# Economic Activities and School Attendance by Children of India 

Fifth Quinquennial Survey NSS 50th Round 1993-94

National Sample Survey Organisation Department Of Statistics Government Of India



NIEPA DC



## Preface

The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in its 50th round (July1993 June 1994) devoted to the fifth quinquennial survey on employment - unemployment, has collected data on the activity profile of children of age 5-14 years with the objective to make available useful information relating to child labour and its causes. Information was collected on school attendance, participation in household chores and work related activities.

This report dwells on children's participation in economic activities vis-a-vis their school attendance. It consists of four chapters. While Chapter one is introductory, Chapter two sets out the conceptual framework. Chapter three gives the sample design and estimation procedure adopted in the survey; and Chapter four deals with summary findings of the report. Tables containing related data are also included in this report.

The field work of the survey was done by the Field Operation Division; data processing and tabulation work were handled by the Data Processing Division and the Computer Centre, respectively. The Survey Design and Research Division designed the survey and prepared the report.

I am indeed thankful to the members of the Working Group for their valuable guidance at various stages of the survey activity - from designing of the schedule of enquiry to the preparation of this report. I am grateful to the members of the Governing Council, Heads of the Divisions of NSSO and their colleagues for their efforts which have gone into producing the report. I hope the report will serve as a reference document to planners and policy makers.

May, 1997
P. R. Dongre

Chief Executive Officer
National Sample Survey Organisation

## HIGHLIGHTS

- During 1993-94, 36.1 per cent of the Indian population consisted of children under 15 years of age, of them children in the agegroup 5-14 years comprised 66 per cent. They formed 3.2 per cent of Indian work-force according to usual status (principal and subsidiary status together).
- The school attendance rate among the boys was 70 per cent in the rural areas and 85 per cent in the urban areas, it was 55 per cent and 80 per cent among the girls in rural and urban areas, respectively. Only about 2 to 4 per cent of children had never attended a school. Out of every 100 girls who were ever enrolled in school, 42 in rural India and 18 in urban India discontinued studies before completing the class/level they attended last. The corresponding numbers for boys were 27 and 14
- About 7 to 8 per cent of rural children and a little lower, 3 to 4 per cent of urban children had worked, albiet nominal, with 'reasonable regularity'. The work of 77 to 89 per cent of working children had resulted in economic benefits to their households.
- About 31 to 34 per cent of girls helped in household chores as against 24 to 26 per cent of boys.
- The proportion of working children or of children helping in household chores was highest among the drop-outs and the sexdifferentials in these proportions were also maximum among the drop-outs.
- In rural areas, a majority of working children was engaged in household enterprises and mainly in the agricultural sector. In urban areas, on the other hand, a majority of theworking children worked as hired labourer and mainly in the non-agriculture sector.
- The proportion of working children engaged in 'manufacturing and building \& construction industries' was about 7 per cent in rural areas but 24 per cent in urban areas.
- About 57 to 63 per cent working children reported the need "to supplement household income" as the principal reason for their work.
- About 22 to 36 per cent working children in rural areas had to miss school as against 5 to 10 per cent of working children in the urban areas. Further, about 20 to 25 per cent of rural working children and 8 to 10 per cent of urban working children were unable to prepare for their studies due to work.


## Economic Activities and School <br> Attendance by Children of India

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## Chamer Two

## Conceptum framework

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[^0]activities include production of all goods and services for market i.e. production for pay or profit and the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets, among the non-market activities. The entire spectrum of human activity falls in two categories: economic and non-economic activities. The economic activities have two parts:- market activities and non-market activities. Market activities are those that involve remuneration to those who perform it i.e. activity performed for pay or profit. These are essentially production of goods including those of Government services etc. Non market activities are the production for own consumption of primary products and own account production of fixed assets. The full spectrum of economic activities as defined in the UN system of National Accounts is not covered in the definition adopted for the current survey or in the previous surveys. The term economic activity as adopted in the $50^{\text {th }}$ round survey include:
i) All the market activities described above i.e. the activities performed for pay or profit which result in production of goods and services for exchange.
ii) Of the non-market activities,
a) all the activities relating to the agricultural sector (industry section 0 of NIC 1987) which results in production (including gathering of uncultivated crops, forestry, collection of firewood, hunting, fishing etc.) of agricultural produce for consumption and
b) the activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets include construction of
own houses, roads, wells, etc., and of machinery, tools etc. for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own-account construction either in the capacity of a labour or a supervisor.
2.3 In this context, it may be noted that hitherto in NSS the term used was 'gainful activity'. The above definition is very close to the 'gainful activity' concept except for the inclusion of own-account production of fixed assets. The contribution of this component was found to be negligible from a separate tabulation of this component in the $43^{\text {rd }}$ round survey and as such the comparability of the survey results will be unaffected by this change.
2.4 According to the international standards the term 'economically active population' comprises of persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for production of goods and services as defined in the United Nations system of national accounts and balances during a specified time reference period. According to these systems, the production of goods and services includes all production and processing of primary products, whether for market, for barter or for own consumption, the production of all other goods and services for the market and, in the case of households which produce such goods and services for the market, the corresponding production for own consumption. ${ }^{1}$ The
$1 \quad$ Surveys of economi-
cally active population,
employment, unemployment
and underemployment : An ILO
manual on concepts and
methods, ILO, Geneva, ig90.

[^1]
## Chapter Two

## Conceptual Framework

2.0 The main objective of the survey was to measure in quantitative terms, the nature and extent of employment and unemployment at disaggregated levels. To achieve this objective, the population surveyed is classified into various activity categories on the basis of the activities persued by them during certain specified reference periods. Three reference periods used in the survey are (a) one year, (b) one week and (c) each day of the week. Based on these three periods, three different measures are arrived at. These are termed as usual status, current weekly status and current daily status. The broad activity categories adopted for the purpose are employed (working), unemployed and out of labour force. Since this report is concerned with the economic activities as well as school enrollment by children and a concept similar to 'usual' status approach was followed for identifying the participation of children in economic activity, the classification of activities according to usual status is described here.

### 2.1 Classification according to usual

 status approach: In this approach, the status of activity on which a person spent relatively longer time of the preceding 365 days from the date of survey is considered as the principal usual status activity of the person. Accordingly, a person is considered 'working or employed' if the person was engaged for a relatively longer time during the past year in any one or more work related activities (economic activities). The person is considered as'seeking or available' for work or 'unemployed' if the person was not working but was either seeking or was available for work for a relatively longer time during the past year. If the person was engaged in any non-economic activities for a relatively longer time of the reference year, he/she is considered as 'out of labour force'. The specific activity category is determined on the basis of time spent criterion i.e., the activity on which major time was spent being assigned as the usual status activity. A person categorised as 'worker' or 'employed' on the basis of the principal status is called a 'principal status worker' or 'principal status employed'. A person categorised as a non-worker (i.e. unemployed or out of labour force) who pursued some economic activity in a subsidiary capacity is called a 'subsidiary status worker' or 'subsidiary status employed'. These two groups viz., principal status workers and subsidiary status workers together constitute 'all workers' according to the usual status classification.
2.2 As can be seen in the above paragraphs, central to the concept of identifying a worker is the engagement in any economic activity. The concept of economic activity as used in the NSS is explained now.

Economic activity is any activity that results in production of goods and services that adds value to national product. Such
activities include production of all goods and services for market i.e. production for pay or profit and the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets, among the non-market activities. The entire spectrum of human activity falls in two categories: economic and non-economic activities. The economic activities have two parts:- market activities and non-market activities. Market activities are those that involve remuneration to those who perform it i.e. activity performed for pay or profit. These are essentially production of goods including those of Government services etc. Non market activities are the production for own consumption of primary products and own account production of fixed assets. The full spectrum of economic activities as defined in the UN system of National Accounts is not covered in the definition adopted for the current survey or in the previous surveys. The term economic activity as adopted in the $50^{\text {th }}$ round survey include:
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I Surveys of economi-
cally active population,
employment, unemployment
and underemployment : An ILO
manual on concepts and
methods, ILo, Genera, Ig90.

[^2]definition adopted in the NSS follow the above approach very closely except for the 'processing of primary commodities for own consumption by the producers of these items' which is not covered by the NSS definition.
2.5 Workers or employed : Persons who are engaged in any economic activity or who despite their attachment to economic activity have abstained for reason of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work constitute workers. Unpaid helpers who assist in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities are also considered as workers.
2.6 Seeking or available for work or unemployed : Persons who owing to lack of work had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, inter-mediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective
employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration are considered as those 'seeking or available for work or as unemployed'.
2.7 Labour force and those out of labour force : Persons who are either 'working' or seeking or available for work (i.e. unemployed) during the reference period constitute the labour force. Persons who were neither working and at the same time were not seeking nor available for work during the reference period are considered to be 'out of labour force'. The persons under this category are students, those engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled, too young or too old, prostitutes, smugglers etc., and casual workers not working due to sickness etc.. However a domestic servant who is considered as a member of the employer's household is treated as a worker though he/she may be performing only household chores.

## Chapter Three

## Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

3.1 The sample design adopted for this round of survey was similar to that followed ${ }^{1}$ in the past surveys in its general aspects. The general scheme was a two stage stratified design with the first stage units being villages in the rural areas and urban frame survey blocks (UFS) in the urban areas. The second stage units were the households.

### 3.2 Sampling frame for first stage units:

 The frame used for selection of first stage units in the rural sector was the 1991 census list of villages for all the four sub--rounds for 8 states/u.t.s viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Chandigarh. However for Agra district of U.P. and the three districts, viz. Durg, Sagar, and Morena of M.P., samples were drawn using 1981 census list of villages. For Jammu \& Kashmir samples for all the 4 sub-rounds were drawn using the 1981 census list as the 1991 census was not conducted in the state. For the remaining 23 states/u.t.s, the frame was 1991 census list for subrounds 2 to 4 and 1981 census list for sub-round 1 as the 1991 census list was not available for use at the time of drawing the samples. As usual, for Nagaland the list of villages within 5 kms .[^3]of the bus route and for Andaman and Nicobar Islands the list of accessible villages constituted the frame. In the case of urban sector the frame consisted of the UFS blocks and, for some newly declared towns where these were not available, the 1991 census enumeration blocks were used.

### 3.3 Region formation and stratification:

States were divided into regions by grouping contiguous districts similar in respect of population density and cropping pattern. In rural sector each district was treated a separate stratum if the population was below 2 million and where it exceeded 2 million, it was split into two or more strata. This cut off point of population was taken as 1.8 million ( in place of 2 million) for the purpose of stratification for districts for which the 1981 census frame was used. In the urban sector, strata were formed, within each NSS region on the basis of population size class of towns. However for towns with population of 4 lakhs or more the urban blocks were divided into two classes viz. one consisting of blocks inhabited by affluent section of the population and the other consisting of the remaining blocks.

