



**Understanding Children's Work**  
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# Data base on child labour in India: an assessment with respect to nature of data, period and uses

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Understanding Children's Work (UCW) Project  
University of Rome "Tor Vergata"  
Faculty of Economics  
Via Columbia 2, 00133 Rome

Tel: +39 06.7259.5618

Fax: +39 06.2020.687

Email: [info@ucw-project.org](mailto:info@ucw-project.org)

As part of broader efforts toward durable solutions to child labor, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Bank initiated the interagency Understanding Children's Work (UCW) project in December 2000. The project is guided by the Oslo Agenda for Action, which laid out the priorities for the international community in the fight against child labor. Through a variety of data collection, research, and assessment activities, the UCW project is broadly directed toward improving understanding of child labor, its causes and effects, how it can be measured, and effective policies for addressing it. For further information, see the project website at [www.ucw-project.org](http://www.ucw-project.org).

This paper is part of the research carried out within UCW (Understanding Children's Work), a joint ILO, World Bank and UNICEF project. The views expressed here are those of the authors' and should not be attributed to the ILO, the World Bank, UNICEF or any of these agencies' member countries.

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\* Professor of Economics, Center for the Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India.

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## **ABSTRACT**

The main purpose of this paper is to prepare a detailed account of the existing database on the various dimensions of child labour in India. The intention is to gain an insight into the nature of the data on child labour so that it may serve as a guide to possible users. India has a fairly well developed framework of data on child labour. However these data come from more than one source and therefore the administrative unit from which the data are generated, the period covered and the methodology used in terms of data collection varies from one source to another. Therefore there is a need to make a comparative assessment of the data on child labour and to provide a guideline for the proper use of the data from each of the various sources which clearly highlights each of the sources' strengths and limitations.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

1. The main purpose of this paper is to prepare a detailed account of the existing database on the various dimensions of child labour in India. The intention is to gain an insight into the nature of the data on child labour so that it may serve as a guide to possible users. India has a fairly well developed framework of data on child labour. However these data come from more than one source and therefore the administrative unit from which the data are generated, the period covered and the methodology used in terms of data collection varies from one source to another. Therefore there is a need to make a comparative assessment of the data on child labour and to provide a guideline for the proper use of the data from each of the various sources which clearly highlights each of the sources' strengths and limitations.

2. In this context we propose to take a close look at various sources of the data on child labour in India and prepare an report with respect to the nature of the data, the administrative unit of data collection or aggregation, level of aggregation, rural/urban break up, gender dimensions, periods for which data are available, methodology and concept used in the collection of data, over time changes in definitions of the concept and methodology and indicate how these data from different sources could be used efficiently whilst keeping in mind their strengths and limitations. With this objective, we focus on the relevant aspects related to data on child labour in India. The assessment of the database is divided into the following sections:

- 1) The nature of the data
  - a. Magnitude of child labour
  - b. Sectoral participation or the economic activity in which child labour participate
  - c. Wage rate and wage income
- 2) Administrative unit of data
- 3) Rural-urban break-up
- 4) Gender, social group and occupation categories
- 5) Period of the data
- 6) Conceptual framework
- 7) Temporal comparison
- 8) Other related data

3. There are three official sources of data on child labour in India.

- (a) Population Census (PC): The Population Census is conducted after every ten years. The comparable data from population census are available for about six-time period, that is, 1961,1971,1981,1991 and 2001 covering about forty years period.
- (b) National Sample Survey (NSS). The NSS is conducted every five years. The first proper survey by NSS on employment was carried out in 1973-74 and the data on child labour from this source are available for 1973-74, 1977-78, 1983-84,1993-94 and 1999-2000.

- (c) The third source is the Rural Labour Enquiry (RLE). The RLE is also conducted with five year intervals beginning with 1956-57. The comparable data are available for 1964-65, 1974-75, 1977-78, 1983-84, 1987-88, 1993-94. Except for 1964-65 the latter period of RLE is the same as that of NSS.
- (d) And the last source is the single year survey conducted by certain individual Institutions such as the National Council of Applied Economic Research and the National Family Planning Health Survey among others.



## 2. NATURE OF THE DATA

4. We discuss the availability of data on three aspects namely (a) magnitude of child labour, (b) sectoral participation or economic activities in which child labour participate, (c) other aspects such as educational background, wages, child migration etc.

### 2.1 Magnitude of child labour

5. The data on the magnitude of child labour are available from three sources namely the Population Census (PC), the National Sample Survey (NSS), and the Rural Labour Enquiry (RLE). The Population Census is one of the prime sources of data on child labour and the census is conducted every ten-years. There are available data dating back to 1872 however systematic comparable data on workers by age group have only been available since 1961. Therefore estimations of the magnitude of child labour can be made for the Census years 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. The Population Census provides figures of the total population and working population by age groups including the age group 0-14 years. The total population is divided into workers and non-workers and the working population is further sub-divided by age of the workers. The distribution of the population and workers by age enables us to estimate the absolute numbers of working children and the percentage of working children in total children population aged between 0-14 years. In the census of 1961 and 1971 the data on ages of workers are provided for workers in general whereas in 1981 and 1991, the workers were sub-divided into main workers and marginal workers. (We shall discuss the changes in the definition of the worker in a later section). Therefore for 1981 and 1991, it is possible to estimate the magnitude of child labour for main and marginal child works in addition to the number of total child workers.

6. The National Sample Survey (NSS) is another important source on child labour. Unlike the Population Census which covers the entire population, the NSS are based on sample surveys. The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) carries out large scale surveys on the whole of India with sections on employment and unemployment every five years. The systematic and comparable surveys on employment by age-group are available from 1974 onwards. Therefore the data relating to estimates of child labour are available for six periods, namely 1973-74, 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94 and 1999-2000 with five year intervals. The large-scale NSSO quinquennial surveys covering the entire country mainly aim to measure the extent of employment and unemployment in quantitative terms. The population in National Sample Survey is comprised of three components, that is (a) workers (or employed) (b) seeking/available for work (or unemployment) and (c) not in labour force (or non-worker). Unlike the Population Census which used only one approach or concept of 'work' (or employment), the NSS has adopted three different approaches of work or employment based on the activities pursued by the individuals during a specified reference period. The three approaches are based on the reference period used in assigning the working status :

- (i) Usual Status Approach – The Usual Status (US) is assigned by taking a reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. This particular approach is further divided into two categories.

- (a) Principal Usual Status – A person who is engaged relatively for a longer time during the reference period of 365 days in any one or more work activities is considered as principal status worker.
- (b) Subsidiary Usual Status – A person who pursued some gainful activity in a subsidiary capacity is considered to be a subsidiary status worker.
- (ii) Current Weekly Status – The working status under current weekly status is with a reference to 7 days preceding the date of survey
- (iii) Current Daily Status – The working status under the daily status is assigned based on activity with reference to each day of the 7 days preceding the date of survey.

7. Besides the age distribution of working persons or employed, the NSS also provides data on unemployed persons by age including the age-group 5-14 years. This helps to estimate the unemployment rate of children by taking the ratio of those seeking or available for work to labour force. Thus, on the basis of the NSS data, the absolute number of working or employed and unemployed children can be estimated using the three approaches mentioned above.

8. The third official source on child labour is “The Rural Labour Enquiry Survey (RLES). The data from RLE are generated from the National Sample Survey. Therefore the period of RLES correspond with that of the NSS. However, the information in the Rural Labour Enquiry concerns only rural areas and rural labour households, unlike the Population Census and NSS, which provides data for both rural and urban areas. The Rural Labour Enquiry data is collected after every five years and comparable data are available for 1964-65, 1974-75, 1997-78, 1983, 1987-88 and 1993-94. The data from the RLES can be used to estimate the magnitude of child labour among the rural labour household.

9. The RLE provides data on numbers of working children. The population of the children can be calculated by taking the average number of children per household (or household size) and the number of rural labour households. This enables us to calculate the percentage of working children to total population.

10. In brief, the three different official sources constitute the main source to estimate the magnitude of the child labour in India:

- (a) Population Census data can be used to estimate the absolute number of working children in rural and urban area for 1961-1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 and examine the changes for about forty year with intervals of ten years.
- (b) The NSS data can be used to estimate the absolute number of working children both in rural and urban area for 1973-74, 1977-78, 1983-84, 1987-88, 1993-94 and 1999-2000 and to study the changes for about thirty year with five year gaps. The NSS data also enables us to estimate the unemployment rate for children.
- (c) Lastly the Rural Labour Enquiry data can be used to estimate the absolute number of working children and their ratio among the rural labour household in rural are for 1964-65, 1974-75, 1977-78, 1983-84, 1987-88 and 1993-94.

## 2.2 Sectoral participation or economic activities in which working children participate

11. In addition to the magnitude, PC, NSS and RLE also provide data on the type of economic activities in which the children are engaged. However, the nature of the data on the type of economic activities (i.e. industry or occupation) varied from one source to another. Therefore, in this section we discuss the nature of the data available by economic activity as given by three different sources, namely Population Census, National Sample Survey and the Rural Labour Enquiry:

12. We begin with the Population Census. As mentioned above, the Population Census provides data on the absolute number of workers in the 0-14 age group. The Population Census gives the distribution of child worker in the 5-11 year age group by the industrial or otherwise called “workforce category”. The Census of India classifies the worker into nine industrial categories. These are:

13. (I) Cultivators, (II) Agricultural Labourers, (III) Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards & Allied Activities, (IV) Mining and Quarrying, (V) Manufacturing, Processing, Service and Repair (a) Household Industry (b) Other than household industry, (VI) Constructions, (VII) Trade and Commerce, (VIII) Transport, Storage & Communication, (IX) Other Services.

14. These nine industrial or work categories can also be grouped into agriculture and non-agriculture for rural and urban areas. The participation of working children in nine industrial categories (and their distribution within the agricultural and non-agricultural sector) is available for six census years namely 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

15. In addition to the division of child workers by the ‘Industrial’ category, the Population Census also provides the division or participation of working children by ‘Occupational category’ with respect to workers other than those engaged in cultivation. The term ‘industry’ denotes the sector of economic activity, in which the worker is engaged while ‘occupation’ connotes the exact function or work that an individual performs in that sector. The occupational classification which are given at two levels are as follows:

- (a) Occupational Divisions and
- (b) Occupational Groups

16. In all there are 10 occupation divisions and of 93 occupational groups. The division of occupational groups within each occupational division is as follows :

Occupational Division	Occupational Group
01	20
02	09
03	10
04	07
05	09
06	09
07, 8, 9	29
10	01
10	93

(See Appendix I)

17. These data are available by age group for urban areas only for the 1961 Census and both for rural and urban areas for 1971, 1981 and 1991 and 2001 Census. The occupational divisions and the groups are given in Appendix I. This is very important information which enables us to study the occupational participation of the working children.

18. The separate information on the children working (main) in non-household industry is available for the Census years 1981 and 1991. The main working children are classified into four classes namely (i) an employer, (ii) an employee, (iii) a single worker, (that is one who is doing work without employing others except casually without the help of other members of his family except casually or a participant in work as a member of a co-operative) and (iv) a family worker, (that is one who is doing his work in a family enterprise along with other members of the family without wage or salary in cash or kind).

19. Additional information on the main activity of the children working as marginal workers and non-working children is also given for all the census years from 1961 to 2001. The main activity of the marginal and non-working children is grouped into selected classes which are as follows:

20. (i) Household duties, (ii) Full time students, (iii) Dependants, (iv) Infants, (v) Beggars, (vi) Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions, (vii) Persons seeking employment for the first time, (viii) Persons employed before but currently out of employment and seeking work

21. In brief, the Population Census provides three types of information with respect to nature of the economic activities in which the working children participate namely:

- (a) participation in nine industrial (or work) categories for all the census i.e. 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.
- (b) participation of working children in 10 occupational divisions and then in 93 occupational groups for urban areas only in 1961 Census and both for urban and rural areas for 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 census
- (c) participation of working children in non-household industry by four work status classes for 1981 and 1991
- (d) finally the activities of children working as marginal workers and non-working children classified into eight groups for all the census years i.e. 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

22. The National Sample Survey also provides the data on the economic activities in which the working child is engaged. The economic activities are classified into five economic activity groups by total and then separately in agriculture and non-agriculture sector for rural and urban areas. The participation of children working in each of the activities and their division within agriculture and non-agriculture is given for four status namely, Principal Usual Status, Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status, Currently Weekly Status and Current Daily Status. The activity categories of employed persons included under principal usual status and usual principal and subsidiary status are as follows:

Table 1. - Usual Activity (Principal Status) and its activity categories

S.No.	Activity Category	Description
A.	(with code)	
(I)	11	Worked in Household enterprise (self employed)
(II)	21	Worked as helper in Household enterprise (unpaid family worker)
(III)	31	Worked as regular salaried/wage employee
(IV)	41	Worked as casual wage labour in public works
(V)	51	Worked as casual wage labour in other types of work
B	81	Sought or seeking/available for work (Unemployed)
C	91-99	Not in Labour Force
D	11-99	Total Population

23. The activity categories for persons employed based on the Current Weekly Status and Current Daily Status are slightly different.

