

I. Child Population in India

Percentage of children in total population

Age group	1991	2001	2006*
0-4	12.0	10.7	10.4
5-9	13.2	12.5	10.7
10-14	11.9	12.1	11.0
5 to 14	25.1	24.6	21.7
0-14	37.2	35.3	32.1

Note: 1991 Population Census figures excluded J & K State and for comparative purposes we have excluded figures for J & K for 2001

Source: Population Census 1991 and 2001

* Population Projections, Based on 2001 Census of India, (2006) including J & K

II. 'Child labour'- as defined in official statistics

The National Sample Survey and the Census, two major official sources of data on child employment, do not define 'child labour'. The figures for 'child labour' are derived from using age-wise distribution of workers. Workers are defined as "those who engage in economic activities"; and 'economic activity' is defined as "any activity resulting in production of goods and services that add value to national product". The major exclusions are 'own account' processing of primary products. Similarly, activities relating to the production of primary goods for 'own consumption' are restricted to only the agriculture sector and do not include mining and quarrying activities. Further, "activities like prostitution, begging, smuggling etc., which though fetched earnings, are, by convention, not considered as economic activities"¹.

It is clear that the labour force, as defined by these sources, is associated with their contribution towards the national product based on economic accounting model. This definition of labour is narrow, as it is modelled in respect to monetary contribution to national product, so far as analysis of child labour is concerned. This may not include all work related activities performed by children that hinder their protection and development.

III. Magnitude of Child Labour in India:

¹ NSSO, 2000 "Theories and Concepts"

According to the National Census data², there were 13.39 million child workers in 1951, 14.47 million in 1961, 10.66 million in 1971, 11.20 million in 1981, 12.67 million in 1991 and 12.7 million in 2001. According to the National Sample Survey (NSS) data, there were 22 million child labourers in 1983, 17 million in 1987, 13 million in 1993 and 10 million in 2000 (Kannan 2001). Trends show that the number of child workers is declining over the years, although there is a rise in child population over the same period.

According to the **Census 2001, there were 12.67 million economically active children in the age-group of 5-14 years**. The number was **11.3 million during 1991 (Population Census)** thus showing an increase in the number of child laborers. Workers in general are classified into main and marginal workers³ by the population census. *Census data shows that there is a decline in the absolute number as well the percentage of children (5-14) to total population in that age group, classified as main workers from 4.3 percent in 1991 to 2.3 percent in 2001. But there was a substantial increase in marginal workers in every category of worker irrespective of sex and residence.* As a result, despite the number of main workers declining from 9.08 million in 1991 to 5.78 million in 2001, the total number of children in the work force increased. A large part of the increase was accounted for by the increase in marginal workers, which increased from 2.2 million in 1991 to 6.89 million in 2001. Main and Marginal workers put together, the work participation rate (WPR) of children in the 5-14 age group has declined from 5.4 percent during 1991 to 5 percent in 2001. The trends between 1991 and 2001 of declining main child workers along with increasing marginal workers may indicate the changing nature of work done by children. This is also to be seen in the context of decelerating employment growth in general in the economy during the last decade.

Table 2.

Changes in Work Participation (Main and Marginal) Rate of Children in different age groups						
All India	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	All Children	Boys	Girls	All Children
5 to 9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.4
10 to 14	10.9	9.9	10.4	8.8	8.5	8.7
5 to 14	5.7	5.1	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.0

²

³ Work has been defined in the Census 2001 as ‘participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit.’ Such participation could be physical and/or mental in nature. This work includes supervisory work as well as direct participation in the work. For the first time, the Census includes part-time help or unpaid work on the farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity such as cultivation and milk production for domestic consumption as work. All persons engaged in ‘work’ as defined in the Census are considered workers. Main workers are defined as those who have worked for the major part of the reference period, that is 6 months or more. And marginal workers are those who have not worked for the major part of the reference period. All those workers who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or engaged in household industry are categorized as ‘Other Workers’.

III. Age group wise WPR

However, if we look at the WPR for different age groups among children, the trend is different. The WPR for children in 5 to 9 age group has marginally increased from less than 1 percent during 1991 to 1.4 percent during 2001. In the case of 10-14 years age group children the decline is only marginal - from 10.4 percent during 1991 to 8.7 percent during 2001. This indicates that a substantial number of children in the 10 to 14 age group are in the labour force despite the decline in the proportion of children in the total population. Latest available estimates on WPR children are from the 61st Round of NSSO (2004-05). According to NSSO estimates WPR for children in the 5-9 age group is negligible and for children in the age group of 10-14, it still continues to be significant though declining.

Table 3.

Distribution of Children	2001 Population Census ⁴	2006 Population Projection and estimates ⁵	% of Children to Population	
			2001	2006
Population				
Male	132367710	125485000		
Female	120795938	116274000		
Total	253163648	241759000		
Child Labour (10-14)				
Male	6804336	4276744	8.8	6.7
Female	5862041	3894131	8.5	6.3
Total	12666377	8082954	8.7	6.6
Children out of school				

⁴ Census of India, 2001.

⁵ Population of children in 2006 is based on the projections of the Report of the technical group on population projections constituted by the National Commission on Population, Population Projections for India and States 2001 -2026 (Revised December 2006), Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India. Estimates for working children and out of school children are based on NSSO 61st Round, Report Number 515 (61/10/1), "Employment and Unemployment Situation in India" 2004-05, Part I, Table (19): Per 1000 distribution of persons by usual activity category taking also into consideration the subsidiary economic status of persons categorized 'not working' in the principal status for each age-group. Figures for Children out of school is compiled from NSSO Report No.517/(61/10/3), "Status of Education and Vocational Training in India" 2004-05.

Male	36428634	19199205	27.5	15.3
Female	45878836	24184992	38.0	20.8
Total	87126075	43274861	34.4	17.9

Data on out of school children

Though there is a declining trend in the incidence of child labour in the country, it has not automatically resulted in bringing all children to school. There were 87 million Children (5-14) who were out of school during 2001. NSSO (61st Round) estimates show that the magnitude of out of school children has declined to 43 million by 2004-05. This could be probably because of the efforts of SSA and other initiatives to stop child labour. However, the NSSO estimates show that about one fifth of the girl children in the 5 to 14 age group are not in school. There seems to be a persisting gender gap. While this is the picture that emerges for the country as a whole, there is a wide variations across states. There are excellently performing states and states that are at the other extreme (see state level estimates of children across states based on NSSO estimates (2004-05)).

Table 4. State level estimates of children across states based on NSSO estimates (2004-05)

Current Attendance Rates (per 1000) in educational institutions per 1000 persons of 5-14 age group (2004-05)									
States	Rrual			Urban			All areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	902	824	865	911	911	911	905	846	876
Arunachal Pradesh	720	667	695	886	914	898	742	696	721
Assam	875	868	871	900	843	870	877	865	871
Bihar	691	574	639	805	764	785	700	593	652
Chattisgarh	854	750	801	890	867	879	858	764	810
Delhi	970	908	942	885	913	898	895	913	903
Goa	937	964	950	937	938	938	937	954	946
Gujarat	870	779	828	924	910	918	887	818	856
Haryana	905	812	861	923	878	905	910	827	872
Himachal Pradesh	961	936	949	980	936	959	962	936	950
Jammu Kashmir	909	827	869	978	860	920	926	835	881
Jharkhand	781	692	741	908	928	918	799	728	767
Karnataka	876	840	859	950	931	941	898	866	883
Kerala	962	983	972	987	993	990	968	985	976
Madhya Pradesh	803	699	755	908	874	892	825	736	784
Maharashtra	872	874	873	931	915	923	893	889	891
Manipur	922	911	917	978	963	971	937	925	932
Meghalaya	834	892	861	971	887	928	850	891	869
Mizoram	924	932	928	990	987	989	952	955	953
Nagaland	948	924	936	929	924	927	941	924	933
Orissa	827	753	791	882	875	879	834	768	802
Punjab	896	883	890	900	878	890	897	882	980

Rajasthan	853	681	771	824	803	813	847	710	780
Sikkim	929	966	948	923	825	879	929	954	941
Tamil Nadu	976	939	958	975	958	967	975	946	961
Tripura	856	910	882	868	911	890	857	910	882
Uttaranchal	889	850	869	914	882	900	895	856	876
Uttar Pradesh	806	730	771	789	803	796	803	743	775
West Bengal	831	814	822	848	871	860	834	824	829
A & N Islands	964	990	976	984	955	969	972	976	974
Chandigarh	841	917	870	959	938	950	942	935	939
Dadra Nagar Haveli	937	722	36	966	863	911	939	733	842
Daman and Diu	992	998	996	941	956	950	975	984	980
Lakshadweeps	902	892	897	991	960	977	945	927	937
Pondicherry	965	966	966	983	987	985	977	981	979
All India	835	767	803	890	879	885	847	792	821

Source: compiled from NSSO Report No.517/(61/10/3), "Status of Education and Vocational Training in India" 2004-05.

Table 5. Growth of child labour across States and UTs in India between 1991 and 2001

State/UTs showing % decline in the incidence of child labour during 2001 as compared to 1991

Dadra & Nagar Haveli (-3.22), Gujarat (-7.27), Goa (-11.3), Karnataka (-15.74), Orissa (-16.53), Andhra Pradesh (-17.97), Lakshadweep (20.59), Daman & Diu (-22.53), Kerala (-24.84), Tamil Nadu (-27.65), Maharashtra (-28.49), and Pondicherry (26.96).

State/UTs showing % increase in the incidence of child labour during 2001 as compared to 1991

Madhya Pradesh (5.71), Assam (7.27), West Bengal (20.43), Punjab (24.08), Tripura (32.03), Uttar Pradesh (41.71), Arunachal Pradesh (49.11), Delhi (53.19), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (54.94), Meghalaya (55.75), Mizoram (60.05), Bihar (61.82), Rajasthan (63.08), Manipur (74.84), Himachal Pradesh (90.96), Chandigarh (102.09), Haryana (131.10), Nagaland (178.43) and Sikkim (193.98)

Note: Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh has been merged to Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh respectively for comparison)

Source: INDUS, Child Labour Project, 2007, Child Labour Facts and Figures: An analysis of Census 2001, ILO and Government of India.

