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Earning Disparities in Indo Gangetic Plain Region – Evidence from Periodic Labour Force Survey of India

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ABSTRACT

Indian economy has experienced an enormous change in employment from the independence. Employment totally based on the skills and requirement of the profile gives contributing to major portion to our national income. However, the earning inequality in India has unfavorably obstructed underprivileged in accessing elementary needs like health and education. Periodic labour force survey (PLFS) conducted by National Statistical Office of India generates estimates on earning status at national and state level for both rural and urban sectors separately. This paper demonstrates disaggregate level disparities in earning distribution classified by gender and occupational categories in Indo-Gangetic Plain region of India which includes Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. This analysis helps in distinguishing the disparities in earning distribution between rural and urban sector in this region classified by gender and occupational categories which often masked at further down the level of disaggregation. This study of earning disparities is directly pertinent for measuring and monitoring the sustainable development goal 8 and 10 and expected to offer extraordinary evidence to policy-makers for recognizing the areas demanding additional consideration.

Keywords: Earning disparities; SDG, Periodic Labour Force Survey; IGP.

1. Introduction

The economy of India has developed at verifiably remarkable rates and is presently one of the fastest developing economies in the world. The country has progress appreciably in reform its economy, reduction hardship and fulfilling opportunity for everyday comfort for its widespread population. Significantly agriculture plays an important role in employment and it is the backbone of the Indian economy. Irrespective of this remarkable achievement, the earning distribution in India remains obstinately uneven. The movement of the whole economy decides the behavior of the labour market. The volatility in the economy, both in its inter and intra sectoral linkages as well as in the context of economic integration with rest of the world, is reflected in the domestic labour market (MoSPI, 2020). Global economic slowdown creates extreme volatility which can hugely influence the contemporary economic environment. Thus it is immensely important to measure its short term impact on labour market which requires the collection of labour force data at regular interval. In India, labour force participation in unorganized sector is much higher compared to the organized sector. The frequent availability of labour force data is the need of the hour and this leads to the launch of Periodic labour force survey (PLFS) in 2017 by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI), Govt. of India. PLFS is conducted with two major objectives. The first objective is to estimate the key employment and unemployment indicators (viz. Worker Population Ratio, Labour Force Participation Rate, Unemployment Rate) in the short time interval of three months for the urban areas only in the Current Weekly Status (CWS), (MoSPI,2020). Secondly to estimate employment and unemployment indicators in both usual status (ps+ss) and CWS in both rural and urban areas annually (MoSPI, 2020).

India has the second largest area of arable land in the world and is a major producer of various agricultural products (Cagliarini and Rush, 2011). The IGP region holds the agribusiness activities that contributing the major portion to our national income. The IGP region consists of around 630 million acres fertile region and it is majority of Northern and Eastern part of India. The IGP region is home to nearly one-seventh of the world's population, and covers the Indian states of West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana (Chandra et al. 2020). Therefore, IGP region is of vast agricultural importance and extremely important for the economy of the country. Despite being agriculturally and

economically important, disparities in average monthly earnings among different working groups are still exist in the IGP region. This paper demonstrated the disparities in earning distribution in IGP region at different level of classification viz. rural, urban by gender and occupation group. In India considerable changed in employment rate, current working rate, earning disparities are basis for adverse effects on Indian economy and this leads to the key motivation for the analysis. The significance for the analysis comes from the stated reasons and outcomes for earning disparities provide analysis of labour force and its economic activities. The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we described the data source along with the methodology implemented while the result and discussions about the analysis is reported in Section 3. Finally some major conclusions are drawn in Section 4.

2. Material and Methods

In India National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI), Govt. of India, data are the primary source of official statistics at National and State level. In this analysis we have used PLFS data collected by NSO in the year 2018-19. In urban areas, a rotational panel sampling design has been used with first visit schedule and thrice periodically later with revisit schedule while for rural areas, there was no revisit. Stratified multistage survey design was adopted with the first stage units (FSU) were the Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in urban areas and 2011 Population Census villages in rural areas and the ultimate stage units (USU) were households(MoSPI,2020).This survey includes total of 12800 FSUs in which 7024 villages and 5776 UFS blocks. This survey provides information on earning estimate of every household separately for rural and urban areas in India states viz. Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

- Rural and Urban Classification: It categorizes rural and urban households of each states viz. Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- Male and Female Classification: It categorizes rural and urban households of each states in which male and female classification taken place viz. Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- Occupation Classification: This study is based on rural and urban households, therefore rural and urban occupation categories have been used. There is rural and urban activity

status viz. self-employed worked in household enterprise (includes code 11- own account worker, 12- as an employer and 21- as helper), worked as regular salaried/wage employee and worked as casual wage labour other than public works. To estimate earning from the data earning variable is calculated earnings for regular salaried wage activity and earnings for other activity¹. In our analysis all the estimates are averaged as per earning of every employed person.

Our major purpose is to compute the average monthly earning among the rural and urban sector of IGP states viz. Bihar Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Let us first describe the notations for the estimation of average earning of various classifications under consideration. We assume a finite population U of size N and samples of size n is selected from this population. The target variable of interest y is average monthly earning (in Rs.) and we have considered the following information on earnings from employment from PLFS 2018-19 viz. (i) self-employed persons, (ii) regular wage/salaried employees and (iii) casual labour. For regular wage/salaried employees in current weekly status (CWS), information on earnings during the preceding calendar month from the regular wage/salaried work in which the person was employed in the CWS was collected. For self-employed persons in CWS, information on earnings during the last 30 days from the self-employment activity in which the person was working as per current weekly status was collected. It is important to note that that average gross earnings from the self-employment activity have been calculated by excluding those self-employed persons who had reported earning as zero or not reported. For casual labour (other than public works), information on earnings was collected for the casual labour work in which the person was engaged for each day of the reference week i.e. last 7 days preceding the date of the survey. For the sake of the analysis, we have transformed the daily data into monthly data for for the casual labour work. The estimates in this section are derived on the basis of data collected in the first visit schedules in the rural areas (since there was no revisit in rural areas) and for the urban areas on the basis of data collected in the schedules of first visit and the corresponding revisits conducted during the four quarters of the survey period, viz., during July– September 2018, October – December 2018, January- March 2019 and April- June 2019 (MoSPI, 2020).

