Child Education and Employment
A Case Study of Madhya Pradesh
1971–81

Dissertation submitted to the Jawaharlal Nehru University
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SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled "CHILD EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT : A CASE STUDY OF MADHYA PRADESH, 1971-81" submitted by Shri Anurag Pandey in fulfilment of six credits out of the total twenty-four credits for the award of the Degree of MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY of the University, has not been previously submitted for any other degree of this or any other University. To the best of our knowledge this is a bonafide work

We recommend this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

Prof. ASHOK KUMAR MATHUR
Chairperson

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Supervisor

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I have tried my best to be logical in my approach, failures if any, are solely mine and are highly regretted.

Pandey

New Delhi, July 21, 1988. ANURAG PANDEY

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

"Children are universally recognised as the most important asset of any nation. The future of a society depends directly on how the successive generations are reared and trained to fulfil many requirements which the society is faced with from time to time. Like any other living organisation a child is basically a product of the environment around him. In societies, where the sheer survival are beset with numerous difficulties, children also are found to suffer in their development and growth. They develop early propensities towards fending for themselves. The parental care, too, is considerably, tempered in the face of actual realities of the situation. The consequential problems are stupendous, and finding solution to these is a real challenge to both the society and the state."[1]

Education and employment of children has always remained a matter of great concern for our planners.

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1 Ministry of Labour, Report of the Committee on Child Labour, Government of India, December 1979, p. 17.

Economist, sociologist and educationist, all have shown their concern in this field. All of them regarded literacy, education and employment as closely related phenomenon in which one's dimension and magnitude effect the other and vice-versa. Their concern is genuine as child 'needs' and problems are responsible for future development.

Admitting the importance of child in the society, United Nations declared, 1979, as the 'International Year of Child'. The motive behind in doing so, was to create world-wide consciousness towards promoting the well-being of children, drawing attention to their special needs and encouraging national action on behalf of children, particularly for the least privileged and those who were at work. United Nations declaration was successful in creating a new awareness and a fresh approach was adopted on the subject.

In the present study, an attempt has been made to find out the inter-relation between literacy, education and employment on one hand and the socio-economic factor on the other, which play a significant role in demand for and supply of children in the labour force and thereby adversely affects their education and childhood. Under the framework of the study, an attempt has been made to analyse the pattern of literacy, education and employment among children in Madhya Pradesh and clarify some of their correlates.

Education has been given priority as it is a mean to harness the mental and physical capabilities of the child. Education is a process of acquiring and increasing knowledge. Skill and experience which are also critical for the economic and political development. It is considered as an investment in child and his development as a creative and productive resource.

Realising the importance of education, the Government of India, made some provisions in the directive principles of the Constitution for free and compulsory education for children upto 14 years of age (Article 45), so that every one should have an equal opportunity to develop his/her abilities, sense of moral responsibility and to become useful member of the nation. A majority of areas are devoid of basic educational facilities particularly in rural areas. And those areas which have some educational facilities how much of the benefits people are receiving through them is doubtful. Lack of funds and interest in the field has led to this dismal picture. Education plays a key role in any development strategy particularly in a country with large population. Trained and educated on sound lines, a large population can itself become an asset in accelerating economic growth and in ensuring social change in desired directions. It develops basic skills and fosters a value system conducive to and in support of national development

goals. The country has reached a stage in its economic and technical development when a major effort must be made to derive the maximum benefits from the assets already created and to ensure that the fruits of change reach all sections of the society. Education is a highway to that goal.

The next aspect of the study is employment of children which is popularly nomenclatured as "Child Labour". Child labour is not a new phenomenon of our age. It has existed in one form or the another in all historical times. What is, however, new is its perception as a social problem. There has been a distinct change in the recent past in the value of orientation and attitudinal ethos of the legitimising groups of society vis-a-vis child labour. In the pre-industrial agricultural society, children worked as helper and learners in hereditarity determined family occupations under the supervision of adult family members. The work place was an extension of home and work was characterised by personal and informal relationships. The task and technology that work involved were simple and non-hazardous which the child could learn smoothly, almost unconsciously, over the years. Familism was a dominant sentiment and 'each for all and all for each' was general norm that governed the family functioning. The child interests and welfare were well protected in the family and family guaranteed maximum

security in all eventualities.[2]

With industrialisation closely followed by urbanisation, the whole socio-economic fabric changed. Traditional cottage industries were destroyed and family did not work as a team. Artisan and peasants started migrating to urban centres where situation forced children to work in their individual capacity without any umbrella of protection either from parents or from any other social groups.

In early and rigorous employment the children suffer from so many problems. They have to work for low wages and longer hours in the most precarious conditions damaging their physical and mental growth.

"The plight of the over 16 million child workers in our country, the youngest of whom is sone tine 3 years old, is similar. Crouched in cruel postures or carrying enormous loads, they work for a relentless twelve hours a day. Away from their homes, working in hazardous conditions, they experience nothing of normal childhood, forced to spend their energies in monotonous occupations that cramp their personalities. Their condition grinly underlines the fact that employers perceive in them docile workforce that cannot

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2 Ministry of Labour, op. cit., p. 7.

be unioned and that can be exploited to the fullest."[3]

The energy that should have been spent in developing their latent powers was consumed for the purpose of their survival.

The child employment takes the shape of more of an economic problem than social. The social and economic repercussions are experienced both in short and long run.

Child employment also attributes to the growing unemployment as on an every adult worker, there is a child labour working in his place. So the genuine adult workers are deprived of the possible job. The large concentration of child labour has been seen in the areas having low economic development. Children are employed in both organised and unorganised sector. Child labour has increased sharply both in old traditional industries like carpet weaving, zari-making, match-box and fireworks, glass manufacture and bidi-rolling.

The exploitation in urban based new industries are more than the old traditional as no tradition is inherited, practically no skill is learnt and thereby their alienation from the household.

Another important sector is of 'self employed' children who are either petty traders or vendors. They are

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3 Smitha Kothari, "Child Labour in Sivakashi", Economic and Political Weekly, July 2, 1983.

better than others who are employed in formal or non-formal industries. But they have to face different kinds of problems with police and municipal employees; whose wrath fall on them almost daily.

Local hoodlums also threaten them and sometimes collect toll-tax too. They live in constant fear of heavy penalty or any other punishment from the government officials.

Most of these children have never attended any school. If at all they have joined school sooner or later economic and social circumstances compelled them to drop-out and join working children.

Child labour is a widespread phenomenon. In India after independence a new thinking has developed and declaration of 1979, as the 'International Year of Child' has helped it to stand on a sound moral public support.

1.2 Area of the Study

The area of the study - the State of Madhya Pradesh, is situated in the heart of India and is bounded on all sides by seven other states. The location of the State is shown in the Fig. 1.1.

The new state of Madhya Pradesh was created out of the former states then known as Madhya Bharat, Vindhya

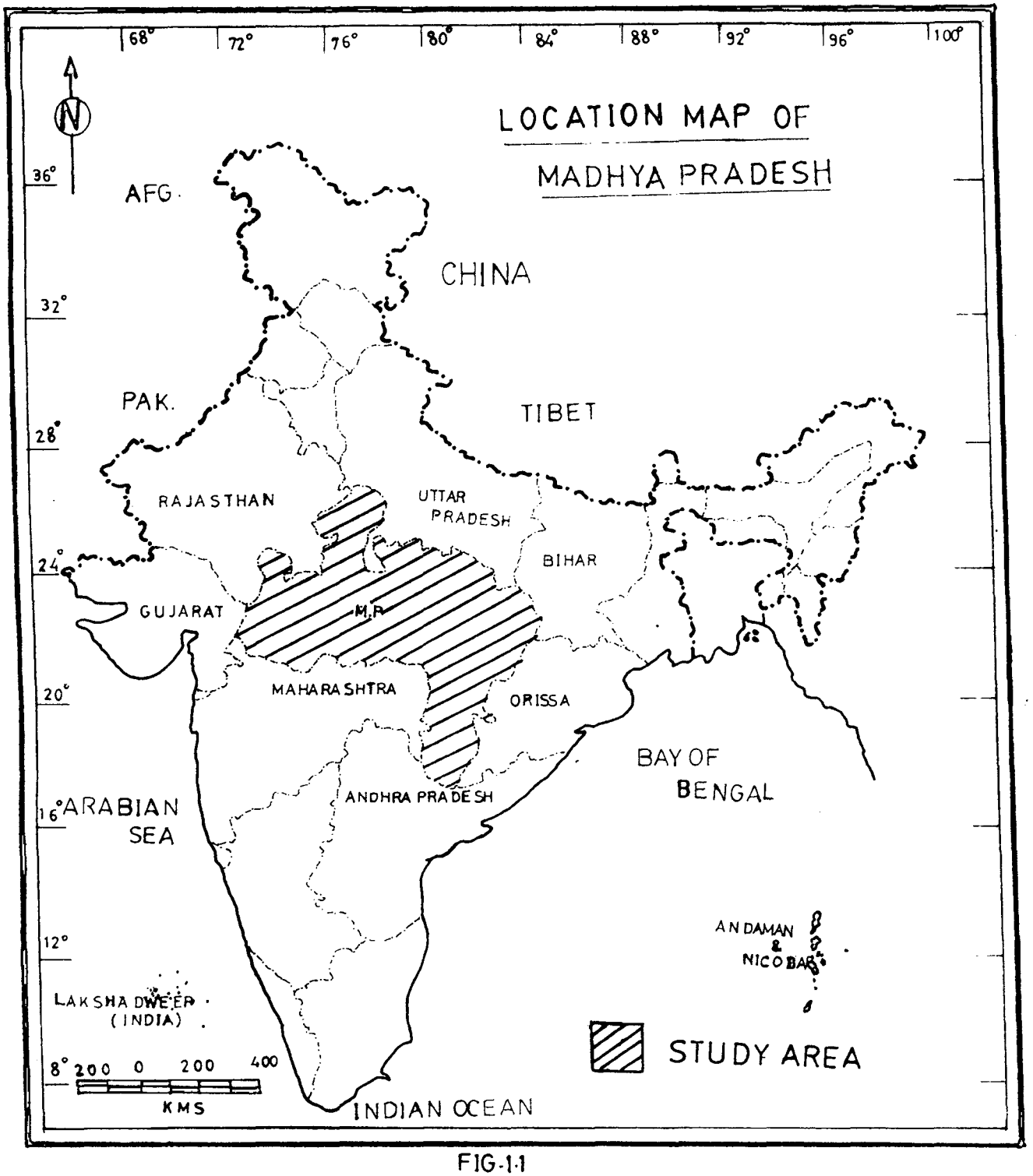
LOCATION MAP OF
MADHYA PRADESH
68°
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°
100°
36°
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°
AFG.
CHINA
PAK.
TIBET
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
M.P.
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR
LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
200 0 200 400
KMS
INDIAN OCEAN
STUDY AREA

FIG-1.1

Pradesh, Bhopal and parts of Central Province and Berar in 1956.

Madhya Pradesh is the largest state area-wise with an area of 443,446 sq km. Population-wise it is placed sixth with a population of 52,178,844 persons in 1981. It has a moderate density of 118 persons per sq. km.[4]

The economy of Madhya Pradesh is primarily agriculture based. Nearly 80 per cent of the population lives in villages. Over 43.5 per cent of the land area is cultivable, of which 14.4 per cent is under irrigation.

Except for the valleys of Narmada and Tapti, Madhya Pradesh consists of a plateau with mean elevation of 1600 feet above sea level, interspersed with the mountains of Vindhyas and Satpura ranges.

The main food crops are rice, wheat and jowar and coarse grains such as kodo, kutki etc. Important among the commercial crops are oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane. The state is poised for a breakthrough in soyabean cultivation.

Forests cover nearly 32 per cent of the total area of the state. They act as the backbone of large tribal

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4 Government of India, India 86, Publication Division, Government of India, New Delhi, 1987, p. 638.

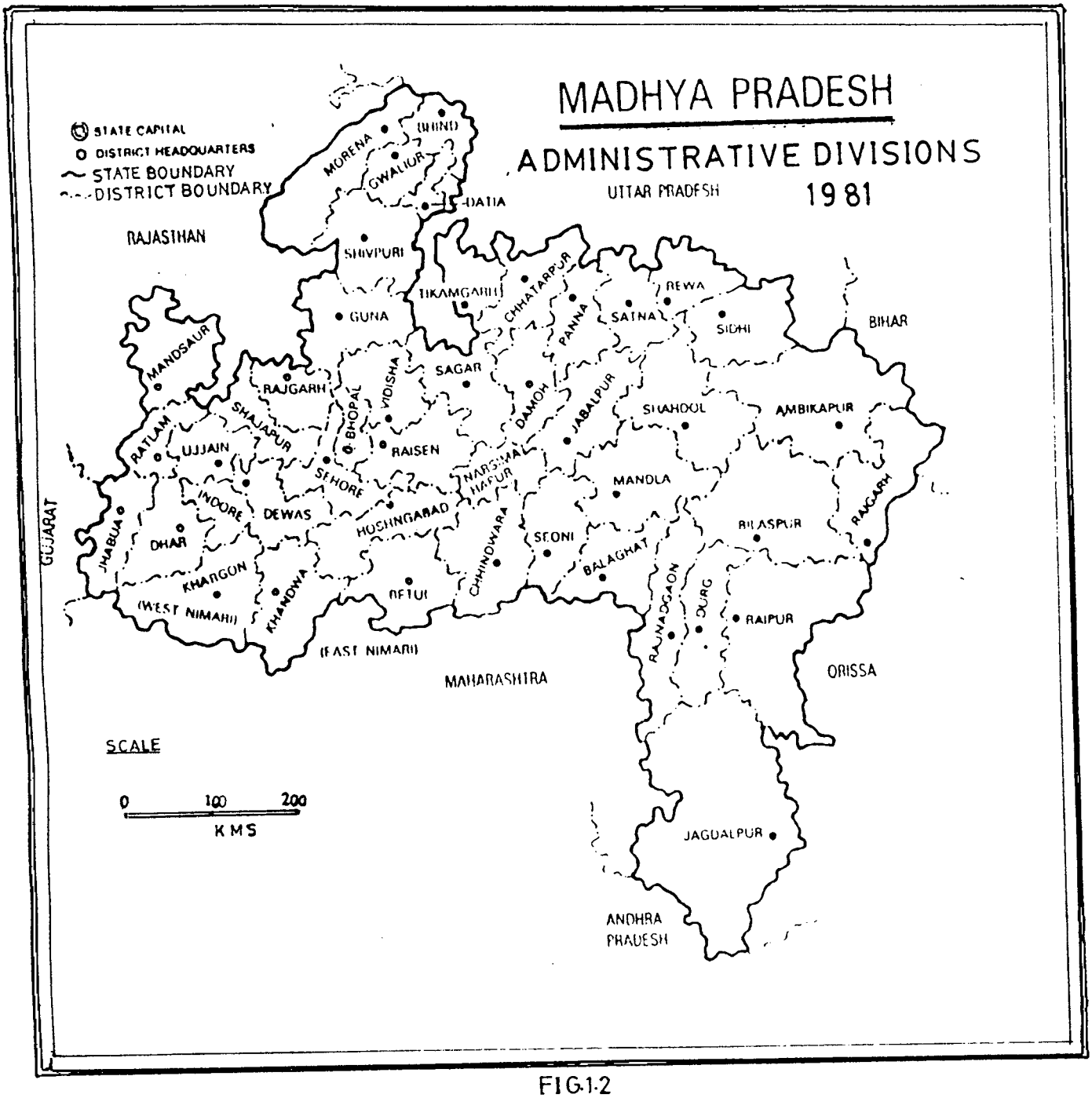
MADHYA PRADESH
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
UTTAR PRADESH 1981
STATE CAPITAL
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
RAJASTHAN
MORENA
BHIND
GWALIOR
DATIA
SHIVPURI
TIKAMGARH
CHHATARPUR
PANNA
REWA
SATNA
SIDHI
BIHAR
GUNA
MANDSAUR
RAJGARH
SAGAR
VIDISHA
BHOPAL
DAMOH
JABALPUR
SHAHDOL
AMBIKAPUR
RATLAM
SHAJAPUR
UJJAIN
RAISEN
SEHORE
NARSIMHAPUR
MANDLA
INDORE
DEWAS
HOSHANGABAD
SEONI
BILASPUR
RAIGARH
JHABUA
DHAR
KHARGON
(WEST NIMAR)
KHANDWA
BETUL
CHHINDWARA
BALAGHAT
RAJNANDGAON
DURG
RAIPUR
(EAST NIMAR)
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
GUJARAT
SCALE
0 100 200
KMS
JAGDALPUR
ANDHRA PRADESH

FIG.1.2

economy. The forests are chiefly of teak, sal, saja, mahua etc.

The state has rich mineral deposits such as coal, iron, manganese, copper ore, bauxite, tin and high grade lime stones. The state though rich in resources has remained poor. The aggregate industrial production is still small as compared to the available potential.

For administrative purposes Madhya Pradesh is divided into 45 districts (Fig. 1.2). Bastar is the largest district with an area of 39,114 sq. km. more than that of Kerala. Population-wise Raipur is on top with population of over 30 lakh closely followed by Bilaspur. Datia is the smallest district both population-wise and area-wise.

Madhya Pradesh has the largest population of Scheduled Tribes of all states and high proportion of Scheduled Caste population. Together they constitute 37.1 per cent of the total population in 1981 (Table 5).

(a) Scheduled Tribe Population

Madhya Pradesh has highest concentration of tribal population. In 1971 the population of Scheduled Tribes was 20.14 per cent and in 1981 it increased to 22.99 per cent of the total population (Table 5).

Very high concentration of Scheduled Tribes are observed in the districts of Jhabua (83.48 %), Bastar (67.79 %), Mandla (60.36 %), Surguja (54.81 %), Dhar (52.06 %). High concentration is in the districts of Rajgarh (48.51 %), Shahdol (47.45 %), W. Ninar (43.25 %). And low is in the districts of Bhind (0.13 %), Datia (1.37 %), Ujjain (1.93 %), Shajapur (2.19 %), Bhopal (2.31 %) and Gwalior (2.78 %). In this study districts with more than forty per cent of the tribal population of the total population is considered as a tribal district.

Generally there has been an increase in the proportion of the tribals in the total population but it declines in the districts of Datia, Chhatarpur, Satna, Rewa, Shahdol, Sidhi, Jhabua, Dhar, Vidisha, Narshihpur, Mandla, Seoni, Bastar and Sarguja. The reason can be seen in the migration of non-tribal into these districts and also low fertility in tribes.

The major tribes in Madhya Pradesh are Baiga, Bhils, Oaraws, Maria, Muria, Gonds, Kanwar etc.

(b) <u>Scheduled Caste Population</u>

The Scheduled Caste population is of medium intensity The total proportion of Scheduled Caste population was only 13.09 per cent in 1971 and 14.11 per cent in 1981.

The percentage of Scheduled Caste is high anong the districts of Morena, Bhind, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Sagar, Ujjain, Shajapur, Vidisha, Gwalior, Datia, Guna, Panna, Damoh, and Sehore. And low percentage is in the districts of Jhabua, Shahdol, Dhar, Jabalpur, Mandla, Seoni, Balaghat, Surguia and Bastar. It seems that concentration of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe is opposite to each other.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Child employment is a complex phenomenon. A large number of socio-economic and demographic factors are responsible for it. Poverty is one of the principal causes for the perpetuation of several social and economic evils. Majority of the poor are living in rural areas and engaged in agricultural activities. The landholding is highly skewed. Dependence on nature and traditional practice of farming puts the agriculture in the pathetic condition. Landless labourers are paid very low wages and this forces them to send their children to labour force to augment their earning, however, small it be. With progressive mechanization of agriculture and frequent drought conditions a large number of rural labourers prefer to migrate to urban areas. Migrants find situation in urban areas equally worse. Here again their children are pushed to join workforce to maintain costly

urban life. It is not only poverty but other factors like caste, family size and tradition which force children to work. Working of child sooner or later affects his schooling. Children are forced to withdraw from school and join work-force. Although very few of child workers had ever gone to schools.

Poverty of parents forces them to leave school or not to join school as even if free education is provided to them, then also they cannot afford to educate their children. For most of the rural poor an uneducated child is an asset, desire to educate becomes a double liability because of (i) loss of earning if child does not work, (ii) expenditure on education, however small. In a large proportion of population people are always reluctant to send their daughters for education as for an educated girl some time, it becomes difficult to find a suitable match. Gosal says, of "a long continued prejudice against the education of women and, also against their employment outside home." This 'prejudice' exists because an exclusively domestic role is seen as the ideal for women. Men fear that education may unsuit women for that role, or may not be capable of adjusting herself in the joint family system, or may not participate in obligatory agricultural operations."[5]

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5 David E. Sopher, "Sex Disparity in Indian Literacy",

Child can be defined by several parameters like biological, legal and customs. But all the above mentioned parameters have different years as cut off point. For a study based on secondary data, a fixed and suitable definition is required.

In the present study, age in completed years of a person is taken as his or her qualification to be or not to be a child.

Various acts of different states define child as a person under 16 years in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, under 18 years in West Bengal. In Union Territories a boy is defined as a child if he is under 16 years and a girl if she is under 18 years.[6]

In the Census, data are available for 5 years age cohorts i.e. 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 years. So 0-14 years is the suitable range for this study based on secondary source of data.

Constitution of India also states that "No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment" (Article 24).

(footnote 5 contd.)

in David E. Sopher, ed., An Exploration of India, Longman, London, 1980, p. 138.

6 Parveen Nangia, Child Labour : Cause-Effect Syndrome, Janak Publishers, New Delhi, 1987, p. 2.

Another article --45-- says, "The state shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.

So from the interpretation of the above articles, child can be regarded as a person below 14 years of age.

1.3.1 Education

The highest educational level attained by a person was ascertained and recorded against 'educational attainment column in the individual slip during census. For a person who may still be studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him was that she/he had actually passed not the one in which he/she is studying.

For literate the criterion laid in the census is any person who can read and write with understanding in any language and above 4-years is to be treated as literate. All below 4 years irrespective of their ability to read or write are to be treated as illiterate.

The definition of 'work' for economically active population, as per census is 'work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature, work

involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work'.

In the 1971 census, reference period was one week prior to the date of enumeration. But in 1981, the reference period was one year preceding the date of enumeration.

Worker is further classified as employer, employee, single worker and family worker. And as main worker and marginal worker according to total period of work in a year.

Data on child worker is collected on the basis of individual slips and are grouped in 0-14 years; which exactly coincide with the age limit of child for the present study.

1.4 Sources of Data

A scientific study is based on facts and figure to analyse any problem. Present study is no exception, it is also based on secondary source of data.

All the data of present study on literacy, education, employment and population are collected from secondary source.

No single agency provides data on all these aspects of child. So data for the study are collected from a number of sources like General Population Tables and Economic Tables,

Social and Cultural Tables and Economic Tables from the state volume of Census. Reports of Economic Statistical Directorate of Madhya Pradesh based on All India Educational Surveys conducted by National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, and Atlas of the Child in India.

Data on employment is available for 0-14 years age group; so it is not possible to go for further micro study.

Delay in the publication of various volumes of state tables and district tables has forced to limit discussion only for select variables.

1.5 Methodology

Analyses of data with the help of different techniques are crucial for any study. In the present study the analyses has been done adopting a number of mathematical measures. Simple quantitative and qualitative methods have been applied to find out the exact representation of the quality and quantity. It includes statistical measurements and graphic representation. Maps have been drawn using choropleth technique.

For hypotheses testing, association of techniques are used like percentage, growth rate and simple correlation.

1.6 Literature Survey and Framing of Hypotheses

The vicious circle of poverty is one of the most common feature of the developing countries. This is one of the prine cause of a number of problems of different dimensions and magnitude. The cause and effect of such phenomenon invites a lot of discussions and debates. List of such socio-economic problems are endless.

The present study aims at one of them, i.e. child education and employment. Proper education is the basic condition of efficient manpower planning. Proper manpower planning leads to all round socio-economic development. Employment to earn is compulsory for all but question comes whether child should be allowed to work or not? Because education and employment cannot go hand-in-hand as early employment not only debars the child from education but also from all round development of his personality. It is open to discussion to know which is the cause and which is the effect.

Education facilities are limited to urban and to some rural areas only. Children of rural poors are the worst victims of these under-development as they have to choose between education and employment.

This very important field has not been given proper attention. Thanks to the international agencies like United

Nations, UNESCO, UNICEF, and International Labour Organization which were in the forefront in drawing world attention on the plight of children.

Limited number of studies are available on child and other socio-economic variables related to children. They are either micro studies or of general nature concerning a particular industry like carpet or match-box. Some important works are based on the survey of metropolitan cities. Newspapers have provided various important information on child labour.

But they are more of a 'scoop' than a proper study with a research aptitude. In some studies various correlation including education and employment has been also worked out.

Other than government reports and Acts, there has been scanty literature on this subject. Declaration of 'International Year of Child, 1979', helped in drawing mass attention over these issues concerning children. After the declaration of the year of child there has been spurt in the literature related to child. Majority of present literature is post-1979.

Social workers and journalists have also written on issues concerning child labour. The picture presented by them is sometimes highly exaggerated, nevertheless it provided the subject a wide publicity.

An important development in the field is the publication of an Atlas of child in India by Moonis Raza and Sudesh Nangia. With the help of various data from different sources they cartographically depict the position of child and its significance in socio-economic development. The Atlas is divided into four parts viz. demographic profile, child work force, education, and health. It gives exhaustive information and an indepth analysis of the Indian child population. Data are presented at state as well as in some cases at district level. It is bound to become an important reference for coming research on the topics related to child.

1.6.1 Child Labour Laws

History of labour laws starts with the coming of industrial revolution. The condition of workers in various modern factories and plantation in the 19th century was miserable. They had to work between 12 and 16 hours a day and there was no weekly day of rest. Women and children had to work the same long hours as men.

The British India Government which was generally pro-capitalist, took some half-hearted and totally inadequate steps to mitigate the sorry state of affairs in the modern factories.

Industrialists of Britain put constant pressure on the Government to pass factory laws for India. They were afraid that cheap labour would enable Indian manufacturers to out sell them in the Indian market. Against this background first Indian Factory Act was passed in 1881. The Act dealt primarily with the problem of child labour.

1881 Act laid down that children below 7 years could not work in factories, while children between 7 and 12 would not work for more than 9 hours a day. Children would also get four holidays in a month.

In the second Act passed in 1891 the daily hours of work for children were reduced to 7. At that time any law prohibiting child labour in Indian mills and factories was opposed even by the press; which termed this section as to retard the growth of the industrialization.

Whitly Commission report in 1930 has, for the first time, collected various information on the problems of child labour. The Commission collected various information from different government records.

In the year 1946, Rage Commission for the first time provided detail accounts of child labour in various parts of the country. The Committee observed that the prohibition of employment of child is not enough, it should be supplemented by positive methods.

The earliest known survey on child labour after 1947 dates back to 1954. Labour Bureau, conducted a nation wide study with the help of secondary data, a few rapid on the spot investigations. But no follow up action was taken after the report.

In 1969, National Commission on Labour was appointed to review the working conditions of labour employed in different industries. The Commission pointed out that about 8 per cent of work force was below 15 years of age. Majority of them are employed in agriculture. Industries like weaving, glass, match-box, bidi-rolling employ a large number of children.

A tragic bus accident killing a large number of children working in the Sivakashi has for the first time highlighted the plight of children working in this industry. A committee under Harbans Singh was constituted to investigage the problem of child labour in various factories in the district of Ramanathapuram in Tamilnadu. The committee noticed that the child workers are the real life line of these industries, working under most pathetic inhuman conditions violating all norms and laws. The committee found a type of symbiosis between the child workers and employers. Another recommendation included total ban on child labour and provision for non-formal education for them. In the year 1979 a high level committee under the chairmanship of

M.S. Gurupadswamy, was appointed to enquire the conditions of the child labour and existing laws. In their report they suggested minimum age for entry in the work force as 15 years. It also advised the Goverrment to form a comprehensive law regarding child labour.

Another major development is the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986. The major thrust in the argument of the present Act lies in cause of the child workers. According to the Act since the root cause of poverty cannot be eliminated overnight, the best solution is to regulate the practice of child labour. Accordingly, the employment of children above 12 years has been permitted in select industries with suitable safeguards against exploitation and provisions for education and recreational facilities. Apart from stipulating the minimum wages, weekly holidays and hygienic working conditions the Act also takes care of health needs of child workers by banning overtime and night work. But there is a serious omission in the legislation relating to the enforcement machinery. The laxity of this legislation enabled the employers to circumvent the provisions of the law with impunity.

1.6.2 Distribution of Child Workers

The total number of child workers has been always a matter of debate, wide fluctuation in the total numbers may

be due to changing definition of the term 'child' and 'worker'.

Generally accepted estimate is that of census and National Sample Survey. International Labour Organization has estimated 52 million working children below 15 years of age in the world during seventies.[7] Vidyaben Shah of Indian Council of Child Welfare estimated 50.7 million in the less developed countries. In 1981, International Labour Organization estimated around 75 millions child workers. Some other calculation by International Labour Organization put the figure over 75 million for third world countries only. Most of child workers are in Africa and Asian countries. India is on the top of the list. In developed countries child labour is not all together absent. In UK about .33 million children were working during 1975. According to Anti-Slavery Society in UK over 1 million children work illegally in 1987.[8]

In India it is very difficult to estimate the total number of child workers. As majority of them are engaged in agricultural activities and those who are in organized sector will be concealed by their employers for fear of penal actions.

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7 Elias Menedelievich, ed., Children at Work, ILO, Geneva, 1979, p. 23.

8 Over 1 million children in UK work illegally. Indian Express, September 5, 1987.

The 1981 census put the numbers of main child workers as 11.17 millions and 2.42 millions marginal child workers.

In main workers category male dominate dominate and in marginal workers category female, which is in accordance with the present socio-economic situation where male is main bread-winner and female helps him to supplement the family earning. Female has to look afte the household work also, that is why they prefer part time jobs.

In 1985, Planning Commission puts the number of child workers as 17.85 millions.[9] But unofficial claims are too high. Some experts put it between 30 and 40 millions. Operational Research Group Baroda estimated around 44 millions children to be in the work force.

Concern for Working Children, a Bangalore based voluntary agency, estimated around 100 millions of child workers. Some trade unions like AITUC estimated the same figure. It is not clear as what was the basis of these calculations. Except ORG all others seem to be high over estination. They only agree in one point, that agriculture draws the maximum number of child labour.

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9 "Lots of Working Children 'Yet to be Improved'," The Hindu, November 14, 1987.

Asok Mitra has pointed out the misrepresentation of data by the Census. In Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh the ratio of the working children in age group 5-14 years to the total population of the children in the same age group, exceeds one. It confirms large scale under enumeration in census figures.[10]

1.6.3 Economic Activities of Children

Children are engaged in a large number of activities involving almost all types of industries. First is as family workers which by tradition are engaged in the family craft or agriculture. The status is of an apprentice and a good family environment under the protection of parents. The second kind of activities invelve wage earning children. They engage in all kinds of work from cleaning plates in Dhabas, domestic servant, helper in workshops, in factories etc. It is noted that children are doubly exploited. The wages paid to them are about half of that paid to the adults, though children work much more than half the time of adults.

Labour Bureau report in 1981 says that the service condition of child labour is different from adult. The

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10 Asok Mitra, India's Population : Aspects of Quality and Control, vol. II, Abhinav Publication, New Delhi, 1978, p. 55.

report also highlighted the plight of child labours in match-box industries, glass and carpet weaving industries.

Leela Dubey writes that boys above 10 years are expected to handle plough and girls to know all household works in rural areas.

S.C. Thakur says that right from the age 6 children start participating in work and girls spending their entire day looking after their young sibling.

Elias Mendelievich with the help of International Labour Organization worked out for the first time a world-wide preliminary analysis of children at work. A short account of different countries is also provided which helps in knowing the magnitude of problems in different regions. The nature of economic activities of child is different from country to country. In African and Asian countries the situation is the worst.

Indian Council of Child Welfare carried out a pilot survey of child labour in Delhi. In this survey, it was observed that important areas of child activities are agriculture, domestic servant and self-employed vendors.

Institute of Economic Growth and Market Research, New Delhi, has conducted a study on Himachal Pradesh. About one third of rural and one-eighth of urban children were

employed in Himachal Pradesh. The report points out that most of employers prefer child workers because they are easy to manage. They pay less to child labour than adult.

In a study conducted by Parveen Nangia it was found that majority of child workers are unskilled and migrant, of total 29.46 per cent are self-employed, 28.9 per cent are doing regular jobs, 23.23 per cent are family workers, 12.75 per cent casual work and rest 5.17 per cent apprenticeship. Important areas of activities are agriculture, manufacturing and processing, furniture works, book binding, motor repair, construction work, brick-klin work, stone breakers, porters, domestic servants, shoe-shine vendors and rag picking.

1.6.4 Causes of Child Labour

Important aspects are the conditions which are responsible for dragging children to join work force. Everybody agrees that poverty is the main cause but there are other reasons also which are responsible for it.

Kulshretra, who was one of the first to stydy on child labour, gives a first hand introductory account of the problem. He blamed poverty as the main cause of the children joining work force. He strongly argues for legal provision to improve working conditions of child workers. But he could

not analyse other factors in detail.

Alfred de Souza has regarded child labour as social problem and added one more factor-medical to it. Health of working children has been given prime importance in his work. He criticised old community health schemes and argues for more pragmatic and result-oriented schemes. Challis James and Elliman David have regarded problem of child labour as a world-wide phenomenon and blamed poverty as the main cause. They gave a world account of the problem similar to work done by Menedelievich.