As per 2000 NSSO data the category of children is “others”, accounted for 46 million children. They are not attending schools, and are neither at 'work' nor are categorized as those attending domestic duties.

NSSO Data Analysis

Estimate of the Magnitude of Child Labour in India, 1983-2004/05

(in millions)

Year (Round)	Boys	Girls	All
1983 (38th Round)	12.06	9.49	21.55
1987-88 (43rd Round)	9.51	7.43	16.94
1993-94 (50th Round)	7.35	6.51	13.86
1999-00 (55th Round)	5.37	4.76	10.13
2004-05 (61st Round)	4.76	4.31	9.07

Source: Derived from Respective Unit Level Records of NSS

Estimate of Trends in India's Child Labour by Rural-Urban, 1983-2004/05

(in millions)

Year (Round)	5-9	10-14	5-14
Rural			
1993-94 (50th Round)	1.13	11.03	12.16
1999-00 (55th Round)	0.60	8.05	8.65
2004-05 (61st Round)	0.26	7.18	7.44
Urban			
1993-94 (50th Round)	0.12	1.52	1.64
1999-00 (55th Round)	0.07	1.32	1.39
2004-05 (61st Round)	0.08	1.44	1.52
Combined			
1993-94 (50th Round)	1.27	12.59	13.86
1999-00 (55th Round)	0.63	9.50	10.13
2004-05 (61st Round)	0.35	8.72	9.07

Source: Derived from Respective Unit Level Records of NSS

Child Workforce Participation Rates in India, 1993-94 to 2004-05

(in per cent)

Year	Male			Female			All		
	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14	5-9	10-14	5-14
Combined									
1993-94	0.99	12.08	6.35	1.21	11.64	6.12	1.09	11.88	6.24
1999-00	0.52	7.90	4.14	0.55	7.67	4.01	0.54	7.79	4.08
2004-05	0.25	6.35	3.33	0.28	6.42	3.32	0.26	6.38	3.33
Rural									

1993-94	1.16	13.85	7.20	1.43	14.10	7.26	1.29	13.96	7.23
1999-00	0.59	8.85	4.58	0.65	9.05	4.66	0.62	8.94	4.61
2004-05	0.26	6.80	3.54	0.27	7.42	3.73	0.27	7.09	3.63
Urban									
1993-94	0.47	6.63	3.58	0.48	4.51	2.52	0.48	5.63	3.08
1999-00	0.28	4.88	2.65	0.21	3.40	1.85	0.25	4.18	2.27
2004-05	0.21	4.78	2.59	0.30	3.28	1.89	0.25	4.05	2.25

Source: Derived from Respective Unit Level Records of NSS

Child Workforce Participation Rates in Major Indian States, 2004-05

(in per cent)

States	5-9	10-14	5-14	All
A.P	0.56	12.38	6.61	50.48
Assam	0.19	3.44	1.82	38.55
Bihar	0.08	2.90	1.36	31.15
Chhattisgarh	0.35	8.70	4.58	48.65
Delhi	0.00	0.49	0.26	33.21
Goa	0.00	5.35	2.70	35.03
Gujrat	0.14	4.83	2.53	46.79
H.P	0.16	4.97	2.73	52.35
Haryana	0.00	3.28	1.71	40.11
Jharkhand	0.41	4.78	2.48	40.71
Karnataka	0.20	8.49	4.66	49.32
Kerala	0.00	0.39	0.20	39.33
M.P	0.14	5.74	2.82	43.30
Maharashtra	0.22	6.27	3.42	46.63
Orissa	0.50	9.18	4.87	43.64
Punjab	0.05	3.16	1.73	41.65
Rajasthan	0.41	9.42	4.86	43.32
T.N.	0.00	2.83	1.51	48.58
U.P.	0.40	7.73	3.92	36.29
Uttaranchal	0.00	5.07	2.61	43.90
W.B.	0.32	6.45	3.47	38.04
Total	0.26	6.38	3.33	42.02

Source: Derived from Unit Level Records of NSS, 2004-05

Estimate of Child Workforce in Major Indian States, 2004-05

(in thousands)

States	Rural	Urban	All
A.P.	1052	140	1201
Assam	124	8	133
Bihar	333	30	364
Chhattishgarh	225	31	263
Delhi	0	10	9
Goa	3	2	6
Gujrat	220	77	302

Haryana	83	14	99
H.P.	36	1	37
Jharkhand	167	38	206
Karnataka	510	41	571
Kerala	7	4	11
M.P.	414	68	491
Maharastra	664	84	783
Orissa	413	22	440
Punjab	23	21	101
Rajasthan	714	110	821
Tamil Nadu	95	79	173
U.P.	1620	459	2074
Uttaranchal	59	3	64
West Bengal	488	217	690
India	7445	1525	9075

Source: Derived from Unit Level Records of NSS, 2004-05

Growth Rate of Child Labour in India, 1983 to 2004-05

Year	Boys	Girls	All
1983 to 1987-88	-5.10	-5.30	-5.20
1987-88 to 1993-94	-4.40	-3.70	-4.10
1993-94 to 1999-00	-5.09	-5.10	-5.10
1999-00 to 2004-05	-2.38	-1.93	-2.17

Source: Estimated

Child Workforce Participation Rates in India by Caste, 1993-94 to 2004-05

(in per cent)

Age Group	STs	SCs	OBCs	Others	All
1993-94					
5-9	2.85	1.13	N.A.	0.86	1.09
10-14	24.02	13.90	N.A.	10.06	11.88
5-14	12.32	6.97	N.A.	5.33	6.24
1999-00					
5-9	1.43	0.50	0.56	0.27	0.54
10-14	14.87	8.87	7.96	5.17	7.79
5-14	7.71	4.50	4.14	2.74	4.08
2004-05					
5-9	0.45	0.22	0.19	0.10	0.20
10-14	7.31	5.26	5.21	3.93	5.12
5-14	3.79	2.80	2.87	2.03	2.74

Source: Derived from Respective Unit Level Records of NSS

Child Workforce Participation Rates by Religion, 1993-94 to 2004-05

(in per cent)

Age Group	Hindus	Muslims	Others	All
1993-94				
5-9	1.20	0.74	0.28	0.26

10-14	27.12	20.35	18.21	4.90
5-14	8.88	6.36	6.03	2.58
1999-00				
5-9	0.56	0.54	0.20	0.54
10-14	7.91	7.81	5.89	7.79
5-14	4.15	4.00	3.15	4.08
2004-05				
5-9	0.25	0.40	0.04	0.26
10-14	4.71	6.58	3.12	4.90
5-14	2.48	3.47	1.63	2.58

Source: Derived from Respective Unit Level Records of NSS

Child Labour by Expenditure Quintiles in India, 1993-94 to 2004-05

Age	Poorest	2nd Poorest	Middle	2nd Richest	Richest
1993-94					
5-9	35.37	24.04	16.91	14.21	9.47
10-14	29.58	23.62	19.13	15.80	11.86
5-14	30.11	23.66	18.93	15.66	11.64
1999-00					
5-9	36.40	25.18	21.63	11.00	5.79
10-14	33.91	25.85	19.39	14.00	6.85
5-14	34.08	25.81	19.54	13.79	6.78
All	22.25	21.96	20.98	18.74	16.09
2004-05					
5-9	45.09	24.52	15.10	13.27	2.02
10-14	35.21	28.35	19.46	12.27	4.72
5-14	35.60	28.19	19.29	12.31	4.61
All	30.38	23.00	18.34	15.37	12.91

Source: Derived from Respective Unit Level Records of NSS

Household Head's Education and Child Labour in India, 1993-94 to 2004-05

Age Group	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Graduate & Above
1993-94				
5-9	74.41	18.72	5.89	0.98
10-14	67.45	24.00	7.87	0.69
5-14	68.09	23.51	7.68	0.71
All	50.03	28.03	18.43	3.51
1999-00				
5-9	72.25	16.60	9.58	1.57
10-14	68.82	22.07	8.35	0.75
5-14	69.06	21.70	8.43	0.81
All	46.91	26.21	22.39	4.49
2004-05				
5-9	46.89	26.33	23.52	3.27
10-14	45.50	27.16	23.64	3.70
5-14	46.19	26.75	23.58	3.48

All	43.23	27.47	25.01	4.29
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Source: Derived from Respective Unit Level Records of NSS

Sectoral Distribution of India's Child Labour, 2004-05

State	Agri.	Mining & Quar	Mfg.	Elec. Water	Cons.	Trade, Hotel	Trnsprt	Finance	Com., Soc	Total
A.P.	68.96	0.96	9.70	0.00	3.20	9.02	1.05	0.00	7.11	1000
Assam	69.26	1.78	8.42	0.00	1.78	7.76	0.05	0.00	10.96	100
Bihar	71.84	0.00	11.16	0.00	0.00	15.49	0.07	0.38	1.05	100
Chhattisgarh	87.90	0.00	2.37	0.00	0.86	7.17	0.00	0.00	1.70	100
Delhi	0.00	0.00	11.08	0.00	0.00	57.83	0.00	0.00	31.09	100
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.60	0.00	72.46	0.00	22.94	100
Gujrat	76.69	1.04	2.58	0.00	0.28	17.77	0.16	0.00	1.48	100
H.P.	87.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.71	1.21	0.00	4.66	100
Haryana	65.57	0.00	3.81	0.00	7.03	8.08	0.00	0.00	15.51	100
Jharkhand	65.28	0.00	14.63	0.00	4.25	12.08	0.66	0.26	2.84	100
Karnataka	82.60	0.22	9.27	0.00	1.19	5.73	0.70	0.00	0.30	100
Kerala	19.22	0.00	32.78	0.00	0.00	31.95	0.00	0.00	16.05	100
M.P.	82.89	0.00	9.93	0.00	1.50	4.33	0.00	0.00	1.34	100
Maharastra	82.62	0.00	5.34	0.00	1.92	5.75	0.13	0.14	4.09	100
Orissa	73.18	0.88	17.36	0.00	3.25	3.34	0.91	0.00	1.08	100
Punjab	67.91	0.00	12.71	0.00	1.16	7.21	2.59	0.00	8.43	100
Rajasthan	75.78	0.00	9.60	0.19	2.94	7.26	0.05	3.74	0.44	100
T.N.	39.49	0.00	44.55	0.00	5.91	5.68	1.54	0.16	2.68	100
U.P.	61.24	0.00	25.34	0.00	0.40	9.73	0.68	0.50	2.11	100
Uttaranchal	80.73	0.00	4.72	0.00	5.24	9.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
W.B.	34.57	0.00	43.93	0.00	3.27	9.66	1.19	0.80	6.59	100
Total	68.14	0.25	16.55	0.02	1.95	8.45	0.66	0.57	3.41	100

