

**The Unutilised Child Force in India :
An Exploratory Analysis**

*Dissertation submitted to the Jawaharlal Nehru University
in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the
award of the Degree of*
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

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JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY
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1991



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19th July, 1991

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this dissertation entitled
"UNUTILISED CHILD FORCE IN INDIA : AN EXPLORATORY
ANALYSIS" submitted by Miss.NANDA BANDYOPADHYAY, in
partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of
the degree of MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY, is a bonafide work
to the best of my knowledge and may be placed before
the examiners for evaluation.


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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Present study owes its existence to the stimulating and incisive guidance of my Supervisor Dr.Saraswathi Raju. At every stage of this work, she clarified, rectified and encourage me a lot to get through labyrinth of complexities in the right direction. My debt to her is immense for the generous assistance afforded by her.

I am also grateful to Prof. K.s. Sivasami Chairperson of the Centre, Prof. Premi, Prof. Aijaz Ahmed and all the faculty members of CSRD for time to time valuable guidance, suggestions, which of course suggests their interest in the work.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Mr.R.M. Babu for taking utmost care in typing this manuscript.

At last, but not least, I would fish to extend my gratitude to my parents for their constant support and encouragement and a number of friends and colleagues, especially Chandrani, Kana, Sutapa, Sharmishta, Rita, Sujata, Anandita, Maushaumi, Madhuparana, Sushmita and Indranil and Sudhir Dada who have given me constant inspiration in accomplishing this staffs.

Nanda Banerjee
NANDA BANERJEE

Acknowledgement

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INTRODUCTION

The child constitute the greatest potential for social change and development in all societies, specially in developing countries like India. As the large majority of them live in rural areas, rural youth and their socio-economy background, attainments, aspiration levels and role perceptions are more significant. There is great deal of truth in the statement that what happens to children largely determines the course of future development in a given society.

The important of looking at children has to be realised because they are not only vast resource base but also act as potential agents of economic development and modernisation. Among different components of human resource development, literacy and health are the two major ones.

Though literacy is one of the major component of human resource development yet it is found that according to 1981 Census in India, only 36 percent of the entire population is literate.

Now, if we look at children in school going population in India, they constitute 26 percent of the total population. Among these the children attending schools are only 44.21 percent. Yhud 55.79 percent children

are not even attending schools. This can mainly be attributed to the absence of socio-economy and other infra structural facilities as well as lack of motivation, interest of attendability.

Among the children who are not able to attend the school enlarge number of them are engaged in economic activities. However, there are a section of the children who are neither going to school nor engaged in any type of work essentially.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The present study intends to highlights this dimension i.e. children neither attending school nor working. This is because it is often argued that the large segment of school going population does not do so essentially because they have to share the economic responsibilities and work to suppliment family income. However, as the following pages unravel there are significant numbers of of children who do not go to school or work. It would be interesting to see if these children have any regional variation. The rural urban conditions differ, be they economy or socio-cultural. Therefore it is necessary to analyse regional patterns along rural urban dimensions. Further, within these categories the male and the female children behave differently in terms of

attending school or changing themselves in work. Consequently, the gender differences in urban and rural children are analysed.

The study also tries to capture some of the factors for studying or hampering childrens non-participation in work or school.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Thus, main objectives of the present analysis are as follows :-

1. To find out the percentage of the non-school attending children to total school-age population and non-working children to total non-school attending children.
2. To see if there is any regional variation in these precentages.
3. To analyse gender. as well as rural urban differences in the regional variation and lastly,
4. To identify some economy and socio-cultural variables in order to provide and explanatory frame work. So that the observed patterns could be explained. This will be done by taking two states, i.e. Bihar and Maharashtra as case studies.

HYPOTHESES

1. Higher the percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population lower will be the non working Children.
2. Higher the percentage of Muslim population higher will be the non-school attending and working children.
3. Higher the percentage of Christian Population lower will be the non-school attending.
3. Higher the percentage of population engaged in agricultural work lower will be the non-working children.
4. Higher the percentage of population engaged in secondary and tertiary work higher will be the non-working children.
5. Higher the number of school per thousand children, lower will be the non-school attending children.
6. Higher the percentage of populaiton, served by a school within habitation, lower will be the percentage of non-school attending.

DATA BASE

The following sources provided data for the study.

1. Information on school going children as well as children neither attending school nor working are collected from Socio-Cultural Table - Part IV A, Table C-4, publication of the Census of India - 1981.
2. Data for female (15 - 35+) with formal education have been collected from Social and Cultural Table, Part IV A, Table C-3, Publications of the Census of India, 1981.
3. Data on economic and socio-cultural variables such as i) Total workers engaged in agricultural work and non-agricultural work., ii) Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe population to total population, iii) Christial population to L total population, iv) Muslim Population to total population have been collected from primary census abstract (General Population Table) Part II B-1, of Bihar and Maharashtra. Publication of the Census of India - 1981.

Apart from these Census reports, data have been taken from i) Data regarding availabilities of schools per thousand children and ii) Population seved by schools nearby habitation have been taken from school education

in India by Moonis Raza, Aizazuddin Ahmad and S.C.Nuna

SCHEME OF CHAPTERS

After providing introduction to and discussion of the problem at hand, the first chapter deals with objectives hypotheses, data base and literature survey.

In the second chapter deals with special distribution of the non-school going and non-working children. They are agedwise break up along with rural-urban division. It also deals with male and female differences in the observed patterns. The Second chapter provides backdrop for the third chapter which is focussed on Maharashtra and Bihar. A detailed analysis pertaining to children who are neither going to school nor working is attempted. The male female, rural urban and agewise analysis is done on district level basis.

The Chapter also tries to compare Bihar and Maharashtra and tries to identify some of the common features.

The Fourth Chapter deals with some of the economic and social cultural variables in order to capture some explanatory frame work whereby reasons behind the observed pattern may be understood.

The Last Chapter gives a summary, suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of the situations of these children.

METHODOLOGY

This study essentially uses quantitative methods. After calculating percentages of relevant variables, such as percent of school going children, non-school going children, non-working children and for various economy and socio-cultural variables. Step-wise multiple regression is used so that hypothesis posed can be tested. Apart from statistical methods, appropriate cartographic techniques have been used to represent data.

LITERATURE SURVEY

Very few studies have been conducted to analyse the extent of child dependency. Actually there is almost no study on the children who are neither attending school nor working. There are several studies dealing with the courses of children not attending schools. But they are not engaging in work or what they are doing are questions which no one seems to have explicitly addressed.

In following paragraphs, some available literature on

these non-school attending and non-working children are reviewed. From the point of view of the extent of coverage, these studies, articles, can be classified into two main groups :

i) Those which discussed about the children who are not attending the schools and ii) the second type discuss on the children non-school attending and non-working.

First, the discuss about the children who are not attending shchool and then non-school attending and non-working. The reviewed books and articles did not support the idea that non-school attending belong only to backward classes. So far the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students were concerned, they had generally do not attend schools at a lower level due to poverty. They had aspired for services more at the lower level than the higher level.

It was also found that the institutions had failed in providing development needs at the lower level of education which was responsible for their poor adaptation. Similarly, unwillingness of the parents in sending their children to school was found partially correct. (Misra, Y.N. 1978).¹

1. Misra, Y.N. (1978) "Educational adaption, Social Ambition and Performance of Student at the various educational level in the Rawa district of Madhya Pradesh" Governmental College Education, Rawa.

From another study we come to know that there is male, female, rural-urban variations also find. This study includes some other courses of non-school attending. It told us four categories of factors were found and these were related to parent, child's school and society, economy backwardness - it is the main reason for incidence of non school attending and similarly negligence and illiteracy of parents are next to most frequent.² (Harsan Arif , 1981).

From a different article we come to know some other causes of school non-attending probelem. The documents on the problem of universalisation of elementary education observed that a number of factors have contributed to high incidence of school non-attendance among children. These includes socio-economic conditions of the deprived groups, inedequate physical facilities substantial number of single teachers school and other regidities of the farmal systems. Remidal measures also includes this study providing part time - education so that children can earn and learn.

The style of functioning of rural shcools should suit the rural environments as flexible timings to suit seasonal and occupational constraints. Rural economy should be diversified through relevent rural

2. Harsan Arif (1981) "A survey of non enrolled, non-attending and drop out children of 6 - 14 age group in Hazari Bagh district" A.N.S.Institute of Social Studies

industrialisation programme. Vocationalization of secondary education would help in important scales to youth. (Satya Sundaram, 1984, 3 PP 31-35.)³

⁴
N.C.E.R.T., discussing one of their survey discuss about the different problems of non-school attending problems of non-school attending among the girls. According to this study the main process of the low attendance of the girls are :

A) Economic causes : i) Poverty, ii) Domestic work, iii) Gainful employment, iv) migration in search of job, v) distance from school (travel costs).

B) Social Causes : i) Absence of basic facilities like roads, water, electricity ii) People of remote area are conservative with traditional attitudes towards everything including girls education iii) Early marriage, iv) Traditional and conservative views (Girls place in Home), v) Purda system.

Failure of present education system to convince people about its benefits, iii) Dull school environments, iv) Improper curriculum, v) Lack of proper physical facilities vi) Lack of separate schools for girls vii) Shortages of female teachers viii) Single teacher

3. Satya sundaram (1984) "Anatomy of School drop outs" The Educational Quarterly, January 1984, Vol. XXXVI, No. I, PP 31-35

4. N.C.E.R.T. "An Analytical Appraisal of survey of Educational Backwardness of Girls"

schools, ix) Fear of corporal punishments.

Some remedies also given in this book to remove these causes.

Apart from this first part of literature survey, the second part of it gives highlight on the books and the articles which are taking about non school attending and non working children.

From different studies we come to know that in the poor families parents bring their first two or three children in their own occupation. To the latter children they send to schools if they are able to do so, otherwise let them do nothing. There is a positive correlation between the advancement in birth order and the proportion of children who are neither working nor studying. (Sawhney). It is also found that father's education and occupational status played a significant role in determining the occupational status of children. The economic factors are very obvious. In a country a very large percentage of population lives just the subsistence levels in most of the regions, sending a child to school would mean

5. Sawhney, N. (1979) " Occupational Pattern of Children in Rural Uttar Pradesh" in Srinivasan, K. Al (ed), Demographic and Socio-Economic Aspects of the Child in India

expenditure on his / her clothing, books etc.,
6
(Sharma, K.S. 1979). From the literature survey also
come out that when both father and mother use to go out
for earning because of poverty, most of the time there
is non in home to look after the child. Then, even
these children enrolled in the school never attend and
just move here and there. Some times, try to
7
earn illegally. (Rustamji, K.F., 1979).

6. Sharma, K.S. (1979) "Occupational Needs and Pre-employment
Training of Non-Students" - in Chaturvedi, T.V.
(ed) Nauchethan Publication, Indraprasta, N.D.

7. Rustamji, K.F. (1979) "The Problem of neglective children and
youthful offenders" in Chaturvedi, T.V. (ed),
Nauchethan Publication, Indraprasta, N.D.

C H A P T E R I I

The Unutilised Child force in India : An exploratory Analysis

As has been observed in India, 45 percent children are attending school. So, non-school attending children are more than those who are attending school. This non-school attending children can be categorised into two groups :-

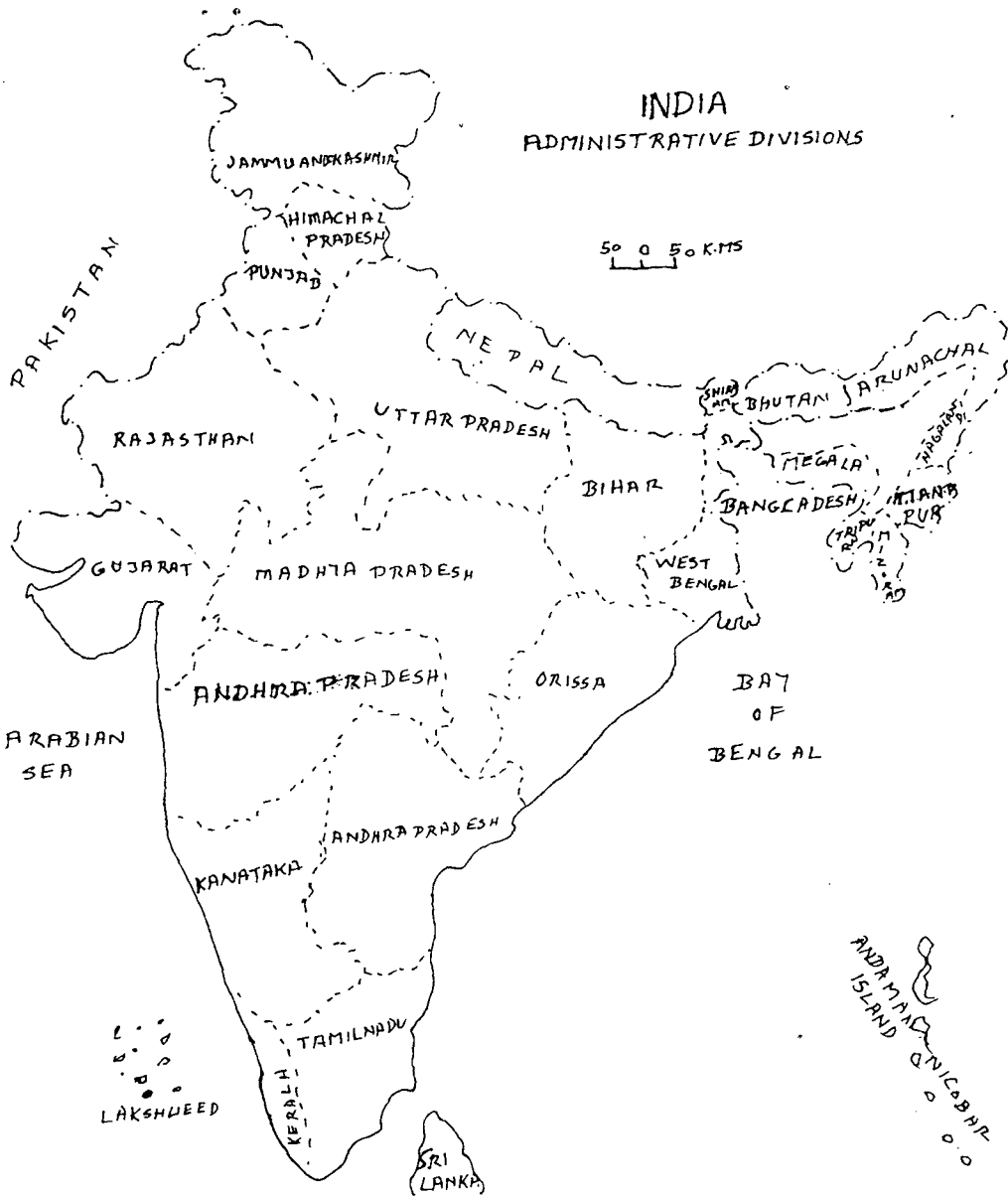
- i) Non-school attending and working,
- ii) Non-school attending and non-working .

Since, this dissertation concentrates on the second aspect mainly, we need to take a closer look at these non-school attending and non-working children.

The total non-school attending and non-working children in India are 86866740 which is 12.85 percent of the total non-school attending children. Among this male children are 36163721 and female children are 50703019 which is 45 percent and 63 percent respectively. As far as the break up of these children into rural urban segments is concerned, it is found that 74163748 and 12703002 male and female non-school attending and non-working children are residing in rural and urban areas respectively. These constitute 25.72 percent of rural

INDIA ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

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and 32.20 percent of total urban children.

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

Now, if we look at the spatial distribution of these children, in India, from the table (2.1) it is in clear that the percentage of these children is comparatively high in the states which are either socially or economically or in both the aspect less developed.

INDIA

Percentage of Total Children not attending school and non-working to total children not attending school

- 1981

S.NO.	STATES / UNION TERRITORY	AGE GROUP	
		6 - 10	11 - 13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88.42	44.73
2.	Bihar	85.74	77.44
3.	Gujarat	95.82	53.23
4.	Haryana	96.96	77.98
8	Himachal Pradesh	94.42	53.75
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	90.69	44.97
10.	Karnataka	92.42	55.49
11.	Kerala	98.69	83.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	94.67	56.53
13.	Maharashtra	91.60	50.95
14.	Manipur	96.87	68.59

S.NO.	STATES / UNION TERRITORY	AGE GROUP	
		6 - 10	11 - 13
15.	Meghalaya	93.58	53.95
16.	Nagaland	92.76	55.69
17.	Orissa	94.10	65.32
18.	Punjab	96.57	73.33
19.	Rajasthan	96.28	69.80
20.	Sikkim	93.52	40.89
21.	Tamil Nadu	93.03	62.16
22.	Tripura	97.21	75.93
23.	Uttar Pradesh	98.36	81.88
24.	West Bengal	98.12	83.22
25.	Andaman Nicobar	98.22	78.69
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	95.02	56.14
27.	Chandigarh	98.05	74.93
28.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	93.84	51.38
29.	Delhi	98.21	82.25
30.	Goa Dammun Diu	96.14	67.56
31.	Laksha Deep	99.12	93.91
32.	Mizoram	97.21	59.44
33.	Pondichery	97.88	84.67

Table No. 2.1

Source : Census of India Social & Cultural Table

If we look at the different states and Central Provinces of the country, the following picture emerges. (Table 2.1)- The highest percentage of these

non-school attending and non-working children is in the age group of 6 to 8 and 11 to 13 is in Lakshdeep. In the case of 6 to 10 age group, it is almost 100 percent (99.12 percent) while in middle school age group it reduced to 94.91 percent.

In case of primary school agegroup, except Andhra Pradesh and Bihar, other states show more than 90 percent of the non-school attending and non-working children. In Andhra Pradesh and Bihar, percentage is less than 90 percent i.e.88.42 percent for Andhra Pradesh and 85.74 percent for Bihar. In case of Bihar, it is the lowest percentage among all the states and central provences. These two states are economically not so developed. So, event he small children seem to be forced to work.

In primary school age group, the states which show more than 98 percent non-working children among non-school attending group are Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman Nicobar, Chandigarh and Delhi, Lakshadeep.

Now, if we look at the children in middle school age group or the children between 11 to 13, it is found that the percentage of non-working children get reduced at a rapid rate upto 50 to 60 percent.

The primary school age group children are too small to work but in the age group 11 - 13 the children are quite grown-up to be engaged in various full time work.

This is the main reason for the reduction. Only three states, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir. So, less than 50 percent non-working children among the non-school attending ones. For Andhra Pradesh it is 44.73 percent, for Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir 40.89 and 44.97 percent respectively. Another important feature is that, Bihar shows the lowest percentage for 6-10 age group but 77.41 percent in 11 to 13 age groups which is a high percentage in the second category may be high due to the non-availability of job in the particular state.

Regional Distribution

When we try to divide India on the basis of non-school going and non-working children, the following zones emerge. In this regard, the North zone shows the highest percentage of these children followed by the central provinces, North East, West zone, East zone and south zone having lowest percentages. The same picture can be found in both the cases in 6 to 10 and 11 to 13 age group. (Table 2.2)

INDIA REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNUTILISED CHILD FORCE 1981

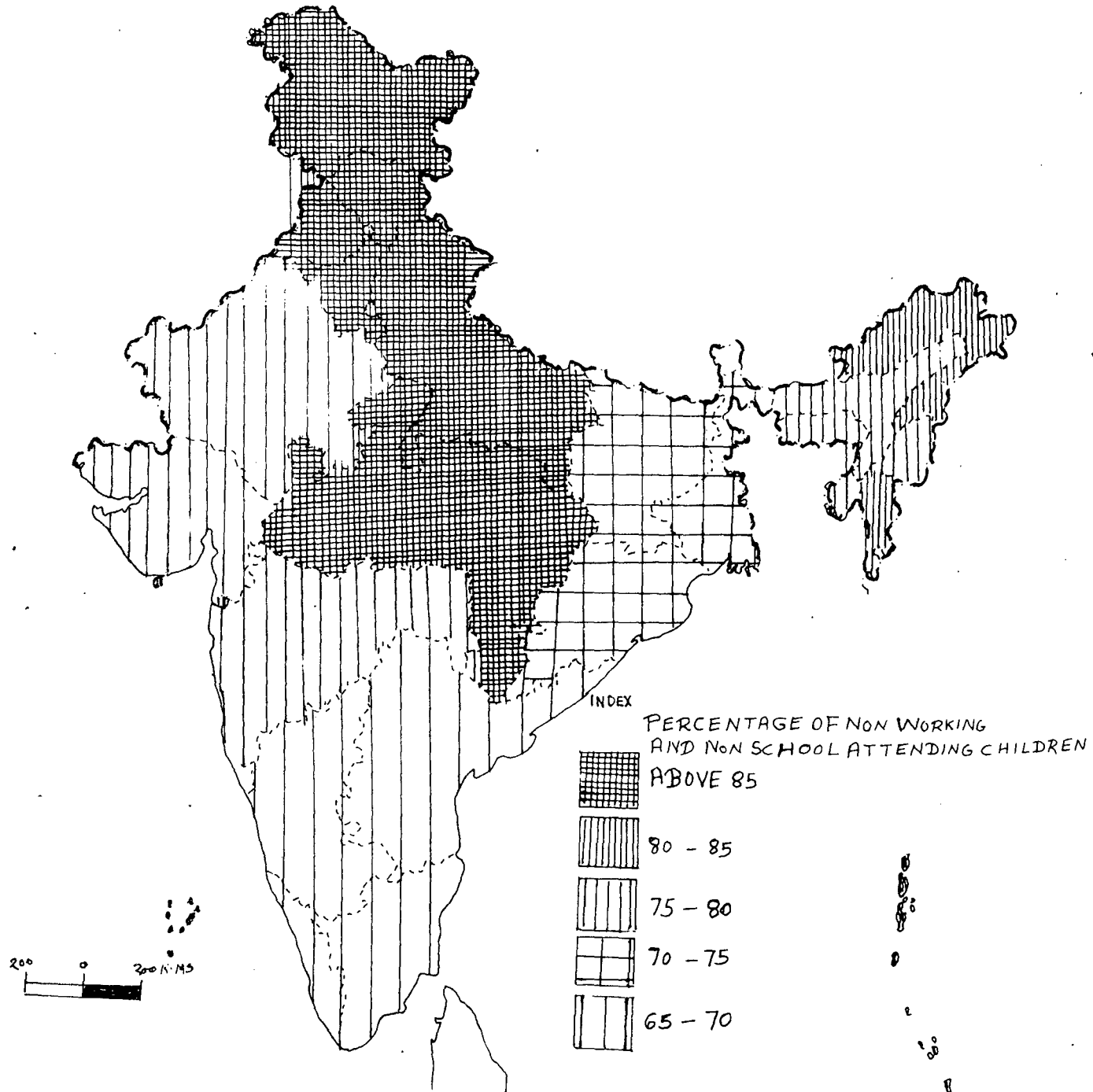


Table 2.2 : Regional Distribution of the Children non-school attending and non-working in India-1981

Zones	Percentage of the Children 6 - 10	11 - 13
North Region	97.12	72.27
Central Provinces	95.73	70.45
North East Region	95.71	64.19
West Region	94.56	58.10
East Region	90.90	57.00
South Region	82.58	54.09

Table 2.2
Source : Census of India - 1981

North Region : This Region shows a high percentage of children who are neither attending school nor working. In this zone, the state Uttar Pradesh shows 98.12 percent for 6 to 10 age group and 81.88 percent for 11 to 13 age group - the highest. The second and third position are occupied by Punjab and Haryana respectively. The other states in this zone are Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.

In the case of 11 to 13 age group, percentage of these children goes down with the exemption of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. This is because the main economy in these states being agriculture the children

of this particular age group (11 to 13) usually work in the fields but can not be considered as 'worker' according to the Census definition of the same.

Central Provinces : Central provinces collectively show the second highest percentage of children who are not attending school and non-working. Among these provinces, Lakshadweep shows the highest percentage in 6 to 10 age group. Delhi and Chandigarh occupy the second position in these respects showing 98.12 percent. In case of 11 to 13, the highest percentage is again demonstrated by Lakshadweep (94.91 Percent). Here the second position is occupied by Pondichery and it is 84.67 percent. The lowest percentage is enlightened by Dadra Nagar and Haveli in both the age groups which is 93.84 percent for primary school age group and 56.14 for middle school age group. The second lowest position is occupied by Arunachal Pradesh and it is 95.02 for 6 to 10 age group and 56.14 percent for 11 to 13 age group. These two provinces and Mizoram are the three where the percentage of these children in case of 11 to 13 age group is less than 60 percent whereas in the other states it is more than 65 percent.