Parveen Nangia has done a detail state-wise analysis of child work force on the basis of 1981 census data. The information given by him is very informative and he has given proper attention to education and demographic aspects also. He has also derived correlation between various variables.

Asok Mitra has analysed child labour from input-output angle. He observed that increase in the child labour is because of net outflow of wealth from children to parents over life time would be greater then net outflow of wealth from parents to children over life time. This encourages parents to go for more and more children, so that their economic status can be improved. But he underestimates the role of non-material causes like mental satisfaction and high infant mortality rate.

A. Bandopadhyay is also of the opinion that parents count children as an economic contribution.

Smitu Kothari does not regard economic compulsion as the only reason. She points out that econonic compulsion forces them to work to augment the neagre earning of the family. This however is only part of the truth. It hides the important underlying reason which if not checked in time will continue to swell and perpetuate the evil.[11] She points out two important factors in forcing children to work first the mechanization of agriculture and the systematic pillage of the environment. This is the vital reason to displace a large number of agriculture workers to urban areas as migrant labours.[12]

Sebastain has also worked on migration of labours. He compared migration of workers in Maharashtra and Haryana, taking 1961-1971 data.

In a seminar organised by National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development, it was felt that the problem of child labour are not only because of poverty but were also influenced by a number of factors like broken

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11 Smitu Kothari, "Shortened Lives of Drudgery", The Statesman, May 8, 1983.

12 Ibid.

families, child abuses etc. In the other studies like by Muzufir Singh on Bombay and Parveen Nangia on Delhi also, mentioned some similar observations.

Walter Fernandes is of the view that one very important reason of child joining labour-force is because no adult worker lives beyond the age of forty years. This study is on the lead-mining areas in Madhya Pradesh.[13] But certainly, it is not true for all other areas where we see a large number of child labour employed.

Nirmal Sawhney gives child marriage as one of the very important reason which compels child to earn for maintenance of his family. This phenomenon is common in the villages, where mean age of marriage is very low.

The socio-econonic implications of child employment differs from place to place. Experts regard working children involve labour at the point of lowest productivity and is thus inefficient utilization of labour.

Tara Ali Baig differs in her opinion for the sinple reason that children often work harder and for longer hours and for less wages than a feckless adult.

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13 Walter Fernandes, "Child Labour", The Hindu, December 11, 1986.

Some regard adult unemployment is because of child labour and their eradication will help in providing jobs for majority of adults. But in most of the cases, child labour and unemployed adult may belong to the same family. And it is the unemployment of adult or meagre earning that forced their children to work.

Muthuswamy and Kulandalswamy regard that the chance of child workers blossoming into full-fledged citizens are quite bleak. They grew as suppressed citizen - physically, socially, economically, mentally and culturally. The basic obstacles in the way of abolishing it are family poverty and lack of educational and vocational training facilities.

Musufir Singh regards child labour as a premature expenditure rather than saving. In their study, majority of workers are migrants and from rural areas. Family quarrel also forces children to live separate and work to earn. The condition of self-employed children is relatively better than employed children.

1.6.5 Education of Child Population

Education of children constitutes a separate field. Very few references have come where child education and literacy are related to child employment.

A large number of studies on development relate education as an integral part of overall strategy. S.C. Thakur says that only 45 per cent of children are able to afford primary education. But this figure is subject to steep fall because of high drop outs. In his opinion parents also force their children to earn, so that family income could be increased.[14]

M. Balay also is of the same opinion. He also blamed parents for low literacy. Parents want to have large number of children to have maximum earning hands rather than education of their children.

Tara Ali Baig considers drop outs as vital reason in increasing child labour. Poverty and social backwardness seem to be the dominant causes for drop outs. Thakur suggests compulsory education with enough stipend money for each child to meet his food and other needs can be the only answer.

Availability and accessibility of school for the rural children was studied by Moonis Raza. Majority of villages do not have any school and students have to walk more than 4-5 kms daily to reach schools. This is one of

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14 S.C. Thakur, "Children Without Childhood", Patriot, August 5, 1986.

very important reasons for low enrolment in schools and then steep fall in the enrolment.

1.6.6 Hypotheses

Based on the literature surveyed and the general observations, following hypotheses can be generated:

(1) Child literacy is directly proportional to female literacy in the total population.

(2) Child literacy is inversely proportional to child workers.

(3) Child literacy is inversely proportional to total agricultural labourers in the work force.

(4) Child literacy is inversely proportional to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population.

(5) Child workers are directly proportional to agricultural labourers in the total population.

(6) Child workers are directly proportional to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population.

1.7 Chapter Scheme

This study aims at district level analysis of child education, literacy and employment. In all, it will have five chapters.

The first chapter gives general introduction to the area and statement of the problem. It will have literature survey along with the hypotheses developed for the study. The sources of data and methodology plus chapter scheme is incorporated in this chapter.

The second chapter provides information on some variables of the children like, sex composition, rural-urban composition and age-structure of child population. It also has focus on child-woman ratio and marital status of children.

The third chapter is on literacy and education and is based on the data provided by the Census and survey reports of National Council of Educational Research and Training.

The fourth chapter deals with child workers. It brings into discussion the rural-urban composition, and sex composition. The sectoral and industrial distribution of the child work force is also discussed in this chapter.

The fifth chapter gives an analysis of the correlation between various demographic, socio-economic indicators, child education and employment along with the summary of the study.

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CHAPTER II

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF CHILD POPULATION

2.1 Introduction

Population of any region is the result of many factors which determine quality and quantity of it. They can be geographical, economic, political or social. The geographical conditions that affect population are like availability of water and land, temperature, soil of the region, rainfall and altitude of place etc. Economic causes also play an important role in shaping the size and forms of the population. From an economically backward region, more people migrate out to get better employment; but if the region is a developed one then there will be immigration of population from other regions. Political decisions are very important in determining quality and quantity of the local population of the area. Assam and, Jammu & Kashmir are the recent examples, where political decisions are playing important role in these fields. Social attitude, child marriage, family planning, preference for son etc. are crucial in deciding the nature of the population.

Fertility decisions have direct bearing on the demographic pattern of the society. Parents perceive children in psychic and economic utility. The latter motive constitutes the benefits that the parents expect from their children as unpaid family workers and as a source of economic security to them in their old ages. Children serve as an 'insurance' and cost of bearing as 'premium'. While economic causes are instrumental in rural fertility decisions, psychic causes determine fertility decisions of urban population. Nevertheless, urban poors, mostly migrants from rural areas, behave in the same pattern as rural population. In the economically backward regions, where children enter into work force at early ages, the prospective income from children positively effect the fertility decisions of the parents. It has been observed that monetary cost of bearing of children in rural areas is much more less than urban areas. This results in high fertility in the rural areas. The low cost of bearing is considered as an investment. Early entry into work force results in immediate benefits from the child. This encourages parents to go for higher number of children. A high birth rate, declining mortality and migration increases child dependency ratio. Age structure, sex-ratio and marital status of child population determine various social and economic phenomenon of the population.

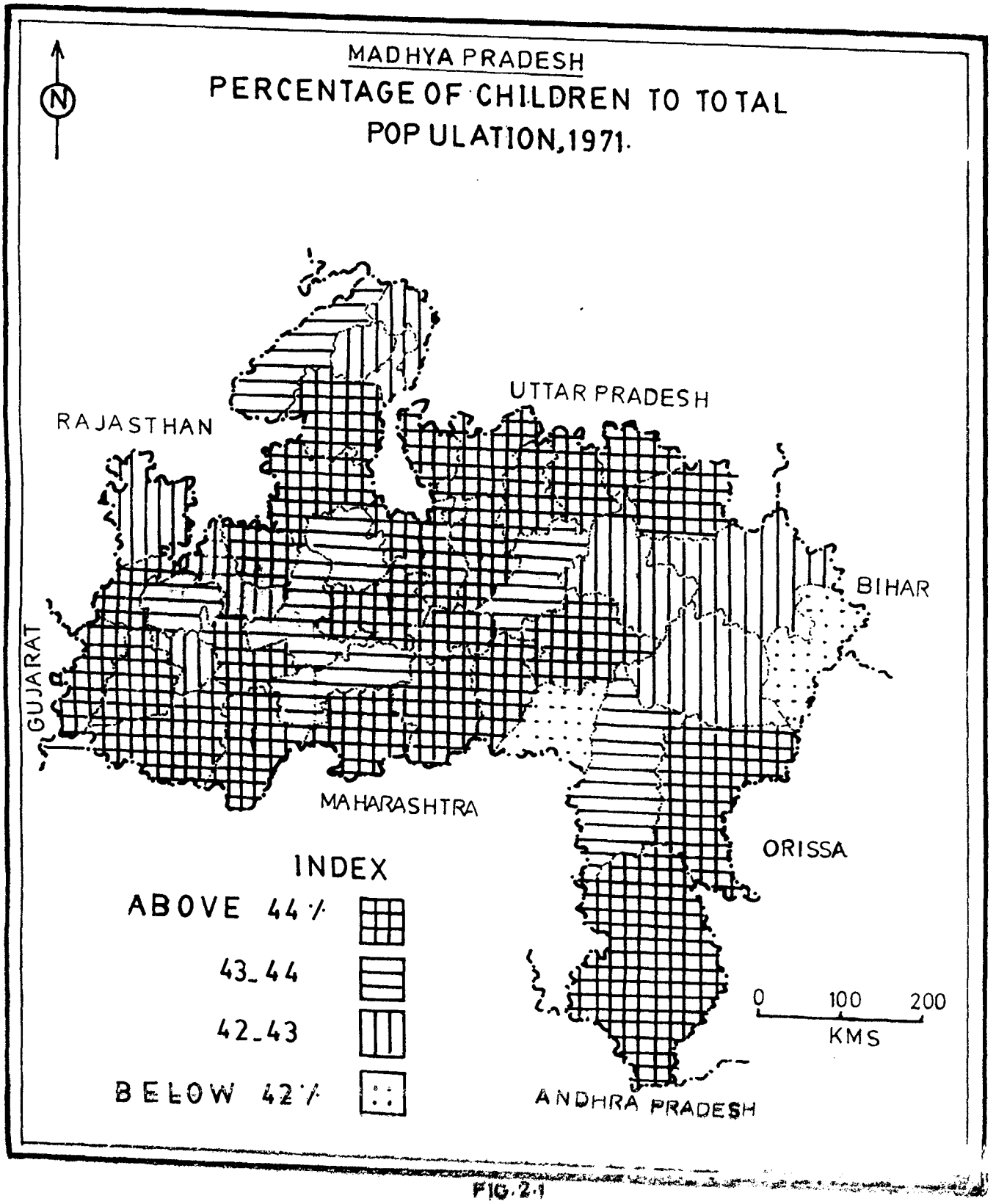

MADHYA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN TO TOTAL POPULATION, 1971.
N
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
INDEX
ABOVE 44 %
43_44
42_43
BELOW 42 %
0
100
200
KMS

FIG. 2.1

2.2 Proportion of Child Population to total Population

In 1971, proportion of child population to total population in Madhya Pradesh was 43.70 per cent and in 1981 it declined by 2.48 per cent and it is 41.22 per cent (Table 1). So, in a way, population became much older in 1981. The decrease in child population is not attributed to one factor but a number of them are responsible such as fall in death rate and birth rate, low infant mortality rate etc., adoptation of family planning methods by more and more people, spread of education and changing social conditions.

Although there has been growth in absolute numbers but the child growth rate is less than the total population growth rate of all ages. The distribution of child population has been shown in the fig. 2.1 for 1971 and fig 2.2 for 1981.

In 1971, very high proportion of child population that is ~~between~~ above 44 per cent is recorded in Jhabua (49.04 %) followed by Shivpuri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Panna, Ratlam, Dhar, W. Nimar, Khandwa, Dewas, Betul, Seoni, Mandla, Bastar, Raipur, Rewa, Sidhi and Satna.

These districts do not give any definite pattern. The tribal districts and non-tribal districts both have high percentage of child population.

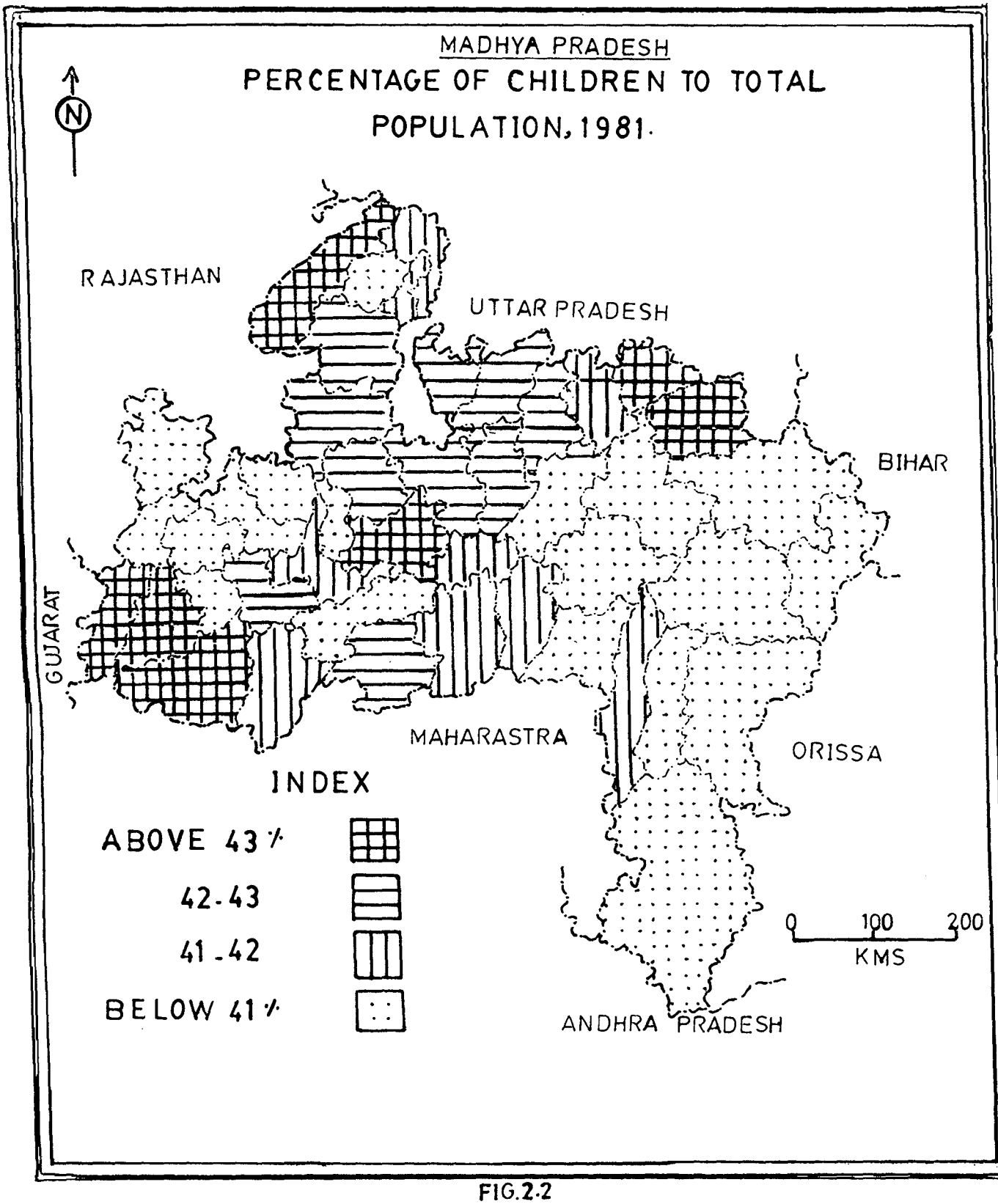

MADHYA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN TO TOTAL POPULATION, 1981.
N
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
INDEX
ABOVE 43 %
42-43
41-42
BELOW 41 %
0 100 200
KMS

FIG.2.2

High proportion which ranges from 43 to 44 per cent, is observed for the districts of Ujjain, Sehore, Hoshangabad, Vidisha, Morena, Jabalpur and Durg. These districts also have a high share of urban population.

In the medium category to have moderate proportion of child population between 42 and 43 per cent are Mandsour, Indore, Shajapur, Gwalior, Bhind, Datia, Chhatarpur, Shahdol, Sarguja and Bilaspur.

In the low proportion which is below 42 per cent of child population to total population only two districts are placed. They are Balaghat and Raigarh. These two districts have high concentration of tribal population.

In 1981, proportion of child population declined in all districts except in Rewa where it increased by 0.78 per cent from 1971 figure.

There has been a great variations in the magnitude of decline in Indore where it is 4.48 per cent and in Jhabua 4.08 per cent. Former is a developed district whereas the latter is a backward tribal district. In this year eastern half of the state has low proportion of population compared to other parts.

Rewa replaced Jhabua in having highest proportion of child population. In 1981, very high proportion of child

population (above 43 %) was found in Rewa followed by Sidhi, Jhabua, Dhar, W. Nimar and Morena.

High proportion of child population - between 42 and 43 per cent - was noticed in the districts of Dewas, Betul, Shivpuri, Guna, Vidisha, Sagar, Tikamgarh, Damoh, Chhatarpur and Panna.

Moderate proportion ranges between 41 and 42 per cent, for the districts of Bhind, Datia, Sehore, Khandwa, Narshimpur, Chhindwara, Seoni, Rajnandgaon and Satna. Low proportion of child population - below 41 per cent - is in the south-eastern and western parts of the state. Raigarh (37.44 %) is the district with lowest proportion of child population. The other districts are Mandsour, Ratlam, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Indore, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Mandla, Balaghat, Shahdal, Sarguja, Bilaspur, Durg, Raipure and Bastar.

2.3 Sex Composition of Child Population

Percentage of male children has been always higher than female children. The same is applicable to total population also.

In 1971, 51.47 per cent were male and 48.53 per cent were female children (Table 1). In 1981, the composition has slightly changed in favour of female children. In 1971,

only four districts had higher proportion of female than male population. They are Betul, Rajgarh, Raigarh and Bastar. In the rest of the districts population of male children were more than that of female. Highest concentration of male children was in Sarguja (55.60 %).

In 1981 again, in four districts female children outnumbered male children. But they were not same as in 1971. These districts were Balaghat, Raigarh, Mandla and Satna. The highest proportion of male children is found in Satna (58.21 %) and lowest in Balaghat (49.68 %).

2.4 Rural-Urban Composition

Rural population was high both in 1971 and 1981; the same is true for child population also.

In 1971, proportion of rural child population to total rural population was 44.02 per cent. And in 1981, it was 41.90 per cent, a decline of 2.13 per cent (Table 1). The urban population has registered a higher degree of decline of 3.45 per cent from 41.98 per cent in 1971, to 38.53 per cent in 1981 (Table 1).

In 1971, very high proportion - above 47 per cent - of child rural population was observed in the districts of Jhabua, Dhar and W. Nimar. In the districts of Damoh, Satna, Ratlam, Dewas, E. Nimar, Sehore, Raisen, Betul, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Seoni and Durg have high proportion.

Low proportion i.e. below 43 per cent, rural child population was observed in the districts of Bhind, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Chhatarpur, Shahdol, Mandsour, Shajapur, Balaghat, Bilaspur and Raipure.

In 1981, Jhabua, Dhar and W. Nimar remained the districts with very high proportion of rural child population, i.e. above 44 per cent. Low proportion of child population, which is below 40 per cent, was seen in the districts of Datia, Balaghat, Surguja and Raigarh. Except Datia rest have high concentration of tribal population.

In 1971 very high proportion of urban child population i.e. above 44 per cent, was seen in Damoh, Jhabua, Raisen and Mandla. Jhabua has both rural and urban very high proportion of child population.

Districts with high urban child population which range from 42-44 per cent are Morena, Bhind, Tikamgarh, Datia, Shivpuri, Panna, Sagar, Shahdol, Sidhi, Mandsour, Ratlam, Ujjain, Shajapur, Dewas, Dhar, W. Nimar, E. Nimar, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Betul, Narshimpur, Seoni and Sehore.

The districts with moderate proportion of urban child population - between 40 and 42 per cent - were Gwalior, Chhatarpur, Satna, Rewa, Indore, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Balaghat, Bilaspur, Sarguja, Durg and Raipur.

Only two districts have low proportion of urban child population below 40 per cent of the total urban population. They are Raigarh and Bastar. Both are tribal districts.

In 1981, very high proportion of urban child population - above 41 per cent - was seen in the districts of Morena, Bhind, Datia, Chhatarpur, W. Nimar, Raisen and Rajnandgaon. High proportion of urban child population which ranges from 39 to 41 per cent was seen in the districts of Shivpuri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Sagar, Satna, Rewa, Shahdol, Sidhi, Mandsour, Ujjain, Shajapur, Dewas, Dhar, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Sehore, Betul, Chhindwara and Durg.

Medium level proportion of urban child population - between 37-39 per cent - is for the districts of Gwalior, Panna, Ratlam, Jhabua, E. Nimar, Bhopal, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Mandla, Sarguja, Bilaspur and Bastar.

Low proportion of urban child population - below 37 per cent - was seen in five districts. They were Indore, Seoni, Balaghat, Raigarh and Raipur. Proportion of child population in urban population was high among the districts of western and northern parts of the state. In the central and south-eastern parts it has low proportion.

Table 2.1

Distribution of Child Population in Rural/Urban Composition : 1971, 1981

1971

Proportion of Rural Child Population		Proportion of Urban Child Population	Name of Districts
1		2	3
1	Very High	Very High	Jhabua
2	Very High	High	Dhar, W. Nimar
3	Very High	Medium	-
4	Very High	Low	-
5	High	Very High	Damoh, Mandla
6	High	High	Ratlam, Dewas, E. Nimar, Narshimpur
7	High	Medium	Satna, Indore, Jabalpur
8	High	Low	-
9	Medium	Very High	Raisen
10	Medium	High	Morena, Tikamgarh, Panna, Sagar, Sidhi, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Sehore, Betal, Chhindwara, Seoni
11	Medium	Medium	Gwalior, Rewa, Hoshangabad, Durg
12	Medium	Low	-
13	Low	Very High	-
14	Low	High	Bhind, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Shahdol, Mandsour, Ujjain, Shajapur
15	Low	Medium	Chhatarpur, Balaghat, Sarguja, Bilaspur, Raipur
16	Low	Low	Raigarh

-/-

Table 2.1 (contd.)

1	2	3	
1	Very High	Very High	W. Nimar
2	Very High	High	Dhar
3	Very High	Medium	Jhabua
4	Very High	Low	-
5	High	Very High	Morena, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Raisen
6	High	High	Shivpuri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Sagar, Damoh, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi, Dewas, Vidisha, Sehore, Betul and Chhindwara
7	High	Medium	Panna, E. Nimar
8	High	Low	Indore, Seoni
9	Medium	Very High	Rajnandgaon
10	Medium	High	Shahdol, Mandsour, Ujjain, Shajapur, Rajgarh and Durg
11	Medium	Medium	Gwalior, Ratlam, Hoshangabad, Narshimpur, Mandla, Bilaspur and Bastar
12	Medium	Low	Raipur
13	Low	Very High	Datia
14	Low	High	-
15	Low	Medium	Sarguja
16	Low	Low	Balaghat, Rajnandgaon

2.5 Age Structure of the Child Population

When the age and sex compositions of populations are plotted graphically, we can get a pyramid. The base shows people of youngest age and the top shows the people of oldest age. A population is always changing, whereas a pyramid is a static picture. The proportions of people in the various age and sex categories change because of the continuous action of mortality, fertility and migration.

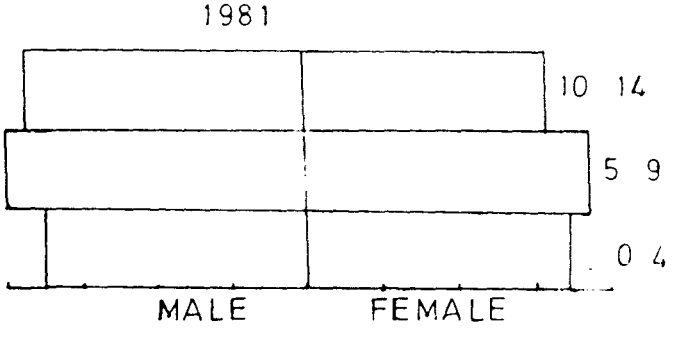
Age structure is not same for all the districts. In census we get data on age structure in five years age-group i.e. 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 years and so on. Five-year pyramids of a population can provide a motion picture view of the population.

In the three categories the distribution for the age groups 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 years were 36.71 per cent, 36.15 per cent and 27.14 per cent respectively in 1971 and 32.87 per cent, 35.59 per cent and 31.54 per cent in 1981 for the same age groups (Table 3).

In ~~Table~~ 1971, first group 0-4 years was on the first rank in 28 districts, and second group 5-9 years ranked first in the rest 15 districts. Population in the age-group 10-14 years remained in the last rank.

In 1981, forty one districts have age group 5-9 years in the first rank and the rest four districts in the age-group

AGE SEX PYRAMID OF CHILD POPULATION
IN MADHYA PRADESH



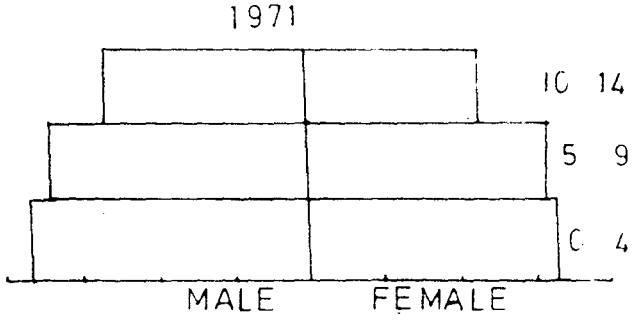


Fig 2.20.

0-4 years in the first rank. Age group 10-14 years remained in the last rank in all districts except nine. In these nine districts, age group 10-14 years ranked second. In 1981, the population was no longer as young as it was in 1971. The age pyramid bulges out in the middle. This represents a transitional type of age structure which is continuously changing. Comparison of 1971 and 1981 age-sex pyramid establishes that in 1971 fertility as well as mortality was very high. But in 1981 a small base points out low fertility, efforts in family planning has paid the dividends; bulging of pyramid in middle indicates low mortality, which is definitely due to more medical facilities and various schemes like integrated child development programmes etc.

2.6 Sex Ratio of Child Population

Sex ratio is expressed as females per thousand males. Sex ratio for child population in Madhya Pradesh remains almost the same in 1971 and 1981. The distribution of the sex-ratio is presented in the fig. 2.3 for 1971 and in fig. 2.4 for 1981.

In 1971, in the four districts females outnumbered males, they were Betul (1,225), Rajgarh (1,006), Raigarh (1,004) and Bastar (1001). Very high sex ratio - above 975 females per thousand males - was noticed in the districts of

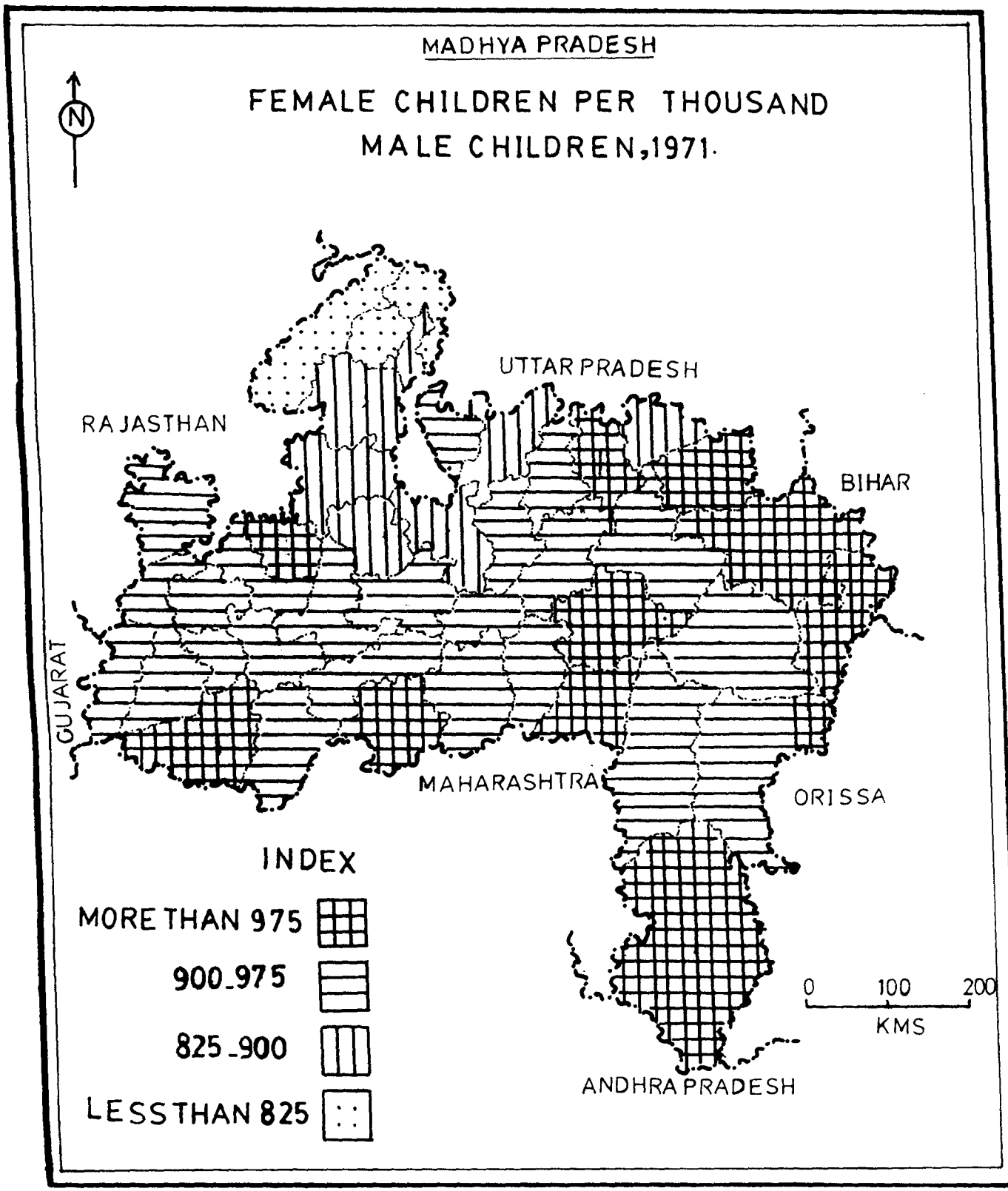

MADHYA PRADESH
FEMALE CHILDREN PER THOUSAND
MALE CHILDREN, 1971.
N
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
INDEX
MORE THAN 975
900-975
825-900
LESS THAN 825
0
100
200
KMS

FIG. 2·3

Sargaja, Sidhi, Satna, Mandla, Balaghat, W. Nimar and Betul. Most of the districts are on the border of the state. High sex ratio - between 900-975 - is for the districts of Bilaspur, Raipur, Durg, Shahdol, Jabalpur, Seoni, Chindwara, Narshimahpur, Damoh, Panna, Tikamgarh, Dhar, Jhabua, Ratlam, Ujjain, Mandsour, Shajapur and Sehore. These districts are on the south-eastern and extreme western parts of the state.

Medium magnitude of sex ratio, which ranges between 825-900 is in the districts of Rewa, Shivpuri, Datia, Vidisha, Chhatarpur and Sagar. Low sex ratio has been in the districts of Morena, Gwalior and Bhind which are on the extreme north-western parts of the state.

In 1981, only in the Raigarh district female children have outnumbered male. In the rest of the districts males have outnumbered females.

Very high sex ratio - above 975 - is observed in the districts of eastern portion of the state. The districts to have very high ratio are Bastar, Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Bilaspur, Sarguja, Sidhi, Balaghat, Mandla, Seoni, Chhindwara, Dhar, Jhabua, and W. Nimar. It includes area of Chhatisgarh plain and parts of Gondwana region plus tribal districts of Malwa region.

