

# CHAPTER VII

## Growth in Rural Employment State wise Scenario

In spite of rapid urbanisation during the last few decades, India's rural population still accounts for about three-fourths of the total population. The rural population constituted about 80% of the total population in 1971 and the proportion has been continuously falling since then. The proportion of rural population was 76.3%, 74.3% and 72.2% in 1981, 1991 and 2001 respectively.

The scenario relating to overall and urban employment growth was analysed in the last two chapters. In this chapter, the growth in rural employment has been analysed to know whether the economic reforms had positive impact on rural employment or not.

### **Rural Employment Growth – Index of Workers**

The state wise data in respect of rural population and rural workers may be seen in Tables 7.0 A and 7.0 B. The index of rural workers for the years 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 are available in Table 7.1. The states of Assam, Mizoram and Jammu & Kashmir have been excluded because of non-availability of comparable data for these states. The states of Uttaranchal, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh have been included in the respective states out of which these were carved out, to make the data of different years of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh comparable. The data in respect of Daman and Diu has been included in the state of Goa, as it was earlier included in the union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

While going through the statistical data in Table 7.1, it may be seen that the index of rural workers has been increasing continuously in almost all the states/union territories, except Tamil Nadu and Lakshadweep. In case of Lakshadweep, there was a steep fall in the index by about 34 points during 1971-81. However, after 1981, there has been a continuous increase and the increase during 1991 to 2001 was significant (28 points). In case of Tamil Nadu, there was a continuous increase

<b>Table 7.0 A : State wise Distribution of Rural Population – 1971 - 2001 ( excluding Assam, Jammu &amp; Kashmir and Mizoram )</b>					
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Rural Popn 1971</b>	<b>Rural Popn 1981</b>	<b>Rural Popn 1991</b>	<b>Rural Popn 2001</b>
1	A & N Islands	88,915	139,107	205,706	239,954
2	Andhra Pradesh	35,100,181	41,062,097	48,620,882	55,401,067
3	Arunachal Pradesh	450,223	590,411	753,930	870,087
4	Bihar (Incl. Jharkhand)	50,719,403	61,195,744	75,021,453	95,268,797
5	Chandigarh	24,311	28,769	66,186	92,120
6	D & Nagar Haveli	74,170	96,762	126,752	170,027
7	Delhi	418,675	452,206	949,019	944,727
8	Goa (Incl. Daman & Diu)	630,997	734,922	744,084	777,947
9	Gujarat	19,200,975	23,484,146	27,063,521	31,740,767
10	Haryana	8,263,849	10,095,231	12,408,904	15,029,260
11	Himachal Pradesh	3,218,544	3,954,847	4,721,681	5,482,319
12	Karnataka	22,176,921	26,406,108	31,069,413	34,889,033
13	Kerala	17,880,926	20,682,405	21,418,224	23,574,449
14	Lakshadweep	31,810	21,620	22,593	33,683
15	M.P.(Incl. Chhattisgarh )	34,869,352	41,592,385	50,842,333	61,028,934
16	Maharashtra	34,701,024	40,790,577	48,395,601	55,777,647
17	Manipur	931,261	1,045,493	1,331,504	1,590,820
18	Meghalaya	864,529	1,094,486	1,444,731	1,864,711
19	Nagaland	465,055	654,696	1,001,323	1,647,249
20	Orissa	20,099,220	23,259,984	27,424,753	31,287,422
21	Pondicherry	273,419	288,424	290,800	325,726
22	Punjab	10,334,881	12,141,158	14,288,744	16,096,488
23	Rajasthan	21,222,045	27,051,354	33,938,877	43,292,813
24	Sikkim	190,175	265,301	369,451	480,981
25	Tamil Nadu	28,734,334	32,456,202	36,781,354	34,921,681
26	Tripura	1,393,982	1,827,490	2,335,484	2,653,453
27	U.P. (Incl. Uttaranchal)	75,952,548	90,962,898	111,506,372	137,968,614
28	West Bengal	33,344,978	40,133,926	49,370,364	57,748,946
	<b>India</b>	<b>421,656,703</b>	<b>502,508,749</b>	<b>602,514,039</b>	<b>711,199,722</b>
<b>Source :</b>					
1. <i>Census of India 1971, Series I, India, Part- II – A (i), General Population</i>					
2. <i>Census of India 1981, Series I, India, Part- II – B (i), Primary Census Abstract - General Population</i>					
3. <i>Census of India 1991, Volume I, Series I, India, Part- II – A (ii), Union Primary Census Abstract</i>					
4. <i>Census of India 1991, Series I, India, Part- II – B (i), Volume I, Primary Census Abstract - General Population</i>					
5. <i>Census of India 1991, Series I, India, Part- II – B (i), Volume II, Primary Census Abstract - General Population</i>					
6. <i>Census of India 2001, Primary Census Abstract ( on CD )</i>					