North East Region : This Region occupies third position though its difference with central provinces

is very less specially in case of 6 to 10 age group. It is 95.73 percent in central provinces and 95.71 percent for North East zone. But in case of 11 to 13 age group this difference is comparatively more.

Tripura shows the highest percentage of these children in both the two age groups. These percentages are 97.21 and 75.93 of the two age groups. Second position is occupied by Manipur and it is 96.87 for 6 to 10 and 68.59 for 11 to 13 age group. Sikkim occupied third position in case of 6 to 10 age group. These percentages are 93.42 and 55.1 percent.

In the case of Sikkim percentage of non-working and non-school attending children has reduced sharply and it is the lowest among the North East State. This percentage is 40.89 percent. It indicates that mainly 60 percent children of 11 to 13 age group are working children among non-school attending. It is mainly because of hilly terrains accessibility of schools in the state is not so easy. Economic condition of the state also forced a large number of children to earn.

West Region This Region occupies fourth position. 94.56 and 58.10 are the percent in 6 to 10 age group and 11 to 13 age group children respectively who are neither attending school nor are they workers. Three

states, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra are included in this zone. The highest percentages are in Rajasthan followed by Gujarat and Maharashtra. Rajasthan shows 95.82 percent for 6 to 10 age group and 69.8 percent for 11 to 13 age group where as Gujarat shows 95.82 percent and 53.23 percent and has 91.60 percent 50.45 percent respectively. Except Rajasthan the other two states display less than 55 percent. Children in 11 to 13 age group who are non-working and non-school attending.

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East Region : This Region occupies the fifth position in non-working and non-school attending group of children. It includes Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. The zone as a whole shares 90.90 percent of non-working and non-school attending in primary school age group and 57.00 percent in 11 to 13 age group.

In this region maximum non-working children among non-school attending children in West Bengal, it is 98.12 percent for 6 to 10 age group and 83.22 percent for 11 to 13 age group. The second position is occupied by Bihar. In Bihar, non-worker is much less compared to other states. Actually it is the lowest percentage among all the states in India. But in 11 to 13 age group it shows a higher percentage of these children

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than the other states in India. The third position in this zone is occupied by Orissa. It contains 94.10 percent of these children in 6 to 10 age group and 65.32 percent in 11 to 13 age group.

South Region : This is the Region which shows maximum percentage of children who are neither attending school nor working. 82.58 is the percentage for the 6 to 10 age group children and 54.09 percentage for the 11 to 13 age group children. This is the only zone which shows less than 90 percent and 55 percent of the children of the two age groups who are not attending schools and non-workers also.

This Region includes four states Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Kerala shows the highest percentage of these children and the second position is occupied by Tamil Nadu, Karnataka is the third one and Andhra Pradesh occupies the fourth position. These two states contain 92.42 and 88.42 percent of children under review 6 to 10 age group and 55.49 and 47.73 percents in the 11 to 13 age group respectively.

Age Group wise Distribution

Age group wise we can divide these non-school attending non-working children into two main groups :-

- i) Primary school age groups 6 - 10 years,
- ii) Middle School Age Group 11 - 13 years.

In the following pages these groups are discussed in details :-

The 6 to 10 Age Groups : It is found that most of the children within this age group who are not attending school are non-worker also. We can divide states on the basis of the non-working children in this age group into three categories :-

- i) The states which show more than 90 percent of these children
- ii) The states where the percentages between 90 to 98 and the states showing less than 90 percent of these children (Table 2.3) -

Age Groupwise Distribution of the Total Children non-school attending and non-working.

S.NO.	STATES / UNION TERRITORY	AGE GROUP	
		6 - 10	11 - 13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88.42	44.73
2.	Bihar	85.74	77.44
3.	Gujarat	95.82	53.23
4.	Haryana	96.96	77.98
8	Himachal Pradesh	94.42	53.75
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	90.69	44.97

S.NO.	STATES / UNION TERRITORY	AGE GROUP	
		6 - 10	11 - 13
10.	Karnataka	92.42	55.49
11.	Kerala	98.69	83.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	94.67	56.53
13.	Maharashtra	91.60	50.95
14.	Manipur	96.87	68.59
15.	Meghalaya	93.58	53.95
16.	Nagaland	92.76	55.69
17.	Orissa	94.10	65.32
18.	Punjab	96.57	73.33
19.	Rajasthan	96.28	69.80
20.	Sikkim	93.52	40.89
21.	Tamil Nadu	93.03	62.16
22.	Tripura	97.21	75.93
23.	Uttar Pradesh	98.36	81.88
24.	West Bengal	98.12	83.22
25.	Andaman Nicobar	98.22	78.69
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	95.02	56.14
27.	Chandigarh	98.05	74.93
28.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	93.84	51.38
29.	Delhi	98.21	82.25
30.	Goa Dammun Diu	96.14	67.56
31.	Laksha Deep	99.12	93.91
32.	Mizoram	97.21	59.44
33.	Pondichery	97.88	84.67

Table No. 2.3
Source : Census of India Social & Cultural Table

The states which are carrying more than 98 percent are Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman Nicobar, Lakshwadeep and Pondichery. From the table (2.3) it is found that Lakshwadeep contains the highest percentage and it is almost 100 percent (99.12 percent). The states with percentages between 90 to 98 percentages are Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, RAjasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa-Dummun Diu and Mizoram. Thus most of the states fall between 90 to 98 percent.

The states which are having less than 90 percent are Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. Bihar (85.75 percent) shows the lowest percentage of non-working and non-school attending among all the states and central provinces.

The two states Bihar and Andhra Pradesh where these percentage is less, indicates that large numbers of children are engaged in work. Under developed economic condition of these states has forced the children of these age group to work.

However, the percentage of non-working children in this age group is overall high and it is mainly because these children are too small to work.

The 11 to 13 Age Group : Now, if we look at 11 to 13 age group it is found that the percentage of non-working and non-school attending children is reduced. In most of the state, it is within 50 to 60 percent. But there are some *states, which show more than 70 percent. These states are Bihar(77.44 percent), Kerala (83.90 percent), Gujarat (77.98 percent), Punjab (73.23 percent), Uttar Pradesh (81.88 percent), Andaman Nicobar (78.69 percent), Chandigarh (74.93 percent) and Delhi (82.25 percent).

The Lakshwadeep in central provinces again shows the highest percentage and it is 94.91 percent and it is only area containing more than 90 percent. One important thing what we find is that the states having more than 95 percent children of non-worker in the age group 6 to 10 have more than 70 percent non-school attending and non-working in this age group. Bihar is the only exception here. In case of 6 to 10 age groups Bihar carries a minimum percentage(85.74 percent) but in case of 11 to 13 age group it is carrying a higher percentage(77.44 percent) of non working children.

Rural Urbanwise distribution

Apart from the special distribution of children in two

INDIA

UNUTILISED CHILD FORCE: RURAL

1981

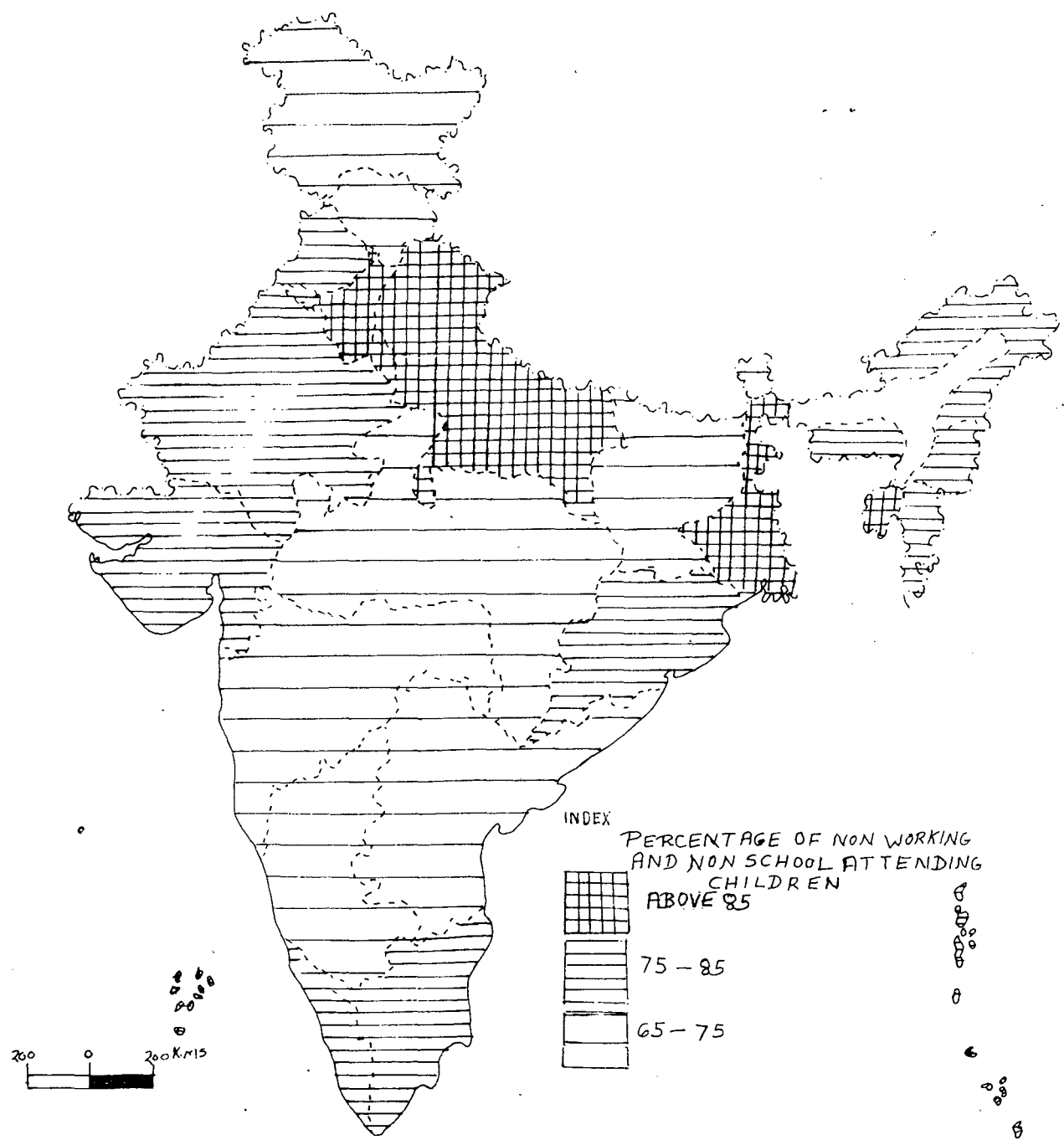


FIG. NO. 3

age group, the rural urban break up brings out yet more features.

~~In case of rural area, in all the states and central provinces 90 percent or more than 90 percent children who are non-working among the non-school attending in India, in primary school age group i.e. 6 to 10 age group.~~

INDIA

Percentage of Rural Children not attending school and non-working to total rural children - 1981 -

S.NO.	STATES / UNION TERRITORY	AGE GROUP	
		6 - 10	11 - 13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.91	44.34
2.	Bihar	94.56	40.53
3.	Gujarat	96.95	60.62
4.	Haryana	97.90	74.81
8	Himachal Pradesh	94.39	53.29
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	90.90	45.79
10.	Karnataka	91.83	52.32
11.	Kerala	98.74	93.89
12.	Madhya Pradesh	93.93	53.13
13.	Maharashtra	90.25	45.25
14.	Manipur	96.55	67.25
15.	Meghalaya	93.35	54.02
16.	Nagaland	92.53	54.29

S.NO.	STATES / UNION TERRITORY	AGE GROUP	
		6 - 10	11 - 13
17.	Orissa	93.91	64.46
18.	Punjab	96.23	71.47
19.	Rajasthan	95.96	67.04
20.	Sikkim	93.45	49.23
21.	Tamil Nadu	92.63	59.40
22.	Tripura	98.23	78.61
23.	Uttar Pradesh	98.29	68.91
24.	West Bengal	98.45	83.16
25.	Andaman Nicobar	98.27	83.16
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	89.79	55.58
27.	Chandigarh	99.53	84.52
28.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	94.03	52.14
29.	Delhi	98.45	84.97
30.	Goa Dammun Diu	96.24	68.31
31.	Laksha Deep	99.46	94.76
32.	Mizoram	98.00	58.11
33.	Pondichery	97.99	84.85

Table No. 2.4

Source : Census of India Social & Cultural Table

98 percent or more than 98 percent non-working children in this age group are in Kerala, Uttarpradesh, West Bengal, Tripura and Central provinces except Arunachal Pradesh, Dhardra Nagar Haveli and Goa Dammun Diu. As stated earlier the children in this age group are too

small to work and it is the main reason for high percentage of non-worker in this age group. Now, if we look at the age group 11 to 13 it is found that the percentage declines at a rapid rate. Here, most of the states show less than 60 percent who are neither attending school nor are they workers. States based on percentage of children in this age group can be divided into three groups

1. States showing less than 60 percent children,
2. States having such percentages in between 60 to 80 percent of these children and,
3. States where such children are 80 percent.

The first category includes the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra Nagar Haveli and Mizoram.

The second category includes Gujarat, Haryana, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Andaman Nicobar, Goa Dammun Diu, and the category consists of Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Delhi, Lakshwadeep and Pondichery.

INDIA UNUTILISED CHILD FORCE: URBAN 1981

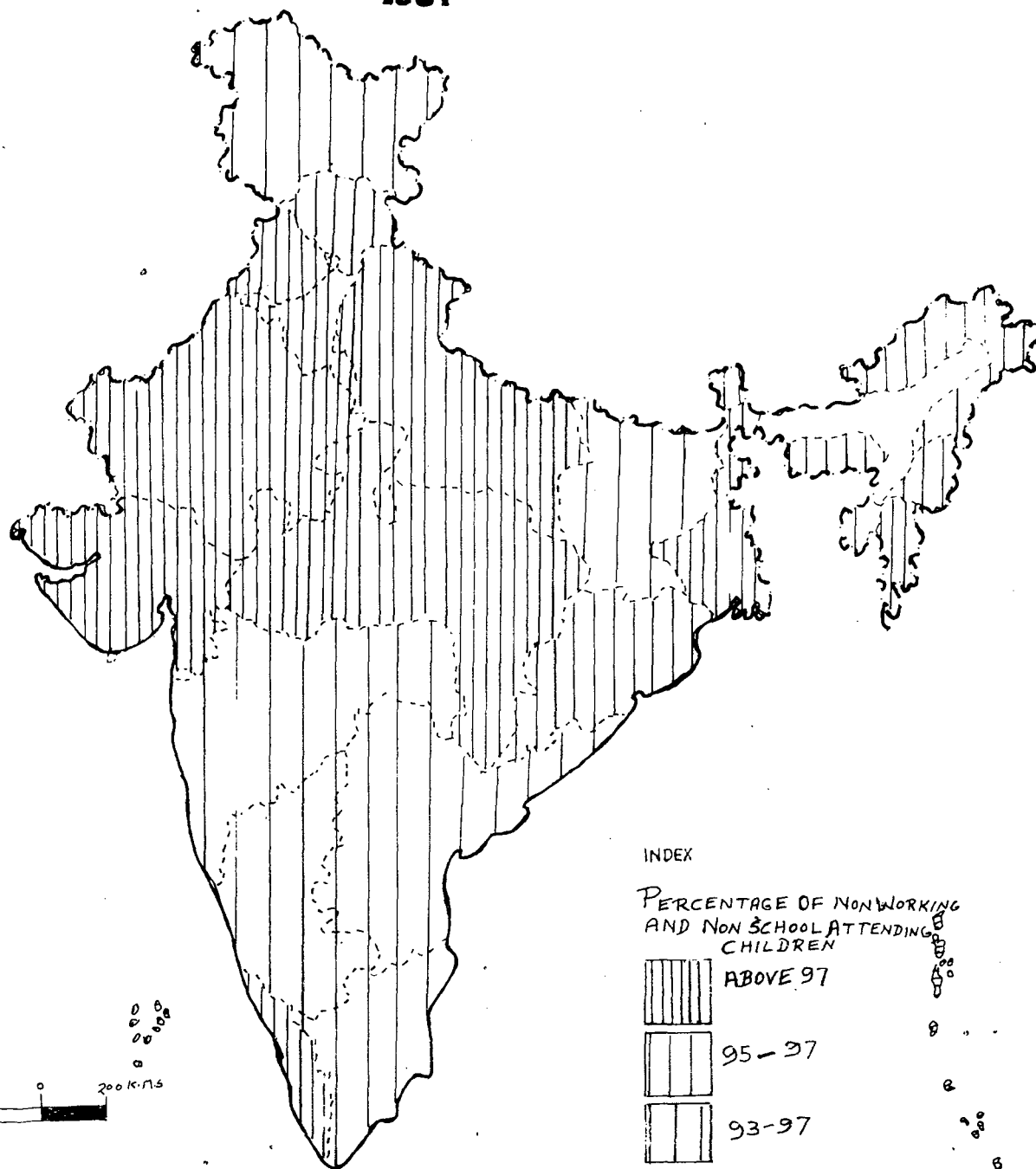


FIG. NO. 4

- In urban areas, like rural India most of the children in 6 to 10 age group who are non-working and non-school attending and except Bihar and Dadra Nagar, all the states have more than 90 percent non-working children among non-school attending ones. Bihar has 80.28 percent and Dadra Nagar Haveli has 86.72 percent. Here again Lakshwadeep shows the highest percentage (99.82 percent) of non-working children in 6 to 10 age group.

INDIA

Percentage of Urban Children not attending school and non-working to total Urban children - 1981

S.NO.	STATES / UNION TERRITORY	AGE GROUP	
		6 - 10	11 - 13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93.45	72.49
2.	Bihar	80.28	86.08
3.	Gujarat	98.86	84.38
4.	Haryana	98.94	87.88
8	Himachal Pradesh	98.57	73.66
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	95.03	70.63
10.	Karnataka	95.06	73.90
11.	Kerala	98.04	81.46
12.	Madhya Pradesh	97.72	82.95
13.	Maharashtra	97.68	65.73
14.	Manipur	98.38	76.68
15.	Meghalaya	98.73	76.06
16.	Nagaland	96.28	72.94
17.	Orissa	96.66	77.63

S.NO.	STATES / UNION TERRITORY	AGE GROUP	
		6 - 10	11 - 13
18.	Punjab	98.97	82.34
19.	Rajasthan	98.57	87.03
20.	Sikkim	94.45	70.71
21.	Tamil Nadu	94.67	72.49
22.	Tripura	98.58	66.10
23.	Uttar Pradesh	98.84	88.58
24.	West Bengal	98.48	83.60
25.	Andaman Nicobar	98.86	73.34
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	96.62	76.58
27.	Chandigarh	97.62	73.96
28.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	86.76	30.66
29.	Delhi	98.34	81.92
30.	Goa Dammun Diu	95.84	57.32
31.	Laksha Deep	99.82	98.85
32.	Mizoram	99.45	81.64
33.	Pondichery	98.93	84.43

Table No. 2.5

Source : Census of India Social & Cultural Table

One major difference between urban area and rural area is that all the states and central provinces are showing more non-working and non-school attending children in 6 to 10 age group . Whereas in rural areas, 10 states show 98 percent or more of such children in urban area it is 16 states. Urban areas of

different states and central provinces, thus show comparatively more non-workers among non-school attending children in 6 to 10 age group as compared to the rural area.

Now, if we look at the age group 11 to 13 in urban areas it is found that as expected these percentages is less than 6 to 10 age group. Further, the difference between these two age groups is much less than rural areas. In urban area, most of the children in this age group are non-worker. In almost all the states, this percentage is more than 70 percent except in Maharashtra (65.73 percent), Tripural (66.10 percent) and the Central Provinces Goa Dammun Diu (57.32 percent) and Dadra Nagar Haveli (30.66 percent).

If we compare these percentages with the rural area, then it is found that 70 percent or more, non-working children is found only in 11 states in rural India, where in urban areas, it is 26 states and central provinces.

Gender Differences The significant observations regarding gender differences is that in both age group, 6 to 10 and 11 to 13 female non-workere are much more than males. In the case of 6 to 10 age groups, this gap is too high but when it comes to 11 to 13 age group, this gap is almost double, (Table 2.6). This

INDIA UNUTILISED CHILD FORCE: MALE 1981

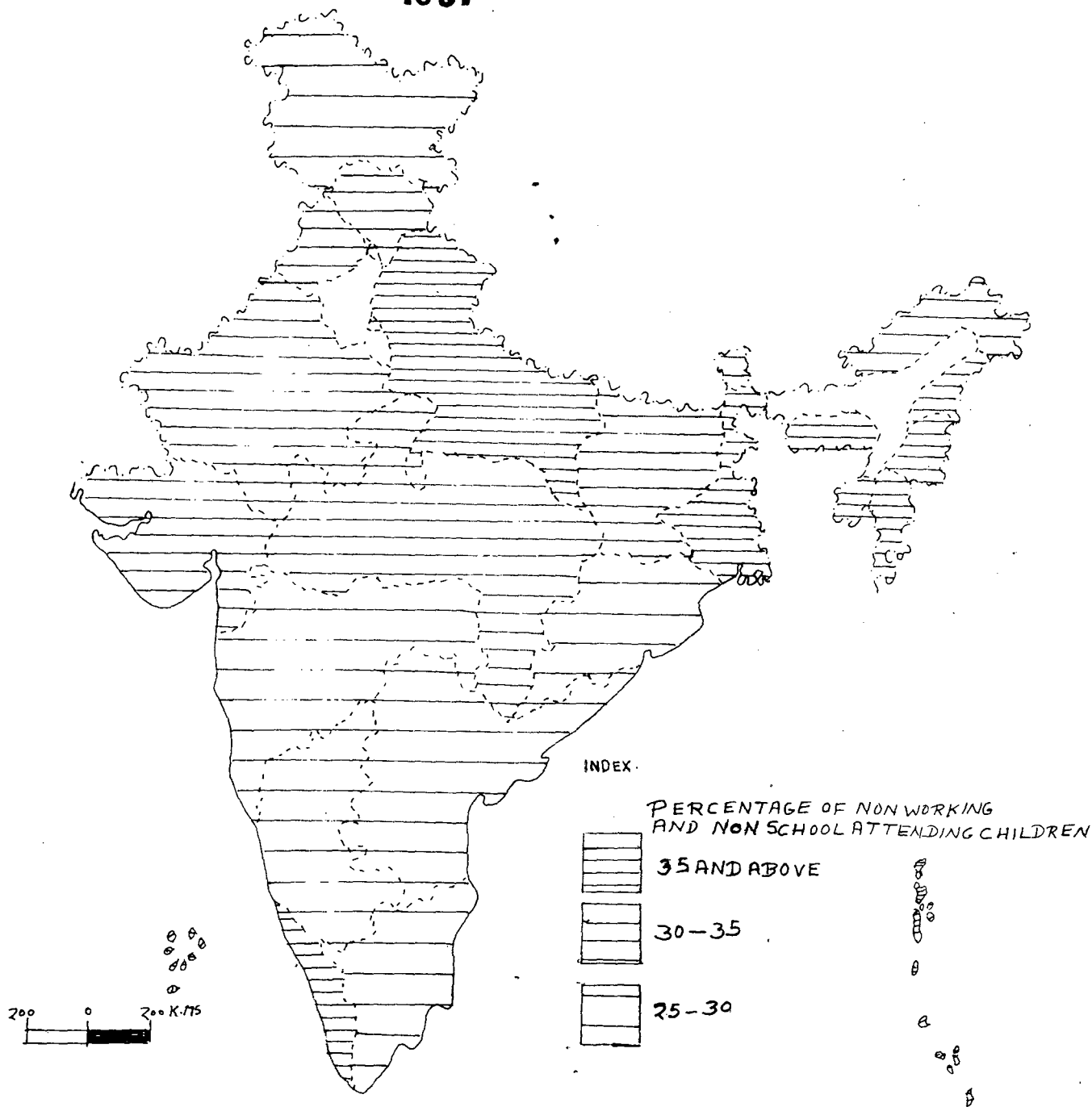


FIG. NO. 5

is because girls are generally engaged in house works this according to the Census definition is not considered as work.

In the primary school age group i.e. 6 to 10 age group both the male and female non-workers are high but female non-worker are more than male non-worker.

From the table (2.6) it is found that except the states Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram, almost all the states more than 50 percent and central provinces are showing more than 50 percent non-school attending and non-working children. In Meghalaya it is 46.42 percent, Nagaland 47.45 percent and Mizoram 49.37 percent.