High sex ratio - between 900-975 - is found in the western side of the state. They include the districts

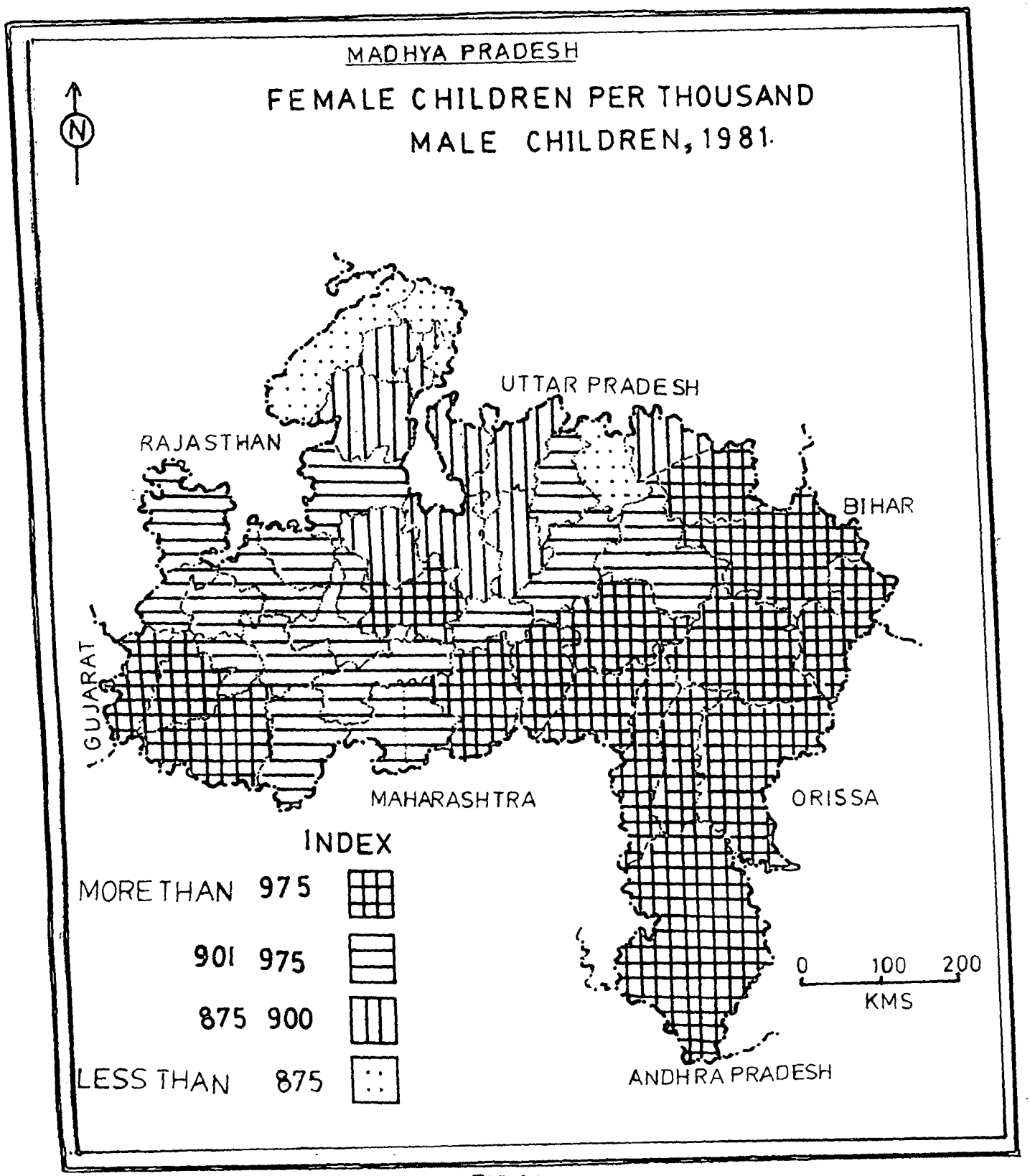

MADHYA PRADESH
FEMALE CHILDREN PER THOUSAND
MALE CHILDREN, 1981.
N
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
INDEX
MORE THAN 975
901 975
875 900
LESS THAN 875
0 100 200
KMS
ANDHRA PRADESH

FIG. 24

of Guna, Mandsour, Ratlam, Ujjain, Indore, Dewas, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Betul, Sehore, Bhopal, Narsimhapur, Jabalpur, Shahdol and Panna.

Medium range sex ratio - between 870-900 - is for the districts of Shivpuri, Gwalior, Datia, Vidisha, Sagar, Damoh, Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh. Low sex ratio, below 875, is observed for the upper most districts of Morena, Bhind and Satna. Chambal region and districts of Vindhya Pradesh region have low sex ratio. In these areas, particularly in Vindhya Pradesh i.e. north-eastern parts child marriage is the highest.

2.7 Child-Woman Ratio

Child-woman ratio is a simpler summary measure of fertility. It is expressed as the ratio between children of 0-4 years to female population in the reproductive age-group i.e. between 15-49 years.

In 1971, child-woman ratio for Madhya Pradesh was 0.81 (child per woman) and in 1981, it sharply declined to 0.61, which represents a decline in fertility (Table 4). In 1971, child-woman ratio for Betul exceeded one which means total children in the age group 0-4 years have exceeded the total number of the females in the reproductive age group.

Very high child-woman ratio was seen in the districts of Guna, Tikamgarh, Panna, Damoh, Jhabua, Dhar, Sehore, and Narshihpur.

High child woman ratio for the districts of Morena, Bhind, Datia, Shivpuri, Chhatarpur, Sagar, Satna, Rewa, Shahdol, Sidhi, Ratlam, Ujjain, Shajapur, Dewas, E. Nimar, Vidisha, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Chhindwara, Seoni, Durg and Bastar, was seen.

Low child-woman ratio in the districts of Gwalior, Mandsour, Balaghat, Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh and Raipur. High child-woman ratio was observed in the districts which have high child marriage and in the south-eastern parts it was low.

In 1981, due to decline in fertility the highest ratio was 0.72 (child per woman) in the districts of Morena, Tikamgarh, Vidisha and Raisen. The lowest for the district of Bhopal which was 0.46 (child per woman).

High child-woman ratio was recorded in the districts of Bhind, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Panna, Sagar, Damoh, Dewas, Jhabua, Dhar, W. Nimar, Vidisha, Sehore, Betul and Narshihpur. Moderate child-woman ratio for the districts of Gwalior, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi, Shajapur, E. Nimar, Hoshangabad, Chindwara and Seoni was recorded.

Low child-woman ratio was registered in the south-eastern part of the state. These districts are Mandsour,

Ratlam, Ujjain, Indore, Bhopal, Mandla, Balaghat, Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Ranandgaon, Durg, Raipur and Bastar.

2.8 Married Female Child Population

The institution of marriage is governed by religious and social customs and law of the land. Demographers, economists and planners are concerned about marriage rates probably solely from the stand point of fertility and health. Child marriages are a common phenomenon in the state. Although first measure to raise the minimum legal age of marriage was taken in 1929, when Sharda Act was passed, a bill was introduced in 1976 in the Parliament to raise the age of marriage from 15 to 18 years for girls and from 18 to 21 years for boys. Finally the bill was passed in 1978 which became effective from 1 October 1978. Census data are prepared for the marital status of the population for 10 years and above. The distribution of married female children is shown in the fig. 2.5 for 1971 and fig. 2.6 for 1981.

In 1971, the percentage of married female children was 25.12 and in 1981 it has fallen to 13.11. (Table 4) Married female child population was very high i.e. above 40 per cent, in the districts of Shahdol, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Panna, Satna and Rewa. These districts are from one region i.e. Vindhya Pradesh, which has high child-woman ratio also.

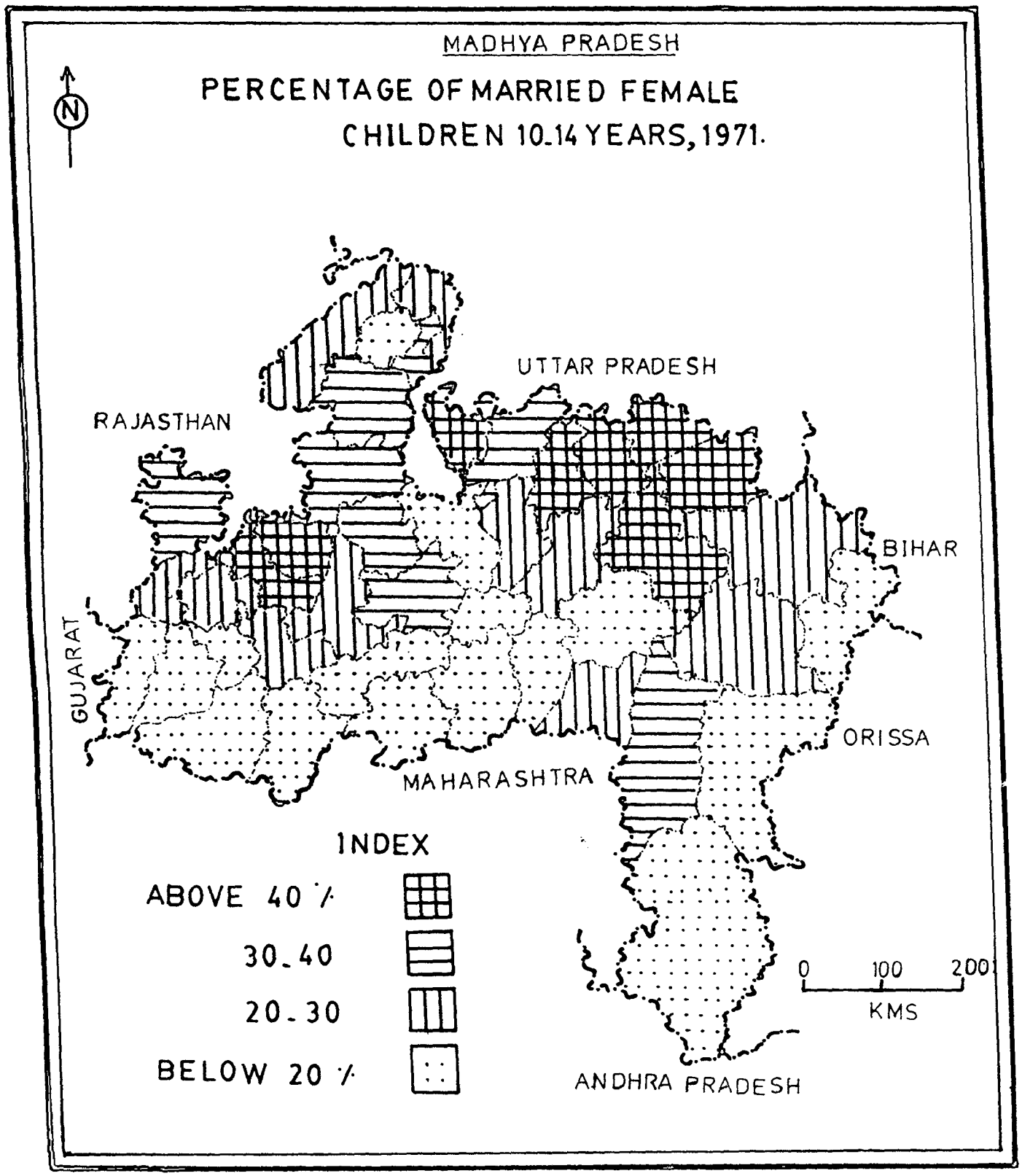

MADHYA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED FEMALE CHILDREN 10-14 YEARS, 1971.
N
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
BIHAR
GUJARAT
ORISSA
MAHARASHTRA
INDEX
ABOVE 40 %
30-40
20-30
BELOW 20 %
0 100 200
KMS
ANDHRA PRADESH

FIG.2.5

High proportion - between 30-40 per cent - of married female children are in the districts of Mandsour, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Vidisha, Chhatarpur and Durg.

Moderate proportion, between 20-30 per cent, of married female children was seen in the districts of Bilaspur, Surguja, Damoh, Jabalpur, Bhind, Morena, Balaghat, Dewas, Sehore, Ujjain and Ratlam.

Low proportion of married child population, which is below 20 per cent, was noticed in southern parts of the state. The districts which fall under this category are Bastar, Raipur, Raigarh, Mandla, Seoni, Narshinhpur, Chhindwara, Betul, Hoshangabad, E. Nimar, W. Nimar, Indore, Dhar, Jhabua and Gwalior. Tribal districts have very less number of female married children.

In 1981 very high proportion of married female children, above 30 per cent, are in the districts of Sidhi, Rewa, Mandsour, Rajgarh and Shajapur.

High proportion of married female children between 20-30 per cent, are seen in the districts of Shahdol, Satna, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Sehore and Ujjain.

Medium proportion of married children between 10-20 per cent are seen in the districts of Rajnandgaon, Durg, Bilaspur, Surguja, Jabalpur, Damoh, Sagar, Raisen, Dewas, Ratlam, Vidisha, Guna, Shivpuri, Morena and Bhind.

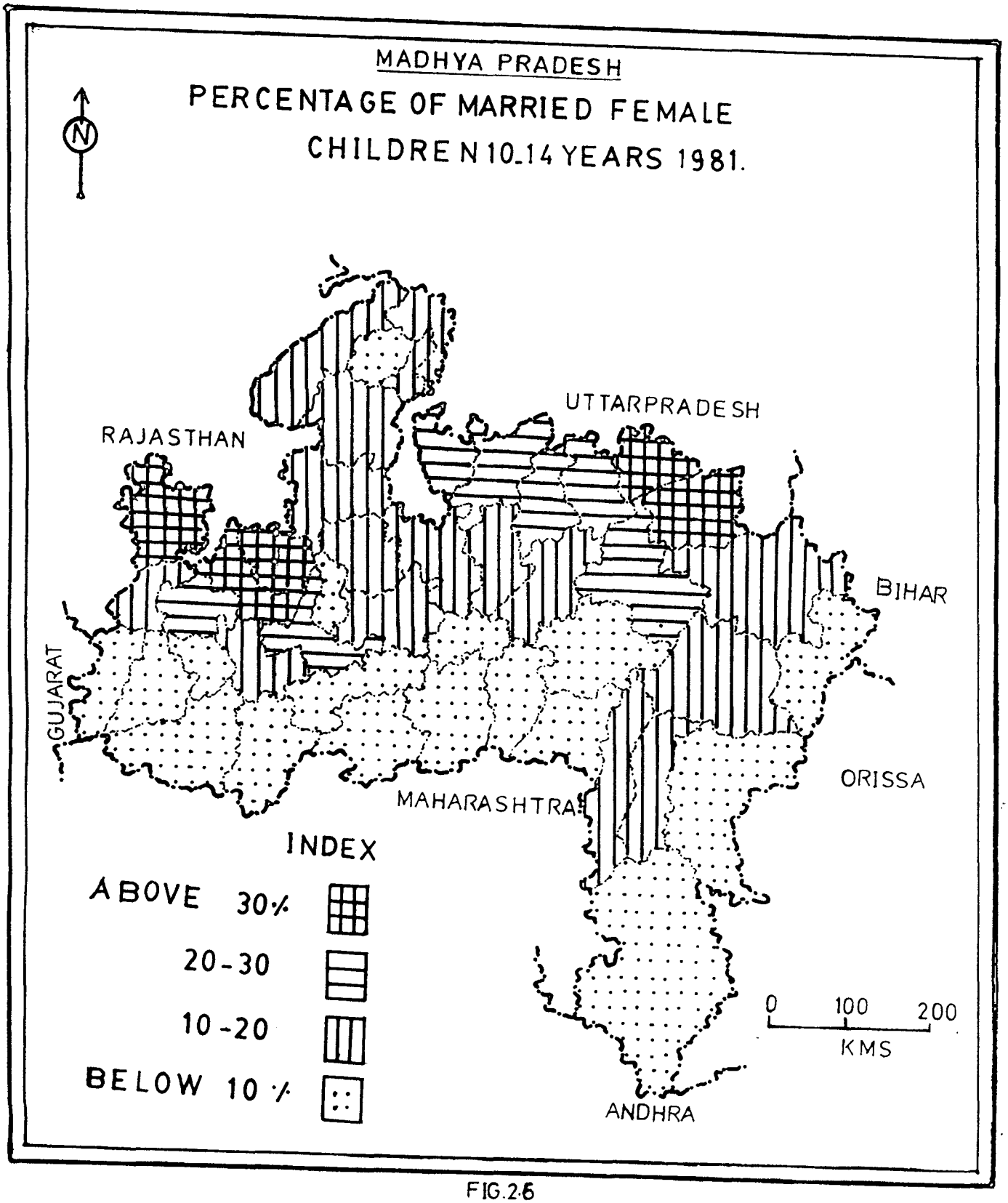

MADHYA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED FEMALE
CHILDREN 10-14 YEARS 1981.
N
RAJASTHAN
UTTARPRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
ORISSA
MAHARASHTRA
INDEX
ABOVE 30%
20-30
10-20
BELOW 10 %
0 100 200
KMS
ANDHRA

FIG.2.6

Low proportion of married female children, i.e. below 10 per cent, are observed in the districts of eastern parts and those which have high percentage of tribal population. It includes districts of Gwalior, Jhabua, Dhar, Indore, Bhopal, E. Nimar, W. Nimar, Hoshangabad, Betul, Narshimpur, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat, Mandla, Raigarh, Raipur and Bastar.

Correlation coefficient between married child population and total population suggests that there was a negative correlation between them in 1971 and in 1981

2.9 Summary

Percentage of child population to total population in Madhya Pradesh has decreased from 43.70 in 1971 to 41.22 in 1981. Tribal districts have normally recorded a higher child population in both the decades than non-tribal districts. But in the tribal districts of Balaghat and Raigarh child population is low.

Sex composition is in favour of male. In 1971, male's share was 51.47 per cent and 48.53 per cent for female. But in 1981 sex composition slightly shifted in favour of female.

Rural child population is higher than urban child population in both the decades. Both rural and urban child population declined in percentage of the total population in 1981.

Age structure for both the decades is different. In 1971, the age pyramid has a broad base and gently sloping sides - a typical of developing countries. In 1981, age pyramid gives a better picture. It represents a population which is experiencing decline in fertility and infant mortality rate. It is narrow at the base and top and bulges out in the middle.

Sex ratio - females per thousand males - has remained in favour of male. But only in the districts of Betul, Rajgarh, Raigarh, and Bastar in 1971 and in district of Raigarh in 1981 female-child population has outnumbered male child population.

Child-woman ratio, which is an indicator of fertility performance of population, reduced from 0.81 per cent in 1971 to 0.61 child per woman in 1981. In the district of Betul in 1971, the child-woman ratio was more than one, which means total children in the age-group 0-4 years have outnumbered total females in the reproductive age group.

Child marriage is common in the state. 25.12 per cent of females in the age group 10-14 years were married

in 1971, and it decreased to 13.11 per cent in 1981. Married female child population is high in the districts of Vindhya Pradesh region which falls on the border adjoining Uttar Pradesh. In the tribal districts percentage of married female child is very low.

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CHAPTER III

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

3.1 Introduction

The Constitution of India promised to provide free and compulsory education to all below the age of 14 years in the next ten years i.e. by 1960. But this long cherished promise is yet to be fulfilled after forty years of Independence.

Education is a prerequisite for progress and development. It has been accorded a high priority as an integral part of a country's developmental process. Due to concerted efforts during the last four decades of independence a four-fold increase has been registered in the total number of literates. Despite phenomenal expansion of educational facilities during the four decades of planned economic development the impact of education has been poor. The process of educational development like economic development in its true nature was neither homogeneous in regional spread nor neutral to social formation. Children of poor have very little access to educational facilities.[1]

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1 Moonis Raza, et al., School Education in India : The Regional Dimension, vol. I, (New Delhi: NIEPA, 1984), p. 1.

In many areas, despite their willingness, children are unable to attain education because of lack of schools or other infrastructural facilities. In a number of cases, even if the facilities exist, children fail to take advantage because they and their parents hardly see any practical value in attending a school and sacrificing immediate income. There is considerable seasonal variation in the school attendance of rural children. Busy agriculture seasons in villages are marked by labour shortage and which result in school children joining work force.

Schooling of children means a double loss to poor people; first from the expenditure on education, howsoever small, and second due to the loss of earning from the child. So, they prefer to keep the child out of school. Another important cause of low literacy and low enrolment is the problem of drop outs, which is very high, particularly in primary classes. According to report of the Kothari Commission (1964-68), the all India wastage percentage is 60.81. This shows the retention rate of less than 40 per cent. An important study by R.C. Sharma and C.L. Sapra (1966), shows the total drop-outs per 100 pupil from Class I to Class VIII as 80.

The details of the study are as follows:

Class	Number of Dro-outs(%)
I	39
II	11
III	8
IV	8
V	7
VI	3
VII	2
VIII	2
Total	80

Source: K. Venkatasubramanian, Wastage in Prinary Education (New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1978), p. 7.

There are many reasons for drop-outs like unfavourable examination system, orthodox teaching techniques, lack of facilities and economic compulsions of parents etc.

But where do these drop-outs go? Most of them join work force as low paid workers in the form of disguised employment, whose marginal productivity is zero or some time negative also. It will be appropriate to call them 'push outs' in the labour market.

Madhya Pradesh is one of the educationally backward states in the country in the field of elementary education. Despite efforts in the various plans, the state remains far behind in education in general and programme of universalisation of primary education in particular. Concerned authorities doubt that with the present spread it will be difficult for the state to achieve the target of complete enrolment by 1990.

Though various facilities have increased many-folds in the recent past like the number of schools and teachers, state is still far behind in achieving national target. Even the state Government has created a separate department to look after the education in the tribal sub-plan areas.

3.1.1 Literacy

The definition of 'literate' for the census purpose has been given as 'any person who can read and write with understanding in any language'. Literacy for the population below four years is assumed as zero. The proportion of literate in the child population is a good indicator of levels of development. For the present study literacy and education have been taken as one, as they are supplementary to each other. And it is also convenient to use census data in this format.

It is significant to note that a rise in the level of literacy does not necessarily result in the narrowing down intra and inter-regional disparities.

3.2 Proportion of Literate Children in the total Child Population

In 1971, the all India literacy average was 35.25 per cent whereas in Madhya Pradesh it was 25.89 per cent (Table 6). Twenty-five districts were below national average. Fig. 3.1 shows the distribution of literate among children for 1971. Inter-district disparities were very high. Indore (48.14%) recorded highest literacy rate while tribal district of Jhabua (9.22%) was the lowest. In 1971, very high literacy was observed in only two districts of Indore and Jabalpur.

High literacy i.e. between 30-40 per cent was observed in the districts of Durg, Balaghat, Betul, E. Nimar, Mandsour, Ujjain, Sehore, Hoshangabad, Sagar, Narshimpur, Gwalior and Bhind.

Medium level literacy, between 20 and 30 per cent, was identified in the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Rewa, Satna, Mandla, Seoni, Chhindwara, W. Nimar, Ratlam, Dewas, Shajapur, Raisen, Vidisha, Morena and Datia. Low literacy, below 20 per cent, was found in the districts of

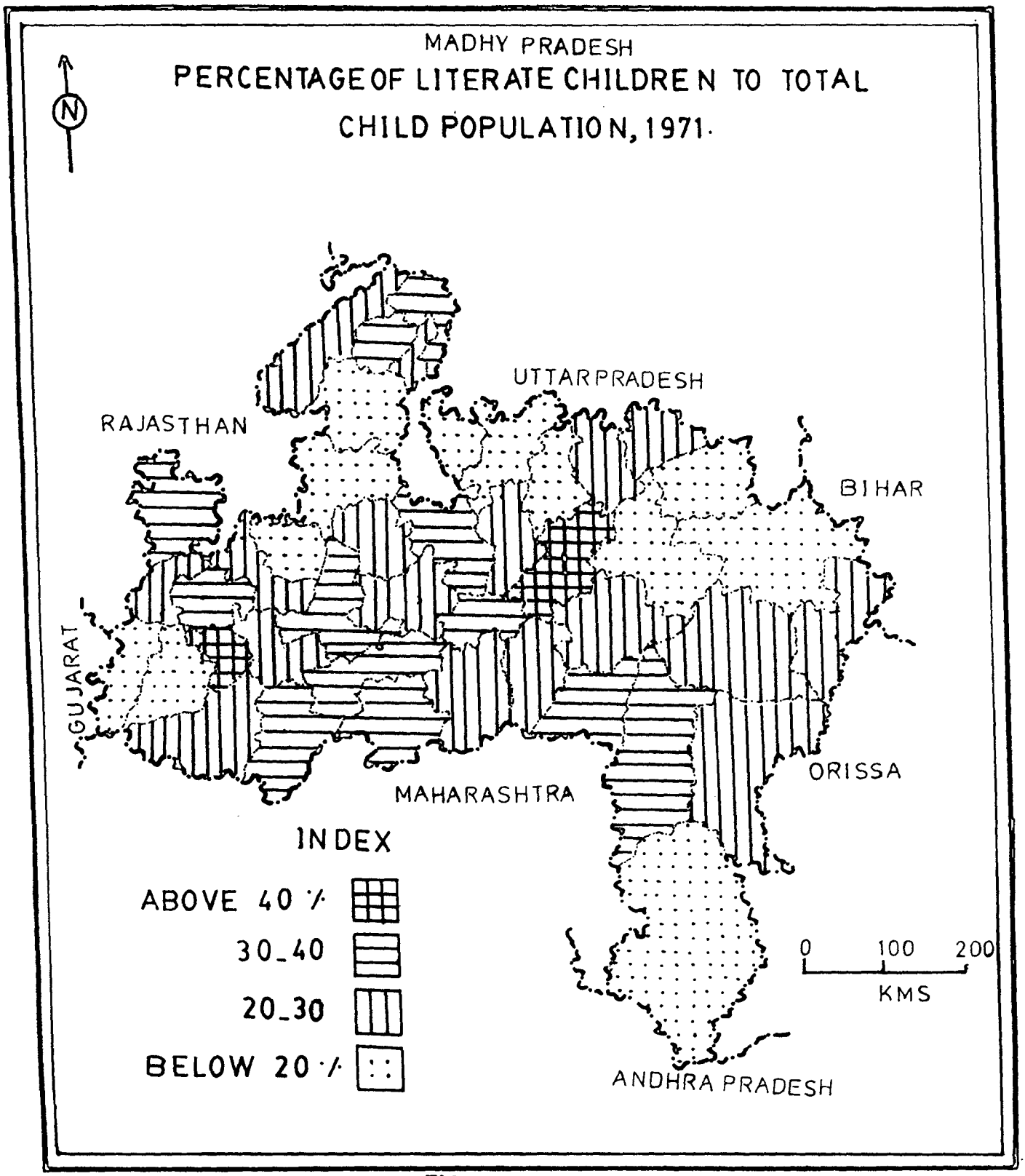
MADHY PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE CHILDREN TO TOTAL CHILD POPULATION, 1971.
N
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
BIHAR
GUJARAT
ORISSA
MAHARASHTRA
INDEX
ABOVE 40 %
30_40
20_30
BELOW 20 %
0 100 200
KMS
ANDHRA PRADESH

FIG. 3.1

Bastar, Sarguja, Shahdol, Sidhi, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Dhar, Jhabua, Rajgarh, Guna and Shivpuri.

In 1981, the state average improved to 31.98 per cent (Table 7). In this year also Indore and Jhabua have highest and lowest literacy rate respectively. Fig. 3.2 shows the distribution of literate children for 1981.

Very high literacy, above 40 per cent, is observed in the districts of Indore, Durg, Hoshangabad, Bhopal, Sagar, Jabalpur and Gwalior. High literacy, between 30 and 40 per cent, was noticed in the districts of Raipur, Balaghat, Mandla, Damoh, Betul, Raisen, Vidisha, Bhind and Datia. Moderate level literacy, between 20 and 30 per cent, is seen in the districts of Rajnandgaon, Bilaspur, Rajgarh, Shahdol, Rewa, Satna, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, E. Ninar, Dhar, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandsour, Rajgarh, Guna, Shivpuri and Morena.

Low level of literacy, below 20 per cent is observed, in the districts of Bastar, Sarguja, Sidhi and Jhabua.

Literacy is high in the centrally located districts. Districts in north-eastern and eastern portion have low literacy rate. Same is true for extreme western parts of the state.

The first hypothesis 'child literacy is directly proportional to female literacy' holds good for both the

MADHYA PRADESH

PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE CHILDREN TO TOTAL CHILD POPULATION, 1981.

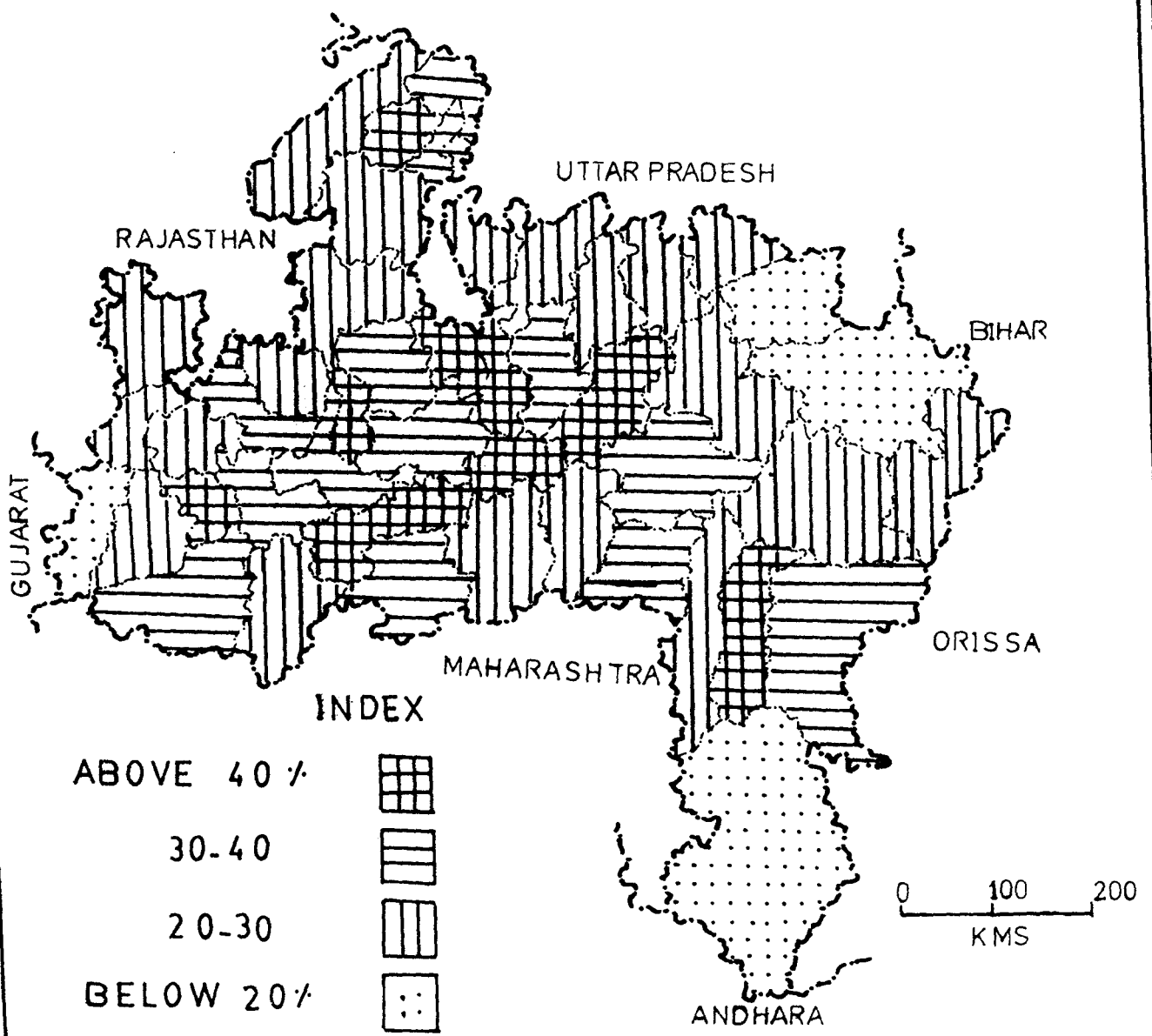

FIG.32

decades. Coefficient of correlation is high for both the decades (0.898 and @.7).

The second hypothesis 'child literacy is inversely proportional to agricultural labourers in the total population' does not prove from the result obtained in the correlation. For both the years the coefficient of correlation is very close to zero (-.035 and -.017) which establishes that the method variables are independent of each other in the case of Madhya Pradesh.

The third hypothesis 'Child literacy is inversely proportional to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population' is proved. The coefficient of correlation (-.596) suggests that in the year 1971, child literacy and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population were negatively correlated. In the year 1981 the coefficient value (-.466) suggests that although the child literacy and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population were negatively correlated but of moderate intensity. The correlation proves that in case of 1981 it has been reduced slightly.