Source: Estimated from Unit Level Records of NSS, 2004-05

Sectoral Distribution of Muslim Child Labourers in India, 2004-05

States	Agri.	Min	Mfg.	Elec.,	Cons.	Trade	Trnsprt,	Fince	Com	Total
A.P.	49.33	0.00	12.55	0.00	9.72	22.97	3.99	0.00	1.44	100
Assam	56.65	0.00	18.20	0.00	3.87	11.55	0.00	0.00	9.72	100
Bihar	47.40	0.00	18.22	0.00	0.00	34.06	0.32	0.00	0.00	100
Chhattisgarh	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Delhi	0.00	0.00	7.64	0.00	0.00	92.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.97	0.00	94.03	0.00	0.00	100
Gujrat	24.68	0.00	2.92	0.00	0.00	72.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
H.P.	77.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Jharkhand	68.14	0.00	25.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.55	4.84	100
Karnataka	45.36	0.00	11.89	0.00	3.52	38.57	0.67	0.00	0.00	100
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100
M.P.	7.40	0.00	58.06	0.00	0.00	34.04	0.00	0.00	0.49	100
Maharastra	51.96	0.00	28.12	0.00	1.16	18.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.59	82.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Punjab	94.86	0.00	4.24	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Rajasthan	52.26	0.00	40.47	0.00	1.63	4.87	0.76	0.00	0.00	100

T.N.	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
U.P.	31.71	0.00	51.44	0.00	1.05	11.23	0.21	0.00	4.35	100
Uttaranchal	70.57	0.00	6.53	0.00	0.00	22.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
W.B.	27.37	0.00	57.25	0.00	4.07	5.11	0.20	0.00	5.99	100
Total	35.14	0.02	43.95	0.00	2.39	13.78	0.74	0.03	3.94	100

Source: Estimated from Unit Level Records of NSS, 2004-05

National Population Census data analysis

Census data on child labour 1991-2001, main and marginal workers, 5-9, 10-14, by residence and sex

Percentage of children as main workers by sex and residence for major states
5-9 age group Rural

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
Assam	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6
Bihar	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7
Gujarat	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Haryana	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Karnataka	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.9
Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
Madhya Pradesh	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6
Maharashtra	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Orissa	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Punjab	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7
Rajasthan	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Tamilnadu	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.0
Uttar Pradesh	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7
West Bengal	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
All India	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7

Percentage of children as main workers by sex and residence for major states
10-14 age group Rural

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	21.6	24.8	23.1	11.0	12.8	11.8
Assam	13.8	4.8	9.4	4.9	1.7	3.3
Bihar	10.0	4.4	7.5	5.7	2.4	4.2
Gujarat	11.4	7.4	9.5	4.8	3.6	4.2
Haryana	6.1	2.1	4.2	3.1	1.9	2.6
Himachal Pradesh	3.8	5.3	4.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Karnataka	19.0	16.2	17.6	9.5	7.1	8.3

Kerala	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4
Madhya Pradesh	15.8	13.6	14.7	5.9	4.7	5.3
Maharashtra	10.4	13.2	11.7	3.9	3.9	3.9
Orissa	12.5	6.2	9.4	2.8	1.7	2.3
Punjab	10.9	0.9	6.2	4.7	2.1	3.5
Rajasthan	9.8	9.2	9.6	4.9	6.2	5.5
Tamilnadu	9.4	10.4	9.9	5.0	4.7	4.9
Uttar Pradesh	9.7	3.1	6.7	4.0	1.4	2.8
West Bengal	12.1	4.0	8.2	4.8	2.5	3.7
All India	11.7	8.4	10.2	5.2	3.7	4.5

Percentage of children as main workers by sex and residence for major states
5-14 age group Rural

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	11.0	12.0	11.5	6.0	6.8	6.4
Assam	6.6	2.3	4.5	2.7	1.1	1.9
Bihar	5.0	2.1	3.7	3.1	1.3	2.3
Gujarat	5.9	3.8	4.9	2.6	1.9	2.2
Haryana	3.4	1.2	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.5
Himachal Pradesh	2.2	3.0	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
Karnataka	9.8	8.3	9.1	5.5	4.1	4.8
Kerala	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	7.9	6.5	7.2	3.2	2.5	2.9
Maharashtra	5.4	6.6	6.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
Orissa	6.1	3.1	4.6	1.6	1.0	1.3
Punjab	5.8	0.5	3.3	2.8	1.3	2.1
Rajasthan	5.0	4.6	4.8	2.7	3.2	2.9
Tamilnadu	5.1	5.5	5.3	3.1	2.8	3.0
Uttar Pradesh	4.9	1.5	3.3	2.4	0.9	1.7
West Bengal	5.9	2.0	4.0	2.6	1.3	2.0
All India	6.0	4.2	5.1	2.9	2.1	2.5

Percentage of children as main workers by sex and residence for major states
5-9 age group Urban

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.9
Assam	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.9
Bihar	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4
Gujarat	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3
Haryana	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Karnataka	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.7
Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2

Madhya Pradesh	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Maharashtra	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Orissa	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
Punjab	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7
Rajasthan	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4
Tamilnadu	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.8
Uttar Pradesh	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.7
West Bengal	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7
All India	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5

Percentage of children as main workers by sex and residence for major states
10-14 age group Urban

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	7.4	3.9	5.7	4.7	2.5	3.6
Assam	5.5	4.7	5.1	3.7	3.7	3.7
Bihar	4.1	0.9	2.6	2.7	0.9	1.9
Gujarat	4.5	1.0	2.8	3.1	1.1	2.2
Haryana	3.1	0.6	1.9	2.4	0.7	1.6
Himachal Pradesh	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.1	1.6
Karnataka	8.4	4.1	6.3	5.8	2.7	4.3
Kerala	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4
Madhya Pradesh	3.8	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.0	1.7
Maharashtra	3.7	1.5	2.6	2.5	0.9	1.7
Orissa	4.6	1.9	3.3	2.5	1.2	1.9
Punjab	5.1	0.5	2.9	4.0	1.2	2.8
Rajasthan	4.0	1.4	2.8	2.6	1.0	1.8
Tamilnadu	5.8	3.5	4.6	4.0	2.6	3.3
Uttar Pradesh	6.6	1.0	4.0	3.5	1.0	2.3
West Bengal	4.1	2.2	3.2	4.0	2.9	3.5
All India	5.0	1.9	3.5	3.3	1.5	2.4

Percentage of children as main workers by sex and residence for major states
5-14 age group Urban

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	3.9	2.0	3.0	2.9	1.6	2.3
Assam	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4
Bihar	2.3	0.5	1.5	1.7	0.6	1.2
Gujarat	2.4	0.5	1.5	1.8	0.6	1.3
Haryana	1.8	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.0
Himachal Pradesh	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.0
Karnataka	4.5	2.2	3.3	3.5	1.6	2.6
Kerala	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3

Madhya Pradesh	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.4	0.6	1.0
Maharashtra	1.9	0.8	1.4	1.5	0.6	1.1
Orissa	2.4	1.0	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.2
Punjab	2.7	0.3	1.6	2.5	0.9	1.8
Rajasthan	2.1	0.8	1.5	1.6	0.6	1.1
Tamilnadu	3.1	1.9	2.5	2.6	1.7	2.1
Uttar Pradesh	3.5	0.5	2.1	2.2	0.7	1.5
West Bengal	2.3	1.2	1.7	2.5	1.8	2.2
All India	2.7	1.0	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.5

Percentage of children as main workers by sex and residence for major states
5-9 age group Total

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2
Assam	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6
Bihar	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6
Gujarat	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Haryana	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
Karnataka	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9
Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
Madhya Pradesh	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5
Maharashtra	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Orissa	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Punjab	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7
Rajasthan	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Tamilnadu	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9
Uttar Pradesh	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7
West Bengal	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
All India	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6

Percentage of children as main workers by sex and residence for major states
10-14 age group Total

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	17.7	19.0	18.3	9.3	9.9	9.6
Assam	12.9	4.8	9.0	4.7	1.9	3.4
Bihar	9.2	3.9	6.8	5.3	2.2	3.9
Gujarat	9.1	5.2	7.2	4.2	2.7	3.5
Haryana	5.4	1.7	3.7	2.9	1.6	2.3
Himachal Pradesh	3.6	5.0	4.3	1.7	1.6	1.6
Karnataka	15.8	12.6	14.2	8.3	5.7	7.0
Kerala	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4

Madhya Pradesh	12.9	10.8	11.9	5.0	3.9	4.5
Maharashtra	7.9	8.8	8.4	3.4	2.7	3.1
Orissa	11.4	5.6	8.5	2.8	1.7	2.2
Punjab	9.2	0.8	5.3	4.5	1.8	3.3
Rajasthan	8.6	7.5	8.1	4.4	5.0	4.7
Tamilnadu	8.2	8.0	8.1	4.6	3.8	4.2
Uttar Pradesh	9.1	2.6	6.1	3.9	1.3	2.7
West Bengal	10.0	3.6	6.9	4.6	2.6	3.6
All India	10.1	6.7	8.5	4.7	3.2	4.0