INDIA

Sex wise percentage of non-school attending and non-working children to total non school attending children - 1981.

S.NO.	STATES / UNION TERRIORITY	AGE GROUP			
		6 - 10		11 - 13	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.39	52.04	13.66	31.06
2.	Bihar	42.74	54.00	25.45	51.98
3.	Gujarat	44.88	59.27	15.85	37.37
4.	Haryana	40.35	56.26	19.43	58.54
8	Himachal Pradesh	37.30	57.12	11.66	42.09
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	38.18	52.51	12.52	32.44

S.NO.	STATES / UNION TERRIORITY	AGE GROUP			
		6 - 10 MALE	6 - 10 FEMALE	11 - 13 MALE	11 - 13 FEMALE
10.	Karnataka	37.73	54.68	15.20	40.28
11.	Kerala	47.81	50.88	35.94	47.56
12.	Madhya Pradesh	38.23	55.04	22.40	34.03
13.	Maharashtra	36.95	55.17	13.58	37.14
14.	Manipur	45.00	51.86	25.23	43.35
15.	Meghalaya	47.16	46.42	25.99	27.95
16.	Nagaland	45.31	47.75	24.92	30.77
17.	Orissa	36.88	57.22	17.83	47.50
18.	Punjab	45.00	51.56	22.17	51.06
19.	Rajasthan	39.59	56.69	19.27	50.53
20.	Sikkim	42.19	51.33	15.17	25.72
21.	Tamil Nadu	37.05	55.97	19.28	42.87
22.	Tripura	45.48	52.73	26.81	49.12
23.	Uttar Pradesh	44.80	53.55	26.02	55.87
24.	West Bengal	44.99	53.46	27.55	50.56
25.	Andaman Nicobar	44.12	54.09	24.00	51.14
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.98	51.04	31.35	32.13
27.	Chandigarh	48.16	65.57	19.42	43.57
28.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	39.40	54.43	29.22	31.96
29.	Delhi	45.00	54.21	26.61	53.03
30.	Goa Dammun Diu	-	-	20.66	45.95
31.	LakshwaDeep	43.81	55.89	28.24	66.66
32.	Mizoram	48.74	49.37	26.23	32.21
33.	Pondichery	37.21	60.66	26.26	58.00

Table No. 2.6
Source : Census of India Social & Cultural Table

INDIA UNUTILISED CHILD FORCE: FEMALE 1981

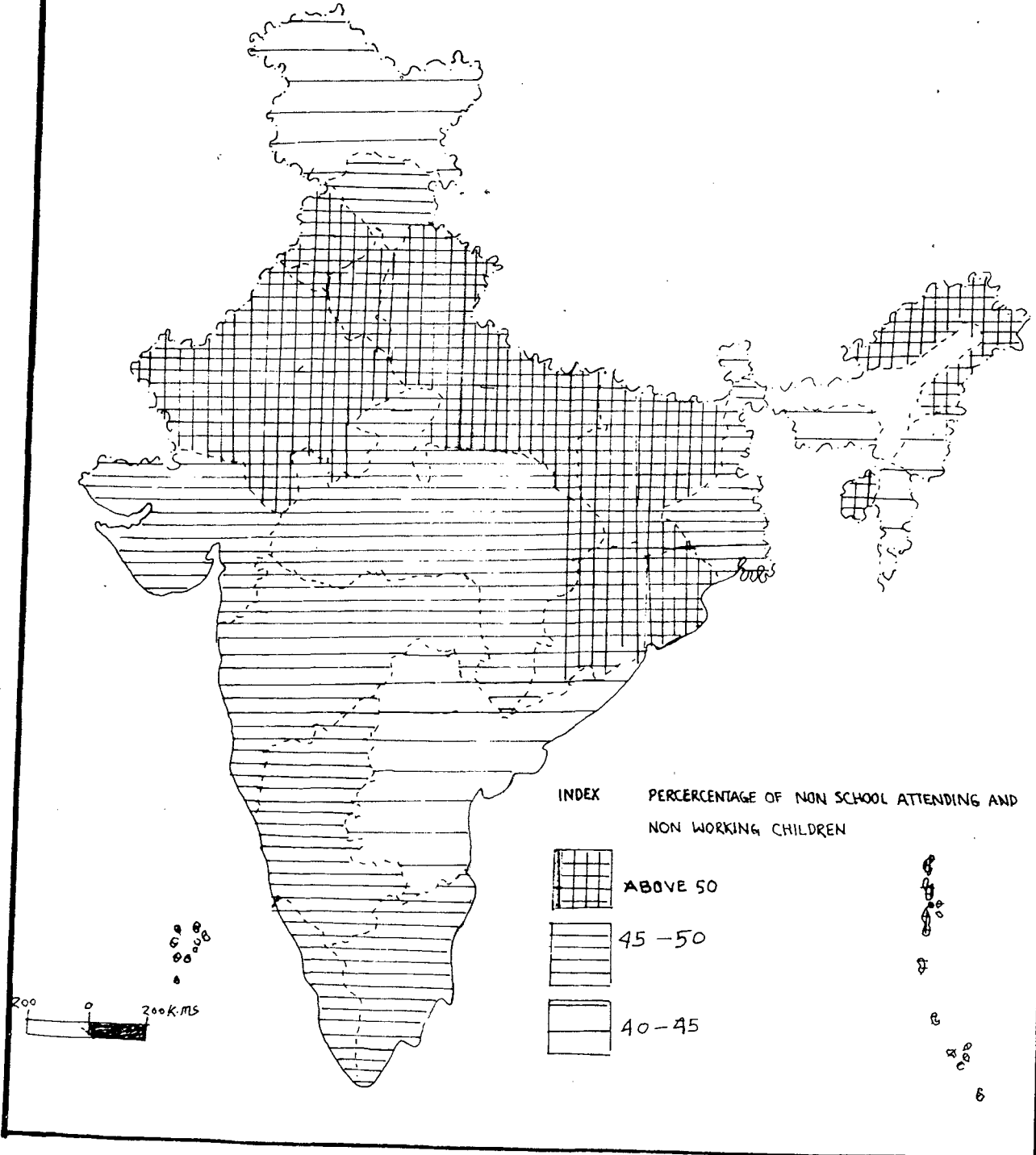


FIG. NO-6

But in case of male except three states, these percentages are not more than 46 percent. These three states are Mizoram with the highest percentage - 48.74 percent. The second highest is in Chandigarh where it is 48.16 percent. The third one is Meghalaya where it is 47.16 percent. The lowest percent is in Andhra Pradesh where it is 36.39 percent.

One important feature is that in case of Mizoram (with the highest percentage for males) the difference between male and female non-working and non-school going children is very less i.e. 48.74 percent for males and 49.37 percent for females. But in case of Chandigarh which contains the second highest percentage among males in this age group, this gap is much higher i.e. 48.16 for male and 68.57 for female. It is the only Union Territory where female non-school going and non-working children are more than 60 percent.

As far as children in 11 to 13 age group are concerned from the table 2.6 it is clear that in this age group, the gap between male and female non-working and non-school attending is much more than 6 to 10 age group. Female non-workers are almost double than males. In this age group particularly the girls look after their younger sisters and brothers while the other adult

females of the household and busy earning outside the familial domain. Some times they even help their parents in economic activities like boiling rice, collecting drying cowdung as fuel, selling milk, etc. However for these tasks they are not considered as workers. Another important feature for these age group is that the percentage of non-workers is much less than 6 to 10 age group for both males and females. In case of males only two states have more than 30 percent non-school attending and non-working children. Among these two one is Kerala and another is Chandigarh. Kerala shows the highest percentage and it 35.94 percent and Chandigarh has 31.35 percent. The lowest displayed by Himachal Pradesh.

In case of female highest percent is shown by Lakshwadeep where it is 66.66 percent and it is also the only union territory with more than 60 percent female children who are neither attending school nor are they working.

Only few other states and central provisions show between 50 - 60 percent non-working and non-school attending children in this age group. They are Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. These are the North Indian States where the society is conservative and the existing norms generally do not permit grownup girls to go out for work.

These state level pattern can cancel some of the locally observable manners. The following chapter tries to look at these patterns a little more closely by analysing district level data for the non-school going and non-working children for two states, namely Bihar and Maharashtra.

C H A P T E R I I I

UNUTILISED CHILD FORCE IN MAHARASHTRA AND BIHAR

Selection of the Case Study Areas

In the second chapter, the children who are not attending school and non-working in India have been discussed at the statwise level. It gives us an overall idea about non-working children among non-school attending. Now, the districts in the states of Maharashtra and Bihar have been taken for further analysis at micro-level.

Both the states show a contrasting levels of development. By taking certain indicators, this point can be brought out very clearly.

In order to have some idea regarding the levels of development of the states, some indicators have been selected. While explaining this indicator, that though the state Maharashtra is not reach in terms of natural resources yet it is relatively more developed in various aspects of development. On the other hand, the state of Bihar, despite of being rich in mineral resources (among all the state in India) alongwith fertile allivial plain in terms of an overall development of the state, the level is very low.

Since, the levels of development are not directly measurable, one must select suitable indicators. A development indicator should represent some aspects of development such as industrialisation, education, participation etc, because development involves changes in structure, capacity and output.¹

In following paragraphs, different indicators have been selected to explain the levels of development.

Urbanisation

Urbanisation reflects the horizontal movement of people in response to change in the sectoral structure associated with the economic development.

Urbanisation is an accepted indicator of development.

It can be expressed as the percentage of urban² population.

Now, if we look at the percentage of urban population of Maharashtra it is found that 35.08 percent of total population is urban which is more than of national average - 23.70 percent. In case of Bihar this share is only 12.47 percent.

-
1. Mahato, K (1984) 'Population Mobility and levels of Economic Development in Eastern India' Inter India Publication. PP 40 - 41.
 2. Mahato, K (1984) 'Population Mobility and levels of Economic Development in Eastern India' Inter India Publication. PP 40 - 41.

Share of main workers to total Population : The share of main worker to total population is also a good indicator because it shows the level of dependancy on the working force which has a definite bearing on the standard of living and saving etc.

Here also we find that the state of Maharashtra has 38.71 percent which is again more than the national average - 33.45 percent and Bihar has a share of 29.68 percent.

Share of Main workers engaged in non-agricultural activities: The share of workers engaged in non-agricultural activities definitely indicates the levels of development, because it shows that the modern sectors of economy like manufacturing and mining etc. have been able to absorb more and more workers and releif pressure on cultivable land.

Here also we find that the state of Maharashtra has a share of main workers engaged in non-agricultural work is 38.25 percent which is higher than the national average. - 33.45 percent. Here Bihar has a share of only 20.49 percent.

Sex Ratio : Sex ratio is an another important indicator

3. Mahato, K (1984) 'Population Mobility and levels of Economic Development in Eastern India' Inter India Publicatrion. PP 40 - 41.

which shows the level of development. A country like India, where because of social causes, the conditions of women is so hard that it results in their higher mortality especially during their youth in the smaller total number compared with ⁴ men. So, in India, low sex ratio is a negative symbol of development. But here we find both the state Bihar and Maharashtra has higher sex ratio than national average. 947 female per thousand male in Bihar and in Maharashtra, it is 939, where national average is 935 respectively.

Percentage of Literate Population : Percentage of Literate Population to total population is a good indicator of educational development particularly in case of India, where literacy is very low. Here also we find that the percentage of literate in Maharashtra is quite high. Among the Indian states Maharashtra is occupied second position after Kerala and it is 47.49 percent where in India as a whole it is 36.2 percent and Bihar is only 26 percent according to 1981 census.

STUDY AREA

The State Maharashtra

Literally, the word Maharashtra means a great nation. The state is in the western part of India, with latitudinal and longitudinal extension of 15 degree 45 minutes north to 22 degree North and 72 degree 45

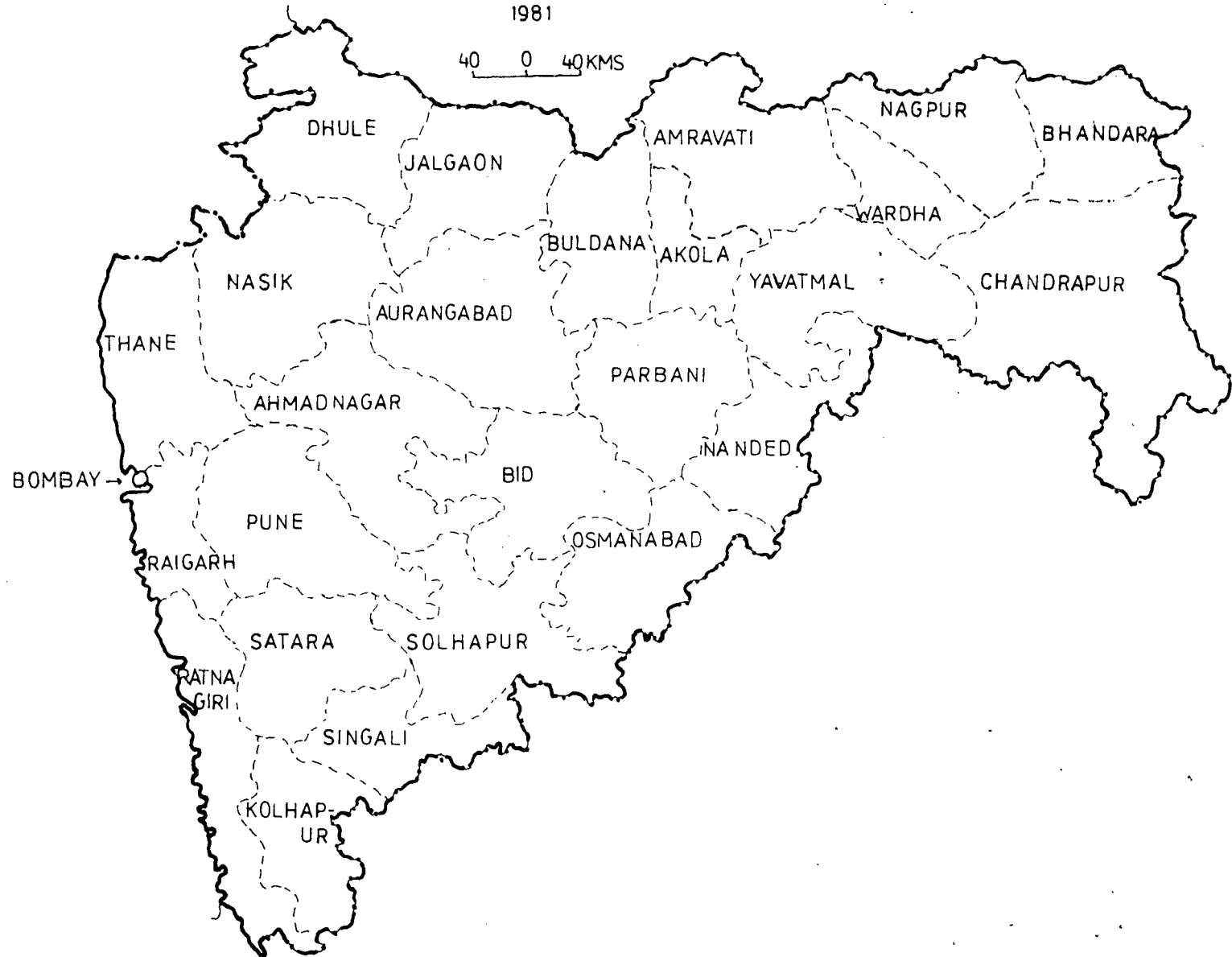
4. Petrov Victor (1985) 'India spotlight on population'
Moscow Progress Publication

MAHARASHTRA

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

1981

40 0 40 KMS



minutes east to 80 degree 45 minutes east. It is bounded by Gujarat in North-West, in the North by Madhya Pradesh in the south-East by Andhra Pradesh and in South by Karnataka.

The most dominating feature of Maharashtra is the Sahyadri or the western Ghats, running north-south, close to the western coast, the great divide of Maharashtra.

Forming the main watershed of the Peninsular region, the Sahyadri gives rise to two distincts kinds of rivers : short falling streams like Tapti, Bhima, Wardha and Wainganga pouring into Arabian sea and the longer slow moving rivers like Krishna, Godavari joining the Bay of Bengal.

A variety of people are living here. According to 1981 Census, the state has total population of 6,26,93,898 in an area of 3,07762 Sq.Km with a density of 204 persons per Sq.Km. This population is 9.16 percent of the total population of India. In 1981 Census, it has 937 females per thousand males which is more than the national average (India had 934 females per 1000 male).

Among the population of Maharashtra, rural population is more than urban. According to 1981 Census, total rural population was 40790577 persons which is 65.06

percent of the total population. In urban areas 21993594 persons are living which is 35.08 percent to the total population.⁵

Literacy rate of the population is 47.4 percent and for males it is 58.9 percent and females 35.1 percent.⁶ This percentage is more than the National average.

Economically, the state is developed 42.56 percent are workers among total adult working age group population and among them 38.71 percent are male workers.⁷ Industrially this is one of the most growing and important states in India. It is specialised in cotton textile industry. The industrial regions are Bombay region, Pune region, Solhapur and Kolhapur region, Nagpur region. Not only the cotton textile industries, chemical industries, atomic energy, different engineering industries are also developed here.

The Western part of the state is comparatively industrially developed than the eastern part. Except the Nagpur Industrial Region in Eastern part no industrial zone exists.

UNUTILISED CHILD FORCE IN MAHARASHTRA

The school attending children in Maharashtra is more

than the children who are not attending school. Here among the total child population, 42.65 percent are non-school attending..

The children who are not attending school some of them are engaged in different works and others are non-workers.

MAHARASHTRA

SL NO.	DISTRICTS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NON-WORKING TO TOTAL NON - SCHOOL ATTENDING CHILDREN - 1981	
		AGE GROUP	AGE GROUP
		6 - 10	11 - 13
1.	Greater Bombay	98.22	81.63
2.	Thane	93.63	64.77
3.	Raigarh	96.67	70.27
4.	Ratan Giri	95.97	70.27
5.	Nasik	93.12	48.43
6.	Dhulle	93.99	48.43
7.	Jalargon	94.01	50.65
8.	Ahmadanagar	91.91	49.42
9.	Pune	94.58	63.63
10.	Satara	93.44	55.55
11.	Sangali	93.99	60.09
12.	Solapur	93.28	58.55
13.	Kohlapur	96.82	66.57
14.	Aurangabad	91.78	48.96
15.	Pardhani	82.30	36.42

MAHARASHTRA
UNUTILISED CHILDFORCE OF 6-10 AGE GROUP
1981

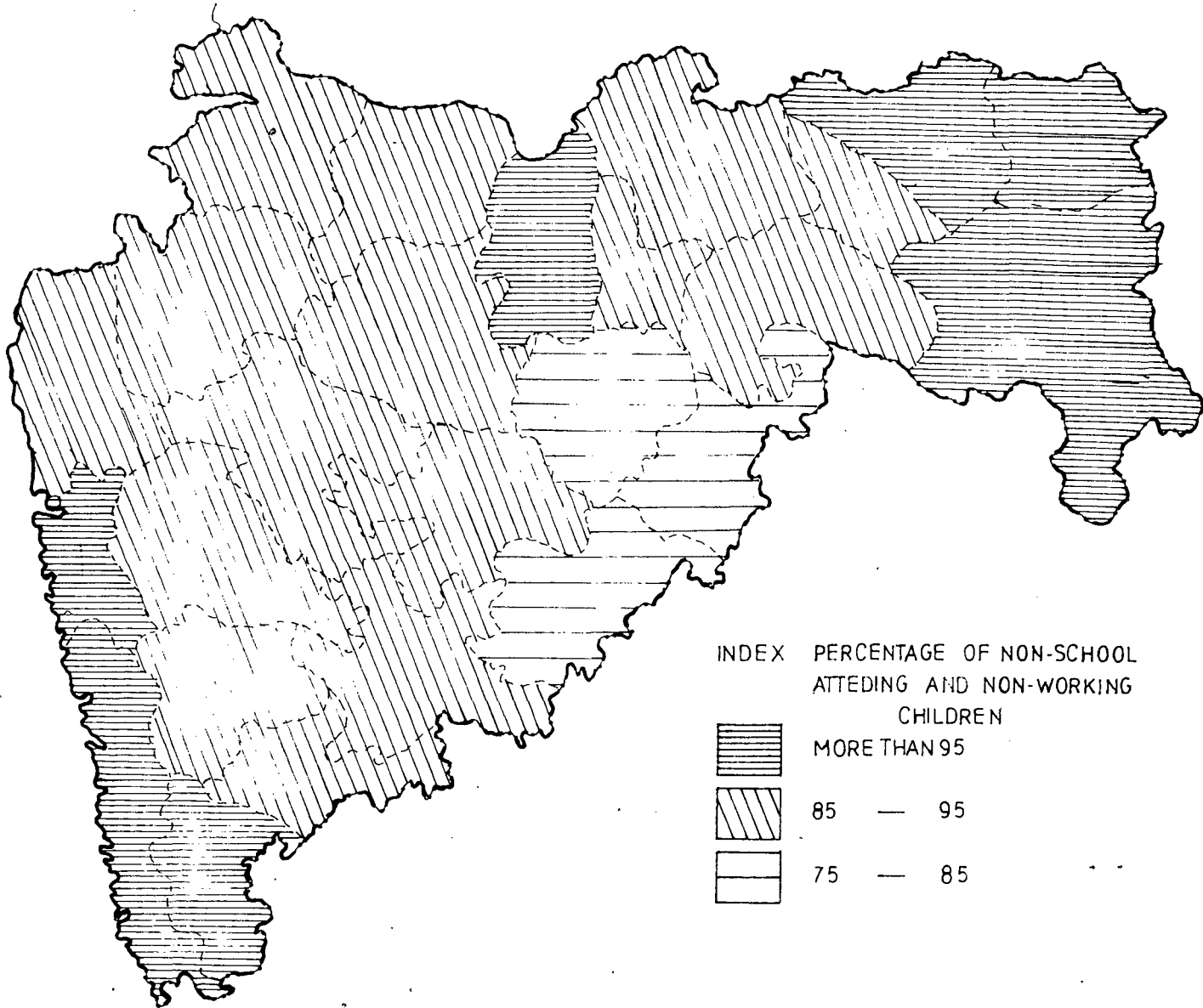


FIG. NO 3.11

SL NO.	DISTRICTS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NON-WORKING TO TOTAL NON - SCHOOL ATTENDING CHILDREN - 1981	
		AGE GROUP 6 - 10	AGE GROUP 11 - 13
16.	Bid	89.39	40.18
17.	Nandid	77.22	30.75
18.	Osmanabad	87.88	45.69
19.	Buldhana	88.36	89.83
20.	Akola	89.03	35.39
21.	Amravati	91.77	42.99
22.	Yavatmal	87.43	45.67
23.	Wardha	92.14	31.57
24.	Nagpur	95.47	33.76
25.	Bhandara	96.42	55.61
26.	Chandrapur	93.68	46.79

TABLE NO.3.1

Source : Census of India - Social and Cultural Table

Non-workers are more in primary school age group i.e. 6 to 10 age group and it is more than 90 percent in almost all the districts. In case of middle school age group, it is comparatively less and the percentage is between 50 to 60 percent.