### 3.4 Selection of first stage units

 Selection of sample villages was done circular systematically with probability proportional to population and sample blocks circular systematically with equal probability. Both the sample villages andthe sample blocks were selected in the form of two or more independent sub-samples. In Arunachal Pradesh the procedure of cluster sampling has been followed. Further large villages/blocks having present population of 1200 or more were divided into a suitable number of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks having equal population content. Two hamlet-groups were selected from the larger villages while one sub-block was selected in urban sector for larger blocks.
3.5 Selection of households: While listing the households in the selected villages, certain relatively affluent households were identified and considered as second stage stratum 1 and the rest as second stage stratum 2. A total of 10 households were surveyed from the selected village/hamlet-groups, 2 from the first category and remaining from the second. Further in the second stage stratum-2, the households were arranged according to the means of livelihood. The means of livelihood were identified on the basis of the major source of income as i) self-employed in non-agriculture, ii) rural labour and iii) others. The land possessed by the households was also ascertained and the frame for selection was arranged on the basis of this information. The households were selected circular systematically from both the second stage strata.
3.6 In the urban blocks a different method was used for arranging the households for selection. This involved the identification means of livelihood of households as any one of a) self-employed, b) regular salaried/wage earnings, c) casual labour, d) others. Further the average household monthly per capita consumer expenditure
(mpce) was also ascertained. All households with MPCE of (i) Rs. 1200/or more (in towns with population less than 10 lakhs or (ii) Rs. 1500/- or more (in towns with population 10 lakh or more) formed second-stage stratum 1 and the rest, second-stage stratum 2 . The households of second-stage stratum 2 were arranged according to means of livelihood class and MPCE ranges before selection of sample households. A total of 10 households were selected from each sample block as follows
(i) For affluent strata/classes : 4 households from second- stage stratum 1 and 6 households from second-stage stratum 2 (ii) For other strata/classes : 2 households from second stage stratum 1 and 8 from second-stage stratum 2. Households were then selected circular systematically with a random start. Shortfall in the required number of household in any second-stage stratum was made up by increasing the quota for the other second stage stratum.
3.7 Work programme: The survey period of one year was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration each as below.

## Period of survey for the four subrounds

| sub-round | d period of survey |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | July-September, 1993 |
| 2 O | October- December, 1993 |
| 3 | January-March, 1994 |
| 4 | April-June, 1994 |

Equal number of sample villages and blocks was allotted for survey in each of these sub-rounds. However in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, the restriction of surveying the allotted households during the sub-round period was not strictly enforced.
3.8 No. of villages/blocks, households and persons surveyed: The number of villages/blocks and persons surveyed in different States and Union Territories is given in Table 3.1. The information relates to all the sub-rounds covered. As reported in Para 1.5 in Jammu and Kashmir the survey work was undertaken in the districts of Jammu, Kathua and Udhampur only. The remaining 9 districts were not surveyed. Therefore the estimates pertaining to all India and Jammu and Kashmir will be exclusive of these districts.

### 3.9 Estimation Procedure

3.9.1 Estimation of aggregates at subsample level : Aggregates are first estimated at sub-sample level according to the following estimation formulae, where $Y$ denotes the estimate - based on one subsample - of the aggregate of a given characteristic $Y$ for the rural sector of a state/u.t.

$$
\hat{Y}=\sum_{s} \frac{I}{n_{s}} \sum_{i} \frac{P_{s i} D_{s i}^{*}}{p_{s i}} \sum_{t=1}^{2} \frac{H_{s i l}}{h_{s i t}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{s i t}} y_{s i t j}
$$

For the rural sector of Arunachal Pradesh,

$$
\hat{Y}=\sum_{s} \frac{1}{n_{s}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{s}} N_{s i} \sum_{i=1}^{2} \frac{H_{s i l}}{h_{s i l}} \sum_{j=1}^{h_{s i}} y_{s i t j}
$$

For the urban sector of a state/u.t.,

$$
\hat{Y}=\sum_{s} \frac{N_{s}}{n_{s}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{s}} D_{s i} \sum_{i=1}^{2} \frac{H_{\mathrm{sij}}}{h_{s i t}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{s i}} y_{s i t i}
$$

where
y : observed value of the same characteristic in a sample household
s : stratum suffix
t : second-stage stratum suffix
i : sample village/block suffix
j : sample household suffix
D : number of hamlet-groups / subblocks formed in the surveyed village/block
H : number of households listed in the second-stage sampling frame
h : number of sample households surveyed
p : population of sample village as in the sampling frame
N : for the urban sector, number of blocks in the sampling frame
n : number of sample villages/blocks surveyed in this sub-sample
$\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{si}}$ : population of the s-th stratum as per frame used in the selection of i-th sample village of the stratum
$\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{si}}$ : for Arunachal Pradesh, number of sample villages in the sampling frame for s-th stratum which was used in selection of i-th sample village of the stratum
$D^{*}$ : equals 1 , if $\mathrm{D}=1$
equals $D / 2$, if $D>1$
3.9.2 Estimation of aggregates for the combined sample (pooling sub-samples) : The combined sample estimate of an aggregate is obtained as the simple average of the corresponding sub-sample estimates.
3.9.3 Estimates of ratios: The estimate of a ratio of the form $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{X}$, where Y and X are the population aggregates of two characters, is obtained as

$$
\hat{R}=\frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}
$$

where $\hat{Y}$ and $\hat{X}$ are estimates of Y and X obtained according to the procedure laid down in para 3.9.1. Examples of ratio estimates are rates and percentages.

Table 3.1 : Number of villages/blocks allotted and surveyed and number of persons surveyed in different States and Union Territories

| state/ut. | Villages / blocks |  |  |  | persons |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | allotted |  |  | surveyed |  | surveyed |
|  | rural | urban | rural | urban | rural | urban |
| $1)$ | $(2)$ | $(3)$ | $(4)$ | $(5)$ | $(6)$ | $(7)$ |
| Andhra Pradesh. | 496 | 368 | 494 | 367 | 21420 | 15912 |
| Arunachal. Pradesh |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assam | 120 | 24 | 120 | 24 | 5133 | 834 |
| Bihar | 344 | 88 | 321 | 88 | 16706 | 3784 |
| Goa | 704 | 216 | 704 | 216 | 36575 | 10617 |
| Gujarat | 16 | 24 | 16 | 24 | 643 | 848 |
| Haryana | 224 | 240 | 224 | 240 | 11849 | 10959 |
| H. P. | 104 | 72 | 104 | 72 | 6137 | 3124 |
| Jammu Kashmir | 192 | 40 | 192 | 40 | 9808 | 1472 |
| Karnataka | 264 | 168 | 84 | 53 | 4626 | 2553 |
| Kerala | 264 | 248 | 264 | 248 | 14202 | 11552 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 256 | 184 | 256 | 184 | 11856 | 8181 |
| Maharashtra | 544 | 328 | 534 | 326 | 28795 | 15924 |
| Manipur | 448 | 560 | 448 | 559 | 22107 | 24277 |
| Meghalaya | 104 | 72 | 102 | 71 | 5457 | 3696 |
| Mizoram | 112 | 48 | 112 | 48 | 5074 | 1897 |
| Nagaland | 48 | 96 | 48 | 96 | 2350 | 4371 |
| Orissa | 48 | 24 | 48 | 24 | 2520 | 1171 |
| Punjab | 336 | 104 | 336 | 104 | 16653 | 4525 |
| Rajasthan | 224 | 200 | 206 | 198 | 11148 | 8779 |
| Sikkim | 312 | 184 | 312 | 184 | 16846 | 8440 |
| Tamil Nadu | 48 | 16 | 48 | 16 | 2066 | 571 |
| Tripura | 392 | 408 | 391 | 408 | 16253 | 16405 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 176 | 56 | 154 | 56 | 6975 | 2316 |
| West Bengal | 904 | 448 | 904 | 448 | 52149 | 23098 |
| A \& N Islands | 448 | 336 | 448 | 336 | 23454 | 13509 |
| Chandigarh | 56 | 40 | 50 | 40 | 2656 | 1504 |
| D \& N Haveli | 8 | 16 | 8 | 16 | 336 | 537 |
| Daman \& Diu | 84 | 8 | 24 | 8 | 1201 | 334 |
| Delhi | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 396 | 347 |
| Lakshadweep | 8 | 112 | 8 | 112 | 244 | 4047 |
| Pondicherry | 8 | 24 | 7 | 24 | 391 | 1343 |
| All India | 8 | 32 | 8 | 32 | 325 | 1462 |
|  | 7248 | 4792 | 6983 | 4670 | 356351 | 208389 |

* 26 nucleus villages were allotted.


# Chapter Four 

Main Findings

4.0 As mentioned earlier, this chapter outlines certain key characteristics of children's activities including school attendance. In the survey, particulars were collected for children aged 5-14 years. In this age-group, the survey covered 85,152 rural children and 46058 urban children. The estimates are given for India as a whole. The corresponding estimates for different states and union territories are not given here due to small sample size for many correlates.
4.1 The survey has estimated that 36.1 per cent of the Indian population consisted of children under 15 years of age; among them, children aged 5-14 years formed 66 per cent. There were more boys ( 53 per cent) than girls ( 47 per cent) in the agegroup (5-14). About 77 per cent of Indian
children lived in rural areas. Since information on activities of children was collected for those in the age-group 5-14 years only, the results and the following discussions in this chapter related to only the children of age 5-14 years (hereinafter referred to as children).
4.2 Of the children, about 6.3 per cent were workers (according to usual principal and subsidiary status) - they formed 3.2 per cent of Indian work-force. About 89 per cent of child workers were from the rural areas and 11 per cent - much lower than its population share- from the urban areas. The male-female ratio was $54: 46$ among child workers.
4.3 School attendance : Table 4.3 gives the distribution of children by status of

| Table 4.3 : Per 1000 distribution of children of age $5-14$ years by status of school attendance for each sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| status of |  | rural |  |  | urban |  |
| attendance | boys | girls | childr | boys | girl | children |
| currently attending | 703 | 554 | 633 | 845 | 800 | 824 |
| dropped out |  | 408 | 331 | 132 | 171 | 150 |
| never attended |  | 38 | 35 | 23 | 30 | 26 |
| total | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| Source: Table 84 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^4]Table 4.3.1 : Per 1000 distribution of children (5-14 yrs.) by status of school attendance and sex for major states

| major <br> states | male |  |  | female |  |  | children |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text {-ly } \\ \text { atten- } \\ \text { ding } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | dropped out | never attended | curr- <br> ently <br> attending | dropped out | never attended | curr- <br> ently <br> atten- <br> ding | dropped out | never attended |
| Andhra Pradesh | 680 | 272 | 48 | 508 | 425 | 67 | 593 | 349 | 58 |
| Assam | 758 | 210 | 32 | 726 | 232 | 41 | 744 | 220 | 36 |
| Bihar | 584 | 369 | 47 | 386 | 564 | 51 | 497 | 454 | 49 |
| Gujarat | 759 | 203 | 38 | 606 | 361 | 33 | 688 | 276 | 36 |
| Haryana | 802 | 178 | 20 | 660 | 318 | 22 | 735 | 243 | 22 |
| Him. Pradesh | 902 | 74 | 24 | 820 | 148 | 33 | 860 | 112 | 28 |
| Karnataka | 730 | 239 | 31 | 623 | 344 | 33 | 678 | 290 | 32 |
| Kerala | 925 | 38 | 36 | 939 | 27 | 34 | 932 | 33 | 35 |
| M. P. | 614 | 368 | 18 | 442 | 539 | 19 | 535 | 447 | 19 |
| Maharashtra | 828 | 137 | 34 | 730 | 233 | 37 | 781 | 183 | 36 |
| Orissa | 669 | 303 | 27 | 540 | 429 | 31 | 607 | 364 | 29 |
| Punjab | 796 | 186 | 18 | 728 | 253 | 19 | 765 | 217 | 18 |
| Rajasthan | 683 | 250 | 67 | 314 | 613 | 72 | 516 | 415 | 69 |
| Tamil. Nadu. | 826 | 131 | 43 | 740 | 209 | 51 | 784 | 169 | 47 |
| U. P. | 667 | 311 | 22 | 445 | 527 | 28 | 568 | 407 | 25 |
| West Bengal | 689 | 292 | 20 | 612 | 359 | 28 | 652 | 325 | 24 |
| All-India | 703 | 264 | 33 | 554 | 408 | 38 | 633 | 331 | 35 |