3.3 Male Child Literacy

Male literacy is all the time higher than female literacy. Socio-economic conditions are always favourable

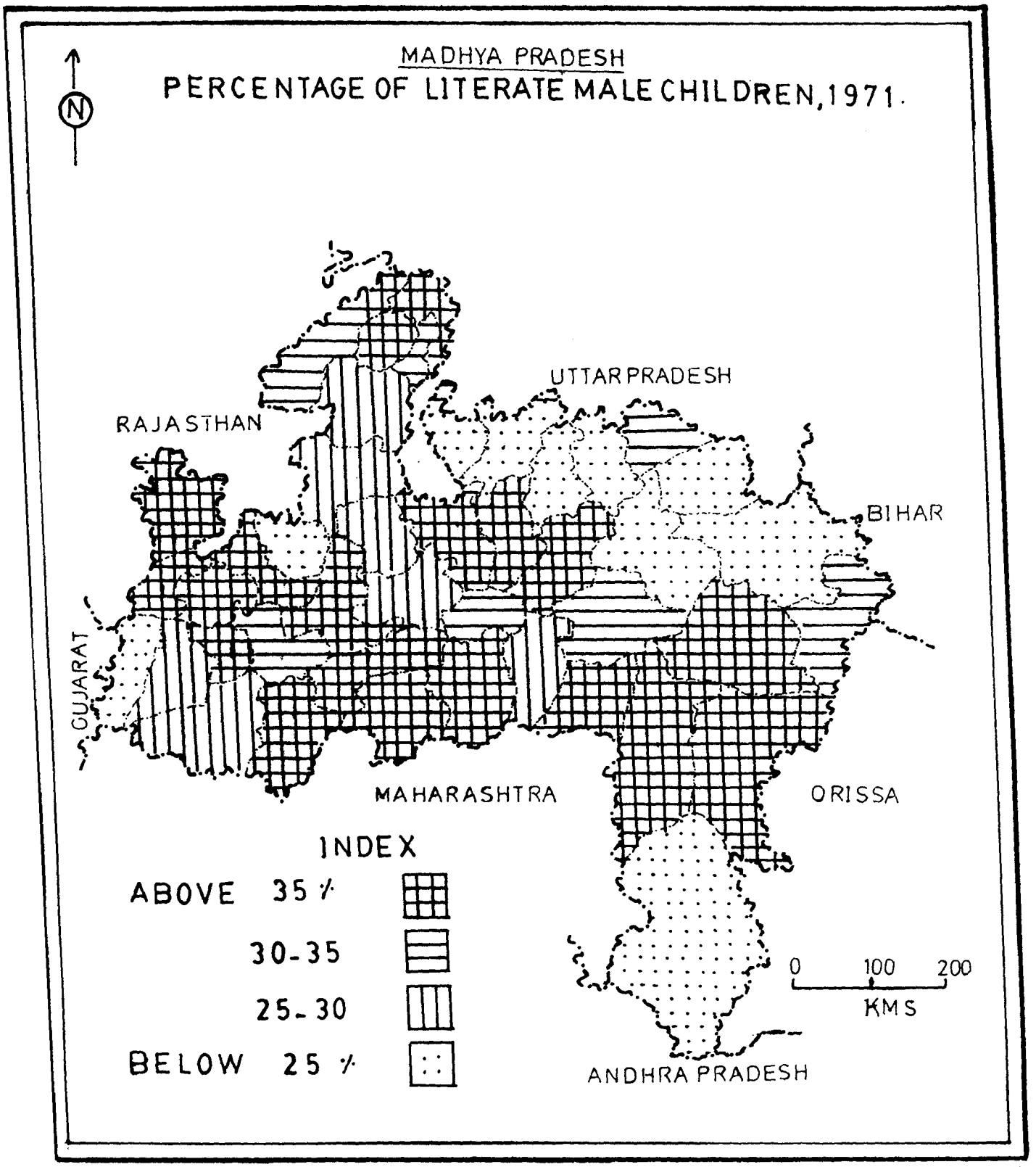
MADHYA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE MALE CHILDREN, 1971.
N
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
INDEX
ABOVE 35 %
30-35
25-30
BELOW 25 %
0 100 200
KMS
ANDHRA PRADESH

FIG. 3·3

to schooling of male children as parents regard them as future bread-winner for the family and old age security. In rural areas where schools are situated in far off places, it is easier for boys to go and come back than girls.

The male children literacy is shown in Fig. 3.3 for 1971. In 1971, male literacy was as high as 54.80 per cent in Indore and as low as 12.76 per cent in the district of Jhabua (Table 6).

Very high male literacy, above 35 per cent, was noticed in the districts of Raipur, Durg, Bilaspur, Balaghat, Chhindwara, Betul, E. Nimar, Hoshangabad, Sehore, Shajapur, Indore, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandsour, Sagar, Gwalior and Bhind.

High level literacy, i.e. between 30 and 35 per cent, was observed in the following districts: Raigarh, Mandla, Narsimahpur, Rewa, Dewas, Morena and Datia.

Medium level literacy, between 25 and 30 per cent, was observed in the districts of Seoni, Raisen, Vidisha, W. Nimar, Dhar, Guna and Shivpuri. Low level literary, i.e. below 25 per cent, was recorded in the following districts: Jabalpur, Sarguja, Shahdol, Sidhi, Satna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Rajgarh and Jhabua.

In 1981, the state average of male literacy was 40.85 per cent. The male child population is shown in

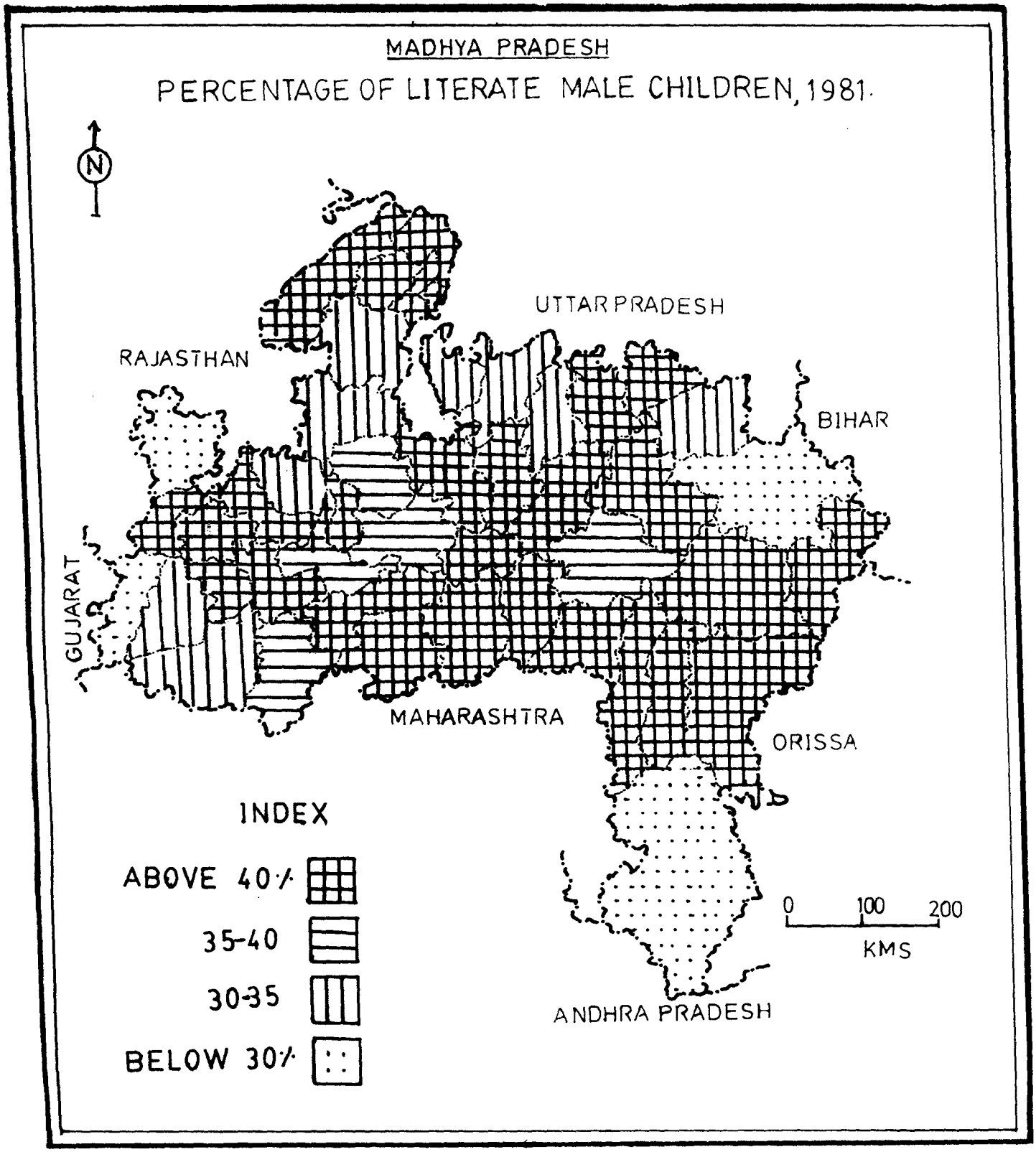
MADHYA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE MALE CHILDREN, 1981.
N
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
INDEX
ABOVE 40%
35-40
30-35
BELOW 30%
0 100 200
KMS
ANDHRA PRADESH

FIG. 3.4

the Fig. 3.4 for 1981. Very high male literacy, above 40 per cent, was observed for the following districts: Rajnandgaon, Durg, Raipur, Bilaspur, Rajgarh, Shahdol, Satna, Rewa, Seoni, Balaghat, Chhindwara, Betu, Hoshangabad, Narsinhapur, Damoh, Sagar, Bhopal, Dewas, Shajapur, Ujjain, Indore, Ratlam, Morena, Bhind, Gwalior and Datia (Table 7).

High level literacy, between 35-40 per cent, was observed in Mandla, Raisen, Vidisha, Sehore and E. Nimar districts.

Medium level literacy, between 30-35 per cent, was observed in the districts of Sidhi, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, W. Nimar, Dhar, Rajgarh, Guna and Shivpuri.

Low level literacy, below 30 per cent, was noticed in the districts of Bastar, Sarguja, Jhabua and Mandsour.

3.4 Female Child Literacy

Female literacy is one of the indicator of levels of development. The reasons for low female literacy lies in the complex socio-economic setting. Early marriages of girls, their duty to look after the young siblings, household jobs, and parents apathetic attitude towards girls education results in low female literacy especially in rural areas.

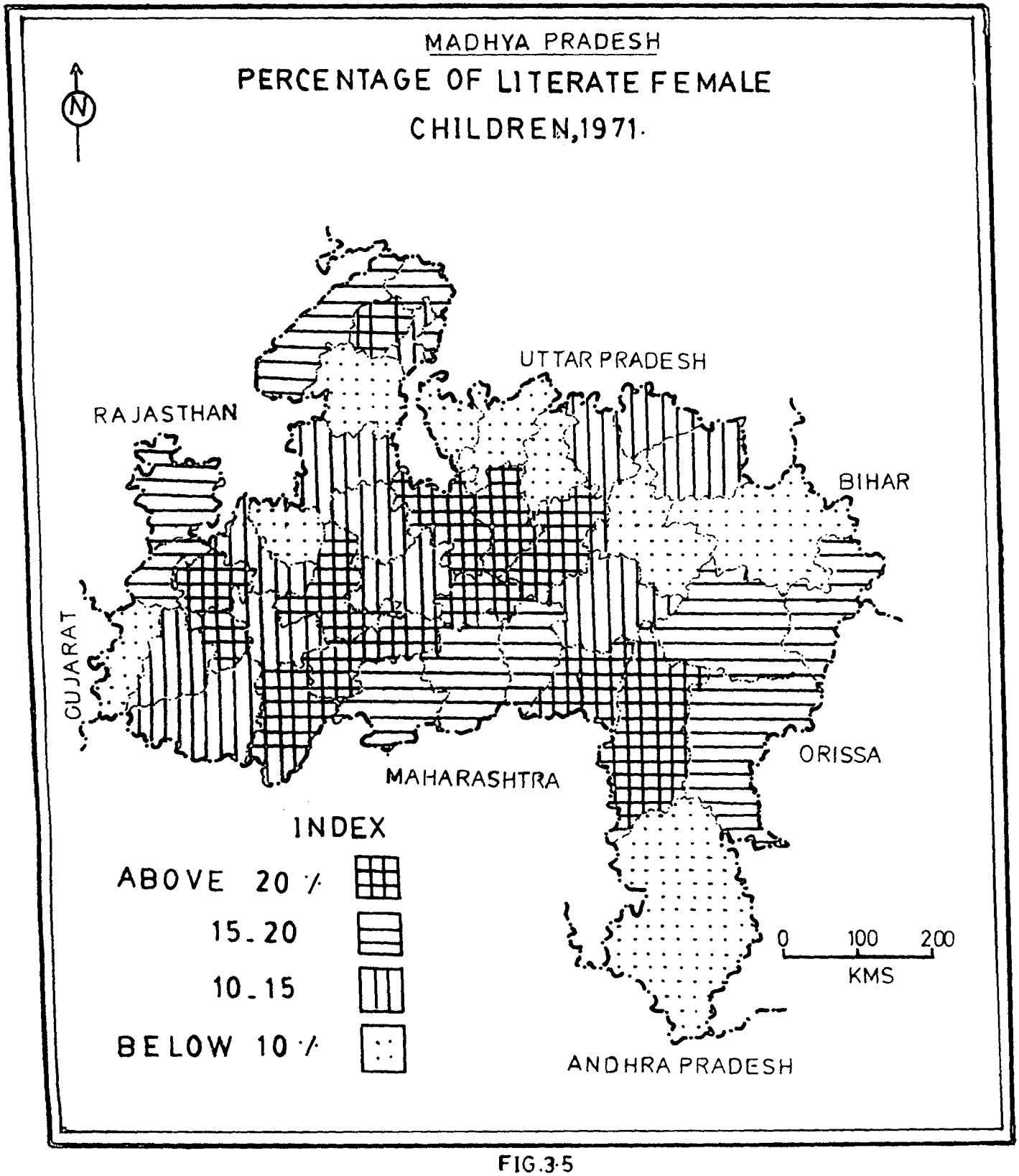
MADHYA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE FEMALE CHILDREN, 1971.
N
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
INDEX
ABOVE 20 %
15-20
10-15
BELOW 10 %
0 100 200
KMS
ANDHRA PRADESH

FIG.3.5

In 1971, female literacy was only 16.90 per cent in the state. The female child literacy is shown in the Fig. 3.5.

High literacy for female i.e. above 20 per cent, was present in the districts of Durg, E. Ninar, Hoshangabad, Nasihapur, Jabalpur, Damoh, Sagar, Gwalior, Sehore, Indore and Ujjain (Table 6).

Medium level female literacy between 15-20 per cent, was observed in the districts of Bilaspur, Raipur, Raigarh, Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul, Ratlam, Mandsour, Morena and Bhind.

Low level of literacy, i.e. between 10-15 per cent, was recorded in the districts of Mandla, Sidhi, Satna, Raisen, Vidisha, Guna, Datia, Shajapur, Dewas, Dhar and W. Ninar.

Very low female literacy, below 10 per cent, was observed in the following districts: Bastar, Sarguja, Shahdol, Panna, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Shivpuri, Rajgarh and Jhabua.

In 1981 state average for female child literacy was 22.42 per cent. Fig. 3.6 shows female child literacy.

High level of female child literacy, i.e. above 25 per cent was recorded in the districts of Raipur, Durg,

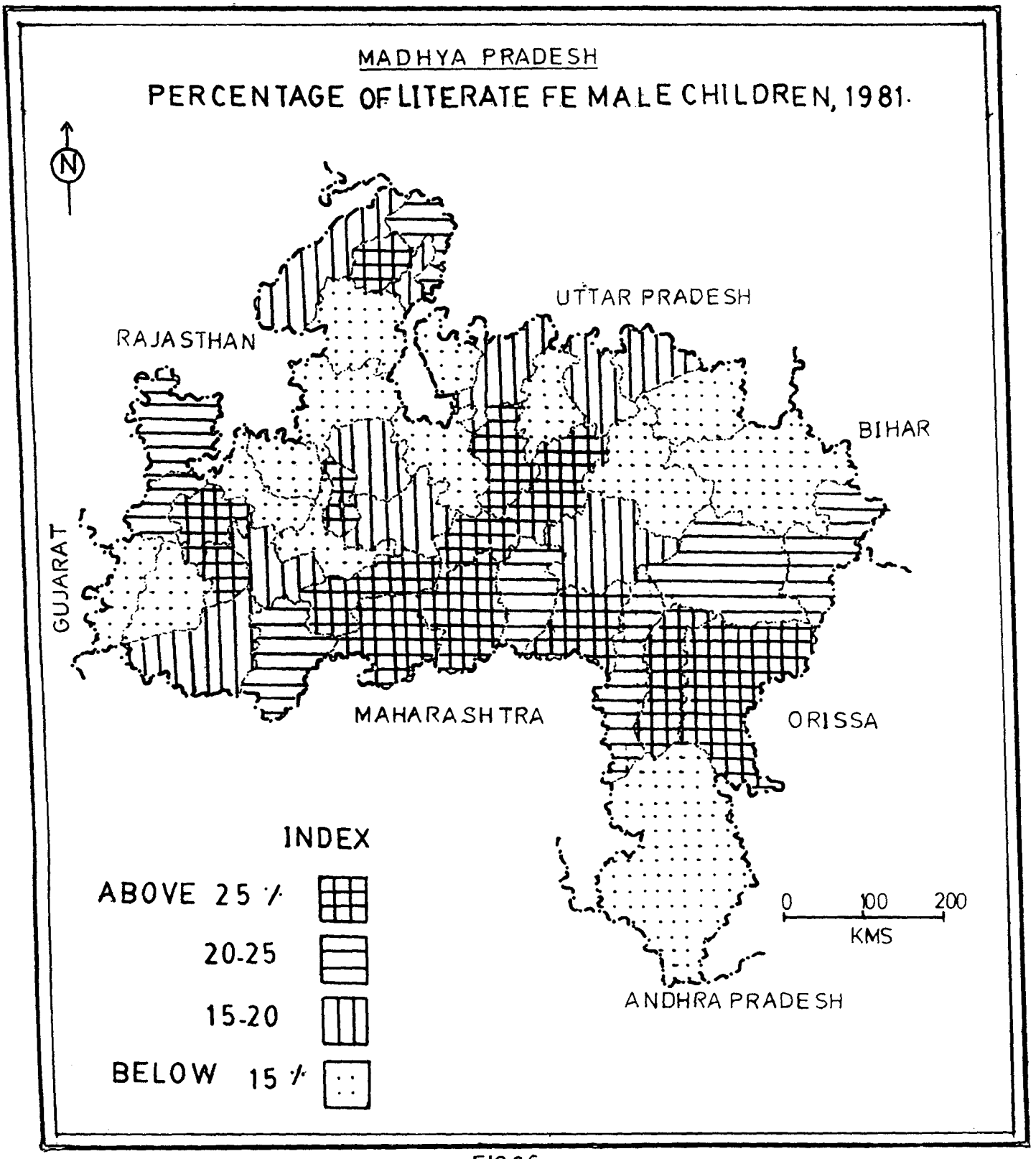
MADHYA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE FE MALE CHILDREN, 1981.
N
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
INDEX
ABOVE 25 %
20-25
15-20
BELOW 15 %
0 100 200
KMS

FIG-3.6

Balaghat, Chhindwara, Betul, Jabalpur, Hoshangabad, Damoh, Indore, Ujjain, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Medium level of female literacy, between 20-25 per cent, was recorded in the districts of Rajnandgaon, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Seoni, E. Nimar, Ratlam, Mandsour and Bhind.

Low level of female literacy, between 15-20 per cent, was noticed in the following districts: Mandla, Rewa, Satna, Chhatarpur, Raisen, Vidisha, W. Nimar, Dewas, Datia and Morena.

Very low level of female literacy, below 15 per cent, was observed in Bastar, Sarguja, Shahdol, Sidhi, Panna, Sagar, Tikamgarh, Shivpuri, Guna, Rajgarh, Shajapur, Sehore, Dhar and Jhabua.

3.5 Urban Child Literacy

In general, child literacy in urban areas is high. In urban areas, educational facilities and awareness is relatively far more than rural areas. Even poor people are aware of the importance of education.

Madhya Pradesh has done better in the case of urban child literacy and it is close to national average. In 1971, the state average was 57.41 per cent while all India average was 59.90 per cent (Table 6). Barring a few districts most of the districts have recorded more than

50 per cent urban child literacy. Even in the tribal districts like Jhabua, Bastar and Raigarh urban child literacy is very high. It will be wrong to assume high average for tribal population of the districts, as in urban areas majority of the population is non-tribal. The figure reflects their position more clearly. In 1981, state average increased to 60.5 per cent. Now only four districts of Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur and Panna have urban child literacy, below 50 per cent (Table 7).

3.6 Rural Child Literacy

In rural areas, poor educational facilities exist and in many cases they do not have the even minimum facilities of a pucca building or a blackboard.

In 1971, rural child literacy presents a gloomy picture. It was as low as 5.72 per cent in Jhabua. The state average was 19.86 per cent whereas all India average was 29.51 per cent (Table 6).

The districts to have high rural child literacy are Bhind,, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur and Betul.

Moderate literacy rate was observed in the districts of Gwalior, Datia, Damoh and Chhindwara.

Tribal districts like Bastar, Sidhi, Jhabua and Sarguja, continue to have very low literacy rates in rural areas.

In 1981, there was satisfactory improvement in the rural child literacy but still three-fourth of rural child population remains illiterate (Table 7).

The state average was 25.26 per cent. Growth in the rural literacy was quite high. Durg registered highest proportion of rural literate average. One important reason is feedback of the steel plant situated in the district.

Tribal districts also show moderage improvement in rural child literacy.

3.7 Gross Enrolment Rates

3.7.1 Primary School Gross Enrolment Rate

The enrolment rate for primary school was 74.86 per cent for boys and 31.35 per cent for girls in 1971. There was wide gap between male and female enrolment (Table 10).

Very high gross enrolment rate was observed for the districts of Durg, Bhind and Indore for boys. For girls very high gross enrolment was in the districts of Jabalpur, Durg, Narshimhpur and Indore.

High level of gross enrolment rates have been noticed in the districts of Morena, Gwalior, E. Nimar, Jabalpur for boys and Gwalior, E. Nimar, Hoshangabad and Balaghat for girls.

Moderate level of enrolnent rate was seen for the districts of Datia, Shivpuri, Satna, Rewa, Mandsour, Ratlam, Ujjain, Raisen, Mandla, Bilaspur for nale and Morena, Sagar, Satna, Rewa, Dhar, Raisen, Mandla, Bilaspur and Raigarh for girls.

Low level enrolnent rate was observed in Jhabua, Rajgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna and Sidhi for nales and Sidhi, Raigarh and in Shajapur for females.

In 1981, enrolment rates for boys was 82.82 per cent and for girls 44.77 per cent. Growth in girls enrolment is higher than boys (Table 10).

In 1981, very high enrolnent for boys was in Bhind, Morena and Narshihpur and Chhindwara and districts of Bhopal, Betul and Indore for girls.

High enrolment for boys was observed in the districts of Datia, Tikamgarh, Sagar, Rewa, Dewas, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Mandla, Balaghat, Bilaspur, Rajnandgoan, Durg and Raipur for boys and Bhind, Sagar, Hoshangabad, Narshihpur, Chhindwara, Balaghat and Raipur for girls.

Moderate enrolment for boys was observed in the districts of Gwaliôr, Shivpuri, Guna, Satna, Shahdol, Ratlam, Shajapur, Dhar, W. Nimar, E. Nimar, Rajgarh, Raisen, Sarguja and Bastar. For girls in the districts of Morena,

Datia, Tikamgarh, Satna, Rewa, Ratlam, Ujjain, Dewas, Vidisha, Raisen, Sarguja, Bilaspur and Bastar.

Low level of enrolment was observed in the districts like Sidhi, Jhabua, Indore, Hoshangabad for boys and Jhabua, Rajgarh, and Sehore for girls.

3.7.2 Middle School Gross Enrolment Rate

Enrolment in middle school experienced a steep fall in boys and girls category. The reason for this phenomenon is studied by Sharma and Sapra as well as by Kothari Commission.

Gross enrolment rate for boys in 1971 was 34.06 per cent and 10.92 per cent for girls. Very high gross enrolment rate in 1971 for boys was recorded in the districts like Raipur, Indore and Bhind and in Jabalpur, Indore and Raipur for girls. High enrolment rate was recorded for boys in the following districts : Gwalior, Satna, Rewa, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Narshihpur and for girls in the districts like Dewas and Sehore (Table 11).

Medium rank enrolment is identified in the districts like Morena, Datia, Ratlam, Dewas, E. Nimar, Sehore and Durg for boys and Ratlam, W. Nimar, E. Ninar, Hoshangabad, Narshihpur, Chhindwara and Durg for girls.

Low level of enrolment for boys was observed in district like Shahdol, Sidhi, Jhabua, Rajgarh, Mandla, Seoni, Sarguja and Bastar and for girls in the districts like Guna, Sidhi, Shivpuri, Morena, Tikamgarh, Panna, Dhar, Seoni and Bastar.

In 1981 the enrolment average for boys is 44.18 per cent and 15.64 per cent for girls (Table 11).

Very high level of enrolment was seen in districts like Bhind, Satna and Indore for boys and Bhind, Sagar, Ratlam, Bhopal, Betul, Jabalpur and Narshimhpur for girls.

High level of enrolment for boys was observed in the districts of Morena, Sagar, Mandsour, Hoshangabad and Narshihpur; for girls in the districts of Gwalior, Rewa, Ujjain, W. Nimar, Chhindwara, Balaghat, Sarguja, Raigarh and Durg.

Medium level of enrolment rate for boys was noticed in the districts of Panna, Shajapur, Betul, Chhindwara, Balaghat, Bilaspur and for girls in districts like Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Mandsour, Vidisha, Mandla, Seoni, Bilaspur and Rajnandgaon.

Very low level of enrolment for boys was observed in the districts of Guna, Shahdol, Sidhi, Rajgarh, Sarguja and Bastar. For girls in the districts of Shahdol, Sidhi, Shajapur, Dewas, Jhabua, Rajgarh, Sehore, Raisen and Bastar.

3.8 Education and Economic Activities of Child Population

In 1981, a new information on the economic activity and social attendance for the age group 5-14 years was provided by the Census (Table 12).

The total percentage of children attending school was 35.57 per cent and out of them 0.7 per cent was engaged in different economic activities as well. Rest, 64.69 per cent, of the child population is out of school and among them 17.80 per cent was engaged in different economic activities.

In the capital district of Bhopal the highest proportion of children are attending school. The other districts which have high attendance rate of above 45 per cent are Indore, Jabalpur and Durg.

Medium attendance of 30-45 per cent is recorded in the districts of Morena, Bhind, Datia, Damoh, Satna, Rewa, Narshihpur, Chhindwara, Seoni, Bilaspur and Raipur.

Low attendance of below 20 per cent was observed in the districts of Jhabua, Bastar and Sarguja.

The proportion of workers attending schools is very low. Average for the state was 0.71 per cent.

High proportion of workers, above 1 per cent, attending schools are in the districts of Tikamgarh, Ratlam,

Shajapur, Dewas, Jhabua, Raisen, Betul, Mandla, Balaghat, Sarguja, Raigarh and Bastar.

Medium level, between .5 and 1 per cent, workers' school attendance is in the districts of Shivpuri, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi, Ujjain, Dhar, E. Nimar, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Jabalpur, Seoni, Durg, Raipur and Rajnandgaon.

Low level of workers' school attendance below .5 per cent is seen in the districts of Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shahdol, Indore, W. Nimar, Bhopal, Hoshangabad, Narshihpur, Chhindwara, and Bilaspur.

Non-attending school population is very high in the state. It is particularly high in the tribal districts.

High proportion of non-attending school population which is above 70 per cent is recorded in the districts of Shivpuri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Shahdol, Sidhi, Dhar, Jhabua, Dewas, Raigarh, Sarguja and Bastar.

Medium level, i.e. between 50-70 per cent, non-attending school population is in the districts like Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Sagar, Damoh, Satna, Rewa, Mandsour, Ratlam, Ujjain, Shajapur, E. Nimar, Vidisha, Sehore, Raisen, Betul, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Mandla, Chhindwara, Balaghat, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon, Durg and Raipur.

Low level of non-attending school population, which is below 50 per cent, is in the districts of

Indore and Bhopal.

Proportion of workers in the non-attending school is very high, state average being 17.80 per cent.

The districts which have high proportion of workers, above 20 per cent, under this category are Dewas, Jhabua, Betul, Mandla, Chhindwara, Seoni, Balaghat, Sarguja, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Raipur and Bastar, which forms the central belt in the state.

Medium level proportion of child workers, between 10-20 per cent, in the population is in the districts of Shivpuri, Guna, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Sagar, Damoh, Satna, Rewa, Shahdol, Sidhi, Mandsour, Ratlam, Ujjain, Shajapur, Indore, W. Nimar, E. Nimar, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Sehore, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Narshihpur and Bilaspur.

Low proportion of workers, below 10 per cent, among population not attending school are in the districts of Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Bhopal and Datia.

3.9 Summary

The foregoing analyses of the literacy data reveals that Madhya Pradesh is one of the most backward states in the field of child literacy and education. The total child literacy was 25.89 per cent in 1971 and it increased to

31.98 per cent in 1981. The tribal districts have a low literate population in comparison to non-tribal districts.

The difference between male and female literacy is high and particularly so in the tribal districts.

The urban child literacy is high and close to national average. Whereas rural child literacy is very low.

Gross enrolment rates show high rates for male and low for female. The difference between them is very wide for both the decades. Gross enrolment rates for middle school is very low in comparison to primary school rates. Here also male-female gap is very wide. The cause of low gross enrolment rates can be attributed to employment of children in the economic activities.

On the basis of the information available from the Census in 1981, it was observed that 35.57 per cent of children are attending school, and out of them only 0.7 per cent are engaged in different economic activities. Out of 64.69 per cent of the child population which is out of school, 17.80 per cent are engaged in different economic activities.

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CHAPTER IV

CHILD AND EMPLOYMENT

4.1 Introduction

Employment of children in economic activities is a common phenomenon in any underdeveloped country. India is no exception to it. Children are employed in all sectors of the economy with different magnitude. They are in agriculture doing ploughing, sowing, transplanting, weeding, harvesting etc., in construction work and in various types of industries.

Children have always been employed in economic activities. Kautilya's Arthshastra, a third century B.C. work, referred to child labour in the houses of aristocrats. In pre-industrialisation period their work place was an extension of their home and child grew up and was socialized within the family and community environment.

The most important cause of child labour in India is widespread poverty. It forces parents to send their children to seek some employment. It forces parents to send their children to seek some employment. Thus, instead of being at school the child works in the village and town

under adverse conditions that retard their physical as well as mental growth and development. Child labour is prevalent extensively in the lower socio-economic groups and not just because of economic compulsions but also due to lack of appreciation of the parents of the child workers about the role that education can play in improving the life and living conditions of the people.

In most of the cases, parents cannot afford the bare expenses of schooling and other incidental expenditure which keep recurring every day. Free education means little, when child has to work under the advise of his parents.

Drop-outs usually are forced by parents to earn something to add to their collective livelihood. This in turn, leads to employment of child in various old and new sectors like family craft, industries, agriculture and as self-employed vendors. There is difference between a child participating in the family's collective work and a child forced to work by economic compulsions. In a competitive society when child becomes a 'commodity' that can be purchased at the lowest cost, child labour becomes norms. In some cases even if there is no economic necessity, a child is traditionally expected to join family craft, so that he can start earning early and is saved from many abuses. With low technology small sector, to some extent, are labour intensive. Since the

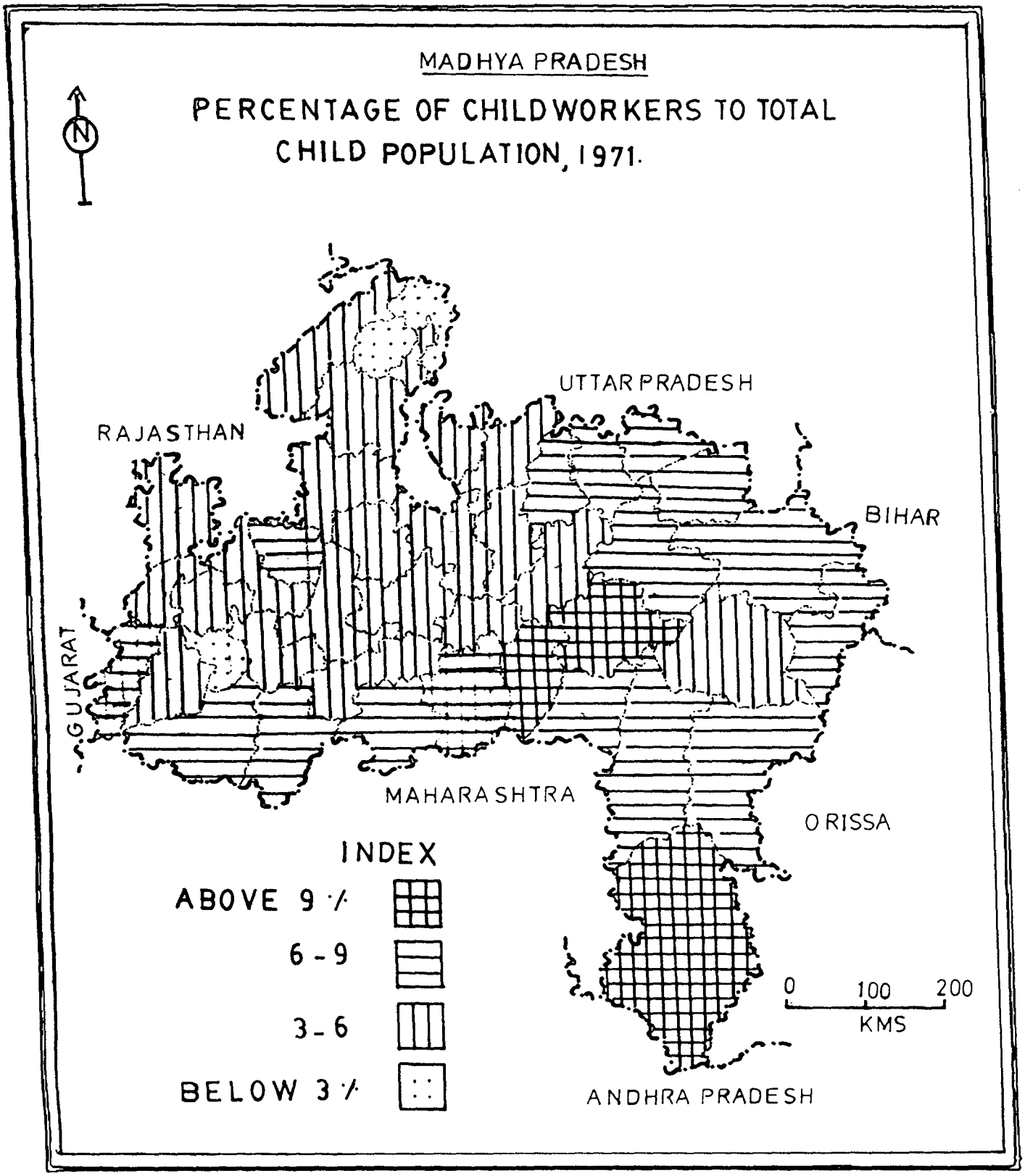
MADHYA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF CHILDWORKERS TO TOTAL CHILD POPULATION, 1971.
N
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
INDEX
ABOVE 9 %
6 - 9
3 - 6
BELOW 3 %
0 100 200
KMS
ANDHRA PRADESH

FIG.4-1

organised sectors demand, certain technical skills, small sector attracts child labour to a large extent. With industrialisation, breakdown of old values and institutions, new trades appear which created conditions for the misuse of children. The continuous mechanisation of agriculture and recurring droughts have displaced a large number of agricultural labourers and forced them to seek employment in towns as migrant labours.