<b>Table 7.0 B : State wise Distribution of Rural Workers – 1971 - 2001 ( excluding Assam, Jammu &amp; Kashmir and Mizoram )</b>					
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Total Rural Workers 1971</b>	<b>Total Rural Workers 1981</b>	<b>Total Rural Workers 1991</b>	<b>Total Rural Workers 2001</b>
1	A& N Islands	33,786	51,505	72,833	94,052
2	Andhra Pradesh	15,423,999	20,609,178	24,450,742	28,172,888
3	Arunachal Pradesh	260,626	315,374	359,520	402,010
4	Bihar (Incl. Jharkhand)	15,894,191	20,318,670	24,930,891	34,322,160
5	Chandigarh	8,537	10,403	27,495	40,203
6	D & Nagar Haveli	34,987	47,819	68,817	91,542
7	Delhi	111,460	136,348	276,389	301,064
8	Goa (Incl. Daman & Diu)	198,175	264,714	273,921	326,932
9	Gujarat	6,329,047	9,581,547	12,315,517	14,993,312
10	Haryana	2,187,530	3,261,195	3,955,138	6,451,587
11	Himachal Pradesh	1,195,896	1,699,099	2,057,238	2,772,351
12	Karnataka	8,070,889	11,637,775	14,431,584	17,127,803
13	Kerala	5,281,004	6,462,871	6,872,107	7,671,110
14	Lakshadweep	8,318	5,459	5,712	8,007
15	M.P. (Incl. Chhattisgarh )	13,389,643	19,261,876	23,807,360	29,277,900
16	Maharashtra	13,393,774	19,646,537	24,033,179	27,261,431
17	Manipur	333,288	480,460	602,070	723,087
18	Meghalaya	399,232	534,698	650,731	822,531
19	Nagaland	236,220	331,714	448,106	741,439
20	Orissa	6,288,831	9,046,975	10,626,134	12,586,969
21	Pondicherry	90,218	98,327	111,506	127,766
22	Punjab	3,008,697	3,901,941	4,460,383	6,360,351
23	Rajasthan	6,874,604	10,569,292	14,268,221	19,856,423
24	Sikkim	103,829	131,458	154,214	239,002
25	Tamil Nadu	10,973,282	15,086,214	17,834,083	17,559,768
26	Tripura	393,092	600,198	736,677	982,447
27	U.P. (Incl. Uttaranchal)	23,906,118	28,620,179	37,308,282	47,174,794
28	West Bengal	9,065,656	12,159,437	16,380,039	21,889,642
	<b>India</b>	<b>143,494,929</b>	<b>194,871,263</b>	<b>241,518,889</b>	<b>298,378,571</b>

**Source :**

1. Census of India 1971, Series I, India, Part- II – A (i), General Population
2. Census of India 1981, Series I, India, Part- II – B (i), Primary Census Abstract - General Population
3. Census of India 1991, Series I, Volume I, India, Part- II – A (ii), Union Primary Census Abstract
4. Census of India 1991, Series I, India, Part- II – B (i), Volume I, Primary Census Abstract - General Population
5. Census of India 1991, Series I, India, Part-II – B (i), Volume II, Primary Census Abstract - General Population
6. Census of India 2001, Primary Census Abstract (on CD)

