CHILDREN'S ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:
A Spatio-Temporal Analysis

Dissertation submitted to School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University
in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the award of the degree of
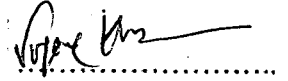
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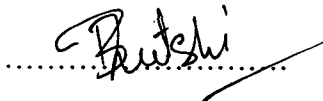
VIJAY KUMAR

DECLARATION

I, Vijay Kumar, declare that the dissertation entitled "Children's Economic Activities: A Spatio-temporal Analysis" submitted by me for the award of the degree of Master of Philosophy of Jawaharlal Nehru University is my bonafide work and may be placed before the examiner for evaluation. The dissertation has not been submitted for any other degree of this university or any other university.
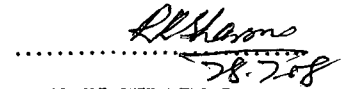
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We recommend that this dissertation be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

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Finally I wish to record my special thanks to my those friends especially Alok, Anoj, Ajit, Pramod, Narottam and Sandeep who might not be here but have always made me realize the true meaning of friendship and encouraged me to follow my wish.

(Vijay Kumar)

New Delhi
Dated 21.07.2008

Two children, in the same world, both with twinkling eyes full of imagination of a fairy land – but one living in it and the other, a distant observer.......

Dedicated to

The Stolen Childhood

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The world has come to recognize the importance of childhood as the foundation of the world's hope for a better future. Childhood refers not only the age but also the state and condition of a child's life. And the world appears to be convinced that these years should be protected from all the ills and be given suitable condition to nurture them to become resource for the society. But despite significant progresses made over the past few years the problem of child labour continues to exist in the world.

Child labour refers to any work that is mentally, physically, socially and morally dangerous and harmful to children. Not all work is harmful and some children participate in light economic activity which may seem, in short-term, acceptable. However, if the work interferes with receiving full benefits of a child's education or falls into the above categories by nature or circumstance of the work, the child is considered being involved in child labour (Lieten, 2004).

However, while the definition of child labour usually only involves labeling the types of work or children involved in workplace, child labour also has to be understood not only as a problem faced by individual children, but also as a system engraved in the society perpetuating poverty, social evil, inequity, and unfair economic and social norms. Children who are trapped in this vicious system are deprived of their basic rights to play, to be free, and to learn, among other basic rights guaranteed by legislation and as their birthrights (Lieten 2004).

Child labour eradication is one of the most important issues today that has generated remarkable attention, during the last three decades. This was due to the growing

realization of the rights of the children at global level, especially due to serious efforts made by the United Nations, the ILO, UNICEF, the government of various nations and the relentless efforts of the NGOs and civil society and a wide coverage of the issue in media and academics. Most significant policy direction was the adoption of Child Rights Convention (CRC) by majority of the countries including India. But in spite of adoption of the CRC convention, child labour magnitude is alarming, especially their presence in the hazardous occupations and activities (UNICEF Report, 2004).

The ILO stated that there are between 100-200 million child labourers in different works in the world (2000-01), of which about half is in South Asia and South-East Asia and majority of them are found in India. It is also estimated that about 10.8 million children, work in hazardous occupation and between 8 and 20 million children work in the "unconditional" worst forms, such as trafficking, bonded labour and prostitution (www.ilo.org 2001).

The seriousness of the issue was taken up at the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989, where several nations including India, recognized children's right to education and proper environment for their physical and mental development. The ILO Convention in 1999 agreed on a major policy priority to tackle the worst forms of child labour known as 'Worst Forms of Child Labour, Convention, No. 182'(www.ilo.org). It was decided to deal first with those hazardous forms, which comprise works that exposes children to danger and jeopardizes their physical and moral health (Lieten, 2006). The UNICEF Report 2005 refers that tens of millions of children around the world, work for long hours before they have even reached the age of 10 years, and that 1 in 12 children in the world was reckoned to be involved in work which put their health at risk or caused serious harm (Lieten, 2006). The Millennium Development Goals, adopted by the United Nations (UN) in 2000 and endorsed by large number of countries, give special significance to the policies of child development, especially health and education, which

in process will reduce and probably over the decades will eradicate child labour (www.un.org/milleniumgoals).

The USA took a serious view of the problem of persisting child labour in the Third World countries, which led to senator Tom Harkins proposing a bill (Child Labour Deterrence Act) in 1994 (www.foil.org/economy/labor/chldlbr.html). The Act seeks to restrict the importation of goods into the US, which are produced by the involvement of child labour. The mere proposing of the bill created alarm bells among the developing countries to initiate policy programmes towards eradicating child labour especially in those products, which were manufactured for exports to USA, like textile and carpet industry.

India has also taken a firm stand against child labour, which resulted in the promulgation of Child Labour Act (Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986). However the Act only regulates the child labour presence instead of complete eradication of children from work activities. The Act banned the employment of children under 14 years of age, in hazardous occupations (which includes children engaged in occupations like; glass and glassware, fireworks and matchmaking and carpet weaving, where majority of working children were undertaking work which was harmful to their health, psyche and development of mind and health). Following the act, the ministry of labour and employment has been implementing the national child labour policy through the establishment of National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs) for the rehabilitation of child labour since 1988 (www.labour.nic.in/cwl).

Rights of the children were given a place in the Fundamental Rights, of the Indian Constitution as envisaged in Article 23 and Article 24, which prohibit trafficking in human beings and forced labour and employment of children below 14 years of age in any factory, mine or hazardous employment (Bakshi,2005).

An important judicial intervention towards eradication of child labour was delivered in 1996 by the Supreme Court (M.C. Mehta & others vs. State of Tamil Nadu A.I.R. 1996 SC), directing the Union and state Government to identify all children working in hazardous processes and occupations in contravention of the Child Labour Act 1986, and ordered the states to release them from work and to provide them with quality education and rehabilitation (www.popline.org/docs/0974). In view of the presence of large scale child labour in domestic services the Government included work in domestic occupations by children as hazardous, falling within the purview of Child Labour Act, 1986 in 2006. Thus children working as domestic servants in hotels, restaurants, dhabas, resorts, motels, spas, domestic work or in any other recreational centers were covered by the Child Labour Act, 1986, since October 10, 2006. The labour ministry is also contemplating to strengthen and expand its rehabilitative scheme of National Child Labour Project and extend its coverage to all districts prone to child labour.

Children have the right to grow up in an environment that protects them. Successful protection increases their chances of developing their physical body, mental capacities, so that eventually children contribute towards development of the society. But despite all the efforts to eradicate child labourers at global, national and regional levels, the problem of child labour continues to harm children in a hostile work environment situation.

Census data 1991 shows that child labour is concentrated in agricultural sector as 78 percent of boys and 83 percent of girls child workers were working as cultivators and agricultural labourers (Thorat and Sadhana, 2004). Child domestic workers are victims of various forms of abuse whether sexual, emotional or physical and extend equally to both boys and girls. ILO described children used as domestic worker or servant as a new form of slavery. ILO defined the work which because of its nature or the surroundings or circumstances in which it is carried out which lead to jeopardize the health, safety or moral of child to be the "worst form of child labour" (Lieten, 2006).

In view of the above perspective, the present work aims to explore the changing magnitude of child workers in India and also tries to examine the sectoral distribution of the child workers and associated changes. The study intends to find out some important features of child labour in terms of its distribution over time and space in India and find interrelationships which can be useful in understanding the phenomena as well as have practical utility.

Since 1991, India has been experiencing path-defining changes in these processes and hence this research work also tries to find out the change in the pattern of child labour in various work categories as provided by census of India. The research work is based on Census (1991 and 2001) data at state and district level.

Literature Review

The work on occupational pattern or economic activities of child workers and their regional distribution pattern is limited in number as well as scope. This has resulted due to overemphasis of researchers and writers to treat the whole child workers as one category. Despite this, there has been some important works on the subject.

Studies on children's economic activities

Ghayur (1997) in one of his study on child labour in South Asia says that in the foreseeable future, informal sector, agriculture and rural non-farm sector will continue to dominate the employment scene. So the policy should be made in keeping view of the need of this sector. Zutshi (2006) in his paper put forward his view on the issue as he argues that children are employed in an amazingly diverse set of occupation, which is

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very large in number and hence it is neither possible nor particularly useful to make generalization about working children. The nature and extent of problem of child labour is different in different occupation and hence needs differential treatment.

Working on child labour in hazardous Industries Anker et al (1998) finds that children do not have irreplaceable skills, nor they are more productive than adults nor their elimination would greatly increase the production costs.

Working on the same issue and based on a field study of carpet and glass bangles industries in India it finds out that the estimation in specific industries are inexact and in many cases only wild guesses, normally overestimated in order to dramatize the seriousness of the problem. Exact estimates are good for necessary policy formulation.

Mishra and others (2000) who have worked on child workers in unorganized sector and say that children pick up any work that is near to their place. Their parents and friends were the main motivators for them to undertake certain types of work. It finds that female workers are not found in all the occupation and are concentrated in some specific occupation. Programmer should cater to the specific needs of each sector and different approaches should be adopted for female and male child workers.

In another monumental work 'Weiner' (1995) finds government failure rather than poverty to be the main cause of huge problem of child workers. He argues that greater the importance of agriculture and related activities, the greater is the use of child labour. 'Thankappan'(1998) says that large numbers of children are due to economic reasons and social compulsions. Family compulsion also force than like in agricultural marginal operations. Since 92 to 92.5 per cent of country's workforce are employed in this unorganized segment without getting reasonable wages or social security and therefore appropriate measures should be taken to withdraw these children and put them into education.

Gupta and Voll (1999) relate the occupational activities to the health of child workers. Hazardous occupations make them more vulnerable to health abuse. Similarly, many occupations may not be hazardous in themselves, but the environment makes them such. He tries to correlate the various health hazards with specific occupation.

Saravan (2002) did a case study of the beedi workers in rural Tamil Nadu, to find out the level of influence of increasing women employment on the reduction of child labour. However, the author argues that such an effort has not been much effective "due to lacunae in the existing legal provisions and social security measures", a fact which is true but difficult to be proved with data, for which the problem of child labour continues to show it ugly face in almost all the part of the country.

Up to now the strategy for elimination of child labour has focused on targeting children working in hazardous occupations. The focus has also been on wage employment where there is an easily identifiable employer. The future challenge for child labour elimination is clearly around the issue of "paid" and "unpaid work", market related and home based work, and getting children out of all types of work and book into the school system (Burra 1995).

The problem is how to draw a statistical line between acceptable forms of work by children and child labour that needs to be eliminated (Lieten 2006). He also criticizes the attitude of various agencies and organization, which give gigantic figures to attract public attention.

Therefore giving priority to combating the worst forms of child labour is simply a matter of doing first things first. UNICEF (1997) argues that the work of children takes place along a continuum and to treat all work by children as equally unacceptable is to confuse and trivialize the issue and to make it more difficult to end abuses. That is why it is

important to distinguish between beneficial and intolerable work and to recognize that much child labour falls in the grey area between these two extremes.

Antony and Gayathri discusses child labour in terms of their context of time and space but agrees that they do not form a homogenous category. The only commons feature that they share with each other is that they are not part of the formal education system and therefore, out of school and they come from socially and economically disadvantages families. While dealing with them separate strategy is needed for each one of them and these categories should also accommodate a statistical category of unaccounted children or no-where children as mentioned by (chaudhri, 1996)

Lieten (2002) states that many activities in agriculture are relatively light in nature like grazing, bathing of cattle, catching fish, collection etc. The degree of risk, hazard and vulnerability varies according to work the child is involved into. Sharma (2002) finds that piecemeal treatment is not enough as in several villages children who were earlier working in carpet weaving have now shifted to occupations such as saree and 'beeri' making, roadside hotels, restaurants and agriculture and allied activities. He seems to be putting more emphasis on efficiency and implementation aspect of the policies and programmes rather than on big goals.

Saravanan (2002) in his study of beedi workers mentioned that the linkages between the empowerment of women and reduction of child labour in the beedi industries remain blocked due to the prevailing contract system and the ineffectiveness of social security measures. Thorat and Sadhana (2004) emphasizes that in the ultimate analyses, it is the income level of the household which matters most in the decision to push the children to work, particularly the wage base labour. Their study finds a declining trend of child cultivators but increase as agricultural labourer and marginal increase in manufacturing, construction, trade and commerce, transport etc but in overall term, there was a decline in there non-agricultural categories. It also concludes a gradual shift in the nature of the

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work of the working children from self-employment to casual wage labour, and from the better categories of economic activities to helper and casual labour, occupations, that are characterized by high degree of casualization and low levels of wages and skills.

Malhotra and other (2004) argue for special intervention for unorganized or informal sector as it constitutes more than 90 per cent of the labour market.

Mishra looks at different child occupation in terms of their impact on the health of the child as the risk involved in some of jobs are higher and hence should be dealt with immediate attention.

Regarding the issue of regional pattern of distribution, Lieten (2002) refutes the 'Poverty argument' as well as the 'good policy' argument by giving examples and saying that a little less than half the child labour in rural India was concentrated in four states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu whereas one would have expected Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Assam to figure in the list. He concludes that child labour appears to be higher in areas with more demand for labour.

Sharma (2002) in an analysis of child labour in carpet industry finds that the spread of this industry from the traditionally known areas of production (mirzapur, Bhadohi and Varanasi) to Allahabad and Koshambi districts in the same state as well as some new areas in Bihar is largely attributed to the lower wages. Sarvanan (2002) finds migration as one of the most influential factors that help understand the economic conditions as well as occupation change of the workers in rural areas. He seems to be more cautions about the statistical methods to measure the pattern of migration and change. Ray (2002), argues that at the micro-level poverty ensures a supply of child labour but it is the structure of demand, that determines the use of child labour. The argument takes into account, the socio-economic inequality of the region concerned in any analysis of prevalence of child labour. The strong correlation between child labour hours and child schooling hours highlight the point that the region where child labour working hour has

gone up have also witnessed a drop in child schooling experience, which proves the efficacy and role of education in elimination of child labour. Similar argument has been put up by the wazir (2002), who sees education as the best response to the problem of child labours.

Thorat (2004) finds that the per capita income was relatively low in the states with high incidence of child labour. The poverty level also tends to be high in states with high incidence of child labour. It also finds a strong relationship between government intervention and incidence of child labour as working children are mostly there where per capita expenditure on education, literacy rate, etc. also tends to below. So, two important answers as author suggest are poverty elimination and government intervention.

Malhotra and others (2004) finds in their state-level study of India, a positive but low correlation between adult literacy rates, female literacy rates and incidence of child labour in the urban areas, but little correlation between poverty and child labour which they seem to suggest as the factors behind the distribution of child labour in India.

Child labour- education linkages

Education has been considered as one of the closest determinant of child labour by many researchers and activists and some have found it correlated in a complex ways whereas some work has not given it much importance. There are studies and research work that has tried to establish this relationship in different period at different places. Except time, most of them find this relationship strong & working and any change in one of them has its obvious effect on the other.

Nangia (1987) in his book differentiate between direct and indirect determinants and takes education as a direct determinant of child labour. The work postulates that in many families, where the child does not have the alternate of going to school, he helps in

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supplementary family income. Though, his study which is based on a field survey, finds poverty as the main factor behind children going to work, he also seems to suggest education as a factor in different forms like father's educational level, mother's educational level and availability and affordability of school.

Mathews (2003) in an article suggest compulsory education as the main answer to the problem of child labour which he tries to prove by giving much reference. Examples from various countries, but he also argues against the simplistic approach of taking education alone as one-shot solution.

The phenomenon of child labour is embedded in wider socio-economic and cultural structures, related to family, community, caste and class, so the solution must lie in more complexes, mutli-pronged, variegated and nuances approach; such an approach will have to take into account the needs of different categories of working children.

Dasgupta (2003) considers non-formal education as an effective mechanism to deal with the problem of child labour and tries to find out its strength and weaknesses

Bissell (2004) in his article shows the complexity of linkages between poverty and education. In fact he seems to refuting the idea of Burra and argues against the one uniform idea of poverty or education in different places & time. What he considers useful in economic incentives to education which have the potential to sustain and engage the relieved child workers within the ambit of school education.

Wazir (2004) looks at these linkages differently as she finds that working children are consequently beings deprived of education and this makes a social issue of significant proportions. According to her the road leading from the work to school is long and full of obstacles and hence NGOs have a role to play. She emphasizes the role of NGOs in this

perspective which can strengthen the relationship between education and child labour elimination.

In child labour and child rights a compendium, Rehman and Others (2002) gives educational regains and reasons of child labour apart from others. It indicates not only look of education and awareness of parents but also towards the prevailing educational infrastructure which he finds highly unsuitable to many children of economically deprived families, the depressing school environment, outdates curricula, look of teaching materials, uniforms etc. deter children of socio-economically poor families from going to educational institutions.

Gamango (2001) on the other hand finds child labour as a human rights issue which deprives children from access to good & suitable environment for their natural growth and education.

Weiner says that the state is the ultimate guardian of children, protecting them against both parents and would be employers' and compulsory primary education is the policy instrument by which the state effectively removes children from the labour force.

But according to Gupta and voll (1999), compulsory education does not necessarily eliminate child labour, and hence it should be supplemented with other measures also to deal with the socio-economic complexity of the problem of child labour.

Ray (2002) working on his studies conducted in Nepal and Pakistan finds a sharp trade-off between child labour and child schooling. Its simultaneously diminishes her labour hours alternatively, long hours spent in work by the child have a detrimental effect on her schooling.

Similary, Wazir (2002) in his work on Ranga Reddy districts in Andhra Pradesh finds this strong correlation between child labour and education which was successful because of role played by a local NGO, MV foundation In fact, it has been a unique experience in this region, where due to the efforts of MV foundation the school enrolment has increased with concomitant decrease in child labour.

Zutshi and others (2006) in his studies on India (Country Report,2006) finds that a combination of factors work together for prevalence of child labour.The factors identified through the multivariate analysis were education deprivation of the child and parents, food deficit at home, and unemployment status of parents.

Therefore we find a lot of work emphasizing the close relationship between child labour and education but in different ways and hence in light of these observations this work intends to test this relationship on the basis of recent data.

Hypothesis

- There is a shift in child labour from agriculture to secondary and tertiary activities during 1991-2001 in India.
- Education exclusion and proportion of child labour is directly correlated.

Objectives

The major objectives of the present research-work are:

- To find out spatial and temporal variation in the magnitude of child labour during 1991- 2001.
- To find out the distribution of child labour among various economic activities.
- To find out the changes and shift in children's economic activities.
- To find out the relationship between prevalence of child labour and education exclusion of children.

Methodology

Data on child workers, as provided by the Census of India, was processed. The Industrial Classification of workers in Census of India 1991 has 9 categories of economic activities, whereas Census 2001 has 13 categories of industrial classification of workers. Some new addition has been done in the 2001 census like electricity, gas and water supply,

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wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants besides financial business including renting and real estate as given in the following table.

Table 1.1

Industrial Classification of Economic activities, 1991 and 2001

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	1991	2001
Cultivators	√	√
Agricultural Labourers	√	√
Plantation, livestock, fishing, forestry, etc.	√	√
Mining & Quarrying	√	√
Household	√	√
Non-household	√	√
Construction	√	√
Transport, Storage & Communication	√	√
Trade & Commerce	√	
Electricity, gas & water supply		√
Wholesale & retail trade		√
Hotels & Restaurants		√
Financial intermediation, Real Estate, business, renting		√
Others	√	√

Source: b-series, Census of India 1991 and 2001

Hence, for the purpose of this study, 6 economic activities have been selected considering the comparability of data, prevalence of child labour and the time constraint for the study. The 6 economic categories selected for detailed analysis are:

1. Cultivators
2. Agricultural Labours
3. Household Industries
4. Non-Household Industries
5. Construction
6. Other Economic Activities

Child work participation rate (CWPR) was calculated for each district using the following formula:

$$CWPR\ (\%) = TW_{(5\text{-}14)} / TC_{(5\text{-}14)} *100$$

where, $TW_{(5\text{-}14)}$ = No. of working children in the age group 5-14 years

$TC_{(5\text{-}14)}$ = Total no. of children in the age group 5-14 years

Location Quotient (LQ) has been calculated in order to understand the concentration of child labour in different districts with respect to the national total.

$$LQ = (p_i/ p) / (P_j / P)$$

where, p_i = total number of child labour in the district i

p = total child population in the district i

P_j = total number of child labour in the country

P = total child population in the country

The change in CWPR in each district from 1991-2001 is shown with the help of choropleth map using ArcGIS 9.1.

The percentage of child workers in different economic activities was calculated as follows:

$$CW_{Ed}\ (\%) = CW_{Ed} / TW_d *100$$

Where, CW_{Ed} = No. of working children in economic activity E in district d

TW_d = Total no. of working children in district d

Districtwise change in child labour in the various economic activities from 1991 to 2001 was calculated based on the following formula:

$$b_d = (CW_{2001} - CW_{1991})^{1/10} - 1$$

where, b_d = change in child labour in an economic activity in district d

CW = total no. of child labour in an economic activity in district d in 1991 and 2001

The spatial distribution and change in child workers in different economic activities has been shown with the help of choropleth maps.

Economic activities that are not significant in terms of percentage distribution of child workers in regions have been excluded.

Correlation matrix has been prepared to show the relationship of child labour with other selected variables using bivariate correlation method. Linear regression analysis has been done to show the relation between child labour and child education.

Sources of Data

- Table B-4 (Main Workers)and B-6 (Marginal Workers), Industrial Classification of Workers 2001, Census of India, Govt. of India

- Table B-2 (Main Workers) and B-8 (marginal Workers), Industrial Classification of Workers 1991,Census of India, Govt. of India

- Occasional Paper on Child Labour 1991, Census of India, Govt. of India

- Table C-10 ,Population Attending Educational Institution by Age, Sex and type of Institution,2001, Census of India, Govt. of India

- National Family Health Survey,3rd round 2005-2006, IIPS and Macro International

- Employment and unemployment situation in India
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Chapter 2

CHILD LABOUR: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

There is no universally accepted definition of working children. Various agencies have defined child labour in terms of work-types and age criterion. In fact, age is a universally accepted criterion. Various acts passed by governments have defined child labour keeping minimum age criterion in consideration. But the minimum age criterion differed from Act to Act and from work to work.

The Indian Constitution while providing for prohibition of child labour states in Article 24:

> *No child shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment. (Bakshi, 2005)*

In the same Constitution, Articles 39 (e) and (f) and 45 of the Directive Principles of State Policy provide that:

> *The tender age of children should not be abused and citizens should not be forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age and strength; and ......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 14 years.*

The Constitutional provisions providing prohibition of employment, free and compulsory education for all children below fourteen years of age clearly indicate that minimum age of employment should be above 14.

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The International Labour Organization has provided a more comprehensive definition of child labour (ILO, 1983). According to it:

The term "child labour" is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. (www.ilo.org/ipec/facts)

It refers to work that:

- *is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and*

- *interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school;*

- *obliging them to leave school prematurely; or*

- *requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.*

In its most extreme forms, child labour involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illnesses and/or left to fend for themselves on the streets of large cities – often at a very early age. Whether or not particular forms of "work" can be called "child labour" depends on the child's age, the type and hours of work performed, the conditions under which it is performed and the objectives pursued by individual countries. The answer varies from country to country, as well as among sectors within countries.

Child Labour includes children permanently leading adult lives working long hours for low wages under conditions damaging to their health and to their physical and mental development, sometimes separated from their families, frequently deprived of meaningful

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educational and training opportunities that could open up for them a better future. In this context another definition could be cited.

The operation Research Group, based at Baroda, India, has defined that: *"A working child is that child who was enumerated during the survey as a child falling within the 5 to 15 age bracket and who is at remunerative work may be paid or unpaid and busy and hour of the day within or outside the family..."The estimated working children in our country are around 44.0 million. Out of these about 21.0 per cent are in urban areas and the rest are rural based (Burra, 1986)*

In the context of exploitation UNICEF has given a very comprehensive formulation in its attempt at defining child labour (Rehman et al, 2002):

1. Starting Full-Time Work at too Early an Age: This happened historically in the earlier stages of industrialization in Europe where children began work in factories from nine, eight or ever five years.

2. Working too Long: within or outside of the family so that children are unable to attend school, where it is available, or to make the most of school due to fatigue or lack of time.

3. Work resulting in excessive physical, social and psychological strains upon the child as in the case of sexual exploitation in prostitution and pornography, work in sweatshops, as well as such dangerous work as military service and mining.

4. Work and life on the streets in unhealthy and dangerous conditions.

5. Inadequate remuneration for working outside the family.

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6. Too much responsibility too early as in the domestic situation where children under 10 may have to look after young brothers and sister for a whole day thereby preventing school attendance.

7. Work that does not facilitate the psychological and social development of the child as in dull and repetitive tasks associated with industries like handicrafts.

8. Work that inhibits the child's self-esteem as in bonded labour and prostitution, and in a less extreme case the negative perception of 'street children' (UNICEF, 1986).

The above definitions by various organizations reveal one important fact that the issue and problems of child labour have assumed serious proposition both in terms of volume and complexities. It also includes a child who might be staying at home and doing marginal work, but is deprived of the opportunities of growth and development and is denied the basic right to education (Burra, 1986)

Causes of Child Labour

(1) Social Reasons

As we have noted above, India's social structure is highly differentiated in terms of caste, religion, race, etc. In the social hierarchy those who are placed at the lower rung are generally the labouring masses without any means of production except their own labour power. As a result, as observed by Voll (1999), we find that "By far the majority of child labourers in India belonged to the so called 'lower castes' (Dalits/Harijans), the so-called 'tribals' (adivasis) and to the Muslim religious minority. Most child labourers do not belong to the 'upper castes', which constitute about 17-18 per cent of Indian society" (Voll, 1999).

(2) *Economic Reasons*

In India, child labourers belong to the socio-economically poor families, the working members are often short of employment, even when they are employed, low wages, and bad working conditions coupled with rising prices of essential commodities deteriorate their already vulnerable economic condition further. This situation ultimately leaves no option for such families but to fend for themselves by earning their livelihood (Rehman et al 2002).

(3) *Political Reasons*

The awareness of political class regarding the problem of children and proactive action on priority basis and the political perception of the citizen can make a huge difference.

(3) *Cultural Reasons*

Child labour is a matter of locale and context (Antony and Gayatri2002) and cultural norms of the society permits some kind of work done by the children as it is not looked in the same way in all cultural environments.

(4) *Educational Reasons*

This is also true that due to lack of education and awareness of parents, many children are also sent to work. The apparent reason may be the fact that education may not bring any employment to their children, lack of educational infrastructure, higher cost, irrelevant curriculum, and parent's apathy (Rehman et al 2002).

It has also been pointed out that the prevailing educational infrastructure is highly unsuitable to many children of economically deprived families. Many a time the unfeeling attitude of the teachers, the depressing school environment, lack of school

uniforms, etc. deter children of socially-economically poor families from going to educational institutions.

Triangular paradigm of Child Labour, Education Exclusion and Poverty

The issues of exclusion of education and poverty are intricately related to child labour. Poverty provides the potential condition of putting children to work. (Zutshi et al, 2006). Children from poverty ridden families face deprivations of many of their rights especially right to education especially when parents have to pay for their education. The children are also forced to earn livelihood for themselves as well as for their families and it prevents them from realizing their full potential (India Country Report, 2006).

The United Nations views poverty as a human conditions characterized by the sustained or chronic deprivation of the resources, capabilities, choices, security and power necessary for the enjoyment of an adequate standard of living & other civil, cultural, economic, political & social rights. While poverty encompasses deprivation of basic goods and services, it also includes deficiency in other vital elements of human rights that expand people's choices and enable them to fulfill their potential (www.unicef.org/media). Because child workers experience an environment that is damaging to their mental, physical, emotional and spiritual development, the issue is of utmost importance and needs immediate solutions with respect to providing free and quality education and income generation support to their family.

The phenomenon of child labour has wider implications for Third World countries, which perpetuates vicious cycle of poverty. And despite all the efforts, the problem of Child Labour continues to show its ugly head. According to the Census of India 2001, there are 12.6 million working children as against 11.2 million in 1991. However, NGOs and other unofficial sources claim a much larger figure, as significant number of child labour in

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domestic, agricultural and unorganized sector are invisible and not covered properly in the enumeration process.

The survey conducted and data collected by National Family Health Survey (N.F.H.S) shows the result that the poverty alone is not responsible for child labour. Around 50.84 percent of child labour belongs to low standard of living category while 42.74 percent belongs to the medium standard of living category at all India level. (Saraswat, 2006).

Child laborers are divided in three major sectors, these are: Agriculture (Cultivator and Labourer), Manufacturing (household and non-household industries) and other economic activities, which includes construction workers etc. At the national level most of the child labourers are involved in unorganized sectors. Some major traditional centres are, match & fire works industry of Sivakasi (Tamil Nadu), the carpet industry of Palamau, Varanasi and Mirzapur, powerloom industry in Bhiwandi (Maharasthra), lock industry in Aligarh, Gem polishing in Jaipur (Rajasthan), pottery in Khurja and glass factories in Firozabad (Uttar Pradesh), shellac industry in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The bidi manufacturering, brick kilns, plantation, tea shops, dhabas employ children all over the country. (Saraswat, 2006)

The three key processes affecting the future of the world, in particular our children are elimination of child labour, education for all and poverty alleviation. The issue of child labour cuts across policy boundaries. Several studies have recognized child labour connections with human deprivation-illiteracy, food insecurity, distress displacements, gender inequity, social and human underdevelopment, conflict situation, insecurity and poor governance. Therefore a multi-dimensional approach is needed for linking the elimination of child labour with poverty alleviation and education strategies (India Country Report, 2006).

Fig: 2.1

Child Labour –Human Deprivation Linkages

Inaccessible Schools	Lack of Infrastructure in School	Non-availalibility of School	School Dropouts	Poor Quality Education

Education   Deprivation

Conflicts, Insecurity, and Displacements → **Child Labour** ← Poor Governance

Social and Poverty Vulnerabilities

Social and Cultural	Economic	Food Scarcity	Displacement and distress migration

Source-India Country Report, 2006(Zutshi et al)

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The Global Response against Child Labour

Though the history of child labour is very old the response gathered momentum only in 20th century with growing realization of children's need and rights. Some significant milestones are mentioned here:

1924 - The League of Nation adopts the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child, which establishes children's rights to the means for material, moral and spiritual development; special help when hungry, sick disabled or orphaned; first call on relief when in distress; freedom from economic exploitation; and an upbringing that instills a sense of social responsibility.

1948 – The UN General Assembly passes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which refers in articles 25 to childhood as "entitled to special care and assistance."

1959 – The UN General Assembly adopts the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, which recognizes rights such as freedom from discrimination. It also specifically enshrines children's rights to education, health care and special protection.

1979 – The UN declares 1979 as "the International Year of the Child."

1989 – The UN General Assembly unanimously approved the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which enters into force the following year.

1990 – The World Summit for Children is held in New York. It includes 71 Heads of State and Government. The leaders sign the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children as well as a Plan of Action for implementing the Declaration, setting goals to be achieved by the 2000.

1994 – The International Year of the Family reaffirms that programmes should focus families as they nurture and protect children, rater than provide substitutes for such functions.

1999 – The Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (ILO Convention 182) is adopted.

2000 – The UN Millennium Development Goals incorporate specific targets related to children, including achieving universal primary education over the period 1990 to 2015. The UN General Assembly adopts two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child: one on the involvement of children in armed conflict, the other on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

2002 – The UN General Assembly holds a Special Session on Children, meeting for the first time to specifically discuss children's issues. Hundreds of children participate as members of official delegations. World leaders commit themselves to building 'A World Fit for Children'. They reaffirm that the family holds the primary responsibility for the protection, upbringing and development of children and is entitled to receive comprehensive protection and support.

Therefore it seems there is a growing realization by the international community to the problem faced by the children and especially the issue of child labour. Now the issue is being seen not from the view point of welfare but as the rights of the children and with proper implementation and coordination by them a world without child labour looks possible.

Indian Response to the Problem of Child Labour

The Constitution of India through various articles enshrined in the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy (Basu, 1999)

- *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);*

- *The State shall direct its policy towards securing that the health and strength of workers, men and women and the tender age of children are not abuse and that they are note forced by economic necessity to enter vocations unsuited to their age and strength (Article 39-e);*

- *Children shall be given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth shall be protected against moral and material abandonment (Article 39-f);*

- *The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such a manner as the state may by law determine. (Article, 21A).*

Child labour is a matter on which both the Union Government and state Governments can legislate. A number of legislative initiatives have been undertaken at both levels and now even local bodies are expected to participate in the fight against child labour. The major national legislative developments include the following:

(1) The Factories Act, 1948:

The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years. An adolescent aged between 15 an 18 years can be employed in a factory only if he obtains a certificate of fitness from an authorized medical doctor. The Act also prescribes four and a half hours of work per day for children aged between 14 and 18 years and prohibits their working during night hours (Jillani, 1997).

(2) Boned Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976:

The Bonded Labour System act purports to abolish all debt agreements and obligations arising out of India's longstanding bonded labor system. It frees all bonded labourers, cancel any outstanding debts against them, prohibits the creation of new bondage agreements, and orders the economic rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers by the state.(India country report,2006)

(3) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986:

The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 13 occupations and 57 processed that are hazardous to the children's lives and health. These occupations and processes are listed in the Schedule to the Act (www.indianchild.com/child_labor_india.htm)

An important judicial intervention in the action against child labour in India was the 1996 Supreme Court judgment, directing the Union and State governments to identify all children working in hazardous processes and occupations, to withdraw them from work, and to provide them with quality education (Zutshi, 2006). The Court also directed that a Child Labour Rehabilitation-cum-Welfare Fund be set up using contributions from employers who contravene the Child Labour Act.

India is also signatory to the:
- ILO Forced Labour Convention (No. 29);
- ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No. 105);
- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

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Policies and Programmes

In pursuance of India's development goals and strategies, a National Child Labour policy was adopted in 1987. The National Child Labour Policy addresses the complex issue of child through the legislative action plan by implementing Child labour Act 1986 and project based action plan in areas of high concentration of child labour. Under the plan the released children from the hazardous occupation are provided educational services in specially designed Non-formal education centers under the centrally sponsored National Child Labour Projects (NCLP).The NCLP is currently in operation in hundred districts in thirteen states, in the areas of high concentration of child labour throughout the country (Zutshi, 2006).

The policy envisages general development programme for families, but very little co-ordination and synergy was evinced at ground level to identify the parents of target groups and provide benefits of poverty alleviation scheme on priority basis (Zutshi, 2006).

The Ministry of Labour and Employment has been implementing the NCLP through the establishment of National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs) for the rehabilitation of child workers since 1988. Initially, these projects were industry specific and aimed at rehabilitating children working in traditional child labour endemic industries. A renewed commitment to fulfill the constitutional mandate resulted in enlarging the ambit of the NCLPs in 1994 to rehabilitate children working in hazardous occupations in child labour in endemic districts.

The strategy for the national child labour projects (NCLPs) includes the establishment of special schools to provide non-formal education and pre-vocational skills training;

promoting additional income and employment generation; raising public awareness, and conducting surveys and evaluations of child labour. The government has to incorporate multi-pronged approach by crafting effective synergy and coordination process between central and state governments towards child labour elimination efforts.

There seems to be a lot of effort at global and national level in India, but the continuation of large number of child labourers shows that there is a big gap between planning and execution. Therefore time has come to renew the research and effort to fight against the problem of child labour in India.

Chapter 3

MAGNITUDE OF CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA

The phenomenon of child labour has wider implication for third world countries, which perpetuates vicious cycle of poverty and education exclusion. Despite all the effort, the problem of child labour continues to show its ugly head and its magnitude has not declined much since independence. There are varying estimates of the magnitude of working children in India due to differing concepts and method of estimation. The United Nation Children Fund (UNICEF, 2005) estimates there are more than 35 million working children in India, accounting for 14 percent of the children in the 5-14 age-group (UNICEF Report, 2005). However, the 1991 Census of India has estimated 11.20 million working children which increased to 12.6 million according to the census 2001, accounting for approximately 5 percent of the relevant age group. Data provided by the National Sample Survey (1999-2000) gives a figure of 10.4 million working children, accounting for 3.8 percent of 5-14 age groups.