Percentage of children as main workers by sex and residence for major states
5-14 age group Total

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	9.1	9.4	9.2	5.2	5.4	5.3
Assam	6.3	2.3	4.3	2.7	1.2	2.0
Bihar	4.7	1.9	3.4	3.0	1.2	2.1
Gujarat	4.7	2.7	3.7	2.3	1.5	1.9
Haryana	3.0	1.0	2.1	1.7	1.0	1.4
Himachal Pradesh	2.2	2.8	2.5	1.1	1.0	1.0
Karnataka	8.2	6.5	7.4	4.9	3.3	4.1
Kerala	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	6.6	5.2	6.0	2.8	2.1	2.5
Maharashtra	4.1	4.5	4.3	2.0	1.6	1.8
Orissa	5.6	2.8	4.2	1.6	1.0	1.3
Punjab	4.9	0.5	2.8	2.7	1.2	2.0
Rajasthan	4.4	3.8	4.1	2.4	2.7	2.5
Tamilnadu	4.4	4.3	4.4	2.9	2.3	2.6
Uttar Pradesh	4.6	1.3	3.1	2.4	0.9	1.7
West Bengal	5.1	1.8	3.5	2.6	1.4	2.0
All India	5.2	3.4	4.3	2.7	1.8	2.3

Percentage of children as workers (main+marginal) by sex and residence for major states
5-9 age group Rural

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.9
Assam	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.9	1.6	1.7
Bihar	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.5
Gujarat	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0
Haryana	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Himachal Pradesh	1.0	1.2	1.1	3.2	3.5	3.4
Karnataka	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8
Kerala	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3

Madhya Pradesh	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0
Maharashtra	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Orissa	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2
Punjab	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.0	1.2
Rajasthan	1.1	1.7	1.4	2.7	3.3	3.0
Tamilnadu	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.5
Uttar Pradesh	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.8	1.5	1.7
West Bengal	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
All India	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.6

Percentage of children as workers (main+marginal) by sex and residence for major states
10-14 age group Rural

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	22.3	27.9	25.0	14.8	19.8	17.2
Assam	14.9	8.8	11.9	11.3	7.1	9.2
Bihar	10.5	6.7	8.8	11.0	8.4	9.8
Gujarat	12.2	15.0	13.5	9.1	12.2	10.6
Haryana	6.5	4.1	5.4	9.9	10.8	10.4
Himachal Pradesh	6.3	10.5	8.4	12.8	14.3	13.5
Karnataka	20.5	21.9	21.2	14.7	15.0	14.8
Kerala	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6
Madhya Pradesh	18.0	21.8	19.8	13.7	16.5	15.0
Maharashtra	12.4	19.3	15.7	7.8	9.0	8.4
Orissa	14.0	12.0	13.0	8.0	9.2	8.6
Punjab	11.0	1.9	6.7	7.2	4.7	6.1
Rajasthan	11.7	19.3	15.2	14.4	22.1	18.0
Tamilnadu	9.7	12.5	11.1	6.9	7.2	7.0
Uttar Pradesh	10.4	5.6	8.2	8.7	6.5	7.7
West Bengal	13.3	6.2	9.8	10.3	7.7	9.0
All India	12.8	12.5	12.7	10.4	10.6	10.5

Percentage of children as workers (main+marginal) by sex and residence for major states
5-14 age group Rural

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	11.4	13.6	12.5	8.2	10.6	9.3
Assam	7.2	4.2	5.7	6.4	4.2	5.3
Bihar	5.3	3.3	4.3	6.0	4.5	5.3
Gujarat	6.4	7.8	7.1	4.9	6.5	5.7
Haryana	3.6	2.2	3.0	5.7	6.3	5.9
Himachal Pradesh	3.8	5.9	4.8	8.3	9.3	8.8
Karnataka	10.7	11.3	11.0	8.6	8.6	8.6
Kerala	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5

Madhya Pradesh	9.2	10.7	9.9	7.7	9.0	8.3
Maharashtra	6.5	9.9	8.1	4.6	5.3	4.9
Orissa	6.9	6.0	6.5	4.5	5.1	4.8
Punjab	5.9	1.1	3.6	4.3	2.9	3.7
Rajasthan	6.0	9.7	7.8	8.2	12.0	10.0
Tamilnadu	5.3	6.6	5.9	4.3	4.4	4.3
Uttar Pradesh	5.3	2.9	4.2	5.1	3.8	4.5
West Bengal	6.6	3.1	4.9	5.6	4.3	4.9
All India	6.6	6.3	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.9

Percentage of children as workers (main+marginal) by sex and residence for major states
5-9 age group Urban

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.1
Assam	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.1
Bihar	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6
Gujarat	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5
Haryana	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5
Himachal Pradesh	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Karnataka	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.9
Kerala	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
Maharashtra	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
Orissa	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6
Punjab	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.9
Rajasthan	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7
Tamilnadu	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.9	1.1
Uttar Pradesh	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.0
West Bengal	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.9
All India	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.8

Percentage of children as workers (main+marginal) by sex and residence for major states
10-14 age group Urban

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	7.5	4.2	5.9	5.8	3.4	4.6
Assam	5.5	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.7
Bihar	4.2	1.1	2.8	4.0	1.7	2.9
Gujarat	4.6	1.5	3.1	3.8	1.7	2.8
Haryana	3.1	0.7	2.0	3.4	1.5	2.5
Himachal Pradesh	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.7	1.7	2.2
Karnataka	8.6	4.5	6.6	7.1	3.7	5.4
Kerala	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.6

Madhya Pradesh	4.1	2.3	3.2	3.4	2.0	2.7
Maharashtra	4.0	1.8	2.9	3.1	1.3	2.2
Orissa	4.8	2.3	3.6	3.6	2.2	2.9
Punjab	5.1	0.5	2.9	5.0	1.8	3.5
Rajasthan	4.2	2.0	3.2	3.7	2.2	3.0
Tamilnadu	5.8	3.7	4.8	4.7	3.3	4.0
Uttar Pradesh	6.8	1.4	4.3	5.0	2.0	3.6
West Bengal	4.2	2.3	3.3	5.3	4.0	4.7
All India	5.2	2.3	3.8	4.3	2.3	3.4

Percentage of children as workers (main+marginal) by sex and residence for major states
5-14 age group Urban

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	4.0	2.2	3.1	3.7	2.2	3.0
Assam	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0
Bihar	2.4	0.7	1.6	2.5	1.1	1.8
Gujarat	2.5	0.8	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.7
Haryana	1.8	0.4	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.6
Himachal Pradesh	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.4
Karnataka	4.6	2.4	3.5	4.3	2.2	3.3
Kerala	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
Madhya Pradesh	2.3	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.6
Maharashtra	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.9	0.8	1.4
Orissa	2.5	1.3	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.8
Punjab	2.7	0.3	1.6	3.1	1.3	2.3
Rajasthan	2.2	1.1	1.7	2.3	1.3	1.8
Tamilnadu	3.2	2.0	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.6
Uttar Pradesh	3.7	0.8	2.3	3.2	1.4	2.4
West Bengal	2.4	1.3	1.9	3.4	2.5	3.0
All India	2.8	1.2	2.0	2.7	1.5	2.1

Percentage of children as workers (main+marginal) by sex and residence for major states
5-9 age group Total

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7
Assam	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.7
Bihar	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.4
Gujarat	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Haryana	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
Himachal Pradesh	1.0	1.1	1.0	3.0	3.2	3.1
Karnataka	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.5
Kerala	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3

Madhya Pradesh	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7
Maharashtra	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Orissa	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
Punjab	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.1
Rajasthan	0.9	1.4	1.1	2.3	2.8	2.5
Tamilnadu	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.3
Uttar Pradesh	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.4	1.6
West Bengal	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.0
All India	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.4

Percentage of children as workers (main+marginal) by sex and residence for major states
10-14 age group Total

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	18.3	21.2	19.7	12.4	15.3	13.8
Assam	13.9	8.4	11.2	10.5	6.8	8.7
Bihar	9.6	5.9	7.9	10.0	7.5	8.8
Gujarat	9.7	10.5	10.1	7.2	8.4	7.8
Haryana	5.7	3.3	4.6	8.1	8.3	8.2
Himachal Pradesh	6.0	9.8	7.9	11.9	13.3	12.6
Karnataka	16.9	16.6	16.8	12.3	11.4	11.8
Kerala	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6
Madhya Pradesh	14.7	17.2	15.9	11.2	13.0	12.0
Maharashtra	9.3	12.8	11.0	5.9	6.0	5.9
Orissa	12.7	10.7	11.7	7.3	8.2	7.8
Punjab	9.3	1.5	5.6	6.5	3.8	5.2
Rajasthan	10.0	15.5	12.6	12.0	17.6	14.6
Tamilnadu	8.4	9.5	9.0	6.0	5.5	5.7
Uttar Pradesh	9.6	4.7	7.4	7.9	5.5	6.8
West Bengal	10.9	5.2	8.1	9.1	6.8	8.0
All India	10.9	9.9	10.4	8.8	8.5	8.7

Percentage of children as workers (main+marginal) by sex and residence for major states
5-14 age group Total

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	9.4	10.5	10.0	7.0	8.4	7.7
Assam	6.8	4.1	5.5	6.0	4.1	5.1
Bihar	4.9	2.9	4.0	5.6	4.1	4.9
Gujarat	5.1	5.5	5.3	4.0	4.6	4.3
Haryana	3.2	1.8	2.5	4.7	4.9	4.8
Himachal Pradesh	3.6	5.5	4.5	7.7	8.6	8.1
Karnataka	8.9	8.7	8.8	7.2	6.6	6.9
Kerala	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5