Table 2. - Current Weekly/Current Daily Activity and its categories

S.No.	Activity Category	Description
A. I	11	Worked in Household enterprise (self employed)
II	21	Worked as helper in Household enterprise (unpaid family worker)
III	31	Worked as regular salaried/wage employee
IV	41	Worked as casual wage labour in public works
V	51	Worked as casual wage labour in other types of work
VI	61	Worked in household enterprise but did not work due to sickness
VII	62	Worked in household enterprise but did not work due to other reasons
VIII	71	Regular salaried/wage employed but did not work due to sickness
IX	71	Regular salaried/wage employed but did not work due to other reasons
X	81	Sought or seeking/available for work (Unemployed)
B	82	Did not seek but was available for work
C	91-99	Not in Labour Force
D	11-99	Total Population

24. Participation of children working in each of these activity categories is available for five quinquennial rounds of NSS namely 1977-78, 1983-84, 1987-88, 1993-94 and 1999-2000.

25. The NSSO also tabulates and provides data for female child workers of age 5 and above usually engaged in domestic duties and carrying out specified additional activities (See Appendix III).

26. Lastly, in the case of the Rural Labour Enquiry the sectoral participation of children is available for wage paid usually employed children in agriculture and non-agriculture. The information available for sectoral participation of children in Rural Labour Enquiry include the data on the

- (a) participation of working children in agricultural and non-agricultural occupation
- (b) participation in different agricultural operations i.e. ploughing, sowing, transplanting, weeding and harvesting.

27. This information is available for the years 1964-65, 1974-75, 1983, 1987-88 and 1993-94.

### 2.3 Education linked data for child labour

28. In addition to the data on the magnitude of Child Labour and the nature of participation in terms of type of economic activities, the three sources also contain data related to the educational background of working children in selected years. The Population Census provides data on the educational level of the (a) working children (b) children seeking/available for work (or unemployed) and (c) those who never worked (non-labour force) for 1981 and 1991.

29. The educational level of the working, non-working and those without work is classified into those attending:

30. (i) primary school, (ii) higher secondary school, (iii) technical diploma, (iv) non-technical diploma, (v) post-graduate degree and (vi) technical degree-engineering, medicine etc.

31. Furthermore, the 1981 Population Census also gives data on the working children (main and marginal) and non-working children attending school and those not attending school. This information gives an idea regarding the educational background of the children in relation to school attendance, or non-attendance for the years 1981 and 1991.

32. The National Sample Survey also provides some data on the educational background of the working children, particularly related to enrolment, attendance and level of education for 1993-94.

- (a) Firstly the NSS provides data on the children currently enrolled in educational institutions. This information is given at aggregate level as well as household monthly per capita expenditure class. This helps us to estimate the enrollment ratio of children by their monthly per-capita income.
- (b) Secondly, the children who are economically active (or working children) are classified by general education category and school attendance. School attendance is further classified as currently attending, dropped out and never attended school. Economically active children are those who work in household enterprise and as a hired worker in agriculture and non-agriculture occupation.

33. The Rural Labour Enquiry does not provide any information on educational background of child working children.

34. This limited information on the educational background of the working children help us to understand the enrolment rate school attendance and the level of education of the working and non-working children for 1981 from the Population Census and for more recent years i.e. 1993-94 from the NSS. The NSS also helps us to understand the enrolment ratio of the children from poor and non-poor backgrounds in terms of their per-capita expenditure for 1993-94.

35. Migration related data: Population Census tabulates data on children migrating in search of employment, by their literacy level (literate and illiterate). This information is available for the census years 1981, 1991 and 2001.

## 2.4 Wage rate and wage income of child labour

36. Another set of data on child labour relates to wage rate and the wage earning (or wage income) of child labour. The NSS and Rural Labour Enquiry provide data on the wage rate of child labour.

37. The National Sample Survey provides data on average wage earnings of the child casual wage labourer in rural areas, total and by types of agricultural operations i.e. ploughing, sowing, transplanting, weeding, harvesting, threshing etc. This information is available for 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88 and 1993-94. The Rural Labour Enquiry provides data on wage rate/average wage earning of child wage labour both in agricultural and (rural) non-agriculture sector for 1964-65, 1974-75, 1983-84, 1987-88 and 1993-94.

Since the Rural Labour Enquiry also provides information on wage earning, number of wage labours and number of employment days made by child labour, this help us calculate the annual wage earnings of working children, average wage earnings of the total household (i.e. male, female and child labour) and also the (percentage) share of wages earning child labour in total wage earning of the household. This is useful information which enables us to estimate the contribution of the working of children as wage labour in the household income of the rural wage labour household.

## Panel I

Table 3. - Nature of Data on Child Labour : Summary

Nature of Data	Sources	Years	Administrative Unit	Gender Break-up	Social Group (SC/ST)
<b>1. Magnitude of Child Labour</b>	Population Census (PC)	1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001	All India, States, District	Male, Female, Persons	NA
	National Sample Survey (NSS)	1973-74, 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94, 1999-2000	All India, States	Male, Female, Persons	1983, 1987-88, 1993 All India only
	Rural Labour Enquiry (RLE)	1964-65, 1973-74, 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94	All India, States	Persons	1964-65, 1974-75, 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94
<b>2. Sectoral Participation of Child Labour</b>	Population Census	1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001	All India, States, District	Male, Female, Persons	NA
(a) (i) Nine Industrial Category					
(ii) Ten occupational group & occupational categories					
(b) Five activity categories	National Sample Survey	1977-78, 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94, 1999-2001	All India, States	Male, Female, Persons	1983, 1987-88, 1993 All India
(c) Agriculture & Non-Agriculture for rural labour household	Rural Labour Enquiry	1964-65, 1973-74, 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94	All India, States	Persons	1964-65, 1974-75, 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94
<b>3. Educational Related Data on Child Labour</b>					
(a) Education level, attending school/not attending school	Population Census	1981, 1991	All India, States, District	Male, Female, Persons	NA
(b) Enrolment, attendance & educational level	National Sample Survey	1993-94	All India, States	Male, Female, Persons	1983, 1993-94
<b>4. Migration of the children for urban area</b>	Population Census	1961, 1981, 1991	All India, States, District, Cities/Towns	Male, Female, Persons	NA
(a) Wage rate	National Sample Survey	1977-78, 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94	All India, States	Male, Female, Persons	NA
	Rural Labour Enquiry	1964-65, 1974-75, 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94	All India, States	Persons	1964-65, 1974-75, 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94,
(b) Wage Income	Rural Labour Enquiry	1964-65, 1974-75, 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94	All India, States	Persons	1964-65, 1974-75, 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94,
Minimum Age for which Data for Child Labour is available	PC NSS RLE	5-14 years 5-14 years 5-14 years	5-14 years 5-14 years 5-14 years	5-14 years 5-14 years 5-14 years	5-14 years 5-14 years 5-14 years



### 3. ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT OF THE DATA

38. In the preceding section we presented the nature of data on child labour available in the three sources. These data on child labour are related to the magnitude of child labour, economic activities in which they participate, the educational background and wage rate and wage income. As we have seen, the three sources provide data at Country, State and District level and cities in case of urban areas. However the administrative units at which the data is aggregated varies from source to source. The administrative units at which data are presented also varies for the variables.

- (i) We have seen that the population census provides data on the magnitude of child labour, the economic activity in which child labour participate, information on educational background of the working children (enrolment, attendance drop-out and level of education) and data related to migration of children to urban area. All these data are aggregated at country, state and district levels for 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 in rural and urban area. There are however some exceptions which need to be mentioned. In the case of urban areas, in addition to all of India, states and districts, the population census provides data on the magnitude of child labour for cities and towns but are available for 1961 and 1971. The data on the migration of children from rural to urban are available at country and state levels.
- (ii) The NSS data on the magnitude of child labour economic activities, children and educational background, wage rate, and other aspects is available at country and state level. The NSS does not give estimates at district level.

39. Similar to the NSS, the Rural Labour Enquiry gives data on the magnitude of child labour, their participation in agriculture and rural non-agriculture sector total (and by operation), wage rate and wage income at country and state level.

40. Thus all three sources give data at country and state levels. Additionally the population census also provides the data at district level.

41. **Rural Urban Breakup :** In the preceding sections we examined the nature and the administrative unit of data on Child Labour. In this section we examine the rural-urban break up of the available data on working children from the three sources.

42. The Population Census and National Sample Survey provide data on total working children, their participation in economic activities, participation of girl child labour in domestic activities, educational background (i.e. enrolment, attendance, drop-outside etc.) and other data both for rural and urban areas for the relevant years. Information on working children by occupational categories is also separately available for urban and rural areas for all the census years except 1961. In the 1961 census, data on working children in various occupational categories for rural areas was not tabulated.

43. The Population Census provides data on migrant workers for different age-groups. Information on migrant workers, non-workers and those seeking/available for work by literacy is also available for urban areas i.e. for cities. Data on migrants workers from rural areas within state of enumeration, from urban areas within the state of enumeration, and from rural and urban areas outside the state of enumeration is available for urban areas and cities. These migrant workers are further cross-

classified by age and educational level. These, data on migration for working children are available for urban areas for 1981 and 1991 census years. The data on wage rate from NSS is available both for rural and urban area.

44. The data from the Rural Labour Enquiry are confined to rural area only.

#### 4. DATA BY GENDER, SOCIAL GROUP AND OCCUPATION GROUP

45. In addition to the data on magnitude of child labour and related aspects at aggregate level, the Population Census, NSS and Rural Labour Enquiry also provide some information by sex, (i.e. male-female) social groups (i.e. for schedule caste and schedule tribes) and occupational group (i.e. Rural Labour household and Agricultural labour household). These disaggregated level data are useful to study the difference in magnitude of child labour and related aspects between male and female working children, scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and other groups as well as between rural labour and other households. However the nature and period of data varies between the three sources.

##### 4.1 Gender break up

46. The data on child labour by sex is mainly provided by the Population Census and National Sample Survey. The Population Census provides information separately for male and female on working children. The gender wise data is available on all the aspects of working children that we have mentioned before. These include: (a) magnitude of Child Labour, participation of working male and female children in different economic activities by industry and occupational groups, (b) educational background, (c) migration of children from rural to urban area and their educational background.

47. The National Sample Survey, like the Population Census, also provides gender data on child labour and its related aspects. These include a gender break-up on Magnitude of Child Labour; and participation in different activity as defined by NSS (see Appendix II). The NSS also provides data on female child workers engaged in domestic duties and carrying out specified additional duties (for details of the domestic and additional duties see Appendix III). The gender break-up of economically active children and their school attendance and educational level is available for selected years. Data on students enrolled in educational institution by MPCE is also available separately for male-female. The NSS also provides the data on wage rate for male and female working children separately. The data on wages rate is in terms of average wage earnings by boys and girls working as casual wage labourers in different agriculture.

48. The Rural Labour Enquiry does not provide a gender break-up of working children and its related aspects. Hence, the Population Census and National Sample Survey are the two main sources that collect and tabulate data on male and female children separately thus making gender-wise analysis on child labour possible.

49. **Social groups: Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes :** The National Sample Survey and Rural Labour Enquiry are the two main sources which contained some data on child labour for groups belonging to the schedule caste (SC) and schedule tribes (ST)

50. The National Sample Survey contained the following data<sup>2</sup> :

- (i) The data on participation of schedule caste and schedule tribe working children in various activity categories are available at country level for the years 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94 and 1999-2000. (Appendix III) Data

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<sup>2</sup> The data on the magnitude of child labour for schedule caste and schedule tribe is available for 1983, 1987-88 and 1993-94 and 1999-2000. However this information is available just at country level.

are also available for SC and ST female child workers usually engaged in domestic duties and carrying out specified additional activity for these years.

- (ii) The data on educational aspects for child labour are available for schedule caste and schedule tribes at country level. This also includes the information on children currently attending educational institutions. This set of data is, however, available for the NSS round 44<sup>th</sup> i.e. for 1988-1989 at country as well as state level.
- (iii) The NSS also provides data for schedule caste and schedule tribes children by monthly per capita consumption expenditure class at country and state level. These data are available for 1981 only.

51. The Rural Labour Enquiry is another major source that gives data on child labour among the schedule caste and schedule tribes and others for 1974-75, 1977-78, 1983-84, 1987-88 and 1993-94. The various aspects of child labour on which data is available for schedule caste and schedule tribe include

- i) Magnitude of child labour,
- ii) Magnitude or employment of child labour in agricultural and non-agricultural occupation and by different agricultural operations i.e. ploughing, sowing, transplanting, weeding and harvesting.
- iii) Number of employment day of children wage labourer classified into wage employment, self employment and on salaried.
- iv) Average daily earning or wage rate of working children in agricultural and non-agricultural occupation

52. The RLE data are available both for Rural Labour Households and Agricultural Labour Households for SC/ST.

## 5. THE PERIOD OF DATA ON CHILD LABOUR

53. The years for which the data are collected varies between three sources, namely Population Census, National Sample Survey and Rural Labour Enquiry. Within each of these sources, data for some variables are available for all of the years or only for few years. Since any study or analysis depends on the availability of the data particularly the time series analysis we examine the time dimension of the data on child labour in India.

### (A) Magnitude of child labour

54. The Population Census provides data on the extent of child labour with ten year intervals for all the census year i.e. 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. The data from the National Sample Survey and Rural Labour Enquiry are available for different years and do not exactly coincide with Population Census years. The Rural Labour Enquiry surveys are conducted at regular intervals on a quinquennial basis as a part of Employment and Unemployment surveys of the NSS. The data on magnitude of child labour are available for 1974-75, 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88 and 1993-94 from NSS and RLE the Rural Labour Enquiry data are also available for 1964-65 cross-section and time series analysis in magnitude of child labour is possible for a ten year interval i.e. 1961 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 with the help of Population Census and with a five year interval for 1973-74, 1977-78 1983-84, 1987-88, 1993-94 and 1999-2000 with the help of NSS data and with same five year interval for 1964-65, 1974-75, 1977-78, 1983-84, 1987-88 and 1993-94 for the Rural Labour Enquiry data. Thus in the case of Rural Labour Enquiry we can go back as far as 1964-65.