On the other hand Non-governmental organizations and other unofficial sources claim a much larger figure as significant number of child labour in domestic, agriculture and unorganized sector are not covered properly in the enumeration process.
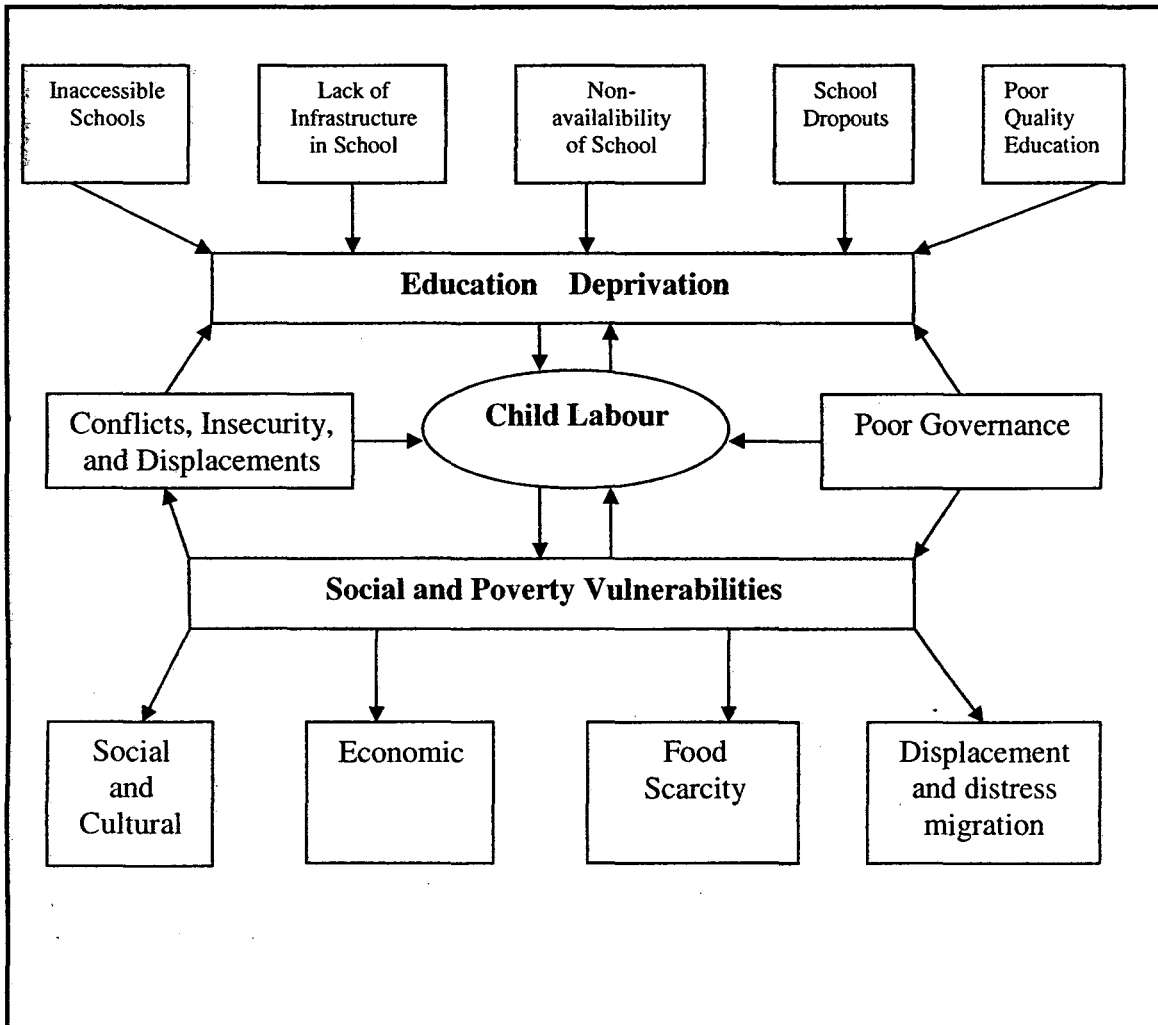
There is of course a lot of debate about these figures as large number of child workers are engaged in informal activities, which is normally not admitted by parents and employers and therefore do not get enumerated in official survey. Since the problem of vulnerability, and inaccessibility to education is similar for all the out of school, they should be considered under the category of child labour in order to deal with the child labour in all forms (Burra, 1995). But the larger estimates on the other hand taking into

account all the out of school children, over inflate the problem and there is need to be skeptical about it. (Lieten, 2002).

The figure shows that overall there is a marginal decline in the magnitude of child labour in India since 1951 (Fig. 3.1).The census figure of child labour does not show a uniform trend of growth and has been fluctuating between 13.4 million in 1951 and 12.7 million in 2001 and shows that despite all the efforts at governmental and nongovernmental level, the magnitude of child labour is still very high in terms of number as well as percentage, as compared to the global level.

Fig 3.1

Child Labour: The Inter-census Position, India

(In million)

	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
CL	13.4	14.5	10.8	13.6	11.3	12.7
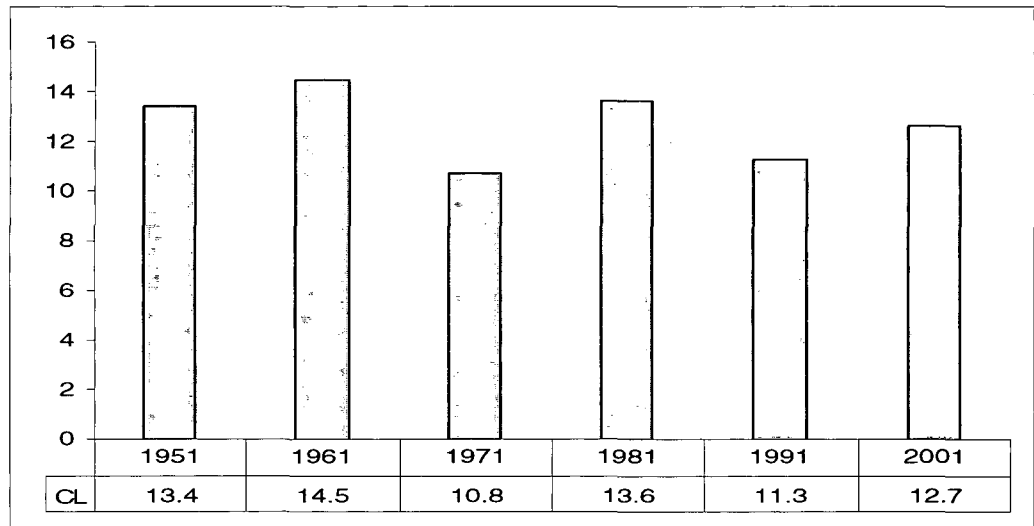
This has resulted not only because of real change in magnitude but also due to change in the definition of work and workers, coverage area and the quality of survey done by the survey agency.

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Fig. 3.1 shows that the absolute number of working children has not changed much since independence time, but at the same time it is also appreciable that despite increase in population the number and percentage of child labour has not increased much. The variation in percentage of working children to total children in the relevant age group has marginally declined from 5.18 in 1981 to 4.99 in 2001.

To understand the recent pattern of magnitude of child labour in India, the national family and health survey (NFHS 2005-06) data are useful and have been explained here at aggregate level (Table 3.1).It gives a higher percentage of child labour as the definition and methodology adopted is different from that of the Census of India. Any work done by the children within the household is considered as labour if it exceeds twenty-eight hours or more per week. Similarly this also takes into account the other family work apart from any paid or unpaid work done outside the family and household activities.

Table: 3.1

Percentage of children engaged in work in the seven days preceding the interview

India, 2005-06

Children(5-14)	Work outside		Household & Family work
	Paid work	Unpaid work	
Male	2.4	3.2	7.1
Female	2	2.6	8.7
Urban	2.2	3.3	3.6
Rural	2.3	2.7	9.3

Source-NFHS, 2005-06

According to the NFHS 3rd Round (2005-06) there are 12.7 percent male where as female children have 13.3 percent work participation rate, and shows that there is not much difference in terms of work. But the percentage of girl children is more in 'work within the family' category. The work participation of children is more in rural areas (14.3

percent) than in urban areas (9.1 percent). The NFHS data gives higher percentage of working children as it also considers children as labour who works within the household as well as in other family activities.

Regional Dimension of Child Labour

The percentage of working children or child work participation rate (CWPR) as per Census 2001, indicate variation at regional level (Table 3.2).The child work participation rate varies from 0.46 percent in Kerala to 8.3 percent in Rajasthan, being the two extreme position. The other states with very high percentage of working children are Himachal Pradesh (8.1percent), Andhra Pradesh (7.7 percent), Chhattisgarh (6.9 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (6.7 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (6.7percent). In some of these states, the higher percentage has resulted due to the higher proportion of marginal workers in these states like in Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. In fact in Himachal Pradesh the percentage of child workers in marginal category is highest in the country and due to this the state show high child work participation rate in the country despite having very low child workers as main workers. Similarly in Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh, the high percentage of working children is due to their presence as marginal worker component. A majority of states have higher proportion of marginal child workers despite increase in school enrolment, probably due to their engagement in work after school time especially in seasonal work in agricultural, horticulture and household manufacturing activities. The seasonal work in agricultural field, plantation (especially in Himachal and Jammu & Kashmir) might have been responsible for high child work participation rate, despite increase in school attending children in these two states.

Development in social sector in Kerala especially education is also reflected in its good performance in reduction of child labour. The state shows the least participation rate with only 0.46 percent of children in the relevant age group working. Since the population

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growth in Kerala has also been very slow during the period the absolute number besides the percentage of child workers happens to be very less. Punjab, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, and Bihar are the other states where the work participation of children is low.

Table- 3.2

Child Work Participation Rate, India 2001

States	CWPR	Main	Marginal
JAMMU & KASHMIR	6.7	2.05	4.65
HIMACHAL PRADESH	8.1	1	7.1
PUNJAB	3.19	2	1.19
UTTARANCHAL	3.3	1.14	2.16
HARYANA	4.8	1.35	3.45
RAJASTHAN	8.27	2.55	5.72
UTTAR PRADESH	4.06	1.68	2.38
BIHAR	4.69	2.26	2.43
ASSAM	5.09	1.97	3.12
WEST BENGAL	4.5	2.01	2.49
JHARKHAND	5.48	1.78	3.69
ORISSA	4.29	1.24	3.05
CHHATTISGARH	6.93	2.49	4.45
MADHYA PRADESH	6.7	2.45	4.25
GUJARAT	4.26	1.89	2.37
MAHARASHTRA	3.53	1.81	1.72
ANDHRA PRADESH	7.68	5.33	2.35
KARNATAKA	6.89	4.07	2.83
KERALA	0.46	0.3	0.17
TAMIL NADU	3.61	2.62	0.99
INDIA	4.99	2.27	2.72

Source-Census of India, 2001

The higher rate of growth in child labour does not appear to be correlated with the level of socio-economic development of the states as Punjab, Tamil Nadu on the one hand and UP, Orissa, and Bihar on the other hand had similar rate of work participation for children as per the census data.

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Fig. 3.2

Child Work participation Rate, India 2001
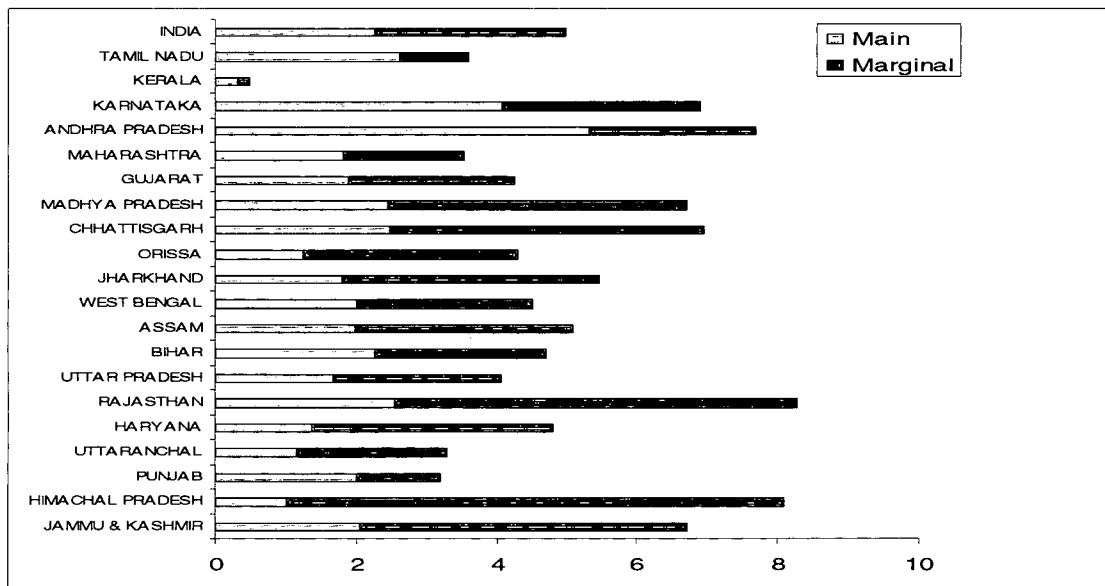
Source-Census of India, 2001

In fact the answer lies in regional and local factors like Bihar has low percentage not because children are in school but because they don't have job opportunities in already labour surplus economy. In such states with a large population of children but lower percentage of them working, we have a large number of children under the category of neither in school nor working. The migration from Bihar, Orissa, and Uttar Pradesh has been one of the crucial factors behind lower child work participation rate in these states and also tends to increase the rate in the states or districts of destination

Different agencies provide data on working children and out of them two are significant i.e. national sample survey organization (NSSO) and census of India. Both of the data has been used here for the analysis at state level .The NSSO data gives the recent picture of child labour as it has been taken from the 61st round (2004-05).On the other hand census

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data is as old as of 2001.There is variation between the two data because of various factors like difference in definition, survey and sample procedure and the time factors.

Table-3.3

Percentage of Usual worker (5-14) to total Population (5-14), India 2004-05

States	Worker-Population Ratio		States	Worker-Population Ratio	
	All worker	Principal worker		All worker	Principal worker
Andhra Pradesh	5.23	4.88	Kerala	0.23	0.15
Assam	3.93	1.28	Madhya Pradesh	2.48	1.98
Bihar	1.43	1.20	Maharashtra	2.75	2.05
Chhattisgarh	3.70	3.00	Orissa	3.50	2.75
Gujarat	2.30	1.93	Punjab	1.43	0.98
Haryana	1.35	0.68	Rajasthan	4.30	3.48
Himachal Pradesh	1.58	0.67	Tamilnadu	1.43	1.33
Jammu & Kashmir	3.05	2.75	Uttarakhand	1.80	0.98
Jharkhand	2.43	2.10	Uttar Pradesh	4.20	2.65
Karnataka	3.35	2.95	West Bengal	3.85	2.90
			India	2.95	2.23

Source-NSSO report 515(61st round) 2004-05, Govt. of India

The NSSO (2004-05) figure shows that the percentage of working children in the relevant age-group is 2.23 percent in principal workers category and 2.95 percent in all (Principal + Subsidiary) for all India with large state level variation as seen in the Table 3.3. According to it Andhra Pradesh has the highest participation rate of working children in the usual principal workers category followed by Rajasthan. Other states with more than national average are Chhattisgarh (3 percent), West Bengal (2.9 percent), Orissa (2.75 percent), Jammu & Kashmir (2.75 percent), Karnataka (2.99 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (2.65 percent).On the other hand Kerala (0.15 percent), and Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Uttarakhand show less than one percent of child work participation

The districts level distribution (Table 3.4) shows that in Punjab and Kerala all the districts without exception have less than five percent child workers of total population of children in the relevant age-group. Similarly a majority of districts in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh have low percentage of child labour. In Chhattisgarh six out of sixteen districts show more than ten percent of child workers which is highest in the country.

Table: 3.4

District-level pattern of Child Work Participation in India, 2001

STATES	Districts	< 5 % CWPR		5-10% CWPR		10% and above CWPR	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
JAMMU & KASHMIR	14	6	42.9	5	35.7	3	21.4
HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	1	8.3	8	66.7	3	25.0
PUNJAB	17	17	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
UTTARANCHAL	13	12	92.3	1	7.7	0	0.0
HARYANA	19	10	52.6	9	47.4	0	0.0
RAJASTHAN	32	5	15.6	19	59.4	8	25.0
UTTAR PRADESH	70	57	81.4	12	17.1	1	1.4
BIHAR	37	19	51.4	17	45.9	1	2.7
ASSAM	23	18	78.3	4	17.4	1	4.3
WEST BENGAL	18	11	61.1	7	38.9	0	0.0
JHARKHAND	18	5	27.8	12	66.7	1	5.6
ORISSA	30	20	66.7	8	26.7	2	6.7
CHHATTISGARH	16	5	31.3	5	31.3	6	37.5
MADHYA PRADESH	45	17	37.8	23	51.1	5	11.1
GUJARAT	25	18	72.0	6	24.0	1	4.0
MAHARASHTRA	35	29	82.9	6	17.1	0	0.0
ANDHRA PRADESH	23	2	8.7	18	78.3	3	13.0
KARNATAKA	27	9	33.3	14	51.9	4	14.8
KERALA	14	14	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TAMIL NADU	30	26	86.7	4	13.3	0	0.0

Source-b-4&b-6, Census of India, 2001

CHILD WORK PARTICIPATION INDIA, 2001

N

%

	N.A.
	< 5
	5 - 10
	10 - 15
	> 15
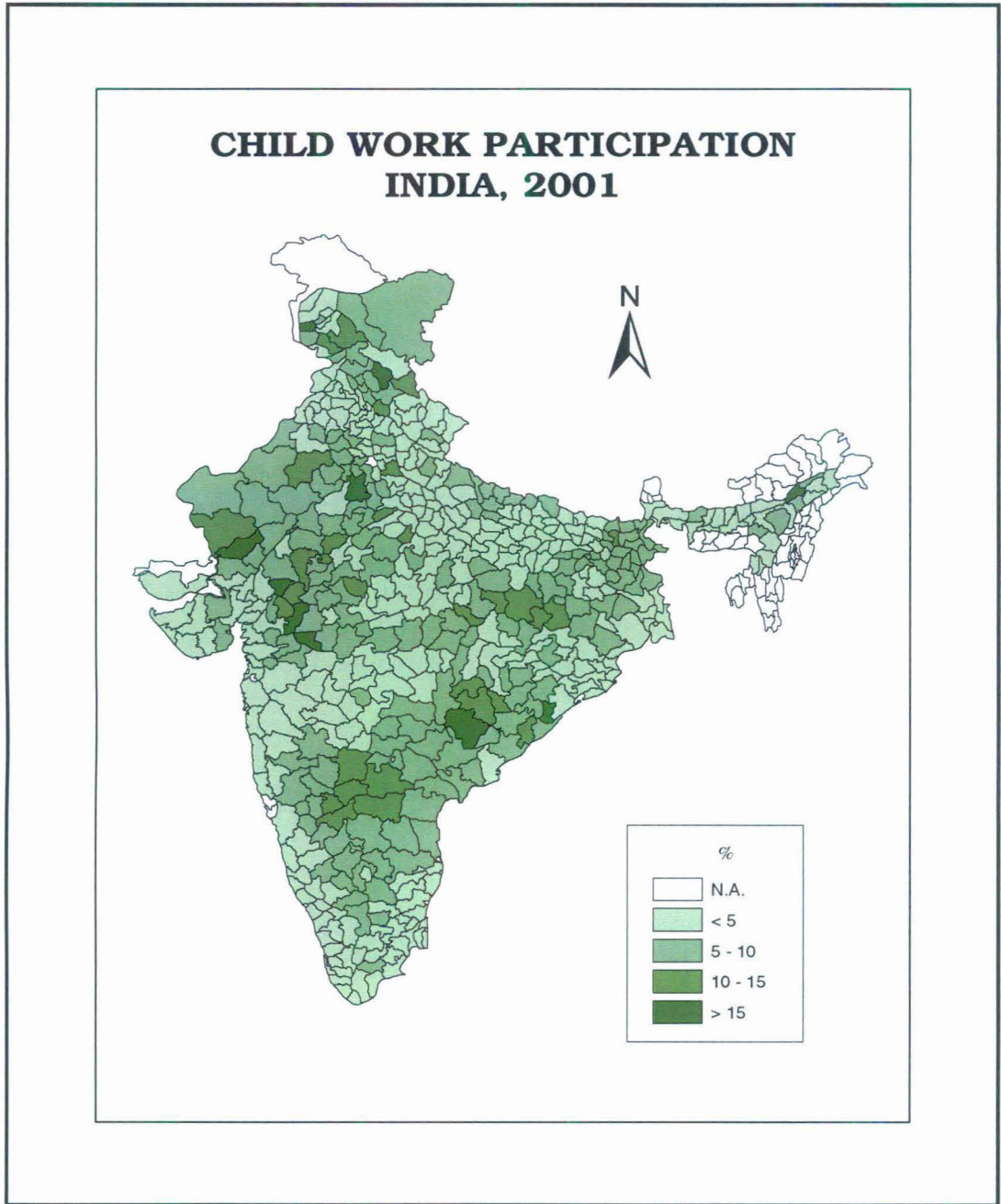
Fig. 3.3

Source: Census of India, 2001

CONCENTRATION OF CHILD LABOUR
INDIA 2001

(Location Quotient)

N

	N.A.
	<0.5
	0.5 - 1
	1 - 1.5
	1.5 - 2
	>2
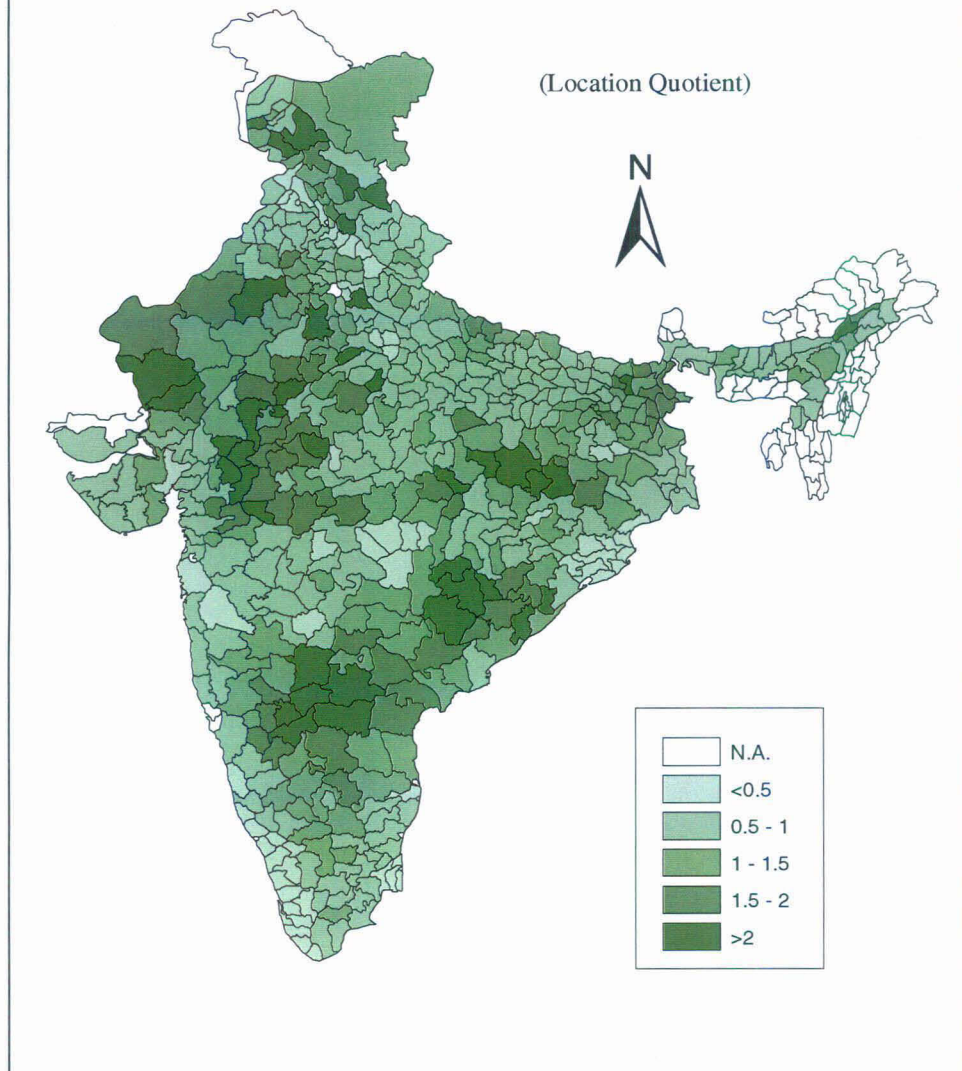
Fig. 3.4

In none of the states more than thirty percent of districts have higher than ten percent child participation in work. Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan show more than ten percent of child participation rate in around twenty-five percent of their respective districts. At the same time it is also true that most of this higher percentage is contributed by the marginal workers among the working children

Concentration of Child Labour

The concentration of child labour in India has been shown in the Fig. 3.4 using location quotient besides the map showing actual value of worker population ratio (Fig. 3.3). This not only tells about the regional distribution of child labour but also its ratio in comparison to the national child work participation rate in a district. It is clear from the map that the concentration on an average is lower in southern states except Andhra Pradesh and some districts of Karnataka. Most of the districts in Andhra Pradesh show high concentration in comparison to districts in neighboring states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka. Almost all the districts of Kerala and most of the districts in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu have very Low concentration of child labour according to the census 2001 and can be seen in the map. The concentration is high in those districts of Madhya Pradesh which are located near boundary of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and on the southern boundary with Maharashtra.

The concentration is also high in some of the districts of Rajasthan and Haryana. In majority of the districts the concentration seems to be high as already discussed in the previous part that this is due to increase in the marginal category of workers who work on the plantation field seasonally and traditionally. The concentration is very low in districts of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and in majority of the districts in eastern states and also in the central region of the country.

Some districts of Jharkhand show a high concentration of child labour. The regional pattern of concentration of child labour shows some general trend with local level

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variation. The district map of child work participation shows the pockets with higher percentage and most of them are located in northern half of south India especially in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Similarly in eastern part of Rajasthan and border districts of Madhya Pradesh we find higher participation of children in economic activities.

Table- 3.5

District level pattern of Child work participation rate (Main worker),

India 2001

STATES	No. of Districts	< 2 % CWPR Number	%	2-3 % CWPR Number	%	CWPR >3 % Number	%
JAMMU & KASHMIR	14	8	57.1	6	42.9	0	0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	12	100.0	0	0.0	0	0
PUNJAB	17	7	41.2	10	58.8	0	0
UTTARANCHAL	13	13	100.0	0	0.0	0	0
HARYANA	19	17	89.5	2	10.5	0	0
RAJASTHAN	32	11	34.4	21	65.6	10	31.3
UTTAR PRADESH	70	56	80.0	10	14.3	4	5.7
BIHAR	37	16	43.2	12	32.4	9	24.3
ASSAM	23	13	56.5	9	39.1	1	4.3
WEST BENGAL	18	10	55.6	5	27.8	3	16.7
JHARKHAND	18	11	61.1	4	22.2	3	16.7
ORISSA	30	24	80.0	5	16.7	1	3.3
CHHATTISGARH	16	6	37.5	5	31.3	5	31.3
MADHYA PRADESH	45	23	51.1	7	15.6	15	33.3
GUJARAT	25	16	64.0	9	36.0	0	0
MAHARASHTRA	35	19	54.3	14	40.0	2	5.7
ANDHRA PRADESH	23	0	0.0	1	4.3	22	95.7
KARNATAKA	27	3	11.1	6	22.2	18	66.7
KERALA	14	14	100.0	0	0.0	0	0
TAMIL NADU	30	10	33.3	12	40.0	8	26.7

Source- b-4& b-6, Census of India, 2001

The category of main workers among the total child labour constitutes the main challenge as this is the most disadvantaged section as well as most vulnerable. They work outside the family environment and are exposed to hard labour for most of the time.

MAIN CHILD WORKERS
INDIA, 2001

N

	%
	N.A.
	< 2
	2 - 4
	4 - 6
	> 6
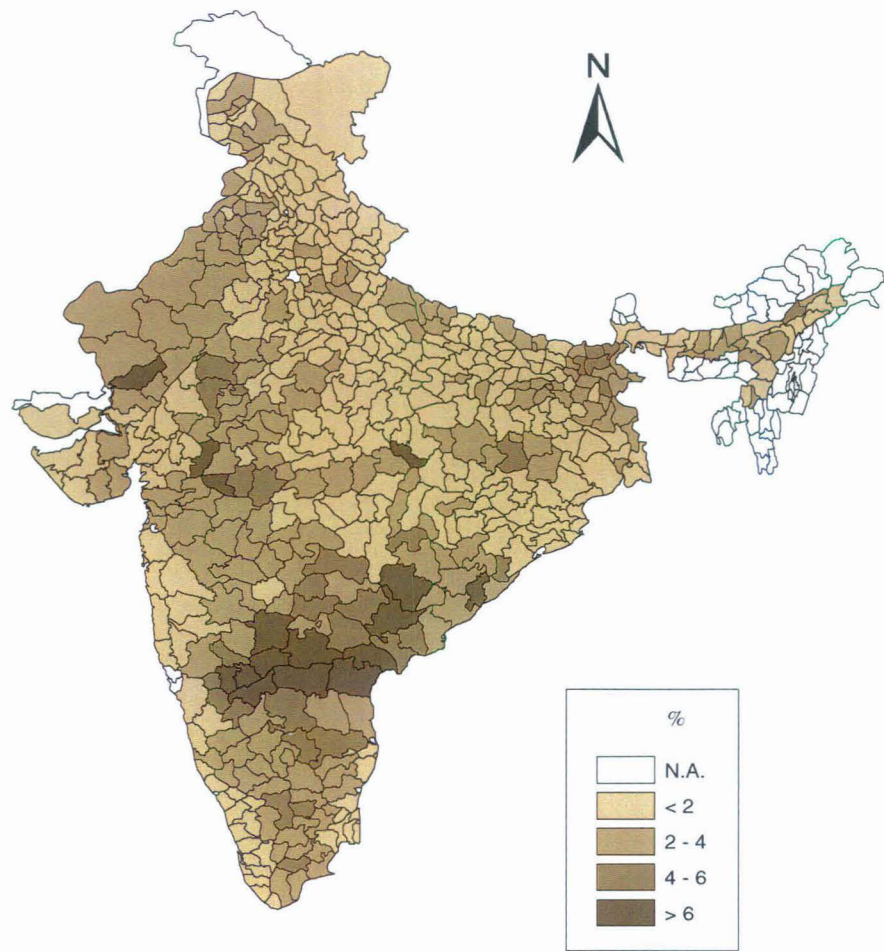
Fig. 3.5

Since they work for most of the time in a year, education becomes completely inaccessible to them, and they live an adult life before being mature.

It is interesting to see that some southern states which have performed better on socio-economic parameters have more number of districts with high percentage of child worker participation in main worker category (Fig. 3.5). Andhra Pradesh has 95 percent of its districts having more than three percent of worker population ratio. Karnataka also shows this trend where 18 out of its 27 districts have more than three percent of working children. Even in Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu there are many districts which show higher participation of children in work as main workers. Some districts of West Bengal in and around Darjeeling, some districts in Jharkhand and north-eastern Bihar have more than the national average of child participation in main workers category.

On the other hand Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand have all the districts showing less than two percent child work participation. Majority of districts in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa also belong to this category. The analysis finds it difficult to identify a clear regional pattern as there is no clear north-south pattern explaining the distribution. In fact it appears that local and regional factors are more significant in terms of their association with child labour instead of offering a general explanation at all India level.

Changes in the Magnitude of Child Labour

The absolute number of child worker has gone up during the last inter-census period, as given in the Fig. 3.1 .But the decrease in percentage of total working children has only marginally declined from 5.4 percent in 1991 to 5 percent in 2001.The overall average change is very low (less than 1 percent) for whole of the country.

The (Table 3.6) shows that in some of the states the percentage of working children has increased and in some cases it has declined, with varying rates of growth. The highest growth in child labour has been experienced in Haryana (9 percent). Himachal Pradesh (7percent), Bihar (6 percent), Rajasthan (5 percent), are the other states with higher growth rate in child labour during 1991-2001.Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand also show the similar trend of growth but rate is not very high.

Fig 3.6

CHANGES IN CHILD LABOUR
INDIA (1991-2001)
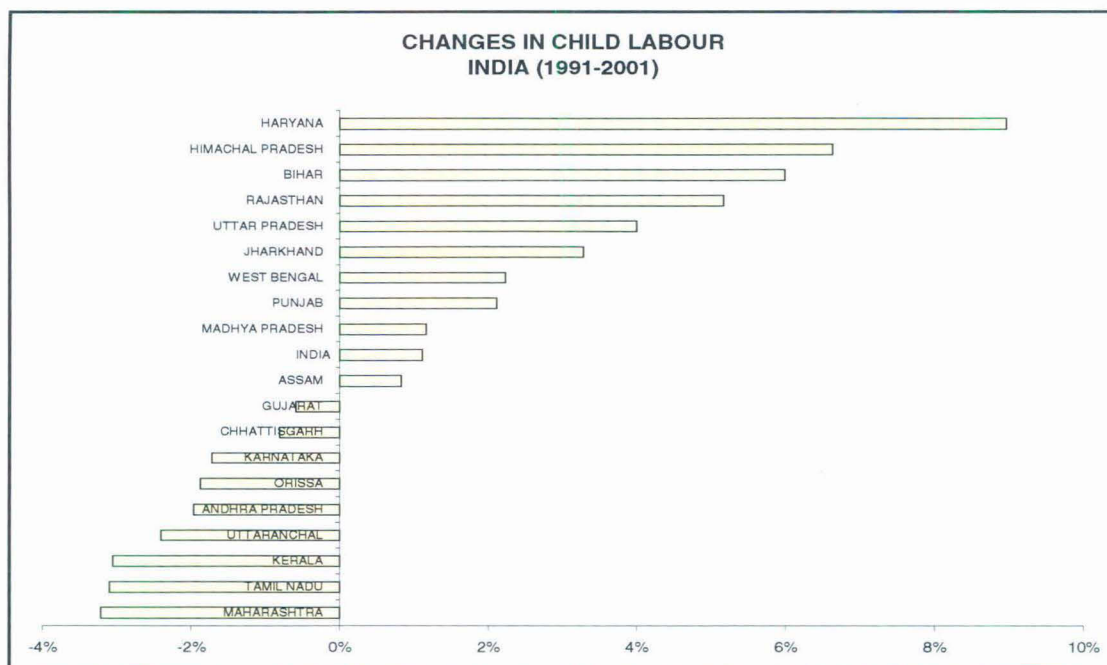
Table 3.6

Child Work Participation Rate, India (1981-2001)

States	1981	1991	2001
JAMMU & KASHMIR	10.53	NA	6.7
HIMACHAL PRADESH	5.88	4.55	8.1
PUNJAB	3.5	3.04	3.19
UTTARANCHAL	NA	NA	3.3
HARYANA	3.6	2.55	4.8
RAJASTHAN	5.64	6.46	8.27
UTTAR PRADESH	3.11	3.81	4.06
BIHAR	3.78	3.99	4.69
ASSAM	NA	5.46	5.09
WEST BENGAL	2.85	4.16	4.5
JHARKHAND	NA	NA	5.48
ORISSA	6.72	5.87	4.29
CHHATTISGARH	NA	NA	6.93
MADHYA PRADESH	7.9	8.08	6.7
GUJARAT	4.67	5.26	4.26
MAHARASHTRA	6.47	5.73	3.53
ANDHRA PRADESH	9.45	9.98	7.68
KARNATAKA	7.71	8.81	6.89
KERALA	1.04	0.58	0.46
TAMIL NADU	5.75	4.83	3.61
INDIA	5.18	5.37	4.99

Source-Census of India

On the other hand, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala are the states where the child labour has declined substantially. Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Karnataka also belong to this category where there is good sign of decline in the child labour. The child work participation has increased in some states when we compare the 2001 figure with that of 1981(Table 3.6).These states are Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar. Even in states like Punjab, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh the improvement is not satisfactory.

District-level Trend of Changing Pattern

The district level changing pattern shows a particular region following a general pattern of growth but still there are some districts which do not conform to the general pattern of the region.

The period between 1991-and 2001 has seen good result in reduction of child labour in Andhra Pradesh at district level. Out of its 23 districts, 21 have experienced a negative growth (Table 3.7).Similar is the case with Tamil Nadu where 90 percent or 27 of the 30 districts follow the negative growth. Karnataka and Kerala are the other states where most of the districts have shown declining trend. Majority of districts in Orissa, Maharshtra, Chhattisgarh, Kerala and Gujarat have also followed the declining trend. On the other hand Haryana, Bihar and Jharkhand are the states where none of the districts have experienced negative growth and these regions should be a matter of concern. Similarly West Bengal, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are the states where most of the districts (around 90 percent of them) are following high growth during the same period.

In some districts despite a growth in the percentage of child labour the rate is not very alarming. In fact in Uttarakhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, and in southern states none of the districts show a growth of more than 5 percent. Similar is the case with Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal and Maharashtra where only one of their districts show a growth of more than 5 percent and in most cases it is either the capital city or the most industrial town. At the same time the growth rate in child labour should also be compared with the growth rate in population growth which will help in understanding its actual implication for the place concerned.