[^5]Table 4.3.1 : Per 1000 distribution of children (5-14 yrs.) by status of school attendance and sex for major states

| major states | male |  |  |  | female |  | children |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { current } \\ \text {-ly } \\ \text { atten- } \\ \text { ding } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | dropped out | never attended | $\begin{aligned} & \text { curr- } \\ & \text { ently } \\ & \text { atten- } \\ & \text { ding } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | dropped out | never attended | curr- <br> ently <br> atten- <br> ding | dropped out | never attended |
| Andhra Pradesh | 854 | 125 | 20 | 800 | 171 | 29 | 828 | 147 | 25 |
| Assam | 820 | 150 | 30 | 807 | 141 | 52 | 814 | 146 | 41 |
| Bihar | 761 | 187 | 51 | 717 | 245 | 38 | 741 | 213 | 45 |
| Gujarat | 867 | 119 | 14 | 837 | 140 | 23 | 852 | 130 | 19 |
| Haryana | 833 | 152 | 15 | 866 | 131 | 3 | 847 | 143 | 10 |
| Him. Pradesh | 919 | 61 | 20 | 932 | 68 | - | 925 | 64 | 12 |
| Karnataka | 861 | 114 | 26 | 840 | 114 | 46 | 850 | 114 | 36 |
| Kerala | 955 | 21 | 25 | 930 | 26 | 44 | 943 | 23 | 34 |
| M. P. | 870 | 122 | 8 | 812 | 178 | 10 | 843 | 148 | 9 |
| Maharashtra | 891 | 87 | 22 | 853 | 119 | 28 | 873 | 102 | 25 |
| Orissa | 807 | 168 | 25 | 720 | 216 | 65 | 763 | 192 | 45 |
| Punjab | 882 | 101 | 16 | 871 | 107 | 21 | 877 | 104 | 19 |
| Rajasthan | 818 | 138 | 44 | 696 | 269 | 35 | 762 | 198 | 40 |
| Tamil Nadu | 876 | 86 | 38 | 864 | 103 | 33 | 870 | 95 | 35 |
| U. P. | 772 | 215 | 13 | 681 | 304 | 15 | 730 | 256 | 14 |
| West Bengal | 835 | 142 | 23 | 763 | 185 | 52 | 802 | 161 | 37 |
| All-India | 845 | 132 | 23 | 800 | 171 | 30 | 824 | 150 | 26 |

[^6]school attendance at the all-India level. It is observed that the school attendance rate for girls was much lower than that for boys. Further, the gap was wider in the rural areas. While the school attendance rate among the boys was 70 per cent in the rural areas and 85 per cent in the urban areas, it was 55 per cent and 80 per cent among the girls in the rural and urban areas respectively. Another aspect of children's education is the dropping out from school. For the purpose of this survey, the children who discontinued their studies before
completing the class/level they had attended last, were considered drop-outs. The dropout rate for girls was much higher than the boys and was higher in the rural areas. Out of every 100 girls who were ever enrolled in school, 42 in rural India and 18 in urban India dropped out from the class/level they had attended last. The corresponding numbers for boys were 27 and 14 . The third category of children who had not attended any school, was about 2 to 4 per cent of children. The corresponding distribution for 16 major states is given inTable 4.3.1.


### 4.4 School attendance - relationship

 with MPCE : Table 4.4 shows that there is a positive relationship, as expected, between the school attendance and monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE). Lower attendance with higher drop-out rate is the feature of the lower MPCE classes. The attendance rate increases and drop-out rate decreases gradually as the MPCE increases, in both rural and urban areas. Of children who had 'never attended' a school, the proportions did not change significantly with MPCE, but it had a tendency to fall marginally as the MPCE increased.4.5 Working children: As mentioned in chapter one, the 'usual' status approach based on the economic activity pursued by a child during the 365 days preceding the survey was not strictly followed. Instead, a
`reasonable regularity’ criterion was adopted to identify participation by a child in economic activity. Based on this, the proportions of child workers obtained are presented in Table 4.5 for rural and urban India. About 7 to 8 per cent of rural children and a little lower, 3 to 4 per cent of urban children had worked, albeit nominally, with ‘reasonable regularity'. The work of 77 to 89 per cent of working children had resulted in economic benefits to their households. The sex differentials in work participation rates appear to be insignificant in rural and urban areas. On the other hand, proportion of girls helping in household chores (which is not considered as economic activity) was considerably higher than that of boys in both the rural and urban areas. About 31 to 34 per cent of girls helped in household

| Table 4.5 : Number of children of age $5-14$ yrs. (i) helping in household chores and (ii) working per 1000 children of age $5-14$ years, and number of children whose work helped households economically per 1000 children working for each sex |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| sex | no. of children helping in hh. chores per 1000 children | no. of children working per 1000 children | no. of children whose work helped hhs. economically per 1000 children working |
|  |  | rural |  |
| boys | 263 | 69 | 885 |
| girls | 335 | 78 | 842 |
| children | - 296 | 73 | 863 |
|  |  | urban |  |
| boys | 236 | 35 | 861 |
| girls | 310 | 27 | 767 |
| children | n 271 | 31 | 822 |
| Source : Table 87 |  |  |  |


| $\begin{aligned} \text { Table } 4.6: \begin{array}{l} \text { Number } \\ \text { hold ch } \\ 5-14 ~ y e ~ \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | of childr res and rs by sta | fage 5-14 working of school a | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{ars}(\mathrm{i}) \mathrm{l} \\ 1000 \\ \text { dance } \end{gathered}$ | ping in hildren d sex |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| India |  |  |  |  |
| status of school |  | o. per 1000 | Idren |  |
|  | helping | hh. chores | wo | ing |
|  | boys | girls | boys | girls |
|  |  | rur |  |  |
| currently attending | 260 | 293 | 20 | 14 |
| dropped out | 284 | 404 | 205 | 167 |
| never attended | 140 | 201 | 30 | 26 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| currently attending | 233 | 292 | 7 | 8 |
| dropped out | 280 | 408 | 220 | 117 |
| never attended | 106 | 221 | - | 33 |

Source : Tables 83 \& 84
chores as against 24 to 26 per cent of boys.

### 4.6 Working children by status of

 school attendance : The proportion of working children and proportion of children helping in their household chores have been estimated for different school attendance statuses also and presented in Table 4.6. The results reveal that the proportion of girls helping in household chores was higher than that of boys in all the school attendance statuses. On the other hand, proportion of workers was higher among boys than among girls, particularly in rural areas, in all the school attendance statuses. Secondly, the proportion of working children or children helping in household chores was highest among the drop-outs and the sex-differentials in these proportions were maximum among the drop-outs. Evidently, even in the age-group $5-14$, more girls than boys are assigned thetasks of looking after the siblings and household chores.
4.7 Activities of working children : The results given in Table 4.7 show the type of activity pursued by working children. In rural areas, a majority of working children was engaged in household enterprises and mainly in the agriculture sector. In urban areas, on the other hand, a majority of the working children worked as hired labourers and mainly in the non-agriculture sector. About 63 to 65 per cent of working children in the rural areas worked in their household enterprises, of them 79 to 82 per cent worked in the household agricultural enterprises. About 35 to 37 per cent worked as hired labourers. In urban areas, a little less than 60 per cent of working children worked as hired labourers and the rest in the household enterprises. The non-

[^7]| Table $4.7:$Per 1000 di <br> age $5-14$ yeIndia | stributio ears by | $\begin{aligned} & \text { on of } \mathrm{w} \\ & \text { type of } \end{aligned}$ | orking activity | child for ea |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| type of | rur | ral | urban |  |
|  | boys | girls | boys | girls |
| worked in hh.enterprise: | 653 | 633 | 419 |  |
| agriculture |  | 498 | 111 |  |
| non-agri. | 118 | 135 | 308 |  |
| hired worker | 347 | 367 | 581 | 592 |
| agriculture | 178 | 194 | 31 | 79 |
| non-agri. | 169 | 173 | 550 | 513 |
| total | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| Source : Table 83 |  |  |  |  |

agricultural sector absorbed about 81 to 86 per cent of working children in urban areas.

### 4.8 Working children in hazardous

 activities : For the children working in specific hazardous activities in 'manufacturing and building \& construction industries', information on the 'process' in which they were working was collected in the survey. The results obtained are presented in Table 4.8 showing the proportion of working children engaged in `manufacturing and building \& construction industries' and their distribution by 'process' in which working. It may be mentioned here that 14 hazardous processes relating to these industries were identified for collecting information in the survey. The survey could find 645 sample children, 338 in the rural and 307 in the urban areas, working in `manufacturing and building \& construction industries'. Of them, the 'process' in which they worked, was found to be 'not recorded' for 408 cases. Further the survey could not net any child workingin the 4 processes, viz. shellac manufacturing; soap manufacturing; manufacturing of products from agate, and manufacturing processes using toxic materials and substances. It is evident that the survey has not been able to gather data on the participation of child workers in hazardous activities. Further, the number of children in the sample, working in some of the processes was also very small. In order to have an idea about the reliability of the estimates given in Table 4.8, the number of sample children working in different processes is given in parentheses.
4.8.1 It is seen that the proportion of working children engaged in 'manufacturing and building \& construction industries' was about 7 per cent in rural areas and 24 per cent in urban areas. About 26 per cent of rural boys working in these industries were engaged in the 'cloth painting / dyeing and weaving' and 6 per cent in 'bidi making'. The corresponding percentages were 13 and 4 for urban boys

| Table 4.8 : Number of children of age 5-14 yrs. working in manufactur-ing and building \& construction industry per 1000 working children of age 514 years and their per 1000 distribution by process in which working for each sex <br> India |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| process in which working | g rural |  | urban |  |
|  | boys | girls | boys | girls |
| no. of children working in mfg. and bldg. \& constm | 71 $(169)$ | $\begin{gathered} 66 \\ (169) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 239 \\ (183) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 244 \\ (124) \end{gathered}$ |
| per 1000 distribution : |  |  |  |  |
| bidi making | $62$ (9) | $\begin{aligned} & 263 \\ & (40) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & (8) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 231 \\ & (30) \end{aligned}$ |
| carpet weaving | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & (8) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 49 \\ (11) \end{gathered}$ | $25$ <br> (4) | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & (3) \end{aligned}$ |
| cement mfg. incl. bagging | $7$ <br> (1) | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ (2) \end{gathered}$ | 10 <br> (1) | $(-)$ |
| cloth painting/dying and weaving | $\begin{aligned} & 256 \\ & (24) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 158 \\ & (12) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \\ & (17) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186 \\ & (16) \end{aligned}$ |
| mfg.of matches, explosives and splitting | es $\quad 13$ <br> (2) | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \\ & (12) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ (1) \end{gathered}$ | 60 <br> (7) |
| mica cutting and splitting | $(-)$ | $(-)$ | $(-)$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ (1) \end{gathered}$ |
| tanning | $(-)$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ (1) \end{gathered}$ | 16 <br> (2) | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ (1) \end{gathered}$ |
| wool cleaning | 4 <br> (1) | $(-)$ | $(-)$ | $(-)$ |
| bldg. \& constrn. industry | $(-)$ | $(-)$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ (1) \end{gathered}$ | $(-)$ |
| mfg. of slate pencils | $(-)$ | $(-)$ | $(-)$ | $11$ <br> (2) |
| process using toxic materials \& substances others | (-) | $6$ <br> (1) | $(-)$ | $(-)$ |
|  | 31 <br> (6) | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & (5) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & (3) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \\ & (5) \end{aligned}$ |
| not recorded | $\begin{gathered} 588 \\ (118) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 375 \\ & (85) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 743 \\ (146) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 394 \\ (59) \end{array}$ |
| total | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| Source : Table $86 ;$. $\quad$ Note | Note : Figures in P | ses give | ildren wo | that process |

In the case of rural girls working in these industries, about 26 per cent were engaged in 'bidi making' and 16 per cent in 'cloth painting/dyeing and weaving' compared to 23 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively for urban girls. Only 2 to 5 per cent of children working in hazardous industries were engaged in 'carpet weaving'. The proportions of children working in rest of the processes were found to be very small.