### (B) Sectoral Participation

55. The data on the participation of working children in nine industrial categories and ninety-three occupational categories and their division in agricultural and non-agricultural are available for the five census years 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. Data are also available for marginal and non-workers for the five Census years. However the information on child workers engaged in non household industries, trade, business or profession by class of workers is available for the census years 1981, 1991 and 2001. Therefore, for this aspect the temporal comparison is possible between 1981-2001.

56. The National Sample Survey collects and tabulates the data on participation of working children in activity categories for the years 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94 and 1999-2000. Data on female child workers usually engaged in domestic duties and carrying out specified additional duties is tabulated by NSSO for the same years.

57. The Rural Labour Enquiry provides information on participation of working children only in agricultural and non-agricultural occupations as a whole for the years 1964-65 1974-75, 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88 and 1993-94.

### (C) Educational related data

58. Educational related data include information on the enrolment rate, attendance, level of education (division into primary, middle secondary, college, technical and professional level), drop-out etc.

59. However the year for which data are available varies between sources. The Population Census data has one education related aspect (in 5-14 age-group) which is available for 1981 and 1991 only. The National Sample Survey has data on (a) children currently enrolled in educational institutions by monthly per capita

expenditure are available for the years 1983, 1987-88, 1993-94. Information on children currently attending educational institutions (primary, middle and secondary or above) for major tribes is available only for the NSS years 1988-89. (b) The data on economically active children by School attendance is available for 1993-94 only.

#### **(D) Migration related data**

60. The Population Census tabulates data on children migrating in search of employment to urban area by their literacy level (literate and illiterates). This information is available for the census years 1981, 1991 and 2001.

#### **(E) Wages and child labour**

61. The Rural Labour Enquiry is the main source that tabulates data on wages received by child workers. This information is available for the survey years 1964-65, 1974-75, 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88 and 1993-94.

62. The National Sample Survey also tabulates data on wages received by children in rural labour households working as casual wage labourers, total and in different agricultural operations. This information is available for survey years 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88 and 1993-94.

#### **(F) Consumer Expenditure**

63. NSS data on estimated number of households persons, consumer units by monthly per capita expenditure for children is available for 1977-78, 1983-84 and 1993-94.

64. In brief :

1. Temporal analysis of magnitude of child labour is possible from the Population Census data for 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. National Sample Survey for 1973-74, 1977-78, 1983-84, 1987-88, 1993-94 and 2001. and Rural Labour Enquiry for 1964-65, 1974-75, 1977-78, 1983-84, 1987-88, 1993-94.
2. Participation of children in various sectors and economic activities of the economy can be analysed, in the case of population census for five time period from 1961 to 2001, National Sample Survey for four time period 1977-78 to 1999-2001 and for Rural Labour Enquiry for six time period 1964-65 to 1993-94.
3. Temporal analysis of migration is possible for 1981, 1991 and 2001.
4. Continuous time series data on wage rate are available from the Rural Labour Enquiry for the years 1974-75 to 1993-94.
5. Distribution of persons, households by monthly per capita expenditure is available from the National Sample Survey for the years, 1977-78, 1983-84 and 1993-94.
6. Education related data by population census is available for 1981 and 1991 and by NSS for 1983, 1987-88 and 1993-94 and on economically active children by school attendance for 1993-94.
7. Enrolment status and course of study of the enrolled student for each broad usual activity status by age-group and sex are tabulated only for 1983 by the NSSO.

## 6. METHODOLOGY AND CONCEPT USED IN COLLECTION OF DATA

65. In this section we discuss the methodology and concept used in the collection of data by each of the three sources and highlight the usefulness and limitation of their comparative use.

### 6.1 Concept of 'worker' in different sources

66. As the name suggests, the data pertaining to the National Sample Survey (NSS) is based on the large 'sample' survey on employment. The data of Rural Labour Enquiry is also based on large sample survey as a part of NSS. Population census data on the other hand is based on the census of entire population.

67. The Indian Population Census continues to be the single largest source of economic data at national and sub-national level. The census defines work as "participation in any economically productive activity". The census makes use of the year preceding the date of enumeration as the reference period. The concepts and definitions adopted for economic classification of population used in some census years however has been modified to some extent.

68. The data on the economic activity of the people collected up until the 1951 census were based on income and dependency concepts. From the 1961 census onwards, the concept of work is measured in time. The classification of population as workers and non-workers based on the concept of work was introduced in the 1961 census. Work included not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. In the case of regular employment in any trade, professions, service, business or commerce, the basis for work would be satisfied if the person had been employed during any of the 15 days preceding the day on which he/she was employed. In the livestock, dairying and household industry if a person had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season, he was regarded as a 'WORKER'. Persons who were not engaged in any economic activity were treated as 'non-worker'.

69. In the 1971 census, however, the main activity of the individual was first ascertained on the basis of his time spent as a 'worker' producing goods & services or as a 'non-worker'. A 'worker' was defined as a person whose main activity was participation in any economically production work by his physical or mental activity. Main activity of a person was the activity that he/she engaged himself mostly in. Therefore persons were divided into two broad categories of main activity (a) workers & (b) non-workers. "Work" involved not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work and the reference period was the week prior to the day of enumeration (it was fortnight in 1961) and in the case seasonal work such as agriculture, it was the year preceding. Main activity of a person was the activity that he/she engaged himself mostly in. Where a person who was basically a non-worker such as a student or a housewife did make some marginal contribution to work, that secondary work was recorded under a separate question and persons classified as non-workers according to main activity were categorised under the following:

70. (1) Those attending to household duties, (2) Students, (3) Retired persons or rentiers, (4) Dependants, (5) Beggars, (6) Inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions & this category includes, (7) Other non-workers persons seeking work.

71. Economic activity of a person was defined as participation in work that leads to augment the income of the household. Mere rendering of service for one's own home or production of goods for purely domestic consumption was not treated as economic activity. For example a servant who works as a cook in his or her employer's home



for wages was considered economically active but a housewife even if she may work much more than a paid servant in having to cook for the family or looking after the household was not treated as economically active.

72. Separate data was tabulated on female workers in view of the importance of the contribution made by female workers in the development of the Indian economy. This information was provided for the first time in the 1971 census. The data on female workers and non-workers is tabulated according to their marital status. Marital status was divided into 4 parts. 1) never married 2) Married 3) widowed & 4) divorced or separated.

73. In the 1981 census there was a marginal change in the classification of workers. The whole population was divided into three categories viz, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. The main worker was defined as a person whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activities and who had worked for 183 days or more. A marginal worker was defined as a person whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity for less than 183 days. A non-worker was defined as a person who had not done any work at any time. The reference period was the one year preceding the day of enumeration.

74. In the 1991 census the definition of worker was the same as the 1981 census. Workers were also divided into main workers & marginal workers. The definition of main marginal and non-worker was the same as the definition followed in the 1981 census.

75. 'Workers' in case of 1961 and 1971 census and the 'main workers' and 'marginal workers' in case of 1981, 1991 and 2001 census have been further classified into nine broad industrial categories. These industrial categories are:

- I. Cultivators
- II. Agricultural Labourers
- III. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities
- IV. Mining & quarrying
- V. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in:
  - a. Household industry
  - b. Other than household industry
- VI. Construction
- VII. Trade and Commerce
- VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications
- IX. Other Services

76. The categories adopted over the census years from 1961 to 2001 are more or less similar in each census year. Only between the 1961 and 1971 census the industrial categories varied a little.

77. In the 1971 census, category III of 1961 census has been divided into two categories – categories III and IV. Category III in 1971 census comprises livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities. Mining and Quarrying was separated and constitutes category IV.

78. 'Household industry' in 1971 census is not category IV and the earlier categories IV and V were combined into category V which includes all manufacturing,



processing, servicing and repairing activities. This category was sub-divided into two groups V (a) and V (b) to indicate 'household industry' and 'other than household industry'.

79. After the 1971 census the industrial categories are similar in all the subsequent census years.

80. In the 1961 census, the economic data was tabulated for 'occupational categories' in respect of workers for the first time. The term 'occupation' connotes the exact function or work that an individual performs, irrespective of the industrial classification of the establishment where he is working. In the subsequent census years i.e., 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001, the data for occupational categories is also available.

81. The National classification of occupation has three levels of classification. Occupational division (one digit code).

- occupational groups (two-digit code)
- occupational families (three-digit code)

82. occupational divisions has eight divisions and 95 groups (two-digit code). For details please see Appendix I.

## 6.2 NSS : concept and methodology

83. We now discuss the methodology and concept used by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). NSS has been conducting surveys on employment and unemployment under its quinquennial work program since the 27<sup>th</sup> round (1972-73). The conceptual framework and data collection procedure were formulated on the basis of recommendations of the 'Expert Committee on Employment Estimate' (1970) set up by the planning commission.

84. NSS provided a strong data base for understanding the different facets of the employment situation in the country. However some changes associated with the concept of work need to be understood. Some modification were made, particularly related to (a) the data on employment-unemployment for different age-groups and (b) importance given to women's activities and their contribution to the economy. Taking into consideration the limitation of 27<sup>th</sup> round (1973-74), some modifications were made in the conceptual framework in the second quinquennial survey conducted in the 32<sup>nd</sup> round (1977-78). However a similar conceptual framework and an almost similar survey questionnaire has been adopted in the subsequent rounds i.e. 38<sup>th</sup> round (1983), 43<sup>rd</sup> round (1987-88), 50<sup>th</sup> round (1993-94) and 55<sup>th</sup> round (1999-2000).

85. The NSSO quinquennial survey on employment-unemployment aims mainly to measure the extent of 'employment' and 'unemployment' in quantitative terms desegregated by various household and population characteristics for different states regions. NSSO defines 'work' or 'employment' as participation in gainful activities. 'Gainful activity' is the activity pursued for pay, profit or family gain and which results in production of goods or services. The activities in 'agriculture' in which a part or whole of production is used for own consumption and does not go for sale are considered gainful.

86. NSSO, classifies the population into three broad activity/statuses.

1. Working (or employed)

2. Not working but available for work (or unemployed) and
3. Neither working nor available for work (or not in labour force).

87. The three broad activity status have been further subdivided into several detailed activity categories (see Appendix V).

88. The broad activity categories of employed and unemployed persons are defined by adopting the major time criterion. Major time criterion is used to classify persons according to three different approaches.

### 6.3 Usual Activity Status and Usual Subsidiary Status

89. The Usual Activity Status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively longer time (i.e. major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey is considered as the principal usual activity status of the persons. To decide the principal usual activity of a person, he/she was first categorised as belonging to the labour force or not during the reference period on the basis of major time criterion. Person thus considered as not belonging to the labour force were assigned the broad activity status 'neither working nor available for work'. For persons belonging to the labour force the broad activity status of either 'working' or 'not working but seeking and/or available for work' was ascertained based on the same 'criterion viz. relatively longer time spent in accordance with either of the two broad statuses within the labour force during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. Within the broad activity status so determined, the detailed activity status of a person pursuing more than one such activity was determined once again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent on such activities.

90. A person whose principal usual status was determined on the basis of the major time criterion could have pursued some economic activity for a relatively shorter time during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The status of which such economic activity was pursued was the subsidiary economic activity status of that persons.

91. **Current Weekly Activity Status :** The current weekly activity status of a person is the activity status obtaining for a person during a reference period of 7 days preceding the date of survey. It is decided on the basis of a certain priority cum major time criterion. A person was considered working (or employed) if he or she, while pursuing any economic activity, had worked for at least one hour on at least one day during the 7 days preceding the date of survey. A person was considered 'seeking or available for work (or unemployed)' if, during the reference week, no economic activity was pursued by the person but he/she made efforts to get work or had been available for work any time during the reference week. A person who had neither worked nor was available for work any time during the reference week was considered as engaged in non-economic activities (or not in labour force).

92. The current weekly activity status of a person could be any of the detailed activity status (see Appendix II) and could have codes 11 to 98. Of these codes, 11 to 72 pertained to workers, 81 to 82 for unemployed and 91 to 98 for persons out of labour force. These are the same as the usual status codes except that codes 61, 62, 71, 72, 82 and 98 are not applicable for usual status codes. Furthermore, the current weekly activity status for each individual was based on the current daily activity status of that person.

93. Current Daily Activity Status: The activity pattern of the population, particularly in the unorganised sector, is such that during a week, and sometimes, even during a day, a person could pursue more than one activity. The current daily activity status for a person was determined on the basis of his/her activity status on each day of the reference week. The following points are considered in determining the current daily status of a person.

- (i) Each day of the reference week was considered as comprising of two half days for assigning the activity status.
- (ii) A person was considered 'working' (employed) for the entire day if he/she had worked for 4 hours or more during the day.
- (iii) If a person was engaged in more than one of the economic activities for 4 hours or more on a day, he/she was assigned two out of the various economic activities on which he/she denoted relatively longer time on the reference day.
- (iv) If a person had worked for 1 hour or more but less than 4 hours he/she was considered 'working' (employed) for half-day and seeking or available for work (unemployed) or 'neither seeking nor available for work' (not in labour force) for the other half of the day.
- (v) If a person was not engaged in any 'work', not even for 1 hour in a day but was seeking/available for work even for 4 hours or more, he was considered 'unemployed' for the entire day.
- (vi) A person who neither had any 'work' to do nor was available for 'work' even for half a day was considered 'not in labour force' for the entire day and was assigned one or two of the detailed non-economic status depending upon the activities pursued during the reference day.