CHANGE IN CHILD LABOUR
INDIA
1991-2001

N

(COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE)

N.A.
decrease (<-0.01)
no change
less increase (0.01 - 0.05)
moderate (0.05 - 0.1)
high increase (>0.10)
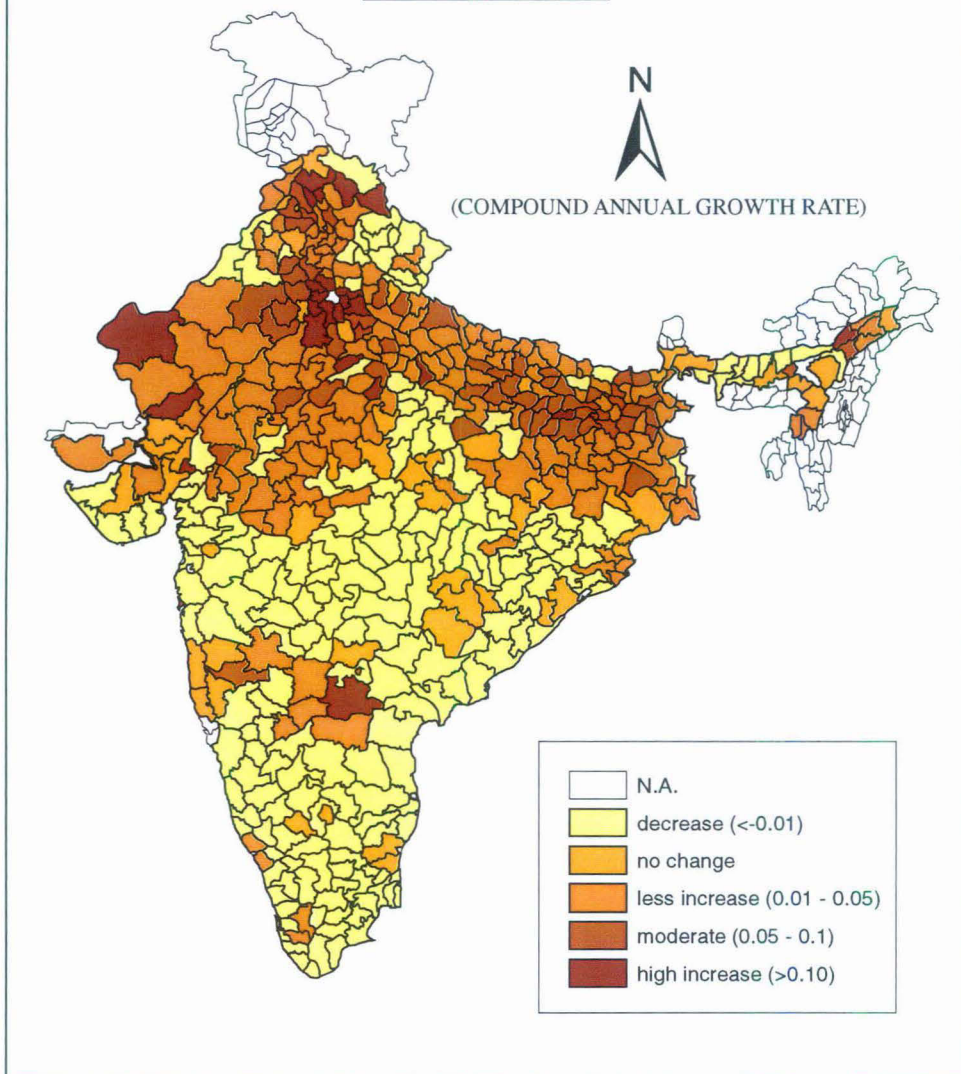
Fig. 3.7

Table 3.7

District level changes in child labour

India (1991-2001)

States	No. of Districts	Districts with Negative Growth		Districts with Moderate Growth (1-5%)		Districts with High Growth (>5%)	
		Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	1	8.3	5	41.7	6	50
PUNJAB	17	4	23.5	10	58.8	3	17.6
UTTARANCHAL	13	11	84.6	2	15.4	0	0
HARYANA	19	0	0.0	8	42.1	11	57.9
RAJASTHAN	32	2	6.3	20	62.5	10	31.25
UTTAR PRADESH	70	8	11.4	45	64.3	17	24.3
BIHAR	37	0	0.0	10	27.0	27	73.0
ASSAM	23	11	47.8	9	39.1	3	13.0
WEST BENGAL	18	1	5.6	16	88.9	1	5.6
JHARKHAND	18	0	0.0	16	88.9	2	11.1
ORISSA	30	21	70.0	9	30.0	0	0
CHHATTISGARH	16	10	62.5	6	37.5	0	0
MADHYA PRADESH	45	14	31.1	27	60.0	4	8.9
GUJARAT	25	15	60.0	9	36.0	1	4
MAHARASHTRA	35	27	77.1	7	20.0	1	2.9
ANDHRA PRADESH	23	21	91.3	2	8.7	0	0
KARNATAKA	27	23	85.2	4	14.8	0	0
KERALA	14	11	78.6	3	21.4	0	0
TAMIL NADU	30	27	90.0	2	6.7	1	3.3

Source-Census of India

At the same time some problem region emerges from the above study as twenty-seven in thirty-seven districts in Bihar, and eleven in nineteen districts in Haryana show very high growth rate. The study identifies a regional pattern where southern states with some exception in some districts have performed better and child labour has shown a declining trend. In fact a sharp divide between north and south can be identified (Fig. 3.7) as far as change in child labour is concerned. It also appears that instead of state level planning district level planning is better equipped to deal with the micro level variation in child labour over space and time.

Chapter 4

CHILDREN'S ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGES

There has been a gradual shift in the nature of the work of the working children from self-employment to casual wage labour and the rise in casual wage employment of child labour was closely associated with the declining economic condition of the poorer households (Thorat and Sadhana, 2004).

The nature of economic activities undertaken by children has direct consequences on their health and future development. Therefore detailed analysis of the economic activities performed by children will provide insights into their future health and capacities for performing economic activities during adulthood. The globalization process during 1991-2001 has worked both ways by decreasing the intensity of child labour but at the same time a shift in child work participation. Children are now increasingly engaged in non-agricultural activities leading to serious consequences on their health. Distribution of child labour varies from place to place and its concentration differs from one type of economic activity to another. Therefore the present chapter is an attempt to find out the spatio-temporal pattern of distribution of child workers in different economic activities in India during 1991-2001. State-level and district level analysis of the Census data on economic activities of children aged (5-14) has been done.

The economic activities for the study have been selected on the basis of their significance in terms of prevalence of child workers as well as the comparability of the data between 1991 and 2001. The following categories have been selected for the study:

1. *Cultivators*

2. *Agricultural Labourers*

3. *Household Industries*

4. *Non-household Industries*

5. *Construction, and*

6. *Other Economic activities*

Child Labour in different economic activities

The proportion of child workers in various economic activities has been given in Table 4.1. It can be seen that the highest proportion of child workers is to be found in agricultural activities (including cultivators, agricultural labourers and fishing, gathering, plantation etc). In fact 33.76 per cent of total child workers in India are cultivators and 37.79 per cent are agricultural labourers. If we consider other primary activities also then around 77 per cent of child workers are employed in the agricultural sector in one form or the other. On the other hand, the manufacturing sector, especially household industries, has emerged as a major work area in terms of child labour after 1991.

Table 4.1

Child Labour across Economic Activities, India, 2001

Economic Activities	Child Workers (%)
Cultivator	33.76
Agricultural Labourers	37.79
Other primary activities	6.00
Household Industry	6.44
Non Household Industry	2.74
Construction	1.64
Trade, Commerce, etc.	3.41
Business etc.	2.71
Hotels & Restaurants	0.55
Transport etc.	0.47
Mining	0.35
Others	4.16

Source-census of India, 2001

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There has been a shift of child labour from agricultural activities to non-agricultural activities during 1991-2001. As can be seen in (Fig 4.1), where proportion of child workers as cultivators and agricultural labourers have declined but these activities still have very high proportion of total child labour in India. This might have resulted due to increase in the school enrolment of children in rural areas and implementation of various poverty alleviation programmes as well as shift in children's participation from primary to secondary and tertiary activities. Therefore the proportion of child labour has increased in household industries, construction and in other economic activities

Fig 4.1

Child workers in different economic activities in India, 1991 and 2001

	Cultivators	Agri labourer	Fishing etc	HHI	Non HHI	Construction	Others
1991	38.31	43.63	3.49	2.9	4.78	0.65	5.73
2001	33.76	37.79	6	6.44	2.74	1.64	11.65
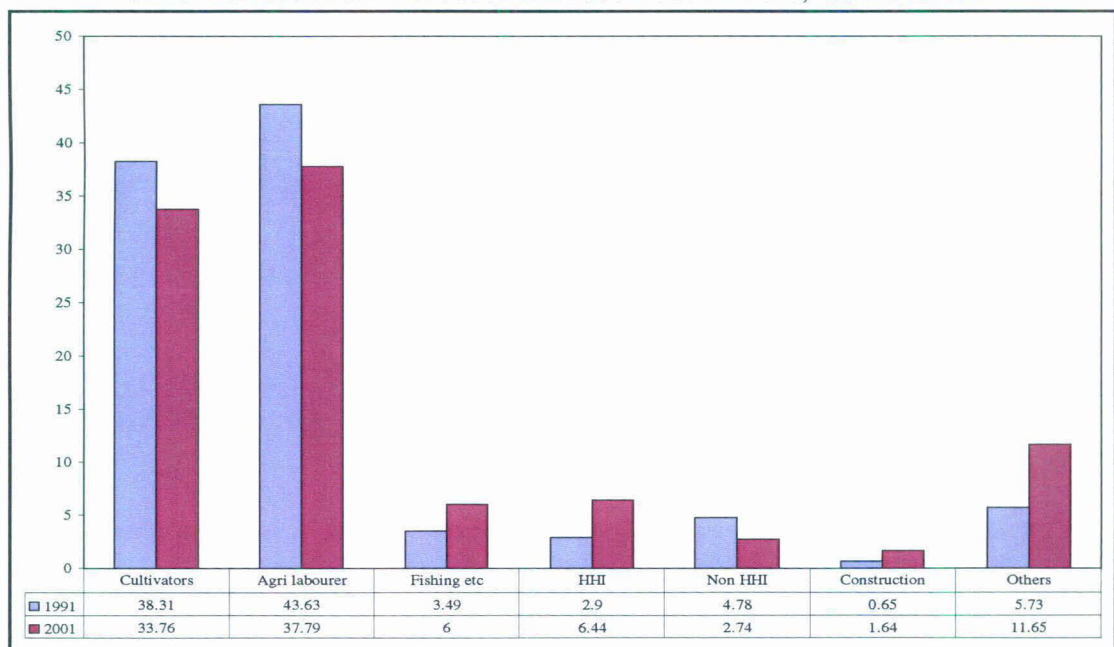
Source-Census of India,1991 and 2001

Table 4.2: Distrbution of Child Labour (%) across Economic Activities, 1991

STATES	Cultivators	Ag. Labourer	Fishing etc.	HHI	Non HHI	Construction	Others
Andhra Pradesh	19.90	59.54	4.63	4.10	4.15	0.96	5.56
Assam	62.11	20.89	6.87	0.75	1.32	0.26	7.87
Bihar	38.06	53.58	0.92	1.56	1.20	0.18	4.01
Gujrat	31.38	49.34	3.72	1.26	8.62	0.51	4.58
Haryana	47.92	34.47	2.63	1.37	5.16	0.74	6.12
H P	89.33	4.73	0.93	0.43	1.29	0.76	2.49
Karnataka	28.72	50.64	5.98	1.51	6.40	1.12	5.25
Kerala	8.18	24.33	9.96	3.61	16.94	2.20	38.28
Maharashtra	33.76	50.54	3.98	1.09	3.75	0.89	4.84
MP	52.31	37.90	3.17	2.12	1.40	0.31	2.25
Orissa	34.05	53.17	2.77	3.33	1.72	0.17	3.99
Punjab	25.94	52.37	1.45	1.07	7.15	0.79	8.26
Rajasthan	65.32	20.54	6.30	1.42	2.31	0.46	2.70
Tamil nadu	17.43	48.34	2.63	6.73	16.02	1.17	7.43
UP	49.91	31.91	0.86	3.80	5.38	0.40	6.81
West Bengal	30.93	39.00	2.77	7.83	8.37	0.64	9.78
INDIA	**38.31**	**43.63**	**3.49**	**2.90**	**4.78**	**0.65**	**5.73**

Table 4.3: Distrbution of Child Labour (%) across Economic Activities, 2001

States	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourer	Fishing etc.	HHI	Non HHI	Construction	Others
India	33.76	37.79	6	6.44	2.74	1.64	11.65
Andhra Pradesh	14.58	56.88	6.27	5.82	2.33	2.75	11.36
Assam	48.85	21.17	5.53	4.18	1.74	1.06	17.47
Bihar	22	60.22	3.4	6.09	1.67	0.44	6.03
Chhattisgarh	43.81	41.43	7.32	2.15	0.73	0.48	4.09
Gujrat	26.21	42.6	7.2	2.8	5.75	2.57	12.87
Haryana	45.19	22.64	11	2.77	6.27	1.96	10.16
Himachal Pradesh	92.05	2.52	0.42	0.85	0.66	0.7	2.79
Jammu&Kashmir	59.35	6.33	8.46	10.84	1.35	1.02	12.65
Jharkhand	38.97	37.57	3.9	6.92	2.49	0.98	9.17
Karnataka	20.68	46.69	9.88	4.26	3	2.78	12.72
Kerala	17.31	16.94	8.85	8.34	6.67	4.66	37.23
Madhya Pradesh	42.91	41.29	5.94	3.53	0.86	0.87	4.6
Maharashtra	31.09	41.17	5.87	3.71	3.64	2.6	11.9
Orissa	21.1	53.53	4.52	7.73	2.11	2.13	8.88
Punjab	19.58	28.41	9.64	4.98	8.64	2.77	25.97
Rajasthan	63.68	14.3	10.95	2.88	1.82	1.3	5.06
TamilNadu	17.35	32.39	3.06	11.16	8.6	2.4	25.04
Uttar Pradesh	37.46	34.04	3.01	9.24	4.05	1.08	11.12
Uttaranchal	63.25	11.17	3.94	3.01	3.77	2.27	12.6
West Bengal	15.62	31.87	5.95	18.63	8.01	1.82	18.09

Regional Pattern Economic Activities

State level analysis of the distribution and change in the proportion of child labour in different economic activities has been done in order to identify the problem areas which require proper policy implementation for eradication and rehabilitation of child labour.

Cultivators

In 1991, Himachal Pradesh had the highest proportion (95.8 percent) of child workers as cultivators, followed by Rajasthan, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. Kerala had the lowest proportion. Overall southern states had lower proportion of child cultivators than the northern states in 1991 and 2001.

About 92 per cent of total child workers were cultivators in Himachal Pradesh in 2001. But despite a large proportion of children working as cultivators, Himachal Pradesh has improved status of child education (Zutshi, 2006). This might be due to the fact that most of the child cultivators are marginal workers who work in their plantation works and field during vacation and as part time. Rajasthan, Uttaranchal, Jammu and Kashmir are the other states with high proportion of child workers in this category.

There is a tendency to engage children in agricultural activities in their fields either full time or as part-time after schools. Although any kind of child labour is not permissible in civilized societies, yet children engaged in agricultural activities in their own field along with their families may not constitute hazardous, as they work for short period along with rest and education. Hence children working as cultivators may not be serious for their health and future development.

More than 85 percent child workers are cultivators in Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal. It is also important to note that these two states have high school enrollment rates, thus

children are engaged for cultivation after school hours. Hamirpur district of Himachal Pradesh has the highest percentage of child cultivators (95.92 percent). Some districts of Rajasthan, especially the south-western districts of Barmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Nagaur, Jhunjhunun and Churu, recorded 70-85 percent children engaged as cultivators. Overall, the percentage of child cultivators in 2001 is high, varying between 20-80 percent in Northern and Eastern India, except for Punjab, West Bengal and a few districts of Bihar and Orissa, where it is less than 20 percent. South India has lower percentage (less than 20 percent) of child workers as cultivators except for some scattered incidents of high percentages (20-40 percent) in the south-eastern districts of Karnataka, north-western districts of Tamil Nadu and few southern districts of Andhra Pradesh. Maharashtra showed high percentages (20-40 percent) in most of the districts, with maximum in Ratnagiri (69 percent), Sindhudurg (64 percent) and Sangli (63 percent). Fig 4.2 (a) shows the district-wise distribution of child cultivators in 2001.

Agricultural Labourers

The all India average of child workers engaged as agricultural labourers is 43.63 percent in 1991. Andhra Pradesh had the highest percentage (59.5%), closely followed by Bihar (53.6%). Orissa, Punjab, Karnataka, Gujrat and Tamil Nadu had more than 45 percent of child labour in this category. It can be seen that child agricultural labourers are to be found in socio-economically developed states as well as some backward states. Hence further research is required to find out the causal factors separately for each state. Lack of land reform and concentration of land in few hands and large child proportion in rural areas might have been the factors behind such large number of child agricultural labourers in states like Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. The migration of workers with their family including children may have been a crucial factor in their large proportion in states like Punjab.

The national average of child workers engaged as agricultural labourers has decreased from 43.63 percent to 37.79 percent during 1991-2001 but there are many states which recorded an increase in the percentage of child agricultural labourers. Bihar had the highest child labourers (60%), closely followed by Andhra (56.9%) and Orissa (53.5%). On the other hand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttaranchal and Rajasthan had very low percentages of child agricultural labourers. Thus there has been tendency to engage child agricultural labourers in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

The children engaged as agricultural labourers usually work away from their families, where the work may be hazardous and consequential for health. Majority of these children do not attend schools, hence their future capacities for productive labour force is reduced. This type of labour may have serious consequences on their health. Thus children engaged as agricultural labourers needs to be eliminated and subsequently rehabilitated by proving schooling opportunities. Districts having high proportion of child workers as cultivators recorded least proportion of children engaged as agricultural labourers. Fig 4.2 (a) and (b) show that the districts with the maximum percentage of child cultivators have lower percentages of child agricultural labourers. Thus Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, the aforesaid districts of Rajasthan, have less than 10 percent children engaged as agricultural labourers. Kerala also records less than 20 percent child agricultural labourers. But the rest of the country has more than 20 percent agricultural labourers in the age group of 5-14 years with pockets of very high percentages (50-70%), viz. districts of northern Bihar, north Maharashtra, northern part of Andhra Pradesh and a few districts of Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Karnataka. Purnia district in Bihar has the highest percentage (78.73%) of child agricultural labourers. Thus most underdeveloped districts of the country engage children as agricultural labourers, snatching their childhood with no future prospects.

Agriculture is the main economic sector in India that employs about 70 percent of the total population. Since child workers are the cheapest source of labour hence their

engagement in this sector is also for exploitation and provision of cheap labour. Moreover, land ownership is less than operational holding in India. Hence percentage of agricultural labourers is more than cultivators. Therefore, agricultural labourers in the age group of 5-14 years are more than cultivators. In fact percentage of child cultivators is more in those districts where the physical environment of the area has been difficult and cultivation is not done at large level viz. the hilly states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal, the districts of Marusthali and the coastal districts of Maharashtra.

Fig 4.2

Distribution of child workers as cultivators (a) and agricultural labourers (b) in India, 2001

(a)   *(b)*
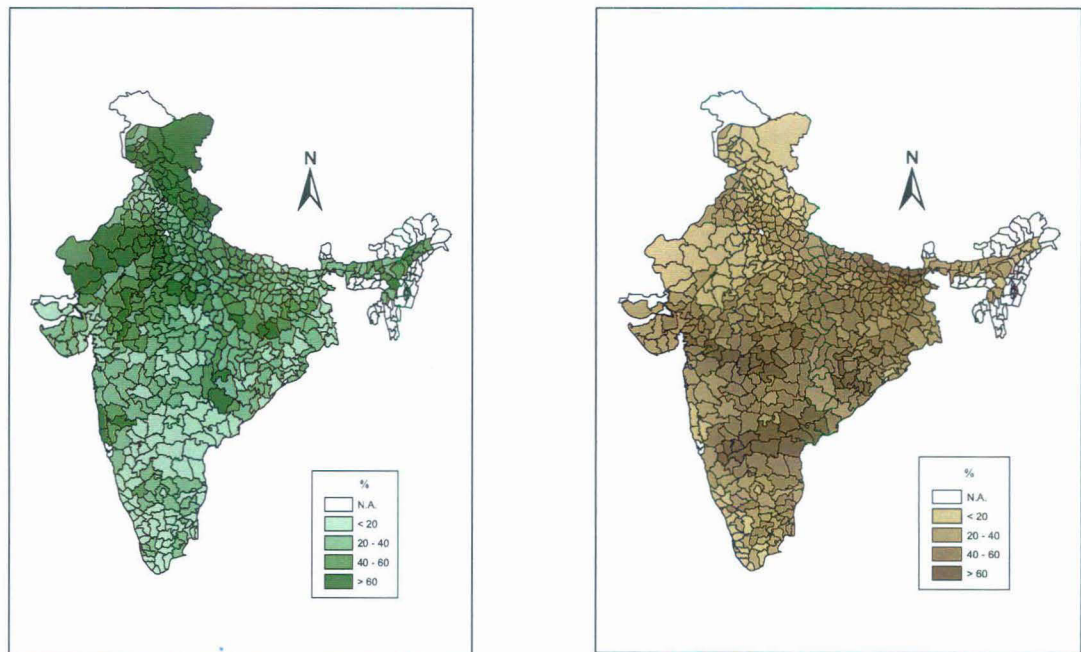
Source: Census of India, 2001

Household and Non-household Industries

The household and non-household industries provided employment to 2.9 percent and 4.7 percent of child workers, respectively, in 1991. But in 2001, household industries employed more percentage of child workers (6.4%) than non-household industries (2.7%). So there was a shift in the concentration of child labour from non-household to household industries from 1991 to 2001. This could be directly related to development of industrial manufacturing activities after the globalization process and absorption of child labour in these manufacturing activities based on home based economic activities. Thus children from marginalized communities have been shifting from agricultural sector to home-based economic activities, which is a cause for concern. The globalization process has declined employment opportunities in the formal sector, while creating hidden opportunities in home-based activities. The work conditions and wages paid in these home-based activities are poor; hence there is no less exploitation in these home-based economic activities. More over working hours are longer with serious consequences on their health and physical development. It is therefore pertinent to identify the areas and economic activities where these children are being engaged for work.

In 1991, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh had higher percentages of child labour in household industries (7.8%), (6.7%) and (4.1%) percent respectively. But in 2001 many states experienced a spurt in manufacturing and hence child labour also increased in these activities. West Bengal continues to occupy its dominant position with 18.63 percent children engaged in household industries followed by Tamil Nadu (11.16%), Jammu and Kashmir (10.8%), Uttar Pradesh (9.2%), Kerala (8.3%) and Orissa (7.7%). All above states recorded higher proportion of child worker in manufacturing activities as compared to the national average.

The decline in child labour in the non-household sector from 4.7 percent in 1991 to 2.7 percent in 2001 might have been brought about by implementation of stringent

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government measures in this formal sector. In 1991, Kerala and Tamil Nadu had the highest percentages, (16.9%) and (16.02%) respectively engaged in non-household sector, followed by West Bengal, Punjab and Karnataka. In 2001, the highest percentages of child labour in the non-household sector were recoded in Punjab and West Bengal. Kerala showed a tremendous decline from the 1991 level of 16.9 percent to 6.57 percent in 2001. Less industrialized states like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Madhya Pradesh had low to very low percentage of child labour in this sector.

Child work participation in household sectors usually in home-based units again reflect poor state of implementation of Child Labour Act 1986 and child labour policies pursued by government. These children are out-of-schools and the work may have serious consequences on their health, psyche and future development. Percentage of child workers in the household industrial sector is concentrated in a few districts of the country, particularly in those districts which are industrially developed. The industrially developing districts (Fig. 4.3a)have higher percentages of child workers in household industries. Murshidabad district (48.7%) of West Bengal recorded highest child workers in household industry. Other districts with high proportion of child workers engaged in household industry were western districts of Uttar Pradesh; Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh; Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Adilabad districts of Andhra Pradesh; and most of the districts of Tamil Nadu especially, Vellore and Salem. All these districts have more than 15 percent child workers in the household industrial sector.

High percentage of child labour in the non-household sector is recorded in the industrially developed districts. The non-household sector comprises of registered industries that are legally not allowed to employ children. Hence child work participation, on an average, is the lowest (3.2%) in this sector. As can be seen in (Fig 4.3b) the industrial regions of West Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra, the NCR and Tamil Nadu show very high percentages (more than 10%) of child workers in the non-household sector.

Kerala also has high percentage (5-10%) of child workers employed in non-household industries.

Fig 4.3
Distribution of child workers in the household (b) and non-household (a) industrial sectors in India, 2001

(a)   (b)
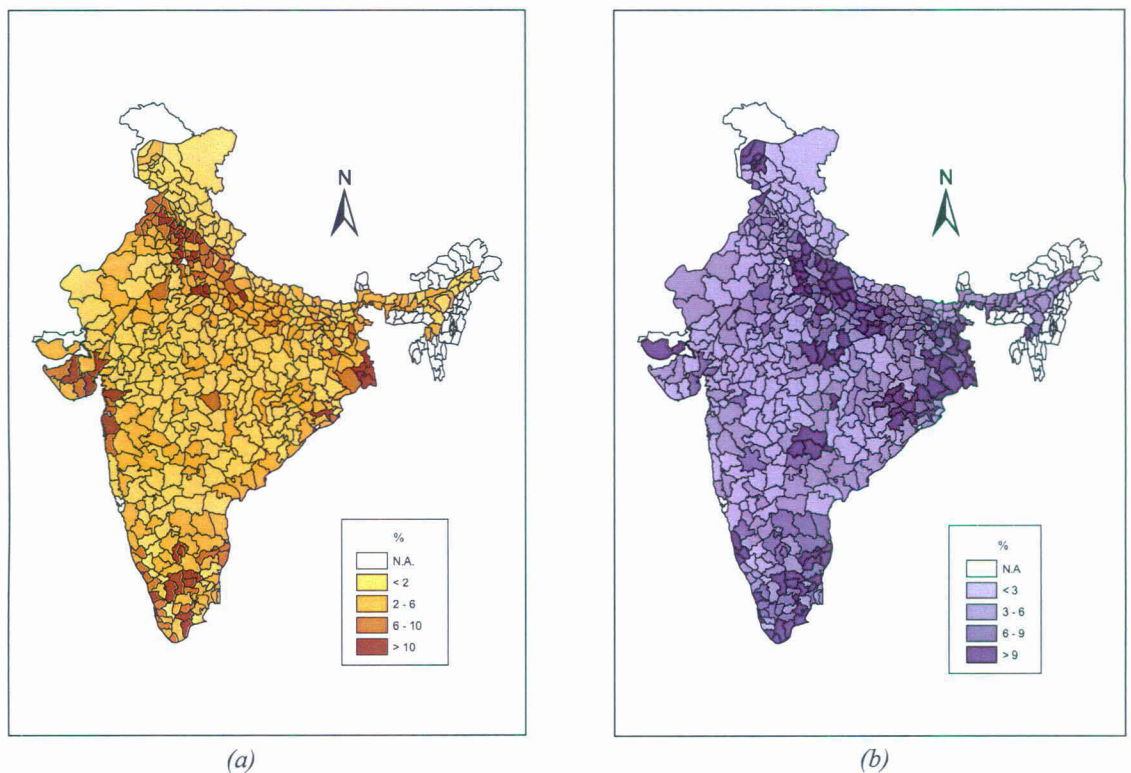
Source: Census of India, 2001

Construction Works

Table 4.3 shows that in 1991 the proportion of child labour in India was very less (0.65%) in construction works. Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, however, had higher percentages - 2.2, 1.2 and 1.12 percent respectively. Their proportions in construction works were low in Bihar, Orissa and Assam.

The proportion of child labour in this activity increased in 2001 from mere 0.65 percent in 1991 to 1.64 percent in 2001 and almost all of the states have experienced low to moderate increase.

Kerala recorded the highest proportion of child labour engaged in construction works (4.7%).The percentage of child labour in construction works was more than the national average in the states of Karnataka, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharastra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. The states which show the least proportion in construction works are Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. It is to be noted that child work participation in construction works is higher in the economically developed states where there has been an increase in construction activities, and lower in the economically less developed states. Such a variation in the concentration of construction activities may be associated with the economic reform policies which led to investment in and development of concentrated pockets of India.

The average percentage of child labour in construction works is very low (1.6%). However, maximum proportion of child workers in construction works was found in West and South India. All the districts of Gujarat, western Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu (except the industrial region), have high percentages of child labour in construction works (Fig. 4.4). Ambala in Haryana records the highest percentage (16.7%) of child labour in construction, followed by Bangalore in Karnataka (11.8%), Malappuram (9.2%) and Kozhikode (9.03%) in Kerala and Pune in Mahrashtra (8.9%). Percentage of child workers in construction for the rest of the districts varies between less than 2 percent and 4 percent.

Fig: 4.4

Distribution of child workers in construction activities, India 2001
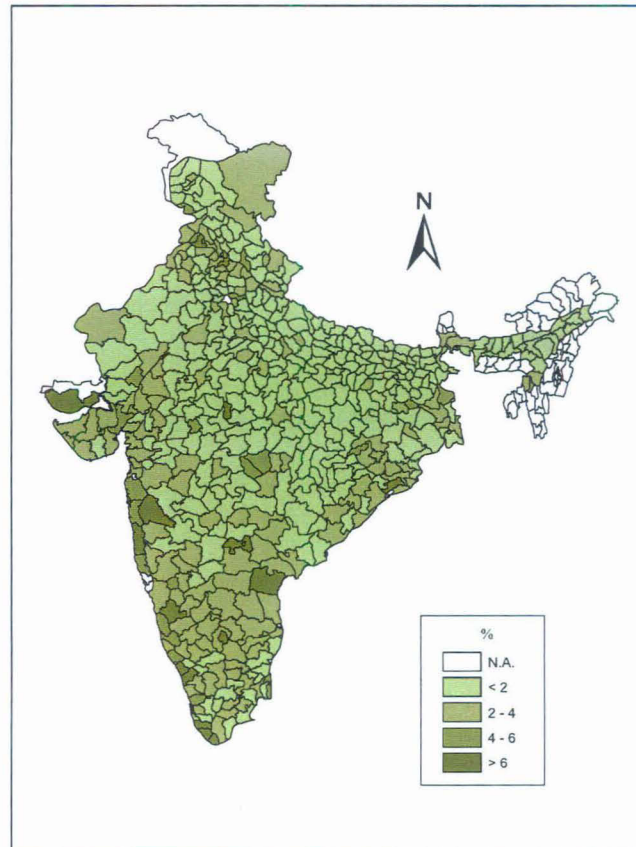
Source: Census of India, 2001

Other Economic Activities

Other economic activities as given by the Census of India constitute a large number of economic activities including domestic works. In the present study, for the purpose of comparison, all other categories of industrial classification excluding cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industries, non-household industries and construction have been merged with the others class given by the Census.

Other economic activities constitute a major proportion of child workers (5.73%) outside the agricultural activities in 1991, which increased significantly to 11.65 percent in 2001. The shift of child workers towards other economic activities in 2001 may be associated with increasing urbanization process due to globalization, whereby children in large numbers are being engaged in domestic activities as well as by traders in shops and restaurants. Kerala is a unique example where in 1991 there were 38.29 percent of child workers engaged in these activities, which was highest in the country. In fact, Kerala, where the proportion of child labour in the agricultural sector is lowest, has a major proportion of working children in other economic activities. Other states with high proportion of child labour engaged in other activities are West Bengal, Punjab, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.

In 2001, in spite of a slight decrease, Kerala continues to show the highest percentage as 37.23 per cent of children were employed in other economic activities. Other states where the percentage increased substantially are Punjab (25.97%), Tamil Nadu (25.04%) and West Bengal (18.09%). On the other hand states that are not so developed and lacks the diversification in economy like Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan show very low concentration of child labour in other activities with little increase in their proportion in the other activities.

Concentration of child labour is high (11.65%) in other economic activities, next only to the agricultural sector (77%). Strikingly the highest percentages are to be found in the biggest metropolitan cities of the country – Chennai (70.8%); Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai (more than 60%); and Bangalore (55%). All the districts in Kerala record very high percentages (more than 30%) of child labour in the domestic activities and other tertiary sector like trade and services. In fact the economically developed and developing districts of any state have the highest concentration of child workers in the tertiary sector. For example, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Amritsar in Punjab; Ambala in Haryana; Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh; Ahmedabad in Gujarat; North 24 Parganas in West Bengal; and

Kamrup in Assam; all have more than 30 percent child workers employed in other economic activities. Concentration of child labour varies from less than 10 percent to 20 percent in the rest of the country. Thus with the increasing process of urbanization, children migrate to these urban areas and they are employed in domestic services, trade activities in shops as well as for selling products at roadsides. This type of work is hazardous for the children and more over majority of these children are out-of-schools. Fig. 4.5 shows the distribution of child labour in other economic activities in 2001.

Fig: 4.5
Distribution of child workers in other economic activities, India 2001
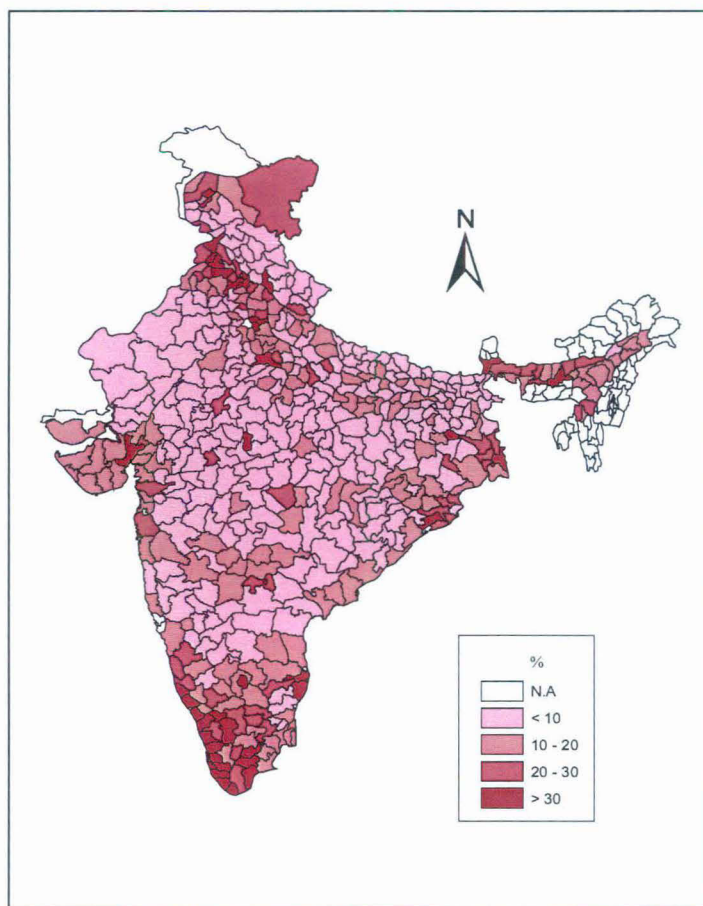
It can, therefore, be seen that the distribution of child workers in any particular economic activity does not show any general regional pattern; rather it varies from one district to another depending on the level of socio-economic growth. Economic growth can also be explained by the shift of economic activities from primary to secondary and/or tertiary. Since the tertiary sector in India is growing rapidly, it engulfs more number of workers. Child labour being the cheapest source of labour is therefore, high in this sector. Moreover, the economically developed districts have the highest percentage of child workers in both the secondary and tertiary sectors. It may, therefore, be concluded that the benefits of economic growth are not helping in the economic and social development of the society, particularly the eradication of child labour. The percentage of child labour in the secondary and tertiary activities has rather increased during the census year 1991-2001. However, it has decreased in the agricultural sector in many districts of the country.

Changing pattern of Children's *Economic Activities*

The period between 1991 and 2001 has been of many changes in social, economic, cultural and political spectrum of India. How these changes have influenced the phenomenon of child labour needs to be explored? Some of the pertinent questions to be explored are:

Whether there is any shift in their distribution and concentration over space and across economic activities during the period?

The present section is an effort to find out the component of change in child labour in various economic activities.

Table: 4. 4

Growth rate of child labour in different economic activities

(Compound growth rate)

States	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Plantation Fishing, etc.	HHI	Non HHI	Construction	Others
Andhra Pradesh	-0.050	-0.024	0.011	0.015	-0.074	0.089	0.039
Assam	-0.016	0.010	-0.013	0.197	0.037	0.162	0.088
Bihar	0.025	0.056	0.245	0.225	0.115	0.189	0.102
Chhattisgarh	-0.033	0.006	0.111	0.084	0.004	0.131	0.098
Gujrat	-0.024	-0.020	0.062	0.077	-0.045	0.169	0.087
Haryana	0.083	0.045	0.257	0.169	0.111	0.201	0.123
H P	0.070	0.001	-0.016	0.143	-0.003	0.058	0.069
Jharkhand	-0.001	0.040	0.142	0.179	0.079	0.183	0.104
Karnataka	-0.049	-0.025	0.033	0.090	-0.089	0.077	0.058
Kerala	0.045	-0.065	-0.042	0.054	-0.117	0.045	-0.045
MP	-0.005	-0.015	0.041	0.028	-0.070	0.084	0.039
Maharashtra	-0.040	-0.052	0.006	0.094	-0.035	0.077	0.048
Orissa	-0.065	-0.018	0.031	0.067	0.002	0.261	0.052
Punjab	-0.007	-0.039	0.235	0.191	0.041	0.157	0.134
Rajasthan	0.049	0.014	0.112	0.129	0.027	0.167	0.104
Tamil Nadu	-0.031	-0.069	-0.016	0.019	-0.089	0.041	0.064
U P	0.014	0.043	0.181	0.131	0.007	0.157	0.082
Uttaranchal	-0.039	-0.056	0.102	0.094	0.027	0.077	0.064
West Bengal	-0.045	0.002	0.104	0.115	0.018	0.136	0.071
India	**-0.0001**	**-0.002**	**0.069**	**0.097**	**-0.042**	**0.110**	**0.059**

Source: Census of India, 1991 & 2001

Agricultural Labourer

There is an overall decline of child agricultural labourers from 43.63 percent in 1991 to 37.79 per cent in 2001. However in spite of the decline, the proportion of child agricultural labourers continues to be high. The state of Bihar has experienced the highest growth rate in terms of child agricultural labour. Haryana, UP and Jharkhand are the other states where the growth is high considering the overall decline at national level. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are among most populous states and hence their combined

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influence is bound to have effect on the national average. The increase in child agricultural labourers in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar might have been due to the poor performance on land reform, further land fragmentation and large number of out of school children. Besides these two states, the percentage of child agricultural labourers is also high in the states where there is less economic diversification and less dependence on secondary and other activities.