Madhya Pradesh	7.6	8.6	8.1	6.4	7.2	6.8
Maharashtra	4.9	6.6	5.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
Orissa	6.3	5.4	5.9	4.2	4.6	4.4
Punjab	5.0	0.9	3.0	3.9	2.4	3.2
Rajasthan	5.2	7.9	6.5	6.9	9.7	8.2
Tamilnadu	4.6	5.1	4.8	3.8	3.4	3.6
Uttar Pradesh	5.0	2.5	3.8	4.7	3.3	4.0
West Bengal	5.6	2.7	4.2	5.1	3.9	4.5
All India	5.7	5.1	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.0

Percentage of children in labour force by sex and residence for major states
5-14 age group Rural

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	11.5	13.7	12.6	9.4	11.9	10.6
Assam	8.5	5.4	7.0	8.7	6.4	7.6
Bihar	5.8	3.8	4.9	7.1	5.2	6.2
Gujarat	6.6	8.0	7.3	6.0	7.6	6.8
Haryana	3.8	2.4	3.1	6.4	6.8	6.6
Himachal Pradesh	4.1	6.3	5.2	8.9	9.8	9.4
Karnataka	11.2	11.8	11.5	9.6	9.6	9.6
Kerala	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.8
Madhya Pradesh	9.7	11.1	10.4	8.4	9.6	9.0
Maharashtra	7.1	10.4	8.7	5.4	5.9	5.6
Orissa	7.4	6.6	7.0	6.5	7.0	6.8
Punjab	6.4	1.5	4.1	5.6	4.1	4.9
Rajasthan	6.7	10.4	8.4	9.1	12.8	10.9
Tamilnadu	5.8	7.2	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.8
Uttar Pradesh	6.2	3.7	5.1	6.1	4.5	5.4
West Bengal	8.0	4.4	6.2	9.8	8.0	8.9
All India	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.3

Annexure I Table 1. State level estimates of children across states based on NSSO estimates (2004-05)

Current Attendance Rates (per 1000) in educational institutions per 1000 persons of 5-14 age group (2004-05)									
States	Rrual			Urban			All areas		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	902	824	865	911	911	911	905	846	876
Arunachal Pradesh	720	667	695	886	914	898	742	696	721
Assam	875	868	871	900	843	870	877	865	871
Bihar	691	574	639	805	764	785	700	593	652
Chattisgarh	854	750	801	890	867	879	858	764	810
Delhi	970	908	942	885	913	898	895	913	903
Goa	937	964	950	937	938	938	937	954	946
Gujarat	870	779	828	924	910	918	887	818	856
Haryana	905	812	861	923	878	905	910	827	872
Himachal Pradesh	961	936	949	980	936	959	962	936	950
Jammu Kashmir	909	827	869	978	860	920	926	835	881
Jharkhand	781	692	741	908	928	918	799	728	767
Karnataka	876	840	859	950	931	941	898	866	883
Kerala	962	983	972	987	993	990	968	985	976
Madhya Pradesh	803	699	755	908	874	892	825	736	784
Maharashtra	872	874	873	931	915	923	893	889	891
Manipur	922	911	917	978	963	971	937	925	932
Meghalaya	834	892	861	971	887	928	850	891	869
Mizoram	924	932	928	990	987	989	952	955	953
Nagaland	948	924	936	929	924	927	941	924	933
Orissa	827	753	791	882	875	879	834	768	802
Punjab	896	883	890	900	878	890	897	882	980
Rajasthan	853	681	771	824	803	813	847	710	780
Sikkim	929	966	948	923	825	879	929	954	941
Tamil Nadu	976	939	958	975	958	967	975	946	961
Tripura	856	910	882	868	911	890	857	910	882
Uttaranchal	889	850	869	914	882	900	895	856	876
Uttar Pradesh	806	730	771	789	803	796	803	743	775
West Bengal	831	814	822	848	871	860	834	824	829
A & N Islands	964	990	976	984	955	969	972	976	974
Chandigarh	841	917	870	959	938	950	942	935	939
Dadra Nagar Haveli	937	722	36	966	863	911	939	733	842
Daman and Diu	992	998	996	941	956	950	975	984	980
Lakshadweeps	902	892	897	991	960	977	945	927	937
Pondicherry	965	966	966	983	987	985	977	981	979
All India	835	767	803	890	879	885	847	792	821

Source: compiled from NSSO Report No.517/(61/10/3), "Status of Education and Vocational Training in India" 2004-05.

ANNEXURE II Census data on child labour 1991-2001, main and marginal workers, 5-9, 10-14, by residence and sex

Table 2 Percentage of children as main workers by sex and residence for major states
5-9 age group Rural

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
Assam	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6
Bihar	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7
Gujarat	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Haryana	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Karnataka	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.9
Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
Madhya Pradesh	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6
Maharashtra	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Orissa	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Punjab	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7
Rajasthan	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Tamilnadu	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.0
Uttar Pradesh	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7
West Bengal	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
All India	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7

Table 3 Percentage of children as main workers by sex and residence for major states
10-14 age group Rural

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	21.6	24.8	23.1	11.0	12.8	11.8
Assam	13.8	4.8	9.4	4.9	1.7	3.3
Bihar	10.0	4.4	7.5	5.7	2.4	4.2
Gujarat	11.4	7.4	9.5	4.8	3.6	4.2
Haryana	6.1	2.1	4.2	3.1	1.9	2.6
Himachal Pradesh	3.8	5.3	4.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Karnataka	19.0	16.2	17.6	9.5	7.1	8.3
Kerala	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4
Madhya Pradesh	15.8	13.6	14.7	5.9	4.7	5.3
Maharashtra	10.4	13.2	11.7	3.9	3.9	3.9
Orissa	12.5	6.2	9.4	2.8	1.7	2.3
Punjab	10.9	0.9	6.2	4.7	2.1	3.5
Rajasthan	9.8	9.2	9.6	4.9	6.2	5.5
Tamilnadu	9.4	10.4	9.9	5.0	4.7	4.9
Uttar Pradesh	9.7	3.1	6.7	4.0	1.4	2.8
West Bengal	12.1	4.0	8.2	4.8	2.5	3.7
All India	11.7	8.4	10.2	5.2	3.7	4.5

Table 4 Percentage of children as main workers by sex and residence for major states
5-14 age group Rural

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	11.0	12.0	11.5	6.0	6.8	6.4
Assam	6.6	2.3	4.5	2.7	1.1	1.9
Bihar	5.0	2.1	3.7	3.1	1.3	2.3
Gujarat	5.9	3.8	4.9	2.6	1.9	2.2
Haryana	3.4	1.2	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.5
Himachal Pradesh	2.2	3.0	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
Karnataka	9.8	8.3	9.1	5.5	4.1	4.8
Kerala	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	7.9	6.5	7.2	3.2	2.5	2.9
Maharashtra	5.4	6.6	6.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
Orissa	6.1	3.1	4.6	1.6	1.0	1.3
Punjab	5.8	0.5	3.3	2.8	1.3	2.1
Rajasthan	5.0	4.6	4.8	2.7	3.2	2.9
Tamilnadu	5.1	5.5	5.3	3.1	2.8	3.0
Uttar Pradesh	4.9	1.5	3.3	2.4	0.9	1.7
West Bengal	5.9	2.0	4.0	2.6	1.3	2.0
All India	6.0	4.2	5.1	2.9	2.1	2.5

Table 5 Percentage of children as main workers by sex and residence for major states
5-9 age group Urban

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.9
Assam	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.9
Bihar	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4
Gujarat	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3
Haryana	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Karnataka	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.7
Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
Madhya Pradesh	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Maharashtra	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Orissa	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
Punjab	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7
Rajasthan	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4
Tamilnadu	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.8
Uttar Pradesh	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.7
West Bengal	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7
All India	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5

Table 6 Percentage of children as main workers by sex and residence for major states
10-14 age group Urban

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	7.4	3.9	5.7	4.7	2.5	3.6
Assam	5.5	4.7	5.1	3.7	3.7	3.7
Bihar	4.1	0.9	2.6	2.7	0.9	1.9
Gujarat	4.5	1.0	2.8	3.1	1.1	2.2
Haryana	3.1	0.6	1.9	2.4	0.7	1.6
Himachal Pradesh	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.1	1.6
Karnataka	8.4	4.1	6.3	5.8	2.7	4.3
Kerala	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4
Madhya Pradesh	3.8	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.0	1.7
Maharashtra	3.7	1.5	2.6	2.5	0.9	1.7
Orissa	4.6	1.9	3.3	2.5	1.2	1.9
Punjab	5.1	0.5	2.9	4.0	1.2	2.8
Rajasthan	4.0	1.4	2.8	2.6	1.0	1.8
Tamilnadu	5.8	3.5	4.6	4.0	2.6	3.3
Uttar Pradesh	6.6	1.0	4.0	3.5	1.0	2.3
West Bengal	4.1	2.2	3.2	4.0	2.9	3.5
All India	5.0	1.9	3.5	3.3	1.5	2.4

Table 7 Percentage of children as main workers by sex and residence for major states
5-14 age group Urban

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	3.9	2.0	3.0	2.9	1.6	2.3
Assam	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4
Bihar	2.3	0.5	1.5	1.7	0.6	1.2
Gujarat	2.4	0.5	1.5	1.8	0.6	1.3
Haryana	1.8	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.0
Himachal Pradesh	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.0
Karnataka	4.5	2.2	3.3	3.5	1.6	2.6
Kerala	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.4	0.6	1.0
Maharashtra	1.9	0.8	1.4	1.5	0.6	1.1
Orissa	2.4	1.0	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.2
Punjab	2.7	0.3	1.6	2.5	0.9	1.8
Rajasthan	2.1	0.8	1.5	1.6	0.6	1.1
Tamilnadu	3.1	1.9	2.5	2.6	1.7	2.1
Uttar Pradesh	3.5	0.5	2.1	2.2	0.7	1.5
West Bengal	2.3	1.2	1.7	2.5	1.8	2.2
All India	2.7	1.0	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.5

Table 8 Percentage of children as main workers by sex and residence for major states
5-9 age group Total