Now, while discussing about the children the non-school attending and non-working in Maharashtra it is found that in both the age groups, some districts having these children more than the state average and

MAHARASHTRA
UNUTILISED CHILDFORCE OF 11-13 AGE GROUP

1981

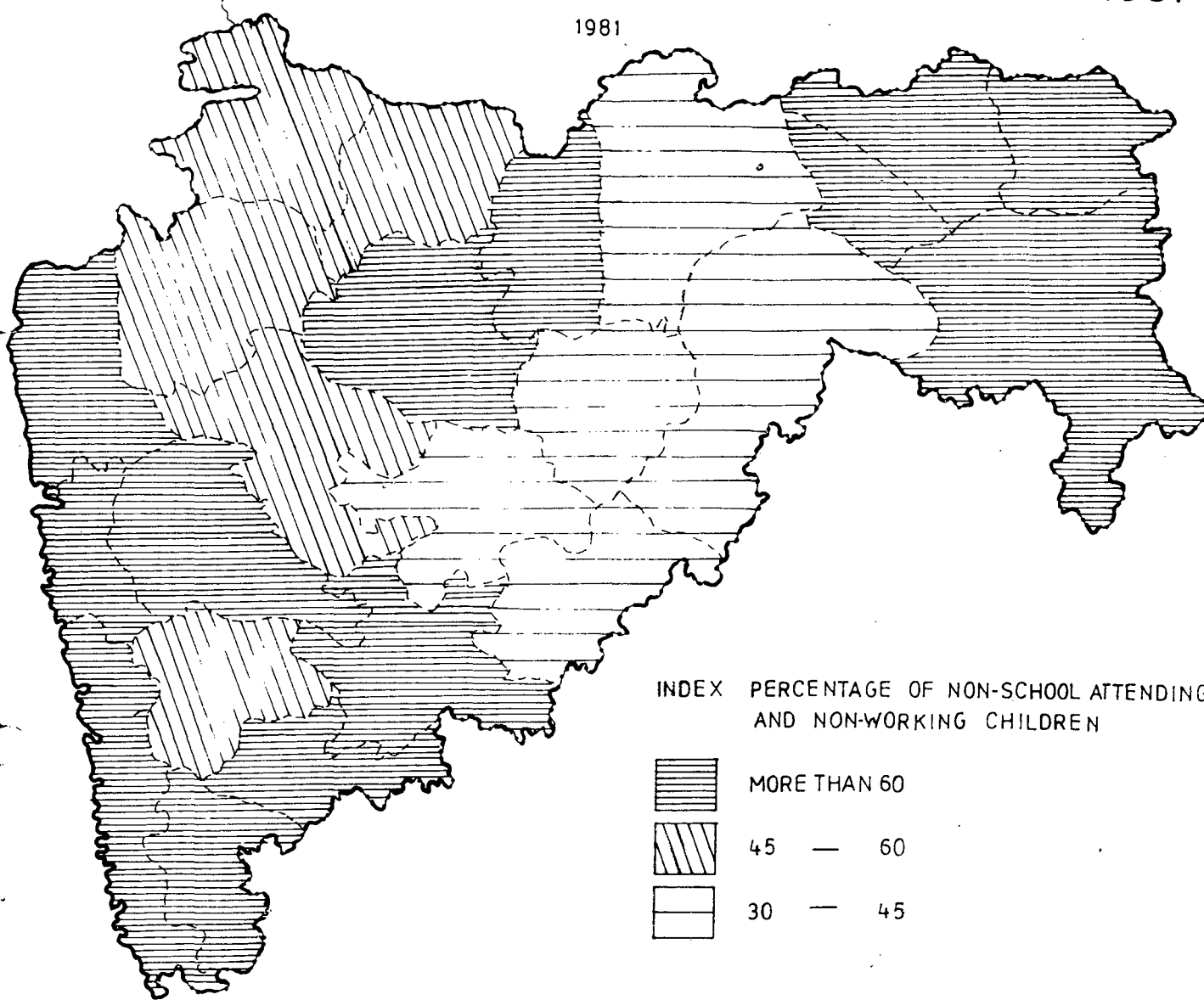


FIG. NO. 3-iii

some have less than it. The state average of these children for 6 to 10 age group is 93.33 percent and in case of 11 to 13 age group it is 50.54 percent. It is found from the table No,3.1. that the districts carrying these children more than state average in 6 to 10 age group are also having more than state average of non-working among non-school attending children in 11 to 13 age group.

So, we can group the districts having more than the state average and less than the state average. The districts with more than state average are Greater Bombay, Thane, Raigarh, Ratangiri, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chandra Pur.

The districts having less than state average are Parbani, Bid, Nandid, Osmanabad, Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yavatmal.

Now, in this regional distribution of non-working children, one important feature is that the districts which are in western part of Maharashtra, showing the percentage of these children more than the state average where in most of the districts in eastern part of the state is less than the state averag, except

Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chandrapur. These districts represents high percentage of this non-working children among non-school attending. This percentage is as high as the Western side of Maharashtra. These four districts togetherly have 94.71 percent non-school attending and non-working children in 6 to 10 age group and 50.40 percent in case of 11 to 13 age group.

Now, if we look at districtwise special distribution, in case of 6 to 10 age group the highest percentage is shown by Greater Bombay, which is 98.22 percent. The second and third positions are occupied by Kolhapur and Raigarh districts which have 96.89 percent and 96.67 percent respectively. The lowest percent is shown by Nandid district (77.22 percent). All the districts in Western part of the state are showing more than 90 percent of non-school attending and non-working children whereas in the Eastern part this percentage tends to lower down which is between 70 to 80 percent in all the districts except the four districts mentioned earlier.

The districts which represent more than 95 percent of these group of children in this particular age group are Grater Bombay (98.22 percent), Raigarh (96.67 percent), Ratangiri (95.97 percent), Kohlapur (96.82 percent) and Nagpur (95.47 percent) Bandara (96.42

percent).

In case of 11 to 13 age group also the highest percentage of these non-working children among non-school attending having by Greater Bombay is 81.63 percent. This is the only district which picturised more than 80 percent of this group of children in the respective age group. The second position is occupied by Raigarh district and it is 70.27 percent. This is also the only district which have more than 70 percent of non-school attending and non-working children in middle school age group (11 to 13 age group).

The districts which are showing more than 60 percent of these children are Thane (64.71 percent), Ratan Giri (62.89 percent), Pune (63.63 percent), Sangali (60.09 percent), Kohla Pur (66.57 percent). All these districts are industrially developed.

The lowest percentage of this group of children is in Wardha district and it is 30.57 percent following by Nandid 30.75 percent.

When we look at the gender distribution of these children. non-school attending and non-working like other states in India, Maharashtra also has non-school attending and non-working female children are more than the male children. The gap between male-female is

comparatively more in 11 to 13 age group as compared with 6 to 10 age group. In case of 11 to 13 age group, the percentage of female non-school attending and non-working children are almost double than male children in all the districts. Eastern part of the states having less number of these group of male children than the Western part. In case of female children both the eastern and western parts are showing high percentage. In 6 to 10 age group, the highest male percentage of non-school attending and non-working children is found in Nagpur district which is 43.97 percent followed by Greater Bombay 43.91 percent. So, both Greater Bombay and Nagpur have almost same percentage of male children in this age group. the districts with 40 percent or more of this male non-school attending and non-working children are in Thane (40 percent), Nasik (40 percent), Dhule (41.55 percent) Amravati (42.19 percent), Wardha (42.65 percent) and Bhandara (40.75 percent). The lowest percent among male children is shown by Nandid district and it is 28.77 percent.

SL NO.	DISTRICTS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NON-WORKING TO TOTAL NON - SCHOOL ATTENDING CHILDREN - 1981			
		AGE GROUP 6 - 10		AGE GROUP 11 - 13	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	Greater Bombay	43.09	54.81	30.09	51.53
2	Thane	40.00	53.59	21.03	43.97
3.	Raigarh	39.37	58.99	19.17	51.09
4	Ratan Giri	39.61	56.45	14.61	46.98

SL NO.	DISTRICTS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NON-WORKING TO TOTAL NON - SCHOOL ATTENDING CHILDREN - 1981			
		AGE GROUP		AGE GROUP	
		6 - 10		11 - 13	
5.	Nasik	40.02	53.11	14.24	34.19
6.	Dhulle	41.55	52.44	16.22	33.08
7.	Jalangan	40.00	53.91	13.80	36.84
8.	Ahmadanagar	34.46	57.44	11.68	37.73
9.	Pune	36.00	58.57	15.98	47.65
10.	Satara	35.16	58.28	14.38	41.12
11.	Sangali	35.32	58.66	12.38	62.81
12.	Solapur	26.87	66.40	14.64	43.90
13.	Kohlapur	37.69	59.13	14.23	52.34
14.	Aurangabad	33.55	58.22	11.47	37.49
15.	Pardhani	28.85	53.45	07.30	29.12
16.	Bid	31.59	57.79	11.40	28.18
17.	Nandid	28.77	48.44	06.18	24.56
18.	Osmanabad	30.20	57.67	07.55	38.13
19.	Buldhana	36.31	53.05	06.89	26.70
20.	Akola	36.91	52.91	12.12	30.86
21.	Amravati	42.19	49.57	14.36	31.31
22.	Yavatmal	36.28	51.19	08.17	23.80
23.	Wardha	42.65	49.49	10.98	26.78
24.	Nagpur	43.97	51.49	19.41	36.19
25.	Bhandara	40.72	55.92	18.09	37.02
26.	Chandrapur	22.28	53.67	14.21	32.57

TABLE NO.3.2

SOURCE : Census of India - Social and Cultural Table

MAHARASHTRA UNUTILISED MALE CHILDFORCE

1981

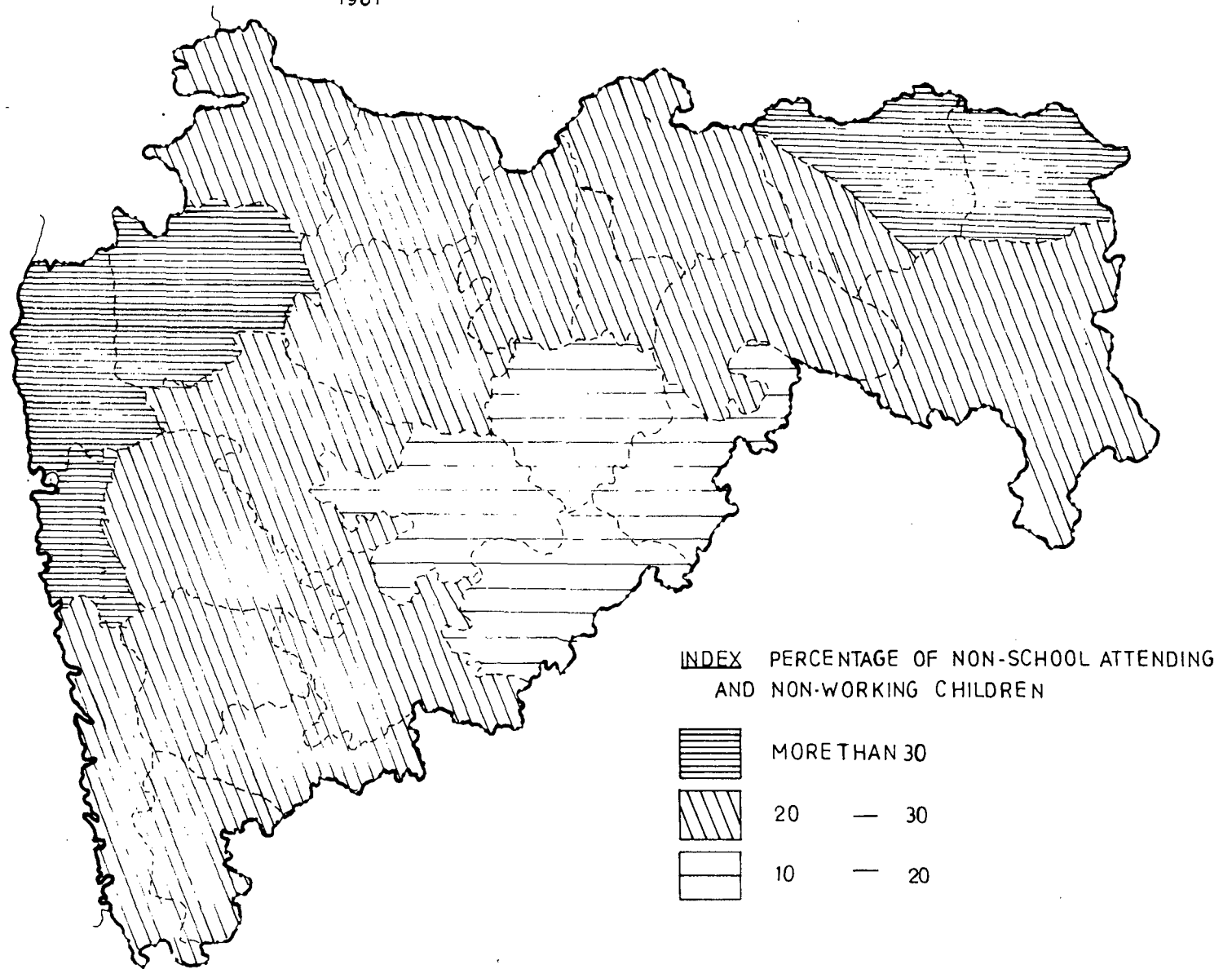


FIG NO. NO. 31V

- In case of female children in 6 to 10 age group except three districts all others have more than 50 percent of the female children who are neither attending school nor working. Here the highest percentage of these children is found in Solhapur district and it is 66.40 percent. Solhapur is the only district which has more than 60 percent female children in 6 to 10 age group neither attending school nor working. The second position is occupied by Kohlapur district and it is 48.44 percent.

Now, in the middle school age group i.e 11 to 13 age group, the percentage of the children non-school attending and non-working come down in a large scale than 6 to 10 age group. The percentage gap between male and female of these children non-school attending and non-working is also very high in this age group. Except in Greater Bombay, it is almost double in other districts of the state. In Greater Bombay, the percentage of these male children is 30.09 percent which is the highest among the male and here percentage of female non-school attending and non-working children are 51.53 percent.

As earlier stated Greater Bombay having the highest percentage of male non-school attending and non-working children in this age group followed by Thane 21.03 percent and Nagpur 19.41 percent respectively the

second and third position. The lowest percent of these non-working male children are found in Nanded district and it is 6.18 percent. In the eastern part, these percentage of male children tend to lower down except the four districts previously told.

Now, if we look at the distribution of female children in this age group, it is found that here the highest percentage of these female children is represented by the district Sangli which is 62.81 percent. It is the only district having more than 60 percent non-school attending and non-working female children followed by the districts Kohlapur in second position and Greater Bombay in the third where percentages of 52.34 and 51.53 percent in respectively.

The lowest percentage of this children is visualised by the district Yavatmal and it is 23.40 percent.

URBAN REGION

It is evident from table (3.3) that the towns and cities show a distinct variations in terms of percentage of children not attending school and non-working, their size age and over population characteristic. This child force are subject to various negative and positive aspects of urban pushand

MAHARASHTRA

UNUTILISED FEMALE CHILDFORCE

1981

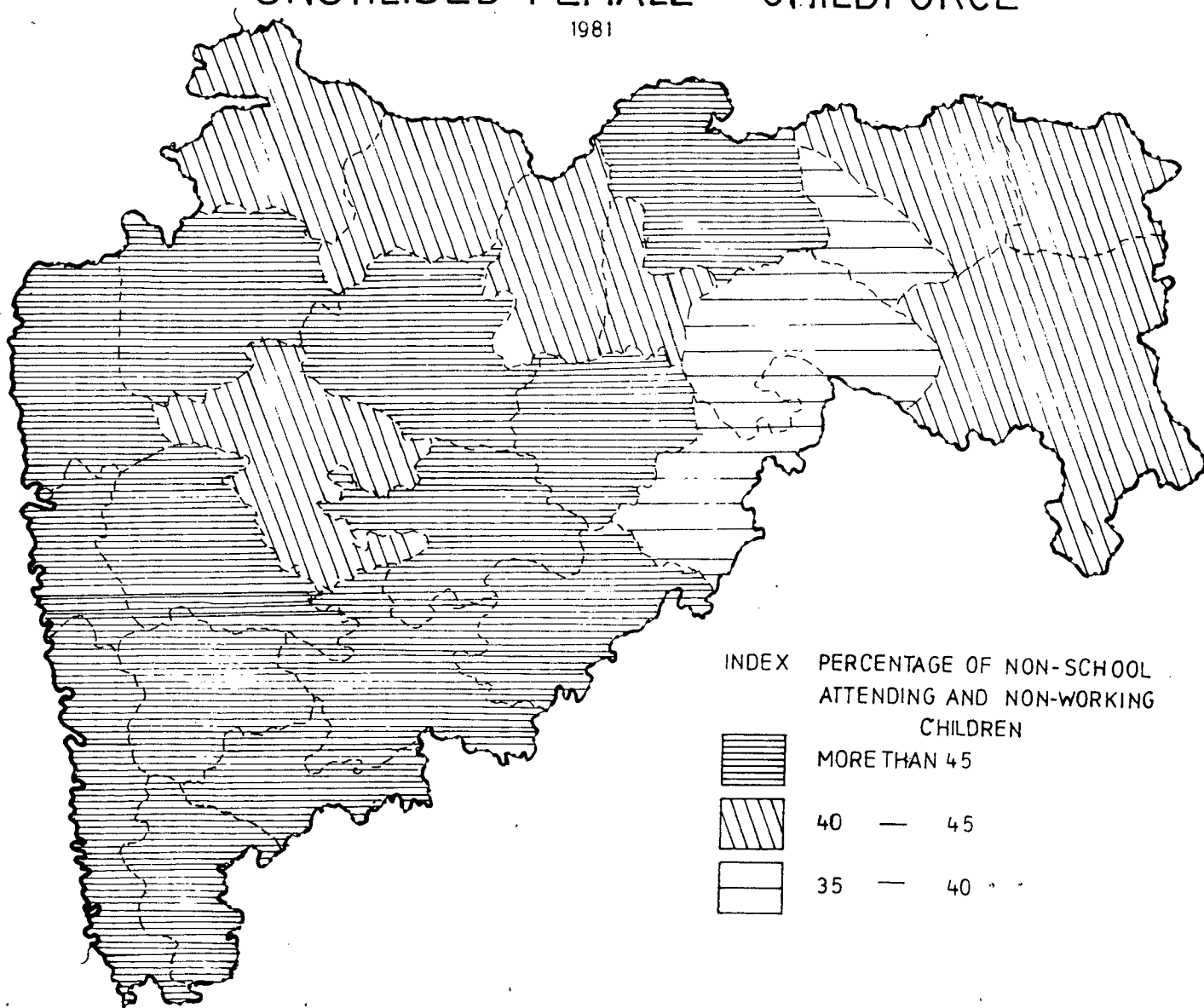


FIG NO. 3V.

- pull factors on the one hand and rigid social bindings on the other.

SL NO.	DISTRICTS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL URBAN CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NON-WORKING TO TOTAL URBAN NON - SCHOOL ATTENDING CHILDREN - 1981	
		AGE GROUP 6 - 10	AGE GROUP 11 - 13
1.	Greater Bombay	98.22	81.63
2.	Thane	96.89	78.70
3.	Raigarh	97.21	78.43
4.	Ratan Giri	96.92	79.87
5.	Nasik	98.19	79.09
6.	Dhulle	97.51	78.97
7.	Jalangon	98.19	79.76
8.	Ahmadanagar	79.29	79.36
9.	Pune	98.09	84.92
10.	Satara	97.60	81.69
11.	Sangali	98.00	79.79
12.	Solapur	96.37	75.13
13.	Kohlapur	97.94	79.39
14.	Aurangabad	97.59	80.82
15.	Pardhani	94.69	71.41
16.	Bid	96.63	77.84
17.	Nandid	93.48	68.92
18.	Osmanabad	96.45	74.72
19.	Buldhana	97.16	75.07
20.	Akola	98.27	82.41
21.	Amravati	98.08	77.72
22.	Yavatmal	98.25	77.96

SL NO.	DISTRICTS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NON-WORKING TO TOTAL NON - SCHOOL ATTENDING CHILDREN - 1981	
		AGE GROUP	AGE GROUP
		6 - 10	11 - 13
23.	Wardha	99.32	85.70
24	Nagpur	99.06	83.66
25.	Bhandara	98.60	83.88
26.	Chandrapur	99.16	86.25

TABLE NO.3.3

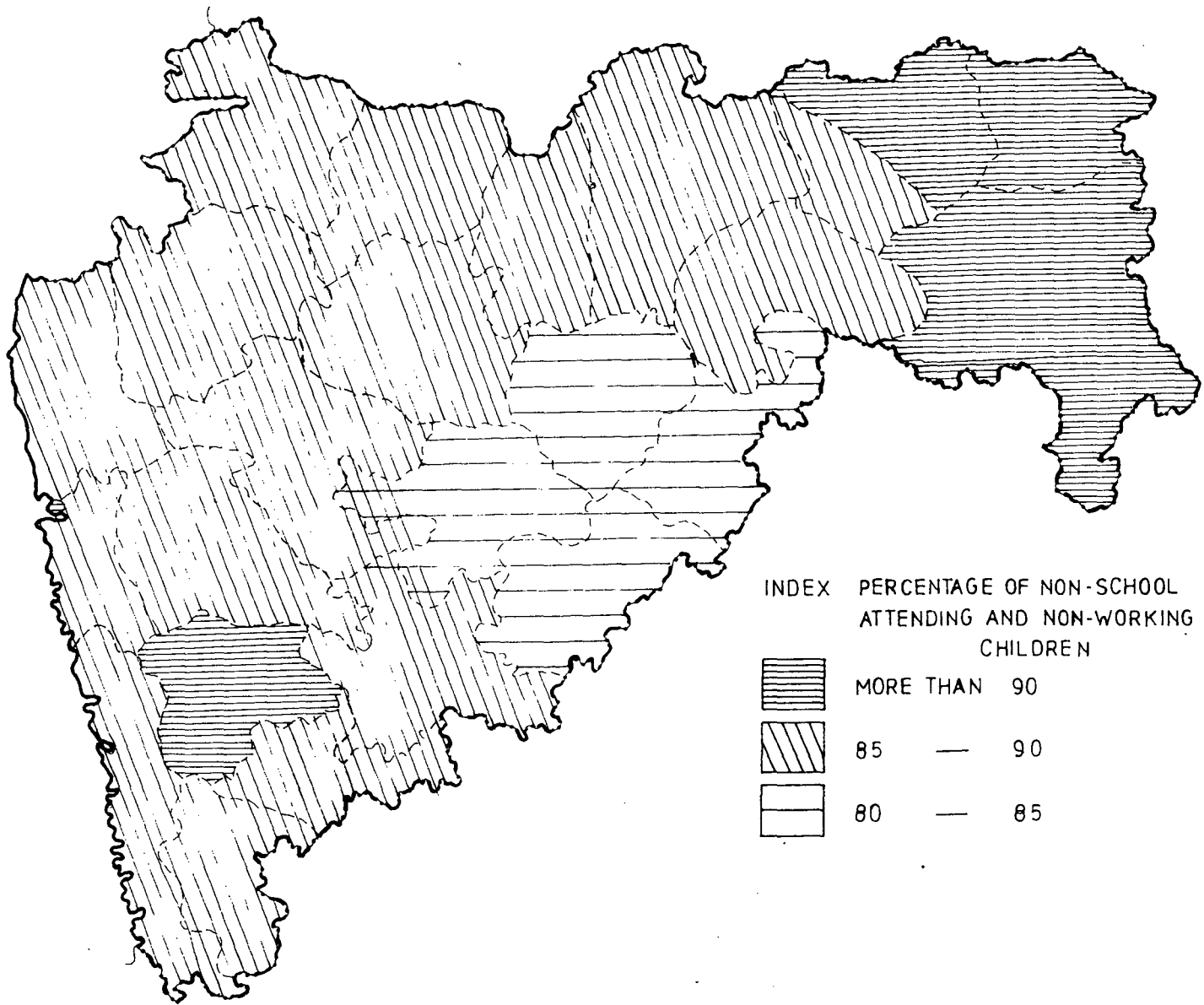
Source : Census of India - Social and Cultural Table

Now, if we give a look at the urban non-school attending and non-working children is found that each districts show a high percentage of non-school attending and non-working children which is not less than 75 percent.

While looking at the age groupwise distribution of these children in urban area it is found that in 6 to 10 age group all the districts except to having more than 95 percent children are non-working. The two exceptional districts are Nandid and Parbani and it has 93.48 percent and 94.69 percent respectively.

In this age-group the highest percentage represents by the district Wardha which is 99.32 percent. The districts Nagpur and Chandrapur also visualised more

MAHARASHTRA
 UNUTILISED CHILDFORCE : URBAN
 1981






INDEX	PERCENTAGE OF NON-SCHOOL ATTENDING AND NON-WORKING CHILDREN
	MORE THAN 90
	85 — 90
	80 — 85

FIG NO. 3vi

than 99 percent of these children and these are 99.06 percent and 99.16 percent.

In this age group, the percentage of non-working children among non-school attending is so high because these children are too small to work specially the jobs available in Urban areas.

Now, if we look at the age group 11 to 13 here also in urban areas most of the non-school attending children are non-working. In an average more than 70 percent children are non-working. Here the highest percentage of non-working children is shown by Chandra Pura district and it is 86.25 percent followed by Wardha 85.70 percent. These are only two districts which represents more than 85 percent of non-working and non-school attending children. The lowest percentage of these children is in Nandid district and it is 86.22 percent. It is a only district which have less than 70 percent children among non-school attending in this age group.

In Urban areas both the male and female non-working children are more among non-school attending. the Greater Bombay district shows the highest in both male and female non-school attending and non-working children which are 74.32 percent and 93.41 percent respectively. The lowest male percent of these

children is found in Nanded district which is 75.31 percent and in case of female it is in Yavatmal and it is 28.03 percent.