94. The aggregate of person-days so classified under the different activity categories for all the seven days of the week divided by seven gave the distribution of persons (person-days) by activity category on an average on a day of the survey period of one year. The description (and codes used) of current daily status are the same as those of current weekly status.

#### 6.4 Women's participation in activities resulting in benefits to their households

95. A significant number of women are usually engaged in household duties and undertake activities which provide economic benefits to their households. Many also participate though marginally in the household based enterprises, particularly agriculture. Such participation by women is not always reflected in the usual indicators of employment. In order to examine the number of women usually engaged in economic activity irrespective of the intensity of participation during a reference period of one year, a special set of questions canvassed from persons engaged in household duties were introduced for the first time in the 32<sup>nd</sup> round of NSS (1977-78). This data is also tabulated for participation of young girls (age group 5-14) in household duties. The results from the new set of questions revealed that a substantial number of women who had reported to be not available for work under normal circumstances were available for certain types of work, if such work was made available at their household premises.

96. A women who was usually engaged in household duties in the principal status was asked whether she pursued certain specified activities more or less regularly for household consumption along with her normal household chores. The activities were grouped into three broad categories.

- (i) activities relating to agricultural production like maintenance of kitchen, garden, work in household poultry, dairy etc., including free collection of agricultural products for household consumption,
- (ii) processing of primary products produced by the households for household consumption and
- (iii) other activities for own consumption but resulting in economic benefits of the households.

97. The above activities categories were considered gainful and persons performing them were also considered 'working'. A detailed list of activities or household duties that women usually carries out is given in the Appendix III.

### 6.5 Rural Labour Enquiry :concepts and definitions

98. The Rural Labour Enquiry primarily presents data on the socio-economic conditions of rural labourers. Rural Labourers include those engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural occupations. The main objective of the enquiry is: "to provide data on important socio-economic characteristics of rural labour in general and agricultural labour in particular. The data collected in these enquires pertain to demographic structure, extent of employment and unemployment, wages and earnings, household consumption expenditure, indebtedness".

99. The first Rural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1964-65 and from then on Rural Labour Enquiry have been conducted at regular intervals on quinquennial basis along with general employment and unemployment surveys of the NSSO. (Although one survey was conducted for 1956-57 but it was confined to agricultural labour only)

100. The various concepts and definitions adopted in Rural Labour Enquiry are as follows:

- (i) Usual Occupation: The usual occupation of a person was the gainful occupation which he may be performing during the major part of the 365 days preceding the date of survey.
- (ii) Activity Status: The classification of persons into 'gainfully employed', 'unemployed' and 'not in the labour force' has been done on the basis of their activity status. The activity status of a person is determined strictly on the basis of his activity during the week ending on the day preceding the date of enquiry. Within the broad category of working or not working the detailed activity category was assigned by major time criterion.

101. A person who was directly or indirectly occupied in a job or enterprise on at least one day during the reference period was treated as employed.

102. A person who had not worked for even one hour or any one day of the week because no work was available but was seeking work or had been available for work at any time during the week was considered 'seeking or available for work' (or

unemployed). A person who was 'neither working nor available for work' belonged to the category of 'not in labour force'.

103. According to the usual status approach, if a person spent a relatively longer time of the preceding 365 days prior to the date of survey performing some gainful activity in principal activity, then he is grouped as 'principal status worker'. If he pursued some gainful activity in a subsidiary capacity he was considered to be usually working in a 'subsidiary, status worker'. These two groups viz. 'principal status workers' and 'subsidiary status worker' together constitute 'all workers' according to the usual status classification.

- (iii) Rural Labour Household: A household was classified as rural labour household if its major source of income during the last 365 days was principally from wage paid manual labour/(agricultural and or non-agricultural) than either from paid non-manual employed or from self-employment. Rural labour households include agricultural labour household also.
- (iv) Agricultural Labour Household: Of the households which are initially classified 'rural labour household' those deriving 50 percent or more of their total income from wage paid manual labour in agricultural activities are treated as agricultural labour households.
- (v) Wage Paid Manual Labour: A person who does manual work in return for wages in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind (excluding exchange labour) is a wage paid manual labour. Salaries are also to be counted as wages. A person who is self employed in manual work is not treated as a wage paid manual labourer.
- (vi) Agriculture Labour: A person was treated as an agricultural labourer if he/she is in agricultural occupation as labour on hire, paid in cash or partly in cash or partly in kind.

104. The concepts and definitions of work and related aspects adopted in the various round of Rural Labour Enquiry have more or less remained same. The only change over the survey years have been on the earnings received in kind by persons of Rural Labour Households. In the first Rural Labour Enquiry, local wholesale prices were used to evaluate the kind payments. In the subsequent Rural Labour Enquiry i.e. 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88 and 1993-94, local retail price was used to convert the kind earnings into cash earnings. But since the share of wages in kind in total wage rate is small, it will not affect the inter-temporal comparison significantly. This is especially true for children earning wages.

## 7. ISSUES RELATED WITH TEMPORAL COMPARISON OF THE DATA ON CHILD LABOUR

105. In the earlier section the concepts and definitions of 'work' as adopted by different sources are analysed. In this section, we specifically highlight the changes made in the concepts and definitions of work in the various sources, and the issues related to inter-temporal comparisons. We first consider the census estimates on workforce and the conceptual changes there in.

106. In the Population Census major changes were made in the concept of work between census years i.e. 1961 and 1971 and therefore these changes need to be considered for comparison during the census years in question.

107. In the 1961 census, a person was categorised as a 'worker' if he/she was engaged in any productive activity. In the 1971 census however, every person was asked what his main activity i.e. how he/she engaged himself mostly. On the basis of this question the population was divided into broad streams of main activity as "workers" and "non-workers".

108. Secondly, in the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service etc, a person was considered working if he/she had been employed during any of the 15 days preceding the day he was enumerated. In the case of seasonal work such as cultivation, if a person had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season, he/she was regarded as a worker.

109. In the 1971 census, on the other hand, for regular employment the reference period was the week prior to the day of enumeration. And for seasonal work such as agriculture it was the one year preceding.

110. Due to these conceptual changes between 1961 and 1971, workforce participation rate (male + female) in the 1971 census registered a sharp decline compared to 1961. This decline was especially significant for the female workforce as well as the children workforce. Due to the common perception that housework is the main activity of women, it was only natural that most of the women respondents came to be classified as non-workers by the main activity criterion in the 1971 census. "This census has been universally criticised as one of the severest undercounts of female workers, particularly of the self-employed and marginal workers". (UN-INSTRAW-workshop on visibility of women in statistics and indicators changing perceptives, July, 1989, pg.10).

111. In the 1981 census an effort was made to obtain a detailed profile of the working characteristics of the population without losing much of the comparability with 1961 and 1971 census results. The population was divided into those who had worked anytime at during the year preceding the census and those who had to worked at all during the year. The former were workers and the latter were termed as 'non-workers'. The workers were further divided into:

- (i) Main workers i.e. who had worked in some economic activity 183 days or more in year,
- (ii) Marginal workers i.e. those who had worked for less than 183 days in a year.

112. An attempt was also made to examine unemployment by asking non-workers and marginal workers if they were seeking or were available for work. A uniform

reference period of 'one year' preceding the enumeration was adopted for recording activity status in 1981 census, irrespective of whether the activity was 'seasonal' or 'regular'.

113. The conceptual framework for the 1991 and 2001 census for workers and non-workers is similar to that of 1981 census.

114. In view of this change in the definition, adjustments are necessary for making a meaningful comparison of 1961 with 1971 and of 1961 and 1971 with later census. Firstly, in order to compare the number of workers between the 1961 and 1971 census with 1981, 1991 and 2001 census, we would have to add main workers and marginal workers for 1981, 1991 and 2001. This would give us "workers" which would then be comparable to the "workers" of 1961 and 1971 census.

115. Secondly, since the female component was affected more than the male component due to the change in the concept of work in 1971, a comparison of the male worker is supposed to be less problematic than that of the female worker. Therefore inter-temporal comparison for male workers is thought to be more appropriate.

116. Thirdly, some regrouping of industrial and occupational category is necessary for comparison.

117. There have not been any significant changes in the concept of work (gainful activity) adopted over the five rounds i.e. 32<sup>nd</sup> round (1977-78), 38<sup>th</sup> round (1983), 43<sup>rd</sup> round (1987-88), 50<sup>th</sup> round (1993-94) and 55<sup>th</sup> round (1999-2000) in National Sample Survey and Rural Labour Enquiry. Therefore, temporal changes could be studied with little difficulty.



## 9. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

118. The Population Census, National Sample Survey and Rural Labour Enquiry collect tabulates data on work force for the whole of India and its states although in some years not all of the states or areas are covered. Therefore in this section we shall discuss the geographical coverage by different sources in different years.

119. The Population Census of 1961 surveyed the whole of India except some snow-bound portions of Jammu and Kashmir, 113 enclaves of Cooch Behar and the rurally inaccessible areas of Nagaland. In the 1971 Census all of the states and union territories were surveyed except for snow-bound areas of Jammu Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. The 1981 Census also had the same geographical coverage for its survey. In the 1991 Census the state of Jammu Kashmir could not be covered due to political instability. Some inaccessible areas of Nagaland and Sikkim could not be surveyed either.

120. If we look at the NSS Survey of 1977-78, the whole area of the Indian sub-continual was covered except Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Lakshwadeep, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Ladakh district of Jammu and Kashmir, rural areas of two tehsil in districts of Bastar in Madhya Pradesh, rural areas of tree tehsils in district Chandrapur and one tehsil of district Amaarvati of Maharashtra, rural area of Chandigarh, Mizoram and Nagaland.

121. In 1983-84 i.e. the 38<sup>th</sup> round, the NSSO covered the whole of Indian Union excepting (i) Ladakh and Kargil district of Jammu and Kashmir, (ii) Andaman and Nicobar Island, (iii) Lakshwadeep, (iv) Arunachal Pradesh and (v) rural areas of Nagalnd.

122. In the 1987-88 and 1993-94 survey years, almost the same areas were excluded as in 1977-78.

123. In 1999-2000, the survey covered the whole of India except (i) Ladakh and Kargil district of Jammu and Kashmir, (ii) rural areas of Nagaland, (iii) rural areas of Andaman and Nicobar Island – these remain in accessible throughout the year. A few other areas of Jammu and Kashmir were also excluded from the survey coverage owing to unfavourable field conditions (due to political instability).

124. Since the Rural Labour Enquiry is conducted at regular intervals along with general employment and unemployment surveys of the NSSO, the geographical coverage of the Rural Labour Enquiry is the same as in the NSS.



## 10. NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY DATA ON CD

125. The NSS data for 1973-74, 1977-78, 1983-84, 1987-88, 1999-2000 on child labour mentioned above is tabulated from the household level schedule. Until recently, the policy of the National Sample Survey Organisation has been not to share the original household level panel data for external use. The NSSO used to and still continue to make the selected table available (through publication) for the use of the wider consumer. However recently the NSSO has decided to provide the original household and individual level data on CD to the user. This indeed enables the researcher to get access to the household and person level schedule which then can be used in any number of ways, for example, as in our case for child labour. The CD containing the data on Employment/Unemployment and consumer expenditure are available (through sale) for three rounds namely 1987-88, 1993-94 and 1999-2000. The availability of the household and individual level data on employment/unemployment, consumer expenditure and others open up good opportunities in the use of household and individual level data for child labour.

## 11. OTHER VARIABLES

126. The Population Census, National Sample Survey, Rural Labour Enquiry, National Family Planning and Health Survey and others provide data at aggregate level (i.e. without age category). However this data can be used to explain the various dimensions of child labour, particularly the magnitude and the changes there in.

127. This variables include

**(A) Access to sources of income to household**

1. Agricultural land, capital, other assets and others
2. Occupation and work force pattern
3. Employment and Unemployment rates
4. Income, consumption expenditure and poverty

**(B) Education**

1. Availability and proximity to educational infrastructure such as primary, middle, and high school, boys and girls hostels
2. Government expenditure on education, cost of education
3. Government schemes for school education

**(C) Demographic and health situation**

1. family size
2. life expectancy
3. child and infant mortality rates
4. child morbidity
5. access to health facility to women and children
6. availability of health facilities,

**(D) Anti Poverty Programs**

1. Public Employment
2. Public distribution of food at low prices
3. Credit based income schemes
4. Land distribution.

## 12. THE POSSIBLE USES OF DATA FROM THREE SOURCES

128. After having presented the availability of the data on child labour from three official sources namely, Population Census, National Sample Survey and Rural Labour Enquiry, in this section we will briefly mention how this data can be used. The data from the three sources are available on magnitude of child labour, sectoral participation, educational background of child labour (some time cross classified by consumer expenditure and other variables), educational background of working children, wage rate, wage income and migration. These data are available for the census from 1961 to 2000 with ten year intervals, for NSS from 1973-74 to 1999-2000 with five year intervals and Rural Labour Enquiry for 1964-65 to 1993-94 with five year intervals. These data indeed enable us examine the above mentioned dimensions on child labour for the period beginning with early 1970's until the late 1990's across India, states and in the case of population census at district level.

129. We can examine the following aspects on child labour with the help of this data set

- (a) The level of child labour and changes in India at country, state and district level from the early 1970's to the late 1990's.
- (b) The sectoral participation or the economic activities in which child labourers participate, for all of India, the states and districts in the case of the Population Census and all of India and state in the case of NSS and RLE from the early 1970's to the late 1990's.
- (c) The educational background of the working children such as enrolment, attendance, and drop-out from 1970's to late 1980's across India, state and district level (district only in the case of Population Census).
- (d) Wage rates and employment of child labour of rural labour household from early the 1960's to early 1990's across all of India and state level.
- (e) The migration of the children from rural to urban area at state and all of India between 1981 to 2001.