<b>Table 7.1 : State wise Index of Rural Workers – 1971 - 2001 ( excluding Assam, Jammu &amp; Kashmir and Mizoram )</b>							
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Index of Rural Workers</b>				<b>Increase in Index of Rural Workers during 1991- 2001</b>	<b>Increase in Index of Rural Workers during 1991- 2001 over Increase during 1981-91</b>
		<b>1971</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>		
1	A& N Islands	100	152	216	278	63	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	100	134	159	183	24	-1
3	Arunachal Pradesh	100	121	138	154	16	-1
4	Bihar (Incl. Jharkhand)	100	128	157	216	59	30
5	Chandigarh	100	122	322	471	149	-51
6	D & Nagar Haveli	100	137	197	262	65	5
7	Delhi	100	122	248	270	22	-104
8	Goa (Incl. Daman & Diu)	100	134	138	165	27	22
9	Gujarat	100	151	195	237	42	-1
10	Haryana	100	149	181	295	114	82
11	Himachal Pradesh	100	142	172	232	60	30
12	Karnataka	100	144	179	212	33	-1
13	Kerala	100	122	130	145	15	7
14	Lakshadweep	100	66	69	96	28	25
15	M.P. (Incl. Chhattisgarh )	100	144	178	219	41	7
16	Maharashtra	100	147	179	204	24	-9
17	Manipur	100	144	181	217	36	0
18	Meghalaya	100	134	163	206	43	14
19	Nagaland	100	140	190	314	124	75
20	Orissa	100	144	169	200	31	6
21	Pondicherry	100	109	124	142	18	3
22	Punjab	100	130	148	211	63	45
23	Rajasthan	100	154	208	289	81	27
24	Sikkim	100	127	149	230	82	60
25	Tamil Nadu	100	137	163	160	-2	-28
26	Tripura	100	153	187	250	63	28
27	U.P. (Incl. Uttaranchal)	100	120	156	197	41	5
28	West Bengal	100	134	181	241	61	14
	<b>India</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>7</b>

*Source : Compiled from the data given In Table 7.0 B*

upto 1991, but a slight decline of 2 points occurred during 1991 to 2001. The reason could be attributed to decline in rural population as well as migration to urban areas.

Looking at the index of rural workers during 1991-2001 over increase in number of rural workers during 1981-91, it is observed that Haryana registered the highest increase of 82 points, and was followed by Nagaland (75 points) and Sikkim (60 points). The index declined during 1991-2001 in as many as 8 states/union territories, when compared with the index of 1981-91. These are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. The National Capital Territory of Delhi registered a remarkable decline of 104 points followed by Chandigarh (51 points) and Tamil Nadu (28 points). The index remained almost the same in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Manipur. The states of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka registered a minor decline in the index of rural workers during 1991-2001, when compared with the figures of 1981-91. The National Capital Territory of Delhi, which registered a sharp decline of 104 points, is because of its rapid urbanization. Almost the whole of the rural areas in the National Capital have been converted into urban areas due to which there is a remarkable decline in the number and index of rural workers. The same reason holds true for Chandigarh.

In case of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra, in which the index either remained the same or declined, the rate of growth of rural population declined during 1991-2001, when compared to the growth during 1981-91, except in Gujarat. The rate of growth of rural population in these states/union territories and in Delhi, Chandigarh and Tamil Nadu can be seen below.