In urban areas, the percentage of non-working children among non-school attending children are so high because here children are not able to engage in their own firms like rural areas. They have to search jobs in the secondary or the tertiary sectors. But generally these sectors want skilled labours.

Another reason is the urban areas of Maharashtra are industrially developed and for this reason jobs are available for adults in these industries with proper wage and it helped the children in this region stay as dependent on their family.

RURAL AREAS

In the rural areas of the state Maharashtra, it is found that non-working and non-school attending children are comparatively less than urban areas in both the primary (6 to 10 age group) and middle (11 to 13 age group) school age groups. The average non-working children among non-school attending is almost 85 percent for 6 to 10 age group and nearly 45 percent for 11 to 13 age group.

SL DISTRICTS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL RURAL CHILDREN NOT
NO. ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NON-WORKING
TO TOTAL RURAL NON - SCHOOL ATTENDING
CHILDREN - 1981
AGE GROUP AGE GROUP
6 - 10 11 - 13

SL NO.	DISTRICTS	AGE GROUP 6 - 10	AGE GROUP 11 - 13
1.	Greater Bombay	00.00	00.00
2.	Thane	92.58	54.94
3.	Raigarh	96.62	62.57
4.	Ratan Giri	95.92	62.28
5.	Nasik	92.01	41.23
6.	Dhulle	93.56	84.53
7.	Jalargon	93.03	44.99
8.	Ahmadanagar	91.49	48.28
9.	Pune	92.97	56.32
10.	Satara	93.04	53.66
11.	Sangali	93.31	57.37
12.	Solapur	92.53	54.62
13.	Kohlapur	96.62	64.45
14.	Aurangabad	90.54	45.34
15.	Pardhani	80.57	38.96
16.	Bid	88.61	44.09
17.	Nandid	75.31	26.35
18.	Osmanabad	86.75	42.72
19.	Buldhana	86.94	30.93
20.	Akola	86.61	34.73
21.	Amravati	89.86	37.76
22.	Yavatmal	86.56	28.03
23.	Wardha	90.86	32.19
24.	Nagpur	92.58	41.86

MAHARASHTRA
UNUTILISED CHILDFORCE: RURAL

1981

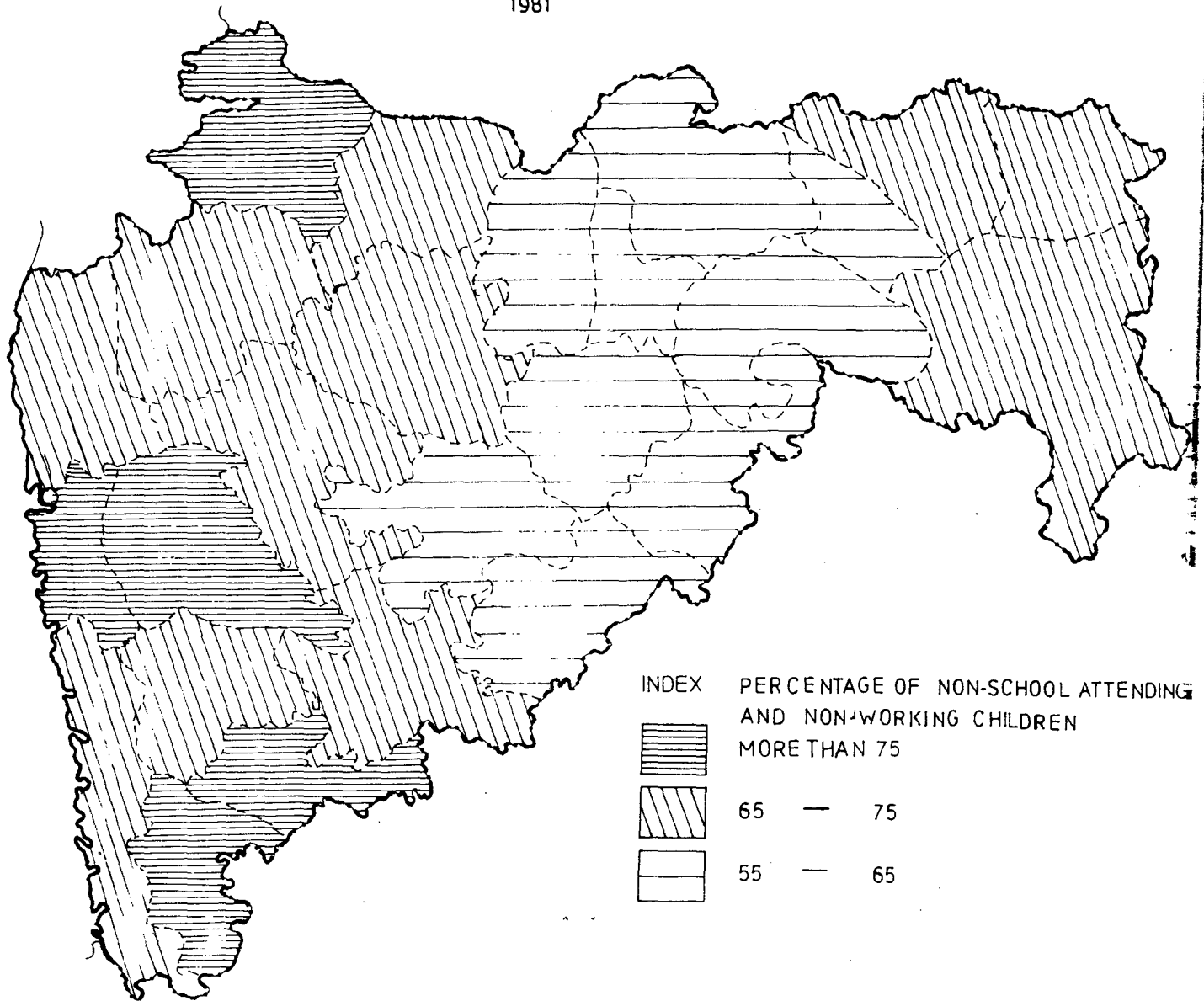


FIG. NO 3-Vii

SL NO.	DISTRICTS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NON-WORKING TO TOTAL NON - SCHOOL ATTENDING CHILDREN - 1981	
		AGE GROUP 6 - 10	AGE GROUP 11 - 13
25.	Bhandara	93.80	54.22
26.	Chandrapur	93.33	43.36

TABLE NO.3.4

Source : Census of India - Social and Cultural Table

From the table (3.4) it is found that there is a regional variation among the distribution of rural non-working and non-school attendants. In Western side of the state have more non-working children among non-school attending than the districts of the Eastern part. When the Western part presents 93.39 percent of these children then in Eastern part it is 87.64 percent in case of 6 to 10 age group and in 11 to 13 age group it is 56.73 percent and 37.93 percent respectively.

But in the Eastern side, previously told four districts like Wardha, Nagpur, Bandhara and Chandra pura are showing high percentage of these children as like western part and it is 92.64 percent and 42.90 percent for the respective age group.

In the rural areas it is found that except some districts in Eastern Maharashtra others are having more than 90 percent children who are non-working children

in 6 to 10 age group but in case of 11 to 13 age group, this percentage tend to lower down.

Now, if we look at 6 to 10 age group of these non-school attending and non-working children in rural Maharashtra is found that the highest percentage is shown by Raigarh and Kolhapur district which is 96.62 percent. The second highest is represented by Ratingiri and it is 95.92 percent. These are the only three district where more than 95 percent children are non-working. The district Nandid have 75.31 percent of these non-school attending and non-working children which is the lowest among all the districts.

Now, if we look at the 11 to 13 age group in rural areas it is found that the highest percentage of non-school attending and non-working children is in Rigarh district and it is 69,57 percent. Only the other two districts Kohlapur and Ratangiri represents more than 60 percent of non-school attending and non-working children and these are 64.55 percent and 62.28 percent respectively. Nandid, again the show the lowest percentage of these children and it is 26.35 percent only. Nandid and Yavatmal are the two districts with less than 30 percent of non-school attending and non-working children in this age group.

The district Nagpur, has the highest percentage of non-working male children which is 43.97 percent and the district Raigarh shows the highest percentage of non-working female children and it is 53.26 percent. The second position on this respect is occupied by Nagpur in case of male and it is 43.97 percent for and female this percentage is in Kohlapur district and it is 53.23 percent.

The lowest percentage is shown by the district Nandid and it is 28.77 percent in case of male and 36.5 percent in case of female.

Now, if we give a look in a comparative study between rural and urban areas the first thing what the found is that the percentage of non-working is more in urban areas than rural areas.

In the rural areas, the percentage of non-working children among non-school attending is comparatively less in the eastern parts of the state but in case of urban areas we do not find such regional variation.

In the rural areas of the state the non-working among non-school attending in 11 to 13 age group is much less than urban areas. In the urban areas in all the districts it is more than 70 percent where as the rural areas it is between 45 - 50 percent.

BIHAR
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981



FIG. NO. 3 VIII

Actually in urban areas getting jobs without education is difficult for these children. But in rural areas they can be engaged in their own fields.

The State Bihar

The state of Bihar extends approximately from latitude 22 degree North to 27 degree 31 Minute North and from 83 degree 20 minute East to 88 degree 17 minute East longitude. The North-South extent of the state is about 605 Kilo Metres and East West extent of the state is 483 K.Ms.

It has Nepal in the North, Uttarpradesh and Madhya Pradesh in the West, Orissa in the South and West Bengal in the East. Bihar has an area of about 173876 Sq.K.M. with a population of 69823154 persons (1981 Census). The density of population of the state is 402 Per Sq.K.Ms.

In the North-Western corner of Bihar, Champaran district there is a small hilly area. This is a part of well known extensive Sewalik range of Himalayan foothills. In southern-Bihar we find some eroded hills which are nothing but plateau.

UNUTILISED CHILD FORCE IN BIHAR

6-10 AGE GROUP

1981

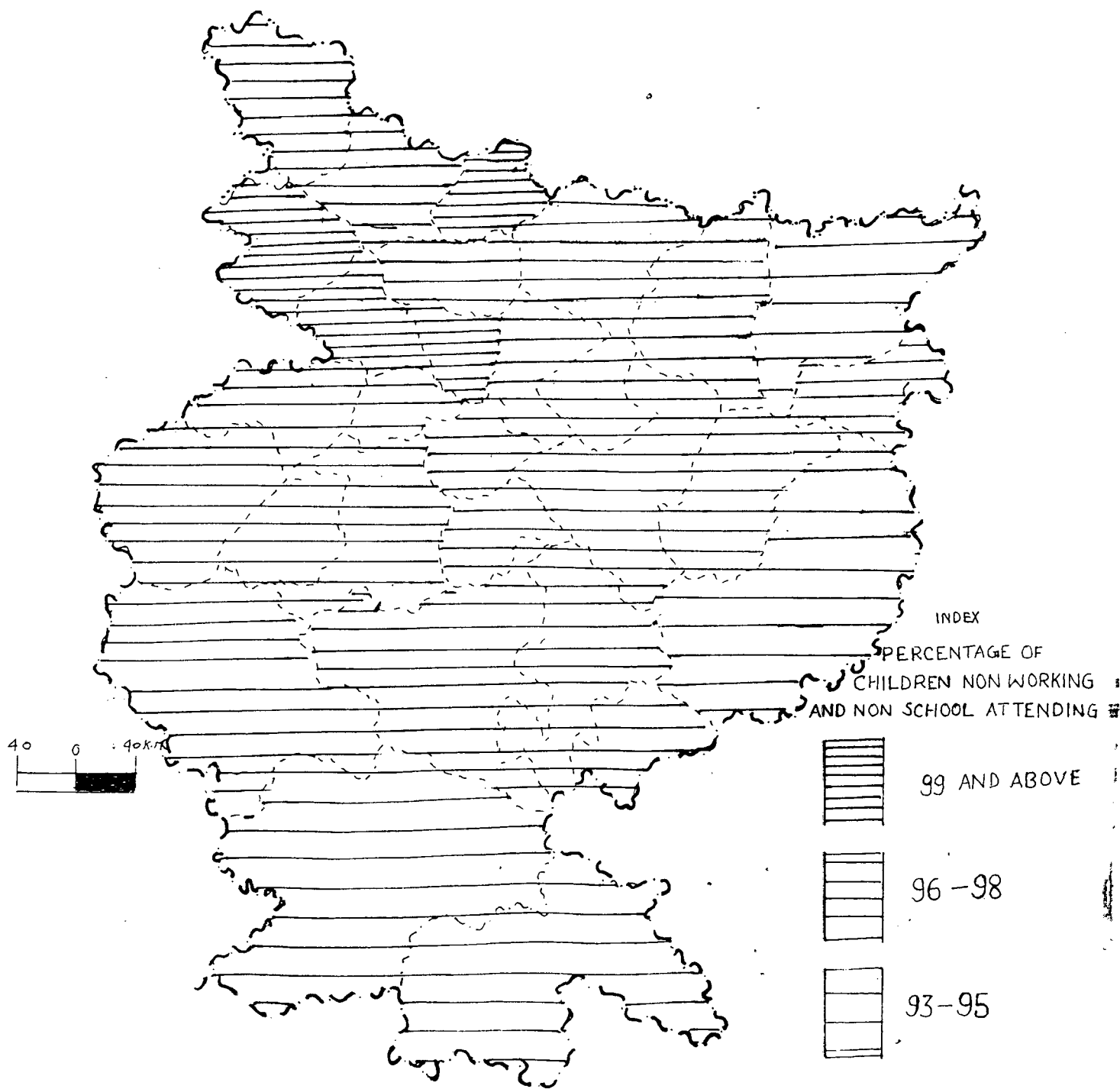


FIG. NO. 3 IX

The Ganga is the main river of the state and the others are Koshi, Damodar, Gandok, Ajoy, Mayurakshi, Son, etc.

Bihar is very rich in minerals. The Chotanagpur plateau of this state is known as 'Minerals Store House of India'. Coal, Mica, Iron-ore, Copper, China Clay, Fire Clay, Lime Stone, are the main minerals of the state.

Unutilised Childforce in Bihar

Spatial Distribution

If we look at the distribution of the children who are non-school attending and non-working in Bihar. Almost all the districts have very high percentage of these three non-working children. The districts individually show that 95 percent of children in primary school age group (6 to 10 age group) are non-workers.

BIHAR

Percentage of total children not attending schools and non-working to total children not attending school

1981

S.No.	Districts	Age Group	
		6 - 10	11 - 13
1.	Patna	98.73	84.57
2.	Nalanda	98.33	80.03
3.	Nawada	98.33	77.97
4.	Gaya	98.30	80.54
5.	Arungabad	98.39	89.29
6.	Rothas	98.65	84.79

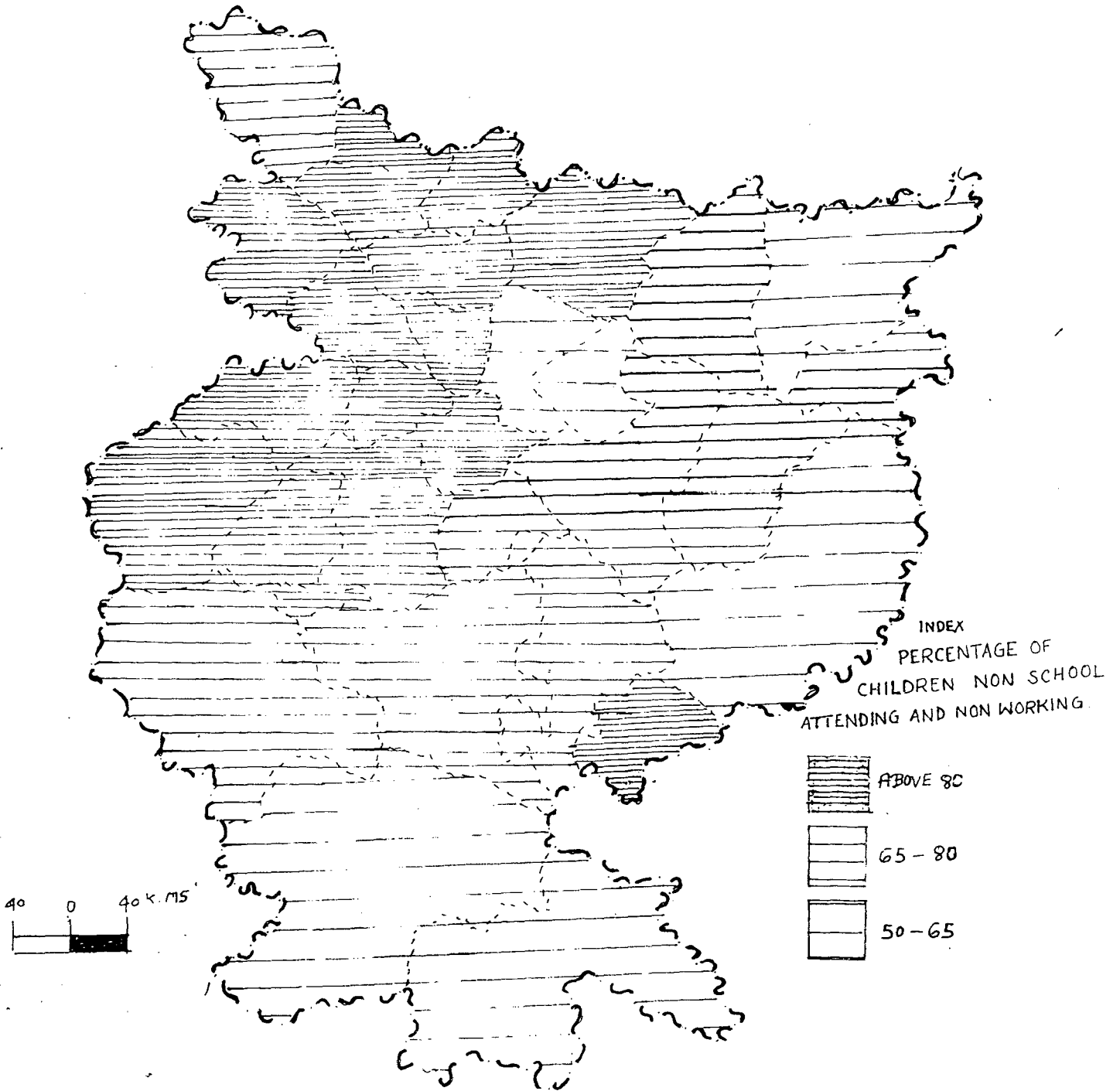
S.No.	Districts	Age Group	
		6 - 10	11 - 13
7.	Bojpur	98.92	88.47
8.	Saran	99.04	88.65
9.	Siwan	99.06	88.75
10.	Gopal Ganj	99.03	86.89
11.	Paschim champaran	98.67	78.57
12.	Purva Champaran	98.82	83.45
13.	Sitamari	99.02	85.65
14.	Muzafarpur	97.66	81.31
15.	Vaishali	99.18	86.95
16.	Beghusarai	98.79	83.56
17.	Samustipur	98.41	82.79
18.	Darbhanga	98.22	82.79
19.	Madhubani	98.58	82.27
20.	Saharasha	96.57	78.40
21.	Purnia	95.50	67.14
22.	Kathiar	96.42	99.33
23.	Munger	97.73	78.48
24.	Bhagalpur	97.89	79.69
25.	Samtarpargana	95.25	67.55
26.	Dhanbad	98.65	67.55
27.	Giridih	97.02	70.18
28.	Hazaribagh	98.03	74.19
29.	Palamu	96.97	77.18
30.	Ranchi	93.11	51.70
31.	Singhbum	95.10	64.52

TABLE (3.5) : SOURCE : CENSUS OF INDIA

UNUTILISED CHILD FORCE IN BIHAR

11-13 AGE GROUP

1981



The districts in North-Western side of the state have been comparatively high percentage of non-working children than the districts other part of the state. This picture is found in both the age groups 6 to 10 and 11 to 13. In case of 6 to 10 age group the highest percentage is in district of Vaishali. It is 99.18 percentage. The other districts which are showing more than 99 percent of these children are Saran (99.04 percent), Siwan (99.06 percentage), Gopalganj (99.03 percent). All the districts are in north-western side. The lowest percentage of these non-school attending and non-working children is showing by Ranchi district. It is 93.11 percent. Ranchi is the only district which has less than 95 percent of these children.

It is observed that all the districts in north western side have more than 98 percent of these children. However, in the rest of the state it is less than this region.

IN 11 to 13 age group it is found that though these children are grown up yet percentage of non-workers are quite high. Except some district in the east others have more than 75 percent of these non-working children. The highest percentage is shown by Aurangabad district. This percentage is 89.29 percent. This district is in western Bihar. Most of the district in North-western Bihar are more than non-

working children except two. These are Nawada (77.97 percent), and Paschim Champaran (78.57 percent).

The lowest percentage is in Ranchi district (51.70 percent). Ranchi is the only district which contains less than 60 percent of these children. Thus, in both the age groups Ranchi district contains the lowest percentage of non-working ones among non-school attending children.