### 4.9 Children seeking/available for work:

 Some of the children who were not attending school and who did not work, were seeking/available for work. They constituted about 1 to 2 per cent of children who had dropped out and less than 1 per cent of those who had never attended any school (see Table 91 of Appendix). A majority of them were seeking/available for work to add income to their household.4.10 Reason for working: Table 4.10 shows the distribution of working children by reason for working. The principal reason for working was "to supplement household income" - reported for by 57 to 63 per cent working children. About 18 to 20 per cent of working children in rural areas and 7 to 8 per cent in urban areas reported "shortage of labour in household enterprise" as the reason for their working. Other reasons accounted for a very small proportion of working children.

### 4.11 Effect of work on studies

 Information relating to effect of work on studies was collected from the working children who were also attending school. The relevant results, given in Table 4.11 show that a higher proportion of working boys than the girls had to miss school either intermittently or regularly, and they were unable either to do home work or to prepare for test/examination. The proportion ofchildren who had missed school or were unable to prepare for studies due to work

| Table 4.10 | Per 1000 <br> children by reason for working for <br> each sex |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| India |  |

Source : Table 87
was higher in rural areas than in urban areas. About 22 to 36 per cent working children in rural areas had to miss school as against 5 to 10 per cent of working children in urban areas. Further, about 20 to 25 per cent of working children in rural and 8 to 10 per cent in urban areas were unable to prepare for their studies due to work.


### 4.12 Reason for not currently attending

 : The reason for not attending the school was ascertained for the children who were not currently attending - about 21 to 30 per cent of them were reported as being 'not interested' in studies and about 15 to 20 per cent reported that they could not afford. About 6 to 10 per cent of the children did not attend school as they had to 'participatein household economic activity' or to 'work for wage/salary'. In order to 'take care of siblings' or to 'attend household chores as the other members engaged in work', about 3 to 4 per cent of girls could not attend school as against 1 to 2 per cent of boys. The reason of being 'too young to go to school' was reported for by 12 to 17 per cent of children.


## (a)

## Appendix

## All-India Detailed Tables

## Description of codes used in Appendix Tables:

i) Table 86: process: bidi making- 01 , carpet weaving- 02 , cement mfg. including bagging of cement-03, cloth printing/dyeing and weaving-04, manufacture of matches, explosives and splitting-05, mica cutting and splitting-06, shellac mfg.-07, soap mfg.-08, tanning- 09 , wool cleaning-10, bldg. and constrn. industry- 11 , mfg. of slate pencils (including packing) -12 , mfg. of products from agate-13, mfg. process using toxic materials and substances such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides and asbestos-14, others-19.
ii) Table 90: reasons for not currently attending: too young to go to school-01, unable to cope up-02, schooling facility/higher level education facility not available-03, to participate in hh. eco. activity-04, to work for wage/salary-05, to take care of sibling-06, to attend hh. chores: by preference-07, as other members engaged in work-08; cannot afford-09, not interested-10, others-19.

Note: The estimates of aggregates given in the detailed tables may be used to combine the ratios only. To arrive at the absolute number in any category, one may apply the survey estimates of ratios of that category on the projected population as on 1.1.1994, the mid-point of the 50th round survey period of July1993-June1994.

## table (83) : per thousano disiribuiton of childoren woring by type of activity for each scheol aitenoance status ano broad age group by social group





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TARLE (83) : OER THOUSANO OISTRIRUIION OF CHILOREN HORYING BY YYOE OF ACIIVIIY FOR EACH SCHOOL AJTEHOANCE STATUS AKD BROAD AGE GROUP BY SOCIAL GROUP

| ALC-INOLA |  |  | RURAL |  | SOCIAL EROUP: SC |  | fekate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| School | AGE | \%0. OF | TYPE OF ACIIVITY |  |  |  | WORYIHG CHILDREH |  |
| atiendance | group | children |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | heloing | HORKEO In Hh EmIERPrise |  | hired horker |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ESTO } \\ & (00) \end{aligned}$ | SAMPIE |
|  | (yEARS) | IH H. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CHORES OER } \\ & 1000 \end{aligned}$ | AGril HOH-AGRI | 81. | AGRIL HOM-AGRIL | All |  |  |
|  |  | CHILOREN |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (1) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5-9 | 212 | 543 | 121 | 664 | $10 ?$ | 234 | 336 | 1000 | 197 | 14 |
| currentil | 10-14 | 425 | 782 | 81 | 864 | - | 136 | 136 | 1000 | 556 | 43 |
| atieneing | 5-14 | 304 | 120 | 92 | 811 | 27 | 162 | 189 | 1000 | 754 | 57 |
|  | 5-9 | 183 | 364 | 190 | 554 | 263 | 183 | 446 | 1000 | 1569 | 64 |
| OROPOED DUI | 10-14 | 666 | 383 | 138 | 521 | $35 ?$ | 127 | 479 | 1000 | 9062 | 406 |
|  | $5 \cdot 14$ | 406 | 380 | 146 | 526 | 339 | 135 | 474 | 1000 | 10631 | 470 |
|  | 5-9 | 109 | - | - | - | - | - | $\checkmark$ | - | - | - |
| HEYER AITENDED | 10-14 | 307 | 274 | 240 | 514 | 257 | 229 | 486 | 1000 | 215 | 9 |
|  | 5-14 | 196 | 274 | 240 | 514 | 257 | 229 | 486 | 1000 | 215 | 9 |
|  | 5 - o | - | 384 | 183 | 566 | 245 | 189 | 434 | 1000 | 176 | 78 |
| ALI ChILOREN | 10-14 | 544 | 403 | 137 | 541 | 330 | 129 | 459 | 1000 | 9833 | 458 |
|  | 5-14 | 350 | 400 | 144 | 545 | 317 | 138 | 455 | 1000 | 11599 | 536 |
| ESto working chiloren(00) |  | k | 4642 | 1674 | 6316 | 3678 | 1606 | 5283 | 11599 | $\times$ | $\chi$ |
| SAMPIE CHILOREN |  | k | 240 | 76 | 316 | 149 | 71 | 220 | 536 | $\times$ | $\chi$ |



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## table (83): per fhousand disiribution of child men worxing gy type of actiyiy for each sehool atiendance status and broad age group by soctal group



# table (83) : per thousano distribulioh of childoren moraing by type of actiyity for EACH SCHOOL ATTENDAHCE SIATUS AHO BROAD AEE GROUP by SOCIAL GROUP 




| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5-9 | 170 | 586 | 254 | 840 | 25 | 135 | 160 | 1000 | 1374 | 149 |
| Currently | 10-14 | 369 | 670 | 158 | 828 | 47 | 125 | 172 | 1000 | 9737 | 830 |
| atienoing | 5-14 | 269 | 660 | 170 | 830 | 45 | 126 | 170 | 1000 | 11111 | 979 |
|  | 5-9 | 143 | 566 | 171 | 137 | 55 | 209 | 263 | 1000 | 5381 | 260 |
| OROPPED OUT | 10-14 | 594 | 510 | 128 | 638 | 173 | 189 | 36 ? | 1000 | 43579 | 2124 |
|  | 5-14 | 341 | 516 | 133 | 649 | 160 | 191 | 351 | 1000 | 48959 | 2184 |
|  | 5-9 | 121 | 278 | 689 | 967 | - | 33 | 33 | 1000 | 240 | 12 |
| heyer atienoed | 10-14 | 233 | 406 | 239 | 644 | 226 | 130 | 356 | 1000 | 637 | 30 |
|  | 5-14 | 168 | 371 | 362 | 133 | 164 | 103 | 267 | 1000 | 871 | 4 ? |
|  | 5-9 | - | 560 | 205 | 765 | 47 | 188 | 235 | 1000 | 6994 | 421 |
| ALI CHILOREA | 10-14 | 425 | 538 | 135 | 673 | 151 | 176 | 327 | 1000 | $5385 ?$ | 2984 |
|  | 5-14 | 286 | 540 | 143 | 683 | 139 | 178 | 317 | 1000 | 60947 | 3405 |
| esto working chiloren(00) |  | $\chi$ | 32916 | 8718 | 41634 | 8484 | 10828 | 19313 | 60947 | * | x |
| SAMPIE CHILDREN |  | * | 1996 | 467 | 2463 | 374 | 568 | 942 | 3405 | x | K |




| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (1) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $5 \cdot 9$ | 191 | 506 | 210 | 115 | $9 ?$ | 193 | 285 | 1000 | 875 | 103 |
| Currently | 10-14 | 414 | 569 | 160 | 729 | $12 ?$ | 149 | 271 | 1000 | 4728 | 448 |
| atienelig | 5-14 | 293 | 559 | 167 | 121 | 118 | 156 | 273 | 1000 | 5603 | 551 |
|  | 5-9 | 184 | 542 | 164 | 706 | 103 | 191 | 294 | 1000 | 6048 | 284 |
| 2ROPPED OUT | 10-14 | 656 | 485 | 124 | 609 | $? 20$ | 171 | 391 | 1000 | 38877 | 1865 |
|  | ¢-14 | 404 | 493 | 190 | 6?? | 29.4 | 17.4 | 378 | 1000 | 44935 | 2149 |
|  | 5-9 | 127 | 625 | 284 | 909 | - | 91 | 91 | 1000 | 87 | 5 |
| \#eyer atiended | 10-14 | 301 | 332 | 206 | 537 | 119 | 284 | 463 | 1000 | 665 | 29 |
|  | 5-14 | 201 | 366 | 215 | 580 | 358 | 269 | 420 | 1000 | $75 ?$ | 34 |
| StI CHILORES | 5-9 | - | 539 | 171 | 710 | 100 | 190 | 290 | 1000 | 7010 | $39 ?$ |
|  | 10-14 | 510 | 49? | 129 | 621 | 209 | 170 | 379 | 1000 | 44970 | 2342 |
|  | 5-14 | 335 | 498 | 135 | 633 | 194 | 173 | 367 | 1000 | 51780 | 2734 |
| ESTO WORYING CHILDREN(00) |  | $\times$ | 25548 | 6908 | 32456 | 9917 | 8875 | 18821 | 51280 | X | $x$ |
| SAMPLE CHILDREN |  | X | 1499 | 385 | 1884 | 380 | 469 | 849 | 2734 | X | $x$ |


table (83) : per thousand distribution of chiloren morxing by fype of acilvity for EaCH school attehoance status and broad age eroup by soctal groufo









| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S-9 | 184 | 19 | 462 | 54? | - | 458 | 458 | 1000 | 375 | 31 |
| Currently | 10-14 | 389 | 84 | 432 | 515 | - | 484 | 484 | 1000 | 120 | 75 |
| AItehoing | 5-14 | 290 | 82 | 442 | 524 | - | 475 | 475 | 1000 | 1095 | 106 |
|  | 5-9 | 158 | 200 | 399 | 600 | 13 | 378 | 400 | 1000 | 378 | 40 |
| OROPPED OUT | 10-14 | 679 | 98 | 332 | 330 | 92 | 579 | 670 | 1000 | 2845 | 280 |
|  | 5-14 | 423 | 110 | 251 | 361 | 9 9 | 548 | 639 | 1000 | 3223 | 320 |
|  | $5-8$ | 116 | - | 342 | 342 | - | 658 | 658 | 1000 | 52 | 3 |
| hever aitenoed | 10-14 | 302 | 125 | 90 | 215 |  | 785 | 785 | 1000 | 88 | 1 |
|  | 5 - 14 | 209 | 18 | 184 | 262 | - | 138 | 138 | 1000 | 140 | 12 |
| ALL CHILOREN | 5-9 | - | 131 | 425 | 556 | 34 | 410 | 444 | 1000 | 806 | 76 |
|  | 10-14 | 429 | 96 | 268 | 363 | 11 | 565 | 636 | 1000 | 3658 | 362 |
|  | 5-14 | 307 | $10 ?$ | 296 | 398 | 65 | 537 | 602 | 1000 | 4458 | 438 |
| gsto working children(on) |  | * | 455 | 1320 | 1775 | 288 | 2394 | 268 ? | 4458 | $\times$ | $\chi$ |
| SAMPLE CHILDREN |  | * | 45 | 14. | 186 | 21 | 230 | 251 | 438 | * | x |