Sl. No.	State/U.T	Rural Population Growth (%)	
		1981-1991	1991-2001
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	47.9	16.6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	18.4	13.9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.7	15.4
4.	Chandigarh	130.1	39.2
5.	Delhi	109.9	-0.45
6.	Gujarat	15.2	17.3
7.	Karnataka	17.6	12.3
8.	Maharashtra	18.6	15.2
9.	Manipur	27.3	19.5
10	Tamil Nadu	13.3	-5.0

It is seen from the data given in the above table that except the state of Gujarat, which registered an increase of 2.1 percentage points in growth rate during 1991-2001 over the growth rate of 1981-91, all the remaining 9-states/union territories have shown a decline in growth of rural population. The National Capital Territory of Delhi witnessed a steep decline in the growth rate of rural population during 1991-2001. In fact, it registered a negative growth rate (–0.45%) during 1991-2001, as against a very high positive growth rate (109.9%) during 1981-91. Another state, which registered negative growth rate, is Tamil Nadu with a growth rate of – 5.0% in 1991-2001 when compared with the growth rate of 13.3% during 1981-91.

It can be noticed from the table given above that there has been steep fall in the growth rate of population in Andaman & Nicobar Islands (31.3 percentage points), Chandigarh (90.9 percentage points) and Delhi (110.4 percentage points). The decline in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Manipur is also notable.

The above analysis shows that out of the total number of 28 states/union territories, the index of rural workers increased in 18 states, and it remained almost the same in two states. The states/union territories in which the index declined, was perhaps due to fall in growth rate of rural population and migration. In fact, the decline in index in these states cannot be construed as a negative impact of economic reforms. The migration from the rural areas of the state can be due to availability of better employment opportunities in the urban areas.

With regard to those states in which there has been a direct positive impact on employment in rural areas, the reason could be attributed to “trickling down” effect and the setting up of many offices of the multi national companies (MNCs) in smaller urban areas, nearer to big metropolises.

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of states by increase in index of rural workers during 1991-2001 over increase in index of rural workers during 1981-1991. It may be seen that the states of Haryana, Nagaland and Sikkim have relatively gained more. Haryana has registered an increase of 82 points, followed by Nagaland and Sikkim where the increase was 75 points and 60 points respectively. In Punjab, the increase was 45 points and in Bihar (including Jharkhand), it was 30 points. In four states viz., Goa, Lakshadweep, Rajasthan and Tripura, the increase in index was between 20-30 points. It was between 10-20 points in Meghalaya and West Bengal. As many as six states viz., Pondicherry, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli,

Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala come in the range of “above zero but less than 10” points. Interestingly, the smaller states viz., Punjab, Sikkim, Nagaland and Haryana benefited more than the bigger states. The index remained almost the same in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Manipur.

<b>Table 7.2 : Distribution of States by increase in Index of Rural Workers during 1991- 2001 over increase in Index of Rural Workers during 1981 - 1991 ( excluding Assam, Jammu &amp; Kashmir and Mizoram )</b>		
<b>Range of Increase in Index</b>	<b>No.of States</b>	<b>Names Of States</b>
≤ zero	10	Delhi, Chandigarh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Manipur
>zero - 10	6	Pondicherry, U.P., Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Orissa, M.P., and Kerala
10 - 20	2	Meghalaya and West Bengal
20 - 30	4	Goa, Lakshadweep, Rajasthan and Tripura
30 - 40	2	Bihar and Himachal Pradesh
40 - 50	1	Punjab
50 - 60	0	
60 & above	3	Haryana, Nagaland and Sikkim
<i>Source : Compiled from the data given In Table 7.1</i>		

### **Rural Participation Ratio**

It would perhaps be most appropriate if we take into account the rural participation ratio in order to assess the impact of economic reforms in rural areas of the country. The analyses made in the following paragraphs regarding rural participation ratio highlight the real scenario.