Exploitation of child labour has forced government to draft legal provisions against it. To safeguard the interests of workers a new Act "The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986" has been passed. But children continue to suffer because the law enforcing agencies are unable to regulate unorganised sector where majority of them are employed. The present Act has tacitly accepted child labour as a 'harsh reality'.

4.2 Percentage of Child Workers to Child Population

The percentage of child worker to child population was significant in both the years. In 1971, about 6.11 per cent of children were in the work force and in 1981 it increased to 6.38 per cent (Table 13) despite various new facilities as schools and other developmental programmes. Fig. 4.1 and Fig. 4.2 show distribution of child workers to total population for 1971 and 1981 respectively.

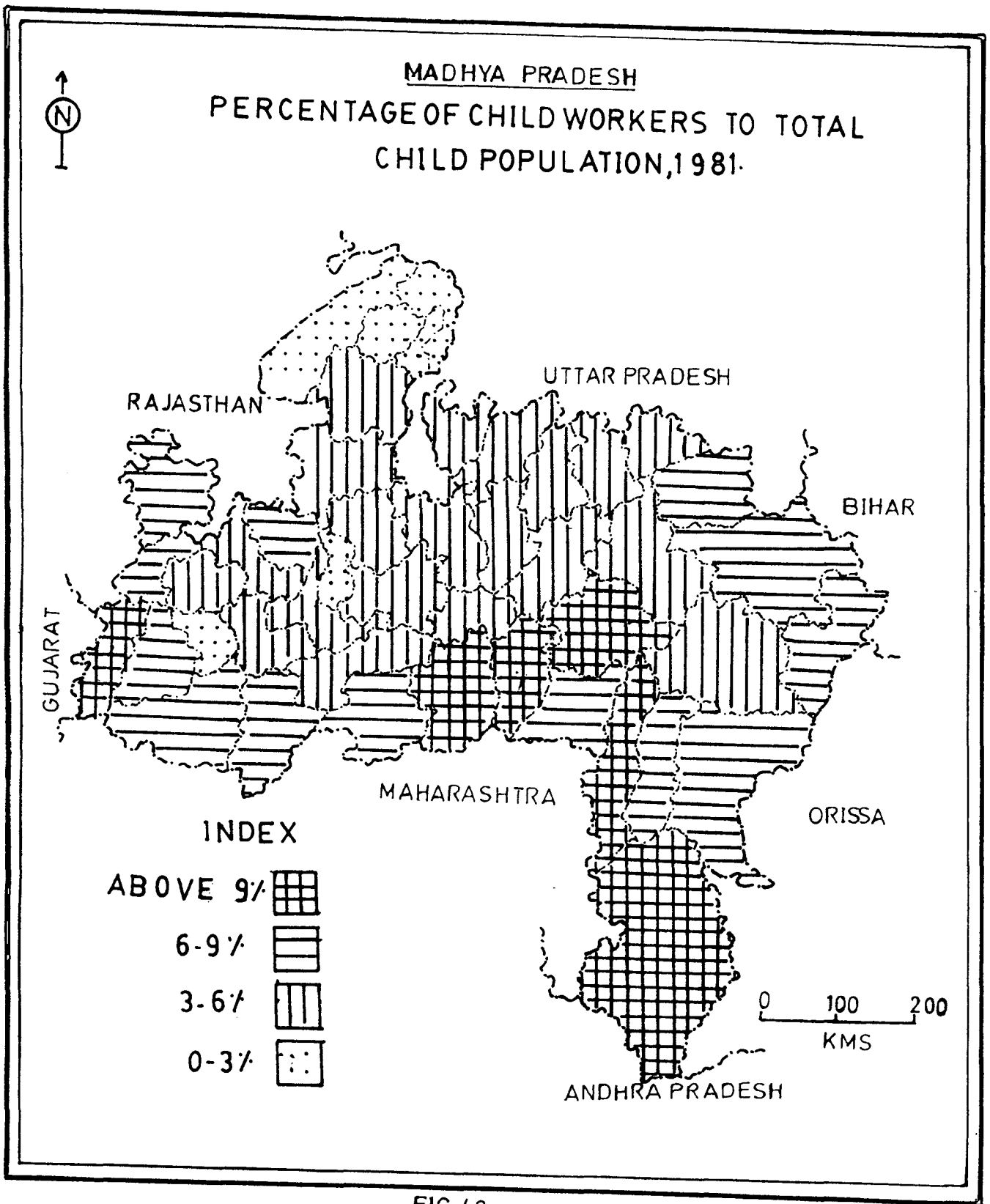
MADHYA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF CHILD WORKERS TO TOTAL CHILD POPULATION, 1981.
N
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
INDEX
ABOVE 9%
6-9%
3-6%
0-3%
0
100
200
KMS

FIG. 4.2

In rural sector, which is dominated by agriculture and allied activities, 6.99 per cent of child population was in the work force in 1971 and increased to 7.52 per cent in 1981. Migration of adult workers to urban areas has forced rural children to join work force to earn livelihood for their family.

Child labour is relatively low in urban areas, 1.35 per cent in 1971, and it increased to 1.49 per cent in 1981. In urban areas, children mainly work as domestic servants in dhabas, shops and in the self employed jobs like shoe polish, newspaper hawkers or vendors.

Tribal districts have high percentage of child workers. It may be because lack of educational facilities and poor state of economy in these districts.

In 1971, only three districts of Mandla, Seoni and Bastar had child labour above 9 per cent of total child population.

Medium level porportion i.e. between 6-9 per cent was observed in the districts of Panna, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi, Shahdol, Sarguja, Raigarh, Raipur, Durg, Balaghat, Chhindwara, Betul, E. Nimar, W. Nimar, Jhabua and Rajgarh.

Low proportion, i.e. between 3 and 6 per cent was observed in the districts of Bilaspur, Jabalpur, Damoh, Narshihpur, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Sagar, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Dewas, Sehore, Vidisha, Dhar, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandsour, Morena,

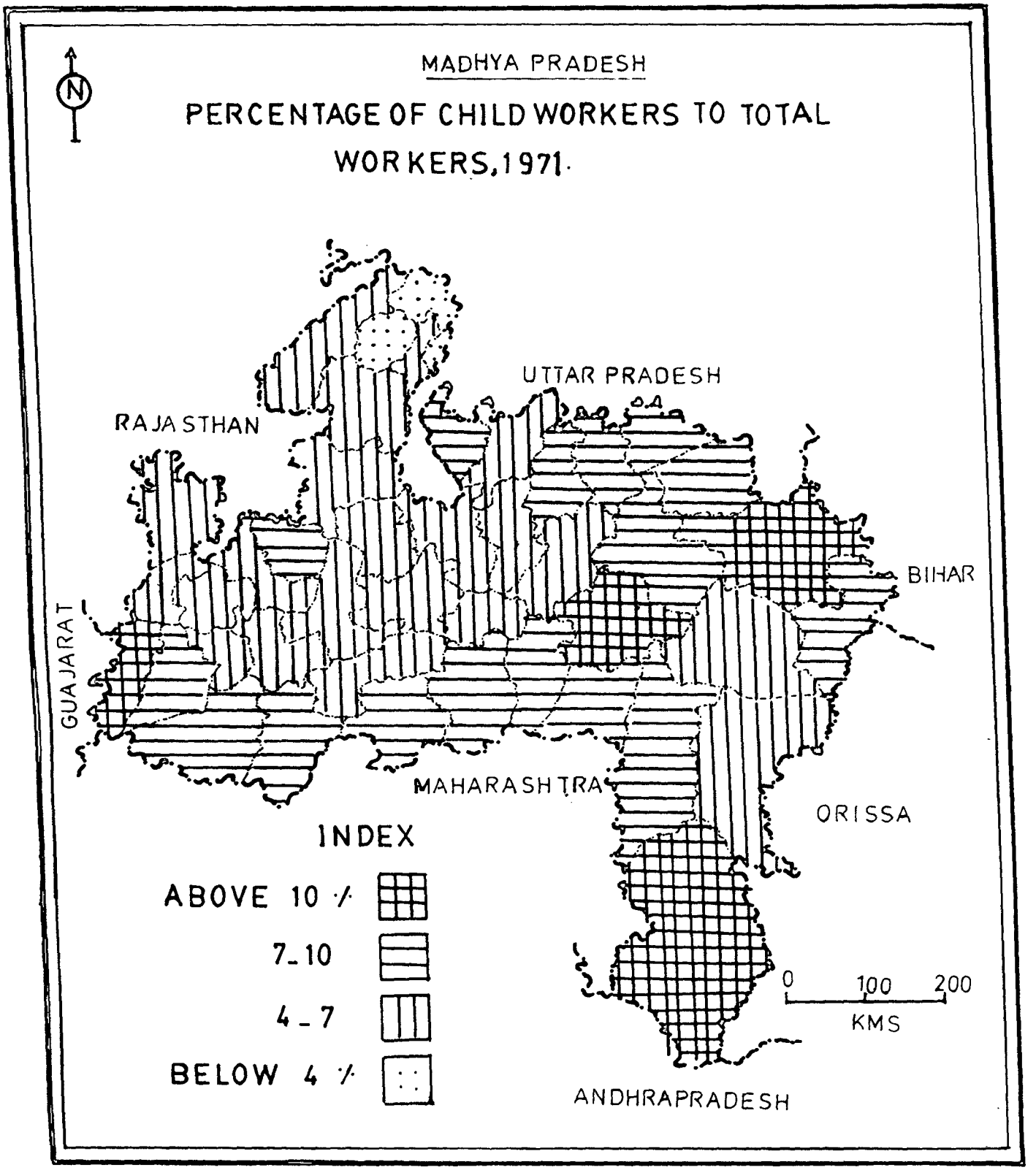
MADHYA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF CHILD WORKERS TO TOTAL WORKERS, 1971.
N
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
BIHAR
GUAJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
INDEX
ABOVE 10 %
7-10
4-7
BELOW 4 %
0 100 200
KMS
ANDHRAPRADESH

FIG. 4.3

Shivpuri, Guna and Datia.

Very low level of child workers, below 3 per cent, was found in the districts of Indore, Gwalior and Bhind.

Proportion of child worker is high in extreme southern districts and eastern half of the state. In the central and north-western part child labour is comparatively low.

In 1981, six districts, which have more than 9 per cent of child workers of the total child population, were Jhabua, Mandla, Seoni, Betul, Rajnandgaon and Bastar.

Medium proportion i.e. between 6 and 9 per cent was observed in the districts of Durg, Raipur, Raigarh, Sarguja, Sidhi, Balaghat, Chhindwara, E. Nimar, W. Nimar, Dhar, Ratlam, Mandsour and Rajgarh.

Low level proportion, i.e. from 3 to 6 per cent was observed in the districts of Bilaspur, Shahdol, Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, Sagar, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Vidisha, Guna, Ujjain, Shajapur and Shivpuri.

Very low level of child workers, below 3 per cent, was seen in the six districts of Indore, Bhopal, Morena, Gwalior, Bhind and Datia.

Again in 1981 it is the same pattern in eastern part, where there is higher proportion of child workers than the western part. In the developed sitricts with

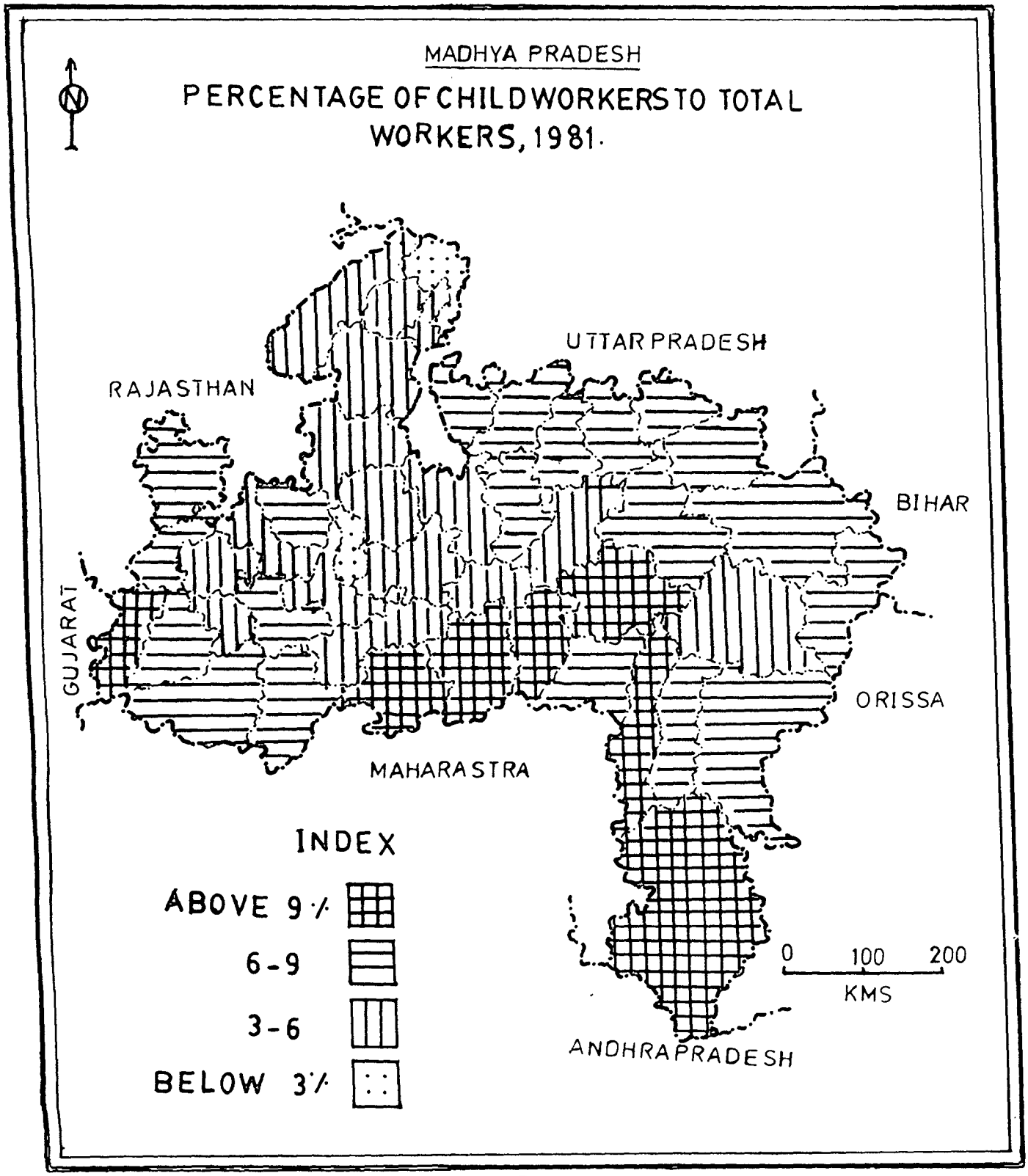
MADHYA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF CHILD WORKERS TO TOTAL WORKERS, 1981.
N
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
BIHAR
GUJARAT
ORISSA
MAHARASTRA
INDEX
ABOVE 9 %
6-9
3-6
BELOW 3 %
0 100 200
KMS
ANDHRA PRADESH

FIG. 4-4

high urban population child workers are less, like Bhopal and Indore.

The percentage of male children in the workers was 7.99 in 1971 and it increased to 7.43 in 1981 (Figs. 4.5 and 4.6). In the case of girls, in 1971, it was 4.12 per cent and it increased to 5.27 per cent in 1981 (Figs 4.7 and 4.8).

Girls are not preferred to go out for employment but poverty of parents has forced them to work to maintain their families. Higher rate of work participation of boys in comparison to girls is because of sex selectivity in getting certain activities performed. The decrease in boys participation also indicates rise in male literacy and enrolment while the increase in female participation indicates the new role women can play in economic activities and low level of education among them.

The hypothesis 'child workers are directly proportional to agricultural laboures' is not confirmed. The values of correlation (.274) suggest that in 1971, child workers and agricultural labourers were very slightly positively correlated but the value for 1981 (.175) is so low that hypothesis cannot be confirmed.

Another hypothesis 'child workers are directly proportional to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population' is confirmed. The correlation analysis suggests that in both

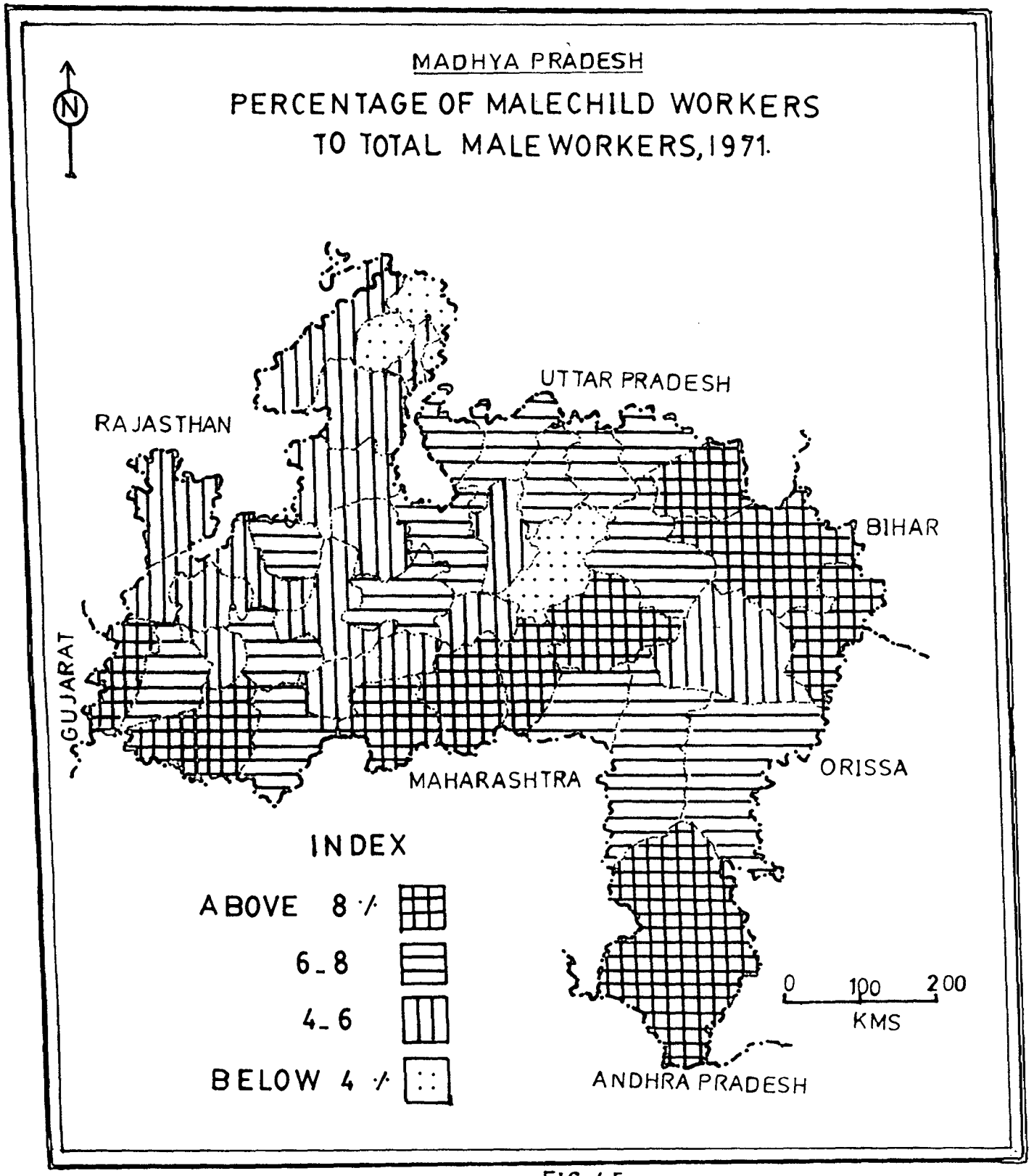
MADHYA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF MALECHILD WORKERS
TO TOTAL MALE WORKERS, 1971.
N
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
INDEX
ABOVE 8 %
6-8
4-6
BELOW 4 %
0 100 200
KMS
ANDHRA PRADESH

FIG. 4.5

the decades child workers and Scheduled Caste and Tribe population were high and positively correlated with high coefficient of correlation (.614 and .762).

4.3 Percentage of Child Workers to Total Workers

In 1971, percentage of children in the total work force was 7.27 and in 1981 it declined to 6.85 (Table 14). This decline in the percentage of child workers is a complex issue. I t is possible that decline may be because of increase in the adult workers or continuation of adult workers for longer period. Even in some sectors Government has raised the retirement age. Another may be because of change in reference period and definition of worker. Fig. 4.3 shows distribution of child workers to total workers in 1971 and Fig. 4.4 in 1981.

In rural areas child work-force participation was 8.01 per cent in 1971 and 7.71 per cent in 1981. In urban areas only 2.02 per cent of children were in the work-force in 1971 and it declined to 1.99 per cent in 1981.

In the tribal districts a high proportion of children participate in work-force.

Female child workers were 9.66 per cent of the total work-force in 1971 and it increased to 9.76 per cent in 1981. The increase in the female child worker is also attributed to the increase in the mean age of marriage and also the discrimination girls suffer in the field of education.

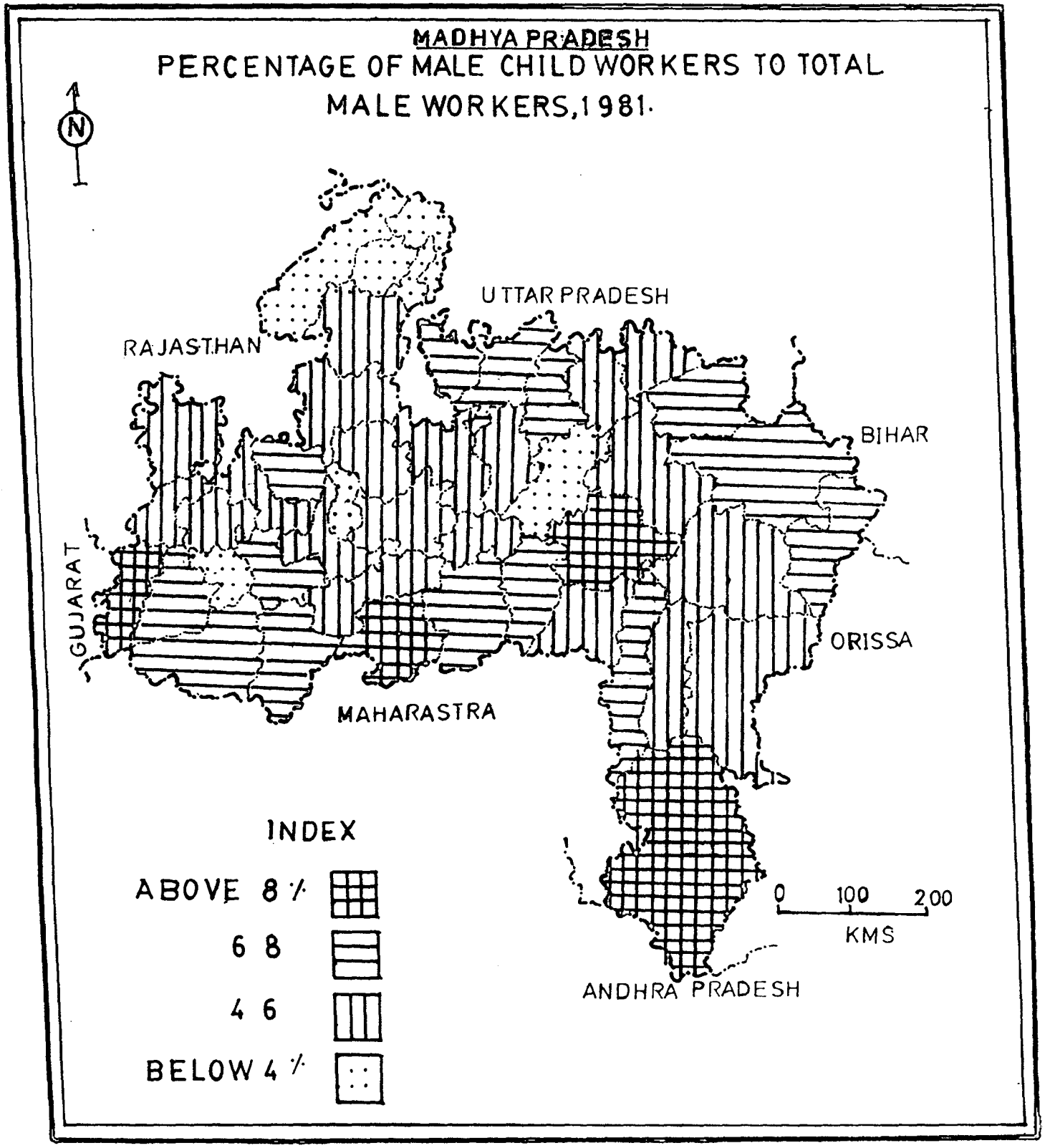
MADHYA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF MALE CHILD WORKERS TO TOTAL MALE WORKERS, 1981.
N
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
BIHAR
GUJARAT
ORISSA
MAHARASTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
INDEX
ABOVE 8 %
6 8
4 6
BELOW 4 %
0 100 200
KMS

FIG. 4.6

In 1971, very high proportion of child workers to total workers, above 10 per cent was observed in the districts of Jhabua, Bastar, Mandla and Sarguja.

Medium level, i.e. between 7-10 per cent, of child workers were present in the districts of Raigarh, Durg, Balaghat, Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul, E. Nimar, W. Nimar, Dhar, Rajgarh, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi and Shahdol.

Low level, i.e. between 4-7 per cent of child workers to total workers were present in the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Jabalpur, Narsihpur, Hoshangabad, Damoh, Chhatarpur, Sagar, Raisen, Sehore, Dewas, Indore, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandsour, Shajapur, Guna, Shivpuri, Morena and Datia.

Very low level of child workers to total workers, that is below four per cent were available in the districts of Jhabua, Gwalior and Bind.

In 1981, high proportion of child workers i.e. above 9 per cent of the total work force was present in the districts of Bastar, Rajnandgaon, Mandla, Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul and Jhabua.

Medium level of child workers to total work force i.e. from 3 to 6 per cent, was present in Bilaspur, Jabalpur, Narsihpur, Hoshangabad, Raisen, Sagar, Vidisha, Sehore, Shajapur, Ujjain, Indore, Guna, Shivpuri, Gwalior and Morena.

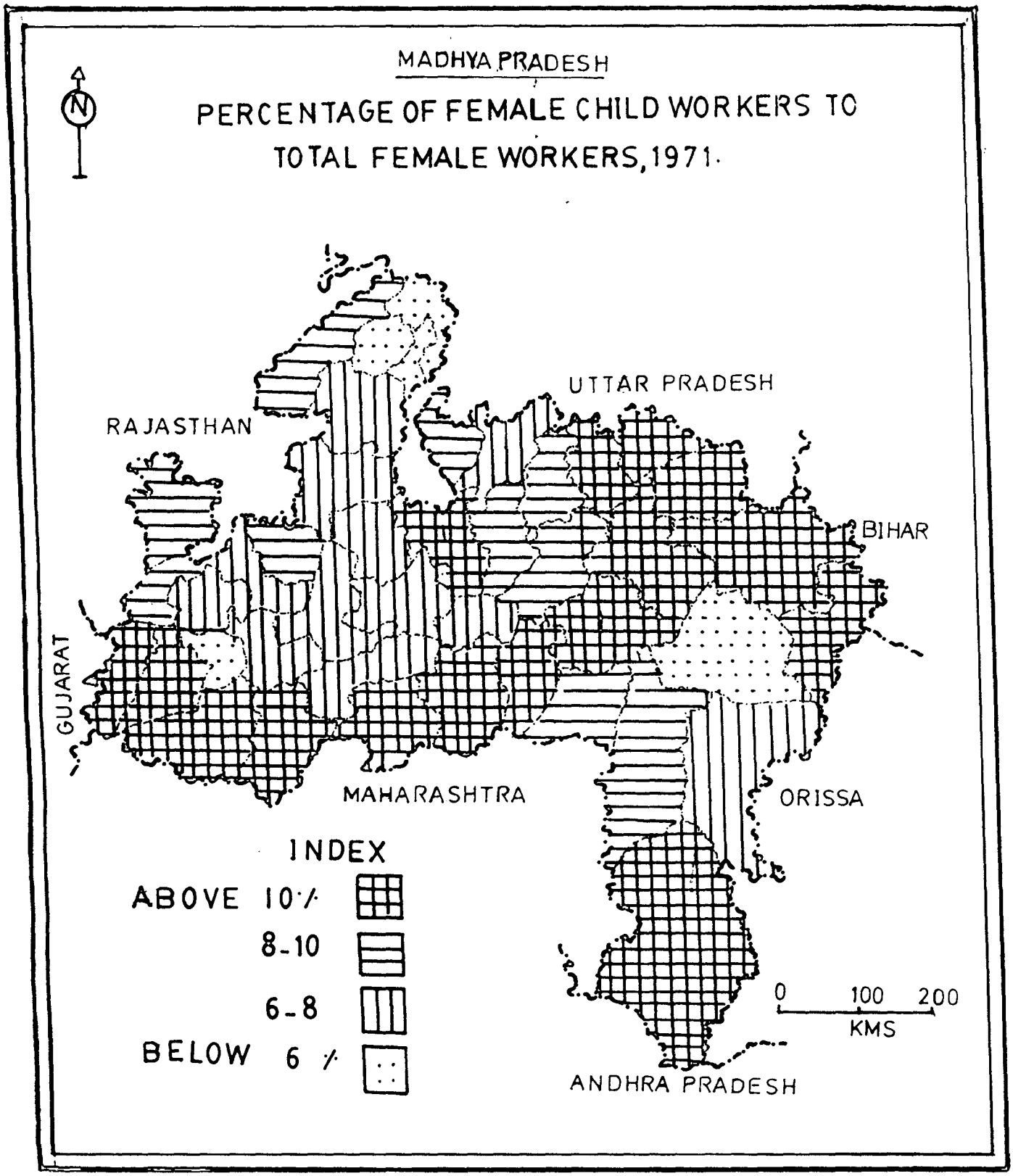
MADHYA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE CHILD WORKERS TO TOTAL FEMALE WORKERS, 1971.
N
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
INDEX
ABOVE 10 %
8-10
6-8
BELOW 6 %
0 100 200
KMS

FIG. 4.7

Very low level of child workers to total work-force was present in only two districts - Bhopal and Bhind.

4.4 Literate Child Workers

In 1981 Census, for the first time information on literacy of workers were provided.

Although literacy is a crude indicator of educational level of workers but it is the only relevant data available with the Census. 12.73 per cent of child work-force was literate in 1981. In rural areas it was 12.03 per cent and for urban area it was as high as 27.85 per cent (Table 8).

Literacy rate also hints at the drop outs which is attributed to many reasons mainly embedded in the developing economy of the region.

Very high literacy, above 20 per cent, among child workers was observed in the districts of Bhind, Gwalior, Sagar, Damoh, Indore, Balaghat and Durg.

High literacy, between 15-20 per cent, among child workers was observed in the districts of Morena, Datia, Mandsour, E. Nimar, Vidisha, Bhopal, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon and Raipur.