BIHAR

Percentage of total children not attendign schools and non-working to total children not attending school

1981

S.No.	Districts	Age Group			
		6 - 10		11 - 13	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	Patna	44.34	54.39	27.87	56.70
2.	Nalanda	43.22	55.10	25.52	54.50
3.	Nawada	42.72	55.61	22.03	55.93
4.	Gaya	42.62	55.71	23.90	56.63
5.	Arungabad	40.98	57.41	14.45	74.84
6.	Rothas	43.22	55.42	24.94	55.85
7.	Bojpur	40.92	58.00	22.80	65.66
8.	Saran	42.42	56.62	26.49	62.15
9.	Siwan	41.14	57.92	25.98	62.76
10.	Gopal Ganj	41.87	57.16	25.83	61.00
11.	Paschim champar	46.01	52.65	30.41	61.07

BIHAR
UNUTILISED MALE CHILDFORCE
1981

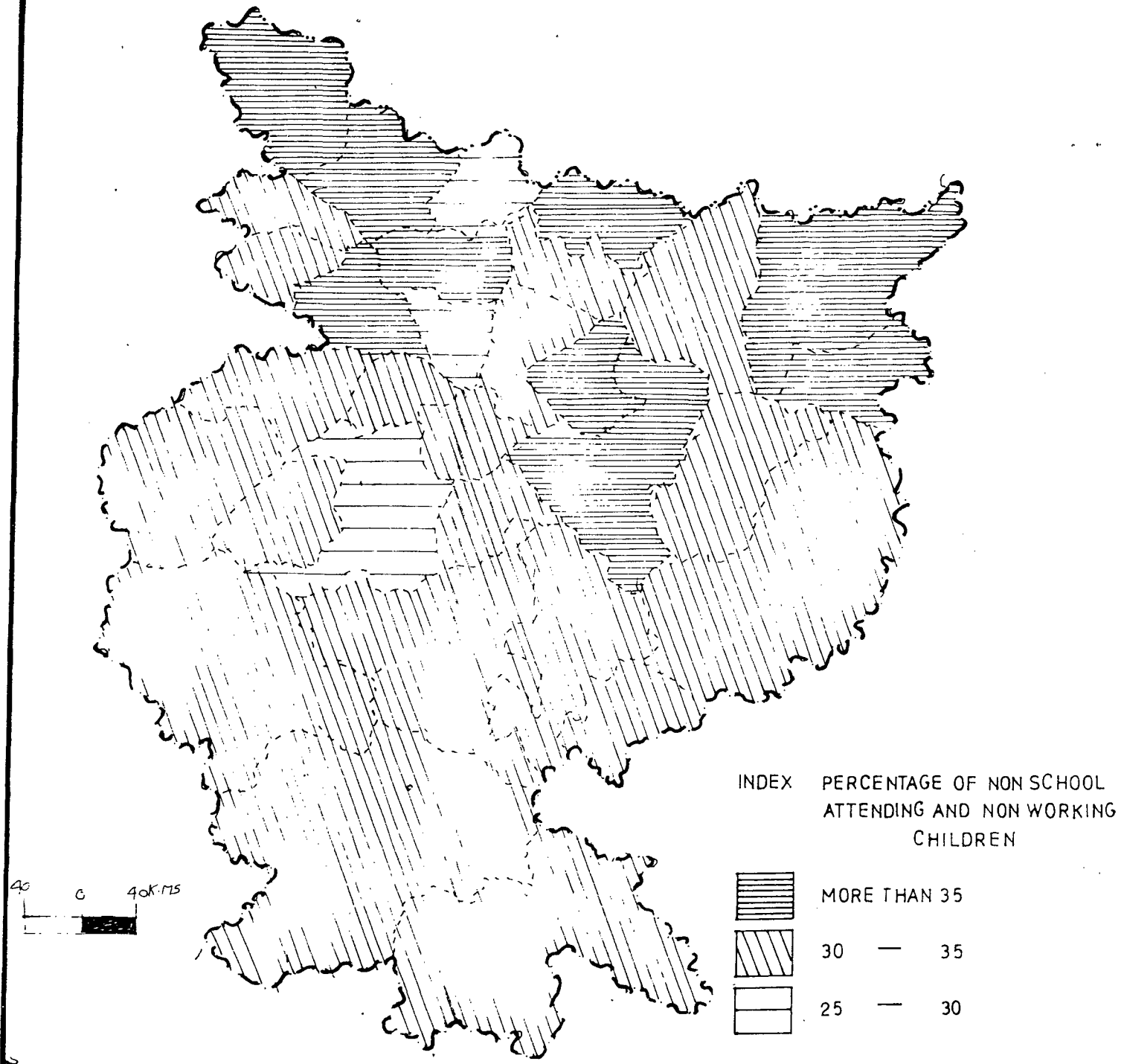


FIG. NO. 3X1

S.No.	Districts	Age Group			
		6 - 10		11 - 13	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
12.	Purva Champaran	45.46	53.36	31.02	52.43
13.	Sitamari	47.06	51.95	32.50	53.14
14.	Muzafarpur	45.20	48.45	30.28	51.09
15.	Vaishali	44.23	54.95	29.86	57.09
16.	Beghusarai	48.03	50.75	32.66	50.90
17.	Samustipur	44.95	53.45	28.91	53.87
18.	Darbhanga	44.29	53.92	27.52	54.74
19.	Madhubani	43.06	55.51	55.78	57.93
20.	Saharasha	44.47	52.09	27.64	50.78
21.	Purnia	41.94	53.55	18.02	49.11
22.	Kathiar	43.64	52.77	21.82	47.51
23.	Munger	52.98	44.75	28.78	49.69
24.	Bhagalpur	44.93	52.95	29.84	49.85
25.	Samtalpargana	41.36	53.89	23.58	43.96
26.	Dhanbad	39.65	58.99	32.28	63.93
27.	Giridih	39.44	57.57	21.85	52.33
28.	Hazaribagh	40.90	57.13	24.36	52.81
29.	Palamu	42.38	54.58	22.21	48.59
30.	Ranchi	39.77	53.34	16.90	34.80
31.	Singhbum	39.71	55.39	22.52	41.99

TABLE (3.6)

SOURCE : CENSUS OF INDIA - SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLE

Gender profile of these children is different. Like other states in India, here also we find that male non-working children among non-school going children are

BIHAR
UNUTILISED FEMALE CHILDFORCE
1981

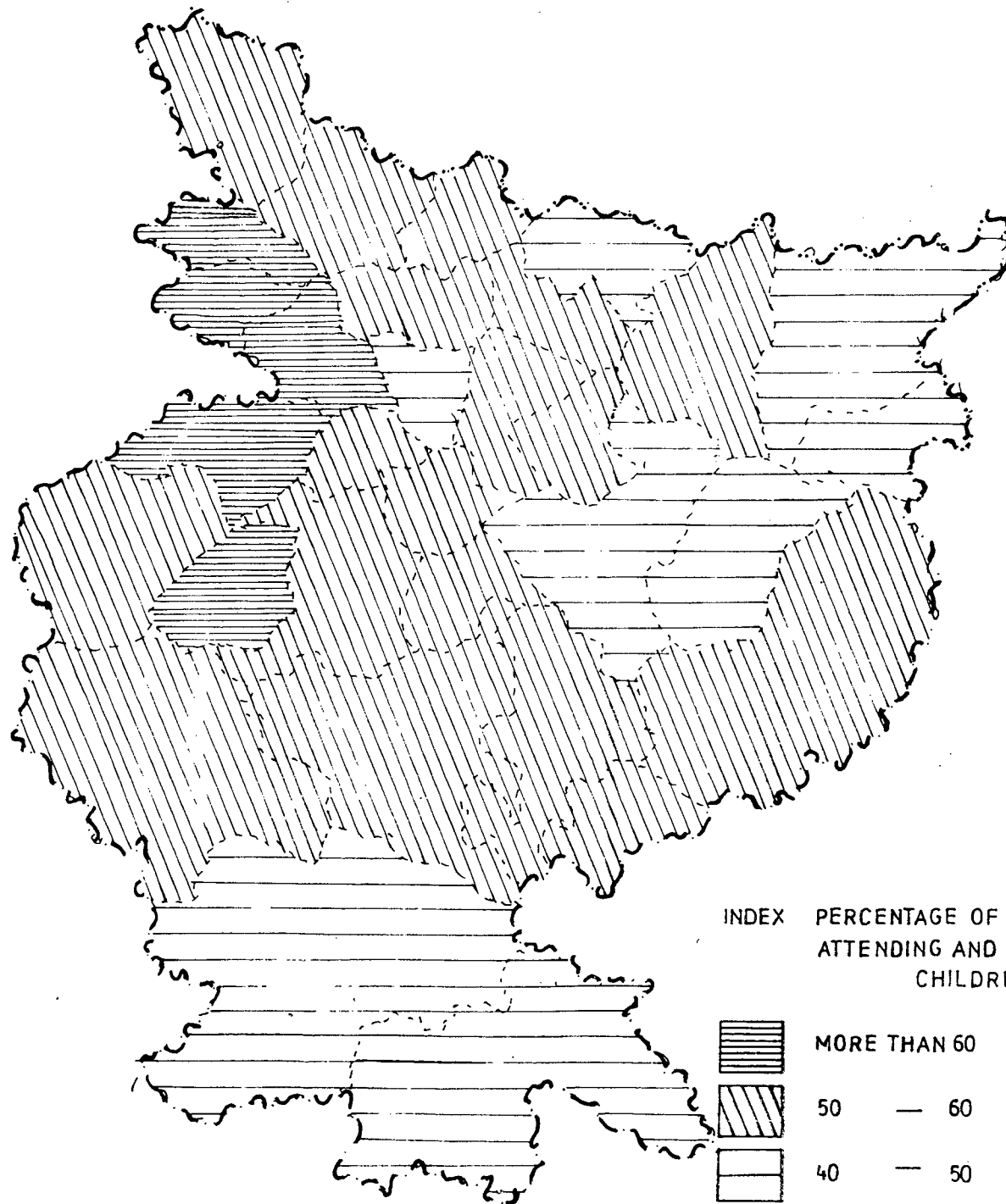


FIG. NO-3.Xii

comparatively much less than females. This phenomenon is observed in all the districts.

In primary school the gap between male-female non workers is less than middle school age groups. In 6 to 10 age group male non-workers among non-school going children in between 40 to 50 percent except five district in eastern Bihar like Munger, Dhanbad, Giridi, Ranchi and Singhbhum.

In 6 to 10 age group female non-workers are between 50 to 60 percent except in two districts. These are Muzafarpur and Munger. The district Munger is showing the lowest female non-working.

In the state it is observed that comparatively more children in 6 to 10 age group are working than the other states in India. It indicates that the economic condition of the state forced even these children to engage in work. These non-working children in middle school age group, i.e. 11 to 13 age group are less in number compare to 6 to 10 age group. Female workers are decreased as compared to male workers where there is an increase. Girls in this age group generally are engaged in domestic works by their parents. It is because conservative societies do not give permission for the grown up girls going out for job out side home.

In this age group, the highest percentage among the male non-working and non-school children is in Begusarai district. It is 32.66 percent. The lowest percentage is observed in Aurangabad district and it is 14.45 percent. The highest percentage of female non-workers are found in Aurangabad district and it is 74.84 percent. This is the only district having more than 70 percent of female non-working children.

Here we do not find any regional variation like in age group wise distribution.

Urban Areas

In Urban areas the percentage of non-school attending and non-working children are quite high in both the age groups than rural areas. If we look at the 6 to 10 age group except six districts, others have more than 98 percent non-school attending and non-working children. In this age group, lowest percentage of these children is showing by Purnia district and it is 96.62 percent. The highest is in Saran district and it is 99.52 percent. So, the gap between the highest percentage and the lowest percentage is very little. Actually children in this age group are too small to work.

BIHAR

Percentage of total urban children not attending
schools and non-working to total children not
attending school

1981

S.No.	Districts	Age Group	
		6 - 10	11 - 13
1.	Patna	98.14	83.24
2.	Nalanda	98.72	86.24
3.	Nawada	98.62	87.06
4.	Gaya	98.87	89.08
5.	Arungabad	99.12	88.25
6.	Rothas	98.88	89.70
7.	Bojpur	98.76	90.48
8.	Saran	99.52	90.64
9.	Siwan	98.92	90.62
10.	Gopal Ganj	99.40	86.59
11.	Paschim champaran	99.13	89.48
12.	Purva Champaran	98.23	83.06
13.	Sitamarī	99.28	80.47
14.	Muzafarpur	97.07	77.31
15.	Vaishali	99.30	92.12
16.	Beghusarai	99.07	90.19
17.	Samustipur	98.50	85.61
18.	Darbhanga	98.92	88.11
19.	Madhubani	99.26	90.88
20.	Saharasha	96.95	78.96
21.	Purnia	96.62	70.71

UNUTILISED CHILD FORCE IN BIHAR : URBAN

1981

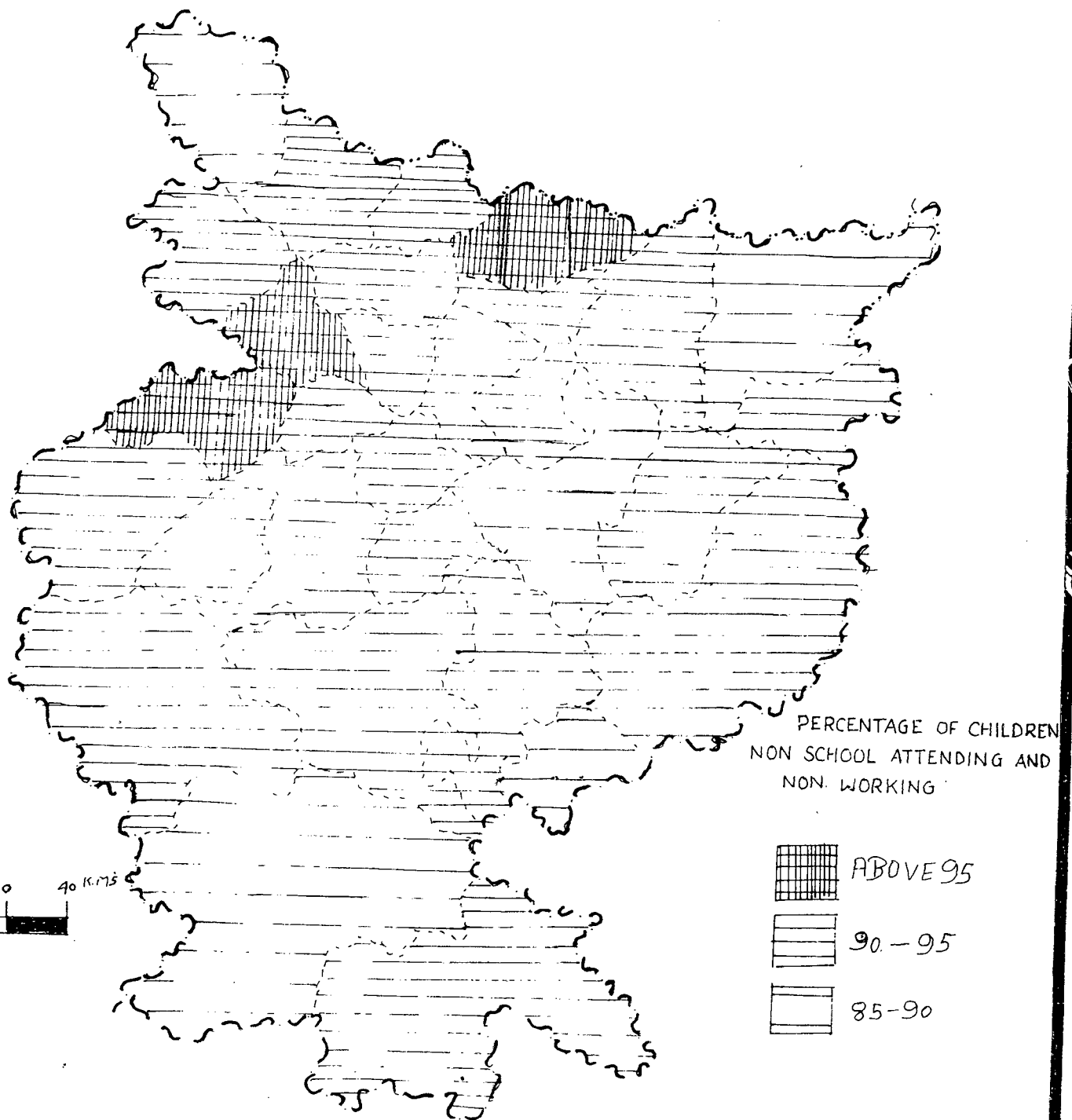


FIG. NO. 3 XIII

S.No.	Districts	Age Group	
		6 - 10	11 - 13
22.	Kathiar	99.44	85.43
23.	Munger	99.04	87.77
24.	Bhagalpur	98.36	83.42
25.	Samtarpargana	98.09	86.59
26.	Dhanbad	99.03	78.47
27.	Giridih	99.02	90.65
28.	Hazaribagh	97.91	87.04
29.	Palamu	97.61	85.08
30.	Ranchi	96.89	77.66
31.	Binghbum	98.19	86.76

TABLE (3.7)

SOURCE : CENSUS OF INDIA - SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLE

Now, if we look at the middle school age group children of urban areas, it is found that here also the number of non-working children is quite high. But it is less than 6 to 10 age group. This percentage is between 85 to 95. Here the highest percentage of non-working children is in Vaishali district and it is 92.12 percent. The lowest is observed in Purnia district (70.71 percent).

Because of overall bad economy in Bihar, it is difficult for these children getting job in urban areas without any education. This is the main reason for the high percentage of these non-working children in urban

areas.

Rural Areas

If we look at the distribution of these non-working and non-school attending children in rural areas, it is found that this distribution is almost like the total non-school attending and non-working children in the state. Except one district, all other having more than more than 95 percent of these non-working children. Here both the western and eastern districts have high percentage of non-working children. The lowest percentage is in Ranchi district and it is 92.72 percent. The highest percentage is shown by Sitamagri district and it is 99.23 percent. The other districts represents is more than 99 percent of these rural non-working children are Sewan (99.07 percent), Gopal Ganj (99.15 percent) and Vaishali (99.18 percent). All these districts are in western Bihar.

BIHAR

Percentage of total rural children not attending schools and non-working to total rural children not attending school

1981

S.No.	Districts	Age Group	
		6 - 10	11 - 13
1.	Patna	98.86	84.96
2.	Nalanda	98.33	79.32

S.No.	Districts	Age Group	
		6 - 10	11 - 13
3.	Nawada	98.30	77.58
4.	Gaya	98.31	79.95
5.	Arungabad	98.33	83.26
6.	Rothas	98.64	84.46
7.	Bojpur	98.89	88.30
8.	Saran	98.94	88.54
9.	Siwan	99.07	88.69
10.	Gopal Ganj	99.15	78.49
11.	Paschim champaran	98.81	78.07
12.	Purva Champaran	98.83	83.46
13.	Sitamari	99.23	85.79
14.	Muzafarpur	97.68	81.47
15.	Vaishali	99.18	88.52
16.	Beghusarai	98.75	83.02
17.	Samustipur	98.39	82.73
18.	Darbhanga	98.19	81.90
19.	Madhubani	98.56	83.57
20.	Saharasha	96.58	68.59
21.	Purnia	95.45	66.49
22.	Kathiar	96.25	68.41
23.	Munger	97.95	77.69
24.	Bhagalpur	97.85	79.39
25.	Samtalpargana	95.62	66.89
26.	Dhanbad	98.44	87.87
27.	Giridih	96.84	72.84
28.	Hazaribagh	98.05	76.39

BIHAR
UNUTILISED CHILDFORCE : RURAL

1981

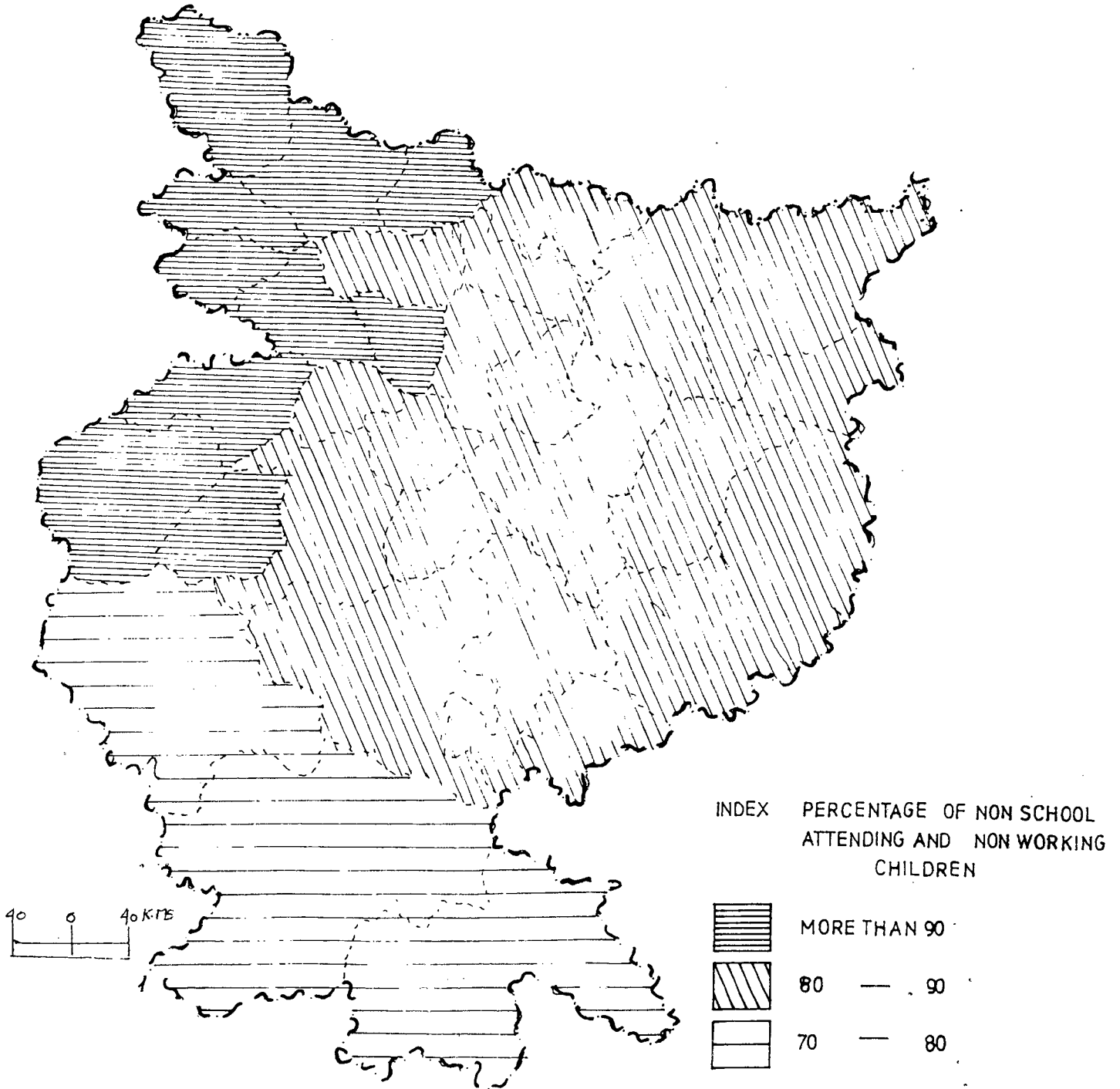


FIG NO. 3.XIV

S.No.	Districts	Age Group	
		6 - 10	11 - 13
29.	Palamu	97.01	56.49
30.	Ranchi	92.72	48.60
31.	Singhbum	94.72	59.07

TABLE (3.8)

SOURCE : CENSUS OF INDIA - SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLE

In middle school age groups, the districts are containing more than 80 percent non-school attending and non-working children. The districts in western part of Bihar has comparatively high percentage of non-working children than eastern side children.

The highest percentage of these rural non-working children is in Siwan district and it is 88.69 percent. So, the lowest percentage again is in Ranchi district and it is 48.60 percent. This is the only district where less than 50 percent of rural non-working children are found.

If we compare these urban children with rural children, it is found that both the rural and urban areas, non-working children are more in 6 to 10 age group. In case of 11 to 13 age group in rural areas the percentage of these non-working children are comparatively less than urban areas. In both the rural and urban areas, female non-workers are more than male. In rural areas, non-workers are less in number than

urban areas because children in rural areas, can be engaged in their own agricultural field. In urban areas children do not have such facility.

A comparative study between the two states Maharashtra and Bihar :- If we take a compare about the children, between the two states Bihar and Maharashtra, it will be found that there are lots of similarities and dissimilarities among the two states. In following these are discussing -

The first thing what we find is that the percentage of non-working children are more in Bihar than Maharashtra among non-school attending children. Spatially it is find in 11 to 13 age group. In Maharashtra in 11 to 13 age group average non-working children are between 45 to 50 percent. In Bihar, it is 75 to 80 percent.

The gap between the highest and lowest percentage of non-working children among non-school attending is more in Maharashtra and it is 59.50 percent. In Bihar, this gap is 37.59 percent.

It is also found that in Bihar, male non-working children are more in Maharashtra in both the age groups 6 to 10 and 11 to 13. In the state of Bihar, agricultural is the main economy. These children may

be work in their own field as a helper. But, they do not consider as a worker by the Census definition of the same.

In case of female workers, it is found that in Bihar all the districts have high percentage of non-working female children than Maharashtra.

Another thing what we observe is that non-working children are much more in rural Bihar than rural Maharashtra.

Apart from these similarities some similarities we also found between the two states and these are as following:-

Both the states are carrying high percentage of non-working children among non-school attending in 6 to 10 age group.

In both the states female non-workers are more than male. This is happened specially in 11 to 13 age group. It is almost double than male.

In both the states, non-working children among non-school attending are more in urban areas than rural areas.

So, from the above discussion it can be concluded that the both states have some similarities and in the same time dissimilarities also. This is mainly because of the difference levels of development, social, economic and others.

C H A P T E R I V

EFFECTS OF SELECTED VARIABLES WITH CHILDREN NON- WORKING AND NON-SCHOOL ATTENDING

The selected variables which have been taken to judge the effects on non-school attending and non-working children in the states Maharashtra and Bihar may be divided into three main groups.

- i) Social
- ii) Economic
- iii) Educational.

In first group, three variables have been taken. These are

- i) Percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population to Total Population
- ii) Percentage of Muslim Population to Total Population,
- iii) Percentage of Christian Population to Total Population.

- i) It is assumed that, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Children have to work more for the economic reasons. As such there should be a negative

correlation between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Population and non-working children.

From the correlation between these two segments of population and the proportion of the non-school going and non-working children, in case of 6 to 10 age group this relationship seems to exist ($r = .1352$). However, correlation is not significant in case of Maharashtra. But when we broken the total population in segment of male and female it is significant at .01 level in case of 6 to 10 age group. In case of Bihar, it is significant in both the age group at .001 level.

ii) In case of Muslim Population it is assumed that among Muslim population, total non-school attending children are more and most of them are working except the girls (Muslim society has 'Purda' System, they do not give the permission to their girls to work outside). So, there will be a positive correlation. From the correlation between the two it is found that in Maharashtra the hypothesis is proved but again it is proved in case of 6 to 10 age group at .001 level. But in 11 to 13 age group there positive correlation though it is not significant. But, in case of Bihar, the correlation is not significant.