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2
Assam	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6
Bihar	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6
Gujarat	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Haryana	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Himachal Pradesh	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
Karnataka	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9
Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
Madhya Pradesh	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5
Maharashtra	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Orissa	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Punjab	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7
Rajasthan	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Tamilnadu	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9
Uttar Pradesh	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7
West Bengal	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
All India	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6

Table 9 Percentage of children as main workers by sex and residence for major states
10-14 age group Total

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	17.7	19.0	18.3	9.3	9.9	9.6
Assam	12.9	4.8	9.0	4.7	1.9	3.4
Bihar	9.2	3.9	6.8	5.3	2.2	3.9
Gujarat	9.1	5.2	7.2	4.2	2.7	3.5
Haryana	5.4	1.7	3.7	2.9	1.6	2.3
Himachal Pradesh	3.6	5.0	4.3	1.7	1.6	1.6
Karnataka	15.8	12.6	14.2	8.3	5.7	7.0
Kerala	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4
Madhya Pradesh	12.9	10.8	11.9	5.0	3.9	4.5
Maharashtra	7.9	8.8	8.4	3.4	2.7	3.1
Orissa	11.4	5.6	8.5	2.8	1.7	2.2
Punjab	9.2	0.8	5.3	4.5	1.8	3.3
Rajasthan	8.6	7.5	8.1	4.4	5.0	4.7
Tamilnadu	8.2	8.0	8.1	4.6	3.8	4.2
Uttar Pradesh	9.1	2.6	6.1	3.9	1.3	2.7
West Bengal	10.0	3.6	6.9	4.6	2.6	3.6
All India	10.1	6.7	8.5	4.7	3.2	4.0

Table 10 Percentage of children as main workers by sex and residence for major states
5-14 age group Total

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	9.1	9.4	9.2	5.2	5.4	5.3
Assam	6.3	2.3	4.3	2.7	1.2	2.0
Bihar	4.7	1.9	3.4	3.0	1.2	2.1
Gujarat	4.7	2.7	3.7	2.3	1.5	1.9
Haryana	3.0	1.0	2.1	1.7	1.0	1.4
Himachal Pradesh	2.2	2.8	2.5	1.1	1.0	1.0
Karnataka	8.2	6.5	7.4	4.9	3.3	4.1
Kerala	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	6.6	5.2	6.0	2.8	2.1	2.5
Maharashtra	4.1	4.5	4.3	2.0	1.6	1.8
Orissa	5.6	2.8	4.2	1.6	1.0	1.3
Punjab	4.9	0.5	2.8	2.7	1.2	2.0
Rajasthan	4.4	3.8	4.1	2.4	2.7	2.5
Tamilnadu	4.4	4.3	4.4	2.9	2.3	2.6
Uttar Pradesh	4.6	1.3	3.1	2.4	0.9	1.7
West Bengal	5.1	1.8	3.5	2.6	1.4	2.0
All India	5.2	3.4	4.3	2.7	1.8	2.3

Table 11 Percentage of children as workers (main+marginal) by sex and residence for
major states 5-9 age group Rural

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.9
Assam	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.9	1.6	1.7
Bihar	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.5
Gujarat	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0
Haryana	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Himachal Pradesh	1.0	1.2	1.1	3.2	3.5	3.4
Karnataka	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8
Kerala	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0
Maharashtra	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Orissa	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2
Punjab	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.0	1.2
Rajasthan	1.1	1.7	1.4	2.7	3.3	3.0
Tamilnadu	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.5
Uttar Pradesh	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.8	1.5	1.7
West Bengal	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
All India	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.6

Table 12 Percentage of children as workers (main+marginal) by sex and residence for major states 10-14 age group Rural

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	22.3	27.9	25.0	14.8	19.8	17.2
Assam	14.9	8.8	11.9	11.3	7.1	9.2
Bihar	10.5	6.7	8.8	11.0	8.4	9.8
Gujarat	12.2	15.0	13.5	9.1	12.2	10.6
Haryana	6.5	4.1	5.4	9.9	10.8	10.4
Himachal Pradesh	6.3	10.5	8.4	12.8	14.3	13.5
Karnataka	20.5	21.9	21.2	14.7	15.0	14.8
Kerala	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6
Madhya Pradesh	18.0	21.8	19.8	13.7	16.5	15.0
Maharashtra	12.4	19.3	15.7	7.8	9.0	8.4
Orissa	14.0	12.0	13.0	8.0	9.2	8.6
Punjab	11.0	1.9	6.7	7.2	4.7	6.1
Rajasthan	11.7	19.3	15.2	14.4	22.1	18.0
Tamilnadu	9.7	12.5	11.1	6.9	7.2	7.0
Uttar Pradesh	10.4	5.6	8.2	8.7	6.5	7.7
West Bengal	13.3	6.2	9.8	10.3	7.7	9.0
All India	12.8	12.5	12.7	10.4	10.6	10.5

Table 13 Percentage of children as workers (main+marginal) by sex and residence for major states 5-14 age group Rural

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	11.4	13.6	12.5	8.2	10.6	9.3
Assam	7.2	4.2	5.7	6.4	4.2	5.3
Bihar	5.3	3.3	4.3	6.0	4.5	5.3
Gujarat	6.4	7.8	7.1	4.9	6.5	5.7
Haryana	3.6	2.2	3.0	5.7	6.3	5.9
Himachal Pradesh	3.8	5.9	4.8	8.3	9.3	8.8
Karnataka	10.7	11.3	11.0	8.6	8.6	8.6
Kerala	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Madhya Pradesh	9.2	10.7	9.9	7.7	9.0	8.3
Maharashtra	6.5	9.9	8.1	4.6	5.3	4.9
Orissa	6.9	6.0	6.5	4.5	5.1	4.8
Punjab	5.9	1.1	3.6	4.3	2.9	3.7
Rajasthan	6.0	9.7	7.8	8.2	12.0	10.0
Tamilnadu	5.3	6.6	5.9	4.3	4.4	4.3
Uttar Pradesh	5.3	2.9	4.2	5.1	3.8	4.5
West Bengal	6.6	3.1	4.9	5.6	4.3	4.9
All India	6.6	6.3	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.9

Table 14 Percentage of children as workers (main+marginal) by sex and residence for major states 5-9 age group Urban

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.1
Assam	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.1
Bihar	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6
Gujarat	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5
Haryana	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5
Himachal Pradesh	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Karnataka	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.9
Kerala	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
Maharashtra	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
Orissa	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6
Punjab	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.9
Rajasthan	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7
Tamilnadu	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.9	1.1
Uttar Pradesh	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.0
West Bengal	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.9
All India	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.8

Table 15 Percentage of children as workers (main+marginal) by sex and residence for major states 10-14 age group Urban

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	7.5	4.2	5.9	5.8	3.4	4.6
Assam	5.5	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.7
Bihar	4.2	1.1	2.8	4.0	1.7	2.9
Gujarat	4.6	1.5	3.1	3.8	1.7	2.8
Haryana	3.1	0.7	2.0	3.4	1.5	2.5
Himachal Pradesh	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.7	1.7	2.2
Karnataka	8.6	4.5	6.6	7.1	3.7	5.4
Kerala	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.6
Madhya Pradesh	4.1	2.3	3.2	3.4	2.0	2.7
Maharashtra	4.0	1.8	2.9	3.1	1.3	2.2
Orissa	4.8	2.3	3.6	3.6	2.2	2.9
Punjab	5.1	0.5	2.9	5.0	1.8	3.5
Rajasthan	4.2	2.0	3.2	3.7	2.2	3.0
Tamilnadu	5.8	3.7	4.8	4.7	3.3	4.0
Uttar Pradesh	6.8	1.4	4.3	5.0	2.0	3.6
West Bengal	4.2	2.3	3.3	5.3	4.0	4.7
All India	5.2	2.3	3.8	4.3	2.3	3.4

Table 16 Percentage of children as workers (main+marginal) by sex and residence for major states 5-14 age group Urban

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	4.0	2.2	3.1	3.7	2.2	3.0
Assam	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0
Bihar	2.4	0.7	1.6	2.5	1.1	1.8
Gujarat	2.5	0.8	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.7
Haryana	1.8	0.4	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.6
Himachal Pradesh	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.4
Karnataka	4.6	2.4	3.5	4.3	2.2	3.3
Kerala	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
Madhya Pradesh	2.3	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.6
Maharashtra	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.9	0.8	1.4
Orissa	2.5	1.3	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.8
Punjab	2.7	0.3	1.6	3.1	1.3	2.3
Rajasthan	2.2	1.1	1.7	2.3	1.3	1.8
Tamilnadu	3.2	2.0	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.6
Uttar Pradesh	3.7	0.8	2.3	3.2	1.4	2.4
West Bengal	2.4	1.3	1.9	3.4	2.5	3.0
All India	2.8	1.2	2.0	2.7	1.5	2.1

Table 17 Percentage of children as workers (main+marginal) by sex and residence for major states 5-9 age group Total

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7
Assam	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.7
Bihar	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.4
Gujarat	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Haryana	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
Himachal Pradesh	1.0	1.1	1.0	3.0	3.2	3.1
Karnataka	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.5
Kerala	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7
Maharashtra	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Orissa	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
Punjab	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.1
Rajasthan	0.9	1.4	1.1	2.3	2.8	2.5
Tamilnadu	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.3
Uttar Pradesh	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.4	1.6
West Bengal	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.0
All India	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.4

Table 18 Percentage of children as workers (main+marginal) by sex and residence for major states 10-14 age group Total