The rural participation ratios of various states and union territories for the years 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 may be seen in Table 7.3. Out of the 28 states/union territories, the rural participation ratio decreased between 1991 to 2001 in 5 states viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra and Meghalaya. In the 23 states and union territories, where there was

<b>Table 7.3 : State wise Rural Participation Ratio – 1971 – 2001 ( excluding Assam, Jammu &amp; Kashmir and Mizoram )</b>						
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Participation Ratio ( % )</b>				
		<b>1971</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>Increase in Rural Participation Ratio during 1991- 2001</b>
1	A& N Islands	38.0	37.0	35.4	39.2	3.8
2	Andhra Pradesh	43.9	50.2	50.3	50.9	0.6
3	Arunachal Pradesh	57.9	53.4	47.7	46.2	-1.5
4	Bihar (Incl. Jharkhand)	31.3	33.2	33.2	36.0	2.8
5	Chandigarh	35.1	36.2	41.5	43.6	2.1
6	D & Nagar Haveli	47.2	49.4	54.3	53.8	-0.5
7	Delhi	26.6	30.2	29.1	31.9	2.7
8	Goa (Incl. Daman & Diu)	31.4	36.0	36.8	42.0	5.2
9	Gujarat	33.0	40.8	45.5	47.2	1.7
10	Haryana	26.5	32.3	31.9	42.9	11.1
11	Himachal Pradesh	37.2	43.0	43.6	50.6	7.0
12	Karnataka	36.4	44.1	46.4	49.1	2.6
13	Kerala	29.5	31.2	32.1	32.5	0.5
14	Lakshadweep	26.1	25.2	25.3	23.8	-1.5
15	M.P. (Incl. Chattisgarh )	38.4	46.3	46.8	48.0	1.1
16	Maharashtra	38.6	48.2	49.7	48.9	-0.8
17	Manipur	35.8	46.0	45.2	45.5	0.2
18	Meghalaya	46.2	48.9	45.0	44.1	-0.9
19	Nagaland	50.8	50.7	44.8	45.0	0.3
20	Orissa	31.3	38.9	38.7	40.2	1.5
21	Pondicherry	33.0	34.1	38.3	39.2	0.9
22	Punjab	29.1	32.1	31.2	39.5	8.3
23	Rajasthan	32.4	39.1	42.0	45.9	3.8
24	Sikkim	54.6	49.6	41.7	49.7	7.9
25	Tamil Nadu	38.2	46.5	48.5	50.3	1.8
26	Tripura	28.2	32.8	31.5	37.0	5.5
27	U.P. (Incl. Uttaranchal)	31.5	31.5	33.5	34.2	0.7
28	West Bengal	27.2	30.3	33.2	37.9	4.7
<b>India</b>		<b>34.0</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Source : Compiled from the data given in Tables 7.0 and 7.0 B</b>						

increase in participation ratio during 1991-2001, the increase was “more than zero but lesser than one” in six states / union territories viz., Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland, Pondicherry and Uttar Pradesh; between 1 and 2 in four states, viz., Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, and Tamilnadu; between 2 and 3 in four states/union territories, viz., Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi and Karnataka; and either 3 or above 3 in nine states/union territories viz., Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal.

Table No. 7.4 presents the distribution of states and union territories by participation ratio for the years 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001

<b>Table 7.4 : Distribution of States by Rural Participation Ratio – 1971- 2001 ( excluding Assam, Jammu &amp; Kashmir and Mizoram )</b>				
<b>Participn.Ratio Range</b>	<b>1971</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>
Below 30	7	1	2	1
30 - 35	7	9	7	3
35 - 40	8	5	4	6
40 - 45	1	3	5	5
45 - 50	2	7	8	9
50 & above	3	3	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>
<i>Source : Compiled from the data given In Table 7.0</i>				

In 1971, 14 states participation ratios below the national average of 34%. The corresponding figures in 1981 and 1991 were 13 in both the years. Since, the all-India average of rural participation ratio has been showing a continuous upward trend, and the number of states falling below the all-India average has been showing almost a continuous decline, in trend, it can be inferred that there has been a positive effect of economic reforms in rural areas also.

### **State’s Share in Growth in Rural Employment at All India Level.**

As already stated above, the rural participation ratio has shown almost a continuous increasing trend during the past three decades. It was 34% in 1971, 38.8% in 1981, 40.1% in 1991 and 42.0% in 2001, respectively.