|  | TABLE (83) | PER THOUS EACH SCHO | $10 \text { olsigise }$ AIIEMOARC | IATUS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ILORENM HO } \\ & \text { NO BROOAC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IHG BY } \\ & E \text { GROUP } \end{aligned}$ | OF ACI social |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ALI-INDIA |  |  |  |  |  | cial gro |  |  |  |  | FEmale |
| School | AGE | H0. Of |  |  | F ACITYI |  |  |  |  | Heg C | H08EH |
| AITENDAKCE | group | CHILDREN |  |  |  |  |  | -...- | DREN |  |  |
|  |  | helping | norxed in | EnTER |  |  | HORKER |  |  |  | SAMPIE |
|  | (Years) | INH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CHORES PER } \\ & 1000 \\ & \text { CHILOREN } \end{aligned}$ | AERIL NO | GRIL | All | AGRIL | GRIL | 4 |  |  |  |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6:) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| currently ATYENDINE | 5-9 | 188 | 67 | 486 | 5554 |  | 446 | 446 | 1000 | 443 | 39 |
|  | 10-14 | 392 | 12 | 415 | 4887 |  | 512 | 517 | 1000 | 848 | 108 |
|  | 5-14 | 292 | 70 | 439 | 510 |  | 490 | 490 | 1000 | 1291 | 147 |
| OROPPED OUT | 5.9 | 151 | 189 | 363 | 5553 | 58 | 389 | 447 | 1000 | 473 | 49 |
|  | 10-14 | 675408 | 112 | 245 | 3557 | 113 | 530 | 643 | 1000 | 3123 | 359 |
|  | S. 14 |  | 171 | 258 | 3779 | 107 | 514 | 621 | 1000 | 4196 | 408 |
| HEYER ATIENOED | j-4 | 135 | 211 | $20 ?$ | 4773 | - | 527 | 527 | 1000 | 88 | 1 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 10 \cdot 14 \\ 5 \cdot 14 \end{gathered}$ | 308271 | 129 | 83 | 2112 | - | 788 | 788 | 1000 | 96 | 9 |
|  |  |  | 197 | 140 | 3337 | - | 663 | 663 | 1000 | 184 | 16 |
| ALL CHILOREN | 5-9 | - | 143 | 403 | 5446 | 21 | 426 | 454 | 1000 | 1004 | 95 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 10-14 \\ 5 \cdot 14 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 436 \\ & 310 \end{aligned}$ | 105 | 272 | 3778 | 90 | 53 ? | $62 ?$ | 1009 | 4667 | 476 |
|  |  |  | 112 | 296 | 4007 | 79 | 513 | 592 | 1000 | 5671 | 571 |
| ESTO WORSIHG CHILOREM(00) |  | K | 635 | 1676 | 23111 | 448 | 2912 | 3360 | 5671 | x | x |
| SAMPLE CHILDREN |  | $\cdots$ | 64 | 191 | 2555 | 36 | 279 | 315 | 571 | K | $\chi$ |

tast (84): PER thousano distrigution of children (OF Age s-14)

- by staitus of school atiendence and wort for eroho age groep and householo social graup
All-IHOIA RURAL PEMALE

| \%月.SOCI |  |  |  |  | SCH | $00 i$ | ATIENOEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| group | 66E |  | TIENDING |  |  | OROPPEO |  |  | SEVER ATt | FYOED | All |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 . \text { of } \\ & \text { arren } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | N6 NO MORII | All |  | HG HOT HORKING | ALL |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { HE NOI } \\ \text { WOXXING } \end{gathered}$ | A1! |  | ESTO. | (00) SAMPIE |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
|  | 5-9 | 5 | 396 | 490 | 33 | 526 | 559 | - | 40 | 40 | 1000 | 39488 | 2810 |
| $8!$ | 10-14 | 28 | 332 | 410 | 239 | 318 | 558 | 3 | 29 | 32 | 1000 | 29759 | 2316 |
|  | 5-14 | 15 | 390 | 404 | 172 | 437 | 559 | 1 | 35 | $3!$ | 1000 | 69247 | 5176 |
|  | 5-? | 3 | 470 | 473 | 21 | 463 | 484 | - | 43 | 43 | 1000 | 13526 | 3697 |
| SC | 10-14 | 9 | 433 | 443 | 152 | 364 | 516 | 4 | 38 | 41 | 1000 | 59578 | 3049 |
|  | $5-14$ | 6 | 454 | 459 | 80 | 419 | 499 | 2 | 40 | 42 | 1000 | 133053 | 6746 |
|  | 5-9 | $?$ | 603 | 605 | 13 | 343 | 356 | - | 39 | 39 | 1000 | 244040 | 14594 |
| OTHERS | 10-14 | 16 | 586 | 60 ? | 106 | 258 | 364 | ? | 3? | 34 | 1000 | 214681 | 13305 |
|  | 5-14 | 8 | 595 | 603 | 56 | 303 | 360 | 1 | 36 | 37 | 1000 | 458721 | 27899 |
|  | 5.9 | 2 | 553 | 595 | 17 | 388 | 405 | - | 40 | 40 | 1000 | 357054 | 21101 |
| Alt | 10-14 | 16 | 536 | $55 ?$ | 178 | 285 | 413 | $?$ | 33 | 35 | 1000 | 303967 | 18670 |
|  | S-14 | 8 | 545 | 554 | 68 | 341 | 408 | 1 | 37 | 38 | 1000 | 661021 | 39771 |
| ESIO. CHILOREN(OO)SAHPIE CHILDREN |  | $\begin{gathered} 5603 \\ 551 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 360348 \\ 33943 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 365951 \\ 24494 \end{gathered}$ | 449252149 | $\begin{gathered} 725083 \\ 11710 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 270009 \\ 13859 \end{array}$ | 7534 | $\begin{array}{r} 24310 \\ 1384 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25062 \\ 1418 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 661021 \\ 39771 \end{array}$ | - - |  |
|  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




| table (84): perz thousano oistribution af childoren (of age 5-14)• by sialus of school atienorhce and work for brodd age group ahlo householo soctal groli |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All-inoia |  | - |  |  | UR8AH |  |  | fehale |  |  |  |  |  |
| H. ${ }^{\text {SOCLI }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AGE } \\ \text { (YEARS) } \end{gathered}$ | SCHOOL ATIENOEN |  |  |  |  |  | neyer atiehoed |  |  | All |  |  |
| group |  | atienmoing |  | broppeo out |  |  |  |  |  |  | CHIL | DPEN |
|  |  | HORXIME | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NG ROT } \\ & \text { HCORKING } \end{aligned}$ | All | NOAKIH | G NOT HERKING | ALI | NORXIHG NOI horxing |  | All |  | EsT0 (00) Sample |  |  |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| \$! | $5-9$ | 16 | 674 | 639 | 11 | 291 | 308 | 4 | 49 | 52 | 1000 | 3164 | 121 |
|  | 10-14 | ? | 111 | 744 | 66 | 144 | 211 | - | 46 | 46 | 1000 | 3279 | 783 |
|  | 5-14 | 21 | 671 | $69 ?$ | 39 | 220 | 259 | 1 | 47 | 49 | 1000 | 6393 | 1504 |
| SC | 5.9 | 1 | 617 | 679 | 4 | 286 | 290 | . | 30 | 31 | 1000 | 14943 | 1361 |
|  | 10-14 | 3 | 685 | 688 | 31 | 278 | 280 | 1 | 31 | 32 | 1000 | 12897 | 1196 |
|  | \%-14 | ? | 681 | 685 | 26 | 359 | 285 | $!$ | $3!$ | 3 ? | 1000 | 27841 | 2557 |
| OTHERS | 5-9 | 4 | 815 | 820 | 5 | 146 | 151 | 1 | 29 | 29 | 1000 | 83565 | 8559 |
|  | $10-14$ | 8 | 817 | 825 | 32 | 115 | 147 | 1 | 17 | 28 | 1000 | 88548 | 9065 |
|  | 5-14 | 6 | 816 | 872 | 19 | 130 | 149 | 1 | 28 | 28 | 1000 | 112112 | 17624 |
| ALL | 5-9 | 4 | 189 | 193 | 5 | 172 | 176 | 1 | 29 | 30 | 1000 | 101672 | 10641 |
|  | 10-14 | 8 | 797 | 806 | 36 | 130 | 166 | 1 | 28 | 19 | 1000 | 104673 | 11044 |
|  | 5-14 | 6 | 193 | 800 | 20 | 151 | 171 | 1 | 29 | 30 | 1000 | 206345 | 21685 |
| ESTO CHILOREN(OO)SAKPLE CHILOREN |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1291 \\ 147 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1633695 \\ & 117506 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 164986 \\ 17693 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4196 \\ 408 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31073 \\ 3004 \end{array}$ | 35270 | 184 | 5906 | 6090 | 206345 | - | - |
|  |  | 3412 |  |  |  |  | 16 | 604 | 620 | 21685 | - | - |


| table - 84 ): per thousaho oistribution of children (of age 5-14) by staius of school attenoehte amo mork for eroad age group AND HOUSEHOLD SOCIAL GROUP? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All-jhDIA |  | URSAK |  |  |  |  |  | CHILCERN |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hh. SOCI | $\begin{gathered} \text { AGE } \\ \text { (years) } \end{gathered}$ | SCHOOL ATTENOENCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 算 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mo. OF } \\ & \text { CHICDRE } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| group |  | AIIENOING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | OROPPEO OUT |  |  | never atiendeo |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \#ORKI | NOT YORKIKG | $16$ | Horkil | GOT HORKING | ALL | WORXIN | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \text { NOT } \\ & \text { HORKING } \end{aligned}$ | ALL |  | ESID. (00) SAAPLE |  |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (11) |
| 81 | 5-9 | 15 | 695 | 110 | 8 | 239 | 297 | 1 | 41 | 43 | 1000 | 6776 | 1495 |
|  | 10-14 | 19 | 751 | 170 | 63 | 128 | 191 | - | 39 | 39 | 1000 | 6423 | 1601 |
|  | 5-14 | 17 | 722 | 739 | 35 | 185 | 220 | 1 | 40 | 41 | 1000 | 13199 | 3096 |
| SC | 5-9 | 1 | 704 | 705 | $?$ | 266 | 269 | 1 | 25 | 26 | 1000 | 31727 | 2899 |
|  | 10-14 | 1 | 751 | 759 | 49 | 160 | 208 | - | 33 | 33 | 1000 | 29046 | 2645 |
|  | 5-14 | 4 | 771 | 131 | 25 | 215 | 240 | 1 | 29 | 29 | 1000 | 60773 | 5544 |
| OTMERS | 5.9 | 4 | 833 | 836 | 5 | 132 | 136 | - | 27 | 21 | 1000 | 177159 | 18130 |
|  | 10-14 | 9 | 839 | 848 | 43 | 96 | 129 | $!$ | 23 | 23 | 1000 | 185854 | 19288 |
|  | 5-14 | 6 | 836 | 842 | 24 | 108 | 133 | 1 | 25 | 25 | 1000 | 363013 | 37418 |
| All | 5-9 | 4 | 809 | 813 | 4 | 155 | 159 | 1 | 27 | 28 | 1000 | 215662 | 22524 |
|  | 10-14 | 9 | 825 | 834 | 44 | 97 | 141 | 1 | 24 | 25 | 1000 | 221323 | 23534 |
|  | 5-14 | 6 | 817 | 824 | 25 | 126 | 150 | 1 | 26 | 26 | 1000 | 436985 | 46058 |
| ESID. CHILOREM(OO) <br> SAKPLE CHILOREN |  | 2693333 | 357167 <br> 38106 | 359861 <br> 38439 | $\begin{gathered} 10713 \\ 1026 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 54842 \\ 5372 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 65615 \\ 6398 \end{array}$ | 25824 | $\begin{gathered} 1125! \\ 1197 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11509 \\ 1221 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 435985 \\ 46058 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