With this, our aim is to make inference about the population mean, i.e. average monthly earning of a person in IGP states $\bar{Y} = N^{-1} \sum_{i \in U} y_i$. The estimator for the population mean of

average monthly earning is given by $\bar{y}_w = \sum_{i \in S} w_i y_i$. The variance of the estimator (Särndal *et al.*, 1992) $\bar{y}_w$ is approximated by $\text{var}(\bar{y}_w) \approx \sum_{i \in S} w_i(w_i - 1)(y_i - \bar{y}_w)^2$, where $w_i = w_i^* / \sum_{i \in S} w_i^*$ is normalized survey weight for unit i with $\sum_{i \in S} w_i = 1$ and w_i^* is survey weight for unit i . We have utilized this methodology and estimate the average monthly earning of a person in the IGP states along with coefficient of variance (CV).

3. Results and Discussion

The PLFS surveys undertaken by the NSO is primary source of labour force and population participation employment in the structure. This section has taken into account the earnings estimates profile of IGP states of India and its variations among the rural and urban sector, subsequently male and female classification and occupation category.

[Table 1 about here]

Table 1 indicates the unemployment rate (UR) and Worker population Ratio (WPR). Here UR is referred to as the proportion of unemployed persons to total persons in the labour force whereas WPR referred to as the proportion of persons employed in the population. The highest UR is in Bihar (10.2%) followed by Haryana (9.6%) in rural sector of IGP whereas in urban sector, Uttar Pradesh (10.6%) has the highest UR followed by Bihar (10.5%). In rural sector of IGP, the gap in WPR between male and female is highest in West Bengal (44.5%) followed by Bihar (41.1%) while in urban sector, it is highest in Punjab (42.2%) followed by Bihar (39.3%). It is also important to note that all the five states of IGP region indicate greater WPR gap between male and female compared to the national average of 32.4% in rural and 38.2% in urban sector. This undoubtedly reveals the degree of employment gap between male and female which in turn leads to the huge earning disparity in the IGP region.

3.1 Inequality in average monthly earning

Table 2A – 2F reveals the annual scenario of average monthly earning estimate (in Rs.) along with 95% confidence interval (CI) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) in rural and urban sector of IGP states classified by gender and occupational groups. The average monthly earning in rural IGP varies from Rs. 6328 (West Bengal) to Rs. 14065

(Haryana) while in urban sector it ranges from Rs. 10768 (West Bengal) to Rs. 20321 (Haryana). It is important to note that, the average monthly earning in rural sector is almost 63% higher in Haryana and 27% lower in West Bengal as compared to the national average whereas in urban sector, it is nearly 23% higher in Haryana and 35% lower in West Bengal in contrast to the national average. Furthermore, Table 2A indicates the sectoral disparity in average monthly earning between IGP states ranging from 36% (Punjab) to 56% (Uttar Pradesh) in comparison to the national average of almost 51%.

[Table 2A about here]

[Table 2B about here]

The sectoral disparity in average monthly earning is further classified by gender in Table – 2B. In rural sector, the average monthly earning for male varies from Rs. 6967 (West Bengal) to Rs. 15172 (Haryana) whereas for female sector it ranges from Rs. 3056 (West Bengal) to Rs. 7489 (Haryana). In urban sector, the average monthly earning for male varies from Rs. 12070 (West Bengal) to Rs. 21254 (Haryana) whereas for female sector it ranges from Rs. 6290 (West Bengal) to Rs. 15247 (Haryana). Moreover, Table 2B shows that gender-wise disparity in average monthly earning between rural and urban sectors of IGP states ranging from 41% (Bihar) to 56% (Punjab) for male whereas it is -7% in Bihar to 47% in West Bengal for female in comparison to the national average. In rural male population, there is almost 62% higher earning in Haryana and 25% lower earning in West Bengal while in rural female population, there is almost 47% higher earning in Haryana and 40% lower earning in West Bengal when compared with national average. Likewise, in case of urban male population, there is nearly 21% higher earning in Haryana and 31% lower earning in West Bengal whereas in urban female population, there is nearly 28% higher earning in Haryana and 49% lower earning in West Bengal when compared with national average.

[Table 2C about here]

The sectoral disparity in average monthly earning is classified further by occupational group in Table – 2C. In case of rural sector, the average monthly earning for self-employed varies from Rs. 5560 (West Bengal) to Rs. 15785 (Haryana), for regular salaried/wage employee it varies from Rs. 8933 (West Bengal) to Rs. 15720 (Haryana) and for casual labour it ranges from Rs. 5155 (West Bengal) to Rs. 9037 (Haryana). For urban sector, the average monthly

earning for self-employed varies from Rs. 10088 (West Bengal) to Rs. 21540 (Haryana), for regular salaried/wage employee it varies from Rs. 13199 (West Bengal) to Rs. 21240 (Haryana) and for casual labour it ranges from Rs. 6562 (West Bengal) to Rs. 9514 (Bihar). In addition, Table 2C shows that occupation-wise disparity in average monthly earning between rural and urban sectors of IGP states ranging from 22% (Punjab) to 81% (West Bengal) for self-employed, 20% (Punjab) to 48% (West Bengal) for regular salaried/wage employee and -4% (Punjab) to 27% (West Bengal) for casual labour in comparison to the national average. In rural IGP, there is almost 191% higher earnings in Haryana and 3% lower earnings in West Bengal for the self-employed group, for regular wage/salaried group there is almost 26% higher earning in Haryana and 29% lower earning in West Bengal whereas for casual labour, there is almost 45% higher earning in Haryana and 17% lower earning in West Bengal when compared to the national average. In urban sector of IGP, In rural IGP, there is nearly 79% higher earnings in Haryana and 16% lower earnings in West Bengal for the self-employed group, for regular wage/salaried group there is nearly 21% higher earning in Haryana and 25% lower earning in West Bengal whereas for casual labour, there is nearly 15% higher earning in Haryana and 16% lower earning in West Bengal when compared to the national average.

[Table 2D, Table 2E and Table 2F about here]

[Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3 about here]

In what follows, we described the sectoral disparity in average monthly earning between rural and urban sector in Table 2D – 2F via two way classification (by gender and occupational group). Sectoral disparity by gender for the casual labour is reported in Table 2D. For rural sector, the average monthly earning of male casual labour varies from Rs. 5328 (West Bengal) to Rs. 9418 (Haryana) whereas it varies from Rs. 3617 (West Bengal) to Rs. 6274 (Haryana) for female casual labour. This indicates that there is almost 39% higher earning in Haryana and 21% lower earning in West Bengal compared to the national average for male casual labour and for female population, there is almost 50% higher earning in Haryana when compared to the national average. Likewise in urban sector, the average monthly earning of male casual labour ranges from Rs. 6702 (West Bengal) to Rs. 9525 (Bihar) whereas it ranges from Rs. 3885 (Punjab) to Rs. 7627 (Haryana) for female casual labour. This shows that there is nearly 16% higher earning in Bihar and 17% lower

earning in West Bengal compared to the national average for male casual labour and for female, there is nearly 49% higher earning in Haryana and 8% lower earning in West Bengal when compared to the national average.