Fig. 4.6 depicts states recording positive and negative increase in the proportion of child workers engaged in agricultural labour activities. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Assam, Chattisgarh, West Bengal recorded positive percentage increase of children engaged as agricultural labourers, while Tamil Nadu. Kerala, Uttranchal Maharastra, Punjab, Karnataka and other recorded negative changes in the proportion of child workers as agricultural labourer during 1991-2001.

Fig 4.6

State wise growth of Agricultural Labourers (5 – 14 years), 1991-2001

Source-Census of India, 2001

69
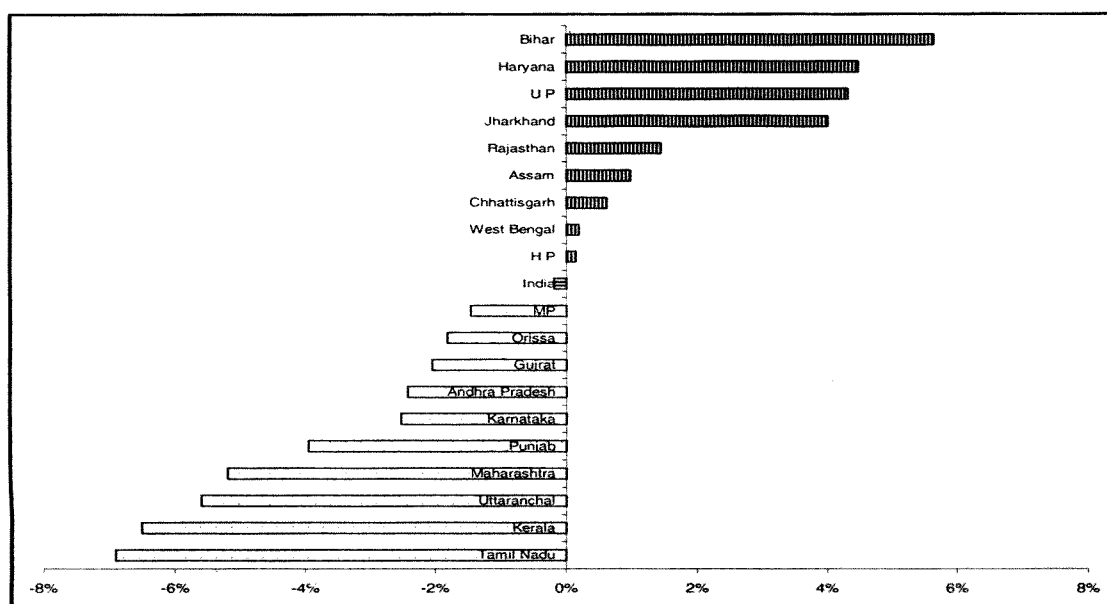
Most of the districts in states, viz. Punjab, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal, Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh, showed a decline in the percentage of agricultural labourers in the age group of 5-14 years (Fig. 4.7). On the other hand, most of the districts of Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana recorded more than 10 percent growth in child agricultural labourers. Therefore, in case of the agricultural sector, it may be concluded that development has led to a reduction in the prevalence of child labour. But the matter of concern lies in most of the districts in northern and eastern part of the country. The problem is compounded as these are the same districts where the population growth rate has been high for last three decades and therefore a large population in the age group of 5-14. So, the combined effect of these districts is felt more on the national average of change and any effort to eliminate child labour must focus on these districts on priority basis.

Fig 4.7: Growth of child agricultural labourer India, 1991-2001
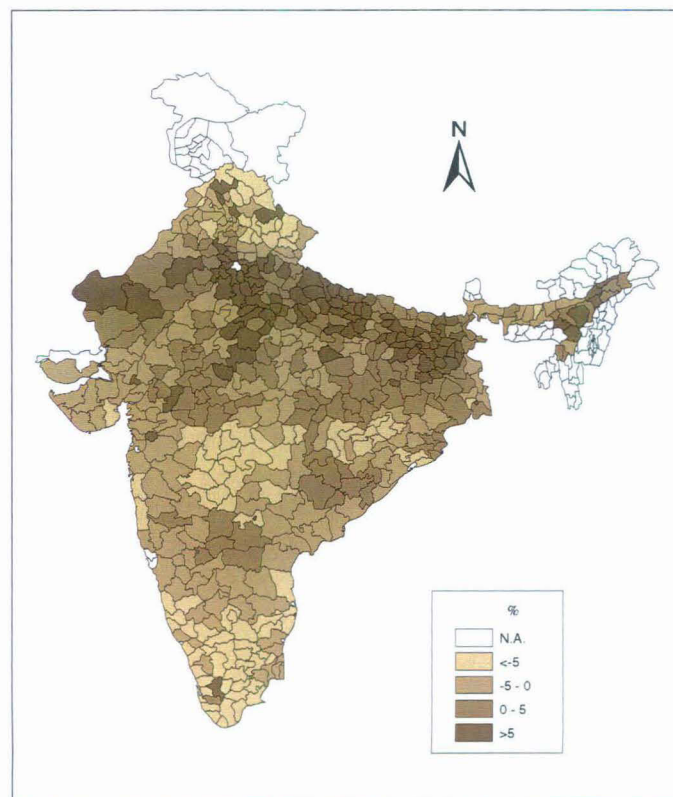
Table: 4. 5

Pattern of Growth Rate of Agricultural labourers (5 – 14 years) across States, 1991-2001

States	No. of Districts	Districts with negative growth		Districts with ≤10% growth		Districts with ≥10% growth	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Andhra Pradesh	23	19	82.6	3	13.0	1	4.3
Assam	23	9	39.1	9	39.1	5	21.7
Bihar	37	0	0.0	12	32.4	25	67.6
Chhattisgarh	16	4	25.0	12	75.0	0	0.0
Gujarat	25	21	84.0	2	8.0	2	8.0
Haryana	19	4	21.1	8	42.1	8	42.1
Himachal Pradesh	12	8	66.7	1	8.3	3	25.0
Jharkhand	18	0	0.0	9	50.0	9	50.0
Karnataka	27	24	88.9	3	11.1	0	0.0
Kerala	14	12	85.7	1	7.1	1	7.1
Madhya Pradesh	45	14	31.1	22	48.9	9	20.0
Maharashtra	35	34	97.1	1	2.9	0	0.0
Orissa	30	20	66.7	10	33.3	0	0.0
Punjab	17	17	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rajasthan	32	14	43.8	12	37.5	6	18.8
Tamil Nadu	30	29	96.7	0	0.0	1	3.3
Uttar Pradesh	70	16	22.9	21	30.0	33	47.1
Uttaranchal	13	12	92.3	0	0.0	1	7.7
West Bengal	18	8	44.4	9	50.0	1	5.6

Source-Census of India

Non-household Sectors

The non-household industries are mostly in organized sector and in urban areas. Therefore legislation against child labour is easy to enforce in this sector. The accessibility of non-governmental organization and close watch by media has also contributed in the reduction of child labour and the country has witnessed an overall decline in the proportion of child workers in non-household industries between 1991 and 2001.

The maximum increase has been seen in Bihar, Haryana and Jharkhand (Fig. 4.8). Bihar did not have any large scale non-household industries in 1991. Hence even a small

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increase in absolute number of child labour in non-household manufacturing activity resulted in a higher percentage of increase. It also implies that the governance has failed to check the increase of child labour even in organized sector. The other two states with high increase in child labour proportion in non-household manufacturing activities were Haryana and Jharkhand. These two states recorded very high growth rate and a large number of child workers engaged in non-household economic activities. The government machinery requires undertaking measures to reduce the increasing trend of children being absorbed in non-household manufacturing activities as it goes against the national Child Labour Act- 1986 policy. Apart from this most of the states have witnessed a negative growth in this sector especially in southern, western and central regions.

Fig 4.8

State wise growth of child workers in Non-Household Industries, 1991-2001
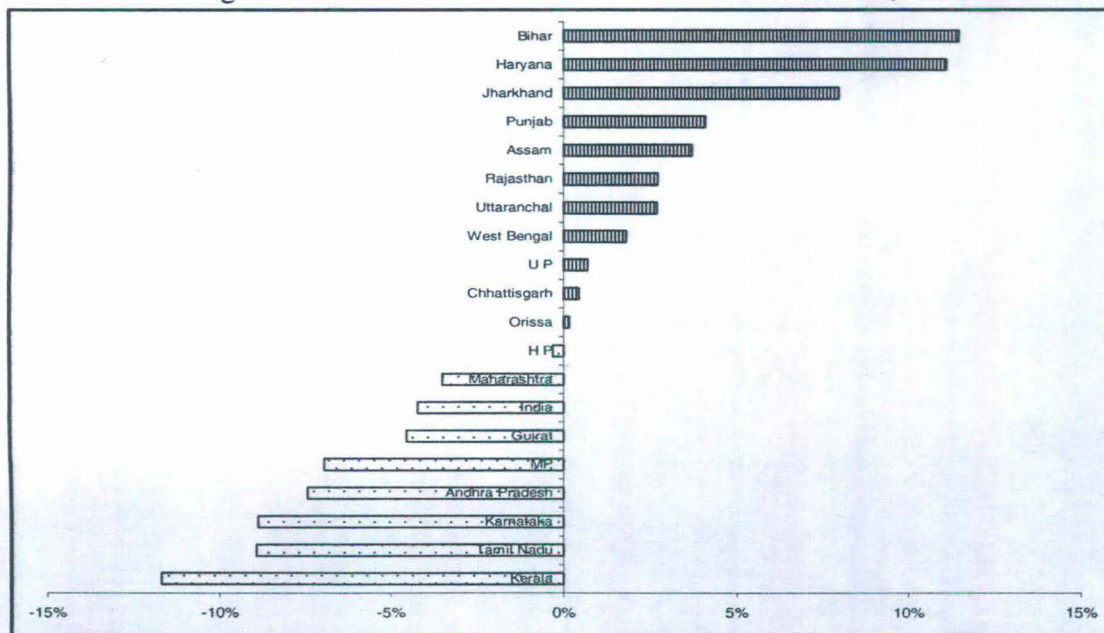
Source-Census of India, 2001

The proportion of working children in the household industries has increased from 2.9 in 1991 to 6.44 in 2001. It suggests a general increase in almost all states and a shift of child workers from agricultural to home-based economic activities.

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The state level data shows that child labour in the household works has gone up in all the states of the country without exception (Fig: 4.9). The states like Bihar, Assam, Punjab, Jharkhand, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal show higher growth than the national average. Most of these states are in northern part of the country whereas the southern states show a slower growth rate in case of home-based economic activities. Because of rise in economic diversification, there has been expansion of these activities in the country. Hence the sector has also witnessed more coverage of child labour in these home-based economic activities during the period.

In states like Bihar and Assam, household industries had a narrow base in 1991 and even a smaller increase show very high growth rate of child labour in household sectors in these states. This is one of the economic activities which needs urgent attention as child labour employed in such economic activities is rising due to the structural adjustment policies followed at the dictates of the World Bank. Moreover the sector itself is expanding; hence there is a need to frame policy which takes care of withdrawal of the children from such activities and also addresses the issue of their rehabilitation effectively through strong governmental and non-governmental measures.

Fig 4.9

State wise growth of child workers in Household Industries, 1991-2001

Source-Census of India, 2001

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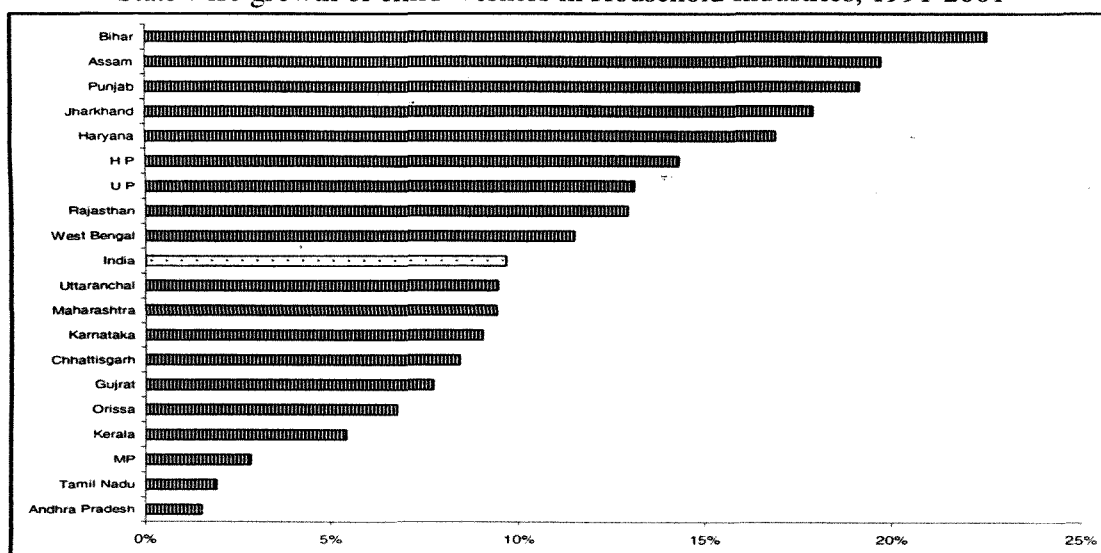
281 districts of the country recorded more than 10 percent growth in child labour in household industries during the period 1991-2001, whereas 182 districts showed 1-15 percent growth rate. Maximum growth took place in Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam and Uttar Pradesh. Only 27 districts recorded negative growth rate in case of children engaged in household industry. On the other hand, concentration of child labour in the non-household industrial sector declined in most of the districts of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh. However, in northern India, almost all the districts have shown an increase in child labour in this sector, while few districts of eastern Bihar, Jharkhand and north-eastern Rajasthan recorded more than 10 percent growth.

Fig: 4. 10

Growth rate of child labour in household (a) and non-household (b) industrial sector in India, 1991-2001
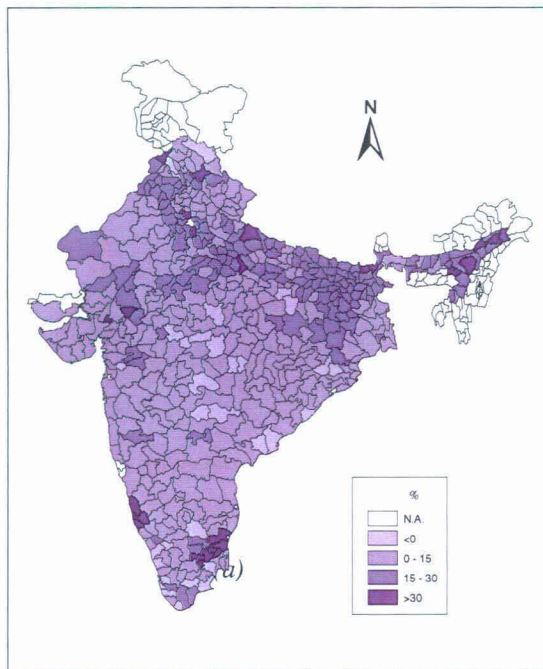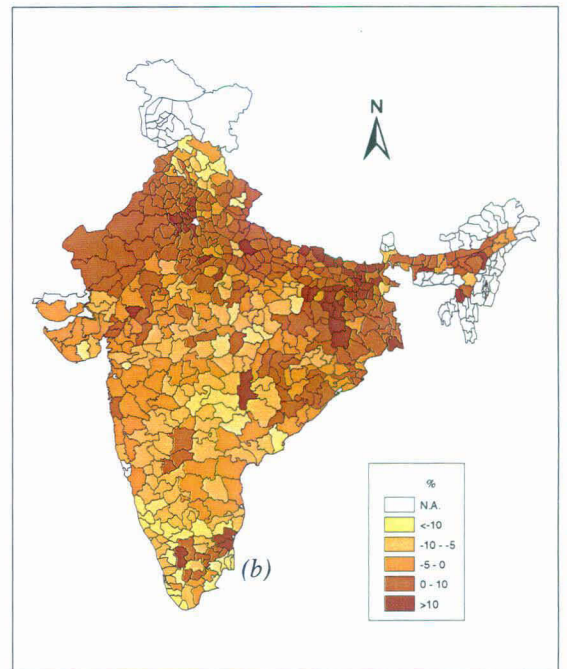
(a)   (b)

But overall there has been a continuous decline of child labour in non-household sectors. The growth as shown by the Fig. 4.10 (b) indicates that the higher growth region is mostly located in north and east. This does not mean that there is a vast expansion of these activities in the regions. In fact this might have resulted due to stagnation of agriculture in absorbing more labour, and most importantly these regions had poor base of non- household sectors in past and any small increase might have attracted the child workers from the traditional activities.

Table: 4.6

Pattern of Growth Rate of Child Workers in Household Industries across States, 1991-2001

States	No. of Districts	Districts with negative growth		Districts with ≤0% growth		Districts with ≥0% growth	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Andhra Pradesh	23	4	17.4	14	60.9	5	21.7
Assam	23	0	0.0	1	4.3	22	95.7
Bihar	37	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	100.0
Chhattisgarh	16	0	0.0	12	75.0	4	25.0
Gujarat	25	1	4.0	12	48.0	12	48.0
Haryana	19	0	0.0	1	5.3	18	94.7
Himachal Pradesh	12	1	8.3	5	41.7	6	50.0
Jharkhand	18	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	100.0
Karnataka	27	0	0.0	22	81.5	5	18.5
Kerala	14	4	28.6	6	42.9	4	28.6
Madhya Pradesh	45	2	4.4	32	71.1	11	24.4
Maharashtra	35	3	8.6	17	48.6	15	42.9
Orissa	30	2	6.7	18	60.0	10	33.3
Punjab	17	2	11.8	1	5.9	14	82.4
Rajasthan	32	0	0.0	6	18.8	26	81.3
Tamil Nadu	30	6	20.0	10	33.3	14	46.7
Uttar Pradesh	70	2	2.9	12	17.1	56	80.0
Uttaranchal	13	0	0.0	9	69.2	4	30.8
West Bengal	18	0	0.0	4	22.2	14	77.8

Source-Census of India, 2001

Table: 4.7

Pattern of growth rate of Child workers in Non-household industries across States 1991-2001

States	No. of Districts	Districts with negative growth		Districts with ≤10% growth		Districts with ≥10% growth	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Andhra Pradesh	23	22	95.7	1	4.3	0	0.0
Assam	23	5	21.7	14	60.9	4	17.4
Bihar	37	1	2.7	9	24.3	27	73.0
Chhattisgarh	16	10	62.5	6	37.5	0	0.0
Gujarat	25	19	76.0	5	20.0	1	4.0
Haryana	19	0	0.0	10	52.6	9	47.4
Himachal Pradesh	12	10	83.3	2	16.7	0	0.0
Jharkhand	18	0	0.0	12	66.7	6	33.3
Karnataka	27	23	85.2	4	14.8	0	0.0
Kerala	14	14	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	45	34	75.6	10	22.2	1	2.2
Maharashtra	35	33	94.3	1	2.9	1	2.9
Orissa	30	13	43.3	17	56.7	0	0.0
Punjab	17	3	17.6	14	82.4	0	0.0
Rajasthan	32	8	25.0	22	68.8	2	6.3
Tamil Nadu	30	20	66.7	7	23.3	3	10.0
Uttar Pradesh	70	24	34.3	42	60.0	4	5.7
Uttaranchal	13	4	30.8	9	69.2	0	0.0
West Bengal	18	4	22.2	13	72.2	1	5.6

Source-Census of India, 2001

Construction

Construction activities have emerged as a booming element of economy in private as well as public sectors during the period 1991-2001. Housing sector in public, private and at commercial level, roads and many other infrastructure activities have taken a quantum jump during the period. This is reflected in the increase in child labour in these activities. The percentage of child workers in construction works increased from 0.65 percent in 1991 to 1.64 percent in 2001. Though it is still very low considering a larger population of working children but their rise in all the states with a moderate to high rate is a matter of concern. Fig: 4.11 show that Orissa has the highest growth rate followed by Haryana.

Other states with high growth rate are Punjab, Jharkhand, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, whereas Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh recorded lower growth rates in construction activities for children. There seems to be a close association of growth rate in child participation in construction and home-based economic activities across states as the regional pattern of growth matches with that of the household sector growth.

Fig 4.11

State wise growth of child workers in Construction works, 1991-2001
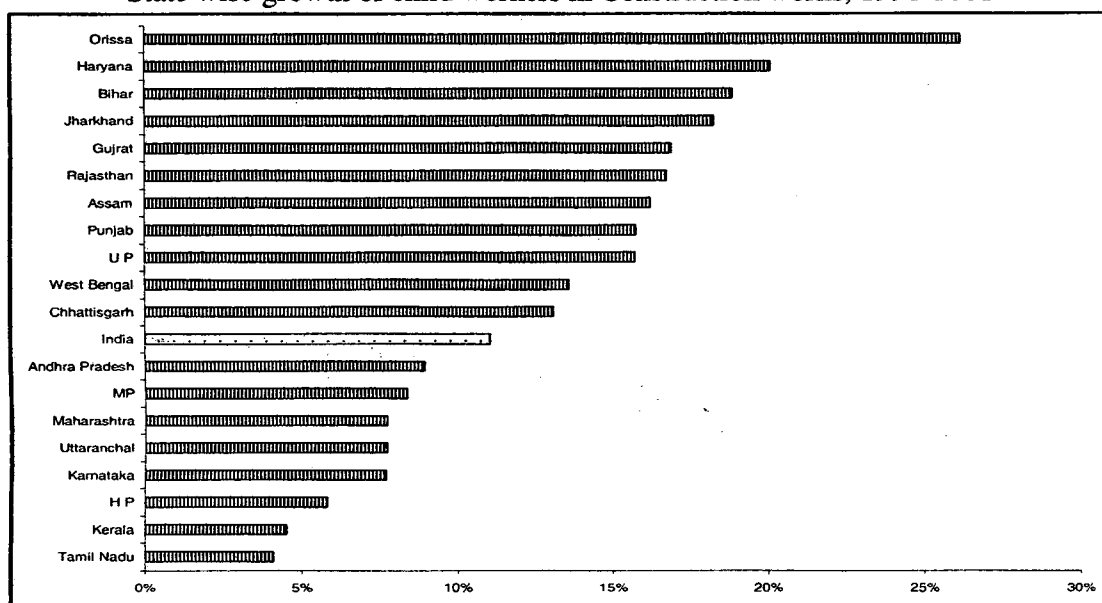
Source-Census of India, 2001

Child labour in construction work increased in almost all the districts of the country, except for some districts in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. Most of the districts of Orissa, Haryana, Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan recorded more than 15 percent increases in child labour in construction works. On the other hand, most of the districts of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh showed less than 15 percent growth.

Fig: 4.12

Growth rate of child labour in construction works
India, 1991-2001
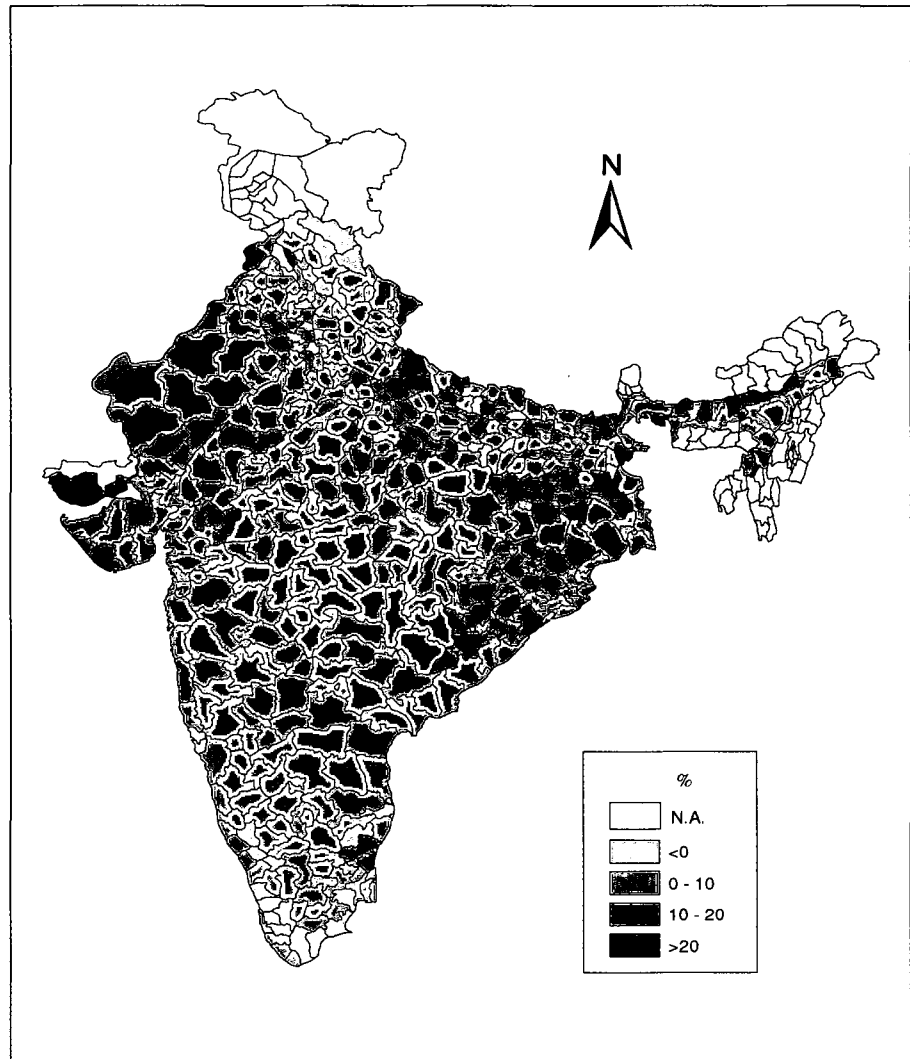
Table:4.8

Pattern of Growth Rate of Child Workers in Construction Works across States
1991-2001

States	No. of Districts	Districts with negative growth		Districts with ≤5% growth		Districts with ≥5% growth	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Andhra Pradesh	23	0	0.0	19	82.6	4	17.4
Assam	23	0	0.0	9	39.1	14	60.9
Bihar	37	0	0.0	9	24.3	28	75.7
Chhattisgarh	16	0	0.0	12	75.0	4	25.0
Gujarat	25	0	0.0	8	32.0	17	68.0
Haryana	19	0	0.0	2	10.5	17	89.5
Himachal Pradesh	12	4	33.3	6	50.0	2	16.7
Jharkhand	18	0	0.0	5	27.8	13	72.2
Karnataka	27	0	0.0	22	81.5	5	18.5
Kerala	14	7	50.0	6	42.9	1	7.1
Madhya Pradesh	45	2	4.4	32	71.1	11	24.4
Maharashtra	35	0	0.0	34	97.1	1	2.9
Orissa	30	0	0.0	2	6.7	28	93.3
Punjab	17	1	5.9	8	47.1	8	47.1
Rajasthan	32	0	0.0	8	25.0	24	75.0
Tamil Nadu	30	7	23.3	15	50.0	8	26.7
Uttar Pradesh	70	0	0.0	26	37.1	44	62.9
Uttaranchal	13	0	0.0	13	100.0	0	0.0
West Bengal	18	0	0.0	6	33.3	12	66.7

Source-Census of India, 2001

Other Economic Activities

The data also shows a high increase in child labour in other economic activities which almost doubled in ten years period, from 5.73 percent in 1991 to 11.65 percent in 2001. Almost all of the states show an increase in the proportion of child workers in other economic activities except Kerala. This suggests a strong negative relationship between education and child labour where almost universal education in Kerala might have withdrawn children from these works. A regional pattern can be identified where the percentage of child workers in other economic activities has increased tremendously; the north-western states of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan have shown 13, 12 and 10 percent increase.

The analysis clearly depicts increasing shift of child labour from agricultural activities to non-agricultural activities, especially in home-based activities, construction works and other economic activities. Thus the process of economic reform and structural adjustment has increased the child labour intensity in those activities, where they are more prone to exploitation and hard labour without much rest, recreation and relaxation. Thus the exploitation of child labour phenomenon has increased. Strong policy measures needs to be taken to arrest such tendencies as otherwise a bulk of labour force will remain under capacity development and these children have less chances to work efficiently and more productive in their adulthood.

Fig: 4.13

State wise growth of child workers in other economic activities, 1991-2001
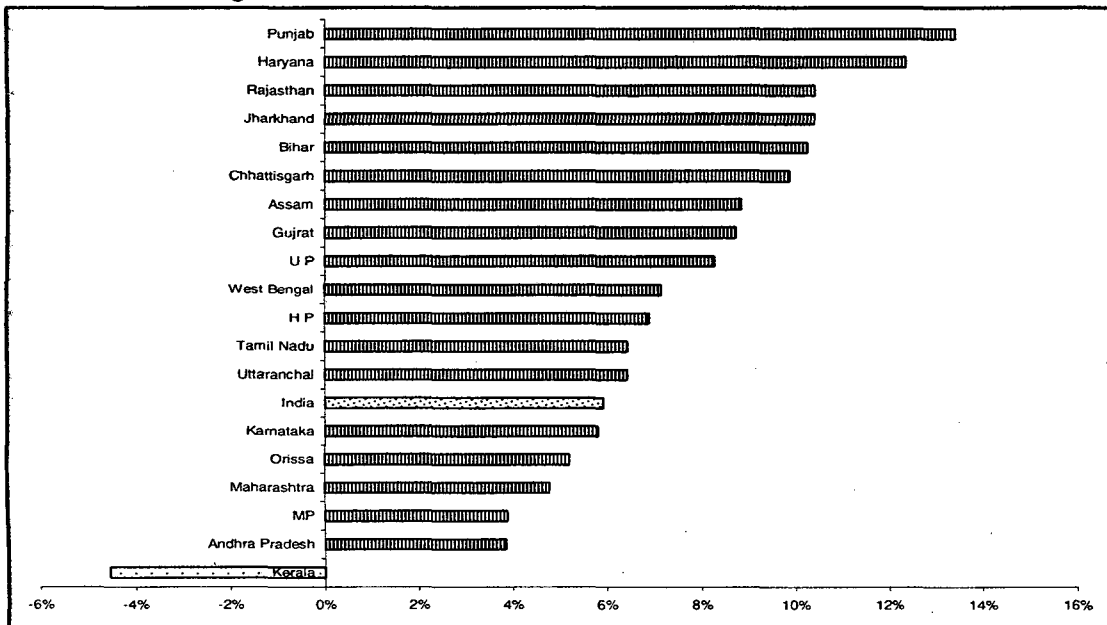
Source-Census of India, 2001

Apart from the 41 districts in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab and Uttaranchal, child labour in other economic

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activities also increased in almost all the districts of India. More than 10 percent increase was recorded in most of the districts of Bihar, Rajasthan, Haryana, Assam and Gujarat as well as in a few districts of Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. In the rest of the country, growth rate of child labour varied from less than 5 percent to 10 percent.

Fig: 4.14

Growth rate of child labour in other economic activities, India, 1991-2001
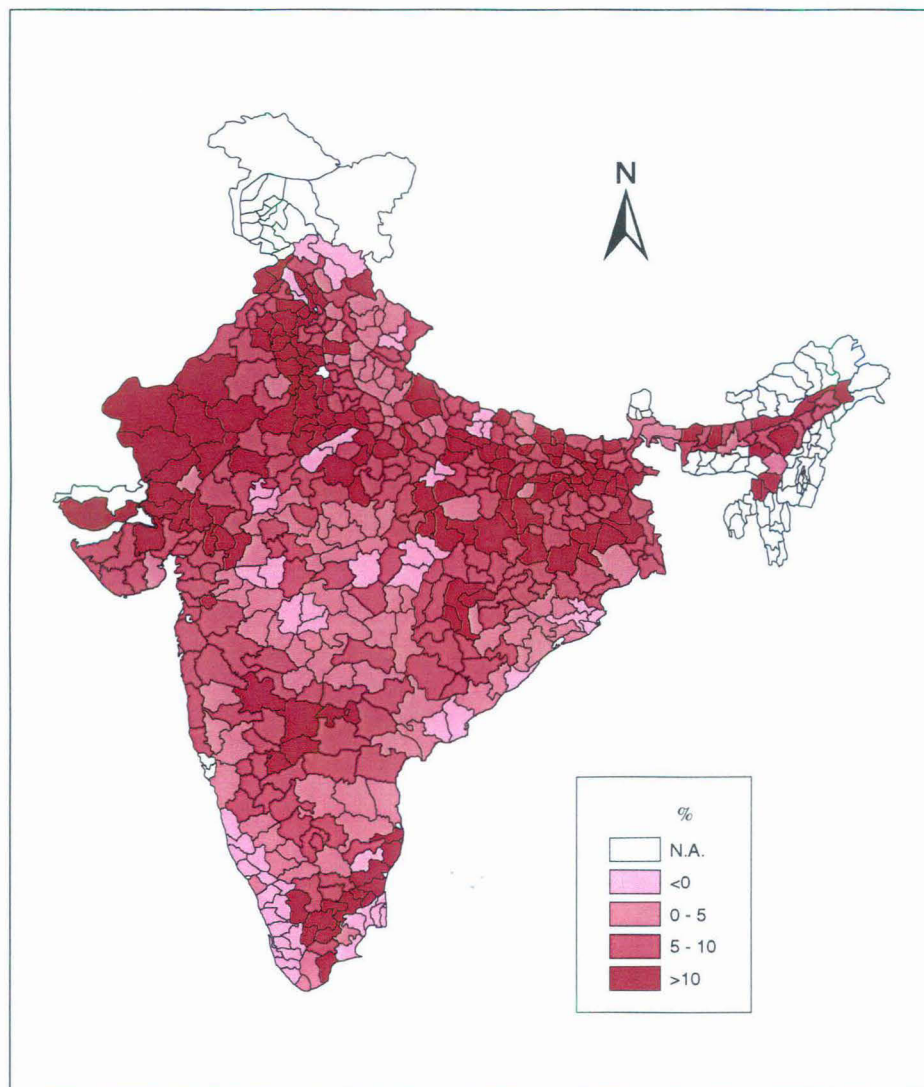
Table: 4.9

Pattern of growth rate of child workers in other economic activities across States
India, 1991-2001

States	No. of Districts	Districts with negative growth		Districts with ≤0% growth		Districts with ≥0% growth	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Andhra Pradesh	23	3	13.0	19	82.6	1	4.3
Assam	23	0	0.0	13	56.5	10	43.5
Bihar	37	0	0.0	14	37.8	23	62.2
Chhattisgarh	16	0	0.0	11	68.8	5	31.3
Gujarat	25	0	0.0	15	60.0	10	40.0
Haryana	19	0	0.0	6	31.6	13	68.4
Himachal Pradesh	12	2	16.7	6	50.0	4	33.3
Jharkhand	18	0	0.0	10	55.6	8	44.4
Karnataka	27	3	11.1	21	77.8	3	11.1
Kerala	14	13	92.9	1	7.1	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	45	4	8.9	33	73.3	8	17.8
Maharashtra	35	0	0.0	31	88.6	1	2.9
Orissa	30	0	0.0	30	100.0	0	0.0
Punjab	17	2	11.8	5	29.4	10	58.8
Rajasthan	32	0	0.0	16	50.0	16	50.0
Tamil Nadu	30	7	23.3	10	33.3	13	43.3
Uttar Pradesh	70	5	7.1	49	70.0	16	22.9
Uttaranchal	13	2	15.4	11	84.6	0	0.0
West Bengal	18	0	0.0	13	72.2	5	27.8

Source-Census of India, 2001

It can, therefore, be seen that child labour has increased in both the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy during 1991-2001 suggesting a shift of child labour from the agricultural activities. It is to be noted that the growth rate pattern is quite different from the distribution pattern of child labour in various economic activities in India In fact; the growth has been greatest in the less developed districts. The distribution and changing pattern show a large variation at local level within state boundaries and hence policies and programme should take cognizance of this variation in order to deal with the problem of child labour efficiently and successfully.