> IABLE- (85): PER THOUSAND DISTRIGUIIOH OF CHILOREN (GOF AGE $S$ - 14) BY STATUS OF SCHOOL ATIEHDENCE AHO WORK FOR EACH \#OUSEHOLO MPCE

table (85) : per thousako oistateution of chilopen (of age 5-14) • by siatus of school aitemoence ano horx for each householo hpce


Iable (85): ofer thousamo distribution of children (of age 5-14) by status of school atemoence ano worx for each household hpce


TABLE (85): PER ThOUSAKO OISTRIBUIION OF EHILOREN (OF AGE 5-14) by SIatus of school aitenoence aho worx for each househol hrce


# table (83): per thousand oistribution of chtoren (of age s - 14) by status of school ailenoence and work for tach householo mple 



# table(86) : per thousand distribution of chiloren norking in manufactiving ano bulloing a construciton BY process in mich working by broad age-group ano humber of chtloren working il hanufaciuring ano buIloing a construction per 1000 worxilg chiloren 

All-INDIA

## RURAL


(1) (2)
(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)
(9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16)
(17) (18) (19) (20) (21)

MALE

| $5-9$ | 49 | - | - | - | 756 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 244 | 1000 | 290 | 12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10-14$ | 14 | 67 | 42 | 8 | 214 | 14 | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | 33 | 618 | 1000 | 3398 | 157 |
| $5-14$ | 71 | 62 | 38 | 7 | 256 | 13 | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | 31 | 588 | 1000 | 3688 | 169 |


fehale

| $5-9$ | 64 | 319 | 58 | - | 192 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 48 | 384 | 1000 | 448 | 25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10-14$ | 66 | 754 | 47 | 10 | 153 | 123 | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 21 | 373 | 1000 | 2922 | 144 |
| $5-14$ | 66 | 263 | 49 | 9 | 158 | 107 | - | - | - | 9 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 25 | 375 | 1000 | 3309 | 169 |

children working in afg., butioing and cohstruction:


CHIL DREK

| $5-9$ | 57 | 193 | 35 | - | 414 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29 | 329 | 1000 | 738 | 37 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10-14$ | 70 | 153 | 44 | 9 | 185 | 64 | - | - | - | 5 | $?$ | - | - | - | 3 | 28 | 505 | 1000 | 6319 | 301 |
| $5-14$ | 68 | 158 | 43 | 8 | 209 | 58 | - | - | - | 4 | $?$ | - | - | - | 3 | 28 | 486 | 1000 | 7057 | 338 |

Chiloren vorking in mfg., butloing amo construction:

| ESTO. NO. (00) |  | $!113$ | 306 |  | 147 | 407 | - | - |  | 30 | 15 | - | - | 17 | 19734327057 | $x$ | $x$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAMPLE | * | 49 | 19 | 3 | 36 | 14 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | $11 \quad 203338$ | X | X |


(1) (2)
(3) (4) (5) (6) (7)
(8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16)
(17) (18)
(19) (20) (21)

## MALE

| $5-9$ | 151 | - | 57 | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 843 | 1000 | 130 | 16 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $10-14$ | 249 | 40 | 22 | 10 | 135 | 6 | - | - | - | 17 | - | 7 | - | - | - | 25 | 736 | 1000 | 1793 | 167 |
| $5-14$ | 239 | 38 | 25 | 10 | 133 | 6 | - | - | - | 16 | - | 7 | - | - | - | 23 | 743 | 1000 | 1923 | 183 |

Chiloren working ih mag., building ano consiruction:


## FEMALE

| $5 \cdot 9$ | 165 | 114 | - | - | 25 | 13 | 51 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 199 | 539 | 1000 | 165 | 16 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10-14$ | 261 | 247 | 22 | - | 208 | 59 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 13 | - | - | 74 | 375 | 1000 | 1218 | 108 |
| $5 \cdot 14$ | 244 | 231 | 20 | - | 186 | 60 | 6 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 11 | - | - | 89 | 394 | 1000 | 1383 | 124 |

childore working in hfg., building ano construction:


## CHILDREN

| $5-9$ | 158 | 64 | 25 | - | 58 | 41 | 29 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 111 | 673 | 1000 | 296 | 32 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $10-14$ | 254 | 124 | 22 | 6 | 165 | 28 | - | - | - | 11 | - | 4 | 5 | - | - | 44 | 590 | 1000 | 3011 | 275 |
| $5-14$ | 241 | 119 | 23 | 6 | 155 | 29 | 3 | - | - | 10 | - | 4 | 5 | - | - | 50 | 597 | 1000 | 3306 | 307 |

chlldren morking in kfg., builoing ano construction:

| ESTO. NO. (OO | $\chi$ | 393 | 75 | 19 | 513 | 95 | 8 | - | - | 33 | - | 13 | 16 | - | - | 167 | 1975 | 3306 | $x$ | $x$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SAMPLE | $\chi$ | 38 | 7 | 1 | 33 | 8 | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 8 | 205 | 307 | $x$ | $x$ |

## TABLE(87) : PER THOUSAND DISTRIBUTION OF CHILOREN ( $5-14$ ) WORYING BY REASON FOR horking for each hoce class

| ALL-THOIA |  |  | HALE |  |  | RURAL |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HPCE | No. Of | No. of | No. Of | REASON FIR NORXING |  |  |  |  |  | MO. OF CHILDREN HORKINE |
|  | chiloren | CHILOREN | CHILDREN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | helping | horkihe | HHOSE HO- SUPPLE- | Labour | accuire | PERSOHAL SPEMD | REPAY | OTHERS | ALL |  |
|  | IN MH, | PER 1000 | RK HELPS hent | SHORT- | SKHL | EXPEMSES TIME | LOAN |  |  | esto. sahple |
|  | CHERES | CHILOREN | HHS. ECO- HHS. | AGE IH | (3) | (4) (5) | (6) | (9) |  | $(00)$ |
|  | PER 1000 | (5-14) | mohically income | HHS. EN- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | CHILDREN |  | PER 1000 (1) | TERPRISE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | CHILIREN | (2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | norking |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |  | (6) |  | (7) |  | (8) |  | (9) |  | (10) |  |  | (12) |  | 13) | (14) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IESS IHAKH 120 | 247 |  | 112 | 923 | 682 |  | 185 |  | 19 |  | 12 |  | 5 |  | - | 9 |  | 1000 | 4449 | 215 |
| 120-140 | 231 |  | 84 | 906 | 687 |  | 174 |  | 17 |  | 10 |  | 18 |  | - | 9 |  | 1000 | 4067 | 186 |
| 140-165 | 240 |  | 81 | 913 | 687 |  | 144 |  | 30 |  | 25 |  | 8 |  | 6 | 15 |  | 1000 | 6357 | 293 |
| 165-190 | 251 |  | 73 | 879 | 689 |  | 158 |  | 11 |  | 10 |  | 13 |  | - | 12 |  | 1000 | 6781 | 305 |
| 190- 310 | 238 |  | 70 | 911 | 641 |  | 175 |  | 34 |  | 14 |  | 19 |  | - | 11 |  | 1000 | 4969 | 239 |
| 210-235 | 263 |  | 70 | 920 | 588 |  | 220 |  | 32 |  | 5 |  | 30 |  | - | 12 |  | 1000 | 5491 | 288 |
| 235-265 | 257 |  | 65 | 886 | 538 |  | 250 |  | 40 |  | 8 |  | 46 |  | 6 | 11 |  | 1000 | 5107 | 282 |
| 265-300 | 250 |  | 54 | 895 | 605 |  | 199 |  | 14 |  | 8 |  | 20 |  | - | 15 |  | 1000 | 3987 | 218 |
| 300-355 | 287 |  | 56 | 880 | 380 |  | 208 |  | $6 ?$ |  | 13 |  | 14 |  | - | 12 |  | 1000 | 4103 | 270 |
| 355-455 | 298 |  | 58 | 730 | 430 |  | 296 |  | 25 |  | 11 |  | 30 |  | - | 20 |  | 1000 | 3665 | 239 |
| 455-560 | 30 ? |  | 40 | 765 | 290 |  | 413 |  | 20 |  | 37 |  | 96 |  | - | 14 |  | 1000 | 1155 | 104 |
| 560 : above | 314 |  | 5 5 | 827 | 825 |  | 268 |  | 15 |  | 5 |  | 54 |  | - | 23 |  | 1000 | 1474 | 146 |
| H.R. | 305 |  | 64 | 968 | 540 |  | 199 |  | 117 |  | 68 |  | - |  | - | 6 |  | 1000 | 418 | 19 |
| ALI CLASSES | 263 |  | 69 | 885 | 600 |  | 203 |  | 28 |  | 13 |  | 22 |  | 1 | 13 |  | 1000 | 52023 | 2804 |
| ESTD. NB. OF norking(00) | Children- |  | * | * | 31225 |  | 10555 |  | 1456 |  | 668 |  | 16.5 |  | 68 | 688 |  | 52023 | * |  |
| SAMPIE CHILORE NORXIMG | \% |  | $x$ | $\chi$ | 1503 |  | 608 |  | 77 |  | 40 |  | 134 |  | 4 | 43 |  | 2804 | $x$ |  |





| Appendix Iables | Report Ho. 419 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Julyl993-Junell99 |