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	18.3	21.2	19.7	12.4	15.3	13.8
Assam	13.9	8.4	11.2	10.5	6.8	8.7
Bihar	9.6	5.9	7.9	10.0	7.5	8.8
Gujarat	9.7	10.5	10.1	7.2	8.4	7.8
Haryana	5.7	3.3	4.6	8.1	8.3	8.2
Himachal Pradesh	6.0	9.8	7.9	11.9	13.3	12.6
Karnataka	16.9	16.6	16.8	12.3	11.4	11.8
Kerala	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6
Madhya Pradesh	14.7	17.2	15.9	11.2	13.0	12.0
Maharashtra	9.3	12.8	11.0	5.9	6.0	5.9
Orissa	12.7	10.7	11.7	7.3	8.2	7.8
Punjab	9.3	1.5	5.6	6.5	3.8	5.2
Rajasthan	10.0	15.5	12.6	12.0	17.6	14.6
Tamilnadu	8.4	9.5	9.0	6.0	5.5	5.7
Uttar Pradesh	9.6	4.7	7.4	7.9	5.5	6.8
West Bengal	10.9	5.2	8.1	9.1	6.8	8.0
All India	10.9	9.9	10.4	8.8	8.5	8.7

Table 19 Percentage of children as workers (main+marginal) by sex and residence for major states 5-14 age group Total

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	9.4	10.5	10.0	7.0	8.4	7.7
Assam	6.8	4.1	5.5	6.0	4.1	5.1
Bihar	4.9	2.9	4.0	5.6	4.1	4.9
Gujarat	5.1	5.5	5.3	4.0	4.6	4.3
Haryana	3.2	1.8	2.5	4.7	4.9	4.8
Himachal Pradesh	3.6	5.5	4.5	7.7	8.6	8.1
Karnataka	8.9	8.7	8.8	7.2	6.6	6.9
Kerala	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Madhya Pradesh	7.6	8.6	8.1	6.4	7.2	6.8
Maharashtra	4.9	6.6	5.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
Orissa	6.3	5.4	5.9	4.2	4.6	4.4
Punjab	5.0	0.9	3.0	3.9	2.4	3.2
Rajasthan	5.2	7.9	6.5	6.9	9.7	8.2
Tamilnadu	4.6	5.1	4.8	3.8	3.4	3.6
Uttar Pradesh	5.0	2.5	3.8	4.7	3.3	4.0
West Bengal	5.6	2.7	4.2	5.1	3.9	4.5
All India	5.7	5.1	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.0

Table 20 Percentage of children in labour force by sex and residence for major states
5-14 age group Rural

	1991			2001		
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children
Andhra Pradesh	11.5	13.7	12.6	9.4	11.9	10.6
Assam	8.5	5.4	7.0	8.7	6.4	7.6
Bihar	5.8	3.8	4.9	7.1	5.2	6.2
Gujarat	6.6	8.0	7.3	6.0	7.6	6.8
Haryana	3.8	2.4	3.1	6.4	6.8	6.6
Himachal Pradesh	4.1	6.3	5.2	8.9	9.8	9.4
Karnataka	11.2	11.8	11.5	9.6	9.6	9.6
Kerala	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.8
Madhya Pradesh	9.7	11.1	10.4	8.4	9.6	9.0
Maharashtra	7.1	10.4	8.7	5.4	5.9	5.6
Orissa	7.4	6.6	7.0	6.5	7.0	6.8
Punjab	6.4	1.5	4.1	5.6	4.1	4.9
Rajasthan	6.7	10.4	8.4	9.1	12.8	10.9
Tamilnadu	5.8	7.2	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.8
Uttar Pradesh	6.2	3.7	5.1	6.1	4.5	5.4
West Bengal	8.0	4.4	6.2	9.8	8.0	8.9
All India	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.3

Annexure III

Social mobilization and community involvement in getting children out of work and into school. The NGO experience

M.V.Foundation's contribution to elimination of child labour in Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh has in the last 15 years or so been greatly influenced by the strategy and approach of an NGO, the M.V. Foundation, (MVF), whose principal philosophy has been that “all children out of school must be considered child labourers” as children are not sitting idle; they are engaged in work of one kind or the other. Once children start working, they are quickly sucked into the labour market, making it difficult for children to then build up their enthusiasm for schooling. M.V.Foundation's basic philosophy has been that the only sustainable approach to the elimination of child labour is to strengthen the formal school system. Providing alternate education to the children of the poor is unethical and does not provide a level playing field. However, older children who have never been to school cannot be expected to join in Class 1 along with younger children as this de-motivates them. They have pioneered what is popularly known as the “bridge camp approach,” wherein children who have dropped out or never enrolled are given special attention in educational camps where their educational levels are brought up to the level of children of the same age group and then they are mainstreamed into the formal school system.

The ‘bridge camp approach’, pioneered by MVF, has been accepted as a very simple solution to getting children back-to-school. MVF experimented with several types of ‘bridge camps’. There are 9-12 month ‘residential bridge camps’ for older, more hardcore child labourers for whom MVF felt that nothing short of getting away from home would break the routine of labour for the child. Parents of working children had not yet internalized sending children to school and it would be no time at all before children got sucked into more and more work. A break from home would inculcate in the child that he/she was no longer a worker but a student. Parents would also have the time to internalize their status as parents of school-going children and not of child labourers. This change in attitude would take time to be internalised as parents of out-of-school children have absolutely no idea of what it means to send children to school. Parents would also have to adjust to the increase in work-loads as tasks done by children would now have to be taken up by adults in the family.

Younger never-enrolled children in the 5-9 age group were placed in non-residential bridge camps which are run in the compounds of local government primary schools. These bridge camps are run by Vidya Volunteers who were recruited in large numbers by the government of Andhra Pradesh. To date Andhra Pradesh has 62,685 Vidya Volunteers who are attached to the formal schools. In the initial years, MVF volunteers taught children in bridge camps apart from mobilizing the community to send their children to school.

The MVF strategy is not just to push for the right of the child to get equal quality education, but also to ensure that there is a consensus on this issue amongst all key

stakeholders.¹ Therefore, MVF mobilized panchayats, teachers' unions, formal school teachers, parents, local government officials, employers and children themselves. Formal grassroots institutions have been set up such as the Child Rights Protection Forum, the Girl Child Protection Forum, the Formal School Teachers' Association against Child Labour, and Panchayats Against Child Labour. These institutions meet regularly, have a clear cut agenda, minute their proceedings and lobby for the rights of children to formal education. These are the institutions which monitor the presence of child labour in the various districts. MVF provides them with training and capacity building to become strong advocates for the elimination of child labour.

So popular has been the 'bridge camp' approach that the Social Welfare department of the Government of Andhra Pradesh which runs Social Welfare Hostels for children of backward and marginal communities also ran summer bridge camps for out-of-school children. Thousands of children approached the Social Welfare Hostels for school admission. These hostels, which were running empty, are over-flowing with children who were mobilized by the Social Welfare Department and the M.V. Foundation. Government orders were passed by the Social Welfare Department which also institutionalized a monitoring role for the M.V. Foundation, whose staff and volunteers routinely check that former child labourers are not ill-treated or discriminated against in these hostels.

Between 1991- 2005, MV Foundation has directly run long-term bridge camps for girls and boys and short-term bridge camps for younger children, removing 3,70,000 children from work and mainstreaming them in formal schools. Ten lakh children are monitored on a daily basis covering 6000 villages spread over 12 districts in Andhra Pradesh namely Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Kadapa, Kurnool, East Godavari, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy, Srikakulam, Warangal and Vizianagaram. MVF has in addition extended technical support to Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and the neighboring country of Nepal.

M.V. Foundation has run hundreds of training programmes for government school teachers, sarpanches, NGOs, government officials, self-help groups and others since 1988 onwards, not only for the state of Andhra Pradesh but also for other state governments. Study tours and orientation programmes for sarpanches from all over the state have also been organized. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the flagship education programme of the government of India, also accepted the bridge camp approach pioneered by the M.V. Foundation.

M.V. Foundation believe that the best way forward to eradicate child labour is to work towards consensus building against child labour. Fortunately, child rights is an issue over which there can be a consensus and a minimum common understanding. M.V. Foundation volunteers and activists were continually in search of answers to questions such as: How could tension levels in the village be reduced? How could landlords be converted from recruiters of child labour to supporters of child education? How could the village community be convinced that employing bonded labour was morally and legally wrong?

One idea that emerged and later was to become extremely important was the technique of felicitating landlords who had released bonded labour. The names of landlords releasing bonded child labour on their own were given to newspapers and public functions were held to felicitate them. This softened the blow for the landlord who lost a valuable asset but got an opportunity to be recognized. This one act made a great difference and in a ten-year period (1995-2005), many landlords voluntarily gave up the practice of hiring bonded child labour. These landlords, many of whom were panchayat presidents and *sarpanches*, had a major role to play in monitoring the release of bonded child labour in their area. Peer pressure ensured that their relatives could not hire bonded child labour as well because there was a lot of moral persuasion.

Another useful tactic that M.V. Foundation evolved was to name former employers of child bonded labourers as Presidents of the Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs). This honour made it incumbent on the landlord to ensure that bonded child labourers in his area were released and put into schools.

However, not all landlords released children under moral pressure. Many of them threatened the MVF activists, children, parents and sometimes the entire dalit community (most child bonded labourers were dalit). Many volunteers were physically abused and threatened.

There was also the issue of repayment of loans taken by the family against the promise of the child's labour. In many cases the parents were keen to repay the loan and although M.V. Foundation activists were aware that legally there was no obligation by parents of bonded child labour to repay loans under the Bonded Labour Abolition Act, 1976, in order to ensure peace and harmony, M.V. Foundation activists did not stand in the way of parents repaying loans to landlords. However, where it was clear that parents would not be able to repay the loan, M.V. Foundation did not hesitate to use the assistance of the local police and revenue officials to warn employers not to threaten parents of children.

Employers of child labour and child bonded labour were not the only group co-opted by the M.V. Foundation in their battle against child labour. Formal school teachers were also resisting the enrolment of former child labourers into schools because the increasing numbers in enrolment was making it difficult for them to cope in the classroom. Transforming the attitude of formal school teachers therefore became an urgent need. The Baala Karmika Vimochana Vedika (BKVV) Teachers Forum was created in 1996 to build a consensus among formal school teachers that all children must be in school. Teachers had to be taken on as mobilisers and made accountable for the absence of children from school.