Sectoral disparity by gender for the self-employed group is described in Table 2E. For rural sector, the average monthly earning of self-employed male varies from Rs. 7518 (West Bengal) to Rs. 17342 (Haryana) whereas it varies from Rs. 2087 (West Bengal) to Rs. 5615 (Haryana) for female casual labour. The earning gap between male and female is the highest in Punjab (nearly 262%) and lowest in Bihar (nearly 93%) which signifies that in rural Punjab, the self-employed male earn nearly 262% more than self-employed female population while in rural Bihar self-employed male earn nearly 93% more than self-employed female population. Similarly for urban sector, the average monthly earning of self-employed male varies from Rs. 12260 (West Bengal) to Rs. 22888 (Haryana) whereas it varies from Rs. 3449 (West Bengal) to Rs. 10110 (Haryana) for female casual labour. Moreover, the earning gap between male and female is the highest in Punjab (nearly 270%) and lowest in Bihar (nearly 54%). Besides Punjab and Bihar, the remaining states have the earning gap of nearly 123% or more. This is also described in Fig. 4. In the same way, For rural sector, the average monthly earning gap between male and female regular wage/ salaried group, is highest in West Bengal (almost 119%) and lowest in Haryana (nearly 27%) and in urban sector, this gap is highest in West Bengal (almost 65%) and lowest in Bihar (nearly -1%). It is evident from Fig. 4 that self-employed group in both rural and urban sector has significant amount of earning gap between male and female irrespective of the states while this gap is reduced to a great extent for the remaining occupational groups. Furthermore, for most of the states, the earning gap between male and female in both rural and urban sector is nearly below 50% for the casual labour and regular wage/ salaried group while it is more than 100% for the self-employed group in most of the states except Bihar. The variation in earning gap between different occupation groups is higher for Punjab and West Bengal while this variation is much lower in Bihar. In addition, the spatial mapping of distribution of inequality in average monthly earning between rural and urban sector classified by gender and occupational group is given in appendix. This will certainly help the readers and policy-makers to visualize the distribution pattern of inequality in the IGP region and identifying the areas required further attention.

[Figure 4 about here]

3.2 Intra-year disparity in average monthly earning

In this subsection, we discuss about the intra-year disparity in average monthly earning by considering the quarter-wise estimate of average monthly earning(in Rs.). Table 3 describes the quarter wise estimate of average monthly earning(in Rs.) per person along with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) in rural and urban sectors of IGP states. Major agrarian states like Haryana and Punjab have higher level of average monthly earning in both rural and urban sector. It is also observed in all the quarters that, the average monthly earning in Haryana and Punjab are higher while Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal possess lower average monthly earning than the national average. In rural sector, Haryana has the highest average monthly earning of Rs. 14849 (earning ranges from Rs. 10255 to Rs. 19443) in Q2 and West Bengal has the lowest average monthly earning of Rs. 5617 (earning ranges from Rs. 4428 to Rs. 6805) in Q1. Likewise in urban sector, Haryana possess the highest average monthly earning in Q1 of Rs. 20502 (earning ranges from Rs. 14334 to Rs. 26669) and lowest average monthly earning possess by West Bengal of Rs 9926 (earning ranges from Rs. 8076 to Rs. 11777) in Q3. From Table 3 and Fig. 5, it is also observed that between quarters, Bihar has the lowest variation in earning gap ranging from 46% to 68% whereas it is highest in Haryana ranging from 26% to 85%.

[Table 3 and Figure 5 about here]

Table 4 and 5 describes the quarter wise estimate of average monthly earning(in Rs.) per person along with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) by gender in rural and urban sector of IGP states respectively. It is observed that in all the quarters, the average monthly earning by gender are higher in Haryana and Punjab while Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal possess lower average monthly earning by gender than the national average for both rural and urban sector. For rural male, Haryana has the highest average monthly earning of Rs. 16028 (earning ranges from Rs. 9121 to Rs. 22934) and West Bengal has the lowest average monthly earning of Rs. 6315 (earning ranges from Rs. 5126 to Rs. 7504) in Q1. Likewise for rural female, Haryana possess the highest average monthly earning in Q2 of Rs. 8855 (earning ranges from Rs. 3437 to Rs. 14273) and lowest average monthly earning possess by West Bengal in Q1 of Rs 2422 (earning ranges from Rs.

1332 to Rs. 3511). From Table 4 and Fig. 6, it is also witnessed in rural sector of IGP that between quarters, Uttar Pradesh has the lowest variation in earning gap ranging from 41% to 54% whereas it is highest in Bihar ranging from 37% to 72%. For urban male, Haryana has the highest average monthly earning in Q4 of Rs. 25151 (earning ranges from Rs. 6045 to Rs. 44257) and West Bengal has the lowest average monthly earning of Rs. 10986 (earning ranges from Rs. 8894 to Rs. 13077) in Q3. Similarly for urban female, Haryana possess the highest average monthly earning in Q4 of Rs. 25049 (earning ranges from Rs. 3862 to Rs. 46236) and lowest average monthly earning possess by West Bengal in Q3 of Rs 5530 (earning ranges from Rs. 2943 to Rs. 8116). From Table 5 and Fig. 6, it is also observed in urban sector of IGP that between quarters, West Bengal has the lowest variation in earning gap ranging from 41% to 55% whereas it is highest in Bihar ranging from -33% to 67%. It is also important to note that, the average monthly earning of urban female in Bihar is more than its counterpart for every quarter except Q1.

[Table 4 and Table 5 about here]

[Figure 6 about here]

Table 6 – 8 describes the quarter-wise estimate of average monthly earning (in Rs.) per person along with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) by occupational group in rural and urban sector of IGP states respectively. It is witnessed that in all the quarters, the average monthly earning by different occupational groups are higher in Haryana and Punjab while Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal possess lower average monthly earning than the national average for both the sector. From Table 6, we observed that for rural self-employed population, Punjab has the highest average monthly earning in Q3 of Rs. 17337 (earning ranges from Rs. 11239 to Rs. 23435) and West Bengal has the lowest average monthly earning of Rs. 5131 (earning ranges from Rs. 3596 to Rs. 6666) in Q1. Similarly for urban self-employed population, Haryana possess the highest average monthly earning in Q4 of Rs. 23764 (earning ranges from Rs. 17487 to Rs. 30041) and lowest average monthly earning possess by West Bengal in Q1 of Rs 7541 (earning ranges from Rs. 5442 to Rs. 9369). From Table 6 and Fig. 7, it is also observed in self-employed population of IGP that between quarters, Haryana has the lowest sectoral variation in earning gap fluctuating from 27% to 50% whereas it is highest in Uttar Pradesh fluctuating from 57% to 109%. From Table 7, we observed that for rural regular