## APPENDIX I: NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATION

### *(One Digit Code and Two Digit Code)*

#### **Divisions 1 (20 Groups)**

Group 00: Physical Scientists

01: Physical Science technicians

02: Architects engineers, technologists and surveyors

03: Engineering technicians

04: Aircraft and ships officers

05: Life scientists

06: Life science technicians

07: Physicians and surgeons (including dental and Veterinary surgeons)

08: Nursing and other medical and health technicians

09: Scientific, medical and technical persons, other

10: Mathematicians, statisticians and related workers

11: Economists and related workers

12: Accountants, auditors and related workers

13: Social Scientists and related workers

14: Jurists

15: Teachers

16: Poets, authors, journalists and related workers

17: Sculptors, painters, photographers and related creative artists

18: Composers and preprinting artists

19: Professional workers, n.e.c.

#### **Division 2 (9 Groups)**

Group 20: Elected and Legislative officials

21: Administrative and executive officials government and local bodies

22: Working proprietors, directors and managers, wholesale and retail trade

23: Directors and managers, financial institutions

24: Working proprietors, directors and managers mining, construction, manufacturing and related concerns.

25: working proprietors, directors, managers and related executives, transport, storage, and communication

26: Working proprietors, directors and managers, other services

29: Administrative, executive and managerial workers, n.e.c.

#### **Division 3 (10 Groups)**

Group 30: Clerical and others supervisors

31: Village officials

32: Stenographers, typists and card and tape punching operators

- 33: Book keepers, cashiers and related workers
- 34: Computing machine operators
- 35: Clerical and related workers
- 36: Transport and communication supervisors
- 37: Transport conductors and guards
- 38: Mail distributors and related workers
- 39: Telephone and telegraph operators

**Division 4 (7 Groups)**

- Group 40: Merchants and shopkeepers, wholesale and retail trade
- 41: Manufactures, agents
- 42: Technical salesmen and commercial travellers
- 43: Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers
- 44: Insurance real estate, securities and business services salesmen and auctioneers
- 45: Money lenders and pawn brokers
- 49: Sales workers, n.e.c.

**Division 5 (9 Groups)**

- Group 50: Hotel and restaurant keepers
- 51: House keepers, matron and stewards (domestic and institutional)
- 52: Cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional)
- 53: Maids and other house keeping service workers, n.e.c.
- 54: Building caretakers sweepers, cleaners and related workers
- 55: Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers
- 56: Hair dressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers
- 57: Protective service workers
- 59: Service workers a.e.c.

**Division 6 (9 Groups)**

- 60: Farm plantation, dairy and other managers and supervisors
- 61: Cultivators
- 62: Farmers other than cultivators
- 63: Agricultural labourers
- 64: Plantation labourers and related workers
- 65: Other farm workers
- 66: Forestry workers
- 67: Hunters and related workers
- 68: Fishermen and related workers

**Division 7-8-9 (29 Groups)**

- Group 71: Miners, quarrymen, well drillers and related workers
- 72: Metal processors
- 73: Wood preparation workers

- 74: Chemical processors and related workers
- 75: Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers
- 76: Tanners, fellmongers and pelt dressers
- 77: Food and beverage processors
- 78: Tobacco prepares and tobacco product makers
- 79: Tailors, dress makers, sewers, upholsterers and related workers
- 80: Shoemakers and leather goods makers
- 81: Carpenters, cabinet and related wood workers
- 82: Stone cutter and carvers
- 83: Blacksmiths, tool makers and machine tool operators
- 84: Machinery fitters, machine assemblers and precision instrument makers (except electrical)
- 85: Electrical fitters and related electrical and electronic workers
- 86: Broadcasting station and sound equipment operators and cinema projectionists
- 87: Plumbers, welders, sheet metal and structural metal prepare and erectors
- 88: Jewellery and precious metal workers and metal engravers (except printing)
- 89: Glass formers, potters and related workers
- 90: Rubber and plasters product makers
- 91: Paper and paper board product makers
- 92: Printing and related workers
- 93: Painters
- 94: Production and related workers, n.e.c.
- 95: Bricklayers and other constructions workers
- 96: Stationary engines and related equipment operators, oilers and greasers
- 97: Material handling and related equipment operators, loaders and unloaders
- 98: Transport equipment operators
- 99: Labourers n.e.c.

**Division 10 (1 Groups)**

Workers not classified by occupation

Source: Census of India 1971, Series I, Part II B(V), General Economic Tables

## APPENDIX II: ACTIVITY CATEGORIES OF NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

### *Code Description*

#### **Activities for working (employed) persons.**

- 11. worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as an own account worker
- 12. worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as an employer
- 21. worked in household enterprise as a helper
- 31. worked as regular salaried/wage employee
- 41. worked as casual labour in public workers
- 51. worked as casual labour in other types of works

#### **Unemployed**

- 81. seeking or available for work

#### **Out of labour force activities**

- 91. attended educational institutions
- 92. attended domestic duties only
- 93. attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetable, roots, fire-wood, etc. for household).
- 94. rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.
- 95. not able to work due to disability
- 96. beggars, prostitutes, etc.
- 97. others
- 98. infants of age 0-4 years.

Source: Sarvekshna, Vol. 20, No 1-2, 1996.

### APPENDIX III: NUMBER OF WOMEN USUALLY ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD DUTIES (PRINCIPAL STATUS) AND ALSO PARTICIPATING IN SPECIFIED ACTIVITIES

Activities
Maintenance of kitchen garden etc.
Work in hh. Poultry, etc.
<b>t-1 either item 1 or 2</b>
Free collection of fish etc.
Free collection of firewood etc.
<b>t-2 either item 3 or 4</b>
<b>t-3 any of items 1-4</b>
Husking of paddy (own produce)
Grinding of foodgrains (-do-)
Preparation of gur (-do-)
Preservation of meat etc. (-do-)
Making baskets etc. (-do-)
<b>t-4 any of items 5-9</b>
<b>t-5 any of items 1-9</b>
Husking of paddy (acquired)
Grinding of foodgrains (-do-)
Preparation of gur (-do-)
Preservation of meat etc. (-do-)
Making baskets etc. (-do-)
Preparation of cowdung cakes
Sewing, tailoring etc.
Tutoring of won children
Bringing water from outside hh. Premises
Bringing water from outside village (rural):
a. distance upto 1 km
b. distance 2-5 kms
Distance 6 kms & above
All
<b>g.t any of times 1-19</b>
Number of women engaged in hh. Duties per 1000 women.

Source: Sarvekshna, Vol. 20, No 1-2, 1996.



## APPENDIX IV: DESCRIPTION OF INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES USED IN POPULATION CENSUS

### *Cultivator*

For purposes of the census a person is considered working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or management of cultivation.

A person who has given out his or her land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or manage the cultivation of the land, is not to be treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) is not to be treated as cultivator.

Cultivation involves ploughing sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, ground-nut, tapioca, etc., and does not include fruit- growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working on plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

As may be seen from the above description of cultivators, the census defines only the growing of certain specified crops as cultivation. The census definition of cultivators would not include all workers engaged in agricultural production. This limitation has to be kept in mind while using the data.

### *Agricultural Labourer*

A person who works on another person's land for wages in money, kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. He or she has no risk in cultivation, but he or she merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which he or she works.

### *Household Industry*

Household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself or herself and / or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in household industry consists of members of the household including the head. The industry is not run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act.

The main criterion of a household industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. This criterion will apply in urban areas also. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas, there is greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas where organised industry takes greater prominence, the household industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas, even if the members of the household run an industry by themselves but at a location at some distance from the precincts or their home, it is not considered as household industry. It should be located within the precincts of the home where the members live in the case of urban areas.

Household industry relates to the production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a pleader, doctor, barber, musician, dancer, waterman, dhobi, astrologer, etc. or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade of services are run at home by members of the household. Sometimes it is likely that the person who may not be working in his own household industry may be working as a petty employee or a factory worker in a non- household industry. Therefore a person who is not working in his household industry as an employee is recorded working separately in 'other than household industry'.

***Other worker***

All workers, i.e. those who have been engaged in some economic activity during the year preceding enumeration who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers are 'other workers'. The types of workers that come under this category include factory workers, plantation workers, those in trade, commerce, business, transport, mining, construction political or social work, all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, priests, entertainment artists, etc. in effect, all those who work in any field of economic activity other than cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry are "other workers". Hence other workers constitute III, IV, VI VII, VIII, & IX

## APPENDIX V: YEAR WISE AVAILABILITY OF DATA – A SUMMARY TABLE

Table 4. - Population Census

Variables Related to Child Labour	1961	1971	1981	1991
<b>I. Magnitude of Child Labour</b>				
a. Distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers.	Workers & non-workers R&U. All India & State sex wise.	Same concept as 1971. Break up of the age group varies from 1961. M/F, R/U, A/SL.	Main, Marginal & non-workers. M/F, R/U, A/SL.	Same as 1981.
b. Workers and non-workers in cities and towns groups by age & sex.	A-I/states & their towns.	A-I/cities & UA		
c. Female workers.				
<b>II. Sectoral Participation</b>				
a. Main workers & marginal workers classified according 9 industrial category by age & sex.	Workers R/U, A-I/A-I & states.	Same concept as 1961. Age-group break varies from 1961. R/U, A-I/State level.	Main & marginal workers. R/U, A/SL.	
b. Main workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers				
c. classified by industrial category, age & sex. (non-agricultural).				
d. Workers & non-workers in cities & urban area according to 9 categories				
e. Female workers & non-workers by age & marital status		R/U, A-I/SL	R/U, A-I/SL	R/U, A-I/SL
<b>III. Occupation classification by sex &amp; age group</b>				
	Only for urban. A-I/State/district. Also by educational level.	Urban/RA-I/state/district	U+R, A-I/state/district.	U+R, A-I/state/district level.
<b>IV. Non-workers by sex, age-group &amp; type of activity</b>				
	R/U, All-India, state/district level.	R/U, A-I/State/district.	Type of activity further divided. This table available for marginal workers also. R/U, A-I/state/district.	Same as 1981. R/U, A-I/state/district.
<b>V. Education</b>				
a. Main workers, marginal workers & non-workers classified by age, sex & literacy	–	R/U, state & district.	Only for urban, state & district level.	U&R, state & district.
b. Main workers by age, sex & educational level.	–	–	R/U, state & district.	R/U state/district
c. Persons seeking available for work by age, sex & education level/non-workers seeking work & who never worked by age, sex & educational level.	–	–	U/R, state & district.	U/R/state & district.

Variables Related to Child Labour	1961	1971	1981	1991
<b>Additional tables</b>		-	All India and also available for SC & ST child pop. R/U, states & district.	Not available for SC & ST.
Persons seeking/available for work or never worked marginal/non-worker in activity.	-	-	A-I/state/district/R/U	
Main workers in non---- industry.	-	-	A-I/state/district/R/U	A-I/state/district.
Marginal workers by main activity, age & sex	-	-	For total & urban.	A-I/state/district/R/U.
Persons seeking/available for work by marginal/non-worker by age & sex.	-	-	A-I/state/district/R/U	
<b>Migration</b>				
Main, marginal, non-workers & those seeking/available for work by age, sex, literacy, economic status reporting imp. As reasons for migration.	Only for select towns		A-I, state & district cities only	Same as 81
Migrants from rural areas within state.			Urban only, A-I, state & district.	Same as 81
Migrants from urban areas within state.			State/city	Same as 81
From rural areas outside the state.			States & cities	Same as 81
From urban areas outside the state.			States & for urban area	Same as 81
Migrants now seeking/available for work.			States & cities	Same as 81
Migrants to cities & workers by occupational division	For select towns & town group.			

M: Male

F: Female

R: Rural

U: Urban

SC: Scheduled Caste

ST: Scheduled Tribe

I: All India

S: States

A-I/SL:

## APPENDIX VI: YEAR WISE AVAILABILITY OF DATA-SUMMARY TABLES – NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

Table 5. - Employment &amp; Occupational Particular

Distribution of Persons of age 5 and above by:	32 <sup>nd</sup> Round 1977-78	38 <sup>th</sup> Round 1983-84	43 <sup>rd</sup> Round 1987-88	50 <sup>th</sup> Round 1993-94
(i) Usual Principal Status	A-I, SL, Rural & Urban, M-F for each age group. Also for elected cities.	A-I, State level, R&U, M&F for each age group. Also for SC & ST. (All India)	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F, (in sep. Booklet for each state). Also for SC & ST (Only A-I), also for cities.	A-I, R&U, M&F SC & ST (A-I). State level.
(ii) Principal + Subsidiary Status	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F. Also for SC & ST (A-I).	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F (in sep. booklet for each state) Also for SC & ST (only A-I)	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F. SC & ST (A-I, R&U, M&F) State level.
b. Current Weekly Status	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F. (ii) Also for selected cities	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F. Also for SC & ST (A-I)	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F, (in sep. booklets for each state). For selected cities	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F. SC & ST (A-I, SL, R&U, M&F)
c. Current Daily Status	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F (ii) Also for selected cities.	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F. Also for SC & ST (A-I)	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F (in sep. booklets for each state) selected state	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F. SC & ST (A-I, SL, R&U, M&F)

Table 6. - Distribution of working persons of age 5 and above by Sector (Industry) of usual activity.