Table 7.5 shows the state wise increase in number of rural workers during 1981-1991 and 1991-2001. The state wise increases in the number of total rural workers ( overall employment ) during 1981-1991 and 1991-2001 and their

<b>Table 7.5 Statewise decadal increase in number of Rural Workers – 1981-1991 and 1991- 2001 ( excluding Assam, Jammu &amp; Kashmir and Mizoram )</b>						
S.No.	State	Increase in Rural Workers during 1981 - 1991		Increase in Rural Workers during 1991 -2001		%age increase in the share of State
		Absolute	%age to All India Total	Absolute	%age to All India Total	
1	A& N Islands	21,328	0.05	21,219	0.04	-18.4
2	Andhra Pradesh	3,841,564	8.24	3,722,146	6.55	-20.5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	44,146	0.09	42,490	0.07	-21.0
4	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	4,612,221	9.89	9,391,269	16.52	67.0
5	Chandigarh	17,092	0.04	12,708	0.02	-39.0
6	D & Nagar Haveli	20,998	0.05	22,725	0.04	-11.2
7	Delhi	140,041	0.30	24,675	0.04	-85.5
8	Goa (incl. Daman & Diu)	9,207	0.02	53,011	0.09	372.4
9	Gujarat	2,733,970	5.86	2,677,795	4.71	-19.6
10	Haryana	693,943	1.49	2,496,449	4.39	195.1
11	Himachal Pradesh	358,139	0.77	715,113	1.26	63.8
12	Karnataka	2,793,809	5.99	2,696,219	4.74	-20.8
13	Kerala	409,236	0.88	799,003	1.41	60.2
14	Lakshadweep	253	0.00	2,295	0.00	644.2
15	M.P. (incl. Chhattisgarh )	4,545,484	9.74	5,470,540	9.62	-1.3
16	Maharashtra	4,386,642	9.40	3,228,252	5.68	-39.6
17	Manipur	121,610	0.26	121,017	0.21	-18.4
18	Meghalaya	116,033	0.25	171,800	0.30	21.5
19	Nagaland	116,392	0.25	293,333	0.52	106.8
20	Orissa	1,579,159	3.39	1,960,835	3.45	1.9
21	Pondicherry	13,179	0.03	16,260	0.03	1.2
22	Punjab	558,442	1.20	1,899,968	3.34	179.1
23	Rajasthan	3,698,929	7.93	5,588,202	9.83	23.9
24	Sikkim	22,756	0.05	84,788	0.15	205.7
25	Tamil Nadu	2,747,869	5.89	(274,315)	-0.48	-108.2
26	Tripura	136,479	0.29	245,770	0.43	47.7
27	U.P. (incl. Uttaranchal)	8,688,103	18.62	9,866,512	17.35	-6.8
28	West Bengal	4,220,602	9.05	5,509,603	9.69	7.1
	<b>India</b>	<b>46,647,626</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>56,859,682</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Source : Compiled from the data given in Table 7.0 B

percentages to the respective all-India totals are also given in this table. The percentage increase in the share of the states is also indicated in the last column of the table.

An increase of 5.68 crores in rural workers was noted during 1991-2001- as against 4.66 crores during the decade 1981-1991. The percentage share in the increase in the number of rural workers increased in 15 states/U.T's viz., Pondicherry (1.2%), Orissa (1.9%), West Bengal (7.1%), Meghalaya (21.5%), Rajasthan (23.9%), Tripura (47.7%), Kerala (60.2%), Himachal Pradesh (63.8%), Bihar (including Jharkhand) (67%), Nagaland (106.8%), Punjab (179.1%), Haryana (195.1%), Sikkim (205.7%), Goa (including Daman & Diu) (372.4%), and Lakshadweep (644.2%). In Nagaland, Punjab, Haryana, Sikkim, Goa (including Daman & Diu) and Lakshadweep, the share of rural workers increased by more than 100% which substantiate the fact that these states have relatively gained more by the economic reforms.