wage/salaried population, Haryana has the highest average monthly earning in Q2 of Rs. 16970 (earning ranges from Rs. 10284 to Rs. 23656) and West Bengal has the lowest average monthly earning of Rs. 7988 (earning ranges from Rs. 4486 to Rs. 11490) in Q2. Similarly for urban regular wage/salaried population, Bihar have the highest average monthly earning in Q3 of Rs. 22241 (earning ranges from Rs. 13403 to Rs. 31080) and lowest average monthly earning possess by West Bengal in Q3 of Rs 11394 (earning ranges from Rs. 8640 to Rs. 14148). From Table 7 and Fig. 7, it is also observed in regular wage/salaried population of IGP that between quarters, Uttar Pradesh has the lowest sectoral variation in earning gap fluctuating from 28% to 60% whereas it is highest in Haryana fluctuating from 1% to 95%.

[Table 6, Table 7 and Table 8 about here]

[Figure 7 about here]

From Table 8, we see that for rural casual labour population, Haryana has the highest average monthly earning in Q4 of Rs. 9552 (earning ranges from Rs. 7824 to Rs. 11279) and West Bengal has the lowest average monthly earning of Rs. 4733 (earning ranges from Rs. 3944 to Rs. 5523) in Q1. Similarly for urban casual labour population, Haryana have the highest average monthly earning in Q4 of Rs. 9951 (earning ranges from Rs. 9278 to Rs. 10624) and lowest average monthly earning possess by Uttar Pradesh in Q3 of Rs 5562 (earning ranges from Rs. 4282 to Rs. 6843). From Table 8 and Fig. 7, it is also observed in casual labour population of IGP that between quarters, Bihar has the lowest sectoral variation in earning gap fluctuating from 9% to 19% whereas it is highest in Uttar Pradesh fluctuating from -9% to 26%. It is also important to note that, states like Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have higher average monthly earning for casual labour in rural sector than its counterpart.

4. Conclusion

In spite of being significantly important for both economy and agriculture of the country, sectoral disproportions in average monthly earning between male and female as well as among different working groups are still exist in the IGP region in India. With most of the major agrarian states, the IGP region provide noteworthy contribution towards India's GDP via significant amount of agricultural and economical activities. Therefore it is noteworthy

to consider this region for this analysis in which we made an attempt to get a picture of sectoral disparity in average monthly earning among the states of this region. We considered a whole year and an intra-year analysis to obtain a clearer picture down the level of further disaggregation. This analysis demonstrates the average monthly earning from employment among the rural and urban sector in the IGP states as well as the diversity and disparity in earning. It is to conclude that for both rural and urban sector, major agrarian states like Haryana and Punjab has higher average monthly earning while for the remaining three states viz. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, it is lower than the national average. For rural sector, Haryana possess the highest average earning whereas the lowest average earning belongs to Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Subsequently this paper also demonstrates the employment rate and working population ratio for rural and urban areas. Also demonstrates the sample size along with the average monthly estimate, 95% confidence interval percentage coefficient of variation among the rural and urban sector in the states. Moreover, the spatial maps so obtained show the evidence of unequal earning distribution across rural and urban areas of IGP region.

This analysis also established the fact that many areas in rural sector of IGP region possess very low level of earning compared to the urban sector and the earning gap is clearly noticeable from this study. The NSO surveys of Government of India are intended for obtaining state and national level estimates and these surveys do not reveal the real situation at the micro level. Substantial importance is given on micro level planning by the Government of India for realizing a stable economic development together with earning generation. These cost effective and precise disaggregate level estimates together with spatial maps may be useful for various and Ministries and Departments in Government of India along with International organizations for effective policy planning and monitoring related to sustainable development goal 8 and 10. This study can assist in obtaining the disaggregate level estimate and examine the inequality in earning distribution in the remaining parts of the country as well.

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Table 1. Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) in IGP region from 2018-19 PLFS data.

State	WPR						
	Total	Rural			Urban		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bihar	24.1	43.7	2.6	24.0	43.4	4.1	24.7
Punjab	34.6	52.4	13.8	33.8	55.5	13.3	35.9
Haryana	31.1	48.3	9.4	29.8	51.9	13.2	33.9
Uttar Pradesh	28.7	47.5	10.5	29.2	45.8	6.9	27.3
West Bengal	38.6	60.4	15.9	38.6	57.9	19.4	38.7
India	35.3	52.1	19.7	35.8	52.7	14.5	34.2
State	UR						
Bihar	10.2	10.6	1.7	10.2	10.4	12.3	10.5
Punjab	7.4	7.6	8.3	7.7	6.1	11.3	7.1
Haryana	9.3	10.1	6.7	9.6	8.7	8.9	8.7
Uttar Pradesh	5.7	4.8	1.8	4.3	11.2	6.1	10.6
West Bengal	3.9	3.9	1.4	3.5	5.3	3.7	4.9
India	5.8	5.6	3.5	5.1	7.1	9.9	7.7

Table 2A. Estimate of average monthly earning per person (in Rs.) along with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) for rural and urban sector of IGP region.

State	Rural					Urban				
	Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV	Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV
			Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper	
Bihar	3389	9149	8122	10177	5.73	1473	14478	12172	16785	8.13
Punjab	1907	11905	9722	14089	9.36	2149	15259	12697	17820	8.56
Haryana	1697	14065	11166	16963	10.51	1584	20321	15107	25534	13.09
Uttar Pradesh	6008	7584	6074	9094	10.16	3755	13893	11144	16642	10.10

West Bengal	4219	6328	5525	7131	6.48	3853	10768	9470	12065	6.15
All	17220	8307	6984	9632	8.13	12814	13594	11233	15954	8.86
India	66853	8613	8161	9064	2.67	54838	16559	13159	19959	10.48

Table 2B. Estimate of average monthly earning per person (in Rs.) along with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) from employment by gender for rural and urban sector of IGP states.