TABLE(B7) : PER ThOUSAMO OISTRIBUTION OF CHLLCREN ( $5-14$ ) WORKIME By REASOK FOR horking for each hpce class


| tABLE(87): PER THOUSAMD DISIRIBUTION OF GHILDREN (5-14) WORKHG BY REASON FOR WORXINE FOR EACH HPCE CLASS <br> ALL-INOTA <br> CHILOREN <br> yPRAK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HOCE | M0. OF CHILDREN helping IN HH, CHORES PER 1000 CHILOREN | M. © 8 <br> CHILOREN <br> hodiking <br> PER 1000 <br> CHILDREN <br> (5-14) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OF } \\ & \text { OREN - } \\ & \text { E WO- } \\ & \text { SLPS } \\ & \text { ECO- H } \\ & \text { CALLY } \\ & 1000 \\ & \text { OREN } \\ & \text { ING } \end{aligned}$ | SUPPIE- <br> HENT <br> H $H_{5}$ S. <br> INCOKE <br> (1) | LABOUR SHORT- <br> AGE IN HKS. EHTERPRISE (2) | REASOH FOR $\qquad$ <br> accuide skild <br> (3) |  |  | SPENO <br> time <br> (5) |  | REPAY <br> LOAK <br> (6) |  | THERS (9) | ALL | No. of C vorking <br> EsTO. <br> (00) | hildren <br> SAMPLE |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |  | 5) | (6) | (1) | (8) |  | (9) |  | (10) |  | 11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| LESS THAN 160 | 259 |  | $6 ?$ | 829 | 645 | 68 | 54 |  | 44 |  | 9 |  |  | 180 | 1000 | 1765 | 165 |
| 160-190 | 235 |  | 55 | 857 | 716 | 75 | 30 |  | 17 |  |  |  |  | 16? | 1000 | 1533 | 127 |
| 190-330 | 268 |  | 49 | 826 | $68!$ | 55 | 44 |  | ? |  | 9 |  |  | 188 | 1000 | 2387 | 237 |
| 230-265 | 261 |  | 39 | 831 | 653 | 70 | 37 |  | 20 |  |  |  |  | 221 | 1000 | 1824 | 195 |
| 265-310 | 263 |  | 30 | 828 | 681 | 70 | 39 |  | - |  | 15 |  |  | 196 | 1000 | 1523 | 157 |
| 310-355 | 295 |  | 27 | 163 | 527 | 73 | 97 |  | 44 |  | 23 |  |  | 235 | 1000 | 1198 | 116 |
| 355-410 | 269 |  | 33 | 198 | 563 | 8 ? | 88 |  | 37 |  | 43 |  |  | 188 | 1000 | 1005 | 86 |
| 410-490 | 269 |  | 20 | 815 | 332 | 68 | 89 |  | 10 |  | 50 |  |  | 251 | 1000 | 820 | 94 |
| 490-605 | 767 |  | 21 | 809 | 585 | 26 | 94 |  | 35 |  | 38 |  |  | 22? | 1000 | 175 | 85 |
| 605-825 | 293 |  | 11 | $85 ?$ | $45 ?$ | 86 | 301 |  | - |  | 4 |  |  | 15 ? | 1000 | 386 | 62 |
| 825-1055 | 290 |  | 7 | 684 | 511 | - | 21 |  | 230 |  | - |  |  | 239 | 1000 | 99 | 14 |
| 1055 : A80uE | 269 |  | 15 | 784 | 600 | 85 | 71 |  | 40 |  | 21 |  |  | 171 | 1000 | 213 | 27 |
| H.R. | 276 |  | 46 | 914 | 450 | $32 ?$ | - |  | - |  | - |  |  | 223 | 1000 | 195 | 18 |
| all Classes | 271 |  | 31 | 872 | 628 | 70 | $6 ?$ |  | 25 |  | 15 |  |  | 199 | 1000 | 13724 | 1383 |
| Esto. NO. OF Horring(co) | CHILDREN- |  | $\stackrel{y}{*}$ | x | 8621 | 961 | 857 |  | 347 |  | 208 |  |  | 2729 | 13724 | * | * |
| SAMPLE CHILDREN HORYING | * |  | $x$ | $\chi$ | 820 | 9, 5 | 76 |  | 35 |  | 33 |  |  | 324 | 1383 | * | * |

## table(88) : proportion (per thousand) of working chilloren (5-14) 8y effect on sthotes ano school leg gy tyoe of activity

| All-imala | Mats |  |  | RURAL |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TYPE OF activity | PER 1000 OIST- <br> RIBUTION OF <br> CHILDEE <br> WORXIMG | HISSES SCHOOL <br> (PER 1000) |  | EFFECT SIUDIES <br> (PER 1000) |  | NO. OF GHILDREN HORRIMG |  |
|  |  | fintes. HITIENTLY | regutarly | UNABLE TO 00 HOHEHORK | unable to prePARE FOR TEST; EXA. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ESIO. } \\ & (00) \end{aligned}$ | SAHPLE |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| HORKING IN HH. ENTERPRTSE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| agricul ture | 535 | 311 | 76 | 194 | 56 | 27843 | 1630 |
| NOH-AGRICULTURE HIREO HORXER IH | 118 | 184 | 24 | 136 | 43 | 6132 | 311 |
| aericul ture | 178 | 178 | 334 | 123 | 399 | 9242 | 419 |
| HON-AGRICUL TUPE | 169 | 243 | 10 ? | 192 | 19 | 8807 | 444 |
| All | 1000 | 179 | 80 | $18 ?$ | 69 | 52023 | 2804 |
| ESTD.MO.OF.CHILDREN WORKING(OO) | * | 294? | 845 | 1923 | 729 | * | x |
| SAHPLE CHILDREN HORXING | * | 182 | 59 | 114 | 43 | * | $x$ |

table(88) : proportion (per thousano) of horximg childaren (5-14) 8y effect on studes ano schooling by type of actility

| All-Inota | fexale |  |  | RURAL |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TYpE of activity | PER 1000 DISIRIBUTION OF | MISSES SCHOOL <br> (PER 1000) |  | EFFECT STUDIES (PER 1000) |  | NO. OF CHILOREN workine |  |
|  | Chtloren <br> NCRYIME | IHTER- <br> MITIENTLY | regularly | UMABLE TO DO HOHEHORK | UHABLE TO PREPARE FOR TEST; EXAM. | ESTD. <br> (00) | SAHPLE |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (1) | (8) |

WORXINE IN HH. ENTERPRISE

| agriculture | 498 | 249 | 60 | 156 | 31 | 25551 | 1500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| hon-hgricul ture | 135 | 90 | 65 | 109 | 78 | 6908 | 389 |
| HIREO WORKER IN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| agriculture | 194 | 58 | 145 | 84 | 181 | 9947 | 380 |
| nan-agriculture | 173 | 155 | 68 | 151 | 49 | 8875 | 469 |
| All | 1000 | 185 | $7 ?$ | 139 | 59 | 51780 | 2734 |
| ESTO.MO.OF.CHILOREH WORYTNE (00) | * | 1039 | 404 | 179 | 333 | X | * |
| SAHPLE CHILOREN woxing | * | ; | $3 ?$ | 55 | 25 | $\chi$ | $\%$ |



> TABLE(88) : PROPORTION (PER THOUSAHO) OF WORKING CHILOREN (5-14) BY EFFECT ON stumtes aho schooling by tyse of actiyity


WORYTHE IN HH. ENTERPRISE

| agriculiure | 111 | - | - | 173 | 143 | 897 | 84 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| non-agricul ture | 308 | 62 | 12 | 6 | 19 | 2477 | $26 ?$ |
| HJREO WORKER If |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AERTCUI TURE | $3!$ | - | - | - | - | 250 | 25 |
| non-Agricul ture | 550 | $15 \%$ | 11 | 51 | 11 | 4479 | 44 |
| Al. | 1000 | 88 | 16 | 4 ? | 36 | 8053 | 812 |
| ESTD.NO.OF CHILDEEN WORKING(00) | x | 124 | n | 59 | 50 | * | * |
| sample chtimpen horsine | $x$ | 11 | b | $t$ | 5 | * | * |



| table (88) : pgoporilion (per thousand of horxing chiloren (5-14) 8y effect on stuoles ano schooling by tyoe of activily <br> ALL-INOIA <br> CHILDREN <br> U188: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TYPE OF ACIIHITY | PER 1000 DIST- <br> RIBUHIOK OF <br> CHICREF <br> NCRKING | HTSSES SCHOOL (PER 1000) |  | EFFECT STUDIES (PER 1000) |  | NO. OF CHILOREN NORKing |  |
|  |  | INIER- <br> nitiently | regularly | UMABLE TO DO HOHEWORK | UAABLE TO PREPARE FOR TEST/ Exan. | $\begin{aligned} & E E I D . \\ & (00) \end{aligned}$ | SAMPIE |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (1) | (8) |
| horxing in hh. Enterprise |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| agriculture | 112 | - | - | 110 | 304 | 1532 | 149 |
| HON-AGRICUL TURE | 303 | 68 | 15 | 3 | 36 | 4153 | $453^{\circ}$ |
| htreo horker in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| sgriculiture | 51 | - | - | - | - | 698 | 61 |
| NOH-AGRTCUI TURE | gx | 7 | 14 | 56 | 17 | 1341 | 720 |
| All | 1000 | 8 | 13 | 36 | 53 | 13724. | 1383 |
| ESTO NO.OF CHILOREH working (ox) | * | 1 | 35 | 97 | 144 | x | * |
|  |  | ; | 13 | 10 | 14 | $\chi$ | $x$ |






| ALL－INOIA | proportion（per thousand of worxine childoen（5－14）by effect on STUOIES ANO SCHOOLTNE BY MOCE CAASS |  |  |  |  | URBAK |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | fehate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HPCE ELASS（RS） | OER 1000 DIST－ RIBUTION OF | \＃lSSES SCHOCl <br> （per loco） |  | EFFEC: ST <br> （PER ：000） | Hifes | NO．OF CHILDREN werking |  |
|  | WOPY TME | IWIER－ <br> MITENT： | 品CUIARIY | UnABLE 1000 HOME KOR | UNABLE 10 PRE－ pare for IEST／「納． | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \Omega 10 . \\ & (00) \end{aligned}$ | SAMPIE |
| （1） | （2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （6） | （7） | （8） |
| LESS TKAY 160 | 165 | 34 | － | 188 | － | 933 | 24 |
| 160－190 | 120 | ． | － | － | 9 | 683 | 5 |
| 190－？ 30 | 187 | － | 31 | 59 | － | 1060 | 100 |
| 250－265 | 114 | 6 ？ | － | － | 80 | 646 | 77 |
| 265－310 | 105 | － | － | － | － | 597 | 58 |
| 310－355 | 55 | － | － | － | － | 314 | 35 |
| 355－410 | 63 | － | － | － | － | 360 | 28 |
| 410－490 | 65 | 15 | 19 | － | 365 | 372 | 41 |
| 490－605 | 60 | － | ， | － | － | 341 | 40 |
| 605－835 | in | 33 | 3 | － | 533 | 125 | 25 |
| 325－1055 | 1 | 1000 | － | － | 1000 | 20 | 5 |
| 1055 8 A80yE | 18 |  | － | － | － | 102 | 16 |
| N．R． | 21 | － | － | $\checkmark$ | － | 118 | 11 |
| All classes | 1000 | 41 | 10 | 30 | 13 | 5671 | 571 |
| ESTO．NO．OF CHILOREN HoRXING（00） | ＊ | 5 | 13 | 38 | 9.4 | $\chi$ | $\chi$ |
| SAMPIE CHILDREN NORKING | ＊ | 6 | 1 | 4 | 9 | $\chi$ | ＊ |



#  ATIENDING SCHOOLE FOR EACH M.P.C.E CLASS 



# thele (90) : per thousand distribution of chilopen (s 1a) eyoreason for not curgently attemoing schoot for ench m.p.C.E ciass 