CHAPTER 5

CHILD LABOUR AND EDUCATION

Education is a right of children which makes them a better and qualified person and also enhances their capability. There is an all out effort to achieve universal education by putting all the children into school. Education is also taken as one of the anti-thesis of child labour. Realizing the significance of education in elimination of child labour the government of India came up with many programme to increase the school enrolment and attract the children from work. It was expected that as parents realize the importance of education for their children, the number and percentage of school attending children will increase and in turn lead to reduction in the child labour. The importance of education was realized not only in terms of reduction and elimination of child labour but also from the view point of human rights, which makes children a better citizen and capable of realizing their potential. Therefore even non-governmental organization and civil society thought that education was the main answer in the battle against child labour and most of the strategies focus upon education as the most important solution of child labour.

This part of the study is an effort to find out the relationship between education and child labour and to see the influence of the former on the later. There have been some studies in the past to decipher this relationship. Child labour has been considered as one of the impediment that if allowed to persist, will prevent the achievement of the millennium development goals (MDGs) of halving poverty and achieving education for all (Betcherman, G et al, 2004). Chaube (2007) in his analysis states that child labour is a dominant variable explaining primary and secondary enrolment. Girls' enrolment is consistently more sensitive to child labour. Child labour in turn is largely a poverty

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phenomenon driven directly by poverty and economic conditions and also by female literacy representing socio-cultural acceptance of child labour practices. Similarly, Zutshi and others in their work (India country report, 2006) on education poverty and child labour linkages finds the two variables strongly correlated.

On the other hand some of the studies finds that child labour can not be altered only by educational policies as decision are made at household level by parents with many considerations and therefore child labour cannot be abolished without altering the conditions that make it optimal for parents to make their children work (Cigno A. et al 2004).

The Regional Dimension of 'Out-of-School Children'

Looking at the distribution aspect of those children who are attending school and those who are outside the formal system of education, a regional pattern can be identified where the socio-economically backward states have a larger number of children outside the school. Despite attracting a lot of attention and investment there are a large number of children who are out of school. According to the census around twenty six percent of the children in the age group of 5-14 are out of school in India.

The Table 5.1 shows that in almost all the states the percentage of children attending school has increased in last five years between 2001 and 2005-06 with notable exception of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. This shows that states which are generally considered as backward like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Assam has highest number of children outside the school, but at the same time these states do not show high child work participation. But the total children who are out of school and not presently in work are also a serious problem as they are potential child labour.

Table: 5.1

School attendance of Children by state

STATES	Children attending School	
	NFHS Data (2005-06)	Census Data (2001)
India	71	74
Haryana	75.5	72.72
Himachal Pradesh	89.2	85
Jammu & Kashmir	78.4	61.55
Punjab	76.2	75.26
Rajasthan	67.6	65.3
Uttaranchal	82	76.63
Chhattisgarh	71.5	67.58
Madhya Pradesh	70.5	64.69
Uttar Pradesh	69.3	57.81
Bihar	56.4	42.79
Jharkhand	63.8	52.99
Orissa	65.2	64.3
West Bengal	69.4	65.25
Assam	75.9	59.38
Gujarat	70.8	69.77
Maharashtra	77.8	79.16
Andhra Pradesh	71.3	73.83
Karnataka	73.3	70.28
Kerala	89.7	89.25
Tamil Nadu	85.1	83.85

N.B: all figure in percentage
Source-Census of India, 2001 and NFHS, 2005-06

The State-wise distribution pattern of the out-of-school children shows that in northern states a large proportion of children are not attending the school. Bihar is the state which has the highest percentage of out of school children. Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Assam Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh are the other states where the percentage of children out of school is more than the national average.

On the other hand some states appear to have performed better in this regard. Kerala has the lowest percentage of 'out of school' children. Other states in this category are Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Punjab. Other states show

more or less similar pattern as that of national average. One of the more interesting features of this is that the proportions of child labour among the total 'out of school' children is very low. In fact most of these children are neither in school nor in work as per the official data.

Table-5.2

Distribution of Out of School Children, India 2001

(in percentage)

State	Total	Working Children	Not working Children
		Children Out of School	
RAJASTHAN	34.70	8.27	26.43
HIMACHAL PRADESH	15.00	8.10	6.90
ANDHRA PRADESH	26.17	7.68	18.49
CHHATTISGARH	32.42	6.93	25.49
KARNATAKA	29.72	6.89	22.82
MADHYA PRADESH	35.31	6.70	28.61
JAMMU & KASHMIR	38.45	6.70	31.75
JHARKHAND	47.01	5.48	41.53
ASSAM	40.62	5.09	35.53
HARYANA	27.28	4.80	22.48
BIHAR	57.21	4.69	52.52
WEST BENGAL	34.75	4.50	30.25
ORISSA	35.70	4.29	31.41
GUJARAT	30.23	4.26	25.97
UTTAR PRADESH	42.19	4.06	38.13
TAMIL NADU	16.15	3.61	12.54
MAHARASHTRA	20.84	3.53	17.31
UTTARANCHAL	23.37	3.30	20.06
PUNJAB	24.74	3.19	21.56
KERALA	10.75	0.46	10.29
INDIA	26.00	5.13	20.87

Source-census of India, 2001

Fig. 5.1

OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, INDIA 2001
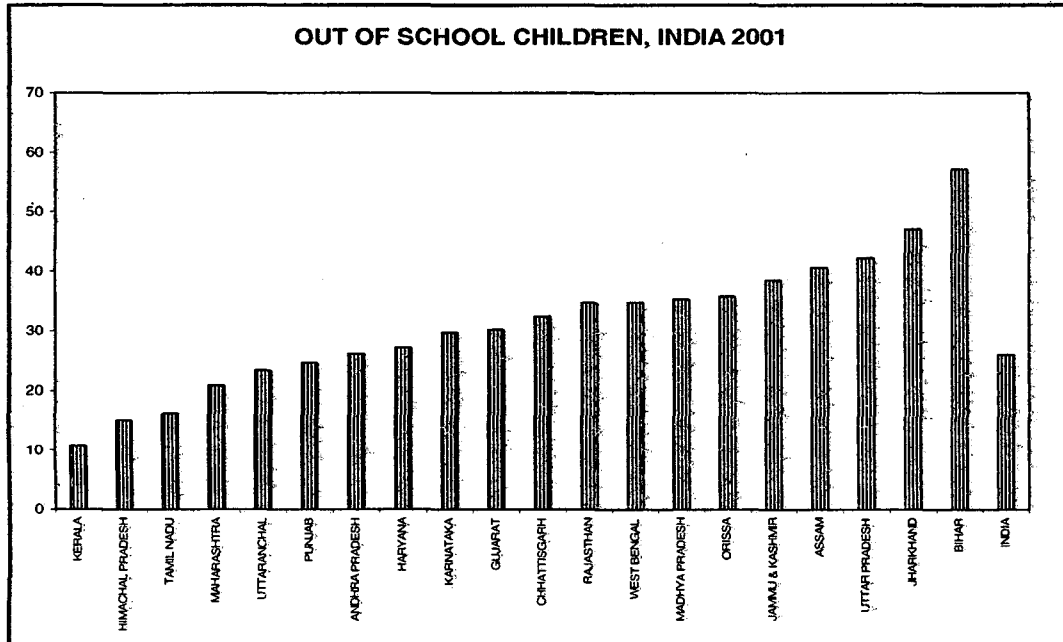
Source: Census of India, 2001

These children are known as 'no-where children'. Therefore it appears that school enrolment and education is more directly related with nowhere children rather than the child labour.

As can be explained through the diagram (Fig. 5.2), the percentage of nowhere children is more in those states where there are less number of children attending school. The out of school children and child labour is related positively but not as strong as in the former case. Therefore it can be argued that in order to achieve the target of universal education, policies and programmes must focus on 'child labour' as well as 'nowhere children' simultaneously.

Fig. 5.2

CHILD LABOUR AND NOWHERE CHILDREN IN INDIA, 2001
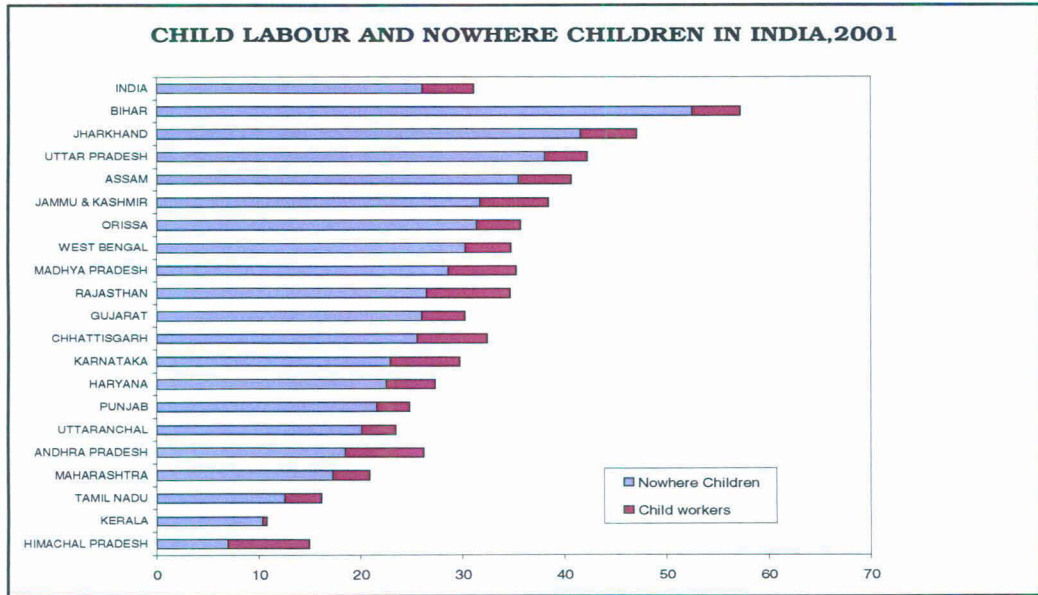
Source-Census of India, 2001

DISTRIBUTION OF
OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN
INDIA, 2001

N

%	
	N.A.
	< 20
	20 - 30
	30 - 40
	40 - 50
	> 50
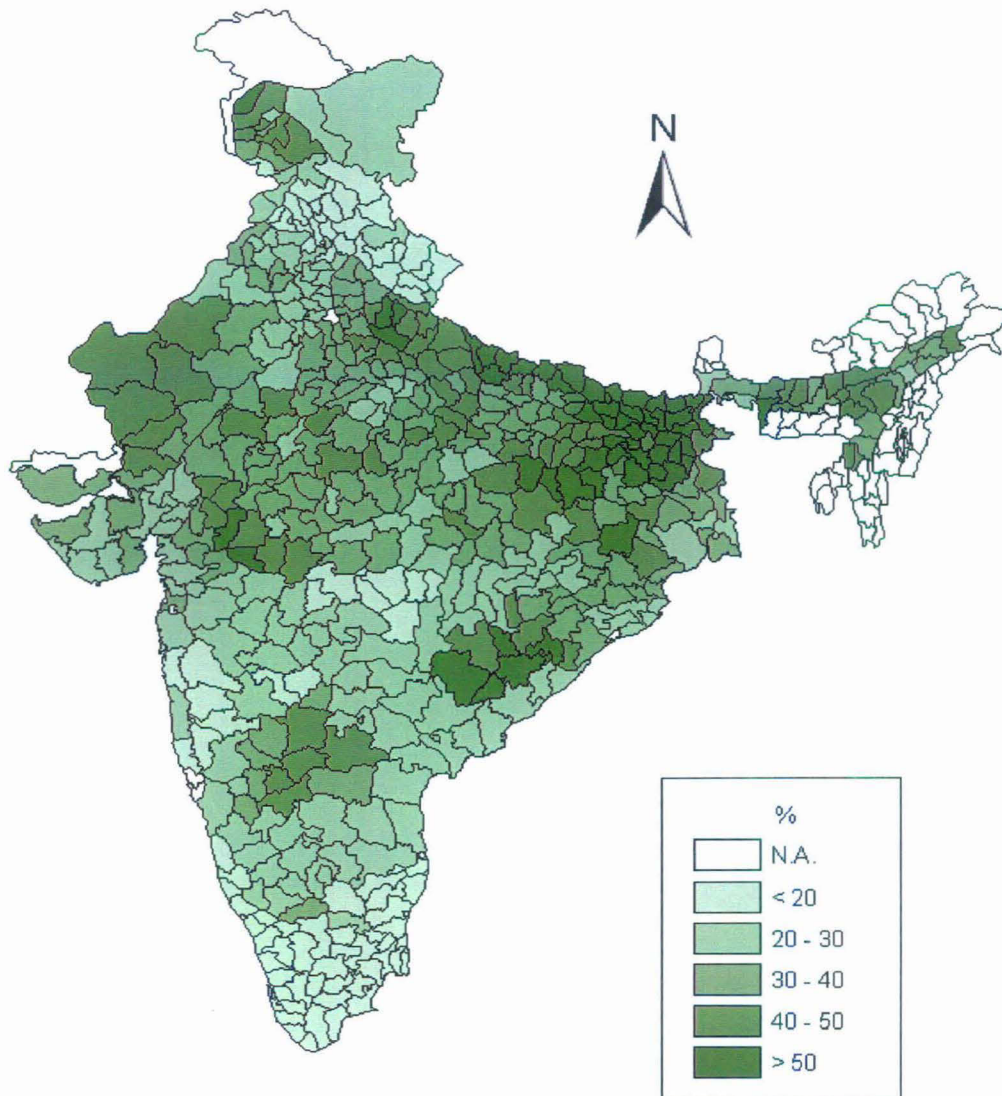
Fig: 5.3

DISTRIBUTION OF NOWHERE CHILDREN
INDIA, 2001

N

	%
	N.A.
	< 20
	20 - 30
	30 - 40
	40 - 50
	> 50
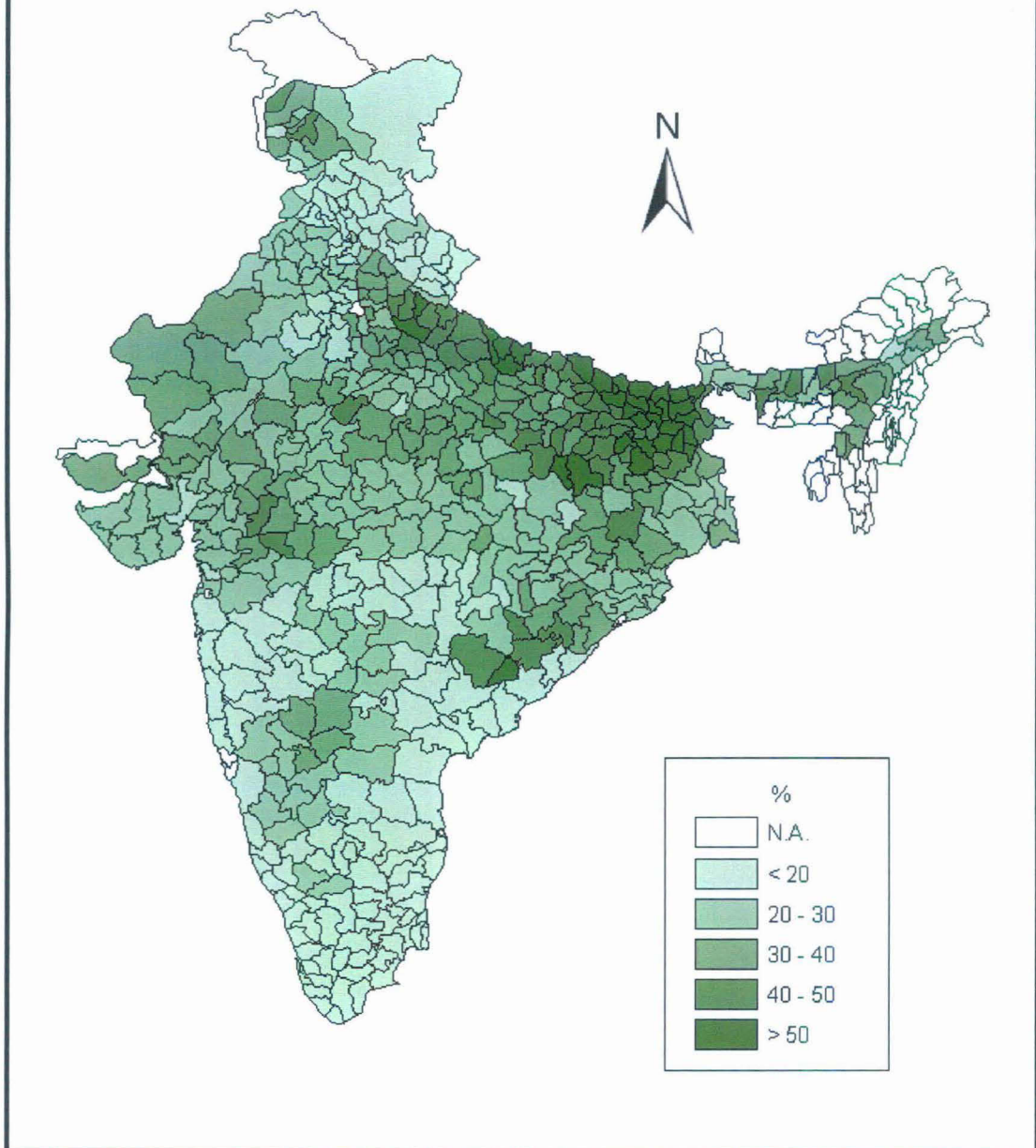
Fig: 5.4

Correlates of Child Labour

The relationship between child labour and out-of-school children has been identified by using bivariate correlation method .The result shows that the relationship between out of school children and child labour is positive and significant. At the same time the value of correlation which is 0.349 shows that the relationship is not very strong. It explains though there are a large number of children outside the school but it does not necessarily mean they constitute child labour.

But correlation is very strong when done between child labour and those out of school children who are not working and it shows that districts with higher number of these children also show high child work participation. In other word we can say that child labour is a factor behind children not attending schools.

The out of school children when taken as independent variable explains only eleven to twelve percent of the child labour and it seems that there are various other factors and combination of factors that causes and influence child labour in India.

Therefore in order to understand the phenomenon of child labour, some other variables was selected to see their influence on child labour. The selected variables are the population of schedule caste and schedule tribe, Female literacy, drop-out rates, the percentage of marginal land holdings, besides children attending school. The output of the correlation is given in the Table 5.3.

Table: 5.3

Co-efficient of Correlation values

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1		0.222	0.351	-0.209	-0.717	-0.717	0.376
2			-0.338	-0.061	-0.224	-0.279	-0.277
3				-0.161	-0.211	-0.86	0.412
4					0.379	0.484	-0.293
5						0.883	-0.519
6							-0.227
7							

Indicators:

1. *Drop-out rate*

2. *Marginal Land Holding*

3. *SC/STs Population*

4. *Urban Population*

5. *Female Literacy*

6. *School attending Children*

7. *Child Labour*

The correlation value shows that female literacy is the most influential factors out of all selected variables as its value (-.519) shows that both are strongly and negatively related. This can also be seen in the Fig. 5.5, where the influence of parent's education on child labour has been shown. The value which is based on the data of national family health survey (round 3rd) shows that mother's education as more influential than that of father. In fact when the mother is not listed in the household the percentage of children in work is very high. The level of mother's education is a reflection on the socio-economic condition of the family as well as society and all of them in combination are the determinant of child labour. There seems to be a positive and significant relationship between child labour and percentage of schedule caste and schedule tribe population.

Fig: 5.5

Parent's education and Child Labour
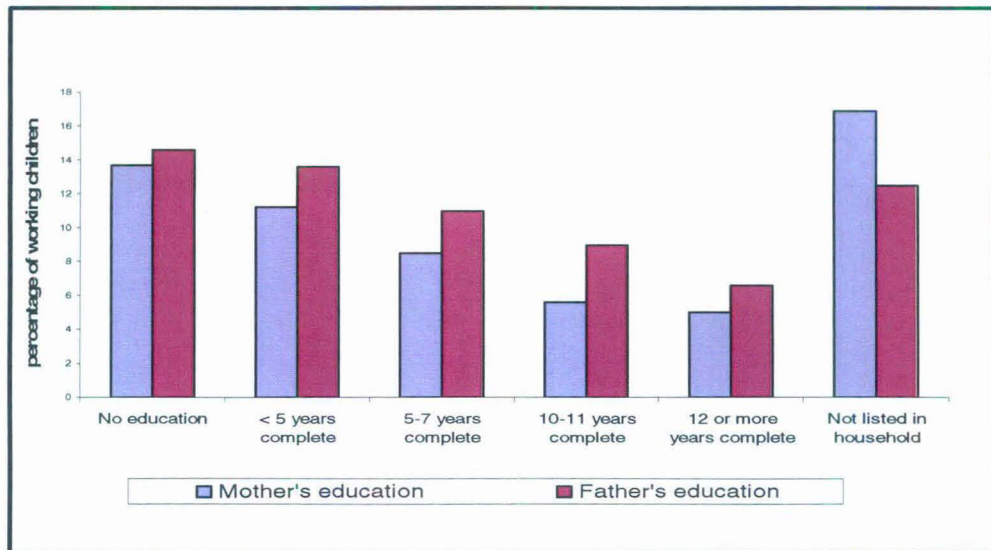
This shows that places where their population is more, child labourers are also large in number and among the lower social class the proportion of child labour is high. A negative but weak relation can be found between Urbanization and child labour which is obvious and already discussed in chapter four that most of the child labour are engaged in agricultural activities in rural areas. At the same time it should be kept in mind that the relationship is not very strong. Drop-out is a major problem in India as in almost all the states, a large number of children leave their schooling before completing their secondary education. More drop out means more children as the potential child labour in the labour market. The positive correlation between the two variables show that the economic incentive of the child labour as perceived by the parents is one of the factor behind high drop out rates but weak relationship shows that this is not the only factor, and there may be some other factors rooted in socio-economic as well as cultural environment of the place. One important selected variable is percentage of marginal holdings in the area which is negatively but not very strongly related with the phenomenon of child labour. It appears that more large holdings means high concentration of lands in few hands and

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lager proportion of marginal and small holdings indicates more population under coverage, and better economic condition for more people. This works as a check to demand and supply factor of child labour. On the other hand where there are more of large holdings the majority of lower strata of population is landless and works as supply side of child labour.

Therefore this works finds that the decision to put children either in school or into work is taken by parents and guardian where many factors determine their decision. Education is one of those significant determinants but not the sole one and works in combination with other causal factors. At the same time the work also highlights that majority of 'out of school children' are 'nowhere' children and works as a pool of reserved and potential child labour. Any effort to eradicate the problem of child labour will be incomplete unless the category of 'nowhere children' is taken into account. So any policy initiative must consider the issue of child labour in its totality and its linkages with various human deprivations including education.

Chapter 6

CONCLUSION

Child Labour inhibits the productive potential of a country's citizen by interfering with   ,
education, damaging health and skill development and affecting attitudes. A child that
supplies more labor and receives less education will have less human capital, and will be
poorer as an adult and thereby perpetuate a vicious cycle of poverty. So, the issue is of
utmost concern today as despite the effort to eliminate it, the number remained very high
and has indeed gone up.

The study finds that the number and percentage of child labour has not changed much for
a long time. It also finds inter-regional and intra-regional variation in the distribution
pattern but it does not necessarily reflect the socio-economic development of the
respective place or region. Whether out-of-school children are working is not depends
also on the capacity of the place to absorb the labour or demand-side. It seems that the
phenomenon of child labour is more to do with regional and local factors and difficult to
make a general statement about the causes on national level.

As far changes are concerned between 1991 and 2001 the study concludes that the
southern states have performed better and in most of the districts child labour is
declining. On the other hand in north the result has not been good and in fact in some of
the districts especially in Haryana, Bihar and Himachal Pradesh the percentage has
increased. The analysis also finds that mixing the main and marginal component of child
labour could be misleading as found in the case of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir,
Uttaranchal and Rajasthan where the combined value show very high prevalence of child
labour with high increase. The in depth analysis shows that the higher concentration is

due to high proportion of marginal workers. In Himachal Pradesh the school timing and vacation has been accommodated with the agricultural season especially plantation work where children work during vacation. So the educational attendance has increased there along with child labour. On the other hand districts in south and western states show higher proportion of main workers. Since the nature of the problem varies for both the category the strategy and research need to be careful regarding the difference in the nature of the problem.

The study also finds a shift in the concentration of child labour from agricultural activities to secondary and tertiary activities during 1991-2001. Although the proportion of children in agriculture has declined but they still constitute the largest proportion of child labour. The socio-economically backward states show high proportion of child labour in agricultural activities. The child labour as cultivators and as agricultural laborers show inverse relationship, whereby regions with high percentage of child labour as cultivators has less percentage as agricultural labourers and vice-versa. The percentage of working children has increased in household sector and in other economic activities, but there is decline in non-household sectors. In fact the decline in child labour in non-household and agricultural sectors has been more or less uniform throughout the country. The percentage of child labour has also increased in construction activities during the period. But these changes have not experienced a uniform pattern and show stark regional variation as shown in the previous chapters. Different activities show different pattern of regional distribution. The socio-economically developed region of the country show increasing proportion of working children in secondary and tertiary activities and whereby we can conclude that only economic growth, more investment and diversification of economy is not going to eliminate child labour and a direct affront on the problem of child labour is a necessity. So overall, the concentration of child labour in a particular activity in a region is a reflection of the incidence and intensity of that activity in such regions.

The study finds increasing shift of child loabour to non-agricultural activities especially in household sector, construction works and other economic activities. This is also interesting to note that regional pattern of growth is quite different from he distribution pattern of child labour in India as the concentration is high in southern and in western part of the country but the growth is highest in northern and eastern part. The distribution pattern and the change also show a large variation at micro-level within state boundaries.

The work has also tried to establish the relationship between child labour and education as a lot of focus on education is being given by the government and non-governmental organization in order to end the phenomenon of child labour. The study finds that education is directly as well as indirectly and in combination with other factors influences the proportion of working children in a region. Similarly child labour works as a hurdle in realizing the goal of universal education.

The study suggest that a combination of factors work together for the prevalence of child labour and educational factors is one of them. In fact female literacy and the proportion of the out of school children are strongly related with prevalence of child labour. At the same time it is also true that most of the out-of-school children are not working as per the official data and most of them constitute a separate category called as no-where children. So only being out-of-school does not mean the child come under the labour category, but at the same time the no-where children cannot be separated completely from child labour as they are potential child labour and work as a reserve pool of labour. Hence any effort to tackle the problem of child labour must take into account the problem of no-where children. The study proves the hypothesis that there is increasing shift in children's economic activities from primary to secondary, tertiary and other economic activities since 1991.The another hypothesis is also proved that education exclusion and child labour is directly correlated.

There is need for large-scale social infrastructure development with special emphasis on education and health. Moreover strong political will and involvement of the community would be greatly necessary to curb child exploitation and ensure their attendance in school. In this regard, non-governmental organizations can play a vital role as their ability to penetrate and carry out the desired work is well known. A multi-dimensional approach consisting of awareness building, community participation, and enforcement of national and international legal instruments in relation to children is needed for linking the elimination of child labour with the poverty alleviation and education strategies. There is need for a synergy in policy making and programmes that address the vital issue of child labour, poverty and education and with a comprehensive effort a world without child labour is definitely possible.

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Appendix: 1
CHILD WORK PARTICIPATION RATE, INDIA 2001

	CWPR	Cultivators	Ag. Labourer	HHI	Non-HHI	Construction	Others
INDIA	5.00	33.76	37.79	6.44	2.74	1.64	13.28
ANDHRA PRADESH	7.68	14.58	56.88	5.82	2.33	2.75	14.11
Adilabad	7.43	24.37	44.37	12.75	1.52	1.92	11.38
Nizamabad	6.90	20.71	38.22	17.01	2.59	2.10	15.02
Karimnagar	5.48	14.81	42.47	21.67	1.90	3.66	14.74
Medak	8.73	18.10	47.57	7.43	3.01	1.30	14.71
Hyderabad	2.74	5.48	1.64	9.10	7.97	7.43	75.63
Rangareddi	5.26	18.27	36.62	5.25	3.51	6.15	30.12
Mahbubnagar	14.65	15.14	62.19	4.00	1.01	2.21	8.13
Nalgonda	8.02	12.11	61.85	3.03	1.66	2.53	10.57
Warangal	6.50	19.94	58.52	4.90	0.91	2.59	10.60
Khammam	9.93	13.38	68.73	3.04	1.14	1.78	7.49
Srikakulam	6.90	13.99	57.43	4.87	2.36	2.23	12.87
Vizianagaram	11.32	20.32	52.72	4.26	1.67	1.67	11.41
Visakhapatnam	5.97	30.69	38.88	5.63	2.31	2.32	16.26
East Godavari	4.55	6.48	59.11	5.26	3.15	1.87	15.15
West Godavari	6.73	4.25	71.51	3.27	2.63	1.75	12.28
Krishna	6.65	3.70	67.78	3.90	3.42	3.49	16.97
Guntur	9.65	7.92	71.13	2.70	2.58	3.15	13.06
Prakasam	8.71	12.12	62.89	2.99	1.89	6.32	14.38
Nellore	5.78	6.95	57.93	6.13	4.33	3.29	15.29
Cuddapah	5.23	13.37	54.89	7.22	3.34	2.89	16.81
Kurnool	14.76	13.73	67.99	3.59	1.51	2.04	10.80
Anantapur	8.38	17.01	54.17	7.74	3.38	2.83	12.81
Chittoor	5.81	25.58	44.68	6.33	3.46	2.40	13.66
ASSAM	5.09	48.85	21.17	4.18	1.74	1.06	18.53
Kokrajhar	5.36	42.81	29.23	3.18	0.57	1.01	22.54
Dhubri	3.93	37.68	34.54	8.13	3.49	1.55	14.65
Goalpara	4.27	35.16	30.18	6.55	2.68	1.15	23.42
Bongaigaon	3.81	35.85	27.73	4.77	2.32	1.85	25.60
Barpeta	3.86	38.82	27.16	6.67	2.51	1.67	21.62
Kamrup	3.58	26.38	17.44	5.31	2.13	1.18	45.70
Nalbari	3.23	43.03	24.57	8.23	1.04	0.67	19.88
Darrang	4.11	40.75	24.84	2.51	1.21	1.25	22.77
Marigaon	4.97	47.96	35.43	2.18	1.51	1.24	11.80
Nagaon	3.83	36.48	36.83	3.26	2.66	1.05	17.53
Sonitpur	4.21	31.46	22.99	4.33	3.12	1.29	26.67
Lakhimpur	27.31	82.04	10.15	1.24	0.34	0.38	4.70
Dhemaji	9.09	70.93	11.65	3.35	0.24	0.08	12.52
Tinsukia	4.46	44.44	13.60	4.83	2.09	1.02	20.72
Dibrugarh	4.25	43.52	14.19	4.16	1.22	0.54	20.18
Sibsagar	3.96	48.35	14.60	1.78	0.73	0.39	18.77
Jorhat	7.31	60.45	11.13	5.53	1.29	0.69	14.20
Golaghat	4.90	45.27	18.78	1.94	3.82	1.17	17.92

Karbi Anglong	5.75	58.70	22.66	5.54	1.19	0.33	10.37
North Cachar Hills	3.20	70.08	8.28	4.30	0.39	0.72	15.38
Cachar	3.29	22.63	23.61	7.16	2.70	2.68	31.52
Karimganj	3.30	22.51	27.65	9.43	4.01	3.11	29.00
Hailakandi	4.74	33.42	26.18	3.41	2.06	3.09	19.92
BIHAR	4.69	22.00	60.22	6.09	1.67	0.44	6.47
Pashchim Champaran	5.10	11.04	71.76	5.13	2.23	0.33	5.61
Purba Champaran	4.20	19.82	63.18	4.28	1.93	0.27	8.18
Sheohar *	3.60	16.14	72.39	2.99	1.00	0.08	3.62
Sitamarhi	3.57	15.94	59.46	7.60	3.77	0.52	7.57
Madhubani	3.41	22.40	62.34	5.28	1.39	0.36	5.77
Supaul *	7.14	26.89	63.72	2.43	0.65	0.12	3.05
Araria	8.43	18.53	71.98	3.22	0.69	0.19	3.51
Kishanganj	6.67	21.02	65.14	4.74	2.46	0.62	5.17
Purnia	6.90	13.63	78.73	1.58	0.78	0.21	3.31
Katihar	7.84	16.99	72.38	3.66	0.90	0.17	2.75
Madhepura	10.27	24.46	68.40	2.02	0.45	0.07	2.34
Saharsa	7.57	22.35	66.87	2.18	0.98	0.27	3.50
Darbhanga	3.84	20.24	58.50	6.83	2.01	0.32	9.04
Muzaffarpur	3.26	20.36	59.24	4.30	2.23	0.70	11.06
Gopalganj	3.61	27.98	60.15	3.96	1.01	0.50	5.24
Siwan	2.97	31.23	50.97	3.53	1.57	0.72	10.91
Saran	2.59	27.11	54.86	5.15	1.90	0.76	7.98
Vaishali	2.80	23.63	55.74	5.17	2.19	0.42	8.61
Samastipur	3.54	18.38	60.21	6.59	1.84	0.40	7.02
Begusarai	3.71	13.58	59.35	13.46	2.54	0.37	7.26
Khagaria	7.42	19.21	64.24	2.16	0.69	0.30	4.65
Bhagalpur	5.91	15.13	56.08	12.96	2.37	0.50	8.82
Banka *	5.67	28.04	56.42	8.70	0.64	0.14	2.22
Munger	2.81	16.73	53.21	6.64	3.56	1.90	14.55
Lakhisarai *	7.00	23.54	57.73	2.91	1.56	0.45	6.42
Sheikhpura *	7.04	31.09	52.98	2.98	1.12	0.31	8.20
Nalanda	5.68	27.07	54.43	6.43	2.19	0.67	6.93
Patna	3.18	17.82	49.21	5.56	3.14	1.25	20.35
Bhojpur	2.63	27.00	51.37	6.88	1.21	0.50	9.38
Buxar *	2.71	22.94	55.14	7.58	1.43	0.66	10.97
Kaimur (Bhabua) *	4.51	26.60	54.33	7.48	1.60	0.74	5.55
Rohtas	2.90	26.12	51.12	4.99	2.58	1.29	12.35
Jehanabad	5.32	29.40	51.88	4.42	1.46	0.67	10.83
Aurangabad	3.81	31.40	47.22	9.47	1.50	0.65	8.52
Gaya	5.28	26.72	54.03	7.78	2.00	0.28	7.67
Nawada	5.35	29.17	55.69	5.17	0.90	0.23	5.88
Jamui *	8.54	22.80	34.11	30.61	2.72	0.39	6.07
CHHATTISGARH	6.93	43.81	41.43	2.15	0.73	0.48	4.56
Koriya *	14.83	62.18	26.56	1.55	0.21	0.46	2.07
Surguja	11.01	46.65	47.71	1.37	0.23	0.09	2.03
Jashpur *	12.49	64.39	30.39	2.21	0.23	0.14	1.46
Raigarh	5.03	32.50	51.04	3.23	0.53	0.64	5.27

Korba *	6.83	24.69	39.40	3.20	0.90	0.79	6.86
Janjgir - Champa*	3.51	33.19	52.78	4.24	0.77	0.57	5.41
Bilaspur	4.43	28.16	55.26	3.75	1.13	1.10	6.68
Kawardha *	7.88	48.11	43.77	0.81	0.54	0.14	2.16
Rajnandgaon	6.14	50.70	39.02	1.80	0.75	0.46	3.87
Durg	2.65	25.79	51.99	3.76	1.82	1.02	11.37
Raipur	3.79	24.32	48.15	3.71	3.43	1.39	15.44
Mahasamund *	4.54	25.32	61.44	3.01	0.47	0.74	6.13
Dhamtari *	5.09	26.43	57.31	4.31	0.77	0.31	5.78
Kanker *	10.75	60.67	27.95	0.69	0.33	0.16	2.50
Bastar	14.96	38.06	38.41	1.30	0.22	0.25	2.19
Dantewada*	15.52	76.21	20.61	0.47	0.04	0.18	1.05
GUJARAT	4.26	26.21	42.60	2.80	5.75	2.57	15.44
Kachchh	3.95	15.63	34.27	9.52	3.14	6.03	21.18
Banas Kantha	6.46	42.58	35.97	1.56	0.87	1.21	7.74
Patan *	4.90	18.11	56.48	2.35	1.72	1.49	10.59
Mahesana	3.94	15.35	45.44	1.64	2.63	2.63	18.13
Sabar Kantha	3.99	23.75	47.88	2.44	0.72	2.29	12.89
Gandhinagar	2.72	11.73	42.87	2.13	3.59	3.88	25.07
Ahmadabad	2.11	5.79	31.09	7.17	13.07	5.39	39.31
Surendranagar	6.20	25.63	47.43	2.22	4.03	3.26	13.85
Rajkot	3.54	31.98	27.35	3.14	10.92	2.65	21.23
Jamnagar	3.32	38.27	24.40	3.03	6.86	2.23	20.42
Porbandar *	3.53	33.08	35.05	1.62	2.56	2.66	19.16
Junagadh	3.33	35.89	37.99	2.01	2.93	2.36	14.59
Amreli	4.51	32.14	38.52	1.87	8.52	1.63	12.45
Bhavnagar	5.04	17.20	36.07	6.68	20.34	2.16	16.47
Anand *	3.01	10.66	53.18	6.50	5.86	2.52	13.79
Kheda	3.50	19.03	54.08	1.36	1.42	1.75	13.93
Panch Mahals	5.56	46.16	43.23	0.97	0.59	1.28	5.57
Dohad *	10.36	46.52	40.89	0.35	0.31	2.74	5.96
Vadodara	4.74	20.24	58.42	1.62	1.77	2.85	13.83
Narmada *	7.78	23.61	55.81	1.97	0.54	1.17	11.08
Bharuch	3.23	6.88	65.77	1.43	3.94	2.04	14.26
Surat	3.51	8.55	44.36	3.21	15.85	3.10	23.30
The Dangs	5.79	52.08	39.86	0.86	0.17	0.69	5.49
Navsari *	2.87	11.85	55.78	2.05	7.60	3.01	20.58
Valsad	4.48	27.00	39.58	2.22	9.08	2.15	18.37
HARYANA	4.80	45.19	22.64	2.77	6.27	1.96	12.12
Panchkula *	3.36	40.34	8.07	4.04	4.77	5.83	36.45
Ambala	1.55	12.19	15.83	5.72	11.47	16.77	49.83
Yamunanagar	1.84	12.47	20.05	4.29	13.64	4.00	28.12
Kurukshetra	2.69	16.70	35.52	2.78	10.89	2.02	16.33
Kaithal	3.97	31.41	30.87	2.86	6.22	1.38	11.01
Karnal	2.58	21.45	33.49	5.12	13.62	2.20	17.01
Panipat	3.55	22.05	22.30	3.89	22.39	1.36	22.72
Sonipat	4.66	42.75	26.33	3.34	11.60	1.61	10.69
Jind	6.09	59.98	24.01	1.36	2.30	1.02	5.33