Table 1: Mean monthly earnings and CV of rural and urban population by sex and state											
Sector	State	Sample size	Male				Female				
			Earning	95% CI		CV	Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper	
Rural	Bihar	3244	9323	8282	10364	5.70	145	5498	3935	7061	14.50
	Punjab	1605	13107	10750	15464	9.17	302	5733	2904	8562	25.18
	Haryana	1436	15172	11922	18422	10.93	261	7489	4188	10790	22.49
	Uttar Pradesh	5393	7977	6397	9557	10.11	614	4142	1586	6698	31.49
	West Bengal	3576	6967	6107	7827	6.30	643	3056	1847	4265	20.18
	All	15254	8798	7412	10184	8.04	1965	4288	2244	6332	24.32
	India	55027	9339	8831	9847	2.78	11814	5104	4367	5841	7.37
Urban	Bihar	1375	14384	11993	16775	8.48	97	15413	7986	22840	24.58
	Punjab	1789	16411	13546	19276	8.91	359	9667	5216	14117	23.49
	Haryana	1335	21254	15280	27229	14.34	249	15747	7988	23505	25.14
	Uttar Pradesh	3372	14149	11225	17073	10.54	383	11775	5403	18146	27.61
	West Bengal	3015	12070	10550	13590	6.43	838	6290	4305	8276	16.10
	All	10886	14394	11748	17041	9.38	1926	9348	5659	13036	20.13
	India	44548	17551	13467	21635	11.87	10280	12321	8260	16382	16.82

Table 2C. Estimate of average monthly earning (in Rs.) per person along with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) from employment by occupational group for rural and urban sector in IGP region.

Occupation	State	Rural					Urban				
		Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV	Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper	
Self employed	Bihar	2025	9016	7791	10241	6.93	729	12514	10127	14901	9.73
	Punjab	773	14997	11648	18345	11.39	752	18339	13129	23549	14.49
	Haryana	772	15785	12120	19450	11.85	542	21540	15821	27259	13.55
	Uttar Pradesh	3958	7424	5809	9039	11.10	1675	12404	9542	15267	11.77
	West Bengal	2135	5560	4213	6907	12.36	1599	10088	8284	11892	9.12
	All	9663	8167	6618	9717	9.68	5297	12867	10192	15541	10.60
	India	35221	5423	4932	5913	4.61	19912	12049	9831	14267	9.39
Regular wage/salaried	Bihar	373	13341	8565	15778	18.26	470	20029	16096	22036	10.02
	Punjab	506	12492	8012	14778	18.30	1174	15042	12091	16548	10.01
	Haryana	511	15720	10412	18428	17.23	915	21240	13715	25080	18.08
	Uttar Pradesh	711	11743	6190	14576	24.13	1659	16987	12762	19142	12.69
	West Bengal	750	8933	6042	10408	16.51	1790	13199	10941	14351	8.73
	All	2851	11852	7180	16524	20.11	6008	16108	12369	19846	11.84
	India	14068	12497	10948	13287	6.32	28296	17597	15679	18576	5.56
Casual labour	Bihar	991	8307	7495	9118	4.99	274	9514	8636	10393	4.71
	Punjab	628	7192	6511	7873	4.83	223	6896	5512	8280	10.24
	Haryana	414	9037	7854	10219	6.68	127	8941	7690	10192	7.14
	Uttar Pradesh	1339	5851	4804	6898	9.13	421	6624	5405	7844	9.39
	West Bengal	1334	5155	4503	5808	6.45	464	6562	5695	7429	6.74
	All	4306	6600	5744	7457	6.63	1509	7071	6031	8111	7.50
	India	17564	6219	5856	6582	2.98	6630	7781	7096	8467	4.49

Table 2D. Estimate of average monthly earning per person (in Rs.) along with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) from employment in Casual Labour (CL) by gender in rural and urban sector of IGP states.

			Male				Female				
Sector	State	Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV	Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper	
Rural	Bihar	951	8478	7700	9256	4.68	40	5406	4302	6511	10.42
	Punjab	583	7298	6612	7983	4.79	45	5820	4484	7156	11.71
	Haryana	354	9418	8230	10606	6.44	60	6274	4679	7869	12.97
	Uttar Pradesh	1246	5967	4893	7042	9.19	72	4343	2826	5861	17.83
	West Bengal	1208	5328	4665	5991	6.35	126	3617	2232	5002	19.54
	All	4342	6778	5915	7641	6.50	343	4510	3123	5897	15.69
	India	13959	6785	6376	7193	3.07	3601	4181	3656	4706	6.40
Urban	Bihar	271	9525	8643	10406	4.72	3	7278	7278	7278	0.00
	Punjab	196	7398	6107	8689	8.90	27	3885	2312	5458	20.66
	Haryana	122	9027	7709	10345	7.45	5	7627	7627	7627	0.00
	Uttar Pradesh	392	6756	5576	7936	8.91	29	4765	2254	7277	26.89
	West Bengal	431	6702	5846	7557	6.51	33	4709	2355	7063	25.50
	All	1412	7243	6230	8256	7.14	97	4730	2416	7044	24.96
	India	5780	8233	7498	8968	4.56	849	5112	3985	6239	11.25

Table 2E. Estimate of average monthly earning per person (in Rs.) along with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) from employment for Self Employed (SE) by gender in rural and urban sector of IGP states.

			Male				Female				
Sector	State	Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV	Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper	
Rural	Bihar	1964	9147	7913	10381	6.88	61	4735	3649	5822	11.71
	Punjab	621	17360	13721	20999	10.70	152	4794	2996	6592	19.13
	Haryana	646	17942	13735	22148	11.96	126	5615	4077	7153	13.97
	Uttar Pradesh	3411	8192	6444	9941	10.89	423	3336	2304	4369	15.79
	West Bengal	1391	7518	6028	9008	10.11	275	2087	1258	2915	20.26
	All	8033	9201	7546	10857	9.18	1037	3386	2365	4408	15.39
	India	19127	9539	8776	10302	4.08	3127	4457	3541	5372	10.48
Urban	Bihar	692	12803	10335	15270	9.83	37	8276	3169	13383	31.48
	Punjab	668	19724	14137	25310	14.45	84	5321	2803	7840	24.14
	Haryana	474	22888	16897	28879	13.35	68	10110	3651	16568	32.59
	Uttar Pradesh	1556	12922	9966	15878	11.67	119	5775	1250	10300	39.98
	West Bengal	1181	12260	10059	14462	9.16	376	3449	2215	4682	18.25
	All	4571	14197	11220	17174	10.70	684	4637	2709	6564	21.20
	India	14915	17491	14631	20350	8.34	2738	7197	2769	11625	31.39

Table 2F. Estimate of average monthly earning per person (in Rs.) along with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) from employment of Regular wage/Salaried (RS) by gender in rural and urban sector of IGP states.