Medium level literacy, between 10-15 per cent, in child workers was observed in the districts of Shivpuri,

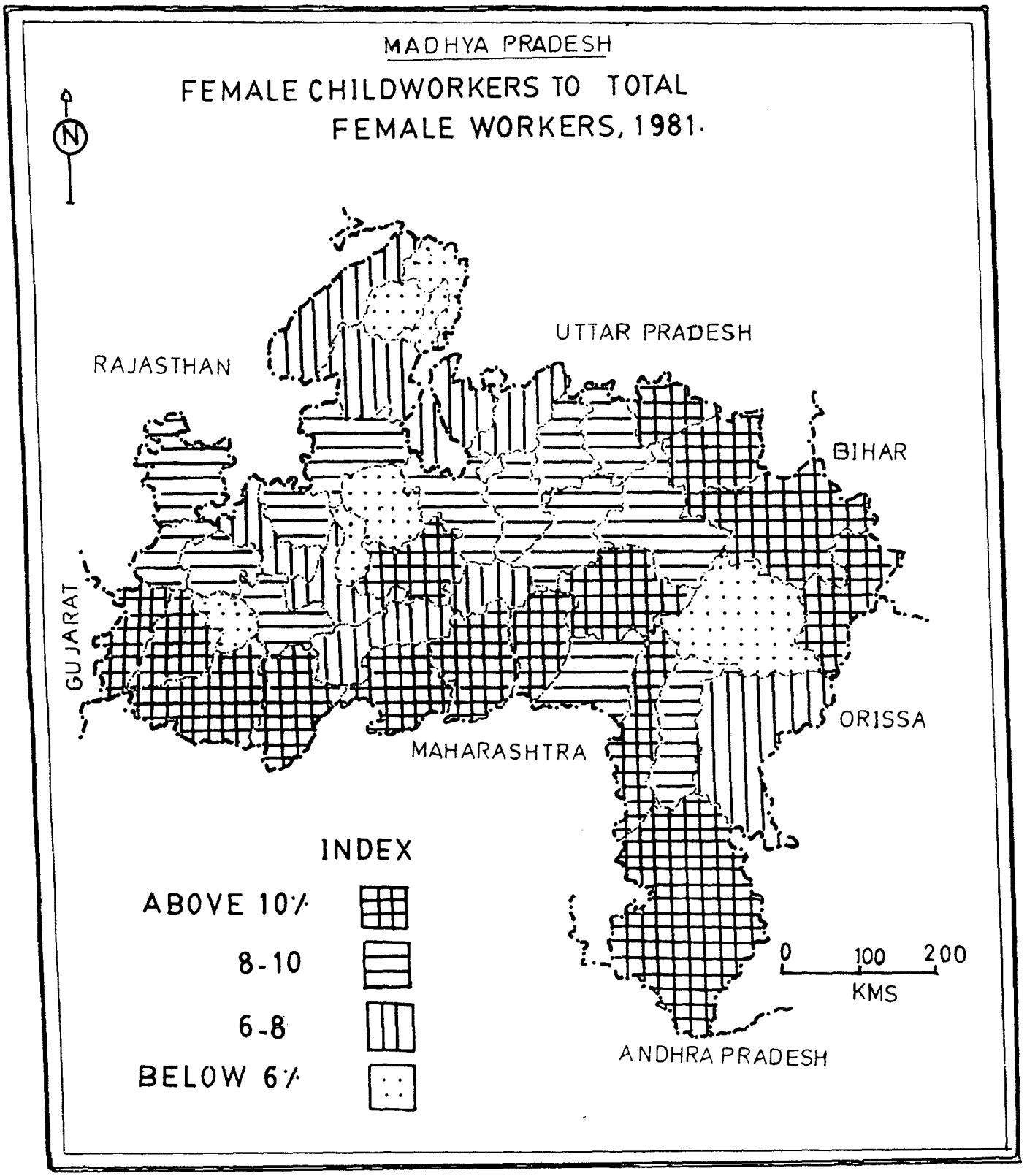
MADHYA PRADESH
FEMALE CHILDWORKERS TO TOTAL FEMALE WORKERS, 1981.
N
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
ORISSA
MAHARASHTRA
INDEX
ABOVE 10%
8-10
6-8
BELOW 6%
0 100 200
KMS
ANDHRA PRADESH

FIG. 4.8

Guna, Ratlam, Ujjain, Shajapur, Dewas, W. Nimar, Sehore, Raisen, Betul, Nurshihpur, Chhindwara, Seoni and Raigarh.

Low level of literacy, below 10 per cent, in child workers was present in the districts of Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Satna, Shahdol, Sidhi, Jhabua, Dhar, Rajgarh, Mandla, Sarguja and Bastar. The hypothesis, 'child workers are inversely proportional to child literacy' holds good for both the years. In 1971 co-efficient of correlation was high (-.592) and for 1981 it was of middle order (-.410). In 1971 correlation was of higher order in comparison to 1981.

4.5 Sectoral Distribution of Child Workers

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy of Madhya Pradesh. It has led to a high concentration of child workers in the primary sector. Inadequate educational facilities result in large drop-outs and vagrants who find primary sector the only resort where they can be absorbed.

Secondary sector, which is urban based, draws migrant labourers. In some pockets where traditional labour-intensive industries exist like bidi-rolling in Sagar, Damoh and Jabalpur, employ a large number of children.

Sectoral Distribution of Child Work Force

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1971	93.19	4.27	2.54
1981	92.02	5.38	2.61

In 1971, 9 districts had less than 90 per cent of child-workers in primary sector and in rest 34 districts it was above 90 per cent. Secondary and tertiary sector is high only in the districts with higher urban population like Jabalpur, Gwalior and Sagar (Table 15).

In 1981 the share of primary sector declined marginally and improvement in secondary and tertiary sector with 92.02 per cent in primary, 5.38 per cent in secondary and 2.61 per cent in tertiary activities was noticed (Table 16).

Whether shifts from primary sector to secondary and tertiary sector should be regarded as a development sign, is questionable. If this would have been for total work-force, it would have been regarded as a positive sign of development. The basic argument against this axiom is

that secondary and tertiary sectors are generally in urban areas and increase in it is by joining of migrant labours, who have run away from villages for want of basic facilities.

4.6 Industrial Classification of Child Workers

Industrial classification of workers helps in understanding the levels of development in the economy. Economists argue that there is a close relationship between the distribution of workers in the industrial category and economic development and consider shifts from primary to secondary and tertiary as a positive sign of development. In the case of Madhya Pradesh, there has been no significant change in industrial classification for the last three decades.

The nature of employment in the primary sector is different as the workers are in their native place and for the remaining industrial categories in most of the cases, they have to move out from their native place. Migration from rural to urban areas is because of meagre opportunities in rural areas. Migration to urban centres and employment in secondary and tertiary sectors is beneficial to workers as per capital income from secondary and tertiary sector is higher than primary.

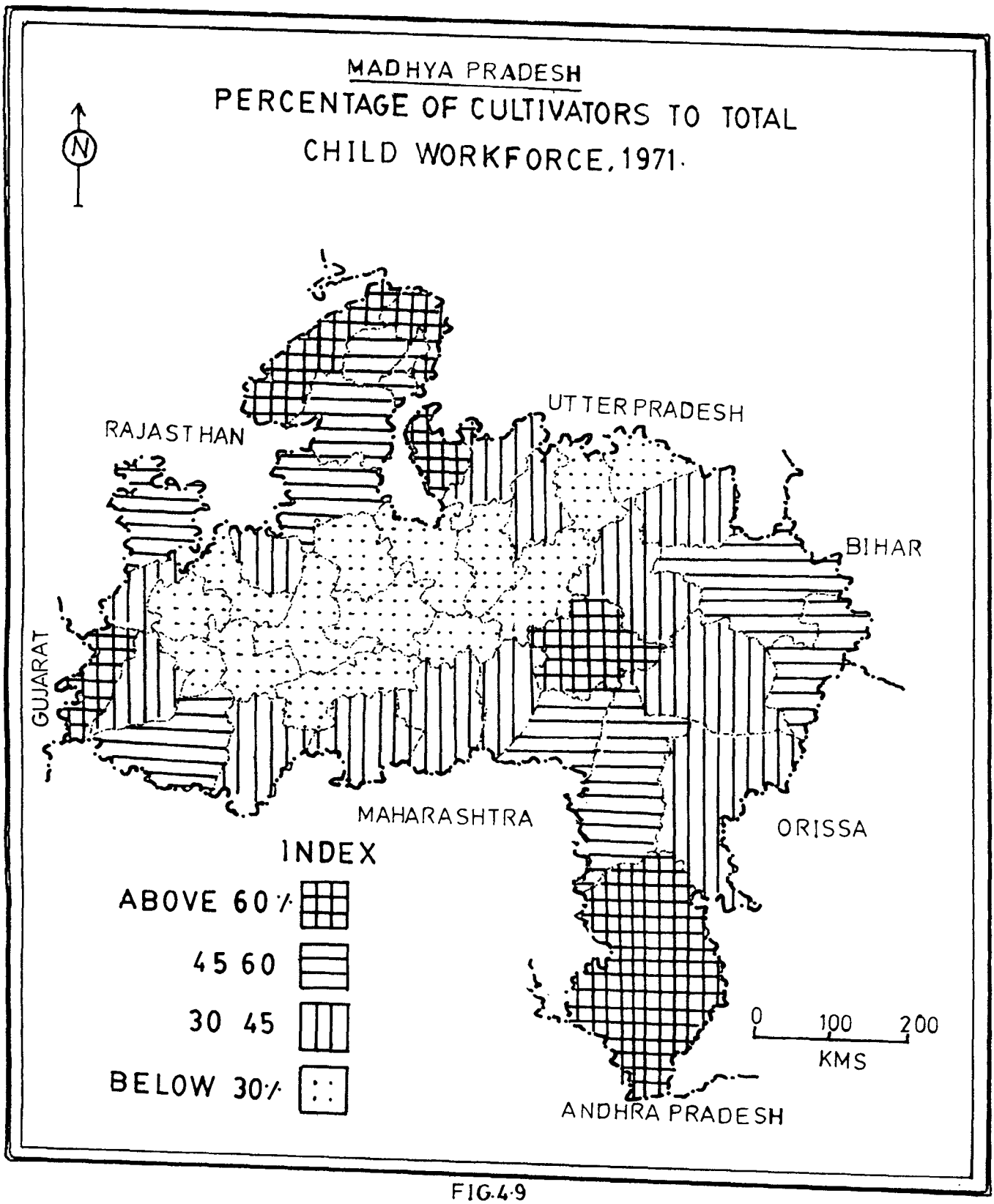
MADHYA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL CHILD WORKFORCE, 1971.
N
RAJASTHAN
UTTER PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
INDEX
ABOVE 60 %
45 60
30 45
BELOW 30 %
0 100 200
KMS

FIG.4.9

4.6.1 Cultivators

A major portion of child workers are engaged as 'cultivators'. There has been a small increase in the proportion of workers engaged in this category from 42.79 per cent in 1971 to 44.33 per cent in 1981. The distribution of child cultivators has been shown in Fig. 4.9 and Fig. 4.10 for 1971 and 1981 respectively.

The highest concentration of children engaged as cultivators has been observed in Chambal region and tribal region of west and south-eastern part of the state. Central part of the region has low concentration of cultivators in both the decades.

4.6.2 Agricultural Labourers

The next important category is of agricultural labours. In 1971 it constitutes 43.89 per cent of the total work-force which came down to 41.21 per cent in 1981. The Figs. 4.11 and 4.12 show distribution of child agricultural labourers in the work-force. Distribution in this category is not homogeneous. In relation to cultivators, sometimes we see inverse relationship between the two. North-western parts have low concentration of child workers as agricultural labourers. In the central part it has high concentration in this category.

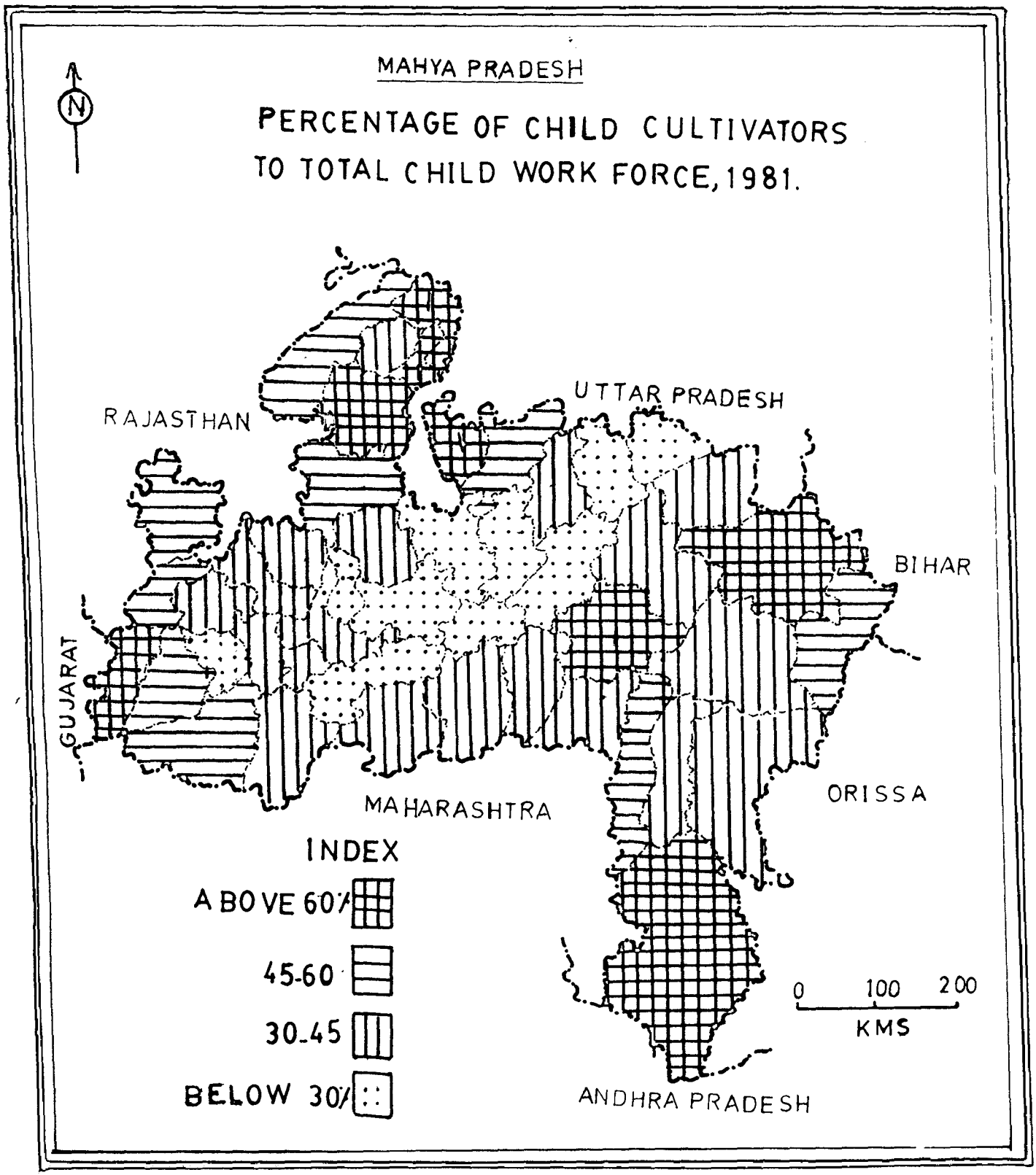
MAHYA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF CHILD CULTIVATORS
TO TOTAL CHILD WORK FORCE, 1981.
N
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
INDEX
ABOVE 60%
45-60
30-45
BELOW 30%
0 100 200
KMS

FIG. 4.10

4.6.3 Livestock, Forestry and Allied Activities

Third highest concentration is in livestock, forestry etc. In 1971, the percentage of workers engaged under this category was 6.37 and it came down to 6.25 in 1981. Higher concentration of workers under this category was observed for the districts of Shajapur, Rajgarh, Dewas and Indore. Surprisingly, the districts with large areas under forests and high tribal population have a small proportion of child workers engaged in this category.

4.6.4 Mining and Quarrying

Very low proportion of child workers are engaged in mining and quarrying. It was only 0.17 per cent of the total child work-force in 1971 and 0.23 per cent in 1981. Only Panna, Jabalpur, Indore and Raisen have relatively high rates otherwise low or even negligible for the rest of the districts. Districts of Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Rewa, Ratlam and Narshihpur in 1971 and Shajapur and Sehore in 1981 did not have any child worker employed in this category. The highest proportion of child workers engaged in mining is in Panna which is famous for diamond mines.

4.6.5 Manufacturing Industries

Employment of children are banned in most of the industries but the economic conditions of parents and need

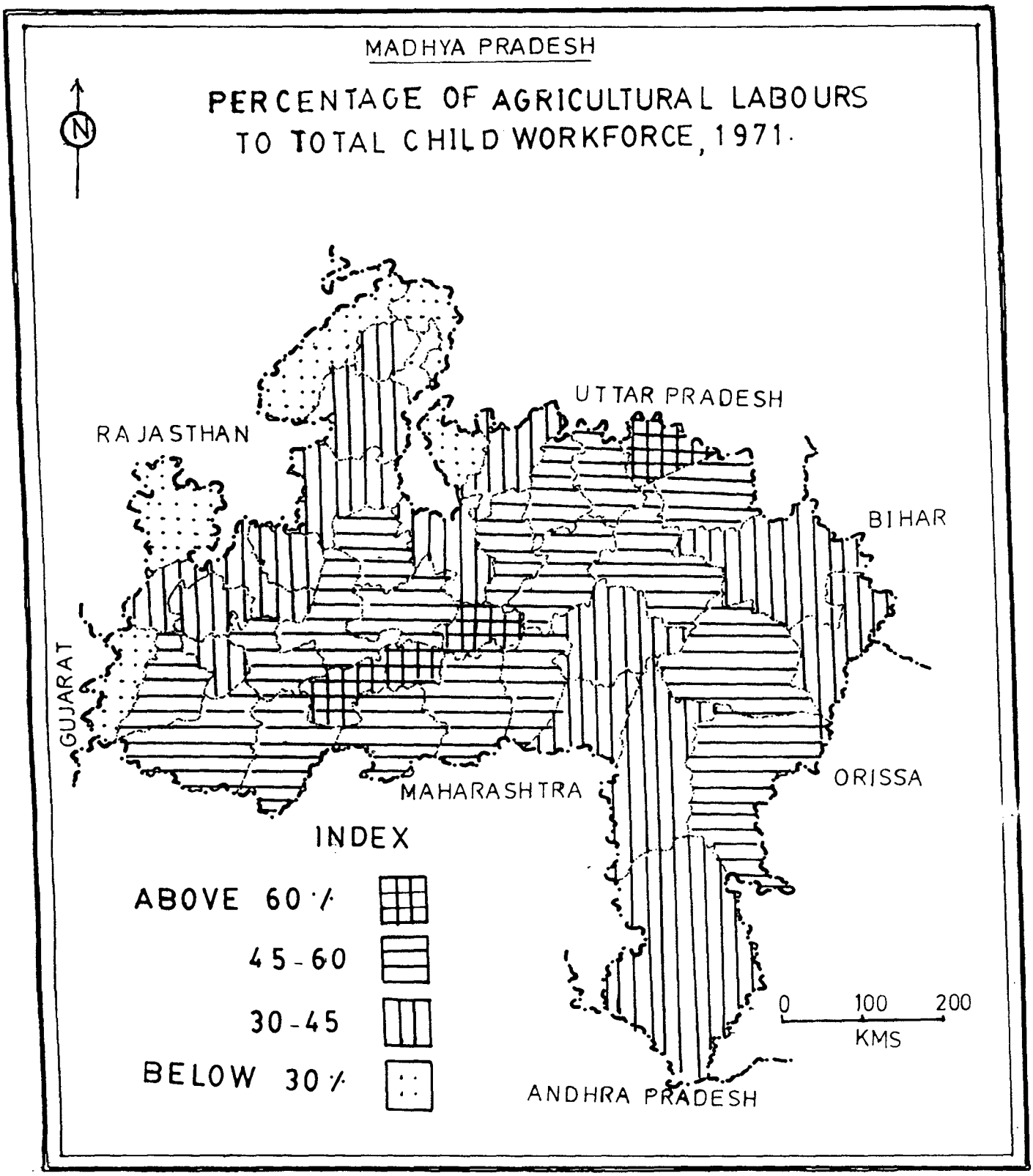
MADHYA PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURS TO TOTAL CHILD WORKFORCE, 1971.
N
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
INDEX
ABOVE 60 %
45 - 60
30 - 45
BELOW 30 %
0 100 200
KMS
ANDHRA PRADESH

FIG. 4.11

of cheap, easily manageable labour, are the reasons to attract large number of children in various manufacturing industries.

In 1971, the proportion of child workers engaged in this category was 3.96 per cent which increased to 4.47 per cent in 1981. High concentration of child workers has been seen in the districts of Sagar and Damoh, where most of them are employed in bidi-rolling and incense sticks industries. The increase of child workers under this category indicates to the poor implementation of various industrial laws governing child employment.

4.6.6 Construction

A small proportion of child work force is engaged in construction. Children accompanying their parents to the site of work and after some time they also start doing some petty works. This industry has witnessed a phenomenal increase from 0.30 per cent in 1971 to 0.90 per cent in 1981. In the districts of Hoshangabad, Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur and Shahod relatively high percentage of child workers are engaged in construction work. The percentage of construction workers is high among the relatively developed districts only, which may be because of migration of rural population from neighbouring drought-prone districts.

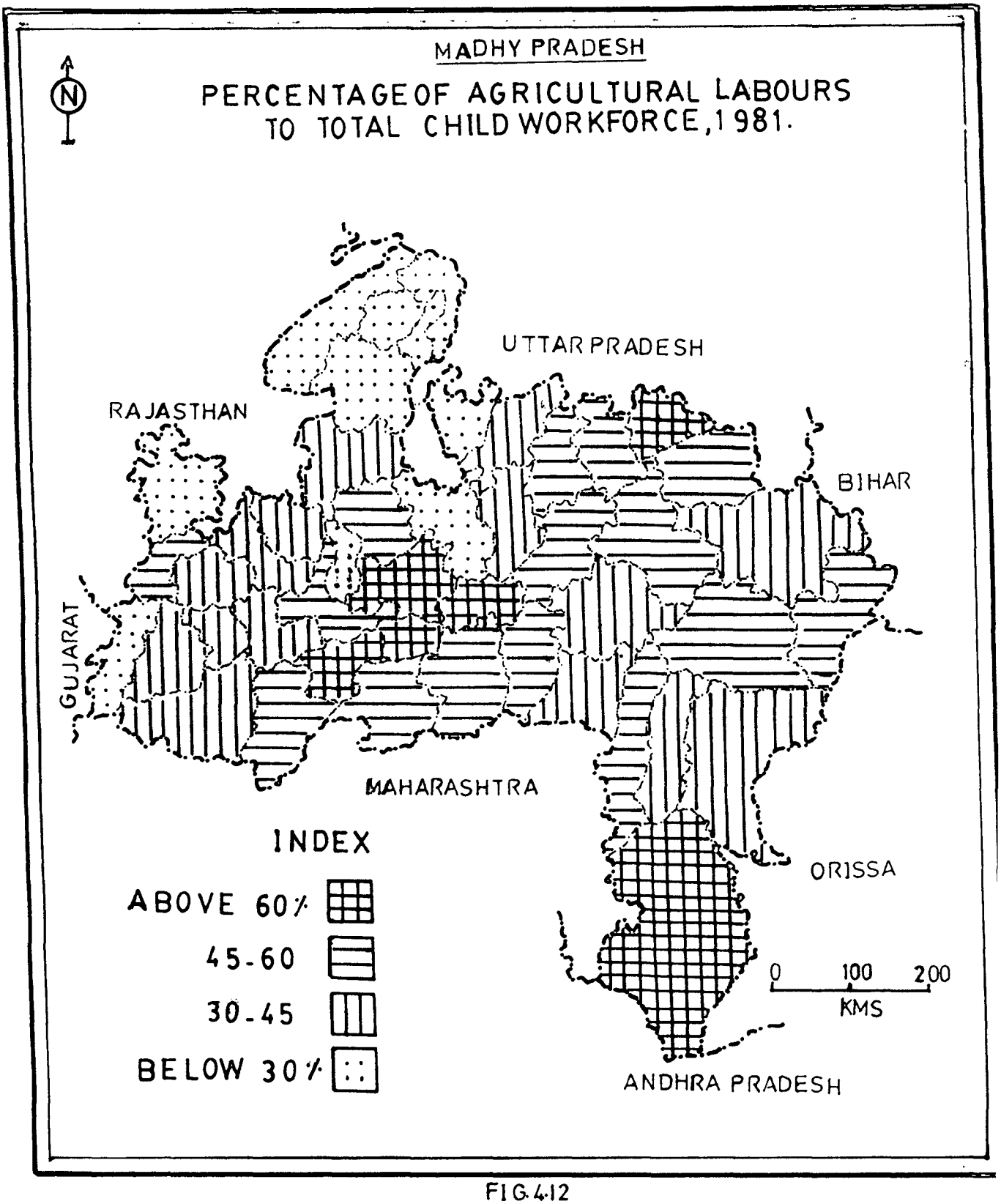
MADHY PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURS TO TOTAL CHILD WORKFORCE, 1981.
N
UTTAR PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
BIHAR
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ORISSA
ANDHRA PRADESH
INDEX
ABOVE 60%
45-60
30-45
BELOW 30%
0 100 200
KMS

FIG.4.12

4.6.7 Trade and Commerce

A small proportion of child work-force is engaged in trade and commerce. Most of them are looking after their hereditary family business or selling consumer itesma as vendors. The proportion of workers employed in this category was 0.84 per cent in 1971 and it shot up to 1.13 per cent in 1981. In the districts of Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior and Raipur has been high work force participation in this industry. In the districts with high urban population have been recorded high child population in this category.

4.6.8 Transport, Storage and Communication

In this category child workers are the least employed. Child workers can be seen employed as cleaner or porter near warehouse for loading and unloading goods. But as they are not physically strong are least preferred. Total share of this category in the child work force was 0.13 per cent in 1971 and increased to 0.17 per cent in 1981. The districts of Bhopal and Raipur have higher concentration of child workers engaged in transport, storage and communication.

4.6.9 Other Services

In this unclassified category 1.55 per cent of child workers of the total child work-force were employed

in 1971 and it declined to 1.27 per cent in 1981. The decline in this category is remarkable. It may be cause workers are better classified in this census. The districts are Raipur, Durg and Gwalior which have high proportion of urban population workers in the other services category.

4.7 Summary

Percentage of child workers employed in work-force to the total child population was 6.11 in 1971 and increased to 6.38 in 1 981.

In rural areas, percentage of children employed are high compared to the urban areas. For rural areas 6.99 per cent in 1971 and 7.52 per cent in 1981, children were engaged in economic activities.

Percentage of child-workers to the total work-force has declined from 7.27 in 1971 to 6.85 in 1981. Percentage male child workers in total work force was 7.99 and it declined to 7.43 in 1981. Percentage of female child workers in total work force was 4.12 in 1971 and it increased to 5.27 in 1981.

Female child workers were 9.66 per cent of the total child work force in 1971 and it increased to 9.76 per cent in 1981.

Literacy in child workers was 12.73 per cent in 1981. It was low for rural and high for urban areas.

The participation of child workers is highest in the primary sector followed by secondary and tertiary. Highest number of child workers are engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers. The participation in secondary sector increased in 1981 from 1971, while primary sector registered decline. The distribution in tertiary sector remained almost the same.

Participation of child workers in the industrial categories - cultivators, mining, manufacturing, construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication - recorded an increase in these categories. In the categories, agricultural labourers, livestock, forestry and allied activities and other services, it registered a decline in work-force participation.

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CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Summary of Findings

Children are recognised as future of any country and are important asset for developmental planning. The mental and physical development of child depends upon the social and cultural environment in which he lives.

In the underdeveloped economies, poverty of parents forces their children to work instead of joining schools. Early employment of children is bound to affect them adversely socially, economically and physically in the long run. Child employment is also regarded as one of the causes of growing unemployment, because for every adult worker there is a child employed in his place. Children are employed in almost all types of industries at one or the other level.

Education for a child is a qualification for his future placement in life. But poverty and social backwardness of parents result in a large number of drop-outs. Droughts and progressive mechanization have farther added to the problems of rural children. Education is regarded as a burden by parents of poor children, as it leads to loss of immediate earning through the child and adds to expenditure on his education.

5.1.1 Demographic Aspects

Population of any region, in its quality and quanti bears direct relationship with economic, political and soci conditions of the region. Demographic events are most cruc for deciding the future composition of the population. Planners play special attention to the variables like child marriage, family planning, infant mortality, age structure, sex-ratio, child-woman ratio etc.

The percentage of child population to total populat in Madhya Pradesh was 43.70 in 1971, and it declined to 41.2 in 1981. During these two decades, state experienced declin in birth rate, death rate and infant mortality. The changing attitude of people towards family planning has paid the dividend.

Very high proportion of child population to total population was observed in all parts of the state. This group constitutes districts with high tribal and scheduled caste population. The two tribal districts of Balaghat and Raigarh have very low concentration of child population. The distribution of districts with different proportion of child population do not give any clear cut pattern.

Sex-composition of child population is in favour of male. The difference between male and female is of only

three points. In the four districts of Betul, Rajgarh, Raigarh, Bastar in 1971 and Balaghat, Raigarh, Mundla and Satna in 1981, female children population has outnumbered male child population.

Rural and urban composition of child population is not much different. Rural population is high in the eastern tribal districts of the state in both the decades. It has been observed that higher the rural population, higher is the child population in the district.

The data on the age-structure of child population is given in the cohorts of 5 years' age-groups. In 1971, base was broad and slowly narrowing up wards. It represents any traditional backward country. In 1981, owing to fall in birth rate and infant mortality the pyramid bulges out in the middle and narrows at both the base and the top. The shape of pyramid conforms the decrease in number of total birth and infant mortality.

Child-woman ratio is an indicator of fertility which was .81 child per woman in 1971 and sharply declined to .61 child per woman in 1981.

In 1971, in the district of Betul, child-woman ratio exceeded one. It means total number of children in the age group 0-4 years are more than the total females in the reproductive age-group.

The northern parts of the state have high child-woman ratio in both the decades. Low child-woman ratio is registered for the South-eastern parts of the state. Child population has been found directly proportional to the child-woman ratio. Child-woman ratio is inversely proportional to female literacy of the total population.

Married female child population was 25.12 per cent in 1971 and declined to 13.11 per cent in 1981. This significant fall in the marital status is a result of increasing educational facilities, urbanization and habit of having separate establishment.

In both the decades married female child population is high in the Vindhyapradesh region of the state, which are the adjoining areas of Uttar Pradesh.

In the south and central parts married female child population is low. In the tribal areas different customs have been prevalent in different tribes. So there is no homogeneity in the marital status of child population in the tribal districts.

5.1.2 Literacy and Education

Education is an integral part of development planning. Education is regarded as one of the best resources that a country can rely upon. In the recent times, fresh efforts have been made to improve the educational status of the

population. But lack of funds and infrastructural facilities have marred the prospective educational targets. Most of the villages do not have any proper school facilities and those which have, have only one teacher to teach the entire school population.

The curriculum of these schools are not job oriented. Children are disillusioned after joining schools and conservative examination practices add to their dislike for these institutions. In return they prefer to leave schools and join some job and if belonging to a family of artisan, they try to learn family craft.

Proportion of literate children to total child population was 25.89 per cent in 1971 and it increased to 31.98 per cent in 1981. Inter-regional disparities are very high. The districts of Indore, Sehore, Jabalpur have very high literacy rate, while the tribal districts have very low literacy rate. This is also one of the causes of different levels of development.

Child literacy has been found directly proportional to female literacy and inversely proportional to agricultural labour in the total work force.

Agricultural workers are mostly landless, which forces them to send maximum number of family members for employment. This includes children also. Education and

employment cannot be undertaken at the same time. If child is going to school, he has to give up studies for the sake of employment.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes are the most poverty striken groups in the society. As it has been noted earlier that tribal districts have low literacy rate. So it can be established that lower is the child literacy, higher is the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population and vice-versa.

In the Indian cultural and social milieu, son is always preferred to daughter. In the present situation, son is regarded as the wage earner. So they are cared more. Literacy pattern also confirms it. Male literacy is much more higher than the female literacy. In the tribal districts female literacy is alarmingly low.

Economic causes of the neglect of daughters cannot be ignored as daughters form, what may be called 'perishable' assets to parents. Girls are supposed to look after household jobs and younger siblings, which in turn leave them no time for education.

Gross enrolment rates are improving with time. The difference between primary and middle school gross enrolment is very high. The reason for this large scale difference at these two levels lies in the economic compulsions of the

population. Employment of children result into large number of drop-outs.

In 1981, census provided data on economic activities and education. In all, 35.57 per cent of children were attending school and rest, i.e. 64.43 per cent, were out of school. In the first category 0.7 per cent were workers and in second category 17.80 per cent were workers.

This data reveals that not-attending school population have very high proportion than those attending school.

5.1.3 Employment

Children have been working in different industries at different levels since the ages. Poverty of parents and unfavourable conditions in the villages have forced a large number of rural population to migrate in search of alternative jobs. Migration of families or even one earning member change the balance in the family. Under such conditions, child joins the work-force to augment the family income or to replace the migrated labour. Child-workers were present in a significant number in the total work force. In 1971, 6.11 per cent and in 1981, 6.38 per cent of children were in the work force. The tribal districts of Mandla and Bastar have more than 10 per cent of workers as children. The percentage of workers in the total child population is high among the districts of south and eastern parts of the state.

While percentage of child workers in the total child population has increased, but in the total work-force it has decreased from 7.27 per cent in 1971 to 6.85 per cent in 1981.

This is because retirement age has gone up i.e. adult workers continue to be present in the work-force despite their normal age of retirement. Secondly, more and more adults are joining work-force which reduces the total percentage of work participation of children.

The hypothesis 'child workers are directly proportional to agricultural labour does not prove in the case of Madhya Pradesh. The analysis of the data suggest that there is no relation between these two variables.

The other hypothesis 'child workers are directly proportional to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population holds good and with a high positive correlation established between these variables.

In the urban areas percentage of child workers is not very significant while in rural it is very high.

The analysis of the data provided by the census of literate child workers for 1981, suggest that 12.73 per cent of child work force is literate. In rural areas literate child workers were 12.02 per cent and in urban areas 27.85 per cent. The western parts of the state have high literate

child workers as compared to other parts. It has been observed that total child workers are inversely proportional to total child literacy.

Highest concentration of child workers has been noticed in the primary sector followed by secondary and tertiary. The share of primary sector from 1 971 has decreased in 1981 while in secondary and tertiary it has increased.

Cultivators and agricultural labourers together constitute more than 80 per cent of the total child work force. Tribal districts and Chambal region have recorded higher percentage of children as cultivators.

Third highest concentration of child-workers is in the livestock, forestry and allied activities. Surprisingly, the districts with higher tribal population have very small proportion of total child work force engaged in this category.