Fatehabad *	9.28	49.11	29.38	3.30	3.05	1.83	8.03
Sirsa	5.98	36.00	36.02	2.34	3.25	2.02	11.68
Hisar	5.63	47.48	18.91	2.83	4.69	1.42	10.58
Bhiwani	5.89	67.47	13.88	2.20	2.11	1.04	6.96
Rohtak	4.60	48.59	19.49	3.16	6.17	1.82	14.98
Jhajjar *	6.59	54.49	17.31	1.07	12.86	1.02	9.48
Mahendragarh	5.03	69.34	15.53	1.73	2.67	1.37	5.79
Rewari	5.53	61.66	19.29	2.54	1.90	2.27	6.80
Gurgaon	5.93	41.74	17.43	2.45	6.03	2.38	12.41
Faridabad	4.56	37.06	24.27	3.39	4.66	1.78	14.60
HIMACHAL PRADESH	8.10	92.05	2.52	0.85	0.66	0.70	3.50
Chamba	8.29	94.51	1.07	1.18	0.05	0.33	2.40
Kangra	6.92	90.48	3.98	1.36	0.63	0.88	3.12
Lahul & Spiti	4.75	91.24	1.46	0.00	0.00	3.65	7.30
Kullu	15.64	96.31	1.42	0.29	0.06	0.27	1.88
Mandi	6.07	95.39	0.77	0.69	0.20	0.48	2.53
Hamirpur	8.91	95.92	1.12	0.16	0.22	0.94	2.58
Una	6.49	81.89	6.37	1.19	4.84	0.89	5.08
Bilaspur	5.49	88.86	2.59	0.38	0.18	1.73	7.61
Solan	9.64	86.83	2.95	1.27	1.70	1.46	7.00
Sirmaur	11.80	95.29	1.80	0.63	0.30	0.14	1.45
Shimla	6.16	88.07	4.17	1.00	0.07	0.88	5.94
Kinnaur	11.49	93.15	1.28	0.56	0.00	0.28	4.45
JAMMU & KASHMIR	6.70	59.35	6.33	10.84	1.35	1.02	13.67
Kupwara	4.87	47.15	22.70	9.86	0.67	0.22	16.85
Baramula	4.88	27.65	10.45	29.79	2.56	0.86	25.29
Srinagar	3.19	10.82	9.70	32.49	3.73	2.77	41.30
Badgam	7.38	34.41	6.05	41.13	4.13	0.44	11.05
Pulwama	4.19	41.15	11.88	12.90	1.68	0.63	25.70
Anantnag	4.42	41.24	10.92	15.90	1.44	1.19	19.32
Leh (Ladakh)	6.26	66.28	5.65	0.34	1.02	2.93	20.78
Kargil	5.26	73.50	1.09	1.82	0.12	0.91	13.77
Doda	13.47	79.29	2.57	1.57	0.79	0.74	5.59
Udhampur	14.23	78.51	2.29	0.23	0.37	0.29	5.05
Punch	23.95	79.44	2.72	0.95	0.16	0.38	5.60
Rajauri	7.17	84.99	1.36	0.49	0.34	0.62	3.79
Jammu	2.92	51.21	7.64	6.94	2.19	5.28	29.30
Kathua	5.54	72.78	3.95	2.28	0.79	1.46	7.37
JHARKHAND	5.48	38.97	37.57	6.92	2.49	0.98	10.15
Garhwa *	5.72	23.36	58.52	3.97	2.30	0.22	4.85
Palamu	5.70	29.62	52.26	5.74	1.02	0.74	6.23
Chatra *	5.28	29.33	47.83	8.56	3.76	0.53	4.95
Hazaribagh	3.98	57.86	24.08	3.21	2.22	1.62	10.21
Kodarma *	3.94	49.35	25.96	3.15	1.57	0.81	15.82
Giridih	3.55	40.76	40.46	5.80	1.91	1.32	7.19
Deoghar	5.19	29.80	37.68	18.55	3.05	0.80	6.89
Godda	5.54	22.60	57.18	7.49	1.13	0.44	8.41
Sahibganj	9.61	21.08	35.94	12.79	6.77	0.81	16.14

Pakaur *	9.25	21.10	31.40	19.26	8.08	0.59	16.38
Dumka	7.13	40.82	43.22	5.78	1.11	0.48	5.55
Dhanbad	1.69	25.18	21.39	5.05	6.79	5.15	37.71
Bokaro *	1.75	27.29	38.93	9.08	3.01	2.28	17.89
Ranchi	6.53	53.48	26.35	3.55	1.98	1.30	12.42
Lohardaga	8.56	54.16	31.89	4.69	1.11	0.28	4.53
Gumla	11.32	66.80	22.13	4.15	0.24	0.26	4.56
Pashchimi Singhbhum	8.12	35.65	43.74	6.81	1.85	0.69	7.83
Purbi Singhbhum	3.25	17.41	45.29	4.99	3.62	2.54	24.40
KARNATAKA	6.89	20.68	46.69	4.26	3.00	2.78	15.50
Belgaum	6.29	30.64	49.46	2.30	1.26	2.03	7.62
Bagalkot *	7.91	16.24	57.84	4.99	1.70	2.88	10.46
Bijapur	5.80	18.70	54.92	2.90	1.26	2.23	10.17
Gulbarga	11.21	15.23	52.88	2.09	0.98	1.04	11.36
Bidar	4.02	14.49	50.23	2.94	2.35	1.10	18.13
Raichur	12.00	12.00	66.12	1.69	0.94	1.39	7.63
Koppal	12.80	16.85	61.30	3.04	0.95	1.49	9.48
Gadag *	8.85	16.41	63.13	2.71	1.31	2.28	8.42
Dharwad	7.14	19.94	49.43	2.70	3.07	4.88	17.10
Uttara Kannada	4.62	33.81	23.67	2.18	3.22	3.66	19.34
Haveri *	8.68	15.16	63.71	5.13	1.31	2.79	10.56
Bellary	12.49	17.51	63.31	2.48	1.54	2.74	10.71
Chitradurga	6.69	23.14	51.46	3.04	1.18	2.27	10.46
Davanagere	8.01	19.51	55.96	4.78	2.23	3.54	13.17
Shimoga	3.11	14.33	38.13	8.09	5.09	8.45	31.14
Udupi *	1.94	18.81	21.08	20.23	4.00	4.17	31.63
Chikmagalur	3.82	18.82	27.13	3.30	1.24	3.05	16.62
Tumkur	6.72	32.98	33.77	7.35	3.08	2.26	13.99
Kolar	7.73	29.22	35.23	5.51	4.59	2.03	14.71
Bangalore	3.34	4.08	3.79	6.09	18.14	11.82	67.10
Bangalore Rural	5.11	26.59	26.13	8.71	10.29	2.15	21.76
Mandya	6.19	39.25	36.15	3.01	2.42	2.10	13.35
Hassan	5.90	49.41	27.36	1.43	1.32	2.06	11.78
Dakshina Kannada	4.92	4.85	2.34	32.39	7.74	4.06	29.03
Kodagu	3.80	9.62	6.32	1.41	1.17	2.50	17.98
Mysore	4.89	31.60	33.33	3.11	3.54	3.58	21.96
Chamarajanagar *	6.36	16.83	52.66	5.55	2.10	0.86	13.78
KERALA	0.46	17.31	16.94	8.34	6.67	4.66	41.89
Kasaragod	1.08	16.39	6.79	23.60	5.01	3.16	37.22
Kannur	0.42	11.76	9.06	3.38	8.78	5.80	53.01
Wayanad	0.82	12.97	45.02	5.07	1.89	1.63	20.10
Kozhikode	0.34	16.55	5.24	3.09	7.40	9.03	57.87
Malappuram	0.30	16.63	14.84	3.70	8.95	9.19	46.32
Palakkad	0.77	16.80	33.50	9.42	5.60	3.08	27.87
Thrissur	0.38	13.58	9.09	9.09	12.28	2.98	50.22
Ernakulam	0.48	16.45	7.18	6.16	9.22	4.39	56.65
Idukki	0.86	27.09	39.94	7.35	0.77	0.32	14.95
Kottayam	0.26	24.44	10.59	6.80	9.02	2.75	42.75

Alappuzha	0.30	21.59	12.89	10.80	7.44	1.68	37.42
Pathanamthitta	0.40	26.88	15.32	4.81	2.21	1.56	41.82
Kollam	0.32	19.80	13.73	3.00	9.53	7.13	49.21
Thiruvananthapuram	0.52	15.70	12.05	9.54	4.27	6.99	48.55
MADHYA PRADESH	6.70	42.91	41.29	3.53	0.86	0.87	5.47
Sheopur *	5.27	43.95	41.31	1.29	1.35	0.73	4.55
Morena	4.72	54.67	18.14	4.46	1.16	0.96	6.55
Bhind	3.71	47.54	33.28	2.53	1.29	0.71	7.54
Gwalior	2.68	33.40	27.93	7.87	5.36	2.18	20.81
Datia	11.96	69.18	17.83	1.63	0.93	1.23	4.75
Shivpuri	8.30	68.72	21.95	1.81	0.55	0.38	4.37
Guna	6.80	43.72	45.29	2.61	0.57	0.67	4.54
Tikamgarh	5.82	63.12	25.56	3.65	0.29	0.81	3.30
Chhatarpur	3.83	47.48	30.55	7.33	1.23	1.51	6.64
Panna	5.65	40.16	45.50	2.69	0.35	1.02	4.63
Sagar	4.43	17.94	36.78	32.71	1.20	1.05	5.23
Damoh	4.66	19.64	39.69	25.83	1.13	0.67	5.90
Satna	3.45	26.14	44.79	11.15	1.48	1.19	10.19
Rewa	8.37	42.23	45.39	5.16	0.45	0.43	3.43
Umaria *	4.65	34.94	52.85	2.45	0.13	0.49	4.95
Shahdol	5.65	31.85	51.12	3.21	0.44	1.43	7.68
Sidhi	5.60	44.83	45.38	1.92	0.31	0.66	3.04
Neemuch *	7.39	46.60	38.48	1.61	0.93	0.89	4.90
Mandsaur	7.70	49.20	41.05	0.73	0.82	0.96	4.83
Ratlam	9.02	38.61	50.84	1.30	0.58	0.41	3.81
Ujjain	7.80	44.69	39.66	2.02	1.18	1.00	7.40
Shajapur	8.67	45.55	41.41	1.35	0.59	0.62	3.46
Dewas	6.83	32.69	53.90	0.99	0.41	0.85	5.85
Jhabua	23.21	62.20	20.88	0.60	0.18	0.62	2.10
Dhar	9.67	45.76	43.28	1.07	0.38	0.41	2.91
Indore	3.53	18.69	33.87	5.70	5.35	4.61	29.67
West Nimar	8.05	44.55	47.89	1.02	0.53	0.69	3.34
Barwani *	16.06	53.57	35.91	1.12	0.42	0.33	2.04
East Nimar	8.90	31.12	55.59	1.15	1.07	0.66	5.33
Rajgarh	11.75	52.41	36.63	1.54	0.45	0.47	2.68
Vidisha	4.70	35.69	51.30	3.68	1.14	0.80	5.63
Bhopal	1.94	22.89	27.79	2.82	5.29	7.45	39.47
Sehore	4.14	32.73	55.41	2.30	0.67	0.78	4.59
Raisen	3.04	23.33	52.97	5.93	2.60	1.52	8.95
Betul	8.29	30.88	59.10	1.68	0.29	0.35	4.62
Harda *	9.11	27.33	63.36	1.04	0.25	0.61	4.23
Hoshangabad	3.00	21.43	55.54	5.01	3.47	1.67	9.47
Katni *	4.02	28.21	50.11	9.27	1.16	0.82	8.47
Jabalpur	2.77	14.05	44.76	14.80	4.34	2.79	19.25
Narsimhapur	3.62	23.49	63.10	3.26	0.74	1.01	5.74
Dindori *	14.16	59.40	35.07	2.51	0.06	0.14	1.40
Mandla	8.71	39.91	55.18	1.30	0.12	0.24	1.73
Chhindwara	6.57	31.46	55.97	1.40	0.37	0.89	5.40

Seoni	7.43	30.16	60.66	1.04	0.49	0.41	3.01
Balaghat	5.43	36.33	52.26	4.01	0.59	0.99	4.30
MAHARASHTRA	3.53	31.09	41.17	3.71	3.64	2.60	14.51
Nandurbar *	7.92	22.08	67.93	1.49	0.45	0.67	4.23
Dhule	5.12	17.77	61.88	7.73	1.18	1.40	7.37
Jalgaon	3.34	13.02	67.63	2.49	2.00	2.20	10.03
Buldana	4.10	24.49	65.04	2.55	0.91	1.31	4.94
Akola	2.20	8.70	69.83	2.06	3.56	3.70	15.02
Washim *	3.39	18.32	72.51	1.04	0.71	1.49	5.54
Amravati	3.68	16.99	66.26	2.71	1.29	1.22	9.55
Wardha	1.98	15.84	62.20	1.74	1.70	4.89	13.53
Nagpur	2.10	14.98	46.20	3.13	6.59	4.22	25.52
Bhandara	1.34	17.51	54.83	3.93	4.05	2.46	13.99
Gondiya *	1.61	30.20	42.45	12.23	1.62	2.21	9.15
Gadchiroli	6.91	47.89	41.12	0.71	3.99	0.51	2.45
Chandrapur	2.27	20.95	51.16	4.62	1.96	2.20	13.29
Yavatmal	3.60	16.27	72.39	0.90	0.78	1.39	6.05
Nanded	4.97	25.63	53.30	4.13	0.93	1.53	9.68
Hingoli *	6.08	37.65	49.51	1.17	0.41	1.13	5.24
Parbhani	4.42	28.41	50.61	1.58	1.05	1.52	9.01
Jalna	4.56	33.39	49.76	1.84	1.16	1.54	8.39
Aurangabad	3.93	39.87	40.10	1.95	2.05	2.27	12.04
Nashik	4.73	31.61	45.73	3.07	3.39	2.15	9.75
Thane	2.41	21.28	25.53	3.91	14.04	4.98	31.42
Mumbai (Suburban) *	1.41	1.14	0.30	10.73	19.70	7.58	67.30
Mumbai	2.05	1.32	0.32	7.37	19.05	3.02	67.78
Raigarh	2.71	34.59	25.46	2.57	6.26	4.15	21.22
Pune	2.33	33.26	25.14	4.09	4.88	8.93	27.62
Ahmadnagar	3.83	39.77	34.20	3.79	2.08	1.68	11.67
Bid	3.91	41.58	41.04	2.86	1.08	1.27	7.29
Latur	2.45	24.70	48.24	2.50	2.25	2.59	17.24
Osmanabad	3.41	31.17	45.99	4.82	0.98	1.02	10.43
Solapur	5.56	32.77	33.01	8.21	3.01	1.07	12.13
Satara	4.10	55.22	27.12	2.50	2.04	2.50	7.70
Ratnagiri	4.25	69.35	11.20	1.14	0.87	6.74	14.92
Sindhudurg	3.20	64.11	14.35	3.89	0.72	5.39	15.47
Kolhapur	4.43	42.46	18.34	5.06	4.18	2.39	10.21
Sangli	6.70	63.65	23.88	2.88	0.90	1.17	5.95
ORISSA	4.29	21.10	53.53	7.73	2.11	2.13	11.01
Bargarh *	4.07	21.78	56.47	10.52	2.06	0.63	6.63
Jharsuguda *	2.47	17.25	37.48	15.19	4.58	4.89	20.33
Sambalpur	5.37	11.38	44.56	21.28	2.71	2.78	14.91
Debagarh *	4.57	18.41	69.37	4.92	0.37	2.11	4.72
Sundargarh	4.50	23.36	50.99	2.26	2.40	2.29	15.93
Kendujhar	3.41	17.45	53.91	11.84	1.22	1.40	12.90
Mayurbhanj	5.52	11.91	43.63	31.48	1.81	1.19	7.13
Baleshwar	1.86	21.42	49.76	9.12	2.22	1.15	15.15
Bhadrak *	1.57	29.16	41.72	3.08	1.30	0.93	22.03

Kendrapara *	2.04	54.63	27.28	1.88	1.77	0.65	8.68
Jagatsinghapur *	1.12	21.86	27.76	4.58	6.65	3.66	32.46
Cuttack	2.26	16.69	25.91	9.67	15.54	3.83	25.49
Jajapur *	0.83	19.84	40.62	8.42	2.14	2.49	25.29
Dhenkanal	2.23	15.98	48.60	6.49	2.44	3.91	14.34
Anugul *	3.51	21.00	44.54	12.07	2.61	2.15	15.02
Nayagarh *	2.39	23.41	41.16	15.49	3.73	1.56	9.90
Khordha *	1.64	11.27	16.35	4.40	5.22	8.41	49.74
Puri	0.99	25.98	24.40	5.86	4.95	2.36	24.87
Ganjam	4.92	15.98	56.63	4.09	3.14	3.12	14.86
Gajapati *	17.09	29.38	60.14	1.69	0.41	1.42	4.55
Kandhamal	6.91	29.26	48.88	12.68	1.09	2.58	5.37
Baudh *	4.64	23.63	54.85	11.00	1.58	0.64	4.50
Sonapur *	3.65	17.40	66.53	7.57	1.29	0.43	5.56
Balangir	5.01	21.24	57.87	5.35	1.48	1.87	8.81
Nuapada *	6.06	17.57	70.58	1.78	0.39	1.85	5.61
Kalahandi	7.53	15.30	72.41	2.09	0.75	1.45	5.34
Rayagada *	8.13	23.52	61.83	2.10	0.92	2.81	7.01
Nabarangapur *	10.94	16.47	73.83	1.92	0.44	1.04	4.14
Koraput	8.20	25.31	58.90	1.74	1.02	3.31	9.36
Malkangiri *	9.80	47.07	38.73	2.69	0.32	1.50	7.47
PUNJAB	3.19	19.58	28.41	4.98	8.64	2.77	28.74
Gurdaspur	2.22	18.74	20.89	10.38	10.05	4.08	32.52
Amritsar	4.17	17.03	30.62	5.86	7.70	2.68	32.68
Kapurthala	2.24	18.04	25.49	3.85	8.28	4.96	36.45
Jalandhar	2.11	16.38	19.81	4.85	13.05	6.28	41.51
Hoshiarpur	2.30	24.76	21.81	3.08	7.73	2.20	23.32
Nawanshahr *	4.23	18.92	8.99	2.12	4.27	2.54	18.18
Rupnagar	2.18	27.84	11.65	3.18	9.42	3.97	32.47
Fatehgarh Sahib *	2.76	18.08	14.49	0.96	12.84	2.36	24.97
Ludhiana	2.83	12.54	12.34	6.65	16.47	3.17	47.19
Moga *	3.53	17.30	38.10	3.54	9.52	1.65	24.39
Firozpur	3.93	23.44	41.91	5.06	6.04	2.43	17.58
Muktsar *	4.03	18.31	49.10	2.12	6.37	0.87	16.81
Faridkot	2.83	13.61	32.78	8.76	6.75	3.93	26.61
Bathinda	4.49	25.83	37.87	3.31	3.20	2.12	20.78
Mansa *	4.26	29.00	41.48	3.95	3.03	1.68	14.49
Sangrur	3.46	23.07	31.11	4.62	7.71	1.71	21.49
Patiala	2.92	16.30	26.02	4.30	10.78	2.65	35.09
RAJASTHAN	8.27	63.68	14.30	2.88	1.82	1.30	6.36
Ganganagar	5.37	33.81	34.32	2.32	5.43	1.97	10.73
Hanumangarh *	4.67	56.25	24.68	2.91	3.26	1.40	8.71
Bikaner	8.08	70.76	8.71	3.33	2.52	1.54	7.59
Churu	11.75	85.36	6.78	1.77	0.80	0.65	2.60
Jhunjhunun	6.26	84.72	5.60	1.72	1.20	0.93	4.19
Alwar	16.77	75.60	10.05	1.65	1.14	0.48	3.03
Bharatpur	6.31	70.15	17.60	1.42	2.20	0.73	5.81
Dhaulpur	14.28	49.20	8.29	2.04	1.93	0.68	5.88

Karauli *	5.17	59.58	16.85	3.69	1.43	1.41	10.00
Sawai Madhopur	7.66	70.07	11.19	3.12	1.62	0.81	4.69
Dausa *	5.60	75.60	9.38	2.59	1.78	1.32	4.59
Jaipur	3.73	51.50	7.62	7.35	8.23	2.13	15.63
Sikar	5.85	78.37	6.34	3.92	1.88	1.43	6.04
Nagaur	6.78	65.77	15.54	2.50	1.45	1.25	6.23
Jodhpur	6.55	62.20	18.29	2.41	2.01	1.61	8.16
Jaisalmer	9.66	52.83	10.79	3.80	0.86	2.20	8.97
Barmer	10.60	74.14	6.26	3.35	1.06	0.57	3.06
Jalor	23.31	78.95	10.07	2.17	0.47	0.74	2.66
Sirohi	7.69	30.48	26.14	2.34	2.34	4.03	12.11
Pali	6.64	35.09	28.29	3.91	2.74	3.09	11.71
Ajmer	6.54	34.32	14.84	4.65	2.43	1.64	9.92
Tonk	7.73	49.42	15.14	4.93	3.00	0.96	5.83
Bundi	13.15	62.56	14.04	1.98	1.11	0.71	4.15
Bhilwara	9.61	49.04	9.34	4.55	2.58	1.04	7.88
Rajsamand *	4.55	45.95	19.50	3.40	1.85	2.87	12.77
Udaipur	6.66	52.84	18.96	3.47	1.05	3.72	11.25
Dungarpur	15.24	51.64	23.22	2.65	1.27	2.81	7.71
Banswara	11.35	71.31	21.57	2.51	0.35	0.75	2.54
Chittaurgarh	11.32	69.24	16.42	1.40	0.78	0.62	4.23
Kota	2.76	31.88	27.32	6.52	3.44	3.98	25.16
Baran *	4.49	44.12	37.62	4.99	1.02	1.40	7.22
Jhalawar	8.25	56.89	32.26	1.89	0.36	0.73	3.45
TAMIL NADU	3.61	17.35	32.39	11.16	8.60	2.40	27.44
Thiruvallur	2.46	12.07	24.11	14.07	6.81	2.79	39.77
Chennai	2.56	8.01	0.84	6.40	9.96	3.46	74.26
Kancheepuram	2.94	12.65	25.33	19.73	8.21	1.61	32.60
Vellore	3.16	15.53	24.72	20.37	8.76	3.57	28.56
Dharmapuri	5.39	32.46	39.94	5.92	3.92	2.85	14.23
Tiruvannamalai	3.85	23.36	46.96	9.58	4.50	2.05	11.84
Viluppuram	4.80	26.14	53.39	8.08	1.51	1.11	8.50
Salem	4.90	15.72	23.05	17.30	16.81	2.61	25.21
Namakkal *	6.31	17.34	27.74	10.97	16.53	2.24	26.41
Erode	5.45	14.60	37.63	9.34	10.66	2.57	25.33
The Nilgiris	1.31	15.75	15.48	1.54	1.37	1.92	37.76
Coimbatore	4.24	8.87	18.29	5.44	19.42	3.09	46.57
Dindigul	4.44	19.75	45.80	7.63	5.46	1.46	19.49
Karur *	3.84	16.25	43.28	8.06	6.94	1.75	20.76
Tiruchirappalli	2.91	19.31	34.31	11.92	5.76	3.06	26.92
Perambalur *	3.94	39.48	44.29	3.19	1.45	0.95	8.97
Ariyalur *	2.78	18.29	52.02	16.16	1.65	0.83	8.25
Cuddalore	2.65	18.55	48.46	10.05	2.78	1.08	18.24
Nagapattinam *	1.87	14.02	53.13	3.32	3.58	4.28	20.59
Thiruvarur	1.79	13.82	59.94	4.39	2.98	1.77	17.86
Thanjavur	1.98	11.45	52.41	7.97	5.24	2.30	20.70
Pudukkottai	3.13	28.45	40.00	6.30	3.79	2.01	17.17
Sivaganga	3.14	31.40	31.58	11.90	3.81	2.28	19.83

Madurai	3.88	13.73	34.63	5.15	8.62	2.79	35.29
Theni *	3.69	9.22	53.93	7.12	4.27	0.90	21.42
Virudhunagar	6.03	9.12	16.66	6.31	19.93	2.48	43.75
Ramanathapuram	3.46	28.88	27.18	12.95	1.63	1.11	15.04
Thoothukkudi	3.64	10.08	19.80	13.91	12.82	1.56	37.44
Tirunelveli	3.30	10.33	22.32	34.02	5.55	2.37	23.00
Kanniyakumari	1.57	8.59	8.12	27.43	7.00	7.83	40.41
UTTAR PRADESH	4.06	37.46	34.04	9.24	4.05	1.08	12.20
Saharanpur	2.45	24.56	30.81	7.93	11.05	2.72	21.47
Muzaffarnagar	5.83	32.52	33.33	5.03	5.63	1.59	17.81
Bijnor	2.38	26.76	36.72	10.77	6.41	3.04	16.22
Moradabad	4.93	40.89	27.31	7.99	6.67	1.25	10.80
Rampur	4.01	33.43	30.64	18.24	6.09	0.73	9.65
Jyotiba Phule Nagar *	3.81	37.55	21.22	20.09	6.13	1.81	13.01
Meerut	2.53	25.35	23.40	8.43	11.43	3.09	24.69
Baghpat *	3.37	31.68	34.61	4.95	8.16	1.05	16.16
Ghaziabad	2.03	20.95	15.34	10.93	11.84	4.40	36.69
Gautam Buddha Nagar *	2.30	27.43	16.33	11.70	6.65	2.50	35.41
Bulandshahar	10.12	32.57	20.45	9.45	4.23	1.10	14.72
Aligarh	3.19	29.42	29.16	11.49	7.61	1.99	17.09
Hathras *	2.78	27.73	31.19	14.30	5.54	1.49	16.34
Mathura	7.03	40.82	30.23	5.35	3.45	0.98	11.20
Agra	2.86	25.82	18.45	10.61	10.25	2.12	32.44
Firozabad	2.41	25.68	17.53	11.44	20.23	0.63	22.41
Etah	2.95	49.27	26.32	6.98	3.51	0.95	12.55
Mainpuri	2.31	56.80	22.05	6.99	2.60	0.92	9.17
Budaun	3.65	56.07	26.84	4.54	2.46	0.71	7.74
Bareilly	5.27	38.27	25.43	10.62	6.20	1.00	11.14
Pilibhit	2.80	32.65	38.76	9.35	3.67	1.82	13.99
Shahjahanpur	2.95	39.04	30.66	10.93	6.83	1.45	11.31
Kheri	5.80	45.22	31.03	9.91	1.74	0.50	11.20
Sitapur	4.22	44.29	27.13	13.51	2.23	0.50	10.91
Hardoi	3.84	45.76	25.24	13.10	6.75	0.64	7.46
Unnao	3.67	42.42	32.29	11.16	4.17	1.17	8.51
Lucknow	2.63	19.63	20.10	12.40	12.78	3.73	32.95
Rae Bareli	3.53	31.72	48.67	6.21	2.24	0.74	8.75
Farrukhabad	3.56	48.23	19.47	18.53	4.72	0.99	8.64
Kannauj *	4.39	37.87	19.81	32.05	3.75	0.58	5.75
Etawah	1.72	37.97	29.06	6.78	4.53	1.87	20.30
Auraiya *	3.06	49.87	33.88	3.78	1.77	0.85	7.19
Kanpur Dehat	3.84	42.81	32.21	5.10	3.79	0.71	12.60
Kanpur Nagar	3.33	28.17	20.49	8.10	9.02	2.59	32.29
Jalaun	3.28	30.46	40.95	10.03	1.73	0.78	15.33
Jhansi	2.68	41.68	27.62	7.49	2.13	2.11	18.88
Lalitpur	4.30	59.31	27.75	2.79	0.97	0.69	6.95
Hamirpur	2.83	27.76	52.11	3.48	1.65	1.83	8.59
Mahoba *	3.60	34.48	46.80	3.83	1.26	1.72	9.16
Banda	4.80	37.08	44.06	3.44	0.90	1.73	10.09

Chitrakoot *	4.63	44.56	39.73	3.84	0.81	0.84	6.59
Fatehpur	4.41	33.34	45.77	5.88	2.91	0.89	9.14
Pratapgarh	3.39	41.71	39.98	8.23	1.97	0.34	7.74
Kaushambi *	4.98	24.90	53.94	5.83	2.25	0.88	10.98
Allahabad	4.91	32.21	32.80	17.43	2.53	1.41	14.18
Barabanki	5.33	42.46	36.59	10.87	2.07	0.33	7.34
Faizabad	6.42	41.70	41.25	5.93	2.46	0.97	7.91
Ambedkar Nagar *	3.65	35.11	41.04	6.61	4.32	0.61	12.74
Sultanpur	3.33	33.16	41.11	9.95	3.27	0.83	11.46
Bahraich	6.16	46.19	42.19	2.91	1.52	0.46	6.19
Shrawasti *	8.49	51.09	41.89	2.57	0.63	0.13	3.19
Balrampur *	7.92	44.90	47.22	2.19	0.62	0.33	3.99
Gonda	5.96	51.22	36.95	4.28	0.96	0.55	5.57
Siddharthnagar	5.28	42.30	48.42	2.82	1.14	0.15	5.02
Basti	4.36	50.50	37.24	3.09	1.20	0.31	7.58
Sant Kabir Nagar *	4.83	35.16	53.20	4.24	2.05	0.30	4.79
Mahrajganj	5.88	32.19	52.99	4.47	1.08	0.21	8.85
Gorakhpur	3.37	27.03	51.58	5.31	2.34	1.63	12.30
Kushinagar *	4.13	27.20	59.84	5.34	1.29	0.44	5.42
Deoria	3.09	41.02	44.95	3.25	2.14	0.69	8.06
Azamgarh	4.11	42.80	34.34	11.05	3.26	0.71	8.23
Mau	3.74	29.50	30.92	23.50	2.56	0.66	13.01
Ballia	2.88	24.10	56.61	7.22	1.31	1.15	9.89
Jaunpur	4.53	57.02	22.73	8.95	2.38	0.57	8.57
Ghazipur	3.18	39.54	36.45	8.26	3.34	0.73	10.46
Chandauli *	2.94	21.17	40.63	14.98	4.06	0.97	17.25
Varanasi	3.83	23.99	14.98	32.63	7.24	1.79	20.59
Sant Ravidas Nagar Bhadohi *	2.76	28.31	21.04	30.65	7.85	0.59	11.62
Mirzapur	2.89	23.25	43.68	11.07	5.73	1.09	13.97
Sonbhadra	3.89	27.56	56.86	2.94	1.27	0.73	7.89
UTTARANCHAL	3.30	63.25	11.17	3.01	3.77	2.27	14.86
Uttarkashi	4.25	90.26	4.43	1.08	0.34	0.61	3.23
Chamoli	3.33	88.18	0.65	2.97	0.52	2.36	7.30
Rudraprayag *	2.58	91.30	0.54	2.36	0.34	2.02	5.46
Tehri Garhwal	3.55	91.60	1.29	0.47	0.48	1.17	4.99
Dehradun	2.55	41.35	11.13	2.57	3.28	4.17	36.55
Garhwal	3.41	76.12	1.19	0.42	0.74	1.88	5.81
Pithoragarh	2.98	88.67	1.47	2.32	0.47	0.79	5.44
Bageshwar	4.43	90.48	2.62	2.25	0.00	1.34	4.29
Almora	6.71	93.86	1.01	0.85	0.08	1.09	3.23
Champawat	3.10	89.91	0.91	0.81	0.86	1.40	6.98
Nainital	3.45	52.31	12.59	3.72	3.41	3.07	24.36
Udham Singh Nagar *	3.02	28.10	35.08	4.11	8.70	2.81	19.21
Hardwar	2.37	22.09	23.25	9.01	12.88	3.41	27.02
WEST BENGAL	4.50	15.62	31.87	18.63	8.01	1.82	19.91
Darjiling	2.84	30.02	16.95	3.50	2.78	3.47	40.09
Jalpaiguri	3.68	30.48	29.04	3.03	4.46	2.78	23.03
Koch Bihar	4.01	38.00	34.96	7.09	3.42	1.46	14.60

Uttar Dinajpur	7.57	25.20	51.18	6.86	4.31	0.55	8.71
Dakshin Dinajpur *	5.27	24.92	53.12	5.28	3.67	0.58	9.95
Maldah	9.40	9.12	30.27	34.76	5.11	1.36	10.32
Murshidabad	5.60	7.83	21.45	48.69	5.18	4.09	14.09
Birbhum	5.21	11.49	41.73	13.21	4.15	2.31	21.46
Barddhaman	4.04	9.60	38.00	8.59	5.79	2.60	28.35
Nadia	3.62	15.09	24.20	21.87	10.51	1.33	22.19
North Twenty Four Parganas	2.84	9.59	21.77	10.78	15.95	2.01	38.81
Hugli	3.26	13.63	34.28	7.49	14.77	2.47	24.47
Bankura	6.83	20.86	43.35	10.42	3.21	1.05	10.52
Puruliya	6.38	20.05	47.64	13.01	2.66	0.85	9.75
Medinipur	4.06	22.39	36.14	17.57	6.52	0.85	12.63
Haora	3.42	4.42	8.81	35.90	25.16	1.57	24.75
Kolkata	4.15	3.13	0.55	8.40	17.70	2.24	69.88
South Twenty Four Parganas	3.22	15.66	29.56	13.84	14.63	1.30	20.03