CORRELATION OF DIFFERENT VARIABLES WITH CHILDREN NON-WORKING AND NON-SCHOOL ATTENDING
IN MAHARASHTRA

	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8A	Y8B	Y9A	Y9B
X1	1.0000	* 0.5783	** -0.6076	** 0.7705	** 0.7350	-0.1987	0.0089	0.3932	0.4098	0.2460	0.0969	0.1802	0.1352	0.0620	0.3541	-0.3758	0.0904
X2	* 0.5783	1.0000	** -0.9617	0.1294	* 0.5089	* -0.4747	-0.0219	0.0181	** 0.5976	0.1894	0.1815	* 0.5138	* 0.4684	0.2459	0.1196	0.2759	-0.0572
X3	** -0.6076	** -0.9617	1.0000	-0.1499	* -0.5383	** -0.5992	0.0397	-0.0279	** 0.6159	-0.2197	0.2526	* -0.5744	* -0.4636	-0.1758	0.1196	0.2759	-0.0572
X4	** 0.7705	0.1294	0.1499	1.0000	0.7563	0.1455	** -0.6332	** 0.6980	0.3248	0.1211	-0.0809	-0.0527	-0.0072	0.4479	* -0.4919	0.1128	** -0.6815
X5	** 0.7350	* 0.5089	* -0.5382	** 0.7563	1.0000	0.3411	** -0.4869	** 0.6113	0.3460	* 0.4731	0.0053	0.3338	0.3184	0.1883	0.3849	* -0.5444	0.0491
X6	** -0.7303	* -0.5145	* 0.5449	** -0.7498	** -0.9989	1.0000	* 0.4747	** -0.5992	0.3411	* -0.4782	0.0083	-0.3382	-0.3215	-0.1836	0.3835	* -0.5415	-0.0541

r is correlation, tailed significant at - * .01, **.001 level.

Here Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4, Y5, Y6, Y7, Y8A, Y8B, Y9A, Y9B are the independent variables where,

- Y1 Percentage of Worker engaged in Agricultural Work to Total Worker.
- Y2 Percentage of Worker engaged in non-agricultural work to Total worker.
- Y3 Percentage of Muslim Population to Total Population.
- Y4 Percentage of Christian Population to Total Population.
- Y5 Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population to Total Population.
- Y6 Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population to Total Population.
- Y7 Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Population to Total Population.
- Y8A Percentage of primary School per thousand Children
- Y8B Percentage of Middle School per thousand Children
- Y9A Percentage of Population served by a Primary School within habitation
- Y9B Percentage of Population served by a Middle School within habitation

Here, X1, X2, X3, X4, X5 And X6 are the dependent variables - where,

- X1 Percentage of total children non-school attending and non-working to total children non-school attending in 6-10 age group
- X2 Percentage of total children non-school attending and non-working to total male children non-school attending in 6-10 age group
- X3 Percentage of total children non-school attending and non-working to total female children non-school attending in 6-10 age group
- X4 Percentage of total children non-school attending and non-working to total children non-school attending in 11-13 age group
- X5 Percentage of total children non-school attending and non-working to total male children non-school attending in 11-13 age group
- X6 Percentage of total children non-school attending and non-working to total female children non-school attending in 11-13 age group

TABLE No. 4.1

CORRELATION OF DIFFERENT VARIABLES WITH CHILDREN NON-WORKING AND NON-SCHOOL ATTENDING
IN BIHAR

	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8A	Y8B	Y9A	Y9B
X1	1.0000	0.3666	0.3189	**	0.4095	0.3857	0.0151	-0.0151	0.2423	-0.7022	0.4269	-0.8517	-0.6633	-0.1489	-0.4184	-0.7821	-0.6520
X2	0.3466	1.0000	* -0.5906	0.2531	0.3414	-0.0980	0.3299	-0.3300	0.0225	-0.3431	-0.0273	* -0.4312	-0.3807	-0.1391	-0.4049	* -0.4872	* -0.4232
X3	0.3189	** -0.5806	1.0000	0.3078	-0.0870	0.2814	-0.2821	0.2821	0.1101	0.0014	0.2583	-0.2198	-0.1389	-0.0050	-0.0179	-0.1625	0.0777
X4	** 0.9115	0.2531	0.3078	1.0000	0.2784	0.3540	-0.0765	0.0765	0.1937	** -0.6455	0.1968	-0.8772	** -0.7041	-0.1253	-0.3793	** -0.7292	** -0.6815
X5	0.4695	0.3414	-0.0870	0.2784	1.0000	0.2929	-0.1217	0.2116	0.1005	-0.2454	0.0523	-0.2131	-0.1899	0.1619	-0.0902	-0.3772	0.2845
X6	0.3857	-0.0980	0.2814	0.3540	0.2929	1.0000	-0.0204	-0.0204	0.2274	0.3397	0.1740	* -0.4515	-0.3771	-0.2028	-0.1625	0.2080	0.0488

r is correlation, tailed significant at - * .01, **.001 level.

Here Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4, Y5, Y6, Y7, Y8A, Y8B, Y9A, Y9B are the independent variables where,

- Y1 Percentage of Worker engaged in Agricultural Work to Total Worker.
- Y2 Percentage of Worker engaged in non-agricultural work to Total worker.
- Y3 Percentage of Muslim Population to Total Population.
- Y4 Percentage of Christian Population to Total Population.
- Y5 Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population to Total Population.
- Y6 Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population to Total Population.
- Y7 Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Population to Total Population.
- Y8A Percentage of primary School per thousand Children
- Y8B Percentage of Middle School per thousand Children
- Y9A Percentage of Population served by a Primary School within habitation
- Y9B Percentage of Population served by a Middle School within habitation

Here, X1, X2, X3, X4, X5 And X6 are the dependent variables - where,

- X1 Percentage of total children non-school attending and non-working to total children non-school attending in 6-10 age group
- X2 Percentage of total children non-school attending and non-working to total male children non-school attending in 6-10 age group
- X3 Percentage of total children non-school attending and non-working to total female children non-school attending in 6-10 age group
- X4 Percentage of total children non-school attending and non-working to total children non-school attending in 11-13 age group
- X5 Percentage of total children non-school attending and non-working to total male children non-school attending in 11-13 age group
- X6 Percentage of total children non-school attending and non-working to total female children non-school attending in 11-13 age group

TABLE No. 4.2

iii) Our third variable is the percentage of Christian Population to total Population. It is assumed that non-school attending is comparatively less among the christian population. So, there will be a negative correlation between the two, i.e, higher the Christian population, lower will be the non-school attending. From the correlation, it is found that hypothesis is proved in case of Bihar. It is proved in both the age group 6 to 10 age group and 11 to 13 age group. It is significant at .001 level.

In case of Maharashtra, it is proved in 11 to 13 age group at .01 level but in 6 to 10 age group this correlation however is not significant for total population. When this total population broken into segment s male and femele, it is significant at .01 level.

In second group two indicators have been taken viz. percentage of population engaged in agricultural work. Here, it is assumed that higher the percentage of population engaged in agricultural work lower will be the non-working children. So, there is a negative correlation between the two. It is assumed that in case of male children, the correlation will be negative but in case of female children it is generally a possitive correlation between the two.

The hypothetical relation is assumed because when a male child is in a cultivator's family, generally he is engaged in his own field. In case of girls, generally they do not engaged in the field. They do domestic tasks which is not considered as worker in the official statistics. In case of Maharashtra, the hypothesis is proved in case of 11 to 13 age group and it is significant at .001 level. In case of 6 to 10 age group, correlation is negative with boys and positive with girls but it is not significant. The insignificant relationship in this 6 to 10 age group may be because this children are too small to work.

In case of Bihar, the hypothesis is not significant in both the age groups.

The next variable is percentage of population are engaged in non-agricultural work. Here it is assumed that higher the population engaged in non-agricultural work, higher will be the non-working children among non-school attending. So, between the two there is a positive correlation. It is assumed because when population is engaged in secondary or tertiary work, generally they are not able to engage their children in their own work. It is difficult for their children in this age group getting job without any educational

qualification. In case of Maharashtra, the hypothesis is proved. Here it is significant at .001 level in both the case of 11 to 13 age group. But in case of 6 to 10 age group it is not significant both for the male and female.

In case of Bihar, from the correlation it is found that the hypothesis is not significant.

To see the effect of educational indicators on children non school attending and non-working, we ran the following variables. -

i) School per thousand children - It is assumed that higher the number of school per thousand children, lower will be the non-school attending children. From the correlation it is found that hypothesis is significant in case of Bihar but it is significant in case of middle school age group and it is significant at .01 level. In primary school age group it is insignificant.

In case of Maharashtra here also the hypothesis is not significant in case of 6 to 10 age group. But, 11 to 13 age group, it is significant at .01 level.

In this group our last variable is the percentage of population served by a school within habitation

- Here it is assumed that higher the percentage of population served by a school lower will be the non-school going children. If school facilities more, the number of children attending school will be more. From the correlation it is found that the hypothesis proved in case of Bihar, and it is proved in both the age groups 6 to 10 and 11 to 13 at .001 level. In case of Maharashtra, the associations are in accepted direction albeit in significant in 6 to 10 age group. But, in 11 to 13 age group, it is significant at .01 level.

Analysis of Stepwise regression

In order to identify some plausible factors which influence the number of children who are neither working nor attending school accross different districts of Maharashtra and Bihar in rural areas, a step wise regression is attempted. The dependent variable is the number of children who are non-school attending and non-working. The explanatory variables included in this excercise are as stated earlier.

Value of R^2 in different steps

Steps	Variables		Value of R^2	
	Maharashtra	Bihar	Maharashtra	Bihar
Step - 1	Y3	Y6	0.13177	0.71599

Steps	Variables		Value of R^2	
	Maharashtra	Bihar	Maharashtra	Bihar
Step - 2	Y8A	Y3	0.31120	0.84571
Step - 3	Y2	Y4	0.39361	0.82941
Step - 4	Y7	Y9A	0.41962	0.82889
Step - 5	Y4	Y8A	0.41972	0.82554
Step - 6	Y6	Y1	0.38981	0.81571
Step - 7	Y5	Y5	0.36057	0.81055
Step - 8	Y9B	Y7	0.32214	0.80511
Step - 9	Y1	Y9B	0.27927	0.80510
Step -10	Y8A	Y8B	0.26299	0.80073

Table 4.3

For the state Maharashtra, from the table (4.3) it is observed that in the state, the value of R^2 decreases after step 5. Regression co-efficient corresponding to the maximum R^2 is statistically most significant, i.e., it explains the variations in dependent variables more than the rest. Hence, after this statistical significance the regression co-efficient starts to explain the variation in dependent variables less and less. So, it is better not to carry out the analysis after step 5.

Stepwise Regression of Non-School Attending and Non-Working children on Selected Variables in Maharashtra

Independent Variables	Dependent variables Percent of variation Explained.
Percentage of Muslim Population to total population	16.79 (+)
Primary School per thousand children	36.86 (-)
Percentage of Population engaged in non-agricultural work	43.54 (+)
Percentage of scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes population to total population	49.46 (-)
Percentage of Christian Population to total population	58.89 (-)

The Mathematical signs in parentheses indicates the slope of b Co-efficient.

Table 4.4

From the table (4.4) we find that the maximum percentage of variation of non-school attending and non-working children is explained by number of schools, per thousand children. IT explains 26.86 percent. The second highest percentage is explained by independant variable Y2 which is the percentage of population engaged in non-agricultural work. It explains 20.07 percent.

The next maximum percentage is explained by independant variable, i.e. percentage of Muslim population to total

population. It explains 6.68 percent. The last variable to be entered in the matrix is the percentage of Christian population to total population and it explains only 5.92 percent.

Thus, in Maharashtra the development factors seem to be more important than the social factors.

In case of Bihar, from the table 4.3 it is observed that R^2 started decreasing after step 4. It is stated earlier that regression co-efficient corresponding to the maximum R^2 is statistically most significant i.e., it explains the variations in dependent variables more than the rest. Hence, after this statistical significance explained value start decreasing.

Stepwise Regression of Non-School Attending and Non-Working children on Selected Variables in Bihar

Independent Variables	Dependent variables Percent of variation Explained.
Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population	72.54 (-)
Percentage of Muslim Population to Total Population	82.94 (+)
Percentage of Christian Population to total population	84.64 (-)
Population served by Primary School within habitation	85.16 (-)

The Mathematical signs in parentheses indicates the slope of b Co-efficient.

Table 4.5

From the table (4.5) we find that the maximum percentage of variation of non-school attending and non-working children is explained by the percentage of scheduled caste population to total population. It explains 72.54 percent. The second highest percentage is explained by the independent variable, i.e. the percentage of Muslim population to total population. It explains 10.40 percent. The next maximum percentage is explained by the percentage of Christian Population to total population and it is 1.70 percent.

The last variable to be entered into the matrix is the populations served by schools within habitation and it is 0.52 percentage.

As stated earlier, social variables seem to be more important than the developmental factors in case of Bihar.

CHAPTER V

Conclusion :

In the concluding chapter we can discuss in brief the overall findings of the study. Our studies on the children who are neither attending school nor working at the same time. Now, some suggestions also can be given for the development of these children.

At first, it is going to discuss different findings of the present study from different chapters.

We have started discussing on the children non school attending and non working from second chapter. From this chapter we get an overall picture of these children in different states of India.

The non-working and non-school going children have been divided into two groups - Primary school Age Group or 6 to 10 age group and Middle school age group i.e. age between 11 to 13 years. Here we find that Bihar contains the lowest percentage of non workers in 6 to 10 age group (85.74%). The low economy of the state forced the children to be engaged in work. The Region wise distribution tells us that the north zone contains the maximum percentage of non-school attending and non-working children and the lowest percentage is carried by south zone.

Another important thing what we find from this chapter is that all the states in India, female non-workers are more than male. The gap is less in 6 to 10 age group but in 11 to 13 age group female non-workers are almost double than the male non-workers. India has a conservative social structure and it does not permit its grown up female children to go out for work. Girls are generally restricted to domestic chores.

Another thing what we find here is that the rural non-workers are less than the urban non-workers. In rural areas, children can be engaged in their own fields but the urban children do not have this facility.

After discussing the Indian situation as a whole for further detailed study, two states have been selected. These are Maharashtra and Bihar in third chapter.

In the third chapter first a general description of the states Bihar and Maharashtra has been given in section one. In section two, it is discussed on the children non-school attending and non-working of the states. From this discussion we come to know that the states has regional variation in the distribution of these children. Mainly the western districts of Maharashtra and four eastern side districts Nagpur, Wardha, Bandara and Chandrapur are carrying the high percentage of non-working children among non-school attending. This high

percentage showing districts are industrially rich and the overall economic condition is developed. Because of poor economic condition, these children in eastern side districts have to engage in work and it is the main reason for low percentage of non-working children.

In rural area of the district this gap is more than the Urban areas of the districts.

In case of male-female wise distribution of these children found that male non-workers are less in number in the eastern districts but in case of female, both sides carry almost same percentage. Girls are everywhere generally engaged in domestic chores where boys are trying for jobs out side home.

Another thing what we come to know in this chapter is that the school facility in the eastern side districts are less than industrially developed western side districts.

But one important thing is that the literacy rate and schooling facility is much more in the state Maharashtra and overall percentage of non-school attending children is less in than some other states in India.

The state Bihar is less developed than Maharashtra.

Among Indian States, Maharashtra has a high literacy rate (47.40 percent) only after Kerala. But in Bihar Census the overall Literacy rate is 26 percent which is less than national average (36 percent). In Bihar, we find that the percentage of these non-working children is very high in both the age groups 6 to 10 age group 11 to 13 age group. Among these female non-workers are much more than male and it is more than double. Here, we do not find any prominent feature of the distribution of these children like Maharashtra. But some districts here also carry comparatively high percentage of these children. These are in north-western side of Bihar. The gap is not much.

In rural areas, non-worker are quite high in the both the age groups. But it is comparatively less in the district of north Bihar because of rich alluvial soil agriculture is developed.

Like Maharashtra here also we find that male worker are almost double than female specially in 11 to 13 age group. In case of rural urban wise distribution we find that more number of Urban children are non worker than rural children.

In the next section of this chapter, it has given a comparative study between the two states Maharashtra

and Bihar. From these we come to know that these non-working children are more in Bihar than Maharashtra, female non-workers also more in Bihar than Maharashtra and these non-working children are more in rural Bihar than rural Maharashtra

In our fourth chapter, we discussed on the effects of the selected variables on non-working and non-school attending children to test our hypotheses.

When the statewise regression is attempted in order to explain the observed patterns of non-working children among non-school going ones, it is observed that in Maharashtra developmental factors such as number of schools per 1000 children and percentage of non-agricultural workers in total workers seem to play a significant role in reducing the proportion of this unutilised child force. On the other hand, Bihar is still dominated by socio-cultural factors whereby presence of Muslim Scheduled Castes and Tribes, and christian population have their bearing upon the children who are neither going to school nor working.

For correlation some variables have been selected.
The variables, ~~which~~ mainly classified into three groups

i) Demographic ii) Economic and iii) Educational.

From this chapter, we come to know that all the variables have some correlation with the children non-school attending and non-working whether they are

significant or not.

From the regression, we come to know which variables has more influence in the changing in behavior of non-school attending and non-working children.

Section II :

At this Juncture some steps may be identified to improve the condition of these non-school attending and non-working children. For the children who are not engaged in work, it is more necessary for them to attend school. Otherwise there is a possibility for their involvement in different illegal activities to help the development of these children the following remedies are suggested:-

- i) The parents of these low socio-economic groups should be made more education - conscious and motivated to send their children in schools. Adult education programme can be prove to be helpful in this regard.
- ii) School environment and curriculum should be made more alternative and interesting. It should be oriented towards the tastes of the children. Education should be aimed at subserving the future work needs of children and then only parents may not see that spending money on their children education is not the wastage of money.

iii) Number of girls' schools and lady teachers should be increased specially in rural areas. Generally parents do not want to send that female children into a co-education institution or to a male teacher.

iv) Special incentives should be given to encourage the poor children to attend the school, such as providing book, stationary, midday meals, uniforms etc. Apart of these they should be awarded scholarships, as the award is in the form of monetary assistance to the child and his / her parents.

v) There are some children who are engaged in the agricultural sector as a helper of their family and does not consider as a worker neither by their family nor by the Census definition of a worker. But they are engaged in these sectors and because of this they can not attend the school. so, if the vacation in the schools can be adjusted to the calendar of agricultural activities in rural areas so as to able working children to avail the benefit of schooling facilities.

vi) At times the adult female of family use is busy to go for work outside home and children specially girl child have to do home work and other children

at home. If cottage and small scale industries may be set up in the rural areas to raise the income of the poor family, it helps the adult females may be able to stay at home and sending children school instead of doing domestic works.

vii) An unified co-ordinating agency can act based to implement the recommendations relating to child welfare. This could perhaps the best done by National Children Board.

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APPENDICES

S N	STATES AND UNION TERRITORY	TOTAL POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AGE AGE GROUP			TOTAL POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NON - WORKING AGE GROUP		
		6 - 10	11 - 13		6 - 10	11 - 13	
1	Andhra Pradesh	4332535	2276481		331916	1018300	
2	Bihar	7500690	2636755		6431780	2041918	
3	Gujarat	2082675	1115640		2002981	593874	
4	Haryana	969555	442985		940317	345455	
5	Himachal Pradesh	191363	95257		180695	51205	
6	Jammu and Kashmir	524450	247628		475666	111363	
7	Karnataka	2651666	1378988		2450711	765314	
8	Kerala	303936	242814		29967	202751	
9	Madhya Pradesh	4899108	2179227		4638239	1229895	
10	Maharashtra	3213257	1707490		29434646	869993	
11	Manipur	101075	30944		97913	21225	
12	Meghalaya	126488	47638		118375	25701	
13	Nagaland	54678	15409		50721	8582	
14	Orissa	1992967	1106805		1875580	722983	
15	Punjab	706785	420722		734705	708131	
16	Rajasthan	3550539	1511043		3418711	1054826	
17	Sikkim	20286	9925		18973	4059	
18	Tamil Nadu	1976659	1514593		1838963	941528	
19	Tripura	143528	60802		140968	46172	
20	Uttar Pradesh	1145256	4208991		11266470	3447262	

S N	STATES AND UNION TERRITORY	TOTAL POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AGE AGE GROUP			TOTAL POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NON - WORKING AGE GROUP		
		6	10	11 - 13	6	10	11 - 13
21	West Bengal	4268016	1847941	4202315	1539518		
22	Andaman Nicobar	6325	2577	6239	2028		
23	Arunachal Pradesh	6178	21252	58799	11931		
24	Chandigarh	10098	4002	9902	2999		
25	Dadra Nagar Haveli	8323	4073	7811	2093		
26	Delhi	165356	72670	164065	59777		
27	Goa Daman Diu	28337	14322	27245	9677		
28	Lakshwadeep	1043	354	1040	336		
29	Mizoram	18424	5341	18077	3175		
30	Pondicherry	18440	13635	18050	11545		

S N	STATES AND UNION TERRITORY	TOTAL POPULATION		TOTAL POPULATION NOT ATTENDING			
		NOT ATTENDING		SCHOOL AND NON-WORKING			
		SCHOOL AGE		AGE GROUP			
		AGE GROUP	AGE GROUP	AGE GROUP		AGE GROUP	
6 - 10	11 - 13	6 - 10		11 - 13			
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
1	Andhra Pradesh	4332535	2276481	1577027	2254889	311149	707151
2	Bihar	7500690	2636755	3206159	4050457	671255	1370663
3	Gujarat	2082675	1115640	86304	1123917	176928	416946
4	Harvana	969555	442985	391277	549040	86114	259341
5	Himachal Pradesh	191363	95257	71384	109311	11110	40095
6	Jammu and Kashmir	524450	247628	200249	275417	31021	80342
7	Karnataka	2651666	1378988	1000516	1450195	209726	555588
8	Kerala	303936	242814	145329	154656	87289	115502
9	Madhya Pradesh	4899108	2179227	1873135	2696723	488190	741705
10	Maharashtra	3213257	1707490	1187356	1772971	231969	638024
11	Manipur	101075	30944	45486	52427	7810	13415
12	Meghalaya	126488	47638	59657	58718	12382	13319
13	Nagaland	54678	15409	24776	25945	3840	4742
14	Orissa	1992967	1106805	735140	1140414	197247	525736
15	Punjab	706785	420722	342373	392333	93297	214834
16	Rajasthan	3550539	1511043	1405825	2012886	291249	763577
17	Sikkim	20286	9925	8560	10413	1506	2553
18	Tamil Nadu	1976659	1514593	732535	1106428	292127	649402
19	Tripura	143528	60802	65278	75690	16303	29869
20	Uttar Pradesh	1145256	4208991	5132112	6134358	1095520	2351741

S N	STATES AND UNION TERRITORY	TOTAL POPULATION .		TOTAL POPULATION NOT ATTENDING			
		NOT ATTENDING		SCHOOL AND NON-WORKING			
		SCHOOL AGE		AGE GROUP			
		6 - 10	11 - 13	6 - 10		11 - 13	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
21	West Bengal	4268016	1847941	1920372	2281943	554396	985117
22	Andaman Nicobar	6325	2577	2803	3436	710	1318
23	Arunachal Pradesh	6178	21252	27216	31583	5101	6830
24	Chandigarh	10098	4002	4879	6622	1255	1744
25	Dadra Nagar Haveli	8323	4073	3280	4531	791	1302
26	Delhi	165356	72670	74414	89651	21240	38537
27	Goa Daman Diu	28337	14322	1154	26091	3096	6581
28	Lakshwadeep	1043	354	457	583	100	236
29	Mizoram	18424	5341	8980	9097	1401	1774
30	Pondicherry	18440	13635	6863	11187	3636	7909

S N	STATES AND UNION TERRITORY (URBAN)	TOTAL POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AGE AGE GROUP			TOTAL POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NON - WORKING AGE GROUP		
		6 - 10	11 - 13	6 - 10	11 - 13	6 - 10	11 - 13
1	Andhra Pradesh	428629	280209	400571	203140		
2	Bihar	565285	184571	453836	15884		
3	Gujarat	386245	159710	381068	134773		
4	Haryana	103939	45277	102851	39792		
5	Himachal Pradesh	4912	2130	4842	1569		
6	Jammu and Kashmir	63018	30547	59890	21577		
7	Karnataka	421231	257745	400434	190485		
8	Kerala	38282	34164	37654	27830		
9	Madhya Pradesh	482801	205681	474206	170615		
10	Maharashtra	606313	342259	592301	224985		
11	Manipur	17133	4328	16857	3319		
12	Meghalaya	6736	2703	6586	2056		
13	Nagaland	3363	1194	3238	7711		
14	Orissa	138007	72243	133404	56088		
15	Punjab	146709	68257	143733	56207		
16	Rajasthan	434528	180406	428341	157010		
17	Sikkim	1353	700	1278	495		
18	Tamil Nadu	385191	319150	364692	231356		
19	Tripura	5128	2272	5004	1502		
20	Uttar Pradesh	1381194	543188	1365213	481208		

S N	STATES AND UNION TERRITORY (URBAN)	TOTAL POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AGE AGE GROUP			TOTAL POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NON - WORKING AGE GROUP		
		6 - 10	11 - 13		6 - 10	11 - 13	
21	West Bengal	554970	248901		546578	208105	
22	Andaman Nicobar	844	409		826	300	
23	Arunachal Pradesh	1735	614		1682	463	
24	Chandigarh	9039	3492		8824	2583	
25	Dadra Nagar Haveli	226	150		196	46	
26	Delhi	148253	64711		145833	53013	
27	Goa Daman Diu	7311	4117		7007	2360	
28	Lakshwadeep	492	160		490	154	
29	Mizoram	1455	365		1447	298	
30	Pondicherry	7375	5789		7223	4888	

S N	STATES AND UNION TERRITORY (RURAL)	TOTAL POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AGE AGE GROUP			TOTAL POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NON - WORKING AGE GROUP		
		6 - 10	11 - 13		6 - 10	11 - 13	
1	Andhra Pradesh	370071	1827068		3327514	810216	
2	Bihar	6935405	41560078		6766781	188394	
3	Gujarat	1696430	757314		1621878	459099	
4	Haryana	855422	408557		837466	305662	
5	Himachal Pradesh	186288	93128		9439	175853	
6	Jammu and Kashmir	49636	461434		196078	415779	
7	Karnataka	2205436	1146244		202576	599828	
8	Kerala	265662	208552		262323	174963	
9	Madhya Pradesh	4436785	1993604		4167851	1059279	
10	Maharashtra	2623606	1425588		2368028	645008	
11	Manipur	83943	26623		81055	17905	
12	Meghalaya	119752	44495		111791	24040	
13	Nagaland	51313	14203		47483	7711	
14	Orissa	1854960	1034559		1742150	666893	
15	Punjab	614076	352467		590972	251925	
16	Rajasthan	3116015	1331637		2990370	892815	
17	Sikkim	18934	8323		17695	4098	
18	Tamil Nadu	1591468	1195443		1474271	710172	
19	Tripura	138400	56824		135964	44671	
20	Uttar Pradesh	10073064	3665805		990258	2966057	

S N	STATES AND UNION TERRITORY (RURAL)	TOTAL POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AGE AGE GROUP			TOTAL POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NON - WORKING AGE GROUP		
		6 - 10	11 - 13		6 - 10	11 - 13	
21	West Bengal	3713046	1600806		3655764	1331378	
22	Andaman Nicobar	5509	2168		5414	1728	
23	Arunachal Pradesh	2951	20633		26503	11469	
24	Chandigarh	1083	491		1076	415	
25	Dadra Nagar Haveli	8098	3924		7615	2046	
26	Delhi	18513	7961		18241	6765	
27	Goa Daman Diu	21025	10775		2037	7361	
28	Lakshwadeep	551	199		550	181	
29	Mizoram	16967	4952		16629	2878	
30	Pondicherry	11052	7845		10830	6657	

TOTAL CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL.