Distribution of Persons of age 5 and above by:	32 <sup>nd</sup> Round 1977-78	38 <sup>th</sup> Round 1983-84	43 <sup>rd</sup> Round 1987-88	50 <sup>th</sup> Round 1993-94
1. Usual Principal Status	A-I, SL, Rural & Urban, M-F for each age group. Also for elected cities.	A-I, State level, R&U, M&F for each age group. Also for SC & ST. (All India)	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F, (in sep. Booklet for each state). Also for SC & ST (Only A-I), also for cities.	A-I, R&U, M&F SC & ST (A-I). State level.
2. Usual Principal + Subsidiary Status	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F. Also for SC & ST (A-I).	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F (in sep. booklet for each state) Also for SC & ST (only A-I)	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F. SC & ST (A-I, R&U, M&F) State level.
3. Current Weekly Status	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F. (ii) Also for selected cities	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F. Also for SC & ST (A-I)	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F, (in sep. booklets for each state). For selected cities	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F. SC & ST (A-I, SL, R&U, M&F)
4. Current Daily Status	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F (ii) Also for selected cities.	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F. Also for SC & ST (A-I)	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F (in sep. booklets for each state) selected state	A-I, SL, R&U, M&F. SC & ST (A-I, SL, R&U, M&F)

	1977-78	1983-84	1987-88	1992-93
1. Persons currently enrolled in educational institutions by age group and hh MPCE		A-I, R&U (Total), SC & ST others, M&F (No state)	All India. Also for R&U. each city/size class of towns.	All-India, R&U, M&F (No state)

			Hh religions & six. (no state)	
2. Age-specific percentage of usual principal status 'unemployed' & percentage composition of the total 'unemployed' of age 5 & above.		A-I, statewise, R&U, M&F		
3. Age-specific % of 'unemployed' according to usual status excluding workers in the subsidising status (adjusted).		All India, state-wise, R&U, M&F		
4. Average wage salary earning received by regular wage/salaried employees by sector (industry) of work by age-group (per day)	All India, R&U.	All India, R&U		
5. Average earning received by casual wage labourers by age-group. Type of operations, industry, sex	All India, R&U, M&F	All India, R&U, M&F	All India Rural and Urban, M&F	All India, R&U, M&F
6. Percentage of females of age 5 & above usually engaged in domestic duties by reason for attachment to domestic duties		All India, R&U, by marital status	All India R&U	
7. Number of females of age 5 & above usually engaged in domestic duties & carrying out specified additional activities by age-group & marital status.	All India, R&U statewise.	A-I state wise, R&U, SC & ST and others.		
8. Percentage of estimated number of hhs, persons, consumer units & no. of male, female & children, total persons & total consumer units per hh by MPCE	All India, State-wise, R&U, Male, Female & children			All India, R&U, M&F state wise.
9. Percentage of estimated no. of hhs & persons & an no. of adult male, female & children & total persons per hh. By MPCE	State-wise, All India, R&U, M, F & children	Same information available as 77-78. (ii) Also available for SC & STs (state wise)		
10. Dist'n of RLH members type of hh, hh group, sex & usual occupation (agr./lab, non-agr./lab., other gainful occ., seeking/available for work, others, total)				
11. No. of economically active person by age-group & general education category.			All India, state-wise, U&R, M&F.	
12. Results on economic activities & school attendance of children				All India, R&U, M&F.
13. Percentage dist'n of persons by enrolment status & course of study of the enrolled for each broad usual activity status, age group & sex.		A-I, R&U=total		
14. Persons currently attending edu'l institutions & edu'l status		A-I, R&U=total states & for their tribes.		

## APPENDIX VII: YEAR WISE AVAILABILITY OF DATA – A SUMMARY TABLE RURAL LABOUR INQUIRY

	1974-75	1977-78	1983	1987-88
<b>Employment &amp; Unemployment</b>				
1. Average size of agriculture/RLH by classes of household (social group) with land, without land, sex & total and age.	All India, states	All India, states (in wages & earnings)	All India, states, Male & Female	All India, states, Male & Female
2. Estimated number of agricultural & non-agricultural labourers in ALH & RLH by classes of household, sex & total	All India, states, also available for 1964-65 in 1974-75 report I of employment & unemployment	All India, states, (available in 1983 report)	All India, states	All India, states
3. Average earning earner of ALH/RLH by social groups, sex, total with & without land.	All India, states	All India, states (in wages & earnings report)	All India, states, not given by with & without land. Given for male, female & total.	All India, states (in wages & earnings report)
4. Average number of wage earners in ALH & RLH by sex, social groups, with & without land.	All India, states	All India, states (available in wages & earning report)	All India, states (also available in wages & earning report)	All India, states (in wages & earnings report)
5. Employment of usually occupied workers in RLH/ALH (check this with social) by sex & lot of other things	All India, states	All India, states	All India, states	All India, states
6. Average annual days of wage employment of usually occupied male, woman & child belonging to ALH, RLH for ALO, NALO, others & all occupation for social groups (picked up only wage-paid employment & its category from table 6)	All India, states	All India, states also has with & without land.	All India, states	All India, states
7. Wage paid employment of usually occupied male, woman & child belonging to ALH, RLH in agricultural & non-agricultural employment & total (in terms of full days in a year). (division of wage paid important of agricultural lab into agriculture & non-agriculture)	All India, states	All India, states	All India, states	All India, states
8. Wage paid employment of usually occupied male, woman & child belonging to ALH/RLH in different agricultural operations. (for agricultural, non-agricultural, others)	All India, states	All India, states	All India, states	All India, states
9. Average annual days of self-employment of usually occupied male, women & child belonging to ALH & RLH for agriculture & non-agriculture labourers (which is further divided into cultivation & other than cultivation)	All India, states	All India, states	All India, states	All India, states
<b>Wages &amp; Earnings</b>				
1. Average daily earnings (cash, kind & total) of male, women & children belonging to ALH, RLH in agriculture & non-agriculture occupation (All Classes).	All India, states	All India, states	All India, states	All India, states
<b>Consumption Expenditure</b>				
Size of household by sex & age of agriculture labour household & RLH for each monthly per capital expenditure class.				All India, states

## APPENDIX VIII: LIST OF THE TABLES ON CHILD LABOUR

Census of India – 1961

*Part II-B(i), Vol. I, General Economic Tables*

**Tables B-I Workers and non-workers classified by sex and broad age-groups.** (we can work incidence of child labour)

This table gives the distribution of the entire population into broad classes of 'workers' and 'non-workers'. Workers are further classified into nine broad industrial categories. Data is presented separately for total, rural and urban by sex and by following broad age groups:

0-14, 15-34, 35-59, 60+

"For the first time in the Indian Census, population of each village/town has been divided into workers and non-workers and the workers separately classified according to the nine broad industrial categories. Due to prohibitive cost further break up age-groups has not been attempted for each village". (p.83) (but for town is available)

Therefore data (age-wise) is available for districts as well.

**Table B-II Workers and non-workers in cities and town groups and towns arranged territorially classified by sex and broad age-groups**

This table is similar to table B-I with the difference that it is confined to urban areas only and secondly data is presented in this table for individual towns/town groups/cities. The towns/town group have been classified into following class ranges according to their population.

### **Class Population**

- I. 100,000 and over
- II. 50,000 to 99,999
- III. 20,000 to 49,999
- IV. 10,000 to 19,999
- V. 5,000 to 9,999
- VI. Below 5,000

This table has data for All-India, state and their respective towns (with their classification). Data for individual towns/town groups etc. is in the corresponding tables in Part II-B of census volume of each state/union territory.



*Vol. II-B (iii), General Economic Tables, Vol. I, 1961*

**Table B VI Occupational divisions of persons at work other than cultivation classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only.**

It was for the first time that economic data have been collected and tabulated separately under 'Industrial' and 'Occupational' classifications in respect of workers other than those engaged in cultivation. The term 'industry' denotes the sector of economic activity, in which the worker is engaged while 'occupation' connotes the exact function or work that an individual performs in that sector.

This table presents occupation cross-classified with educational levels and broad age-groups: occupational classification is confined to one-digit code i.e. division in National Classification of Occupation (N.C.O.) [There are three level classification occupational divisions (one-digit code), occupational groups (2-digit code), and 11 families (3-digit code). This table relates to urban areas only. The ten occupational divisions of N.C.O. are:

<b>Divisions</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>(Code No.)</b>	
0	Professional, Technical and Related Workers
1	Administrative, Executive & Managerial workers
2	Clerical and Related workers
3	Sales workers
4	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related workers
5	Workers in transport and communication occupation
6	Miners, Quarrymen and Related workers
7	Craftsmen, Production Process workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified
8	Service, Sport and Recreation workers
9	Workers not classified by occupation

Data are presented in this table for India, each zone, state and UT for males and females, distributed by literate (without educational level) and Educational levels (primary higher section, technical diploma, non-technical diploma, post-graduate degree, technical degree-engineering, medicine etc.) further cross classified by age-groups :

0-14, 15-34, 35-59, 60+

Age distribution of 'total workers' (col.3-4) in each 'occupational divisions' is not available, as age tabulation was not done for 'illiterate workers.

Data for 'divisions' and 'districts' will be found in the corresponding table published in the census volume of each state and UT.

**Table B-IX Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age-group and type of activity**

This is a table on non-working population giving their distribution according to each one of the 8 types activities recorded at the census cross classified by the age-groups 0-14, 15-34, 35-59, 60+ and 'age not stated' and separately by sex and rural/urban areas. The 8 types of activities recorded at the census in the case of non-workers are:

- (i) Full time students
- (ii) Household duties
- (iii) Dependents infants and disabled
- (iv) Retired, rentier independent means
- (v) Beggars, etc.
- (vi) Inmates of rural, mental and charitable institutions
- (vii) Persons seeking employment for the 1<sup>st</sup> time
- (viii) Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work

Data are presented in this table for India, each zone, state and UT. District and division level data also available in the census volume each state/UT.

## Census of India – 1971

### ***India, series I, part II B9V)-General Economic Table***

**B-VI, Part A (i)** Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and age-groups in urban areas only.

**B-VI, Part B (i)** Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and age-groups in rural areas only.

These tables are prepared for urban and rural areas and are based on occupational classification and presents data by sex of persons at work other than cultivation. Data is presented up to division and group levels of N.C.O. The population under each division and group of NCO has been classified by age-groups 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60+ and age not stated. Data are presented in these tables for India, each state and UT. Statistics for districts can be found in the corresponding table in census volume of each state and UT.

UA : The concept of town group adopted in 1961 was given up in 1971. In 1971 town group was replaced by UA. (Data presented are for state and its towns).

Series I, 1971, Part II-B (ii)

**Table B-I, Part B:** Female workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by marital status and age-groups.

In view of the importance of female working force in the development of Indian economy. This table has been prepared for the first time in the 1971 census. It presents female workers and non-workers according to their main activity classified by marital status and 8 age groups. Marital status has been divided into 4 parts : (1) never married, (2) married, (3) widowed, (4) divorced or separated. All children in age-group 0-9 have been shown as 'never married' in the age group 0-14. (Though there is no age-group division of 0-9). Female workers are divided into nine broad industrial categories and figures are given for total, rural ad urban areas.

**Table B-VIII** Persons classified as non-workers according to main activity cross-classified by sex, age-group and type of activity (This table corresponds to B-IX of the 1961 census).

*1981, Series I, India, 1 III-A(i)*

**Table B-I.** Main workers, marginal workers and non-workers classified by age and sex. This table gives district of entire population into broad classes of 'main-workers', 'marginal workers' and 'non-workers'. Data is presented separately for total, rural and urban by sex and by age-groups. The age-group classes is the same as 1971. Data is presented for each state and UT. Data for districts can be found in the corresponding table in census volume of each state.

**Table B-I, Part A.** Main worker, marginal workers and non-workers in cities, and non-city urban areas classified by age and sex.

(Same as 1971) Data for districts, UA and city is found in the corresponding table in census volume of each state.

**Table B-2** Main workers, marginal workers and non-workers classified by age, sex and literacy – Urban. This table presents data only for urban areas. The break up for main, marginal and non-workers cross-classified by age and sex into literate and illiterates is given in this volume. It shows the literacy composition of main, marginal and non-workers according to age-groups. (Data available for male, female, at state and district level).

**Table B-3.** Main workers classified by industrial category, age and sex.

Data are presented for rural, urban and total. Also it is available at All India level (state-wise, UA and city) and at state level (district, U.A. and city).

**Table B-5, Part A and Part B (Rural)** Main workers by age, sex and educational level urban and rural areas.

These tables gives district of main-workers cross classified by sex, age and educational level both for rural and urban areas. The educational level are the same as that of the 1971 census with some minor differences. In the 1971 census the matriculation or higher secondary had been combined into one whereas in the 1981 census, this educational level, has been divided into two 'matriculation/secondary' and 'higher secondary/intermediate/pre-unim. Also in urban areas is 1981, veterinary has been taken out of agriculture, veterinary and dairying of 1971 census. Also the post-graduate degree and technical degree have been merged in rural areas and shown as graduate and above.

(All India and state level data available)

*India, Series I, III-A (ii)*

**Table B-7.** Marginal workers by industrial category, age and sex. This table gives destination of marginal workers into nine broad industrial category's. data are presented for the total, rural and urban by sex and broad age-groups. Data available for All India and state level.

**Table B-9.** Persons seeking/available for work by marginal workers/non-workers, age and sex.

This table has been introduced for the first time in 1981 census with a view to further study the data collected in respect of marginal and non-workers. The

table presents the total population of persons seeking/available for work by age and sex. (All India and state level data available).