Source-Census of India, 2001

Appendix 2

Percentage of Child Workers in different Economic Activities, India 1991

States	CWPR	Cultivators	Ag. Labo.	HHI	Non HHI	Construction	Others
ANDRA PRADESH	9.96	19.90	59.54	4.10	4.15	0.96	5.56
srikakulam	10.77	28.63	50.17	3.84	1.93	0.37	6.70
vijayanagaram	12.63	35.11	45.43	2.95	1.88	0.50	6.79
visakha	8.86	47.34	35.48	2.80	2.39	0.99	6.69
east g	6.71	9.41	60.78	3.53	6.36	0.76	10.79
west g	9.78	5.81	70.46	2.92	4.59	0.68	10.26
krishna	9.09	5.48	73.10	2.22	5.93	1.12	7.87
guntur	11.93	8.52	78.16	0.74	4.02	0.97	4.64
praksam	10.56	13.85	72.18	1.86	2.47	1.00	3.24
nellore	9.14	10.53	65.25	3.12	3.95	1.18	6.78
chittor	8.34	36.04	43.03	2.57	4.01	0.72	5.20
cud	7.90	18.87	61.78	3.50	3.68	0.80	6.51
anantpur	11.19	24.20	57.98	3.26	3.02	1.39	4.69
kurnool	14.05	14.67	70.91	1.90	2.57	1.29	4.27
mehboobnagar	14.64	22.75	63.29	1.40	2.80	0.52	2.23
rangareddy	7.77	20.61	52.94	0.72	5.57	2.48	6.24
hyderabad	1.89	0.40	0.53	1.30	29.95	9.35	53.96
medak	10.92	27.98	48.97	5.46	6.81	0.57	3.19
nizamabad	11.29	24.82	35.02	24.34	4.68	0.78	4.26
adilabad	9.92	25.34	51.28	9.87	6.23	0.43	3.39
karimnagar	11.66	20.21	49.37	14.75	8.30	0.62	3.41
warangal	10.27	21.85	66.06	2.80	2.62	0.62	2.78
khammam	11.39	16.05	73.45	1.03	1.39	0.61	2.99
nalgonda	10.09	21.04	62.55	2.45	1.91	1.05	2.83
ASSAM	5.42	62.11	20.89	0.75	1.32	0.26	7.87
dhubri	5.83	61.58	29.37	1.20	1.52	0.30	5.16
kokrajhar	7.06	66.54	25.73	0.32	0.44	0.14	6.07
bongaigaon	6.42	61.73	28.57	0.76	0.60	0.22	7.48
goalpara	5.72	61.47	27.79	1.32	0.91	0.19	8.14
barpeta	5.20	63.59	28.75	0.75	1.21	0.19	6.42
nalbari	4.37	54.40	32.29	1.36	1.27	0.17	6.95
kamrup	4.38	46.12	16.94	2.49	3.24	0.57	28.08
darrang	7.35	69.10	18.77	0.30	0.57	0.08	5.02
sonitpur	6.28	58.72	19.60	0.28	1.08	0.11	7.32
lakhimpur	6.63	81.96	9.80	0.25	0.79	0.14	3.99
dhemaji	9.44	89.58	7.10	0.35	0.25	0.05	2.45
marigaon	6.51	73.08	21.61	0.31	1.02	0.15	4.79
nagaon	5.55	62.74	27.49	0.46	1.64	0.17	5.52
golaghat	5.73	65.28	15.34	0.21	1.05	0.27	6.10
jorhat	3.82	59.91	12.33	1.37	2.15	0.46	11.03
sibsagar	4.03	45.96	10.84	0.24	1.28	0.24	8.08
dibrugarh	4.12	39.89	15.09	0.32	1.88	0.25	10.98
tinsukia	5.25	52.72	11.10	0.19	2.08	0.21	6.73

karbi anglong	6.97	84.10	10.44	0.09	0.60	0.20	3.72
north cachar hills	3.85	83.32	2.92	0.34	0.88	0.41	12.41
karimganj	3.10	53.06	28.18	3.03	1.36	0.97	9.44
hailakandi	4.31	50.96	30.41	1.54	0.92	0.37	5.08
cachar	3.37	39.58	27.82	0.94	3.00	0.98	10.58
BIHAR	3.91	38.06	53.58	1.56	1.20	0.18	4.01
PATNA	2.30	20.16	56.13	1.94	2.53	0.45	18.30
NALANDA	3.41	26.71	64.45	2.54	1.85	0.16	3.75
BHOJPUR	1.76	28.67	64.20	1.52	1.03	0.50	8.32
ROHTAS	2.48	30.02	60.92	1.27	1.15	0.32	4.69
AURANGABAD	2.15	34.57	57.51	1.40	1.14	0.17	5.22
JEHANABAD	2.18	29.44	66.33	2.16	0.55	0.07	4.73
GAYA	3.40	32.92	58.57	1.46	1.00	0.19	4.45
NAWADA	3.55	38.48	56.96	1.29	0.82	0.10	2.84
SARAN	1.83	38.64	52.68	1.79	1.60	0.20	5.16
SIVAN	2.07	43.18	47.79	1.38	2.16	0.24	5.18
GOPALGANJ	2.35	41.07	53.57	1.51	2.29	0.27	5.65
PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	5.03	23.03	69.02	1.04	0.61	0.09	4.22
PURVA CHAMPARAN	3.49	30.01	64.42	0.85	0.72	0.08	3.26
SITAMARHI	3.20	26.22	65.97	1.32	1.21	0.22	3.50
MUZAFFARPUR	2.91	28.79	61.66	1.44	1.61	0.16	5.44
VAISHALI	2.19	34.08	56.23	1.40	1.71	0.12	4.27
BEGUSARAI	2.94	24.10	64.19	1.91	1.82	0.19	3.84
SAMASTIPUR	2.51	26.72	64.10	2.25	1.56	0.10	5.93
DARBHANGA	3.08	25.90	67.85	1.35	1.27	0.20	3.81
MADHUBANI	3.39	38.15	55.79	1.58	0.93	0.10	2.89
SAHARSA	5.94	35.97	60.81	0.39	0.33	0.04	2.29
MADHEPUR	7.12	28.95	67.51	0.45	0.10	0.01	0.81
PURNIA	6.78	24.53	71.76	0.43	0.45	0.03	2.08
KATIHAR	6.22	28.29	67.91	0.53	0.51	0.10	2.36
KHAGARIA	3.65	29.09	67.09	0.93	0.51	0.10	1.86
MUNGER	3.86	37.72	52.61	4.05	1.29	0.09	4.08
BHAGALPUR	3.56	31.01	57.98	3.37	1.03	0.13	3.34
GODDA	5.24	51.43	43.54	2.44	0.49	0.13	1.81
SAHIBGANJ	6.98	46.81	35.99	4.82	6.23	0.57	2.07
DUMKA	7.94	62.02	28.58	2.36	0.56	0.09	2.12
DEOGHAR	4.79	55.76	29.38	4.45	2.85	0.53	4.19
DHANBAD	1.26	37.36	23.79	2.39	6.28	1.27	19.36
GIRIDIH	3.14	61.34	30.66	1.07	0.90	0.21	4.56
HAZARIBAG	3.89	54.01	33.01	1.60	1.37	0.26	5.08
PALAMU	5.30	38.11	53.07	1.96	1.12	0.10	2.22
LOHARDAGA	7.12	69.17	25.99	1.40	0.73	0.14	2.53
GUMLA	11.14	68.08	29.44	0.82	0.18	0.13	1.03
RANCHI	6.86	62.54	27.12	0.40	0.53	0.11	5.22
PURBI SINGHBHUM	3.72	34.53	44.97	1.63	3.26	0.52	7.96
PASCHIM SINGBHUM	7.19	53.53	39.89	1.27	0.98	0.21	2.78
ARARIA	6.51	26.19	70.62	0.38	0.45	0.03	1.72
KISHANGANJ	8.96	35.20	61.85	0.25	0.40	0.02	1.66

GUJRAT	5.16	31.38	49.34	1.26	8.62	0.51	4.58
JAMNAGAR	4.00	45.77	31.09	2.40	7.12	0.53	6.86
RAJKOT	3.86	39.89	29.87	1.09	13.50	0.55	7.51
SURENDRANAGAR	6.40	28.50	53.43	2.10	6.03	0.39	3.11
BHAVNAGAR	8.10	24.44	42.65	1.82	23.09	0.31	4.01
AMRELI	6.34	33.11	39.94	1.07	17.60	0.20	3.50
JUNAGADH	4.89	43.26	42.68	0.74	3.44	0.24	4.21
KACHCHH	4.15	22.63	50.22	4.40	5.38	0.89	5.45
BANAS KANTHA	7.47	41.95	49.69	0.60	2.30	0.20	2.15
SABAR KANTHA	5.46	37.64	54.18	0.67	0.58	0.34	2.60
MAHESANA	4.61	18.26	65.86	0.76	4.17	0.81	4.56
GANDHINAGAR	1.56	11.71	63.94	0.74	7.37	1.29	8.80
AHMEDABAD	2.30	9.08	51.24	2.11	15.28	1.31	14.64
KHEDA	3.82	18.73	63.41	1.26	2.85	0.46	4.34
PANCH MAHELS	7.76	53.09	43.50	0.32	0.53	0.31	1.11
VADODARA	5.81	25.34	60.09	0.46	2.30	0.76	4.18
BARUCH	5.75	19.75	72.74	0.42	3.04	0.48	3.09
SURAT	5.27	18.05	45.34	2.80	24.41	0.78	7.77
VALSAD	5.01	37.03	45.40	0.78	12.35	0.52	4.49
THE DANGS	8.04	70.71	22.49	3.28	3.08	0.14	0.81
HARYANA	2.51	47.92	34.47	1.37	5.16	0.74	6.12
AMBALA	1.56	24.75	27.29	3.30	10.20	3.25	21.23
YAMUNANAGAR	1.63	24.32	39.39	4.27	10.41	1.37	13.76
KURUKSHETRA	2.06	28.49	50.38	1.16	6.80	0.90	7.73
KAITHAL	3.78	45.34	41.79	0.98	3.55	0.34	4.34
KARNAL	2.24	28.84	50.06	2.11	5.70	0.53	7.66
PANIPAT	2.90	46.50	30.68	1.91	11.73	0.66	5.98
SONIPAT	1.69	49.49	30.00	1.00	9.52	0.48	6.22
ROHTAK	1.65	49.20	30.29	0.96	6.88	0.97	5.81
FARIDABAD	1.72	49.59	25.23	0.76	8.00	1.63	10.23
GURGAON	2.84	55.80	28.62	1.51	2.98	0.69	6.26
REWARI	1.10	45.24	22.43	2.53	4.67	1.43	6.65
MAHENDRAGADH	1.46	59.94	24.44	1.08	2.13	0.60	4.63
BHIWANI	2.80	69.91	20.42	1.06	1.72	0.27	3.35
JIND	3.08	58.98	32.29	1.11	2.29	0.26	3.02
HISAR	3.60	50.60	37.96	1.18	3.85	0.48	4.34
SIRSA	5.12	41.42	44.98	0.81	3.70	0.53	3.81
HIMACHAL PRADESH	4.55	89.33	4.73	0.43	1.29	0.76	2.49
CHAMBA	10.01	93.21	2.83	0.31	0.17	0.39	1.95
KANGRA	1.66	79.53	7.81	1.54	3.20	1.49	4.40
HAMIRPUR	2.14	87.20	5.64	0.26	1.10	1.93	3.55
UNA	1.83	73.89	9.14	2.32	8.39	0.50	3.44
BILASPUR	3.62	92.86	4.02	0.39	0.59	0.55	1.37
MANDI	4.74	93.01	3.16	0.23	0.52	0.50	2.17
KULLU	5.98	91.92	3.71	0.51	0.71	0.44	2.00
LAHUL & SPITI	16.85	89.58	5.21	0.19	0.00	2.12	1.45
SHIMLA	4.97	85.58	7.19	0.08	0.27	0.98	3.77
SOLAN	4.80	86.26	3.86	0.28	4.59	1.37	2.97

SIRMAUR	9.88	92.29	4.47	0.15	1.03	0.31	1.50
KINNAUR	3.76	78.13	11.98	1.39	0.35	3.13	2.60
KARNATAKA	8.81	28.72	50.64	1.51	6.40	1.12	5.25
BANGALOR	3.64	6.20	11.51	2.70	39.51	7.69	28.50
BANGALORE RURAL	8.56	39.89	32.19	3.39	14.70	0.45	3.81
BELGAUM	8.38	35.14	52.01	1.62	2.33	1.12	2.98
BELLARY	15.75	23.42	65.60	0.84	2.70	0.67	3.03
BIDAR	6.89	18.59	65.94	1.01	2.24	0.29	5.36
BIJAPUR	9.57	22.75	62.33	1.55	2.59	0.45	2.37
CHIKMAGALUR	6.94	26.37	40.48	1.01	2.38	1.30	6.82
CHITRADURGA	9.99	23.91	56.46	1.66	4.32	1.67	4.56
DAKSHINA KANNADA	4.62	13.77	12.72	0.81	53.16	1.39	16.21
DHARVAD	10.57	21.26	66.46	1.40	3.33	1.08	3.45
GULBARGA	11.23	20.64	61.76	0.80	1.17	0.34	3.11
HASSAN	8.28	57.62	26.46	0.66	2.08	0.82	4.28
KODAGU	5.78	9.45	21.58	0.48	2.24	1.66	22.19
KOLAR	10.49	43.37	37.50	1.75	5.79	0.67	3.23
MANDYA	8.83	49.63	37.87	1.21	2.74	0.89	4.63
MYSORE	7.65	30.27	46.24	2.12	6.44	1.55	6.44
RAICHUR	13.79	18.68	70.38	0.91	0.99	0.27	2.81
SHIMOGA	6.74	26.19	60.81	1.42	3.15	1.22	4.64
TUMKUR	10.69	54.38	31.47	2.80	4.01	0.59	3.02
UTTARA KANNADA	4.81	39.26	32.00	1.22	3.04	1.83	12.28
KERALA	0.59	8.18	24.33	3.61	16.94	2.20	38.28
KASARAGOD	1.26	7.42	16.53	0.45	46.65	1.00	26.90
KANNUR	0.30	6.13	13.32	3.69	17.94	1.45	61.41
WAYANAD	1.08	10.72	51.27	0.71	3.02	1.18	18.89
KOZHIKODE	0.29	2.73	9.37	3.04	14.28	2.73	47.98
MALAPPURAM	0.39	9.83	27.62	4.11	12.32	3.83	55.33
PALAKKAD	1.11	5.98	48.81	4.39	9.44	1.09	23.04
THRISSUR	0.77	5.16	13.09	4.74	15.60	2.75	49.09
ERNAKULAM	0.64	10.88	14.08	1.94	13.55	3.54	44.01
IDDUKI	0.55	14.47	25.26	3.60	6.51	2.40	40.58
KOTTAYAM	0.43	8.04	15.56	8.63	12.76	2.29	55.60
ALAPPUZHA	0.36	7.46	16.45	7.92	15.77	1.37	37.55
PATHANAMTHITHA	0.34	19.28	10.82	1.25	2.64	2.36	64.91
KOLLAM	0.52	7.14	19.38	2.46	19.83	2.05	30.75
TRIVANDRUM	0.65	10.82	20.81	4.40	24.04	2.67	29.02
MAHARASHTRA	5.67	33.76	50.54	1.09	3.75	0.89	4.84
GREATER BOMBAY	1.36	0.51	0.69	5.64	30.08	3.87	49.74
THANE	3.97	35.13	28.65	1.21	15.58	1.96	10.48
RAIGARH	4.31	48.87	35.02	1.08	2.76	1.42	5.72
RATNAGIRI	4.36	66.65	20.87	0.59	1.16	1.62	3.84
SINDHUDURG	3.17	69.68	14.40	1.62	1.84	2.21	4.57
NASHIK	6.70	41.58	45.48	0.79	3.40	0.50	2.79
DHULE	9.07	29.20	62.50	0.48	1.36	0.36	2.22
JALGAON	6.32	18.30	72.43	0.83	1.62	0.79	3.35
AHMADNAGAR	5.56	44.96	42.70	0.87	2.62	0.42	2.76

PUNE	3.40	43.04	33.51	0.94	4.37	3.79	7.41
SATARA	4.25	46.91	40.49	1.18	2.71	0.89	2.97
SANGLI	4.21	43.75	37.12	0.85	4.06	1.02	4.75
SOLAPUR	6.02	27.50	45.29	2.57	7.68	0.71	3.90
KOLHAPUR	4.81	56.71	27.31	1.62	4.86	1.05	4.23
AURANGABAD	6.83	40.26	48.22	0.54	2.44	0.76	4.08
JALNA	10.24	42.72	50.06	0.51	1.25	0.22	2.36
PARBHANI	10.05	35.45	54.90	0.62	1.19	0.40	2.61
BID	9.38	49.49	38.90	0.59	1.17	0.41	2.55
NANDED	11.02	33.64	55.08	0.91	1.49	0.38	3.46
OSMANABAD	6.07	29.88	56.24	0.94	1.40	0.40	2.45
LATUR	7.20	39.26	51.44	0.49	1.74	0.30	3.71
BULDANA	8.83	30.34	63.71	0.46	0.72	0.28	1.78
AKOLA	7.53	18.29	76.06	0.62	1.03	0.54	3.00
AMRAVATI	7.37	16.30	75.70	0.84	1.04	0.48	2.88
YAVATMAL	9.16	16.25	76.99	0.50	0.71	0.33	1.76
WARDHA	4.44	16.17	73.84	0.56	1.27	0.90	2.52
NAGPUR	3.02	16.20	52.24	2.33	11.97	2.92	8.97
BHANDARA	3.92	33.10	50.70	5.28	2.39	0.34	2.37
CHANDRAPUR	5.09	21.37	64.31	0.88	2.10	0.98	3.34
GADCHIROLI	9.83	45.53	48.55	0.37	0.43	0.22	1.20
MADHYA PRADESH	8.02	52.31	37.90	2.12	1.40	0.31	2.25
MORENA	3.82	72.23	19.01	1.00	1.52	0.28	2.56
BHIND	1.73	62.43	23.72	1.21	2.12	0.63	5.74
GWALIOR	2.82	41.01	27.64	2.85	7.73	1.91	8.59
DATIA	4.62	64.14	24.68	1.54	1.00	0.30	3.38
SHIVPURI	8.00	73.30	20.09	0.55	0.65	0.29	2.03
GUNA	5.41	56.36	32.86	1.80	1.16	0.78	3.01
TIKAMGARH	7.42	74.23	19.61	1.19	0.53	0.13	1.03
CHHATARPUR	7.79	51.01	34.36	2.65	0.81	0.24	1.79
PANNA	7.75	48.84	41.97	1.33	0.48	0.31	1.49
SAGAR	5.29	22.00	33.12	36.22	2.12	0.33	2.86
DAMOH	6.29	22.01	40.41	20.89	8.80	0.47	2.92
SATNA	5.82	31.44	52.26	7.46	2.11	0.22	2.23
REWA	5.37	31.67	58.17	3.48	1.55	0.40	1.90
SHAHDOL	7.86	47.24	47.67	1.21	0.54	0.20	1.42
SIDHI	8.42	53.74	39.17	1.00	0.75	0.27	1.36
MANDSAUR	9.31	60.63	30.45	0.89	1.22	0.26	2.03
RATLAM	11.98	61.03	31.20	1.06	0.81	0.28	2.11
UJJAIN	6.63	45.58	38.90	1.86	2.39	0.69	3.85
SHAJAPUR	8.28	44.69	41.21	1.16	0.92	0.46	2.66
DEWAS	6.29	35.72	52.83	1.41	1.30	0.43	2.76
JHABUA	25.49	83.75	14.67	0.30	0.11	0.12	0.46
DHAR	11.18	58.34	36.73	0.69	0.88	0.19	1.90
INDORE	3.10	24.48	37.44	1.87	9.15	1.97	14.33
WEST NIMAR	12.62	56.33	38.19	0.59	0.95	0.16	1.48
EAST NIMAR	10.54	37.82	53.27	0.75	2.13	0.30	2.25
RAJGARH	11.11	52.60	29.65	1.71	0.59	0.12	1.63

VIDHISHA	5.34	35.14	53.09	1.37	1.38	0.33	3.17
BHOPAL	2.53	29.88	30.35	2.07	10.52	4.53	19.07
SEHORE	6.61	44.99	47.34	0.80	1.09	0.58	2.53
RAISEN	4.79	28.85	60.95	1.96	2.80	0.66	3.07
BETUL	13.76	47.09	46.71	0.61	0.36	0.15	1.13
HOSANGABAD	5.70	27.23	61.17	1.43	1.23	0.76	3.43
JABALPUR	3.75	30.50	47.59	5.30	6.96	0.54	4.94
NARSIMHAPUR	4.97	31.75	59.40	2.49	1.02	0.28	2.67
MANDLA	10.29	60.10	36.10	1.06	2.09	0.37	3.74
CHINDWARA	10.42	43.40	49.84	2.39	3.76	0.37	5.41
SEONI	10.84	40.91	54.89	0.69	0.33	0.08	1.17
BALAGHAT	6.65	50.11	41.83	1.39	1.17	0.55	3.21
SURGUJA	11.18	58.85	37.46	0.33	0.16	0.06	0.89
BILASPUR	6.41	49.92	40.23	1.04	0.83	0.08	0.86
RAIGARH	9.57	56.41	37.51	0.66	0.53	0.06	1.04
RAJNANDGAON	11.25	63.98	28.81	1.69	1.67	0.46	3.74
DURG	5.45	42.69	43.62	1.49	1.06	0.21	2.29
RAIPUR	7.51	42.52	45.00	0.68	0.64	0.05	1.09
BASTAR	17.73	70.02	26.00	0.82	0.32	0.13	0.80
ORRISSA	5.81	34.05	53.17	3.33	1.72	0.17	3.99
SAMBALPUR	7.63	28.47	55.10	6.63	3.38	0.13	2.85
SUNDARGARH	5.94	37.16	50.99	1.06	1.73	0.28	5.26
KENDUJHAR	4.80	35.72	51.00	1.17	0.92	0.17	3.57
MAYURBHANJ	7.21	32.37	50.11	9.27	0.95	0.09	3.00
BALESWAR	1.97	44.10	40.01	2.17	2.74	0.28	8.17
CUTTACK	1.23	25.27	37.84	7.64	7.80	0.31	15.16
DHENKANAL	4.61	28.22	48.62	10.62	2.07	0.22	5.12
PHULABANI	9.42	36.69	55.22	2.74	0.74	0.07	1.57
BALANGIR	8.49	32.69	59.63	2.02	0.89	0.07	2.07
KALAHANDI	12.51	31.18	64.69	1.04	0.43	0.06	1.52
KORAPUT	12.40	42.66	52.31	0.58	0.51	0.21	1.93
GANJAM	8.14	31.11	56.60	2.03	1.63	0.12	4.43
PURI	2.41	29.71	37.04	4.23	4.44	0.59	12.84
PUNJAB	3.02	25.94	52.37	1.07	7.15	0.79	8.26
GURDASPUR	1.91	20.83	50.66	0.76	6.03	1.49	9.72
AMRITSAR	3.75	22.00	56.63	1.21	8.48	0.53	7.89
FIROZPUR	4.37	32.28	54.09	0.67	3.38	0.36	6.07
LUDHIANA	1.77	14.39	35.61	0.74	23.09	2.15	18.53
JALANDHAR	1.71	12.30	46.17	2.98	15.38	1.27	14.63
KAPURTHALA	2.56	19.85	48.54	1.02	7.72	1.50	9.80
HOSHIARPUR	1.12	25.75	36.01	2.92	9.87	1.90	10.73
RUPNAGAR	1.39	36.95	31.20	1.26	8.51	2.33	13.29
PATIALA	2.54	22.04	49.73	1.32	8.30	0.98	9.95
SANGRUR	4.00	31.21	54.80	0.99	4.22	0.39	5.96
BATHINDA	5.31	37.56	51.95	0.71	2.54	0.40	3.76
FARIDKOT	4.85	23.91	64.15	0.71	3.84	0.37	6.33
RAJASTHAN	6.38	65.32	20.54	1.42	2.31	0.46	2.70
GANGANAGAR	6.86	57.87	32.67	0.63	2.44	0.29	3.14

BIKANER	6.87	74.83	12.91	1.36	2.31	0.88	2.54
CHURU	8.34	86.98	6.44	0.84	0.82	0.36	1.47
JHUNJUNUN	4.07	82.76	9.10	1.38	1.81	0.51	3.39
ALWAR	6.94	80.11	11.17	1.18	1.72	0.25	2.02
BHARATPUR	3.55	64.13	21.41	1.58	3.64	0.47	4.29
DHOLPUR	3.22	71.83	15.83	1.45	2.49	0.45	3.40
SAWAI MADHOPUR	4.81	66.27	20.72	1.01	2.68	0.37	2.40
JAIPUR	4.23	63.45	12.16	3.68	6.73	0.57	5.08
SIKAR	3.86	73.73	10.72	3.28	2.93	0.96	3.37
AJMER	7.50	49.48	21.41	1.66	3.29	0.42	3.46
TONK	7.57	45.24	18.35	3.23	8.09	0.24	2.18
JAISALMER	5.03	66.56	12.93	2.11	1.42	2.54	3.15
JODHPUR	5.28	71.99	15.78	1.12	2.53	0.83	3.24
NAGAUR	6.36	72.29	16.30	1.27	1.24	0.51	1.75
PALI	5.13	42.38	39.73	1.41	2.42	0.55	3.00
BARMER	10.06	83.33	6.32	1.58	1.28	0.15	1.05
JALOR	9.99	69.51	23.28	1.21	0.59	0.23	1.50
SIROHI	7.40	39.65	38.64	1.29	2.07	0.85	5.92
BHILWARA	9.75	63.11	13.08	1.70	1.65	0.19	1.74
UDAIPUR	6.93	60.44	26.94	0.90	1.39	0.89	3.36
CHITTAURGARH	9.53	71.75	19.37	0.74	0.54	0.18	1.81
DUNGARPUR	7.92	51.98	42.28	0.37	0.34	0.58	1.73
BANSWARA	9.45	63.27	33.83	0.49	0.28	0.21	1.02
BUNDI	6.60	47.83	25.12	1.12	4.54	0.22	2.72
KOTA	4.08	39.92	39.33	1.21	4.16	0.64	5.87
JHALAWAR	8.53	56.47	35.05	0.93	0.53	0.19	1.81
TAMILNADU	4.80	17.43	48.34	6.73	16.02	1.17	7.43
MADRAS	1.40	0.30	0.28	1.62	42.34	4.60	54.87
CHENGAI-ANNA	3.54	12.81	49.29	7.64	11.52	1.11	9.00
NORTH ARCOT-AMBEDKAR	4.27	14.65	43.48	14.24	13.76	1.79	9.49
DHARAMPURI	7.94	36.52	50.70	11.68	34.16	1.20	6.02
TIRUVANNAMALAI SAMBUVARAYAR	5.78	23.69	53.96	4.95	23.87	1.89	7.57
SOUTH ARCOT	3.84	24.20	64.21	0.03	0.20	0.11	1.03
SALEM	6.64	13.07	39.28	1.84	28.84	1.65	6.76
PERIYAR	8.29	12.18	56.40	1.83	4.25	0.40	4.68
NILGIRI	3.95	25.47	47.08	31.84	57.53	4.61	39.99
COIMBATORE	6.24	5.51	44.96	2.46	3.35	1.00	5.98
DINDIGUL-QUAID-E-MILLETH	6.78	19.76	61.05	2.00	6.37	0.24	2.92
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI	4.50	24.94	51.04	0.20	1.34	0.27	1.73
THANJAVUR	2.58	12.27	62.89	2.95	18.06	1.84	14.28
PUDUKKOTTAI	4.07	32.59	40.49	7.93	121.60	2.24	12.13
PASUMPON THEVAR THIRUMAGAN	3.90	27.95	55.52	4.69	3.18	0.61	8.80
MADURAI	5.58	13.06	63.20	1.04	2.46	0.71	4.46
KAMRAJAR	8.70	8.15	30.37	4.80	15.22	0.59	4.70
RAMANATHAPURAM	4.78	33.16	34.83	97.59	30.42	1.70	14.05
CHIDAMBARANAR	4.11	7.44	34.81	2.58	11.79	1.97	3.70
TIRUNELVELI KATTABOMMAN	6.08	13.09	34.48	1.76	5.18	1.42	5.30

KANNIYAKUMARI	1.93	11.95	46.56	34.90	18.49	2.31	15.03
UTTAR PRADESH	3.74	49.91	31.91	3.80	5.38	0.40	6.81
UTTARKASHI	7.62	93.21	1.92	0.18	0.32	0.18	1.67
CHAMOLI	4.83	92.86	1.45	0.43	0.30	0.68	2.08
TEHRI GARHWAL	6.14	94.39	2.17	0.14	0.16	0.63	1.53
DEHRADUN	3.87	59.12	17.49	1.29	4.58	2.06	10.19
GARHWAL	2.20	79.11	5.15	1.36	1.10	0.69	5.00
PITORGARH	5.51	95.41	1.74	0.69	0.28	0.13	1.84
ALMORA	5.67	93.00	3.26	0.46	0.24	0.43	1.89
NAINITAL	7.10	64.43	25.21	1.07	2.31	0.65	5.12
BIJNOUR	2.99	27.62	44.46	5.70	8.16	1.36	9.48
MORADABAD	3.97	52.04	23.62	5.19	8.68	0.55	9.02
RAMPUR	5.56	56.85	24.11	2.59	7.77	0.31	7.39
SAHARANPUR	3.88	27.26	46.50	2.13	8.09	0.98	9.78
HARDWAR	3.34	29.57	43.79	2.46	8.69	2.03	9.97
MUZAFFARNAGAR	5.61	31.38	46.81	2.76	7.23	0.57	7.65
MEERUT	3.61	33.63	37.49	3.87	13.55	0.73	10.79
GHAZIABAD	2.47	30.39	22.07	1.63	11.44	1.28	30.46
BULANDSAHR	2.54	34.87	32.06	3.35	7.63	0.81	17.97
ALIGARH	3.28	43.26	33.82	2.65	9.66	0.39	9.30
MATHURA	2.22	39.80	29.06	4.47	8.84	0.74	13.07
AGRA	2.49	31.55	17.11	8.08	25.38	1.14	17.74
FIROZABAD	2.16	28.66	19.63	2.83	34.38	0.58	10.21
ETAH	3.31	62.99	23.36	2.46	3.19	0.18	6.39
MAINPURI	1.57	62.08	26.10	1.12	3.23	0.29	7.28
BUDAUN	4.82	73.82	18.36	1.32	1.49	0.20	4.50
BAREILLY	3.55	52.25	23.97	2.95	6.06	0.79	14.17
PILIBHIT	3.51	56.04	29.71	2.62	3.94	0.48	7.39
SHAHJAHANPUR	3.98	58.89	24.25	2.67	4.94	0.32	7.62
KHERI	4.45	70.78	22.75	0.83	1.22	0.06	5.50
SITAPUR	4.17	72.67	18.10	2.37	1.62	0.11	4.34
HARDOI	3.59	66.01	21.46	2.52	2.43	0.10	4.45
UNNAO	3.62	65.17	24.22	1.71	3.38	0.17	4.71
LUCKNOW	2.78	29.73	18.22	5.30	11.04	1.06	20.85
RAI BAREILLY	3.78	48.02	43.12	1.49	2.19	0.31	4.63
FARUKHABAD	3.00	50.12	21.59	5.59	15.19	0.15	7.82
ETAWAH	1.79	48.97	31.20	1.91	4.40	0.62	7.89
KANPUR DEHAT	2.07	45.82	40.70	1.13	4.10	0.30	7.23
KANPUR NAGAR	1.24	12.29	15.00	0.85	25.77	1.58	41.42
JALAUN	4.64	46.84	31.04	1.05	2.07	0.32	3.59
JHANSI	2.99	42.87	36.78	3.34	4.98	0.50	7.22
LALITPUR	4.69	65.01	28.26	1.03	1.08	0.25	1.98
HAMIRPUR	4.25	32.90	56.43	1.20	1.22	0.39	3.06
BANDA	8.32	52.81	41.76	0.72	0.72	0.16	1.86
FATEHPUR	4.39	47.30	42.01	2.00	1.44	0.13	5.15
PRATAPGARH	2.54	50.95	39.76	2.16	1.89	0.15	3.67
ALLAHABAD	4.07	37.50	41.03	6.73	5.65	0.22	6.30
BAHARAICH	7.19	68.27	26.09	0.47	1.30	0.22	2.98

GONDA	5.60	65.02	29.86	0.40	1.29	0.10	3.28
BARABANKI	4.41	59.36	26.87	4.78	2.05	0.16	6.89
FAIZABAD	2.77	49.67	38.34	2.42	3.90	0.11	6.39
SULTANPUR	2.84	46.56	44.57	2.04	2.49	0.32	4.00
SIDDHARTHNAGA	4.76	64.80	31.12	1.02	0.36	0.04	2.17
MAHARAJGANJ	5.13	48.28	45.57	0.73	0.44	0.06	3.65
BASTI	3.26	59.10	33.65	6.46	6.51	0.48	16.00
GORAKHPUR	2.10	32.31	52.01	1.83	3.24	0.40	10.86
DEORIA	3.85	50.74	42.53	1.02	1.35	0.10	3.47
MAU	4.93	41.09	41.82	10.57	2.81	0.29	3.02
AZAMGARH	3.42	49.70	33.85	7.93	3.72	0.21	3.74
JAUNPUR	2.32	54.88	23.89	3.70	9.49	0.31	7.48
BALLIA	2.61	32.49	54.99	1.24	2.14	0.27	4.62
GHAZIPUR	2.42	40.64	47.09	1.56	5.42	0.27	4.67
VARANASI	4.04	24.23	24.21	26.51	13.81	0.59	7.12
MIRZAPUR	5.08	22.86	42.53	14.08	12.37	0.21	3.83
SONBHADRA	6.82	40.05	48.15	2.62	4.07	0.30	2.25
WEST BENGAL	4.01	30.93	39.00	7.83	8.37	0.64	9.78
KOCH BIHAR	4.73	48.95	35.10	2.56	4.48	0.16	7.08
JALPAIGURI	4.47	35.20	30.38	0.99	3.78	0.61	12.98
DARJILING	3.26	35.38	23.52	0.58	5.56	1.04	21.60
WEST DINAJPUR	7.47	39.92	51.10	1.29	2.73	0.10	3.90
MALDAH	7.73	27.22	44.43	4.19	18.61	0.21	3.30
MURSHIDABAD	6.23	22.95	33.54	29.79	4.63	2.16	3.67
NADIA	3.72	27.12	42.35	11.06	10.24	0.35	7.02
NORTH 24 P	2.48	20.16	36.86	4.52	14.57	0.65	19.33
SOUTH 24 P	2.59	32.53	36.28	6.51	7.83	0.34	11.34
CULCUTTA	2.24	0.36	0.28	1.33	25.73	1.25	64.74
HAORA	2.17	12.63	26.86	9.10	25.83	0.87	18.33
HUGLI	2.49	18.28	48.05	3.33	14.20	1.35	12.68
MEDINIPUR	4.51	45.00	32.74	7.57	5.23	0.29	8.18
BANKURA	4.03	31.04	52.74	5.33	3.84	0.34	5.07
PURULIYA	6.54	48.00	41.48	1.85	4.42	0.07	2.52
BARDHMAN	2.67	18.53	52.71	6.53	7.20	0.60	11.14
BIRBHUM	4.53	26.42	50.43	4.81	4.58	0.46	8.07

Source-Census of India, 1991

Appendix 3
Child workers and Educational characteristics of children (5-14), India 2001

States	Child workers			Total Children in School	Total Out of School	Neither in work Nor in School
	Total	Main	Marginal			
JAMMU & KASHMIR	6.70	2.05	4.65	61.55	38.45	31.75
Kupwara	4.87	1.62	3.25	46.79	53.21	48.34
Baramula	4.88	2.80	2.08	55.58	44.42	39.55
Srinagar	3.19	2.12	1.07	70.23	29.77	26.58
Badgam	7.38	2.76	4.62	53.77	46.23	38.85
Pulwama	4.19	1.95	2.24	62.96	37.04	32.85
Anantnag	4.42	1.80	2.62	54.44	45.56	41.14
Leh (Ladakh)	6.26	1.80	4.47	79.31	20.69	14.42
Kargil	5.26	1.55	3.71	71.82	28.18	22.92
Doda	13.47	2.66	10.81	52.35	47.65	34.18
Udhampur	14.23	2.75	11.48	56.26	43.74	29.51
Punch	23.95	1.52	22.43	58.04	41.96	18.01
Rajauri	7.17	1.09	6.09	61.72	38.28	31.10
Jammu	2.92	1.25	1.67	81.32	18.68	15.76
Kathua	5.54	2.12	3.42	72.02	27.98	22.44
HIMACHAL PRADESH	8.10	1.00	7.10	85.00	15.00	6.90
Chamba	8.29	0.96	7.33	78.47	21.53	13.24
Kangra	6.92	0.53	6.39	86.99	13.01	6.09
Lahul & Spiti	4.75	0.99	3.76	82.65	17.35	12.60
Kullu	15.64	1.86	13.78	83.28	16.72	1.08
Mandi	6.07	0.74	5.34	85.76	14.24	8.17
Hamirpur	8.91	0.54	8.37	88.93	11.07	2.17
Una	6.49	0.75	5.74	84.45	15.55	9.06
Bilaspur	5.49	0.96	4.53	89.32	10.68	5.19
Solan	9.64	0.97	8.67	82.95	17.05	7.41
Sirmaur	11.80	1.83	9.97	81.82	18.18	6.39
Shimla	6.16	1.56	4.60	86.02	13.98	7.82
Kinnaur	11.49	1.50	9.99	86.42	13.58	2.09
PUNJAB	3.19	2.00	1.19	75.26	24.74	21.56
Gurdaspur	2.22	1.23	0.99	77.84	22.16	19.94
Amritsar	4.17	2.43	1.74	70.85	29.15	24.98
Kapurthala	2.24	1.50	0.74	81.19	18.81	16.57
Jalandhar	2.11	1.53	0.59	81.50	18.50	16.39
Hoshiarpur	2.30	1.10	1.20	82.54	17.46	15.15
Nawanshahr *	4.23	2.88	1.36	83.44	16.56	12.32
Rupnagar	2.18	1.46	0.72	80.08	19.92	17.74
Fatehgarh Sahib *	2.76	1.36	1.40	80.02	19.98	17.22
Ludhiana	2.83	2.16	0.68	76.96	23.04	20.20
Moga *	3.53	2.25	1.28	71.27	28.73	25.20
Firozpur	3.93	2.13	1.79	67.03	32.97	29.04
Muktsar *	4.03	2.58	1.46	66.16	33.84	29.80
Faridkot	2.83	2.00	0.83	71.52	28.48	25.66
Bathinda	4.49	2.77	1.72	71.89	28.11	23.62
Mansa *	4.26	2.60	1.66	69.03	30.97	26.71
Sangrur	3.46	2.35	1.11	73.48	26.52	23.05
Patiala	2.92	1.82	1.10	78.54	21.46	18.55
UTTARANCHAL	3.30	1.14	2.16	76.63	23.37	20.06
Uttarkashi	4.25	1.64	2.61	75.41	24.59	20.34
Chamoli	3.33	0.78	2.55	82.84	17.16	13.83
Rudraprayag *	2.58	0.83	1.75	82.44	17.56	14.98
Tehri Garhwal	3.55	0.65	2.91	81.04	18.96	15.41
Dehradun	2.55	1.56	1.00	81.42	18.58	16.03
Garhwal	3.41	0.89	2.53	84.51	15.49	12.08