Child workers in the 'manufacturing' industries have increased from 3.96 per cent in 1971 to 4.47 per cent in 1981. In 'construction' it has increased from 0.3 per cent to 0.9 per cent in 1981.

In the category 'trade and commerce' and 'transport and communication, total work participation has increased marginally. In the 'other services' category the percentage of child workers have declined.

5.2 Education and Employment

Education plays a decisive role in the nature of employment. The status in employment in turn decides educational status of successive generations and hence the relation of the two cannot be under-estimated. The socially and economically deprived population has continued without education in India. This fact is reflected in the employment of children, partly because of the uneven distribution of educational facilities and partly because of the poverty of masses.

In this study an attempt is made to analyse the relationship between education and employment of children. The analysis of data reveals inverse relationship between literacy and employment among children. The reason is obvious, education cannot be pursued with full time employment. But it should be clear that all those children who are in the work-force may not necessarily have had ever joined school. The fact is most of the child workers have never visited any class room. The high drop out rates indicate that the children leaving schools are also motivated by immediate employment and earnings. The pattern of relationship exists specially in the districts with high Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. The eastern part, peripheral south and tribal districts of west, there is high concentration of child workers.

In above mentioned parts, literacy, in general, is low. The analysis of female literacy and child employment reveals that higher the female literacy lower the proportion of child workers.in the labour force and vice versa. The role of educated female in the family also helps in solving many problems like infant mortality, high birth rate, child-marriage etc. Educated females understand more clearly the role of education and do not push children for immediate gain.

The information on economic activities and social attendance reveals that only about one-third of children, between the age group of 5-14 years, are in schools. The proportion of children engaged in work is higher among the children not attending schools. Northern peripheral and extreme east and north east parts of the state have low school attendance and high proportion of workers among 'out of school' children.

5.3 Recommendations

On the basis of the study of the existing literature on child-labour, analysis of data on child education and employment and experience of field work among working children, the following suggestions may be given.

Emphasis on education specially in the socially backward areas and communities will help to prepare children to go to school rather than take up employment at an early age. This should reduce child employment.

Any policy trying to improve enrolment and retention rate must take into account the economic utility of children to their parents. The opportunity cost of education a child has negative effect on the income of the family. To minimise this loss to parents, schooling should not be treated as an isolated subject but as an integral part of all round economic development.

First and the foremost thing to be done is to increase accessibility and availability of schools particularly in far flung rural areas. To attract and retain children in the schools curriculm should be more pragmatic and include the local needs and elementary vocationalisation from middle school onwards. School going children should be provided with free books, uniforms and shoes etc. Half clad poor childrens' joy in wearing proper cloths cannot be imagined.

Mid-day meal scheme should be launched with much more vigour and support from the government. Studies have confirmed that the retention and enrolment rate was high due to this scheme, in the states where it was introduced. It will

also help in solving nutritional deficiency among children.

Educationally backward groups like girls, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe need to be cared more. These programmes can be like, exclusively girls' school, as many parents do not appreciate the idea of co-education in the higher classes. More incentives in cash and kind can be given to the children from such groups as the economic utility is highest among them and monetary needs of family drag children in the work-force.

Teachers play a vital link in implementation of such policies. Their role is crucial in the implementation of all schemes directed to rural development. It is high time now to reorient teachers to such programmes of child development and education.

Corporal punishment should be minimal to create children's confidence in school and the teacher.

Causes of child employment are embeded in the complex socio-economic and demographic aspects of the society. Poverty and population growth go hand in hand resulting in a higher number of working children. Eradication of poverty will help in improving social and economic status of parents which in turn reduces the number of child labourers from these families.

High fertility is one of the major causes of poverty. Strong steps are needed to promote family planning particularly among rural people. This will result in small number of children who can be brought up in a better way.

In the recent past media has been giving proper coverage to the problems of child. This will help in making people campaign for more pragmatic policies towards the suffering of these 'harsh reality'.

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TABLES

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD POPULATION - 1971-81

S. No.	Name of District	1971			1981			Growth Rate
		Child pop. to total pop.	Child pop. to rural pop.	Child pop. to urban pop.	Child pop. to total pop.	Child pop. to rural pop.	Child pop. to urban pop.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Morena	43.69	43.68	43.71	43.29	43.49	41.95	31.05
2.	Bhind	42.54	42.53	42.61	41.88	42.03	41.67	20.76
3.	Gwalior	42.15	43.57	40.81	40.09	41.96	38.57	22.83
4.	Datia	42.59	42.68	42.79	41.37	39.66	48.40	18.69
5.	Shivpuri	44.58	41.95	42.23	42.20	42.44	40.57	28.72
6.	Guna	44.75	39.11	42.22	42.82	43.30	39.88	22.33
7.	Tikamgarh	44.70	44.79	43.02	42.49	42.70	40.96	23.13
8.	Chhatarpur	42.12	42.14	41.94	42.45	42.69	41.14	25.44
9.	Panna	44.51	44.69	42.16	42.53	42.84	38.87	20.24
10.	Sagar	44.11	44.19	43.85	42.15	43.11	39.66	19.02
11.	Damoh	45.10	45.23	44.31	42.70	43.14	40.11	19.28
12.	Satna	44.95	45.34	41.54	41.79	42.05	40.45	17.38
13.	Rewa	44.49	44.77	40.86	45.27	43.63	49.27	19.51
14.	Shahdol	42.54	42.55	42.27	40.64	40.48	40.43	24.82
15.	Sidhi	44.88	44.89	43.73	43.36	43.67	40.53	23.88
16.	Mandsoar	42.67	42.71	42.53	40.65	41.05	49.13	25.19
17.	Ratlam	44.16	45.11	42.09	40.45	41.73	37.58	14.42
18.	Ujjain	43.83	42.73	43.88	40.21	40.79	39.24	17.40
19.	Shajapur	42.83	42.73	43.66	40.95	41.05	40.37	18.41

(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
20. Dewas	44.88	45.15	43.48	42.25	43.35	39.13	26.62
21. Jhabua	49.04	49.42	44.22	44.96	45.61	37.81	22.02
22. Dhar	47.25	47.67	43.53	44.08	44.41	39.53	9.14
23. Indore	42.53	45.05	41.03	38.05	42.53	35.73	16.34
24. W. Nimar	47.36	47.03	43.91	44.48	44.98	41.57	22.37
25. E. Nimar	44.83	45.32	43.26	41.47	42.48	38.71	19.21
26. Rajgarh	47.77	43.77	43.77	40.37	40.58	39.00	21.33
27. Vidisha	43.22	43.16	43.55	42.96	43.54	40.10	14.70
28. Bhopal	-	-	-	39.71	43.48	38.54	-
29. Sehore	43.50	44.46	42.15	41.99	42.19	40.70	41.52
30. Raisen	44.47	44.47	44.44	43.16	43.21	42.80	24.70
31. Betul	44.66	44.74	43.86	42.26	42.69	39.89	18.99
32. Hoshingabad	43.23	43.61	41.86	40.63	41.52	37.98	17.09
33. Jabalpur	43.40	45.03	41.00	39.97	42.00	37.50	20.11
34. Narshihpur	44.37	45.20	43.38	41.28	41.74	38.31	14.98
35. Mandla	45.61	45.70	44.10	40.68	40.87	38.16	8.35
36. Chhindwara	44.70	44.90	43.69	42.07	42.83	39.23	17.28
37. Seoni	44.52	44.67	42.44	41.96	42.92	30.89	14.18
38. Balaghat	40.36	40.28	41.39	39.55	39.83	36.61	15.05
39. Sarguja	42.73	42.90	40.29	38.67	38.80	37.23	11.44
40. Bilaspur	42.03	42.25	40.23	40.43	40.82	38.05	16.00
41. Raigarh	41.98	42.16	39.12	37.44	37.58	35.93	6.00
42. Rajnand Gaon	-	-	-	41.35	40.49	47.48	-
43. Durg	43.35	43.64	41.90	40.58	41.21	39.24	-
44. Raipur	48.36	42.64	40.28	40.12	40.85	36.61	11.64
45. Bastar	44.84	45.09	38.38	40.84	41.06	37.77	10.72
MADHYA PRADESH	43.70	44.03	41.98	41.22	41.90	38.53	18.16

Sources: 1) Social and Cultural Tables, Series 10 - Madhya Pradesh, Part II-C(ii), Consus of India, 1971, pp.76-163.

2) Social and Cultural Tables, Series 11 - Madhya Pradesh, Part IV-A, Census of India, 1981, pp. 50-187.

TABLE - 2

MALE-FEMALE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD POPULATION - 1971-81

S. No	Name of District	1971		1981	
		Percentage of Male Child	Percentage of Female Child	Percentage of Male Child	Percentage of Female Child
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Morena	54.88	45.12	54.89	45.11
2.	Bhind	55.55	44.45	55.67	44.33
3.	Gwalior	54.86	45.14	54.14	45.86
4.	Datia	54.36	45.64	54.76	45.24
5.	Shivpuri	54.39	45.61	53.90	46.10
6.	Guna	53.18	46.82	52.54	47.46
7.	Tikumgarh	52.21	47.79	53.23	46.68
8.	Chhatarpur	53.60	46.40	53.49	46.51
9.	Panna	52.16	47.84	52.45	47.55
10.	Sagar	53.42	46.58	52.66	47.34
11.	Damoh	52.34	47.66	52.64	47.36
12.	Satna	50.58	49.41	58.21	41.79
13.	Rewa	51.52	48.48	54.17	45.83
14.	Shahdol	50.94	49.06	50.86	43.15
15.	Sidhi	50.56	49.44	50.49	49.51
16.	Mandsoar	52.02	47.98	51.08	48.92
17.	Ratlam	51.27	48.73	50.74	49.26
18.	Ujjain	53.47	46.53	57.32	48.68
19.	Shajapur	52.46	47.54	52.14	47.86
20.	Dewas	52.26	47.74	57.67	48.33
21.	Jhabua	51.04	48.96	50.28	49.72

(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
22. Dhar	57.07	47.93	50.60	49.40
23. Indore	52.34	47.66	51.38	48.62
24. W. Nimar	50.54	49.96	50.54	49.46
25. E. Nimar	51.64	48.36	57.54	48.46
26. Rajgarh	49.84	50.16	51.30	48.70
27. Vidisha	52.68	47.32	52.79	47.21
28. Bhopal	-	-	52.34	48.05
29. Sehore	52.42	47.58	51.52	47.66
30. Raisen	51.69	48.30	50.63	48.48
31. Betul	44.95	55.05	52.17	49.31
32. Hoshangabad	52.29	47.71	50.95	47.83
33. Jabalpur	57.75	48.25	51.25	42.05
34. Nurshihpur	57.60	48.40.	49.95	48.75
35. Mandla	57.60	48.40	50.18	50.05
36. Chhindwara	51.40	48.60	50.53	49.61
37. Seoni	51.01	48.99	50.53	49.47
38. Balghat	50.49	49.50	49.68	50.31
39. Sarguja	55.60	45.40	50.24	49.75
40. Bilaspur	50.63	49.31	50.35	49.65
41. Raigarh	49.89	50.11	49.72	50.28
42. Rajnand Gaon	-	-	-	-
43. Durg	50.71	49.29	50.54	49.45
44. Raipur	50.40	49.59	50.58	49.42
45. Bastar	49.96	50.04	50.08	49.92
MADHYA PRADESH	51.47	48.53	51.36	48.64

Source : 1. Social and Cultural Tables, Series 10 - Madhya Pradesh, Part II - C(ii), Census of India, 1971, pp. 76-163.

2. Social and Cultural Tables, Series 11 = Madhya Pradesh, Part IV-A, Census of India, 1981, pp. 50-187.

TABLE - 3

CHILD POPULATION IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS 1971-81

S. No.	Name of District	1971			1981		
		0 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10-14 years	0 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10-14 years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Morena	37.31	37.04	25.65	34.41	35.74	29.85
2.	Bhind	36.90	35.53	27.78	33.74	35.06	31.20
3.	Gwalior	35.25	35.18	29.57	32.84	35.27	31.88
4.	Datia	38.23	35.06	26.71	33.19	36.03	30.78
5.	Shivpuri	39.35	35.47	25.18	34.70	36.37	28.90
6.	Guna	39.59	36.62	23.38	34.38	36.04	29.58
7.	Tikamgarh	36.75	36.32	26.94	34.73	35.02	30.15
8.	Chatarpur	36.25	35.58	28.17	34.45	35.17	30.38
9.	Panna	38.08	35.25	26.67	34.27	34.21	31.52
10.	Sagar	37.56	34.78	27.26	35.53	33.33	31.14
11.	Damoh	38.52	35.84	25.76	35.03	33.91	31.05
12.	Satna	36.54	35.30	28.44	33.04	34.61	32.35
13.	Rewa	35.79	36.00	28.20	32.56	35.12	32.32
14.	Shahdol	37.00	35.10	27.93	31.81	36.95	31.24
15.	Sidhi	34.96	37.44	27.60	31.51	37.10	30.89
16.	Mandsoar	35.26	36.09	28.63	32.91	36.58	30.52
17.	Ratlam	35.53	36.74	28.73	32.29	35.90	31.80
18.	Ujjain	34.04	34.92	30.14	32.47	35.10	32.44
19.	Shajapur	36.96	36.42	26.63	32.73	35.00	31.86
20.	Dewas	35.83	35.77	28.40	33.83	35.58	30.59
21.	Jhabua	35.32	36.93	27.75	34.78	35.73	29.49

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
22.	Dhar	35.87	36.21	27.91	33.27	36.00	30.04
23.	Indore	33.83	35.22	30.95	33.26	34.45	32.29
24.	W. Nimar	35.71	36.26	28.06	34.78	35.73	29.49
25.	E. Nimar	36.20	36.35	27.46	33.27	36.00	30.04
26.	Rajgarh	36.08	37.17	26.76	33.26	34.45	32.29
27.	Vidisha	38.04	36.80	25.16	33.82	35.94	30.23
28.	Bhopal	-	-	-	33.54	34.96	31.47
29.	Sehore	38.50	35.19	26.31	33.52	35.06	31.41
30.	Raisen	39.07	35.88	25.04	35.24	35.41	29.34
31.	Betal	39.07	35.88	25.04	33.86	33.51	32.61
32.	Hoshangabad	35.55	35.86	28.59	33.64	33.82	32.53
33.	Jabalpur	37.69	34.31	28.00	32.24	34.35	33.41
34.	Noorshihpur	36.39	35.43	27.56	33.20	34.00	32.80
35.	Mandla	37.45	37.29	27.56	29.86	36.17	33.97
36.	Chhindwara	37.55	35.89	26.56	32.13	34.84	33.02
37.	Seoni	37.03	35.58	27.39	31.69	35.28	33.05
38.	Balaghat	37.90	35.62	27.39	31.62	36.03	32.35
39.	Sarguja	35.63	37.48	26.89	31.76	36.87	31.37
40.	Bilaspur	37.00	36.89	26.11	32.53	36.65	30.76
41.	Raigarh	34.19	37.74	28.07	29.14	36.88	33.58
42.	Rajnand Gaon	-	-	-	31.17	36.07	32.76
43.	Durg	38.50	36.50	25.00	31.80	35.98	32.71
44.	Raipur	36.72	36.76	26.52	31.93	36.08	31.98
45.	Bastar	36.64	36.97	26.39	32.06	36.81	31.18
	MADHYA PRADESH	36.71	36.15	27.14	32.87	35.59	31.54

Source : 1) Social and Cultural Tables, Series 10 - Madhya Pradesh, Part II (ii) Census of India, 1971, pp. 76-163.

2) Social and Cultural Tables, Series IV - Madhya Pradesh, Part IV - A, Census of India, 1981, pp. 50-187.

TABLE - 4

SEX RATIO, CHILD WOMAN RATIO and MARRIED FEMALE CHILD POPULATION 1971-81

S. No.	Name of District	1971 Sex Ratio (females per 1000) male child	1981 Sex Ratio (females per 1000) male child	1971 Child Woman Ratio	1981 Child Woman Ratio	1971 Percentage of married female child 10-14 years	1981 Percentage of married female child 10-14 years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Morena	822	822	.79	.72	26.62	17.95
2.	Bhind	800	796	.74	.68	22.63	12.26
3.	Gwalior	822	847	.69	.60	16.07	6.52
4.	Datia	839	826	.75	.65	31.94	12.45
5.	Shivpuri	839	855	.78	.71	36.99	16.35
6.	Guna	830	903	.85	.70	30.86	14.99
7.	Tikumgarh	915	877	.84	.72	48.54	21.20
8.	Chhatarpur	865	870	.74	.72	34.50	25.24
9.	Panna	917	907	.80	.67	45.34	22.47
10.	Sagar	871	879	.76	.71	19.11	11.23
11.	Damoh	910	900	.82	.69	26.79	12.17
12.	Satna	976	718	.77	.62	50.41	27.51
13.	Rewa	940	846	.71	.62	46.46	30.20
14.	Shahdol	963	967	.71	.56	51.61	27.34
15.	Sidhi	977	981	.75	.64	51.32	32.63
16.	Mandsour	922	958	.69	.59	39.89	31.68
17.	Ratlam	950	971	.71	.57	29.55	17.89
18.	Ujjain	914	949	.72	.59	29.31	20.40
19.	Shajapur	906	918	.73	.63	48.16	33.35
20.	Dewas	913	935	.78	.68	21.24	18.58
21.	Jhabua	966	989	.84	.71	3.81	3.28
22.	Dhar	958	976	.82	.67	16.35	8.03
23.	Indore	910	946	.67	.55	11.65	7.55

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
24.	W.Nimar	978	979	.84	.71	12.33	5.27
25.	E.Nimar	936	940	.77	.64	9.05	2.73
26.	Rajgarh	1006	949	.80	.61	49.88	32.41
27.	Vidisha	898	894	.77	.72	33.90	14.65
28.	Bhopal	-	925	-	.46	-	6.79
29.	Sehore	907	911	.84	.67	25.33	21.87
30.	Raisen	934	941	.79	.72	31.58	12.20
31.	Betul	1225	975	1.02	.66	8.67	2.52
32.	Hoshagabad	912	917	.74	.63	14.78	6.14
33.	Jabalpur	932	963	.76	.57	23.11	10.82
34.	Nurshihpur	925	951	.82	.68	15.07	5.96
35.	Mandla	982	1002	.78	.53	19.74	9.33
36.	Chhindwara	956	993	.77	.62	5.27	2.45
37.	Seoni	960	979	.77	.60	10.16	3.28
38.	Balaghat	980.	1013	.64	.53	22.88	5.34
39.	Surguja	976	990	.69	.52	27.51	16.77
40.	Bilaspur	975	986	.68	.58	28.53	12.21
41.	Raigarh	1004	1011	.63	.47	7.74	2.68
42.	Rajnand Gaon	-	978	-	.57	-	16.29
43.	Durg	974	977	.76	.55	30.93	10.01
44.	Raipur	983	997	.68	.55	19.88	6.02
45.	Bastar	1001	1012	.74	.54	8.53	4.34
	MADHYA PRADESH	942	941	.81	.61	25.12	13.11

Sources: (1) Social and Cultural Tables, Series 10 Madhya pradesh Part II-c(ii), Census of India, 1971, pp 76-163.
(2) Social and Cultual Tables, Series 11-Madhya pradesh Part IV-A, Census of India, 1981, pp 50-187.

TABLE - 5

SCHEDULE CASTE AND SCHEDULE TRIBE POPULATION - 1971-81

S. No.	Name of District	Percentage of Schedule Caste Population		Percentage of Schedule Tribe Population	
		1971	1981	1971	1981
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Morena	20.66	20.12	4.76	5.26
2.	Bhind	20.50	21.18	.11	.13
3.	Gwalior	19.38	20.57	1.87	2.78
4.	Datia	17.96	24.60	1.95	1.31
5.	Shivpuri	17.07	19.20	8.43	9.99
6.	Guna	18.33	18.20	7.20	10.96
7.	Tikumgarh	20.69	21.71	4.15	4.16
8.	Chhatarpur	22.09	22.90	3.16	2.99
9.	Panna	17.44	20.36	13.55	14.13
10.	Sagar	20.71	20.84	N.A.	8.68
11.	Damoh	18.33	20.52	N.A.	11.97
12.	Satna	12.64	16.40	13.90	13.67
13.	Rewa	12.06	13.73	12.61	12.05
14.	Shahdol	5.66	7.08	48.23	47.45
15.	Sidhi	9.56	10.82	32.54	31.23
16.	Mandsour	15.15	15.59	.04	5.20
17.	Ratlam	13.49	14.01	12.67	21.49
18.	Ujjain	23.49	24.09	.14	1.93
19.	Shajapur	22.74	22.06	.05	2.19
20.	Dewas	18.16	18.18	7.01	13.83
21.	Jhabua	2.73	3.27	84.71	83.48

(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
22. Dhar	7.18	6.96	53.38	52.06
23. Indore	14.30	19.63	.09	4.74
24. W. Nimar	10.31	10.21	39.56	43.25
25. E. Nimar	9.12	10.74	7.53	25.65
26. Rajgarh	18.18	17.91	.33	2.97
27. Vidisha	21.53	20.44	4.68	4.30
28. Bhopal	-	12.60	-	2.31
29. Sehore	15.40	20.34	4.61	9.11
30. Raison	19.13	16.72	13.49	15.93
31. Betul	10.47	10.52	30.50	36.10
32. Hoshangabad	11.04	15.58	7.17	15.99
33. Jabalpur	9.56	12.20	11.78	17.44
34. Nurshihpur	13.78	15.63	12.24	12.88
35. Mandla	4.76	5.18	61.81	60.36
36. Chhindwara	10.46	11.77	33.17	33.37
37. Seoni	6.78	10.56	37.49	36.35
38. Balaghat	6.67	7.17	11.25	21.83
39. Sarguja	24.81	5.22	55.93	54.81
40. Bilaspur	17.29	17.25	17.11	23.39
41. Raigarh	10.36	10.67	47.28	48.51
42. Rajnand Gaon	-	9.43	-	25.28
43. Durg	10.20	11.84	10.84	12.64
44. Raipur	13.62	13.77	14.63	18.56
45. Bastar	3.20	5.49	68.20	67.79
MADHYA PRADESH	13.09	14.11	20.14	22.99

Source : 1. General Population Tables, Series 10 - Madhya Pradesh, Part II-A, Census of India, 1971, pp. 323-509-

2. General Population Tables, Series- 11, Madhya pradesh, Part II-A, Census of India, 1981

TABLE - 6

CHILD LITERACY 5 - 14 YEARS, 1971

S.No.	Name of the District	Literate children to total children population	Urban literate children to total children population	Rural literate children to total children population	Male literate children to total male children population	Female literate children to total female children population
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Morena	25.89	57.41	19.[illegible]	[illegible]	16.9[illegible]
2.	Bhind	31.80	49.32	30.[illegible]	39.9[illegible]	16.04
3.	Gwalior	37.94	53.23	21.59	44.92	28.96
4.	Datia	25.59	46.50	21.94	34.44	14.43
5.	Shivpuri	19.30	47.40	15.7[illegible]	26.8[illegible]	9.[illegible]5
6.	Guna	19.84	51.14	14.91	[illegible]6.5[illegible]	11.
7.	Tikamgarh	15.2[illegible]	50.47	13.5[illegible]	21.[illegible]7	7.6[illegible]
8.	Chhatarpur	15.94	43.93	12.39	21.95	9.[illegible]
9.	Panna	16.67	44.[illegible]7	14.53	[illegible]4.33	[illegible].7[illegible]
10.	Sagar	34.59	[illegible]1.9[illegible]	[illegible]3.27	[illegible]1.72	[illegible]5.[illegible]
11.	Damoh	29.11	62.42	23.5[illegible]	36.31	2[illegible].95
12.	Satna	23.12	52.99	19.96	[illegible].[illegible]	11.50
13.	Rewa	22.49	55.74	[illegible]0.27	32.72	11.53
14.	Shahdol	16.[illegible]	46.92	11.[illegible]9	[illegible].75	8.[illegible]
15.	Sidhi	13.97	56.35	13.5[illegible]	17.[illegible]	10.2[illegible]
16.	Mandsaur	31.81	56.18	24.61	[illegible]3.21	17.71
17.	Ratlam	27.93	57.09	16.46	35.9[illegible]	19.3[illegible]
18.	Ujjain	31.44	56.1[illegible]	17.49	39.33	2[illegible].41
19.	Shajapur	22.34	51.51	18.3[illegible]	[illegible]7.77	10.24
20.	Dewas	2[illegible].51	49.13	1[illegible].3	32.[illegible]3	11.43
21.	Jhabua	9.[illegible]2	56.65	5.7[illegible]	12.7[illegible]	5.46
22.	Dhar	18.98	52.59	15.28	26.74	10.67
23.	Indore	48.14	67.37	25.24	54.80	40.66
24.	W. Nimar	20.35	50.66	15.46	27.44	12.92

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
25. E. Nimar	32.18	57.43	24.37	40.45	23.02
26. Rajgarh	16.01	44.81	12.89	24.11	7.34
27. Vidi sha	21.33	55.02	15.74	28.58	12.81
28. Bhopal	-	-	-	-	-
29. Sehore	33.17	57.85	16.65	39.19	26.30
30. Raisen	20.37	51.05	18.88	29.26	11.32
31. Betul	30.46	65.20	26.78	41.16	21.27
32. Hoshingabad	35.71	63.89	27.84	44.63	25.73
33. Jabalpur	40.67	61.20	27.37	48.40	31.97
34. Narshihpur	36.37	66.65	31.85	33.65	28.36
35. Mandla	22.50	66.69	19.89	31.26	13.43
36. Chhindwara	28.41	60.20	21.92	37.40	18.87
37. Seoni	23.43	64.70	20.48	29.58	16.96
38. Balaghat	30.32	58.58	25.10	37.39	23.10
39. Sarguja	15.30	54.45	12.51	22.14	7.98
40. Bilaspur	27.83	59.43	24.16	38.35	16.83
41. Raigarh	24.44	60.79	22.32	32.82	15.99
42. Rajnandgaon	-	-	-	-	-
43. Durg	30.50	59.07	25.35	40.12	20.52
44. Raipur	28.81	60.30	24.54	38.70	18.62
45. Bastar	11.06	59.02	9.47	15.79	6.31
MADHYA PRADESH	25.89	57.41	19.86	34.12	16.90

Source - Social and Cultural Tables, eries 10 - Madhya pradesh, part II- (ii), Census of India, 1971 pp. 168-185

TABLE - 7

CHILD LITERACY 5- 14 YEARS, 1981

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Literate children to total children population (1)	Urban literate children to total children population (2)	Rural literate children to total children population (3)	Male literate children to total male children population (4)	Female literate children to total female children population (5)
1.	Morena	31.25	52.61	27.95	43.30	15.67
2.	Bhind	38.78	54.87	35.50	50.04	23.65
3.	Gwalior	42.68	57.35	25.88	49.53	34.27
4.	Datia	31.30	47.77	27.42	41.39	18.37
5.	Shivpuri	22.92	52.46	18.57	31.31	12.48
6.	Guna	22.84	51.76	18.29	32.04	11.69
7.	Tikamgarh	23.67	47.53	20.54	32.16	13.65
8.	Chhatanpur	23.86	49.27	19.31	31.04	15.08
9.	Panna	22.70	49.44	20.57	31.23	13.66
10.	Sagur	41.46	66.40	32.11	49.25	9.08
11.	Damoh	37.80	69.37	32.70	47.39	26.37
12.	Satna	31.32	55.81	27.34	42.55	19.26
13.	Rewa	30.86	54.75	27.56	42.17	18.32
14.	Shahdol	22.31	49.61	16.62	30.71	13.41
15.	Sidhi	16.29	39.69	15.50	24.58	7.61
16.	Mandsoar	33.68	59.69	27.27	45.63	21.03
17.	Ratlam	30.82	57.73	18.65	39.09	22.19
18.	Ujjain	34.67	64.45	18.02	43.49	25.06
19.	Shajapur	26.58	53.29	22.00	38.39	13.23
20.	Dewas	28.46	52.78	23.43	38.31	17.24
21.	Jhabua	12.72	58.07	9.28	16.85	8.57
22.	Dhar	22.37	52.99	18.29	30.17	14.15
23.	Indore	53.16	66.05	31.82	59.58	46.22
24.	W. Nimar	25.97	57.87	20.52	33.83	17.74

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
25. E. Nimar	31.18	53.76	26.64	38.62	24.30
26. Rajgarh	20.45	51.50	16.09	30.14	10.05
27. Vidisha	28.02	57.96	22.22	36.19	18.53
28. Bhopal	50.36	61.09	18.39	54.52	45.73
29. Sehore	26.06	50.67	22.40	36.84	13.88
30. Raisen	26.10	52.80	23.04	34.34	16.70
31. Betul	36.10	66.37	31.21	43.09	28.97
32. Hoshingabad	40.41	69.88	31.13	48.22	31.76
33. Jabalpur	40.84	63.71	30.70	51.72	37.58
34. Narshihpur	37.38	67.75	32.87	44.33	29.98
35. Mandla	26.47	65.97	23.81	36.15	16.74
36. Chhindwara	34.10	61.79	27.28	41-65	26.50
37. Seoni	31.61	70.79	28.54	40.06	22.95
38. Balaghat	39.24	63.89	37.16	46.69	31.89
39. Sarguja	19.66	58.61	16.21	26.96	12.17
40. Bilaspur	34.02	62.66	29.75	45.66	22.04
41. Raigarh	32.95	64.97	30.23	42.68	23.33
42. Rajnandgaon	32.70	56.70	28.93	44.59	20.42
43. Durg	46.72	64.64	38.84	56.47	36.71
44. Raipur	36.03	60.71	31.43	56.53	25.42
45. Bastar	17.85	64.84	15.09	23.96	11.79
MADHYA PRADESH	31.98	60.50	25.26	40.85	22.42

Source: Social and Cultural Tables, Series II- Madhya Pradesh Part IV- A, Census of India, 1981, pp. 190-285

TABLE - 8

LITERATE CHILD WORKER TO TOTAL CHILD WORKER - 1981

S. No. (1)	Name of District (2)	Total (3)	Rural (4)	Urban (5)
1.	Morena	16.81	15.93	29.21
2.	Bhind	22.84	23.13	20.34
3.	Gwalior	20.17	15.91	29.35
4.	Datia	17.73	17.12	21.15
5.	Shivpuri	11.23	10.53	24.36
6.	Guna	13.16	12.53	24.70
7.	Tikumgarh	7.97	7.93	8.85
8.	Chhatarpur	7.58	7.10	17.72
9.	Panna	9.52	9.34	22.57
10.	Sagar	22.25	19.98	38.63
11.	Damoh	25.11	23.74	51.57
12.	Satna	7.01	6.57	13.45
13.	Rewa	6.19	5.62	18.20
14.	Shahdol	6.86	6.58	12.45
15.	Sidhi	5.40	5.35	15.00
16.	Mandsour	17.73	17.01	33.67
17.	Ratlam	12.42	11.69	25.17
18.	Ujjain	12.73	11.25	31.85
19.	Shajapur	14.79	14.21	24.60
20.	Dewas	12.81	12.30	25.89
21.	Jhabua	2.78	2.61	11.21
22.	Dhar	6.59	-	15.76
23.	Indore	20.25	13.63	41.47

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
24.	W. Nimar	11.03	10.30	30.77
25.	E. Nimar	15.16	13.98	30.90
26.	Rajgarh	8.70	8.30	19.19
27.	Vidisha	16.58	15.34	31.53
28.	Bhopal	16.41	13.56	20.00
29.	Sehore	11.78	11.33	21.08
30.	Raisen	11.75	11.32	20.33
31.	Betul	13.73	13.48	25.66
32.	Hoshangabad	17.12	16.01	40.10
33.	Jabalpur	17.96	13.97	32.15
34.	Nurshinpur	14.98	13.94	47.93
35.	Mandla	8.78	8.67	27.12
36.	Chhindwara	12.38	11.56	35.13
37.	Seoni	13.41	13.08	49.66
38.	Balaghat	22.61	22.37	34.36
39.	Surguja	5.74	5.57	32.73
40.	Bilaspur	15.40	15.02	26.71
41.	Raigarh	13.41	13.33	17.33
42.	Rajnand Gaon	15.64	15.48	25.09
43.	Durg	20.00	19.45	29.40
44.	Raipur	19.24	18.80	28.11
45.	Bastar	5.82	5.63	24.25
	MADHYA PRADESH	12.73	12.03	27.85

Source:- General Economic Tables, Series 11 - Madhya Pradesh, Part III-A & B(i), Census of India, 1981, pp 221-253.