**B-10, Part A (U) Part B (R).** Persons seeking/available for work by age, sex and educational level. (All India and state level data).

*India, Series I, III-B (i)*

**Table B-II.** Female main workers classified by industrial category, age and marital status.

This table shows the differential participation of women of different marital status in economic activity grouped under the broad industrial category. (Available for total, R & U. At A-I and state level).

*1981, India, Series I, III-B(ii)*

**Table B-15.** Classification of main workers in non-household industry, trade, profession or service by class of workers, age and sex. This table has been prepared for 'total' and 'urban' population and data for rural population can be derived from the figures for 'total' and 'urban'. This table gives the age composition of each class of workers engaged in activities in non-household industries, trade, bs., profession or services. This table relates to main workers other than those engaged in cultivation (categories I and II) and main workers in the household sector [category V(a)]. Data have been presented in broad age-group and for all areas and urban areas. The main workers have been classified into four classes.

- a) an employer, that is one who hires one or more persons in his work,
- b) an employee, that is one who does his work under others for wages or salary in cash or kind,
- c) a single worker, that is one who is doing work without employing others except casually without the help of other numbers of his family except casually or a participant in work as a member of a co-operative, and
- d) a family worker, that is one who is doing his work in a family enterprise along with other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind.

(All Kind and state level data available).

*1981, India, Series I, III-B (v)*

**Table B-20, Part A (U), Part B (R).** Occupational classification of main workers others than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex and age-group.

This table presents data on occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivators and age labourers. The data is available up to two

digit code i.e. group level only. (This table corresponds to table B-VI, parts A (i) and B(i) of 1971). Data available at All India (state-wise) and state level (district wise). Data is presented for male and female and according to age-group.

*1981, India, Series I, III-B (vi)*

**Table B-22.** Marginal workers and non-workers by main activity, age, sex and whether seeking or available for work. This table gives the cross classification of marginal workers and non-workers by their main activity, age and sex. The data have been furnished for both rural and urban areas separately. The main activity group has been further divided into seeking/available for work and those not seeking available for work. It shows the age composition of marginal workers and non-workers separately, for each main activity group and those, in search of employment among them. [In state volume, the data published in this table do not give break up of main activity by seeking work/not seeking work as these were not ready then]

## Socio-Cultural Tables

*1981, India, Series I, IV-A*

**Table C-4.** Children (age 5-14) by single year of age, school attendance and economic activity.

This is a new table and classifies children at each of the ages 5-14 with those attending school and those not attending school. The children are further classified as main, marginal and non-workers. This table gives an idea of the prevalence of child labour in relation to school attendance. The table presents the data for total, rural and urban areas. (All India and state level data). Single year = Data available for each year between 5-14 (5,6,7...14).

*1981, India, Series I, IV, A(ii)*

**Table C-4(SC).** SC children of SC(5-14) by single year of age, school attendance and economic activity.

**C-4 (ST).** ST children of ST (5-14) by single year of age, school attendance and economic activity.

A new table/table has data for total, rural and urban areas for India/states/UT and the districts.

## Migration Tables

*1981, India, Series I, V-A and B(vi)*

**Table D-4.** Main workers, marginal workers, non-workers, those seeking/available for work and literacy among migrants reporting 'employment' as reason for migration by age, sex and duration of residence.

This table has information on age, sex, literacy and economic status of migrants, reporting 'employment' as reason for migration. The main marginal and non-workers and those seeking/available for work are also classified by duration of residence. Data are given separately migrants has been classified into following ranges:

Less than 1 year

1-4 years

5 years and above

Data available for states and city only.

**D-5.** Migrants from rural areas within state of enumeration reporting employment as reason for migration by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence – urban

This table presents information on age, sex and educational level of migrants who have reported 'important' as reason for migration from rural to urban

areas. Migrants are classified as literate and illiterates. Literate further divided – literate but below matric, matric but below graduate, technical diploma not equal to degree, graduate and above other than technical degree and technical degree or diploma equal to post-graduate.

This table gives an insight into the skilled and unskilled labour

**D-6.** Migrants from urban area within the state of enumeration reporting employment as reason for migration by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence – urban.

Data available for state and city.

**D-7.** Migrants from rural areas outside the state of enumeration reporting ‘employment’ as reason for migration by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence – urban.

Data for states and cities.

**D-8.** Migrants from urban areas outside the state of enumeration reporting ‘employment’ as reason for migration by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence – urban.

#### *1981, India, Series I, V A & B (vii)*

**D-9.** Migrants reporting ‘employment’ as reason for migration now seeking/available for work by age, sex and educational level and duration of residence.

This table presents the age, sex and educational level of those seeking or available for work among migrations to urban areas for ‘employment’ by duration of residence. The table also presents data of migrants to UAs/cities. (States and cities data)

#### **1961 Migration Tables**

##### *1961, India, Series I, II C (iii)*

**Table D IV.** Migrants to cities/town groups classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels, workers/non-workers and in case of workers also by occupational divisions and groups.

This is a new table introduced for the first time in 1961. The table gives the distribution of migrants by broad age-groups, educational levels, workers/non-workers and in case of workers also by occupational divisions and groups. The broad age-groups are 0-14, 15-34, 35-59, 60+ and age not stated. The educational levels adopted in the table are:

- Illiterate, literate (without educational level)
- Primary or junior basic
- Matriculation
- Technical diploma not equivalent to degree
- Non-technical diploma not equivalent to degree



- University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree (for more explanation for the above table look at the photocopy of it). Besides the above table, there are six separate migration tables for cities one million and over and for Kanpur as given below:

1. Migrants classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and by category of workers/non-workers.
2. Migrants classified by sex, duration of resident, age-group, workers and non-workers and in case of worker by occupational division and group.

Migration table for cities over a million mark (including Kanpur) published in the respective state volumes in which these cities are situated.

Cities : Greater Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Banglore and trust board area, Kanpur town group, cities of Andhra Pradesh (excluding Hyderabad, cities of Bihar, cities of Gujarat, cities of Kerala, cities and town group of Madhya Pradesh, cities and town-groups of Madras(excluding Madras) cities of Maharastra, cities and town group of Mysore (excluding Banglore) cities of Punjab, Calcutta city (Orissa), cities of Rajasthan, cities ad town groups of UP (excluding Kanpur town group), cities of West Bangalore (excluding Calcutta).

The one million mark cities are greater Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Ahmedabad, Myderabad, Banglore and Kanpur town group (For these the separate migration tables are prepared).

## 1971 Migration Tables

*India, 1971, Series I, II-D(ii)*

**D- III.** Migrants to urban units having 1000,000 and above population classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers by occupational division. In this table the broad age-group adopted as 15-29 and 30-59 therefore it is of no use of us.

*1991 Census, India, Series I*

**B-1(S).** Main workers, marginal workers, non-workers and those non-workers seeking work classified by age and sex (magnitude of child labour)

**B-2(S).** Main workers classified by industrial category, age and sex (sectoral participation of child labour)

**B-2(F).** Main workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers classified by industrial category, age and sex.

**B-4 Part A.** Main workers by age, sex and educational level-urban

**B-4 Part B.** Main workers by age, sex and educational level – rural

**B-8 (F).** Marginal workers by industrial category, age and sex

**B-10 (F).** Non-workers by main activity, age and sex

**B-12 (F).** Non-workers seeking work and those among them who never worked before classified by age, sex and educational level.

**B-17 (F).** Classification of main workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service by class of worker, age and sex.

**B-21 (F) Part A and Part B.** Occupational classification of main workers and marginal workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by sex and age Urban (Part A) and Rural (Part B)

**B-23.** Marginal workers by main activity, age and sex

**B-24.** Non workers seeking work classified as work before and never worked before by main activity, age and sex.

### Socio Cultural Tables

**C-4** Population (Ages 5-19) by single year of age, school attendance and economic activity.

### Migration Tables, D Series, 1991, India, Series I

**D-4.** Main-workers, marginal workers, non-workers, those non-workers seeking work and literacy from among migrants reporting 'employment' as reason for migration by age, sex and duration of residence.

**D-5.** Migrants from rural areas within the state of enumeration reporting employment as reason for migration by sex, age, educational level and duration of residence – Urban

**D-6.** Migrants from rural areas within the states of enumeration reporting employment as reason for migration by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence – Urban

**D-7.** Migrants from rural areas outside the state of enumeration reporting 'employment' as reason for migration by age, sex, educational level and duration of residence – Urban

**D-8.** Migrants from urban areas outside the state of enumeration reporting 'employment' as reason for migration by age, sex and educational level and duration of residence – Urban

**D-9.** Migrants reporting 'employment' as reason for migration now seeking work by age, sex and educational level and duration of residence – Urban

APPENDIX IX: NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY - LIST OF THE  
PUBLISHED TABLE ON CHILD LABOUR  
(SARVEKSHNA)

*32nd Round --1977-78 year*

**Volume III, Number 4, April 1988**

Table :

- Some results of the education survey in north eastern states (NSS-1976-77, p.154-158). Has age-wise data of (i) literate population by sex for Rural and Urban NE states. (ii) percentage of students attending school by sex by for Rural and Urban NE states.

**Volume IV, Number 3-4, January-April, 1981**

- Distribution of females (in 00) of age 5 and above usually engaged in domestic duties (92 & 93) by age group, martial status and type of specified additional activities carried out by them.

**Volume VI, Number 1-2, July-October, 1982**

A note on some selected important results of the 2nd quinquennial survey (32<sup>nd</sup> round) on employment and unemployment for the different states.

1. Per thousand distribution of persons of age 5 and above by Usual Status. (Nine major states)
2. Per thousand distribution of person of age 5 and above by Current Weekly Status. (Nine major states)
3. Distribution of persons of five and above usually 'working' (either in the Principal or Subsidiary Capacity), 'Seeking/Available for Work' and 'Not Available for Work' by sex and age-group. (p. S-143 to S-158). (Nine major states)
4. Distribution of persons by age 5 and above by Current Daily Status. (Nine major states)

**Volume VI, Number 3-4, January-April, 1983**

1. Per thousand distribution of persons of age 5 and above by Usual Status. (Four Major States)
2. Per thousand distribution of person of age 5 and above by Current Weekly Status. (Four Major States)
3. Distribution of persons of five and above usually 'working' (either in the Principal or Subsidiary Capacity), 'Seeking/Available for Work'

and 'Not Available for Work' by sex and age-group. (p. S-143 to S-158). (Four Major States)

4. Distribution of persons by age 5 and above by Current Daily Status. (Four Major States)
5. Distribution of females (in 00) of age 5 and above Usual Engaged in domestic duties (92 & 93) by age group, Marital Status and type of specified additional activities carried out by them.

#### **Volume VII, Number 3, January, 1984**

1. Per thousand distribution of persons of age 5 and above by Usual Status. (Four Major States)
  2. Per thousand distribution of person of age 5 and above by Current Weekly Status. (Four Major States)
- Distribution of persons of five and above usually 'working' (either in the Principal or Subsidiary Capacity), 'Seeking/Available for Work' and 'Not Available for Work' by sex and age-group. (p. S-143 to S-158). (Four Major States)
  - Distribution of persons by age 5 and above by Current Daily Status. (Four Major States)

#### **Volume IX, Number 3, January, 1986**

- Percentage distribution of estimated number of households persons, consumer units and estimate number of adult males, females and children, total persons and total consumer units per household by monthly per capita expenditure class. This is for all states, Rural and Urban. Also All India (p. S-54 to S-66). This table gives distribution of: (i) number of per household for adult males, females children according to MPCEC (Rs.), (ii) percentage of households, persons and consumer units by MPCEC (Rs.).

#### **Volume X, Number 2, October, 1986**

Results on Employment and Unemployment situation in Cities and Towns during late 70's.

#### **Volume X, Number 4, April, 1987**

- Distribution of Rural Labour Household members (in 00) by type of the household group, age-group, sex and usual occupation (S-3 to S-51). This table gives information/distribution of (i) number of Rural Labour Household members in usual occupation (agricultural lab, non-agriculture lab, other gainful occupation, seeking/available for work, others, total) of male and female according to various age groups. Available for SC, ST, others households and all households at All India level and state level.
- Daily Earnings of adult male, female and children of All Rural Labour Household by type of op. and household group. (p. S-52 to S-109) Has

distribution of an daily earnings (cash or kind) of male, female and children by type of agriculture operations (ploughing, sowing etc.) available for SC, ST for All India as well as states.

### 38<sup>th</sup> Round - 1983 year

#### **Volume IX, Number 4, April, 1986**

1. Percentage distribution of estimated number of households and persons and an number of adult males, adult females, children and total persons per household by MPCEC (p. S-17 to S-45). This table gives distribution of (i) percentage of households and persons according to MPCE (Rs.), (ii) an number of per household of adult male, female and children and total persons according to MPCE (Rs.) Available for All States, All India, Rural and Urban.
2. Percentage district of estimated number of household and persons and an number of adult males, females, children and total person per household by MPCE (For SC and ST households). (p. S-6 to S-38) Has on All India, states, Rural and Urban and for SC, ST and all. Article : A note on pattern of consumer expenditure of SC and ST households – 38<sup>th</sup> round (p. 1-23).