Pithoragarh	2.98	0.61	2.37	82.68	17.32	14.34
Bageshwar	4.43	1.06	3.37	81.65	18.35	13.92
Almora	6.71	1.06	5.66	84.47	15.53	8.81
Champawat	3.10	0.61	2.49	78.46	21.54	18.44
Nainital	3.45	1.50	1.94	80.03	19.97	16.52
Udham Singh Nagar *	3.02	1.14	1.88	68.52	31.48	28.47
Hardwar	2.37	1.30	1.07	65.15	34.85	32.48
HARYANA	4.80	1.35	3.45	72.72	27.28	22.48
Panchkula *	3.36	1.32	2.04	75.67	24.33	20.97
Ambala	1.55	1.03	0.53	80.40	19.60	18.05
Yamunanagar	1.84	0.93	0.91	76.07	23.93	22.08
Kurukshetra	2.69	1.17	1.52	78.10	21.90	19.21
Kaithal	3.97	1.21	2.76	74.24	25.76	21.79
Karnal	2.58	1.08	1.50	73.87	26.13	23.55
Panipat	3.55	1.42	2.13	71.11	28.89	25.34
Sonipat	4.66	1.28	3.38	75.83	24.17	19.51
Jind	6.09	1.26	4.83	72.96	27.04	20.94
Fatehabad *	9.28	2.62	6.66	66.39	33.61	24.32
Sirsa	5.98	2.50	3.48	68.65	31.35	25.36
Hisar	5.63	1.84	3.80	73.01	26.99	21.35
Bhiwani	5.89	1.25	4.65	75.55	24.45	18.56
Rohtak	4.60	1.32	3.28	76.84	23.16	18.56
Jhajjar *	6.59	1.55	5.04	75.26	24.74	18.15
Mahendragarh	5.03	0.57	4.46	78.81	21.19	16.15
Rewari	5.53	0.61	4.92	79.69	20.31	14.78
Gurgaon	5.93	1.46	4.47	60.12	39.88	33.95
Faridabad	4.56	1.10	3.46	69.02	30.98	26.42
RAJASTHAN	8.27	2.55	5.72	65.30	34.70	26.43
Ganganagar	5.37	2.39	2.98	72.18	27.82	22.45
Hanumangarh *	4.67	2.21	2.46	71.52	28.48	23.80
Bikaner	8.08	3.35	4.72	57.45	42.55	34.47
Churu	11.75	2.59	9.16	67.55	32.45	20.70
Jhunjhunun	6.26	0.68	5.57	79.65	20.35	14.09
Alwar	16.77	2.40	14.37	68.34	31.66	14.89
Bharatpur	6.31	1.41	4.90	66.40	33.60	27.30
Dhaulpur	14.28	1.93	12.35	63.57	36.43	22.15
Karauli *	5.17	1.96	3.21	65.05	34.95	29.78
Sawai Madhopur	7.66	3.06	4.59	61.52	38.48	30.82
Dausa *	5.60	1.95	3.65	68.82	31.18	25.58
Jaipur	3.73	1.77	1.95	72.98	27.02	23.29
Sikar	5.85	1.25	4.60	75.62	24.38	18.53
Nagaur	6.78	2.55	4.23	64.75	35.25	28.47
Jodhpur	6.55	2.36	4.19	58.18	41.82	35.27
Jaisalmer	9.66	3.84	5.82	50.46	49.54	39.88
Barmer	10.60	3.84	6.76	57.03	42.97	32.36
Jalor	23.31	6.17	17.15	53.64	46.36	23.04
Sirohi ,	7.69	2.68	5.01	62.00	38.00	30.31
Pali	6.64	2.62	4.02	65.63	34.37	27.73
Ajmer	6.54	3.44	3.10	64.46	35.54	28.99
Tonk	7.73	3.74	3.99	58.81	41.19	33.46
Bundi	13.15	2.53	10.62	65.31	34.69	21.54
Bhilwara	9.61	5.13	4.48	57.46	42.54	32.94
Rajsamand *	4.55	1.46	3.08	67.89	32.11	27.56
Udaipur	6.66	1.71	4.94	62.09	37.91	31.25
Dungarpur	15.24	2.18	13.06	59.19	40.81	25.57
Banswara	11.35	3.35	8.00	51.47	48.53	37.18
Chittaurgarh	11.32	4.71	6.61	62.46	37.54	26.22
Kota	2.76	1.12	1.64	75.58	24.42	21.66
Baran *	4.49	1.54	2.95	66.15	33.85	29.36
Jhalawar	8.25	2.61	5.63	62.84	37.16	28.92
UTTAR PRADESH	4.06	1.68	2.38	57.81	42.19	38.13

Saharanpur	2.45	1.53	0.92	63.65	36.35	33.90
Muzaffarnagar	5.83	2.07	3.76	61.93	38.07	32.25
Bijnor	2.38	1.15	1.23	60.42	39.58	37.20
Moradabad	4.93	2.71	2.23	45.32	54.68	49.74
Rampur	4.01	2.21	1.80	40.81	59.19	55.19
Jyotiba Phule Nagar *	3.81	1.88	1.94	53.08	46.92	43.11
Meerut	2.53	1.20	1.33	64.80	35.20	32.67
Baghpat *	3.37	1.31	2.06	66.61	33.39	30.02
Ghaziabad	2.03	1.10	0.92	68.25	31.75	29.72
Gautam Buddha Nagar *	2.30	1.20	1.10	67.25	32.75	30.45
Bulandshahar	10.12	2.54	7.58	60.10	39.90	29.77
Aligarh	3.19	1.46	1.73	57.44	42.56	39.37
Hathras *	2.78	1.23	1.55	64.63	35.37	32.59
Mathura	7.03	1.76	5.27	62.62	37.38	30.35
Agra	2.86	1.59	1.26	61.32	38.68	35.83
Firozabad	2.41	1.35	1.07	64.69	35.31	32.90
Etah	2.95	1.63	1.32	55.62	44.38	41.43
Mainpuri	2.31	1.10	1.21	65.49	34.51	32.20
Budaun	3.65	2.08	1.58	43.40	56.60	52.94
Bareilly	5.27	2.00	3.27	50.33	49.67	44.40
Pilibhit	2.80	1.33	1.46	52.78	47.22	44.43
Shahjahanpur	2.95	1.77	1.18	51.13	48.87	45.92
Kheri	5.80	3.03	2.77	50.05	49.95	44.15
Sitapur	4.22	2.17	2.05	50.67	49.33	45.11
Hardoi	3.84	1.87	1.97	53.49	46.51	42.67
Unnao	3.67	1.50	2.17	58.92	41.08	37.41
Lucknow	2.63	1.51	1.12	66.48	33.52	30.89
Rae Bareli	3.53	1.26	2.27	58.53	41.47	37.94
Farrukhabad	3.56	1.84	1.73	59.40	40.60	37.04
Kannauj *	4.39	1.99	2.40	60.13	39.87	35.48
Etawah	1.72	0.93	0.79	71.31	28.69	26.97
Auraiya *	3.06	0.89	2.17	70.61	29.39	26.33
Kanpur Dehat	3.84	1.64	2.19	67.26	32.74	28.90
Kanpur Nagar	3.33	1.94	1.39	69.49	30.51	27.18
Jalaun	3.28	1.34	1.95	67.08	32.92	29.63
Jhansi	2.68	1.28	1.41	67.23	32.77	30.09
Lalitpur	4.30	1.40	2.90	55.95	44.05	39.75
Hamirpur	2.83	0.92	1.91	61.06	38.94	36.11
Mahoba *	3.60	1.25	2.35	58.81	41.19	37.59
Banda	4.80	1.37	3.43	56.30	43.70	38.89
Chitrakoot *	4.63	1.57	3.06	63.08	36.92	32.28
Fatehpur	4.41	1.62	2.79	58.90	41.10	36.69
Pratapgarh	3.39	1.20	2.18	64.31	35.69	32.30
Kaushambi *	4.98	1.64	3.34	51.88	48.12	43.13
Allahabad	4.91	1.85	3.06	62.61	37.39	32.49
Barabanki	5.33	2.52	2.82	50.64	49.36	44.03
Faizabad	6.42	1.64	4.78	62.47	37.53	31.11
Ambedkar Nagar *	3.65	1.32	2.32	63.22	36.78	33.14
Sultanpur	3.33	1.16	2.16	62.00	38.00	34.67
Bahraich	6.16	3.01	3.15	35.66	64.34	58.17
Shrawasti *	8.49	3.53	4.96	35.25	64.75	56.27
Balrampur *	7.92	3.12	4.80	34.69	65.31	57.39
Gonda	5.96	2.51	3.45	42.84	57.16	51.20
Siddharthnagar	5.28	1.93	3.35	45.05	54.95	49.67
Basti	4.36	1.58	2.79	56.73	43.27	38.91
Sant Kabir Nagar *	4.83	1.21	3.61	52.78	47.22	42.39
Mahrajganj	5.88	1.74	4.15	48.54	51.46	45.58
Gorakhpur	3.37	1.00	2.37	60.04	39.96	36.59
Kushinagar *	4.13	1.24	2.88	49.80	50.20	46.07
Deoria	3.09	0.93	2.15	64.21	35.79	32.70
Azamgarh	4.11	1.51	2.60	61.36	38.64	34.54

Mau	3.74	1.60	2.14	67.75	32.25	28.50
Ballia	2.88	1.13	1.75	59.79	40.21	37.33
Jaunpur	4.53	1.38	3.15	62.90	37.10	32.57
Ghazipur	3.18	1.01	2.17	63.93	36.07	32.89
Chandauli *	2.94	1.29	1.66	60.25	39.75	36.81
Varanasi	3.83	2.22	1.61	64.58	35.42	31.59
Sant Ravidas Nagar Bhadohi *	2.76	1.24	1.51	61.77	38.23	35.47
Mirzapur	2.89	1.22	1.67	57.05	42.95	40.06
Sonbhadra	3.89	1.26	2.62	48.53	51.47	47.58
BIHAR	4.69	2.26	2.43	42.79	57.21	52.52
Pashchim Champaran	5.10	2.27	2.83	36.57	63.43	58.34
Purba Champaran	4.20	2.40	1.80	35.44	64.56	60.36
Sheohar *	3.60	2.24	1.35	32.32	67.68	64.08
Sitamarhi	3.57	2.11	1.47	36.04	63.96	60.38
Madhubani	3.41	1.43	1.98	38.94	61.06	57.65
Supaul *	7.14	3.05	4.09	30.77	69.23	62.09
Araria	8.43	4.65	3.78	28.77	71.23	62.80
Kishanganj	6.67	4.60	2.07	26.60	73.40	66.73
Purnia	6.90	4.23	2.67	30.72	69.28	62.38
Katihar	7.84	3.26	4.58	29.74	70.26	62.42
Madhepura	10.27	4.64	5.64	29.72	70.28	60.01
Saharsa	7.57	2.82	4.75	32.55	67.45	59.88
Darbhanga	3.84	1.87	1.97	38.96	61.04	57.21
Muzaffarpur	3.26	1.84	1.42	45.27	54.73	51.48
Gopalganj	3.61	1.47	2.14	50.66	49.34	45.73
Siwan	2.97	1.13	1.84	51.67	48.33	45.36
Saran	2.59	1.24	1.35	48.33	51.67	49.08
Vaishali	2.80	1.60	1.20	48.56	51.44	48.64
Samastipur	3.54	1.79	1.75	42.34	57.66	54.12
Begusarai	3.71	1.95	1.76	42.48	57.52	53.81
Khagaria	7.42	2.76	4.66	36.23	63.77	56.35
Bhagalpur	5.91	2.36	3.55	42.47	57.53	51.61
Banka *	5.67	2.01	3.66	38.68	61.32	55.65
Munger	2.81	1.16	1.66	51.85	48.15	45.33
Lakhisarai *	7.00	3.13	3.87	43.49	56.51	49.51
Sheikhpura *	7.04	3.33	3.70	42.06	57.94	50.91
Nalanda	5.68	2.61	3.07	47.34	52.66	46.97
Patna	3.18	1.74	1.44	55.15	44.85	41.67
Bhojpur	2.63	1.25	1.38	55.46	44.54	41.91
Buxar *	2.71	1.26	1.46	52.87	47.13	44.41
Kaimur (Bhabua) *	4.51	2.04	2.47	52.43	47.57	43.06
Rohtas	2.90	1.31	1.59	58.63	41.37	38.47
Jehanabad	5.32	2.18	3.14	51.37	48.63	43.31
Aurangabad	3.81	1.71	2.10	52.83	47.17	43.35
Gaya	5.28	2.71	2.57	46.59	53.41	48.13
Nawada	5.35	2.66	2.70	40.53	59.47	54.12
Jamui *	8.54	3.77	4.77	37.56	62.44	53.90
ASSAM	5.09	1.97	3.12	59.38	40.62	35.53
Kokrajhar	5.36	1.94	3.42	54.83	45.17	39.81
Dhubri	3.93	2.00	1.93	46.11	53.89	49.96
Goalpara	4.27	2.06	2.21	56.11	43.89	39.62
Bongaigaon	3.81	1.86	1.94	57.30	42.70	38.89
Barpeta	3.86	2.01	1.85	55.26	44.74	40.88
Kamrup	3.58	2.10	1.48	68.81	31.19	27.61
Nalbari	3.23	1.48	1.76	66.78	33.22	29.99
Darrang	4.11	2.11	1.99	54.73	45.27	41.16
Marigaon	4.97	2.48	2.49	56.29	43.71	38.74
Nagaon	3.83	1.77	2.06	54.80	45.20	41.36
Sonitpur	4.21	1.80	2.41	57.96	42.04	37.83
Lakhimpur	27.31	4.93	22.38	66.43	33.57	6.26
Dhemaji	9.09	2.35	6.75	63.54	36.46	27.36

Tinsukia	4.46	1.71	2.75	57.79	42.21	37.75
Dibrugarh	4.25	1.71	2.54	65.09	34.91	30.66
Sibsagar	3.96	1.47	2.49	69.81	30.19	26.23
Jorhat	7.31	1.79	5.53	71.62	28.38	21.07
Golaghat	4.90	1.66	3.25	64.43	35.57	30.67
Karbi Anglong	5.75	2.09	3.66	56.81	43.19	37.44
North Cachar Hills	3.20	1.15	2.05	65.49	34.51	31.31
Cachar	3.29	1.56	1.73	60.20	39.80	36.51
Karimganj	3.30	1.35	1.95	57.34	42.66	39.35
Hailakandi	4.74	2.20	2.54	52.72	47.28	42.54
WEST BENGAL	4.50	2.01	2.49	65.25	34.75	30.25
Darjiling	2.84	1.79	1.05	72.35	27.65	24.81
Jalpaiguri	3.68	1.45	2.22	67.31	32.69	29.01
Koch Bihar	4.01	1.75	2.26	71.58	28.42	24.41
Uttar Dinajpur	7.57	3.00	4.58	48.26	51.74	44.16
Dakshin Dinajpur *	5.27	2.28	2.99	67.66	32.34	27.07
Maldah	9.40	3.48	5.92	50.32	49.68	40.28
Murshidabad	5.60	2.93	2.67	56.15	43.85	38.25
Birbhum	5.21	2.20	3.01	60.33	39.67	34.46
Barddhaman	4.04	1.81	2.23	67.04	32.96	28.92
Nadia	3.62	2.20	1.42	68.57	31.43	27.81
North Twenty Four Parganas	2.84	1.82	1.02	70.14	29.86	27.02
Hugli	3.26	1.69	1.57	70.55	29.45	26.19
Bankura	6.83	1.97	4.85	64.38	35.62	28.79
Puruliya	6.38	1.63	4.75	56.49	43.51	37.12
Medinipur	4.06	1.19	2.87	70.68	29.32	25.25
Haora	3.42	2.01	1.41	67.84	32.16	28.74
Kolkata	4.15	3.44	0.71	71.21	28.79	24.64
South Twenty Four Parganas	3.22	1.35	1.87	65.48	34.52	31.29
JHARKHAND	5.48	1.78	3.69	52.99	47.01	41.53
Garhwa *	5.72	1.47	4.25	39.99	60.01	54.29
Palamu	5.70	1.58	4.12	43.55	56.45	50.75
Chatra *	5.28	1.75	3.54	46.98	53.02	47.74
Hazaribagh	3.98	0.93	3.04	62.81	37.19	33.22
Kodarma *	3.94	1.05	2.90	56.00	44.00	40.06
Giridih	3.55	0.80	2.75	46.36	53.64	50.09
Deoghar	5.19	1.71	3.47	47.55	52.45	47.26
Godda	5.54	1.68	3.86	41.14	58.86	53.32
Sahibganj	9.61	4.41	5.20	35.44	64.56	54.95
Pakaur *	9.25	3.87	5.38	27.55	72.45	63.21
Dumka	7.13	2.52	4.61	47.14	52.86	45.72
Dhanbad	1.69	0.69	1.00	63.77	36.23	34.54
Bokaro *	1.75	0.55	1.20	60.32	39.68	37.93
Ranchi	6.53	2.19	4.34	66.75	33.25	26.72
Lohardaga	8.56	2.54	6.02	56.54	43.46	34.91
Gumla	11.32	4.06	7.26	54.99	45.01	33.69
Pashchimi Singhbhum	8.12	2.45	5.67	48.36	51.64	43.51
Purbi Singhbhum	3.25	1.14	2.11	68.09	31.91	28.66
ORISSA	4.29	1.24	3.05	64.30	35.70	31.41
Bargarh *	4.07	1.24	2.83	72.20	27.80	23.73
Jharsuguda *	2.47	0.89	1.58	73.69	26.31	23.84
Sambalpur	5.37	1.82	3.56	71.58	28.42	23.05
Debagarh *	4.57	0.81	3.76	61.75	38.25	33.68
Sundargarh	4.50	1.11	3.39	65.38	34.62	30.12
Kendujhar	3.41	0.81	2.61	61.15	38.85	35.44
Mayurbhanj	5.52	1.35	4.16	54.89	45.11	39.59
Baleshwar	1.86	0.66	1.20	66.44	33.56	31.69
Bhadrak *	1.57	0.65	0.92	69.39	30.61	29.04
Kendrapara *	2.04	0.31	1.73	75.25	24.75	22.71
Jagatsinghapur *	1.12	0.52	0.60	77.43	22.57	21.45
Cuttack	2.26	0.80	1.46	74.06	25.94	23.68

Jajapur *	0.83	0.36	0.47	69.27	30.73	29.90
Dhenkanal	2.23	0.78	1.44	69.55	30.45	28.22
Anugul *	3.51	1.06	2.45	67.83	32.17	28.66
Nayagarh *	2.39	0.82	1.58	70.22	29.78	27.39
Khordha *	1.64	1.05	0.59	75.43	24.57	22.93
Puri	0.99	0.54	0.45	77.39	22.61	21.63
Ganjam	4.92	1.62	3.30	61.65	38.35	33.43
Gajapati *	17.09	4.91	12.18	51.78	48.22	31.13
Kandhamal	6.91	1.20	5.71	62.50	37.50	30.59
Baudh *	4.64	1.32	3.32	60.15	39.85	35.21
Sonapur *	3.65	1.00	2.65	69.57	30.43	26.78
Balangir	5.01	1.54	3.48	65.80	34.20	29.19
Nuapada *	6.06	1.04	5.01	54.32	45.68	39.63
Kalahandi	7.53	2.14	5.39	57.83	42.17	34.64
Rayagada *	8.13	2.45	5.69	42.71	57.29	49.16
Nabarangapur *	10.94	2.27	8.66	43.92	56.08	45.15
Koraput	8.20	2.19	6.02	43.57	56.43	48.22
Malkangiri *	9.80	2.73	7.07	37.30	62.70	52.90
CHHATTISGARH	6.93	2.49	4.45	67.58	32.42	25.49
Koriya *	14.83	2.54	12.28	69.06	30.94	16.11
Surguja	11.01	2.45	8.56	59.72	40.28	29.27
Jashpur *	12.49	2.64	9.85	70.61	29.39	16.91
Raigarh	5.03	1.74	3.29	70.87	29.13	24.10
Korba *	6.83	1.80	5.04	67.04	32.96	26.13
Janjgir - Champa*	3.51	1.17	2.34	70.55	29.45	25.95
Bilaspur :	4.43	1.79	2.64	65.74	34.26	29.83
Kawardha *	7.88	3.44	4.44	61.15	38.85	30.97
Rajnandgaon	6.14	3.70	2.43	74.69	25.31	19.18
Durg	2.65	1.60	1.05	76.37	23.63	20.97
Raipur	3.79	1.83	1.96	70.38	29.62	25.82
Mahasamund *	4.54	2.02	2.51	70.49	29.51	24.97
Dhamtari *	5.09	2.19	2.90	76.24	23.76	18.67
Kanker *	10.75	4.04	6.71	71.88	28.12	17.37
Bastar	14.96	3.85	11.10	55.45	44.55	29.60
Dantewada*	15.52	8.66	6.86	38.27	61.73	46.21
MADHYA PRADESH	6.70	2.45	4.25	64.69	35.31	28.61
Sheopur *	5.27	1.64	3.63	51.15	48.85	43.58
Morena	4.72	1.64	3.08	68.34	31.66	26.94
Bhind	3.71	1.06	2.65	73.20	26.80	23.09
Gwalior	2.68	1.21	1.47	70.86	29.14	26.45
Datia	11.96	2.29	9.67	72.76	27.24	15.28
Shivpuri	8.30	3.18	5.12	60.41	39.59	31.29
Guna	6.80	2.01	4.78	58.37	41.63	34.84
Tikamgarh	5.82	1.56	4.26	63.53	36.47	30.65
Chhatarpur	3.83	1.48	2.35	61.79	38.21	34.38
Panna	5.65	1.58	4.07	61.11	38.89	33.24
Sagar	4.43	1.82	2.61	67.87	32.13	27.70
Damoh	4.66	1.69	2.97	67.61	32.39	27.73
Satna	3.45	1.34	2.11	70.67	29.33	25.88
Rewa	8.37	1.33	7.04	70.01	29.99	21.63
Umaria *	4.65	1.35	3.30	64.57	35.43	30.78
Shahdol	5.65	1.69	3.96	66.88	33.12	27.47
Sidhi	5.60	1.67	3.93	58.75	41.25	35.64
Neemuch *	7.39	3.82	3.57	67.38	32.62	25.23
Mandsaur	7.70	3.39	4.31	67.42	32.58	24.88
Ratlam	9.02	3.10	5.92	60.91	39.09	30.07
Ujjain	7.80	3.61	4.19	65.33	34.67	26.88
Shajapur	8.67	2.66	6.01	68.27	31.73	23.06
Dewas	6.83	2.67	4.16	64.00	36.00	29.16
Jhabua	23.21	7.16	16.05	36.52	63.48	40.27
Dhar	9.67	3.89	5.78	51.52	48.48	38.81

Indore	3.53	1.97	1.56	74.02	25.98	22.44
West Nimar	8.05	4.61	3.44	56.19	43.81	35.76
Barwani *	16.06	6.22	9.84	40.02	59.98	43.92
East Nimar	8.90	5.08	3.83	58.43	41.57	32.66
Rajgarh	11.75	3.39	8.36	60.11	39.89	28.14
Vidisha	4.70	1.65	3.05	65.33	34.67	29.96
Bhopal	1.94	0.98	0.96	73.10	26.90	24.96
Sehore	4.14	1.30	2.84	67.49	32.51	28.38
Raisen	3.04	1.16	1.89	68.97	31.03	27.98
Betul	8.29	2.90	5.39	68.55	31.45	23.16
Harda *	9.11	3.24	5.87	62.76	37.24	28.13
Hoshangabad	3.00	1.17	1.83	71.68	28.32	25.32
Katni *	4.02	1.13	2.90	65.54	34.46	30.44
Jabalpur	2.77	1.21	1.56	73.08	26.92	24.15
Narsimhapur	3.62	1.48	2.14	72.78	27.22	23.59
Dindori *	14.16	6.95	7.20	57.15	42.85	28.70
Mandla	8.71	3.08	5.63	65.41	34.59	25.88
Chhindwara	6.57	2.62	3.95	67.39	32.61	26.05
Seoni	7.43	2.55	4.88	70.92	29.08	21.65
Balaghat	5.43	1.70	3.73	74.09	25.91	20.49
GUJARAT	4.26	1.89	2.37	69.77	30.23	25.97
Kachchh	3.95	1.92	2.03	61.80	38.20	34.25
Banas Kantha	6.46	2.26	4.20	58.06	41.94	35.48
Patan *	4.90	1.73	3.17	64.14	35.86	30.96
Mahesana	3.94	1.33	2.60	73.63	26.37	22.43
Sabar Kantha	3.99	1.27	2.72	72.09	27.91	23.92
Gandhinagar	2.72	1.41	1.31	75.47	24.53	21.80
Ahmadabad	2.11	1.24	0.87	77.92	22.08	19.97
Surendranagar	6.20	2.93	3.27	64.35	35.65	29.44
Rajkot	3.54	1.99	1.55	75.31	24.69	21.15
Jamnagar	3.32	1.85	1.47	69.19	30.81	27.49
Porbandar *	3.53	1.67	1.86	72.04	27.96	24.43
Junagadh	3.33	1.57	1.77	73.09	26.91	23.58
Amreli	4.51	2.04	2.47	72.89	27.11	22.61
Bhavnagar	5.04	2.93	2.11	68.97	31.03	25.99
Anand *	3.01	1.45	1.56	73.47	26.53	23.52
Kheda	3.50	1.41	2.10	73.50	26.50	23.00
Panch Mahals	5.56	1.31	4.25	69.03	30.97	25.40
Dohad *	10.36	1.88	8.48	51.79	48.21	37.86
Vadodara	4.74	1.93	2.82	69.39	30.61	25.87
Narmada *	7.78	2.18	5.60	66.27	33.73	25.95
Bharuch	3.23	1.81	1.42	72.40	27.60	24.37
Surat	3.51	2.66	0.85	72.52	27.48	23.97
The Dangs	5.79	2.53	3.26	72.38	27.62	21.83
Navsari *	2.87	2.12	0.76	77.86	22.14	19.27
Valsad	4.48	2.09	2.39	69.42	30.58	26.10
MAHARASHTRA	3.53	1.81	1.72	79.16	20.84	17.31
Nandurbar *	7.92	3.37	4.55	62.06	37.94	30.01
Dhule	5.12	2.41	2.72	73.55	26.45	21.33
Jalgaon	3.34	2.02	1.32	75.22	24.78	21.44
Buldana	4.10	2.36	1.74	76.88	23.12	19.02
Akola	2.20	1.33	0.87	82.32	17.68	15.48
Washim *	3.39	2.08	1.31	78.75	21.25	17.85
Amravati	3.68	1.49	2.19	82.98	17.02	13.34
Wardha	1.98	0.88	1.10	82.22	17.78	15.80
Nagpur	2.10	0.91	1.20	83.88	16.12	14.02
Bhandara	1.34	0.50	0.84	86.34	13.66	12.31
Gondiya *	1.61	0.45	1.16	84.70	15.30	13.69
Gadchiroli	6.91	1.93	4.98	76.11	23.89	16.98
Chandrapur	2.27	0.97	1.30	82.53	17.47	15.21
Yavatmal	3.60	2.17	1.43	77.15	22.85	19.25

Nanded	4.97	2.90	2.07	73.88	26.12	21.15
Hingoli *	6.08	3.89	2.20	73.72	26.28	20.20
Parbhani	4.42	2.93	1.49	75.47	24.53	20.11
Jalna	4.56	2.97	1.59	73.57	26.43	21.88
Aurangabad	3.93	2.07	1.87	78.75	21.25	17.31
Nashik	4.73	2.80	1.93	75.03	24.97	20.24
Thane	2.41	1.38	1.03	77.93	22.07	19.66
Mumbai (Suburban) *	1.41	1.15	0.26	82.33	17.67	16.27
Mumbai	2.05	1.80	0.25	82.27	17.73	15.69
Raigarh	2.71	0.96	1.75	83.08	16.92	14.21
Pune	2.33	1.36	0.97	81.50	18.50	16.17
Ahmadnagar	3.83	2.18	1.65	79.90	20.10	16.27
Bid	3.91	2.03	1.88	78.71	21.29	17.37
Latur	2.45	1.62	0.83	80.11	19.89	17.43
Osmanabad	3.41	2.27	1.15	80.18	19.82	16.40
Solapur	5.56	2.66	2.90	77.76	22.24	16.67
Satara	4.10	1.19	2.92	83.76	16.24	12.14
Ratnagiri	4.25	1.19	3.06	79.67	20.33	16.09
Sindhudurg	3.20	0.67	2.53	81.77	18.23	15.03
Kolhapur	4.43	1.50	2.93	81.10	18.90	14.47
Sangli	6.70	1.51	5.19	81.75	18.25	11.55
ANDHRA PRADESH	7.68	5.33	2.35	73.83	26.17	18.49
Adilabad	7.43	4.78	2.64	71.72	28.28	20.86
Nizamabad	6.90	4.93	1.97	71.43	28.57	21.67
Karimnagar	5.48	3.96	1.51	78.78	21.22	15.75
Medak	8.73	5.77	2.96	70.02	29.98	21.26
Hyderabad	2.74	2.11	0.64	79.24	20.76	18.01
Rangareddi	5.26	3.87	1.39	75.85	24.15	18.89
Mahbubnagar	14.65	10.01	4.63	59.95	40.05	25.40
Nalgonda	8.02	5.46	2.56	75.54	24.46	16.44
Warangal	6.50	4.36	2.14	78.46	21.54	15.03
Khammam	9.93	7.03	2.90	73.71	26.29	16.36
Srikakulam	6.90	3.77	3.13	76.59	23.41	16.51
Vizianagaram	11.32	6.46	4.86	72.26	27.74	16.42
Visakhapatnam	5.97	3.91	2.05	74.77	25.23	19.26
East Godavari	4.55	3.10	1.45	75.52	24.48	19.93
West Godavari	6.73	4.98	1.74	77.64	22.36	15.63
Krishna	6.65	4.98	1.67	76.55	23.45	16.79
Guntur	9.65	7.19	2.45	72.47	27.53	17.89
Prakasam	8.71	6.15	2.56	72.46	27.54	18.83
Nellore	5.78	3.77	2.02	76.85	23.15	17.37
Cuddapah	5.23	3.34	1.89	77.06	22.94	17.71
Kurnool	14.76	11.13	3.63	63.18	36.82	22.07
Anantapur	8.38	5.82	2.56	72.35	27.65	19.27
Chittoor	5.81	4.03	1.78	78.86	21.14	15.33
KARNATAKA	6.89	4.07	2.83	70.28	29.72	22.82
Belgaum	6.29	3.46	2.82	70.13	29.87	23.59
Bagalkot *	7.91	4.59	3.32	64.21	35.79	27.88
Bijapur	5.80	3.23	2.57	62.50	37.50	31.69
Gulbarga	11.21	6.01	5.20	55.22	44.78	33.56
Bidar	4.02	2.43	1.59	68.45	31.55	27.53
Raichur	12.00	6.49	5.51	51.11	48.89	36.89
Koppal	12.80	6.63	6.17	56.04	43.96	31.16
Gadag *	8.85	6.08	2.77	69.36	30.64	21.79
Dharwad	7.14	4.10	3.05	72.45	27.55	20.41
Uttara Kannada	4.62	1.80	2.83	76.78	23.22	18.60
Haveri *	8.68	5.06	3.62	69.26	30.74	22.06
Bellary	12.49	9.47	3.02	59.17	40.83	28.34
Chitradurga	6.69	3.88	2.80	72.14	27.86	21.18
Davanagere	8.01	4.50	3.52	71.30	28.70	20.69
Shimoga	3.11	1.45	1.66	76.48	23.52	20.41

Udupi *	1.94	1.32	0.62	84.31	15.69	13.75
Chikmagalur	3.82	2.49	1.33	75.89	24.11	20.29
Tumkur	6.72	3.53	3.19	76.79	23.21	16.49
Kolar	7.73	4.53	3.20	74.38	25.62	17.89
Bangalore	3.34	2.68	0.66	78.57	21.43	18.09
Bangalore Rural	5.11	3.31	1.79	77.25	22.75	17.64
Mandya	6.19	3.25	2.94	77.41	22.59	16.39
Hassan	5.90	2.86	3.04	78.22	21.78	15.88
Dakshina Kannada	4.92	2.76	2.17	81.83	18.17	13.25
Kodagu	3.80	2.79	1.01	77.67	22.33	18.53
Mysore	4.89	3.07	1.82	73.45	26.55	21.66
Chamarajanagar *	6.36	3.78	2.58	69.09	30.91	24.54
KERALA	0.46	0.30	0.17	89.25	10.75	10.29
Kasaragod	1.08	0.59	0.49	86.14	13.86	12.78
Kannur	0.42	0.25	0.16	89.42	10.58	10.16
Wayanad	0.82	0.40	0.42	84.91	15.09	14.27
Kozhikode	0.34	0.24	0.10	89.08	10.92	10.59
Malappuram	0.30	0.18	0.12	87.57	12.43	12.14
Palakkad	0.77	0.50	0.27	89.31	10.69	9.93
Thrissur	0.38	0.28	0.10	90.71	9.29	8.91
Ernakulam	0.48	0.32	0.15	91.51	8.49	8.01
Idukki	0.86	0.53	0.33	87.78	12.22	11.36
Kottayam	0.26	0.19	0.07	91.14	8.86	8.61
Alappuzha	0.30	0.19	0.10	90.31	9.69	9.39
Pathanamthitta	0.40	0.27	0.13	90.90	9.10	8.70
Kollam	0.32	0.22	0.10	88.89	11.11	10.78
Thiruvananthapuram	0.52	0.33	0.19	89.54	10.46	9.94
TAMIL NADU	3.61	2.62	0.99	83.85	16.15	12.54
Thiruvallur	2.46	1.63	0.83	84.68	15.32	12.86
Chennai	2.56	2.07	0.49	81.59	18.41	15.85
Kancheepuram	2.94	1.93	1.02	85.00	15.00	12.05
Vellore	3.16	2.14	1.02	83.44	16.56	13.40
Dharmapuri	5.39	3.54	1.85	81.85	18.15	12.75
Tiruvannamalai	3.85	2.45	1.41	84.83	15.17	11.32
Viluppuram	4.80	2.93	1.87	82.23	17.77	12.97
Salem	4.90	3.94	0.97	79.55	20.45	15.54
Namakkal *	6.31	5.11	1.20	81.13	18.87	12.56
Erode	5.45	4.35	1.10	80.11	19.89	14.44
The Nilgiris	1.31	0.90	0.42	85.72	14.28	12.97
Coimbatore	4.24	3.59	0.65	82.26	17.74	13.50
Dindigul	4.44	3.34	1.10	82.53	17.47	13.03
Karur *	3.84	3.02	0.82	83.42	16.58	12.74
Tiruchirappalli	2.91	2.09	0.82	86.99	13.01	10.10
Perambalur *	3.94	2.54	1.40	86.27	13.73	9.79
Ariyalur *	2.78	1.45	1.33	85.99	14.01	11.23
Cuddalore	2.65	1.61	1.04	85.45	14.55	11.89
Nagapattinam *	1.87	1.29	0.58	85.93	14.07	12.20
Thiruvarur	1.79	1.19	0.60	86.72	13.28	11.48
Thanjavur	1.98	1.41	0.57	86.12	13.88	11.89
Pudukkottai	3.13	1.98	1.15	87.09	12.91	9.78
Sivaganga	3.14	2.06	1.07	85.27	14.73	11.60
Madurai	3.88	2.96	0.92	83.80	16.20	12.31
Theni *	3.69	2.86	0.82	84.99	15.01	11.32
Virudhunagar	6.03	4.94	1.09	82.39	17.61	11.58
Ramanathapuram	3.46	2.30	1.16	85.57	14.43	10.97
Thoothukkudi	3.64	2.68	0.95	84.60	15.40	11.76
Tirunelveli	3.30	2.65	0.66	84.68	15.32	12.02
Kanniyakumari	1.57	1.26	0.31	90.01	9.99	8.41
India	4.99	2.27	2.72			

Source-Census of India, 2001