Male							Female				
Sector	State	Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV	Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper	
Rural	Bihar	329	14034	9081	18987	18.01	44	7102	4314	9890	20.03
	Punjab	401	14134	9091	19176	18.20	105	6848	3111	10585	27.84
	Haryana	436	16121	10536	21705	17.67	75	12701	3754	21647	35.94
	Uttar Pradesh	612	12428	6600	18255	23.92	99	7540	958	14122	44.54
	West Bengal	587	10286	7012	13561	16.24	163	4692	1186	8198	38.13
	All	2365	12887	7813	17961	20.08	486	6736	2016	11457	35.75
	India	11011	13554	11779	15328	6.68	3055	8481	5855	11107	15.80
Urban	Bihar	412	19966	15652	24281	11.02	57	20225	11151	29300	22.89
	Punjab	925	16043	12758	19329	10.45	248	11491	5839	17142	25.09
	Haryana	739	22275	13165	31384	20.87	176	17624	8772	26476	25.63
	Uttar Pradesh	1424	17314	12757	21871	13.43	235	15115	6900	23330	27.73
	West Bengal	1361	14663	11918	17409	9.55	429	8909	5620	12198	18.83
	All	4861	17014	12744	21284	12.80	1145	12494	6897	18091	22.86
	India	20661	19342	17568	21115	4.68	6508	15566	9647	21485	19.40

Table 3. Quarter-wise estimate of average monthly Earning(in Rs.) per person along with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) from employment for rural and urban sector of IGP states.

Quarter	State	Rural					Urban				
		Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV	Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper	
Q1	Bihar	862	8657	7096	10218	9.20	365	12624	9730	15519	11.70
(July-	Punjab	465	11768	8080	15456	15.99	544	13761	9708	17814	15.03

Sep, 2018)	Haryana	425	14753	8494	21012	21.65	422	20502	14334	26669	15.35
	Uttar Pradesh	1497	7130	4814	9446	16.57	947	14421	9243	19599	18.32
	West Bengal	1067	5617	4428	6805	10.80	997	10629	7749	13510	13.83
	All	4316	7853	5785	9922	13.44	3275	13452	9167	17736	16.25
	India	16987	8325	7487	9163	5.14	13745	16106	14146	18066	6.21
Q2 (Oct- Dec, 2018)	Bihar	866	9175	7525	10824	9.17	358	15427	11413	19440	13.27
	Punjab	488	11705	8685	14724	13.16	526	17584	12186	22982	15.66
	Haryana	445	14849	10255	19443	15.78	401	19745	14007	25484	14.83
	Uttar Pradesh	1474	7974	5664	10284	14.78	937	13730	9887	17573	14.28
	West Bengal	1037	6134	4459	7809	13.93	902	11139	8445	13834	12.34
	All	4310	8488	6395	10582	12.58	3124	14066	10399	17735	13.30
	India	16901	8674	7792	9556	5.19	13504	16206	14349	18062	5.85
Q3 (Jan- March, 2019)	Bihar	843	9284	7661	10907	8.92	379	14772	9871	19674	16.93
	Punjab	445	12982	8563	17402	17.37	543	13611	9638	17584	14.89
	Haryana	422	13014	9196	16832	14.97	407	16412	11950	20874	13.87
	Uttar Pradesh	1488	7437	4655	10218	19.08	892	14659	8734	20585	20.62
	West Bengal	1077	6556	5230	7882	10.32	976	9926	8076	11777	9.51
	All	4275	8319	5979	10661	14.36	3197	12997	8621	17373	17.18
	India	16606	8693	7838	9548	5.02	13746	15548	13642	17455	6.26
Q4 (April- June, 2019)	Bihar	818	9510	7711	11308	9.65	371	15029	11105	18952	13.32
	Punjab	509	11273	7298	15248	17.99	536	15761	11084	20439	15.14
	Haryana	405	13609	9344	17874	15.99	354	25139	8029	42249	34.73
	Uttar Pradesh	1549	7788	5006	10569	18.22	979	12823	8972	16674	15.32
	West Bengal	1038	7018	5364	8671	12.02	978	11436	8921	13952	11.22
	All	4319	8561	6095	11026	14.70	3218	13851	9638	18065	15.52
	India	16359	8760	7813	9707	5.52	16359	18278	5915	30641	34.51

Table 4: Quarter-wise estimate of average monthly Earning (in Rs.) per person along with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) from employment by gender in rural sector of IGP states.

Quarter	State	Male					Female				
		Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV	Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper	
Q1 (July-Sep, 2018)	Bihar	826	8877	7249	10504	9.35	36	5148	4118	6177	10.21
	Punjab	401	12855	8789	16920	16.13	64	4803	2351	7256	26.05
	Haryana	367	16028	9121	22934	21.99	58	5555	2825	8285	25.08
	Uttar Pradesh	1362	7391	5042	9740	16.22	135	4212	428	7997	45.84
	West Bengal	885	6315	5126	7504	9.61	182	2422	1332	3511	22.95
	All	3841	8333	6190	10476	13.12	475	3742	1420	6064	31.66
	India	14098	9047	8109	9986	5.29	2886	4658	3384	5932	13.96
Q2 (Oct-Dec, 2018)	Bihar	841	9303	7651	10955	9.06	25	5827	4143	7510	14.74
	Punjab	413	12558	9305	15810	13.21	75	7047	4960	9134	15.11
	Haryana	376	15885	10861	20909	16.14	69	8855	3437	14273	31.22
	Uttar Pradesh	1336	8284	5929	10639	14.50	138	4884	1832	7936	31.88
	West Bengal	876	6878	4993	8764	13.99	161	2815	1469	4160	24.38
	All	3842	8952	6789	11114	12.33	468	4624	2384	6865	24.72
	India	13915	9346	8372	10319	5.32	2985	5360	3733	6987	15.49
Q3 (Jan-March, 2019)	Bihar	804	9472	7843	11102	8.78	39	5564	3721	7406	16.89
	Punjab	376	14320	9643	18996	16.66	69	5584	3899	7270	15.40
	Haryana	351	14061	9954	18168	14.90	71	7710	2151	13269	36.79
	Uttar Pradesh	1334	7967	5224	10710	17.57	153	3627	2484	4769	16.08
	West Bengal	910	7039	5695	8383	9.74	167	3742	1680	5804	28.11
	All	3775	8829	6516	11141	13.36	499	4367	2586	6149	20.82
	India	13698	9432	8476	10388	5.17	2904	5205	3844	6567	13.34
Q4 (April-June, 2019)	Bihar	773	9659	7839	11479	9.61	45	5653	3412	7893	20.22
	Punjab	415	12769	8617	16922	16.59	94	5377	2493	8262	27.37
	Haryana	342	14643	9932	19353	16.41	63	7257	3774	10740	24.49
	Uttar Pradesh	1361	8260	5264	11256	18.51	188	4081	2482	5680	19.99
	West Bengal	905	7622	5853	9391	11.84	133	3436	1779	5094	24.61

All	3796	9071	6458	11684	14.70	523	4385	2624	6145	20.84
India	13316	9538	8452	10624	5.81	3039	5177	3898	6456	12.60

Table 5. Quarter-wise estimate of average monthly earning (in Rs.) per person along with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) from employment by gender in urban sector of IGP states.