TABLE - 9

FEMALE LITERACY ALL AGES - 1971-81

S. No.	Name of District	Literate total Female to female Population	
(1)	(2)	1971 (3)	1981 (4)
1.	Morena	7.07	10.09
2.	Bhind	9.65	14.67
3.	Gwalior	20.39	25.98
4.	Datia	8.10	12.26
5.	Shivpuri	5.80	8.12
6.	Guna	7.28	9.28
7.	Tikumgarh	5.54	8.44
8.	Chhatarpur	6.59	10.24
9.	Panna	5.64	8.66
10.	Sagar	15.68	21.11
11.	Damoh	12.04	16.52
12.	Satna	8.59	13.26
13.	Rewa	7.11	11.35
14.	Shahdol	5.78	8.78
15.	Sidhi	3.20	4.79
16.	Mandsour	11.96	15.06
17.	Ratlam	14.50	17.59
18.	Ujjain	15.91	19.72
19.	Shajapur	6.84	9.29
20.	Dewas	8.68	12.68
21.	Jhabua	4.59	6.35
22.	Dhar	7.67	10.27
23.	Indore	30.77	36.68
24.	W. Nimar	8.87	12.18

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
25.	E.Nimar	15.63	18.91
26.	Rajgarh	5.37	7.21
27.	Vidisha	8.38	13.07
28.	Bhopal	30.70	37.38
29.	Sehore	6.44	9.78
30.	Raisen	7.88	11.51
31.	Betul	11.20	17.42
32.	Hoshangabad	16.15	21.88
33.	Jabalpur	21.30	28.05
34.	Nurshipur	17.24	21.32
35.	Mandla	7.86	11.16
36.	Chhindwara	11.93	17.42
37.	Seoni	10.86	15.53
38.	Balaghat	12.43	20.59
39.	Sarguja	4.89	7.66
40.	Bilaspur	9.90	14.36
41.	Rajgarh	9.15	14.08
42.	Rajnand Gaon	8.43	13.17
43.	Durg	15.05	24.04
44.	Raipur	10.96	16.82
45.	Bastar	4.07	7.30
	MADHYA PRADESH	10.92	15.53

Sources: 1. Social and Cultural Tables, Series 10 Madhya Pradesh, Part II-C (ii), Census of India, 1971, pp. 168-185.
2. Social and Cultural Tables, Series 11 - Madhya Pradesh, Part IV-A, Census of India, 1981, pp. 190-285

TABLE - 10

PRIMARY SCHOOL GROSS ENROLMENT RATES IN 1971-81

S. No.	Name of District	1971 Gross Enrolment Rate 6-10 yrs Male	1971 Gross Enrolment Rate 6-10 yrs Female	1981 Gross Enrolment Rate 6-10 yrs Male	1981 Gross Enrolment Rate 6-10 yrs Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Morena	86.40	26.97	95.28	37.93
2.	Bhind	94.18	35.25	100.00	51.56
3.	Gwalior	89.76	42.72	75.55	43.24
4.	Datia	73.25	23.84	88.00	33.33
5.	Shivpuri	72.86	20.70	76.81	25.43
6.	Guna	61.76	18.48	74.68	29.41
7.	Tikumgarh	62.03	20.50	87.93	37.25
8.	Chhatarpur	58.70	21.94	80.28	38.33
9.	Panna	59.73	20.02	80.95	37.83
10.	Sagar	77.04	38.91	84.61	52.17
11.	Damoh	69.95	30.18	85.71	43.13
12.	Satna	70.63	25.52	79.77	35.50
13.	Rewa	74.00	23.36	87.91	37.93
14.	Shahdol	60.84	18.66	73.78	31.25
15.	Sidhi	56.98	13.56	65.78	21.42
16.	Mandsour	79.43	28.25	91.75	36.66
17.	Ratlam	73.80	33.15	76.66	37.05
18.	Ujjain	71.83	32.56	80.23	37.97
19.	Shajapur	61.86	16.00	76.92	25.42
20.	Dewas	73.26	23.82	85.24	35.71
21.	Jhabua	50.91	15.24	60.00	24.56
22.	Dhar	67.24	22.52	76.25	34.21
23.	Indore	93.07	67.15	37.38	70.10

(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
24. W. Nimar	63.83	23.19	72.80	42.72
25. E. Nimar	80.37	42.35	79.77	46.24
26. Rajgarh	53.83	14.09	74.19	25.00
27. Vidisha	61.13	23.34	74.19	35.18
28. Bhopal	-	-	87.50	73.77
29. Sehore	69.80	34.21	82.35	28.26
30. Raisen	74.61	26.43	71.42	32.65
31. Betul	85.76	37.03	92.85	62.28
32. Hoshangabad	80.98	41.04	37.34	54.28
33. Jabalpur	81.13	48.56	86.54	61.68
34. Nurshihpur	82.66	47.57	94.00	58.69
35. Mandla	76.89	29.89	85.71	42.10
36. Chhindwara	77.82	39.06	91.39	56.17
37. Seoni	65.50	28.50	80.32	47.95
38. Balaghat	78.33	41.69	86.04	59.52
39. Sarguja	60.22	20.75	71.77	33.05
40. Bilaspur	73.59	26.74	85.13	37.96
41. Rajgarh	67.62	29.89	80.55	44.33
42. Rajnand Gaon	-	-	88.50	40.69
43. Durg	97.74	48.13	85.31	46.71
44. Raipur	94.72	33.44	86.89	51.98
45. Bastar	63.03	21.18	73.72	35.29
MADHYA PRADESH	74.86	31.35	82.82	44.77

Source: Madhya Pradesh Ke Vikas Sanketak, 1984, Arthik Evam Sankhyikee Sanchalanalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, pp. 63-66.

TABLE - 11

MIDDLE SCHOOL GROSS ENROLMENT RATES 1971-81

S. No.	Name of District	1971 Gross Enrolment Rates 11-13 yrs Male	1971 Gross Enrolment Rates 11-13 yrs Female	1981 Gross Enrolment Rates 11-13 yrs Male	1981 Gross Enrolment Rates 11-13 yrs Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Morena	38.56	5.92	50.87	10.63
2.	Bhind	55.61	7.14	65.11	24.28
3.	Gwalior	47.94	23.18	40.81	17.5
4.	Datia	36.96	7.98	42.85	18.18
5.	Shivpuri	23.49	5.78	31.57	9.67
6.	Guna	23.18	6.66	32.55	8.10
7.	Tikumgarh	24.45	5.45	40.62	11.11
8.	Chhatarpur	25.83	6.78	47.36	12.12
9.	Panna	26.59	5.51	39.13	10.00
10.	Sagar	35.92	15.17	51.78	22.00
11.	Damoh	26.40	8.09	50.00	14.28
12.	Satna	44.41	7.92	60.41	13.33
13.	Rewa	49.05	7.81	69.38	17.02
14.	Shahdal	22.21	4.98	37.05	9.61
15.	Sidhi	18.75	1.53	34.14	5.12
16.	Mandsour	37.79	10.66	50.00	12.42
17.	Ratlam	33.60	14.97	45.45	20.00
18.	Ujjain	37.61	16.55	44.68	18.60
19.	Shajapur	27.04	5.90	45.71	9.37
20.	Dewas	30.86	17.80	45.45	9.67
21.	Jhabua	14.09	5.42	21.87	9.37
22.	Dhar	28.02	7.65	46.51	14.28
23.	Indore	60.37	36.66	60.00	37.73

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
24.	W. Nimar	24.00	13.78	41.79	18.75
25.	E. Nimar	30.26	13.49	33.33	17.77
26.	Rajgarh	21.04	4.79	27.27	6.45
27.	Vidisha	23.66	7.53	35.29	13.79
28.	Bhopal	-	-	56.41	45.45
29.	Sehore	33.20	16.30	46.92	8.00
30.	Raison	28.52	5.64	33.33	7.40
31.	Betul	26.67	8.46	44.73	22.22
32.	Hoshangabad	40.16	14.14	50.00	18.42
33.	Jabalpur	47.91	23.27	47.82	28.57
34.	Nurshihpur	42.54	14.43	51.85	20.00
35.	Mandla	23.38	5.90	42.85	14.63
36.	Chhindwara	29.27	10.90	43.13	18.75
37.	Seeni	22.95	8.70	42.42	12.05
38.	Balaghat	29.88	7.01	47.82	17.39
39.	Surguja	17.88	8.06	28.35	17.24
40.	Bilaspur	26.02	7.53	46.21	13.79
41.	Rajgarh	27.51	8.06	44.82	17.24
42.	Rajnand Gaon	-	-	42.55	12.76
43.	Durg	36.79	10.74	40.05	17.33
44.	Raipur	71.93	24.73	42.74	15.44
45.	Bastar	12.18	3.35	21.62	8.10
	MADHYA PRADESH	34.06	10.92	44.18	15.64

Source: Madhya pradesh Ke Vikas Sanketak, 1984, Arthik Evam Sankhaykee Sanchalandaya, Madhya pradesh, Bhopal, pp. 67-70.

TABLE - 12

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE
(5-14 years) 1981

S. No.	Name of District	Attending School		Not Attending School	
		Prop.of worker to total Pop.	Prop.of non workers to total Pop.	Prop.of attending school to total pop.	Prop.of worker to total pop.not attending school
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Morena	34.08	.252	65.92	7.60
2.	Bhind	41.58	.232	58.42	4.57
3.	Gwalior	46.12	.489	53.88	8.76
4.	Datia	36.42	.322	63.58	7.55
5.	Shivpuri	24.73	.906	75.27	10.16
6.	Guna	26.67	.450	73.33	10.31
7.	Tikamgarh	28.82	1.041	71.18	15.97
8.	Chhatarpur	29.63	.825	70.37	12.98
9.	Panna	29.04	.760	70.96	15.37
10.	Sagar	42.82	.701	57.18	15.37
11.	Damoh	37.29	.598	62.71	15.44
12.	Satna	37.75	.751	62.25	16.64
13.	Rewa	37.67	.675	62.33	15.55
14.	Shahdol	28.50	.422	71.50	14.45
15.	Sidhi	21.15	.970	78.85	16.62
16.	Mandsour	38.14	.790	61.86	18.61
17.	Ratlam	35.66	1.23	64.34	18.37
18.	Ujjain	39.82	.870	60.18	14.87
19.	Shajapur	30.33	1.80	69.67	15.78
20.	Dewas	21.21	1.318	78.79	29.41
21.	Jhabua	16.04	3.26	83.96	29.76

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
22.	Dhar	26.63	.970	73.37	20.21
23.	Indore	56.41	.217	43.59	10.51
24.	W.Nimar	27.20	.381	72.8	18.07
25.	E.Nimar	34.61	.555	65.39	19.65
26.	Rajgarh	24.43	.594	75.57	11.69
27.	Vidisha	32.95	.576	67.05	10.23
28.	Bhopal	60.06	.091	39.94	7.70
29.	Sehore	34.14	.313	65.86	11.68
30.	Raisen	30.26	1.106	69.74	10.90
31.	Betul	40.20	1.093	59.6	34.08
32.	Hoshangabad	42.38	.115	57.62	12.86
33.	Jabalpur	47.81	.656	52.19	12.36
34.	Nurshihpur	39.14	.315	60.86	13.72
35.	Mandla	31.14	1.40	68.86	29.73
36.	Chhindwara	37.65	.214	62.35	23.81
37.	Seoni	34.45	.654	65.55	25.44
38.	Balaghat	40.99	1.308	59.01	29.31
39.	Surguja	24.60	1.640	75.4	23.43
40.	Bilaspur	34.39	.402	65.61	14.18
41.	Raigarh	37.24	1.56	62.76	25.46
42.	Rajnand Gaon	34.29	.785	65.71	29.27
43.	Durg	47.32	.575	52.68	20.11
44.	Raipur	36.71	.613	63.29	20.57
45.	Bastur	21.21	1.317	78.79	27.41
	MADHYA PRADESH	35.57	.710	64.69	17.80

Source: - Social and Cultural Tables, Series 11 Madhya Pradesh, Part IV-A, Census of India, 1981, pp 674-765.

TABLE - 13

DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD WORKFORCE 1971 871

(1)	1971 % of Child Workers to total Child Population				
	Male (2)	Female (3)	Total (4)	Rural (5)	Urban (6)
1. Morena	5.60	0.92	3.49	3.79	0.91
2. Bhind	3.48	0.24	2.04	2.14	1.06
3. Gwalior	3.83	0.70	2.41	3.83	1.01
4. Datia	5.18	0.12	3.35	3.79	0.84
5. Shivpuri	6.76	1.80	4.49	4.87	1.27
6. Guna	6.44	1.99	4.36	4.77	1.50
7. Tikamgarh	9.16	2.31	5.88	6.11	1.29
8. Chhatarpur	8.66	2.36	5.74	6.22	1.78
9. Panna	9.41	3.65	6.65	7.08	0.79
10. Sagar	6.74	3.66	8.30	6.22	2.43
11. Damoh	6.58	2.68	4.72	5.16	1.93
12. Satna	7.92	5.90	6.67	7.18	1.94
13. Rewa	6.85	5.57	6.23	6.53	1.88
14. Shahdol	9.87	4.06	7.02	7.72	1.73
15. Sidhi	11.71	5.17	8.48	8.55	2.42
16. Mandsour	6.55	4.19	5.42	6.45	1.34
17. Ratlam	7.03	2.99	5.06	6.56	1.13
18. Ujjain	5.84	1.93	3.97	5.53	1.05
19. Shajapur	7.09	2.67	4.99	5.47	1.42
20. Dewas	7.54	2.87	5.30	6.03	1.35
21. Jhabua	9.74	2.37	6.12	6.44	1.60
22. Dhar	7.20	3.49	5.38	5.77	1.66

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
23. Indore	2.95	1.04	2.05	4.09	0.71
24. W. Nimar	8.82	4.69	6.78	7.48	2.14
25. E. Nimar	7.80	4.73	6.31	7.74	1.46
26. Rajgarh	9.59	2.76	6.19	6.61	1.96
27. Vidisha	6.63	1.86	4.38	4.91	1.18
28. Bhopal	-	-	-	-	-
29. Sehore	4.89	1.69	3.37	4.77	1.28
30. Raisen	6.33	2.14	4.30	4.38	2.92
31. Betal	11.58	6.70	8.71	9.44	1.36
32. Hoshangabad	6.59	2.77	4.77	5.81	0.87
33. Jabalpur	4.10	2.86	3.50	5.01	1.07
34. Narshihpur	4.90	2.07	3.54	3.90	0.98
35. Mandla	11.66	8.86	10.27	10.79	1.17
36. Chhindwara	10.17	6.12	8.19	9.46	1.69
37. Seoni	10.71	7.54	9.16	9.69	1.17
38. Balaghat	8.56	7.21	7.89	8.35	1.97
39. Sarguja	13.53	3.98	8.81	9.34	0.96
40. Bilaspur	7.13	3.24	5.51	5.63	1.59
41. Raigarh	12.34	4.59	8.95	8.83	2.01
42. Rajnandgaon	-	-	-	-	-
43. Durg	8.13	8.18	8.15	9.43	1.26
44. Raipur	8.42	5.26	6.86	7.54	1.73
45. Bastar	14.27	7.50	10.93	11.20	2.59
MADHYA PRADESH	7.99	4.12	6.11	6.99	1.35

(1)	1981 % of Child Workers to Total Child Population				
	Male (2)	Female (3)	Total (4)	Rural (5)	Urban (6)
1. Morena	9.54	0.75	2.83	3.05	1.41
2. Bhind	2.90	0.10	1.66	1.78	1.03
3. Gwalior	4.31	0.93	2.77	4.01	1.66
4. Datia	3.90	1.04	2.61	2.73	1.71
5. Shivpuri	6.04	1.79	4.08	4.42	1.66
6. Guna	6.28	1.82	4.15	4.54	1.63
7. Tikamgarh	7.74	2.56	5.32	5.76	2.04
8. Chhatarpur	8.39	2.18	5.51	6.19	1.64
9. Panna	7.94	3.51	5.83	6.19	1.11
10. Sagar	5.48	3.55	4.57	5.44	2.12
11. Damoh	6.32	3.61	5.04	5.54	1.86
12. Satna	6.16	5.43	5.81	6.44	2.39
13. Rewa	5.02	5.44	5.48	5.94	2.09
14. Shahdol	7.00	4.41	5.87	6.70	1.58
15. Sidhi	8.77	6.13	7.46	7.57	2.01
16. Mandsour	6.37	6.03	6.20	7.36	1.37
17. Ratlam	7.53	4.43	6.01	7.95	1.13
18. Ujjain	6.50	3.46	5.02	7.35	0.98
19. Shajapur	7.13	3.08	5.14	5.75	1.98
20. Dewas	7.53	3.93	5.79	6.73	1.26
21. Jhabua	12.98	9.38	11.98	11.80	3.06
22. Dhar	8.84	8.03	8.44	9.23	2.30
23. Indore	3.53	1.71	2.63	5.27	1.01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
24. W. Nimar	8.50	5.68	7.11	7.96	1.83
25. E. Nimar	8.47	6.35	7.44	9.23	2.06
26. Rajgarh	9.59	3.85	6.80	7.25	1.92
27. Vidisha	6.52	0.76	3.80	4.17	1.83
28. Bhopal	2.94	0.87	1.94	4.17	1.16
29. Sehore	5.76	2.55	4.23	4.63	1.51
30. Raisen	6.13	1.96	4.11	4.34	2.01
31. Betal	12.0	10.98	11.51	13.17	1.67
32. Hoshangabad	5.43	2.72	4.13	5.15	0.81
33. Jabalpur	3.84	3.40	3.63	5.55	1.00
34. Narshihpur	6.50	3.41	4.99	5.53	1.22
35. Mandla	12.48	13.29	12.89	13.69	1.62
36. Chhindwara	9.69	8.00	8.85	10.65	1.56
37. Seoni	10.31	8.79	9.56	10.33	1.50
38. Balaghat	7.39	7.00	7.20	7.68	0.85
39. Sarguja	12.35	4.81	8.80	9.32	0.63
40. Bilaspur	5.95	4.46	5.20	5.79	1.30
41. Raigarh	11.37	6.54	8.94	9.54	2.07
42. Rajnandgaon	10.24	13.91	12.06	13.84	12.61
43. Durg	5.37	8.04	6.69	9.12	1.22
44. Raipur	7.81	7.27	7.54	8.53	2.20
45. Bastar	14.20	10.19	12.18	12.78	2.12
MADHYA PRADESH	7.43	5.27	6.38	7.52	1.49

Source : 1. Economic Tables, Series 10,- Madhya Pradesh, Part II - B(i), Census of India, 1971, pp. 3-105.

2. General Economic Tables, Series 11 - Madhya Pradesh, Part III - A&B(i), Census of India, 1981, pp. 105-197.

TABLE - 14

CHILD WORKERS TO TOTAL WORKERS 1971-81

		1971					1981				
		ale	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Morena	4.71	8.33	4.97	5.28	1.59	3.96	7.68	4.20	4.43	2.34
2.	Bhind	.79	4.21	3.02	3.14	1.17	2.60	2.55	2.60	2.77	3.29
3.	Gwalior	3.33	5.22	3.49	5.14	1.57	3.56	5.90	3.80	5.21	2.40
4.	Datia	4.29	5.35	4.43	4.81	1.44	3.27	5.64	3.65	3.63	3.13
5.	Shivpuri	5.15	7.79	5.49	5.82	1.92	4.74	7.18	5.09	3.31	2.46
6.	Guna	5.15	7.74	5.54	7.59	2.52	4.97	8.44	5.44	5.85	2.37
7.	Tikamgarh	7.33	8.31	7.50	7.69	2.52	6.19	7.83	6.50	6.89	2.95
8.	Chhitarpur	6.49	7.41	6.65	9.78	2.68	6.56	7.38	6.70	7.32	2.37
9.	Panna	7.62	9.5[illegible]	8.05	9.09	1.26	6.31	8.91	6.9[illegible]	[illegible].21	1.60
10.	Sagur	6.02	10.9[illegible]	6.72	7.51	3.[illegible]5	4.5[illegible]	9.21	5.5[illegible]	6.[illegible]	2.[illegible]
11.	Damoh	5.72	8.06	6.20	6.57	3.14	5.21	9.67	6.1[illegible]	6.64	2.66
12.	Satna	6.63	11.27	7.[illegible]3	8.41	2.62	5.01	9.64	6.39	6.91	3.[illegible]
13.	Rewa	6.11	11.74	7.71	8.01	2.[illegible]3	4.[illegible]	10.15	6.6[illegible]	7.07	2.[illegible]5
14.	Shahdol	7.37	10.2[illegible]	[illegible].91	[illegible].6[illegible]	2.31	5.0[illegible]	8.93	6.16	6.73	2.17
15.	Sidhi	9.45	11.13	[illegible].9	9.9[illegible]	3.25	[illegible].[illegible]	11.[illegible]	8.1[illegible]	8.21	[illegible].2

		1971					1981				
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
16.	Mandsoar	5.15	8.78	6.28	6.71	2.06	4.76	9.75	6.28	7.05	1.86
17.	Rutlam	5.93	9.56	6.63	8.02	1.82	5.57	9.33	6.61	8.20	1.50
18.	Ujjain	4.92	6.70	5.24	6.71	1.65	4.92	8.32	5.70	7.47	1.40
19.	Shajapur	5.66	6.60	5.89	6.24	2.26	5.48	6.99	5.84	6.24	2.84
20.	Dewas	6.53	7.94	6.85	7.49	2.22	6.03	8.31	6.62	7.47	1.69
21.	Jhabua	9.20	17.64	10.12	10.65	2.65	10.49	15.07	12.01	12.49	4.03
22.	Dhur	6.67	11.43	7.68	8.13	2.68	7.24	11.89	8.88	9.45	3.07
23.	Indore	4.43	5.08	4.50	5.47	2.69	2.62	5.40	3.12	5.76	1.27
24.	W. Nimar	8.02	12.85	9.21	9.96	3.34	7.14	10.33	8.13	8.99	2.60
25.	E. Nimar	6.61	11.39	7.79	8.92	2.37	6.48	10.81	7.77	8.97	2.78
26.	Rajgarh	7.18	8.82	7.49	7.79	3.38	6.87	9.15	7.37	7.62	2.70
27.	Vidisha	5.15	7.42	5.49	5.91	1.96	5.23	4.51	5.16	5.56	2.74
28.	Bhopal	-	-	-	-	-	2.32	3.81	2.54	5.04	1.56
29.	Sehore	4.06	6.55	4.47	5.92	1.88	4.62	6.64	5.07	5.40	2.24
30.	Raisen	5.14	7.83	5.60	5.65	4.53	4.95	6.66	5.36	5.46	3.07
31.	Betul	8.43	10.94	9.28	9.72	2.19	9.19	13.14	11.28	12.32	2.28
32.	Hoshangabad	5.47	7.74	5.95	6.88	1.36	4.24	7.40	4.90	5.82	1.15
33.	Jabalpur	3.52	8.30	4.56	6.19	1.53	3.00	8.23	4.24	6.01	1.30
34.	Nurshahpur	4.39	6.29	4.80	5.26	1-64	5.01	7.62	5.64	6.07	1.58
35.	Mandla	9.64	12.58	10.71	11.02	1.91	8.73	13.09	10.54	10.89	2.16

		1971					1981				
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
36.	Chhindwara	8.51	12.76	9.69	10.75	2.54	7.51	13.57	9.40	10.65	2.21
37.	Seoni	8.74	12.21	9.87	10.22	1.89	7.83	12.10	9.23	9.72	1.70
38.	Balaghat	6.60	9.60	7.28	7.52	2.58	5.21	8.12	6.32	6.59	2.09
39.	Surguja	9.61	15.10	10.46	11.01	1.26	7.77	13.08	8.76	9.30	8.45
40.	Bilaspur	5.49	5.15	5.38	5.38	2.04	4.49	5.73	4.94	5.31	1.10
41.	Raigarh	8.86	11.68	9.48	9.83	2.61	7-13	11.09	8.20	8.58	2.51
42.	Rajnandgaon	-	-	-	-	-	7.77	12.32	9.85	10.49	1.94
43.	Durg	6.58	9.40	7.73	8.40	1.68	4.21	9.01	6.16	7.45	1.57
44.	Raipur	6.67	7.29	6.89	7.35	2.30	5.77	7.89	6.63	7.17	2.56
45.	Bastar	11.12	21.39	13.35	13.71	2.99	9.53	15.11	11.28	11.68	2.52
	MADHYA PRADESH	6.48	9.66	7.27	8.01	2.02	5.70	9.76	6.85	7.71	1.99

Source: 1) Economic Tables, Series 10- Madhya Pradesh, Part II-B(i) , Census of India, 1971 pp. 3-105.

2) General Economic Tables, Series 11- Madhya Pradesh, part III - A . B (i), Census of India, 1981,pp.185-197.

TABLE - 15

DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD WORKERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY 1971-81
1971

	Cultivatary	Agricultural Labourers	Live stock forestry etc. allied activities	Mining & Quarrying	Manf. servicing Repair.	Construction	Trade & Commerce	Transport storage communication	Other services
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Morena	75.37	13.84	6.14	.16	2.31	.39	.63	.23	.87
2. Bhinel	63.17	26.04	5.37	.01	2.43	.11	1.32	.15	1.36
3. Gwalior	41.91	31.53	7.21	.22	9.1	1.11	4.26	.67	3.93
4. Datia	41.62	40.60	10.71	.05	3.61	.46	.95	1.9	1.73
5. Shivpuri	57.83	30.48	6.92	.17	.97	.32	.87	.21	1.37
6. Guna	51.62	35.43	6.55	.04	3.32	.68	.90	.23	1.27
7. Tikamgarh	62.46	29.74	5.03	-	1.61	.04	.23	.02	.83
8. Chhatanpur	39.54	44.33	11.04	-	2.89	.26	.38	.08	1.45
9. Panna	38.20	49.29	8.38	.21	2.30	.20	.36	- -	1.02
10. Sagur	17.75	37.26	5.38	.01	36.64	.40	1.09	.81	1.23
11. Damoh	24.03	48.50	6.42	.04	17.75	.34	.81	.22	1.85
12. Satna	23.27	57.20	9.42	.12	7.10	.09	.45	.11	2.20
13. Reva	21.39	62.65	10.64	.-	3.43	.13	.48	.05	1.20
14. Shahdol	42.63	49.98	3.54	.25	1.84	.03	.43	.07	1.19
15. Sidhi	39.84	46.57	10.16	.03	2.15	.02	.20	.02	1.00

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
16. Mandsoar	57.89	27.07	8.56	.13	3.04	.37	.67	.11	2.10
17. Ratlam	43.98	38.31	11.05	-	2.68	.22	2.19	.15	1.37
18. Ujjain	29.32	43.68	17.17	.07	4.14	.53	2.06	.26	2.71
19. Shajapur	25.53	42.08	27.46	-	3.61	.22	.90	.08	1.46
20. Dewas	25.86	48,52	19.31	.02	2.85	.5[illegible]	.91	.09	1.81
21. Jhabua	73.57	19.44	5.02	.09	.82	.02	.28	.02	.79
22. Dhar	44.36	45.84	5.72	.02	1.81	.17	.76	.08	1.20
23. Indore	19.61	41.53	14.30	.54	9.00	.78	5.90	.98	7.68
24. W. Nimar	45.35	45.57	4.99	.02	1.82	.09	.64	.04	1.22
25. S. Nimar	31.33	57.89	3.51	.02	4.00	.27	1.56	.27	1.12
26. Rajgarh	32.74	35.77	25.89	.09	2.58	.29	1.21	.10	1.28
27. Vidisha	29.98	50.37	5.96	.05	2.44	.26	.78	.18	1.86
28. Bhopal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Sehore	25.86	50.44	6.90	.23	5.71	1.44	2.68	.76	5.94
30. Raisen	26.14	54.36	7.34	.54	5.61	2.65	.53	.07	2.67
31. Betul	44.43	44.84	7.68	.08	1.62	.07	.47	.09	.67
32. Hoshingabad	18.38	63.32	8.95	.05	2.50	3.90	1.42	.10	1.93
33. Jabalpur	20.42	56.32	2.25	.86	14.38	.15	1.74	.34	3.50
34. Narshihpur	26.92	61.36	3.97	-	3.09	.30	1.11	.09	3.12
35. Mandla	60.11	34.79	3.20	.01	.88	.08	.28	.04	.57
36. Chhindwara	33.69	52.[illegible]5	8.81	.24	1.51	.18	.67	.07	2.24

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
37. Seoni	39.90	53.46	2.17	.15	1.39	.05	.41	.05	2.53
38. Balaghat	46.94	38.98	2.48	.24	9.04	..12	.81	.06	1.28
39. Sarguja	53.30	39.61	4.26	.09	1.24	.13	.27	.02	.54
40. Bilaspur	37.29	49.59	6.31	.11	3.90	.40	.94	.08	1.35
41. Raigarh	50.29	42.87	2.69	.04	2.55	.10	.47	.12	.82
42. Rajnanu Gaon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43. Durg	52.44	38.90	4.03	.11	1.93	.10	.91	.08	1.44
44. Raipur	39.15	50.47	3.93	.10	3.22	.18	1.14	.19	1.58
45. Bastar	60.73	34.68	1.68	.39	1.43	.12	.26	.11	.53
MADHYA PRADESH	42.79	43.89	6.37	.13	3.96	.30	.84	.13	1.55

Source: 1) Economic Tables, Series-10, Madhya Pradesh
Part II B(i), Census of India, 1971, pp. 3-105

TABLE - 16

DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD WORKERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY 1981
1981

		Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Live Stock forestry etc. allied activities	Mining & Quarrying	Manf. Servicing repair	Construction	Trade & Commerce	Transport storage communication	Other services
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Morena	73.45	12.51	4.93	.28	4.21	.68	2.05	.75	1.07
2.	Bhinel	68.54	21.07	1.79	.85	3.34	.53	1.95	.14	1.76
3.	Gwalior	34.07	23.97	9.07	.04	24.45	.61	3.68	.44	3.61
4.	Datia	53.68	23.30	5.93	.59	12.5	.26	2.22	.32	1.12
5.	Shivpuri	66.53	23.64	3.77	.32	2.08	.54	1.16	.22	1.03
6.	Guna	52.03	36.05	4.19	.05	3.34	.56	2.01	.27	1.45
7.	Tikamgarh	65.39	23.58	6.9	.02	2.24	.74	.16	.31	.59
8.	Chhatarpur	46.39	34.13	12.36	.08	4.28	.74	.75	.20	1.00
9.	Panna	31.23	47.95	12.13	2.51	2.59	.53	1.61	.11	1.30
10.	Sagar	18.07	25.75	8.27	.15	43.63	1.16	1.16	.21	1.56
11.	Damoh	18.10	35.41	6.93	.03	34.45	1.19	2.45	.29	1.09
12.	Satna	19.63	58.13	9.43	1.42	9.52	.87	.71	.05	.92
13.	Rewa	22.80	65.38	5.79	.09	3.36	.92	.69	.05	.88
14.	Shahdol	37.23	51.58	3.09	.09	1.88	4.47	.60	.12	.62
15.	Sidhi	39.53	46.32	8.02	.23	1.55	2.10	.53	.07	.71

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
16.	Mandsoar	57.19	29.38	7.78	.16	2.68	.47	.68	.12	1.30
17.	Ratlam	48.26	29.26	14.90	.29	3.73	.13	1.36	.16	1.35
18.	Ujjain	32.36	42.14	16.16	.08	4.93	.42	1.83	.35	1.70
19.	Shajapur	28.38	40.88	23.80	-	2.81	1.12	1.48	.12	.87
20.	Dewas	30.47	42.33	21.46	.02	3.42	.20	1.09	.25	.71
21.	Jhabua	80.26	16.12	1.83	.01	.54	.45	.29	.02	.43
22.	Dhar	54.00	38.72	4.34	.10	1.37	.09	.58	.13	.61
23.	Indore	15.85	39.94	16.22	.17	11.22	.88	7.56	.77	7.92
24.	W. Nimar	47.73	42.51	5.25	.15	1.73	.13	1.13	.15	.76
25.	E. Nimar	31.79	56.26	3.35	.35	4.63	.70	1.95	.10	.83
26.	Rajgarh	40.08	32.22	21.72	.02	2.56	.54	.80	-	2.03
27.	Vidisha	31.36	45.09	11.76	.75	5.69	.70	1.67	.30	1.93
28.	Bhopal	22.62	26.47	7.15	.59	17.22	4.73	10.42	2.30	8.47
29.	Sehore	33.16	49.69	11.58	-	2.20	.82	.90	.8	1.54
30.	Raisen	23.17	61.38	5.09	.17	.50	1.15	1.25	.11	1.79
31.	Betul	37.41	50.12	7.65	.01	1.49	.70	.76	.30	.77
32.	Hoshingabad	19.41	61.21	6.47	.08	2.69	5.66	1.78	.25	2.39
33.	Jabalpur	20.99	52.38	2.03	2.29	10.29	3.46	2.45	.32	2.75
34.	Narshihpur	20.07	68.82	4.20	.11	3.66	.55	1.00	.10	1.37

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
35.	Mandla	60.25	34.07	2.75	.07	1.30	.54	.37	.01	1.30
36.	Chhindwara	34.71	55.18	5.32	.17	1.60	.40	.82	.16	1.60
37.	Seoni	37.11	54.60	4.24	.06	1.18	1.98	.82	.10	7.41
38.	Balaghat	44.82	42.95	2.87	.29	6.58	.60	.72	.09	.93
39.	Sarguja	61.44	32.67	2.92	.09	1.23	.88	.35	.07	.38
40.	Bilaspur	41.66	45.92	5.12	.13	3.47	.09	1.15	.16	1.45
41.	Raigarh	48.45	43.44	3.40	.06	3.02	.31	.47	.06	.75
42.	Rajnand Gaon	58.55	33.89	4.10	.08	1.68	.10	.57	.07	1.01
43.	Durg	40.11	47.08	4.83	.16	2.39	1.05	1.55	.16	1.99
44.	Raipur	37.11	48.27	6.68	.19	3.48	.70	1.59	.35	1.68
45.	Bastar	68.65	26.93	1.20	.02	1.51	.12	.21	.03	.78
	MADHYA PRADESH	44.33	41.21	6.25	.23	4.47	.20	1.73	.17	1.27

Source: General Economic Tables, Series 11-Madhya Pradesh part III A & B(i) Census of India, 1981, pp. 255-483

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