<u>DISTRICT.</u>	<u>6-10 years of age</u>	<u>11-</u>	<u>11-13 years of age</u>
1.Patna	252053		82978
2.Nalanda.	1159049		52328
3.Nawada	118532		41939
4.Gaya	318497		109733
5.Aurangabad	119816		58416
6.Rohtas	226338		69228
7.Bhojpur	221029		75468
8.Saran	230061		81340
9.Siwan	201412		73826
10.Gopalganj	161524		57432
11.Paschim Champaran	249527		83101
12.Poorva Champaran	289621		101129
13.Sitamarhi	227522		73552
14.Muzzafarpur	250016		94053
15.Vaishali	177812		61431
16.Begusarai	159695		52492
17.Samastipur	221708		74108
18.Darbhanga	227729		78088
19 Madhubani	263103		88305
20.Saharsa	351981		111554
21.Purnea	457878		160794

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>6-10 years of age</u>	<u>11-13 years of age</u>
22. Katihar	175985	65788
23. Munger	310131	118360
24. Bhagalpur	273151	89555
25. Santhalpargana	395425	162270
26. Dhanbad	157067	55967
27. Giridih	190223	72885
28. Hazaribagh	244072	92998
29. Palamau	242579	79654
30. Ranchi	283773	110462
31. Singhbhum	225075	107903

**TOTAL CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NOT
WORKING IN BIHAR:**

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>06-10 Years.</u>	<u>11-13 Yrs.</u>
1. Patna	248870	70179
2 Nalanda	156395	41881
3 Nawada	116562	32701
4 Gaya	313201	88379
5 Aurangabad	117896	52161
6 Rohtas	223285	58705
7 Bhojpur	218659	66767
8 Saran	227855	72113
9 Siwan	199532	65522
10 Gopalganj	159967	49906
11 Pashim Champan	246220	65295
12 Poorva Champan	286216	84398
13 Sitamarhi	225299	62998
14 Muzaffarpur	244170	76482
15 Vaishali	176371	53416
16 Beghusarai	157770	43864
17 Samastipur	218185	61355
18 Darbhanga	223693	64243
19 Madhubani	259369	73925
20 Saharisa	339910	87490
21 Purnia	437283	107961
22 Kathihar	169687	45616
23 Munger	303098	92894
24 Bhagalpur	267388	71375
25 Santhal Pargana.	376662	109618
26 Dhanbad	154952	53852
27 Giridih	184561	54078
28 Hazaribagh	239287	71778
29 Palamau	235230	56406
30 Ranchi	264243	57118
31 Singhbhum	214065	69625

TOTAL URBAN CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL.

<u>DISTRICTS</u>	<u>6-10 years</u>	<u>11-13 years</u>
1. Patna	59768	21041
2. Nalanda	15785	5389
3. Nawada	5800	1785
4. Gaya	24963	7075
5. Aurangabad	5065	2000
6. Rohtas	13438	4227
7. Bhojpur	15189	5824
8. Saran	13147	4191
9. Siwan	5290	2058
10 Gopalganj	5359	2253
11. Paschim Champaran	9782	3653
12. Poorva Champaran	7997	3041
13. Sitamarhi	6289	1972
14. Muzzafarpur	8400	3787
15. Vaishali	9068	2897
16. Begusarai	10606	3915
17. Samastipur	3808	1550
18. Darbhanga	11517	4559
19. Madhubani	6008	1667
20. Saharsa	12432	4787
21. Purnea	22047	5973

TOTAL CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NOT WORKING.

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>6-10 years</u>		<u>11-13 years</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
1.patna	111777	137093	23130	47049
2.Nalanda	68746	87649	13359	28522
3.Nawada	50642	65920	9242	23459
4.Gaya	135750	177451	26227	62152
5.Aurangabad	49105	68791	8442	43719
6.Rohtas	97840	125445	17271	41434
7. Bhojpur	90454	128205	17212	49555
8. Saran	97593	130262	21553	50560
9. Siwan	82865	116667	19186	46336
10. Gopalganj	67633	92334	14830	35076
11. Paschim Champaran	114823	131397	25275	40020
12. Poorva Champaran	131664	154552	31372	53026

contd../- 1

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>6-10 years</u>		<u>11-13 years</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
13. Sitamarhi	107093	118206	23908	39090
14. Muzzafarpur	113029	131141	28486	47996
15. Vaishali	78655	97716	18345	35071
16. Begusarai	76712	81058	17144	26720
17. Samastipur	99675	118510	21430	39925
18. Darbhanga	100883	122810	21492	42751
19. Madhubani	113298	146071	22767	51158
20. Saharsa	156558	183352	30840	56650
21. Purnea	192053	245230	28979	78982
22. Katihar	76809	92878	14355	31261
23. Munger	164313	138785	34075	58819
24. Bhagalpur	122731	144657	26724	44651

contd.../-

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>6-10 years</u>		<u>11-13 years</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
25. Santhalpargana	163552	213110	38278	71340
26. Dhanbad	62292	92660	18067	35785
27. Giridih	75033	109528	15931	38147
28. Hazaribagh	99836	139451	22662	49116
29. Palamau	102807	132423	17696	38710
30. Ranchi	112863	151380	18674	38444
31. Singbhum	89388	124677	24307	45318

contd.../-

<u>DISTRICTS</u>	<u>6-10 years</u>	<u>11-13 years</u>
22. Katihar	9079	3603
23. Munger	30441	9315
24. Bhagalpur	19681	6734
25. santhalpargana	13216	5489
26. Dhanbad	57133	8405
27. Giridih	15563	5659
28. Hazaribagh	18370	6857
29. Palamau	6044	2219
30. Ranchi	26833	11802
31. Singbhum	32506	15794

TOTAL URBAN CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NOT WORKING

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>6-10 years</u>	<u>11-13 years</u>
1. Patna	58658	17516
2. Nalanda	15514	4648
3. Nawada	5726	1555
4. Gaya	24687	6303
5. Aurangabad	5012	1765
6. Rohtas	13281	3792
7. Bhojpur	15001	5270
8. Saran	13084	3799
9. Siwan	5233	1865
10. Gopalganj	5327	1951
11. Paschim Champaran	9697	3269
12. Poorva Champaran	7856	2526
13. Sitamarhi	6244	1587
14. Muzzafarpur	8154	2928
15. Vaishali	9005	2669
16. Begusarai	10508	3531
17. Samastipur	3751	1327
18. Darbhanga	11393	4017
19. Madhubani	5964	1515
20. Saharsa	12054	3780
21. Purnea	21303	44224

contd.../-

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>6-10 years</u>	<u>11-13 years</u>
22. katihar	9029	3078
23. Munger	30151	8176
24. Bhagalpur	19360	5618
25. Santhalpargana	12964	4753
26. Dhanbad	56582	6596
27. Giridih	15412	5130
28. Hazaribagh	17987	5969
29. Palamau	5900	1888
30. Ranchi	26001	9166
31. Singhbhum	31919	13704

S N	DISTRICTS OF MAHARASHTRA	TOTAL POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AGE AGE GROUP			TOTAL POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NON - WORKING AGE GROUP				
		6	10	11	13	6	10	11	13
1	Greater Bombay	150061	68923	147398	56263				
2	Thane	164223	70691	153770	45787				
3	Raigarh	66830	33875	64605	23804				
4	Ratangiri	71637	36531	68754	22975				
5	Nashik	155688	80725	144979	39103				
6	Dhule	155608	69842	146271	34437				
7	Jalgaon	138458	70671	130169	35795				
8	Ahmadnagar	143027	87128	131468	43063				
9	Pune	144750	83148	136911	52914				
10	Satara	143443	44877	69473	24913				
11	Sangli	79010	47044	74264	28270				
12	Solapur	157414	94198	146841	55153				
13	Kohlapur	120116	66558	116307	44314				
14	Aurangabad	184181	96931	169047	47465				
15	Parbhani	164885	83660	135714	30474				
16	Bid	122180	58141	109217	23365				
17	Nandid	166276	79743	128403	24521				
18	Osmanabad	153469	88406	134869	40399				
19	Buldana	89344	55546	78949	19663				
20	Akola	99009	63596	88947	27341				
21	Amravati	88271	50945	81007	23270				
22	Yavatmal	127871	67375	111863	21277				
23	Wadhwa	41169	22564	37936	8522				
24	Nagpur	105893	51036	101097	28383				
25	Bhandhara	102762	52868	99085	29616				
26	Chandrapur	163284	76732	152979	35906				

S N	DISTRICTS OF MAHARASHTRA	TOTAL POPULATION		TOTAL POPULATION		NOT ATTENDING	
		NOT ATTENDING		SCHOOL AND NON-WORKING			
		SCHOOL AGE		AGE GROUP			
		6 - 10	11 - 13	6 - 10	11 - 13	MALE	FEMALE
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
1	Greater Bombay	150061	68923	65143	82255	20742	35521
2	Thane	164223	70691	65760	88010	14873	30914
3	Raigarh	66830	33875	25179	39426	6496	173018
4	Ratangiri	71637	36531	28311	40443	5361	17614
5	Nashik	155688	80725	62284	82695	11503	27600
6	Dhule	155608	69842	64665	81606	11332	23105
7	Jalgaon	138458	70671	55514	74655	9757	26038
8	Ahmadnagar	143027	87128	49301	82167	10184	32879
9	Pune	144750	83148	52121	84790	13290	39624
10	Satara	143443	44877	26140	43333	6457	18456
11	Sangli	79010	47044	27909	46355	5827	29552
12	Solapur	157414	94198	42311	104530	13796	41357
13	Kohlapur	120116	66558	45275	71032	9474	34840
14	Aurangabad	184181	96931	61811	107236	11118	36347
15	Parbhani	164885	83660	47579	88135	6108	24366
16	Bid	122180	58141	38604	670613	6632	16733
17	Nandid	166276	79743	47848	80555	4932	19589
18	Osmanabad	153469	88406	46359	88510	6682	33717
19	Buldana	89344	55546	31548	47401	4830	14833
20	Akola	99009	63596	36553	52394	7714	19627
21	Amravati	88271	50945	37244	43763	7318	15952
22	Yavatmal	127871	67375	46397	654666	5507	15770
23	Wadhwa	41169	22564	17559	20377	2479	6043
24	Nagpur	105893	51036	46566	54531	9909	18474
25	Bhandhara	102762	52868	41854	57231	10042	19574
26	Chandrapur	163284	76732	65334	87645	10907	24999

S N	DISTRICTS OF MAHARASHTRA (URBAN)	TOTAL POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AGE AGE GROUP				TOTAL POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NON - WORKING AGE GROUP			
		6	- 10	11	- 13	6	- 10	11	- 13
1	Greater Bombay	150061		68923		147398		56263	
2	Thane	34679		15568		33690		12175	
3	Raigarh	4813		2634		4679		2066	
4	Ratangiri	2566		1486		2487		1147	
5	Nashik	27887		13804		27384		1098	
6	Dhule	17119		7211		16694		5695	
7	Jalgaon	26201		11503		25727		9175	
8	Ahmadnagar	10096		5057		9823		3861	
9	Pune	45871		21257		44995		18053	
10	Satara	6460		3053		6305		2494	
11	Sangli	11745		5701		11511		4549	
12	Solapur	30926		18040		29806		13554	
13	Kohlapur	18756		9468		18370		7517	
14	Aurangabad	22932		10478		22381		8469	
15	Parbhani	20200		9198		19129		6661	
16	Bid	11881		5154		11481		4012	
17	Nandid	17457		8183		16320		5640	
18	Osmanabad	17734		8210		17105		6135	
19	Buldana	10818		5624		10511		4222	
20	Akola	20578		11017		20223		9080	
21	Amravati	20268		10082		19879		7837	
22	Yavatmal	9751		4787		9581		3732	
23	Wadhwa	6491		2351		6447		2015	
24	Nagpur	41465		16790		41078		14047	
25	Bhandhara	6296		3208		6208		2691	
26	Chandrapur	9946		3486		9863		3007	

S N	DISTRICTS OF MAHARASHTRA (RURAL)	TOTAL POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AGE AGE GROUP				TOTAL POPULATION NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AND NON - WORKING AGE GROUP			
		6	10	11	13	6	10	11	13
1	Greater Bombay	0		0		0		0	
2	Thane	126528		55123		117252		30590	
3	Raigarh	62017		31243		59926		21738	
4	Ratangiri	68794		35042		65989		21826	
5	Nashik	127800		65925		117593		27184	
6	Dhule	138488		59166		129577		34437	
7	Jalgaon	112263		82894		104445		26620	
8	Ahmadnagar	132949		61892		121645		40024	
9	Pune	98867		41871		91917		34861	
10	Satara	67896		41344		63171		22468	
11	Sangli	67250		76160		62754		23721	
12	Solapur	126479		57092		117036		41599	
13	Kohlapur	101361		86212		77939		36799	
14	Aurangabad	154253		63756		139665		39097	
15	Parbhani	144688		60113		116587		23842	
16	Bid	110296		71656		997736		26504	
17	Nandid	148818		80159		112082		18882	
18	Osmanabad	135745		459921		117763		34264	
19	Buldana	78290		52584		68079		15442	
20	Akola	72612		62590		62891		18263	
21	Amravati	68004		20211		61110		15432	
22	Yavatmal	118163		34245		102285		17547	
23	Wadhwa	34672		49661		31487		6507	
24	Nagpur	59066		71246		54689		14335	
25	Bhandhara	93519		3208		87730		26928	
26	Chandrapur	153344		3486		143119		30897	

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>% of workers engaged in agriculture to total workers</u> 1	<u>% of workers in non-agricultural work to total workers</u> 2	<u>% of Muslim to total population</u> 3
1. Thane	75.70	24.28	5.00
2. Raigarh	80.31	25.69	6.38
3. Ratnagiri	79.08	20.92	6.27
4. Nasik	80.16	21.20	2.40
5. Dhule	79.17	20.83	6.32
6. Jalgaon	80.66	13.34	7.97
7. Ahmadnagar	82.66	17.34	8.11
8. Pune	80.09	19.91	2.97
9. Satara	80.06	19.94	2.98
10. Sangli	80.40	19.63	5.02
11. Sholapur	81.10	18.90	6.45
12. Kolhapur	81.39	18.61	4.48
13. Aurangabad	80.40	19.60	11.90
14. Parbhani	78.22	21.78	6.67
15. Bid	85.39	14.61	7.52
16. Nanded	84.82	15.18	7.85
17. Osmanabad	77.39	21.61	8.55
18. Buldana	90.02	9.98	8.23
19. Akola	89.28	10.06	8.11
20. Amravati	88.94	11.06	7.01
21. Yavatmal	89.41	10.59	5.29
22. Wardha	86.81	13.19	2.61
23. Nagpur	78.38	21.62	2.23
24. Bhandara	77.73	22.27	1.65
25. Chandrapur	82.30	17.70	1.93

S.No.	<u>% of Christians to total population</u>	<u>% of SC to total population</u>	<u>% of ST to total population</u>	<u>5+6</u>
	4	5	6	7
1	3.41	15.83	37.13	52.96
2	0.25	1.37	13.65	15.62
3	1.08	2.13	16.45	18.58
4	0.18	5.67	31.88	37.55
5	0.40	3.89	48.39	52.28
6	0.13	6.00	9.99	15.99
7	0.13	10.76	7.72	18.48
8	0.25	5.64	6.41	12.05
9	Neg	5.98	0.66	6.64
10	0.54	11.10	0.91	11.92
11	0.71	15.59	2.03	17.62
12	Neg	13.59	2.30	15.89
13	Neg	6.64	7.94	14.58
14	Neg	5.81	5.16	10.97
15	Neg	12.34	6.98	23.81
16	Neg	12.47	11.39	23.81
17	Neg	6.12	3.14	9.26
18	0.06	6.23	5.85	12.08
19	0.01	5.52	7.57	13.09
20	0.01	5.75	16.45	22.20
21	0.10	4.68	23.69	28.37
22	0.10	3.44	17.50	20.94
23	0.26	7.52	16.51	24.03
24	0.12	9.34	17.57	26.91
25	0.25	6.27	29.31	35.38

No of schools per thousand children

Primary(6-10 yrs) Middle(11-13 yrs)

S.No.	8A	8B
1	5.24	4.48
2	7.67	9.35
3	5.45	11.92
4	3.37	6.05
5	2.45	6.13
6	3.98	7.22
7	5.33	5.93
8	4.81	4.09
9	6.35	3.77
10	3.24	4.92
11	4.88	3.62
12	4.56	3.97
13	3.46	6.24
14	3.11	4.86
15	5.87	3.37
16	6.19	3.39
17	5.48	2.86
18	3.63	4.37
19	4.63	4.21
20	4.85	4.06
21	5.31	4.57
22	7.80	2.40
23	7.31	3.35
24	3.64	2.74
25	6.92	3.36

% of population served by schools

Primary(6-10 yrs) Middle(11-13 yrs)

9A	9B
83.70	71.82
88.69	81.34
72.38	86.92
96.78	90.57
64.81	91.37
92.80	88.19
90.96	82.94
93.90	71.63
55.66	66.66
99.13	87.67
98.14	74.96
95.62	74.19
95.57	81.91
92.14	87.55
98.23	68.54
97.88	69.29
98.83	63.35
98.98	83.60
98.43	80.17
97.08	82.61
96.68	73.89
97.40	64.34
94.16	69.52
93.66	73.76
91.73	59.35

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>% of workers engaged in agriculture to total workers</u>	<u>% of workers in non-agricultural work to total workers</u>	<u>% of Muslims to total population</u>
	1	2	3
1. Patna	59.56	40.44	13.67
2. Nalanda	64.67	35.33	4.53
3. Nawada	85.62	14.38	10.40
4. Gaya	82.64	17.36	9.10
5. Aurangabad	82.19	17.82	8.59
6. Rohtas	81.18	18.82	7.77
7. Bhोजपुर	79.05	20.95	5.02
8. Saran	81.46	18.54	9.11
9. Siwan	84.40	15.60	15.99
10. Gopalganj	89.35	10.65	15.01
11. Paschim Champaran	87.86	12.14	19.08
12. Poorva Champaran	88.66	11.34	17.40
13. Sitamarhi	88.31	11.69	18.47
14. Muzzafarpur	86.95	19.05	13.74
15. Vaishali	83.46	16.54	8.63
16. Begusarai	80.27	19.73	11.55
17. Saranipour	82.66	17.34	9.65
18. Darbhanga	81.74	18.26	21.11
19. Madhubani	88.51	11.49	15.55
20. Saharsa	89.23	10.77	12.16
21. Purnea	87.61	12.39	46.48
22. Katihar	83.53	16.47	38.74
23. Munger	81.27	18.73	7.87
24. Bhagalpur	79.97	20.03	12.35
25. Santhalparganas	80.48	19.52	16.45
26. Dhanbad	25.83	74.17	10.86
27. Giridih	70.98	29.02	15.05
28. Hazaribagh	67.17	32.83	11.86
29. Palamau	85.06	14.94	10.73
30. Ranchi	75.70	24.30	5.62
31. Singhum	73.71	26.29	12.74

contd../-

S.No.	<u>% of Christians to total population</u>	<u>% of SC to total population</u>	<u>% of ST to total population</u>	<u>5+6</u>
	4	5	6	7
1	1.01	15.43	0.21	15.64
2	Neg	12.12	Neg	19.12
3	Neg	24.52	0.11	24.63
4	Neg	25.54	Neg	25.54
5	neg	9.02	Neg	9.02
6	Neg	18.78	1.85	20.63
7	Neg	14.52	0.35	14.87
8	Neg	11.25	0.63	11.88
9	Neg	10.84	0.60	11.44
10	Neg	12.11	0.11	12.22
11	0.11	14.74	0.13	14.87
12	Neg	13.23	Neg	13.23
13	Neg	19.96	0.02	20.00
14	Neg	15.61	Neg	15.61
15	Neg	16.05	Neg	16.05
16	Neg	9.75	Neg	9.75
17	Neg	17.65	Neg	17.65
18	Neg	14.60	Neg	14.60
19	Neg	12.81	0.39	13.20
20	Neg	16.02	3.15	19.17
21	Neg	12.15	6.14	18.29
22	Neg	9.13	1.81	10.94
23	0.11	15.78	1.83	17.61
24	Neg	10.98	3.51	14.49
25	0.12	8.38	36.79	45.17
26	Neg	15.63	9.11	24.74
27	0.26	13.05	12.98	26.03
28	0.47	18.87	10.36	29.23
29	1.93	24.93	18.32	43.25
30	18.59	5.14	56.41	61.55
31	4.12	4.78	44.08	48.86

No of schools per 1000 children

Middle (11-13yrs) Primary(6-10 yrs)

8A 8B

% of population served by schools

Middle(11-13 yrs) Primary(6-10yrs)

9A 9B

1
2
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30

2.68	6.77
3.45	6.93
2.12	6.60
2.21	6.31
2.25	7.11
2.48	6.68
2.38	5.73
2.08	5.23
1.75	5.28
1.68	5.47
1.66	5.62
1.85	5.47
2.31	4.60
2.28	4.78
2.23	4.76
2.67	3.80
2.23	4.82
1.51	4.31
2.02	5.36
2.64	5.62
1.66	5.06
1.70	5.00
2.57	5.53
2.52	6.88
2.47	8.59
2.55	8.95
2.11	7.70
2.14	7.28
2.75	7.63
2.81	7.54
3.06	9.33

83.07	95.22
85.54	92.68
67.44	89.87
59.99	82.10
63.63	84.69
70.57	88.37
81.03	94.85
87.36	96.69
78.40	93.85
74.38	83.86
51.79	85.57
67.85	90.54
84.93	96.66
80.86	89.95
85.54	92.47
90.68	95.62
83.76	92.98
69.11	92.98
72.92	94.53
75.30	90.77
52.54	81.47
61.75	83.24
76.48	92.47
71.14	90.64
49.93	71.71
70.34	84.40
56.02	81.90
48.40	83.35
58.86	82.46
47.23	68.09
56.16	79.43



1916