Quarter	State	Male					Female				
		Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV	Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper	
Q1 (July-Sep, 2018)	Bihar	339	13075	10047	16103	11.81	26	7806	1837	13775	39.01
	Punjab	438	14605	10117	19093	15.68	106	10697	2332	19061	39.90
	Haryana	353	21501	15130	27873	15.12	63	15285	7496	23074	26.00
	Uttar Pradesh	845	14787	9322	20253	18.86	102	11693	510	22875	48.79
	West Bengal	760	12326	8734	15919	14.87	237	5587	2428	8746	28.85
	All	2735	14484	9660	19308	16.99	534	8673	2758	14586	34.79
	India	11168	17051	14866	19236	6.54	2576	11982	8015	15949	16.89
Q2 (Oct-Dec, 2018)	Bihar	330	14967	10828	19107	14.11	28	19946	8997	30896	28.01
	Punjab	449	19171	13120	25221	16.10	76	9267	3791	14742	30.15
	Haryana	327	21017	14779	27256	15.14	74	14653	7213	22092	25.91
	Uttar Pradesh	838	13834	9908	17760	14.48	99	12912	4128	21695	34.71
	West Bengal	716	12426	9336	15515	12.69	186	6520	2616	10424	30.55
	All	2660	14811	10882	18741	13.54	463	10137	4268	16007	29.54
	India	10992	17258	15233	19283	5.99	2510	11861	7966	15755	16.75
Q3 (Jan-March, 2019)	Bihar	356	14436	9476	19395	17.53	23	18280	6254	30307	33.57
	Punjab	461	14749	10363	19136	15.17	82	7463	3443	11483	27.48
	Haryana	342	17435	12728	22143	13.78	65	11991	3136	20845	37.68
	Uttar Pradesh	822	14830	8586	21073	21.48	70	12786	2040	23533	42.88
	West Bengal	790	10986	8894	13077	9.71	186	5530	2943	8116	23.86
	All	2771	13706	8850	18562	18.07	426	8683	3558	13809	30.11
	India	11300	16421	14396	18447	6.29	2445	11615	6888	16342	20.76
Q4	Bihar	350	14970	10926	19014	13.78	20	15227	2902	27551	41.30

(April-June, 2019)	Punjab	441	16632	11490	21774	15.77	95	11088	3468	18708	35.06
	Haryana	313	25151	6045	44257	38.76	41	25049	3862	46236	43.15
	Uttar Pradesh	867	13197	9039	17355	16.07	112	9949	4879	15019	26.00
	West Bengal	749	12681	9796	15566	11.61	229	7472	3189	11755	29.25
	All	2720	14595	9792	19398	16.79	497	9870	4767	14972	26.37
	India	11088	19391	4377	34405	39.50	2749	13688	891	26486	47.70

Table 6. Quarter-wise estimate of average monthly Earning (in Rs.) per person along with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) from self-employment among self-employed persons in rural and urban sector for IGP states.

Quarter	State	Rural					Urban				
		Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV	Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper	
Q1 (July-Sep, 2018)	Bihar	521	8620	6550	10691	12.25	188	11056	8198	13914	13.19
	Punjab	195	14438	9451	19425	17.62	179	16132	8540	23724	24.01
	Haryana	229	17210	9068	25351	24.14	131	22451	13771	31131	19.72
	Uttar Pradesh	956	7118	5008	9228	15.12	431	12330	7057	17603	21.82
	West Bengal	526	5131	3596	6666	15.26	387	7541	5442	9639	14.20
	All	2427	7969	5764	10174	14.11	1316	11587	7239	15936	19.15
	India	9097	5455	4419	6490	9.69	4744	15603	12663	18542	12.13
Q2 (Oct-Dec, 2018)	Bihar	504	9277	7418	11136	10.22	189	13525	8926	18124	17.35
	Punjab	167	15889	10672	21106	16.75	204	19939	11140	28738	22.52
	Haryana	167	17030	11635	22426	16.16	155	21627	12773	30480	20.89
	Uttar Pradesh	1024	5979	3979	7979	17.06	395	12501	8756	16247	15.29
	West Bengal	540	6286	2520	10053	30.57	372	9185	5894	12475	18.28
	All	2402	7747	5391	10101	15.51	1315	13153	8938	17367	16.35
	India	8993	5672	4771	6573	8.10	4723	16180	13377	18982	10.46
Q3 (Jan-March, 2019)	Bihar	502	9020	7389	10652	9.23	176	11820	8804	14836	13.02
	Punjab	199	17337	11239	23435	17.95	187	17928	8996	26859	25.42
	Haryana	187	12855	9358	16351	13.88	138	18260	12921	23598	14.92
	Uttar Pradesh	992	6939	4634	9243	16.95	406	13138	8137	18139	19.42

	West Bengal	544	6464	4458	8471	15.84	408	9862	6937	12786	15.13
	All	2424	8052	5847	10256	13.97	1315	12664	8289	17039	17.63
	India	8660	5654	4810	6499	7.62	4785	15645	11865	19064	9.02
Q4 (April- June, 2019)	Bihar	498	9149	7420	10879	9.64	176	13545	9171	17918	16.47
	Punjab	212	12861	8304	17418	18.08	184	18565	9807	27323	24.07
	Haryana	189	15826	11540	20113	13.82	118	23764	17487	30041	13.48
	Uttar Pradesh	986	7474	5078	9870	16.36	443	11760	8148	15372	15.67
	West Bengal	525	6434	4736	8133	13.47	432	11955	8693	15217	13.92
	All	2410	8332	6103	10561	13.65	1353	13375	9591	17159	14.43
	India	8471	5193	4326	6060	8.52	4800	19181	2006	36356	54.94

Table 7. Quarter-wise estimate of average monthly Earning (in Rs.) per person along with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) among the regular wage/salaried persons in rural and urban sector for IGP states.