#### **Volume XI, Number 4, April, 1988**

1. Number of persons Currently Enrolled in Educational Institutions (age 5 and above) per 1000 persons by age group and Household Monthly per-capita expenditure class for each sex (All India).
2. Percentage distribution of persons by Enrolment Status and course of study of the enrolled for each broad Usual activity Status category, age-group and sex (All India) (Rural and Urban)
3. Percentage distribution of persons of age 5 and above by Current Weekly activity for each age-group and sex (All India).
4. Percentage distribution of persons per day of persons of age 5 and above by sex and Current Daily activity for each age-group by sex and (Rural and Urban, All India).
5. Percentage distribution of person of age 5 and above by Usual Activity and sex for each age group (All India, Rural and Urban).
6. Percentage distribution of persons of age 5 and above by Usual Activity taking also into consideration the subsidiary gainful status of persons categorised 'not working' and sex for each group (All India) Rural and Urban.
7. Percentage distribution of 'working' persons of age 5 and above by sector (industry) of usual activity and sex for each age-group (All India, Rural and Urban)
8. Average Wage Salary Earnings (0.00) per day received by regular wage/salaried employees (31 and 71) by sector (industry) of work, age-group and sex (All India, Rural and Urban).

9. Average Wage Earnings (Rs. 0.00) per day received by casual wage labourers by age-group type of operations, industry, sex and sub-round (All India, Rural and Urban).
10. Percentage distribution of females of age 5 and above usually engaged in domestic duties by reason for attachment to domestic duties by reason for attachment to domestic duties for each age group and marital status (All India, Rural and Urban).
11. Number of females by age 5 and above usually engaged in domestic duties and carrying out specified additional activities per 1000 females engaged in domestic duties by age-group and marital status (All India, Rural and Urban).

### **Volume XIII, Number 1, July-September, 1989**

- Results on employment and unemployment situation of schedule tribe and schedule caste population during early 80's.
  1. Number of persons currently enrolled in educational institutions (age 5 and above) per 1000 persons by age-group and household monthly per capita expenditure class for each sex.
  2. Percentage distribution of persons of age 5 and above by Current Weekly activity and sex for each age-group.
  3. Percentage distribution of person-days per day of persons of age 5 and above by sex and Current Daily activity for each age-group.
  4. Percentage distribution of persons of age 5 and above by usual activity and sex for each age-group.
  5. Percentage distribution of persons of age 5 and above by Usual activity taking also into consideration the subsidiary gainful status of persons categorised not working, and sex for each age-group.
  6. Percentage distribution of persons-days per day of persons of age 5 and above by current daily activity or each usual activities.
  7. Percentage distribution of persons days per-day of persons of age 5 and above by current daily activity for each usual activities taking-also into consideration of the subsidiary gainful status of persons categorised not working.
  8. Number of females of age 5 and above usually engaged in domestic duties (92 & 93) and carrying out specified additional activities per 1000 females engaged in domestic duties (92 & 93) by age group and martial status.

### **Volume XIV, Number 1-2, 1990**

1. Distribution of persons of age 5 and above by Usual Status.
2. Distribution of persons of age 5 and above Usually Working (either in principal or subsidiary capacity) seeking/available for work by sex and age-group.

3. Distribution of age 5 and above by Current Weekly by sex and age group.
4. Distribution of age 5 and above by Current Daily by sex and age group.

### 43<sup>rd</sup> Round (July 1987-June 1988)

*September 1990, Special No.*

Results of the 4<sup>th</sup> quinquennial survey of employment and unemployment (All – India) – NSS 43<sup>rd</sup> round (July, 1987-June 1988). This is the first issue for 1987-88 round. It has conceptual framework on employment and unemployment.

List of the tables

- (i) Number of persons currently attending educational institutions per thousand persons by age-group and household monthly per capita expenditure class for each sex.
- (ii) Distribution of persons of age of 5 and above by (a) Usual Status, (b) Current Weekly and (c) Current Daily. This table has All India results.

### **Volume XVI, Number 1, July-September, 1992**

Result on the third annual survey on consumer expenditure and employment and unemployment.

- (i) Per 1000 distribution of persons by Usual Status for each age-group.
- (ii) Per 1000 distribution of Current Weekly -All India, Rural and Urban, Male and Female. (S-23) to (S-236).

### **Volume XVI, Number 2, October-December, 1992**

- Number of economically active persons per thousand persons by age-group and general education category (325-378) (selected major states).

### **Volume XVI, Number 3-4, 1993**

- Number of persons economically active by age-group and general education category (325-378) (for different selected states).

### **Volume XVII, Number 2, October-December 1993**

- (i) A note on employment-unemployment situation in cities and towns during late 80's.
- (ii) Number of persons currently attending educational institutions per thousand persons by age-group and household monthly per capita expenditure class for each sex (p. S-31 to S-38)

- (iii) Number of persons currently attending educational institution per thousand person age group for each city/size class of towns (S-39)
- (iv) Number of persons currently attending educational by age-group and household religion for each sex (p. S-40 to S-43).

### NSS 44<sup>th</sup> round (July 1988-June 1989)

#### Volume XVII, Number 4, April-June, 1994

- Population of persons aged 5 years and above currently attending educational institution by age-group and per thousand distribution of persons aged 5 years and above by current educational status for each major tribe by sex (p. S-56 to S-67).

### 46<sup>th</sup> Round, July 1990-June 1991

#### Volume XVII, Number 3, January-March 1994

This data is available for NSS 46<sup>th</sup> round, July 1990-June 1991 on

- (i) Per 1000 district of persons by Current Weekly activity for each age group (S-72 to S-77).
- (ii) Per 1000 district of persons by Usual Status for each age group (S-79 to S-85).
- (iii) Per 1000 district of persons by taking into consideration the subsidiary status by age-group (S-85 to S-90).

[Above data is available for All India, Male and Female, Rural and Urban].

### NSS 48<sup>th</sup> round (January-December 1992)

#### Volume XVIII, Number 3, January-March, 1995

- (i) Per 1000 district of persons by Current Weekly activity for each age group (p., S-84 to S-89).
- (ii) Per 1000 district of persons by Usual Status for each age group (p., S-90 to S-96).
- (iii) Per 1000 district of persons by taking into consideration the subsidiary status by age-group (p., S-97 to S-105).

### 49<sup>th</sup> round (January-June 1993)

#### Volume XIX, Number 4, April-June 1996

- (i) Per 1000 district of persons by Current Weekly activity for each age group (p., S-117 to S-122).



- (ii) Per 1000 district of persons by Usual Status for each age group (p., S-123 to S-128).
- (iii) Per 1000 district of persons by taking into consideration the subsidiary status by age-group (p., S-129 to S-134).

### NSS, 50<sup>th</sup> round (July 1993-June 1994)

#### **Volume XX, Number 1, July-September, 1996**

- (i) Distribution of persons by Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Class for each age (p., S. 30 to S.36)
- (ii) School attendance rates per 1000 persons by age-group and Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (p., S. 66 to S.72)
- (iii) Distribution of persons by age-group for principal usual activity (p., S-90 to S-95) and
- (iv) Per 1000 district of persons by taking into consideration the subsidiary status by age-group (p., S-96 to S-119).

#### **Volume XXI, Number 2, October-December, 1997**

Results on Economic Activities and School Attendance by Children of

#### **India**

1. Distribution of children working by type of activity for each school attendance status and broad age group by social group.
2. Distribution of children of age 5-14 years by status of school attendance and work for broad age group and household social group
3. Distribution of children of age 5-14 years by status of school attendance and work for each household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure.
4. Distribution of children (5-14 years) working in manufacturing and building and construction by process in which working by broad age-group and number of children working in manufacturing and building and construction per 1000 working children.
5. Distribution of children (5-14 years) working by reason for working for each Monthly Per Capita Expenditure class.
6. Proportion (per thousand) of working children (5-14 years) by effect on studies and schooling by type of activity.
7. Proportion (per thousand) of working children (5-14 years) by effect on studies and schooling by Monthly Per Capita Expenditure class
8. Distribution of children (5-14 years) by reason for not current attending school for each Monthly Per Capita Expenditure class

9. Distribution of children (5-14 years) not currently attending and seeking/available for work by reason for seeking/available for work for children dropped out and never attended.

**Volume XXII, Number 4, April-June, 1999**

1. School Attendance Rate per thousand persons (5-14) by Household Type and Household Social Group for Rural Areas.
2. School Attendance Rate per thousand persons (5-14) by Household Type and Household Social Group for Urban Areas.
3. Per Thousand Distribution of persons by Age-Group for each Principal Usual Activity Category.
4. Per Thousand Distribution of persons by Age-Group for each Usual Activity Category taking also consideration the Subsidiary Economic Status of persons categorised 'Not Working'.

**NSS 55<sup>th</sup> Round, July 1999-June 2000)**

**Report No. 455 : Employment and Unemployment in India**

1. Per 1000 distribution of persons by Principal Usual Activity category for each age-group.
2. Per 1000 distribution of persons by Usual Activity Category taking also into consideration the subsidiary economic status of persons categorised not working in principal status for each age-group.
3. Per 1000 distribution of persons by Current Weekly activity for each age-group.
4. Per 1000 distribution of persons days by Current Daily activity for each age-group.
5. Per 1000 distribution of persons of age 5 years and above by general educational category for each principal Usual activity category.
6. Average Wage earnings (Rs. 0.00) per day received by casual wage labourers by age group, type of operation, sex and sub-round for rural areas.
7. Average Wage earnings (Rs. 0.00) per day received by casual wage labourers (51) by age group, industry, sub-round and sex for urban areas.

## APPENDIX X: LIST OF TABLES ON CHILD LABOUR

### *a) Rural Labour Inquiry (1964-65, 1974-75, 1977-78, 1983 and 1987)*

Tables on : Employment and Unemployment of Rural Labour Household

1. Average number of days worked by different social groups of agricultural labour households by sex and age. This table provides information on average number of days worked by usually occupied workers (men, women, and children) belonging to agricultural labour households. The workers are further cross-classified as with cultivated land and without cultivated land. This table is available for all-India.
2. Average number of days of wage-employment of agricultural labourers in agricultural operations and non-agricultural operations belonging to agricultural labour household.
3. Estimated annual number of days of wage paid employment of usually occupied persons belonging to agricultural labour household in all agricultural occupations. Table provides information on wage paid employment in agricultural, non-agricultural, other occupation and all occupation for all, SC and ST agricultural labour household. This information is available for men, women and children.
4. Average size of agricultural/rural labour households by states, classes of households (social group), sex and age.
5. Average number of wage earners (men, women and children) in agricultural labour household by state and classes of households.
6. Average number of wage earners (men, women and children) in rural labour household by state and class of households.
7. Employment of usually occupied workers in rural labour households. (In estimated number of full days in a year)  
This table provides information employment of usually occupied workers for men, women and children of agricultural labour and all rural labour household usually occupied workers are further sub-divided into wage employment, self employment, employment on salary basis and total. The agricultural and all rural labour households are further sub-divided into agricultural labour, non-agricultural labour, other occupational and all occupation. This information is available for social groups at All India at state level.
8. Average number of days not worked by usually occupied workers in rural labour households (in estimated number of full days in a year).
9. Average annual days of wage employment of usually occupied men, women and children belonging to agricultural labour household for agricultural labourers occupation, non-agricultural labourers occupation, other and all occupation. Information is available for states and social groups.
10. Average annual days of wage employment of usually occupied men, women and children belonging to Rural Labour household. Same

information as Table 3.4(a) except this table is for rural labour households.

11. Wage paid employment of men, women and children of agricultural labourers belonging to agricultural labour household in agricultural, non-agricultural employment's and total (in terms of fully days in a year) information available for each state and social group.
12. Wage paid employment of men, women and children agricultural labourers belonging to rural labour households in agricultural and non-agricultural and total employment (states and social groups).
13. Wage-paid employment of usually occupied men, women and children belonging to agricultural labour households in different agricultural operations (for states and social groups), appendix III.
14. Wage paid employment of usually occupied men, women and children belonging to rural labour household in different agricultural operations (for states and social groups).
15. Average annual days of self-employment of usually occupied men, women and children belonging to agricultural labour household (states and social groups), Appendix IV.
16. Average annual days of self-employment of usually occupied men, women and children belonging to Rural Labour Household.

This table presents information for agricultural and nonagricultural labourers which is further sub-divided into cultivation and other than cultivation.

*b) Rural Labour Inquiry: Report on Wages and Earnings of Rural Labour Household, 1964-65, 1973-74, 1977-78, 1983, 1987-88 and 1993-94*

1. Average daily earnings of Agricultural Labour Households and Rural Labour Households in different Agricultural Occupations in 1993-94. (Average Daily Earnings for men, women and children/Average Daily Earnings are further divided into cash and kind total).

Data is available at All India level and at state level for all classes.

2. Average daily earnings (cash and kind, total) of men, women, children belonging to Rural Labour Household in Agricultural Occupations. For all classes, SC and ST, States and All India.
3. Average daily earnings (cash, kind and total) of men, women and children belonging to Agriculture Labour Households in Non-Agricultural Occupation. All classes, SC and ST, All India and State.
4. Average daily earnings (cash, kind and total) of men, women and children belonging to Rural Labour Households in Non-Agricultural Occupation. All classes, SC and ST, All India and State.

5. Average daily earnings of children belonging to Agricultural Labour Households in different Agricultural Occupation (cash, kind and total). All classes SC and ST, All India and State.
6. Average daily earnings (total, cash and kind) of children belonging to Rural Labour Household in different Agricultural Occupation all classes, SC and ST's, All India and States.

*c) Rural Labour Inquiry: Report on Consumption Expenditure of Rural Labour Households 50<sup>th</sup> round of NSS, 1993-94.*

Size of households by sex and age for each monthly per capita expenditure class.