern Region including Sikkim by increasing the flow of budgetary financing for new projects/schemes in the Region. Funds are released to State Governments for development of infrastructure in urban towns.

COVERAGE

Grant-in-Aid under the scheme is released for the following thrust areas:-

- Water Supply-Urban Water Programme/Augmentation of water supply
- Development/improvement of Sewerage System/Sanitation Projects/Septage Management/City Sanitation Plan.
- Solid Waste Management Project/Decentralized treatment of liquid waste.
- Construction of Bridges/Flyovers/Footpaths.
- Construction of multi utility buildings/market complex/parking complexes/truck terminus.
- Construction of retaining wall.
- Civic amenities like playground, community hall, night shelters, old age and destitute children home, burial and cremation ground.
- Improvement of existing/construction of new roads, pavements.
- Draining system such as storm water drainage.
- Construction of affordable Houses for economically weaker sections etc.,

FUNDING PATTERN

The cost of the projects is shared by the Central and State Governments in ratio of 90:10. However, in case of projects to be executed by Central Government's agency, the sanctioning committee may provide enhanced level funding. The State will bear/waive Turnover Tax/ Work Contract Tax, or any such State level taxes where the projects are executed by a Central Agency. Central share is released in three/four instalments, depending upon the physical and financial progress and fulfilment of the provisions of the GFRs, 2005.

Project details**a) Physical progress (Table 14.4)**

Name of the state	Sanctioned	Completed	Ongoing
Arunachal Pradesh	96 (01 dropped)	84	11
Assam	72	26	46
Manipur	40	32	08
Meghalaya	24 (01 dropped)	12	11
Mizoram	44 (01 cancelled)	36	07
Nagaland	71 (01 cancelled)	47	23
Sikkim	44 (01 dropped)	29	14
Tripura	40	32	08
Total	431 (05 cancelled/dropped)	298	128

b) Financial Progress of the Ongoing projects (Rs. In Lakhs) (Table 14.5)

Sl.No.	Name of the state	No. of projects	Sanctioned Amount	Total Amount Disbursed	Amount to be released
1	Assam	46	32626.11	18271.56	14354.55
2	Nagaland	23	24236.06	18610.72	5625.34
3	Tripura	08	19497.90	13519.15	5978.75
4	Mizoram	07	9522.29	8202.57	1319.72
5	Manipur	08	12830.62	9070.23	3760.39
6	Arunachal Pradesh	11	12415.66	9923.02	2492.64
7	Sikkim	14	16168.32	15256.57	911.75
8	Meghalaya	11	12991.37	8191.44	4799.93
	Total	128	140288.33	101045.26	39243.07

The sunset date for completion of projects under the erstwhile UD is 31.03.2020 . No new projects are being taken up. The ongoing projects are to be completed.

Chapter 15

Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act, 2016

“A person saves money for buying a house of his own. We have passed the Real Estate Bill that ensures protection of buyers.”

Narendra Modi
Prime Minister

(Twitter Account of Hon'ble PM)
21-02-2016

Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act, 2016

Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA) was passed in March, 2016 marking the beginning of a new era in the Indian real estate sector and a step towards reforming the real estate sector in India, encouraging greater transparency, citizen centricity, accountability and financial discipline. The core objective of this transformative legislation is to ensure regulation and promotion of real estate sector in an efficient and transparent manner and to protect the interest of home buyers.

Benefits under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 to Consumers:

- ☐ The Act along with the Rules will ensure timely completion of real estate projects. This will help to achieve the PM's vision of "HOUSING FOR ALL". It will prevent diversion of funds and protect the buyers' interests.
- ☐ The Act will help curb black money & speculation. It will make operations transparent – project information will be available – promoting informed choice for buyers. The Disclosure of 'carpet area' for sale will curb unfair trade practices.
- ☐ Agreement for Sale Rules would end one-sided agreements and end consumer exploitation and power asymmetry prevalent in the sector.
- ☐ Indefinite delay in dispute resolution through civil courts will end with fast track dispute resolution mechanism.
- ☐ Another major provision in the Act is the inclusion of equal rate of interest to be paid by the promoters and buyers in case of default or delays thus bringing equity in Operations.

Main features of RERA:

- ☐ It regulates transactions between buyers and promoters of real estate projects.
- ☐ It provides for establishment of state level regulatory authorities called Real Estate Regulatory Authorities (RERAs).
- ☐ Real estate projects, need to be registered with RERAs. Promoters cannot book or offer these projects for sale without registering them. Real estate agents dealing in these projects also need to register with RERAs.
- ☐ The promoters must upload details of the project on the website of the RERA. These include the site and layout plan, and schedule for completion of the real estate project etc.
- ☐ 70% of the amount collected from buyers for a project must be maintained in a separate bank account and must only be used for construction of that project only. The withdrawals have to be certified by architects, CA and project engineers.
- ☐ The Act stipulates that the appropriate government should establish the Real Estate Appellate Tribunal by May 01, 2018. Adjudicating officers, Real Estate Authorities and Appellate Tribunals shall dispose complaints within 60 days.

Present Status of Implementation:

28 States/UTs have notified Rules under RERA and established Real Estate Regulatory Authorities and 21 States/UTs have established Real Estate Appellate Tribunals. More than 37,000 Real Estate Projects and 28,000 Real Estate Agents have been registered under different Real Estate Regulatory Authorities across the country.

RERA is not applicable in the state of Jammu & Kashmir. However, Jammu & Kashmir has notified 'The Jammu and Kashmir Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2018' on 16th December, 2018; which is identical to RERA.