Quarter	State	Rural					Urban				
		Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV	Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper	
Q1 (July- Sep, 2018)	Bihar	87	12805	9286	16324	14.02	117	16625	10790	22461	17.91
	Punjab	116	12654	6231	19077	25.90	302	14505	10216	18794	15.09
	Haryana	111	14000	4419	23582	34.92	259	21040	12447	29633	20.84
	Uttar Pradesh	169	11385	4859	17911	29.25	425	17699	10115	25283	21.86
	West Bengal	185	8452	5012	11892	20.77	501	13368	8442	18293	18.80
	All	668	11316	5643	16989	25.57	1604	16114	9656	22572	20.45
	India	3498	12219	9503	14935	11.34	7200	18709	15773	21646	8.01
Q2 (Oct- Dec, 2018)	Bihar	97	13070	7639	18501	21.20	105	21020	15280	26760	13.93
	Punjab	142	12596	8279	16914	17.49	280	17441	10487	24396	20.34
	Haryana	162	16970	10284	23656	20.10	216	19913	13672	26154	15.99
	Uttar Pradesh	163	12166	5237	19095	29.06	417	16663	11173	22152	16.81
	West Bengal	193	7988	4486	11490	22.37	423	13885	9105	18666	17.56
	All	757	11894	6355	17433	23.76	1441	16523	11077	21969	16.82
	India	3581	12771	9677	15864	12.36	6914	18235	15461	21008	7.76

Q3 (Jan-March, 2019)	Bihar	93	13489	7556	19422	22.44	122	22241	13403	31080	20.27
	Punjab	120	12046	4955	19137	30.03	296	12395	8546	16244	15.84
	Haryana	121	16881	10376	23385	19.66	236	16973	11781	22166	15.61
	Uttar Pradesh	178	11203	6980	15426	19.23	389	17962	8883	27041	25.79
	West Bengal	184	9062	5475	12650	20.20	441	11394	8640	14148	12.33
	All	696	11831	7097	16566	20.42	1484	15175	8342	22008	22.97
	India	3507	12510	9815	15204	10.99	7119	17621	15120	20122	7.24
Q4 (April-June, 2019)	Bihar	96	13950	7215	20685	24.63	126	20054	13435	26674	16.84
	Punjab	128	12718	4060	21377	34.73	296	15593	11354	19832	13.87
	Haryana	117	14170	7957	20382	22.37	204	27701	2974	52428	45.54
	Uttar Pradesh	201	12063	3790	20336	34.99	428	15491	9659	21323	19.21
	West Bengal	188	10388	3398	17378	34.33	425	14187	9997	18378	15.07
	All	730	12282	4498	20067	32.33	1479	16629	9618	23641	21.51
	India	3482	12481	9425	15537	12.49	6636	19594	13649	25539	15.48

Table 8. Quarter-wise estimate of average monthly Earning (in Rs.) per person along with 95% confidence interval (95% CI) and percentage coefficient of variation (CV) from casual labour work other than public works in rural and urban sectors for IGP states.

Quarter	State	Rural					Urban				
		Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV	Sample size	Earning	95% CI		CV
				Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper	
Q1 (July-Sep, 2018)	Bihar	254	7820	6692	8949	7.36	60	9641	8447	10835	6.32
	Punjab	154	7076	6088	8064	7.12	63	6340	4809	7870	12.32
	Haryana	85	8880	7103	10657	10.21	32	9846	9214	10477	3.27
	Uttar Pradesh	372	5518	4119	6918	12.94	91	6732	5142	8323	12.06
	West Bengal	356	4733	3944	5523	8.51	109	5913	4183	7642	14.93
	All	1221	6198	5048	7349	9.47	355	6975	5355	8594	11.85
	India	4392	5872	5231	6513	5.57	1633	7479	6369	8589	7.58
Q2 (Oct-Dec,	Bihar	265	8113	7189	9037	5.81	64	8843	7977	9710	5.00
	Punjab	179	6955	5917	7994	7.62	42	7403	5076	9731	16.04
	Haryana	116	9026	7512	10540	8.56	30	8956	7548	10364	8.02

2018)	Uttar Pradesh	287	5833	4327	7340	13.17	125	6625	5643	7606	7.56
	West Bengal	304	4769	3723	5815	11.19	107	6951	5232	8670	12.62
	All	1151	6514	5383	7645	8.85	368	7103	5747	8459	9.74
	India	4327	6160	5480	6839	5.63	1614	7916	6865	8966	6.77
Q3 (Jan- March, 2019)	Bihar	248	8653	7743	9564	5.37	81	9390	8140	10641	6.80
	Punjab	126	7214	6094	8334	7.92	62	6500	5127	7872	10.77
	Haryana	114	8678	7069	10288	9.46	33	7513	5824	9202	11.47
	Uttar Pradesh	318	6112	5039	7185	8.96	97	5562	4282	6843	11.75
	West Bengal	349	5382	4306	6458	10.20	127	6367	5348	7386	8.16
	All	1155	6832	5800	7867	7.70	400	6558	5443	7673	8.67
	India	4439	6327	5665	6989	5.34	1684	7493	6348	8638	7.80
Q4 (April- June, 2019)	Bihar	224	8772	7728	9817	6.07	69	9946	9243	10649	3.61
	Punjab	169	7554	6702	8406	5.75	56	7656	6014	9297	10.94
	Haryana	99	9552	7824	11279	9.23	32	9951	9278	10624	3.45
	Uttar Pradesh	362	5945	4643	7247	11.18	108	7481	5060	9901	16.51
	West Bengal	325	5766	4473	7058	11.44	121	6948	5500	8396	10.63
	All	1179	6871	5626	8116	9.24	386	7695	5840	9549	12.29
	India	4406	6521	5785	7258	5.76	1699	8181	6628	9735	9.69

Figure 1. Average monthly earning estimate (in Rs.) per person for casual labour in rural and urban sectors by gender in IGP states.

Figure 2. Average monthly earning estimate (in Rs.) per person for self-employed in rural and urban sectors by gender in IGP states.

Figure 3. Average monthly earning estimate (in Rs.) per person for regular wage/salaried in rural and urban sectors by gender in IGP states.

Figure 4. Distribution of earning gap between different occupational groups in rural (on the left) and urban (on the right) sector in IGP region

Figure 5. Distribution of quarter-wise earning gap between rural and urban sector in IGP region

Figure 6. Distribution of quarter-wise earning gap between male and female in rural (on the left) and urban (on the right) sector in IGP region

Figure 7. Distribution of quarter-wise earning gap between rural and urban sector among self-employed (at the top left), regular wage/salaried (at the top right) and casual labour (at the bottom) group in IGP region

Appendix

Figure A1. Spatial distribution of estimate of average monthly earning in rural (A) and urban (B) sector of IGP region.

Figure A2. Spatial distribution of estimate of average monthly earning by gender in rural (A = male; B = female) and urban (C = male; D = female) sector of IGP region.

Figure A3. Spatial distribution of estimate of average monthly earning by occupation in rural (A = Self-employed; B = Regular wage/salaried; C = casual labour) and urban (D = Self-employed; E = Regular wage/salaried; F = casual labour) sector of IGP region.