RURR!
FEHALE



```
            gTtENOTNE SCHOQIE FOR EACH K.P.C.E CIASS
            ALL IMOIR PUPAL PERSONS
```

            NO. OF
    
CHILDREN

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (1) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| [ESS THAN 120 | 691 | 126 | 39 | 28 | 64 | 3 | 3 ? | 13 | 16 | 215 | $29 ?$ | 150 | 1090 | 94 | 48714 | 270 |
| 120-140 | 539 | 133 | 48 | 26 | $5!$ | 13 | 29 | 13 | 14 | 196 | 298 | 161 | 1000 | 93 | 48599 | 2190 |
| 140-165 | 475 | 147 | 39 | 26 | 48 | 16 | 19 | 11 | 9 | 200 | 300 | 186 | 1000 | 136 | 7070? | 3445 |
| 165-190 | 449 | 128 | 42 | 24 | 63 | 17 | ? | 14 | 11 | 178 | 297 | 206 | 1000 | 149 | 717576 | 3768 |
| 190-210 | 403 | 139 | 49 | 31 | 59 | 11 | 15 | 17 | 8 | 150 | 316 | 217 | 1000 | 103 | 53695 | 2708 |
| 210-235 | 363 | 154 | 46 | 19 | 65 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 12 | 154 | 290 | 210 | 1000 | 101 | 52775 | 1833 |
| 235-265 | 326 | 155 | 58 | 25 | 15 | 12 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 116 | 276 | 234 | 1000 | 9? | 48045 | 2581 |
| 265-360 | 379 | 145 | 5 ? | ?? | 19 | 19 | 15 | !? | : 3 | in? | 2? 26 | 285 | 1303 | $?$ | ?1:54 | 2045 |
| 300-355 | 254 | 149 | 55 | 31 | 71 | 17 | $1 ?$ | 23 | ? | 100 | 267 | 262 | 1000 | 65 | 34794 | 1997 |
| 355-455 | 225 | 168 | 45 | 31 | 69 | 26 | 15 | 16 | 11 | 85 | 251 | 298 | 1000 | 50 | 26912 | 1646 |
| 455-560 | 198 | 187 | 58 | 4 ? | 58 | 30 | 19 | 14 | 5 | 88 | 213 | 296 | 1000 | 21 | 10092 | $65 ?$ |
| 560 : above | $16 ?$ | 124 | 44 | 33 | 53 | 17 | 13 | 38 | 3 | 15 | 239 | 354 | 1000 | 16 | 8778 | 626 |
| N. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 339 | 119 | $?$ | 16 | 6 ? | ? | 35 | 25 | 17 | 148 | 337 | 305 | 1000 | 7 | 3889 | 193 |
| All Classes | 36 ? | 142 | 46 | 25 | 63 | 17 | 21 | 15 | 11 | 156 | 287 | 215 | 1003 | 1000 | 520546 | 77069 |
| ESID. NO. of CHILOREN NOT ATTEMOTNG(OO) | \% | 14124 | 24176 | 13101 | 33009 | 9003 | 10959 | 1995 | 564? | 81300 | 4967? | 11764 | 570646 | $\%$ | * | $\%$ |
| SAKILE CHILOREN NOT ATIENOTNG | * | 4125 | 1219 | 138 | 1559 | 391 | 506 | 397 | 255 | 3928 | 7421 | 6530 | 27069 | y | * | $x$ |

table (90): per thousano distrieution of chlloren (5 14) by meason for hot currently attenothe schoole for each m.p.e.e class
$\qquad$
No. OF


| LESS THAN 160 | 377 | 148 | 39 | 4 | 36 | 28 | 17 | 4 | 18 | 323 | 209 | 175 | 1000 | 149 | 5332 | 533 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 160-190 | 308 | 124 | 48 | 16 | 84 | 29 | 13 | s | - | 213 | 270 | 199 | 1000 | 117 | 4185 | 414 |
| 190-230 | 25 ? | 124 | 58 | 4 | $6 ?$ | 20 | ? | 4 | ? | 234 | 251 | 230 | 1000 | 175 | 6766 | 676 |
| 230-265 | 203 | 165 | 70 | 1 | 94 | 25 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 172 | 242 | 262 | 1000 | 140 | 4992 | 499 |
| 265-310 | 151 | 102 | 61 | - | 84 | $?$ | 4 | - | 9 | 292 | 195 | 295 | 1000 | 114 | 4068 | 413 |
| 310-355 | 121 | 166 | 63 | ? | 68 | 69 | $\pm$ | - | 3 | 123 | 186 | 296 | 1000 | 80 | 2875 | 291 |
| 355-410 | 112 | 134 | 89 | - | 4 ? | ?? | . | ? | 9 | 92 | 19 ? | 41? | 1000 | 13 | 2635 | 236 |
| 410-490 | 90 | 195 | 102 | 20 | 44 | 37 | $\checkmark$ | - | 1 | 93 | 181 | 321 | 1000 | 55 | 197? | 203 |
| 490-605 | 10 | 124 | 31 | 11 | 45 | 61 | !? | - | - | 18 | 101 | 597 | 1000 | 38 | 137? | 14? |
| 605-825 | 48 | 147 | 44 | - | 34 | 17 | . | - | - | 41 | 66 | 591 | 1000 | ? 5 | 899 | 98 |
| 825 - 1055 | 41 | 33 | 20 | ? | 28 | 86 | - | - | 21 | 33 | - | 730 | 1000 | 9 | 337 | 44 |
| 1055: A80YE | 58 | 27 | 75 | - | 45 | 44 | - | 11 | - | - | 48 | 150 | 1000 | 13 | 481 | 64 |
| H.R | 149 | . | 125 | - | 90 | - | - | $\checkmark$ |  | 238 | 176 | 371 | 1000 | ¢ | 326 | 31 |
| ALL Classes | 155 | 136 | 6 | 7 | 65 | 3 ? | ? | 3 | 6 | 183 | 210 | 290 | 1000 | 1000 | 35735 | 3584 |

CHILOREN MOT
AIIENOING(00)

hot attemding
peport 40. 41?
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| table (90): per thousano diciribution of childoen (5 14) by beagon far not currently AITENDING SCHOOLE FOR EACH M.P.C.S CLASS <br> AL! IHDIA <br> UREAN <br> femals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7.P.C.E CLASS <br> (RS.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | CHILDREN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ENTCY- 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | INE OCR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | fion |  |  |
|  | CH110REN | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (s) | 161 | (1) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (19) | Alt |  | ET0(00) | Sand |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (s) | (6) | (1) | (8) | (0) | (10) | (11) | (17) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) |
| LESS Than 160 | 495 | 97 | 42 | 15 | 24 | 13 | 23 | 26 | 15 | 311 | 229 | 201 | 1009 | 169 | 6994 | 676 |
| 160-190 | 380 | 117 | 39 | 14 | 26 | $?$ | 41 | 18 | 8 | 251 | 236 | $2 ? 1$ | 1000 | 130 | 5388 | 50.5 |
| 190-230 | 310 | 119 | 17 | 7 | 54 | 10 | 15 | 10 | $\bigcirc$ | 270 | 226 | 252 | 1000 | 17 ? | 1310 | 712 |
| 230-265 | 248 | 149 | 55 | 1 | 40 | 12 | 30 | 16 | 11 | 144 | 249 | 292 | 1000 | 133 | 5505 | 543 |
| 265-310 | 204 | 123 | 58 | $?$ | 35 | 6 | 25 | 18 | 26 | 184 | 190 | 333 | 1000 | 117 | 4844 | \$86 |
| 310-355 | 155 | 157 | 25 | 12 | 27 | ? | 36 | $?$ | 19 | 114 | 187 | 375 | 1000 | 2 | 3101 | 306 |
| 355-410 | 113 | 130 | 33 | 3 | 41 | 15 | 11 | 37 | - | 101 | 248 | $38 ?$ | 1000 | 57 | 2253 | 211 |
| 110-490 | 102 | 109 | 35 | - | $?$ | 8 | - | 16 | 18 | 194 | 214 | 355 | 1000 | 48 | 1981 | 186 |
| 490-605 | 97 | OS | $5 ?$ | - | $8:$ | 30 | $?$ | 49 | . | 65 | 78 | 547 | 1000 | 4 ? | 1776 | 160 |
| 605-835 | 56 | 156 | 61 | 5 | 15 | 46 | - | 11 | - | 85 | 121 | 500 | 1000 | 21 | 871 | 97 |
| 825-1055 | 60 | 92 | - | - | 46 | 30 | - | 67 | - | 6 | 125 | $57 ?$ | 1000 | 10 | 415 | 46 |
| 1053: ABOVE | 59 | 1 | 16 | - | 76 | 163 | - | $?$ | - | 5 | 118 | 655 | 1000 | 8 | 339 | 57 |
| N.R | 359 | 33 | 98 | - | 100 | - | - | 11 | - | 119 | 339 | 293 | 1000 | 13 | 526 | 47 |
| ALL CLASSES | 200 | 120 | 50 | ? | 38 | 18 | ? | 21 | $1 ?$ | 195 | 215 | 300 | 1000 | 1000 | 41760 | 403? |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chil DOES MOT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Altenotng(00) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SAKPLE CHILOREH | $x$ | 400 | 192 | 32 | 148 | 77 | 30 | 8 | 4 ? | 767 | 829 | 1289 | $403 ?$ | $\lambda$ | $\lambda$ |  |
| HOT ATIENDIM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| table (90) : per thousand oistribution of chiloren (s 14) by meason for hot curbehtly ATTENDINS SCHOOLE FOR EACH M.P.S.E CAASS <br> all INOIA <br> URBAK <br> PERSOHS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M.P.S.E <br> Class <br> (RS.) | No. or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | CHILIOREN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | NOT CUR- |  |  |  |  | Rensou for curamtiy not attenilng |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PrR MO. Of CHILDREN1000 |  |  |
|  | Entiy-atteno |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | not atten | OINE |
|  | InG OER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1104 |  |  |
|  | CHIT OREN | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (1) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (19) | All |  | EST0(00) | SAHPIE |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (s) | (6) | (1) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (1i) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (11) |
| LESS Than 169 | 436 | 119 | 41 | 10 | 29 | $2 ?$ | 21 | 17 | 16 | 316 | 220 | 190 | 1000 | 160 | 12376 | 1209 |
| 160-190 | 345 | 120 | 43 | 15 | 5 | 29 | ?9 | 12 | 4 | 234 | 251 | 211 | 1000 | 124 | 9579 | 920 |
| 190-230 | 281 | 121 | 68 | 6 | 61 | 15 | 9 | 8 | 6 | $27 ?$ | 238 | 242 | 1000 | 176 | 13576 | 1338 |
| 230-265 | 225 | 157 | 6 ? | 1 | 65 | 18 | 20 | $1 ?$ | 1 | 134 | 246 | 278 | 1000 | 136 | 10497 | 1042 |
| 265-310 | 176 | 113 | $6 ?$ | 1 | $5!$ | 13 | 16 | 10 | 18 | 201 | 192 | 316 | 1000 | 116 | 8912 | 899 |
| 310-355 | 136 | 161 | 43 | 17 | 47 | 44 | ? 1 | 14 | 11 | 118 | 186 | 338 | 1000 | 78 | 5988 | 588 |
| 355-410 | 113 | 132 | $6 ?$ | 1 | 4 ? | $2 ?$ | 5 | 18 | 5 | 96 | 218 | 399 | 1000 | 45 | 5000 | 448 |
| 410-490 | 95 | 152 | 68 | 10 | 37 | 36 |  | ! | 10 | 146 | 199 | 341 | 1000 | $5!$ | 3057 | 389 |
| 490-605 | 83 | 108 | 43 | 5 | 65 | 43 | 9 | 28 |  | 44 | 89 | 567 | 1000 | 40 | 3697 | 302 |
| 605-825 | 51 | 158 | 52 | ? | 25 | 6 ? | - | 5 | - | 63 | 93 | 546 | 1000 | ? 3 | 1770 | 185 |
| 825 - 1055 | 49 | 84 | 9 | 1 | 38 | 56 | - | $3 ?$ | $1 ?$ | 53 | 68 | 643 | 1000 | 10 | 750 | 90 |
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## Appendir Mibles

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[^0]:    

[^1]:    Report No. 412 : Economic Activities and School Attendance by Children of India: NSS 50 th Round, 1993-0.4

[^2]:    Report No. 412 : Economic Activities and School Attendunce by Children of India : NSS 50h Round. 1903-4.4

[^3]:    1 Sampling Design and estimation procedure for NSS 50th Round (Mimeographed, National Sample Survey Organisation, 1994)

[^4]:    Report No 412: Economic Activities and School Attendance by Children of India: NSS 50th Round, 1993-94

[^5]:    Report No. 412: Economic Activities and School Attendance by Children of India : NSS 50th Round, 199394

[^6]:    Report No. 412: Economic Activities and School Attendance by Children of India : NSS 50th Round, 1993-94

[^7]:    Report No. 412: Economic Activities and School Attendance by Children of India : NSS 50th Round, 1993-94