6 North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim) are in the process of notifying Rules under RERA.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has organized four regional workshops on RERA- first workshop at Pune on 10th September 2018 for Western Region States/UTs, second workshop at Chennai on 12th October 2018 for Southern Region States / UTs, third workshop at Delhi on 15th November 2018 for Northern Region States / UTs and fourth workshop at Ranchi on 15th December 2018 for Eastern and North Eastern Region States / UTs to spread awareness on RERA and also to discuss the issues faced in implementation of RERA.

Table 15.1: Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act, 2016 [RERA]
Implementation Progress Report
 (as on 31-01-2019)

Sl.	State/UT	General Rules	Establishment of Regulatory Authority	Establishment of Appellate Tribunal	Web Portal	Registrations	
						Projects	Agents
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	Notified	Permanent	Permanent	Setup	1	16
2	Andhra Pradesh	Notified	Permanent	Not Established	Setup	189	41
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Not Notified	Not Established	Not Established	Not Setup	--	--
4	Assam	Notified	Interim	Not Established	Not Setup	79	13
5	Bihar	Notified	Permanent	Interim	Setup	409	65
6	Chandigarh	Notified	Permanent	Interim	Setup	3	14
7	Chhattisgarh	Notified	Permanent	Not Established	Setup	935	341
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Notified	Permanent	Permanent	Setup	72	2
9	Daman & Diu	Notified	Permanent	Permanent	Setup	16	0
10	NCT of Delhi	Notified	Permanent	Interim	Setup	16	86
11	Goa	Notified	Interim	Not Established	Setup	376	141
12	Gujarat	Notified	Permanent	Interim	Setup	4819	821
13	Haryana *	Notified	Permanent	Permanent	Setup	521	1275
14	Himachal Pradesh	Notified	Interim	Not Established	Setup	27	24
15	Jammu & Kashmir**	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	--	--
16	Jharkhand	Notified	Permanent	Interim	Setup	50	2
17	Karnataka	Notified	Interim	Interim	Setup	2365	1296
18	Kerala	Notified	Interim	Not Established	Not Setup	--	--
19	Lakshadweep	Notified	Not Established	Not Established	Not Setup	--	--
20	Madhya Pradesh	Notified	Permanent	Permanent	Setup	2086	507
21	Maharashtra	Notified	Permanent	Permanent	Setup	19491	18530
22	Manipur	Not Notified	Not Established	Not Established	Not Setup	--	--

23	Meghalaya	Not Notified	Not Established	Not Established	Not Setup	--	--
24	Mizoram	Not Notified	Interim	Not Established	Not Setup	--	--
25	Nagaland	Not Notified	Not Established	Not Established	Not Setup	--	--
26	Odisha	Notified	Permanent	Permanent	Setup	239	35
27	Puducherry	Notified	Interim	Permanent	Not Setup	10	1
28	Punjab	Notified	Permanent	Interim	Setup	638	1369
29	Rajasthan	Notified	Interim	Interim	Setup	868	761
30	Sikkim	Not Notified	Not Established	Not Established	Not Setup	--	--
31	Tamil Nadu	Notified	Permanent	Permanent	Setup	876	416
32	Telangana	Notified	Interim	Interim	Setup	300	249
33	Tripura	Notified	Interim	Interim	Not Setup	--	--
34	Uttar Pradesh	Notified	Permanent	Permanent	Setup	2533	2463
35	Uttarakhand	Notified	Permanent	Interim	Setup	229	218
36	West Bengal***	Not Notified	Not Established	Not Established	Not Setup	--	--
Total						37148	28686

* Haryana has two Regulatory Authority i.e. one for Gurugram and other for rest of Haryana.

** RERA was not applicable in the state of Jammu & Kashmir, however, the State has notified its own legislation named as 'The Jammu and Kashmir Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2018' on 16th December, 2018 which is identical to RERA.

***West Bengal has enacted its own Act namely 'West Bengal Housing Industry Regulation Act, 2017' however, state has been advised by MoHUA to notify the rules under Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act, 2016.

Summary:

- **28** States/UTs have notified rules under RERA; 6 North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim) are under process to notify the rules under RERA.
- **28** States/UTs have set up Real Estate Regulatory Authority (Regular - 18, Interim - 10).
- **21** States/UTs have set up Real Estate Appellate Tribunal (Regular -10, Interim – 11).
- Regulatory Authorities of **23** States/UTs have operationalised their websites under the provisions of RERA.
- **37,148** Real Estate Projects and **28,686** Real Estate Agents have registered under RERA across the country.



एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

Swachhta Pledge

Mahatma Gandhi had dreamed of an India which was not only free but also free clean and developed.

Mahatma Gandhi secured freedom for Mother India.

Now it is our duty to serve Mother India by keeping the country neat and clean.

I take this pledge that I will remain committed towards cleanliness and devote time for this.

I will devote 100 hours per year that is two hours per week to voluntary work for cleanliness.

I will neither litter nor let others to litter.

I will initiate the quest for cleanliness with myself, my family, my locality, my village and workplace.

I believe that the countries of the world that appear clean are so because their citizens don't indulge in littering nor do they allow it to happen.

With this firm belief, I will propagate the message of Swachh Bharat Mission in villages and towns.

I will encourage 100 other person to take this pledge which I am taking today.

I will endeavour to make them devote their 100 hours of cleanliness.

I am confident that every step I take towards cleanliness will help make my country clean.