Centre for Rural Education and Development Action, (CREDA), worked in 106 villages in 3 blocks of Lalganj, Halia and Madihan and was able to mainstream more than 47,000 children from *dalit*, *adivasi* and Muslim families into the formal schools as well as well as got 19,000 children moved from secondary to high schools.

The community participation that CREDA was able to organise was incredible. Villagers participated in identifying out-of-school children, they provided support for the release of child labour, checked to see whether a child labourer was replaced by another child, supplemented mid-day meals and organised cultural programmes on the issue of child labour abolition through education.

These were children who were first time learners. CREDA worked closely with the formal school teachers and persuaded them to take on additional children into already over-crowded classrooms. It was hoped that during the implementation of this project, there would be efforts made by the government to both improve the quality of education as also increase the number of available schools and teachers in the area so that children who were given bridge course education through the Community Cottage Schools could get education in formal government institutions. In spite of CREDA's best efforts this has not happened uniformly everywhere. The pressure on the formal school system in the area increased four-fold. At the beginning, the formal school teachers resented this influx of children to their already burgeoning schools. However, the presence of a large number of para teachers provided by CREDA helped both the teachers to cope with the pressures in schools as well as to the first time learners who had never been to any formal schools before. There were promises made by local officials that para teachers would be provided in the area, but these promises remained unfulfilled to a great extent.

In many areas, government increased the number of teachers because of the increase in number of children, but without regular teacher training and proper school infrastructure, the quality of education remained weak.

CREDA was able to reach some of the remotest parts of the district, but the government failed to follow up this demand with adequate supply.

Integrated Rural Development of Weaker Sections in India (IRDWSI/WIDA), an NGO working in Koraput district of Orissa showed how social mobilization and community empowerment could get tribal children back into school. IRDWSI/WIDA was able to mainstream ---- children into the formal school system. Senior government officials went to see IRDWSI/WIDA's work and to discuss their strategy. They were very impressed with the work. However, IRDWSI/WIDA's strategy has not been taken up by the Government of Orissa.

Lokadrushti works in Nuapada district and their efforts to get children out of work and into school was also noteworthy. Lokadrushti works in one of the remotest districts in the state of Orissa where large sections of the population migrate in search of work. In spite of abject poverty, parents decided to send their children to school. The self-help groups supported by Lokadrushti mobilized public opinion against child labour and bonded labour. Many of the tasks usually done by children such as goat grazing and fetching fuel and fodder was taken up by under-employed adults, thus releasing children for full-time schooling. Lokadrushti was able to mainstream ----- children into the formal school system.

Lokadrushti, Vikalpa and Action Aid in Orissa have also worked with migrant children.

Examples are need from Smita AIF from the migration book

CREDA, IRDWSI/WIDA, Lokadrushti, Vikalpa, Janarth in Maharashtra,, SETU's work in Jamnagar and Rajkot districts of Gujarat are just some examples of innovative and successful experimentation but with little impact on state education and child labour elimination policies. Since education and child labour elimination are state subjects, unless state governments use the experiments initiated by NGOs to influence the ways in which the larger programmes of the government are run, these will remain islands of success which will wither away when external funding of the NGO ceases. The state has also to provide the enabling and non-negotiable environment so that civil society can work with them in tandem. A rights-based approach is a necessary condition for child labour elimination and both set of partners, the state and civil society, have to work on the same fundamental principles.

1. ANNEXURE-IV

1.1 STATE-WISE ENFORCEMENT DATA

State/ U.T.	Inspections Conducted	Violations detected	Prosecutions launched	Convictions
Andaman & Nicobar U.T	57	74	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	206832	70922	31375	15294
Arunachal Pradesh	36	0	24	0
Assam	14901	546	12	0
Bihar	199801	21582	2002	3
Chandigarh U.T.	3316	0	0	0
Chattisgarh	11172	550	627	4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli UT	906	0	0	0
Daman & Diu U.T.	3020	0	0	0
Delhi U.T.	26407	1355	801	257
Goa	2592	35	35	7
Gujarat	13262	1028	477	18
Haryana	9193	150	113	91
Himachal Pradesh	5150	4	8	4
Jammu & Kashmir	5329	31	31	1
Jharkhand	10187	648	138	37
Karnataka	95146	9968	1386	197
Kerala	10044	591	23	7
Lakshadweep U.T.	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	31976	1221	1221	243
Maharashtra	152992	2161	137	33
Manipur	486	0	0	0
Meghalaya	1978	5	5	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	13431	200	0	0
Orissa	1853	1145	303	7
Pondicherry U.T.	69846	11511	0	1
Punjab	19139	91	103	61
Rajasthan	32015	567	1653	2141
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamilnadu	1232060	6122	4165	917
Tripura	891	11	5	0
Uttar Pradesh	12234	8123	6885	300
Uttaranchal	39859	117	87	10
West Bengal	90656	4153	79	3

Annexure V

Roles and Responsibilities of TECS

It is necessary to offer a comfort zone for children who are released from work. They come with apprehensions and experiences of struggle yet with an intense desire to study. There is therefore a need to start Transitional Education Centers for all such children. The TEC/RBC serves the purpose of helping in transition of children from workers to students.

Objectives

- **It prepares schools/Ashram Schools/hostels, to accept older children. These institutions are thus prepared to work out modalities for responding to the needs of the first generation learners.**
- **It serves as centres for mobilization and as a resource centre. In a way the residential bridge course camps are important components of social mobilization.**
- **Stakeholders such as officials of the labor department, schoolteachers, officials of the education department and all other departments who deal with children and child labour visit the camps the objectives of the programme of bridge course therefore, is to provide bridge not only for children but also for the parents, schoolteachers, community and the gram Panchayats.**

Activities in TECs

Counseling Children

- The first phase of the camp is mainly in making children feel comfortable and wanted and giving them a sense of ownership of the camp. Each child sets his/her own pace of getting of getting involved in the camp and mixing with friends and adjusted. This time and space for such children must be allowed. The usual method of starting with such children is by the education instructors talking to them and establishing a rapport through individual counseling as well as group discussions. The emphasis is on drawing strength from each other with spirit of co-operation. Many group dynamics through songs, games and cultural items facilitate such a spirit of togetherness and also enhancing their sense of belonging in the camp.
- Preparing a proper case study of the children, in a manner that the child is not intimidated and the process of collecting data for case study must be the process of winning over the child.
- Establishing contacts with the parents and working towards their reunion.

Preparing a plan for the child's formal education

- **Once children are settled it is necessary that the NCLP shifts the child to other programs run by the Government through the SSA of education department or the residential hostels that are in existence in almost every district in the country. The number of days a child would stay in the TECs would largely depend on the arrangements that are made for each child's rehabilitation in a proper school. There is thus no fixed start date or finish date. This kind of flexibility must be allowed for a smooth transition of a child from a child labor to becoming a student. During the children's stay in the TECs they should be given some educational inputs. Therefore there is a need for trained educational instructors in the TECs.**
- **It is necessary for the schoolteachers in regular schools be primed to accept such children with a sense of pride and responsibility and feel obliged to take them without insisting on quality. They must realize that the child's journey to the school has been long and arduous and this itself is a measure of great quality.**
- **It is the responsibility of school to give all additional support to enable these children to catch up with their peers. The schools must also take up the responsibility to prepare them to a class appropriate to their age. There has to be instructions to the schools through the Education Department to accept such children, even if they join in the middle of an academic session. The labor department must facilitate this entire process lest children drop out of schools and join the labor force.**

Role of education instructors in the NCLP program

1. Counseling children and helping them adjust to the new environs.
2. Assessing the child's educational status and preparing her/him for formal schools
3. Teach children through bridge course
4. Preparing the application forms for admission of rescued children into formal schools.
5. Identifying the nearest school and negotiate with school authorities to give children admission. Also look for residential accommodation through social welfare hostels and Ashram schools, wherever possible.
6. Taking care of health of children.

Community Involvement in the TEC

- Every TEC must have a Programme Advisory Committee with members from gram panchayat where the camp is located, schoolteachers, youth and representatives of the CRPCs.
- They convene a meeting once in fortnight initially and at least once in a month subsequently. The agenda for the meeting must include the status of children in

the camp, the material support available in the camp and the adequacies and inadequacies of the same, status of health of children in the camp and the general well being of the children in the camp.

- The doctors in the Primary Health Center should make preliminary visit to the camp and conduct a general examination of all the children in the camp. Children who require special specific attention are to be referred to the referral hospital for further treatment. Subsequently, the PHC doctor must visit the camp at least once in a week. There must be a provision for the camp to refer to the PHC as and when necessary. There also must be an allocation of flexible amount in the camp to meet any emergency situation.

Annexure-VI

Financial Outlay for 11th Plan

S.No.	Item of Expenditure	Total Amount(in Rupees)
1.	Budget for NCLP Project Societies	193,60,00,000
2.	Budget for Residential Schools	2638,50,00,000
3.	Budget for Honorarium to Animators/Social Mobilisers	1405,94,40,000
4	Budget for Honorarium to Block Coordinators	186,06,00,000
5.	Budget for Awareness Generation	87,50,00,000
6.	Budget for Survey	33,00,00,000
7.	Budget for State Level Monitoring Committee	8,52,60,000
	Total	4553,13,00,000

Annexure-VII

2. BUDGET FOR SOCIAL MOBILISERS

Sl. No	Item of Expenditure	Total Amount (in rupees)
1.	Budget for Salary to 117162 Social Mobilisers at village level @ 1,500/-pm (117162X1500X12X5)	10544580000
2.	Budget for Travel Allowance to 117162 Social Mobilisers at village level @ 500/-pm (117162X500X12X5)	3514860000
3.	Budget for 6202 Social Mobilisers at Block level @ 4,500/-pm (6202X4500X12X5)	1674540000
4.	Budget for Travel Allowance to 6202 Social Mobilisers at Block level @ 500/-pm (6202X500X12X5)	186060000
TOTAL		1592,00,40,000

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1.1.1.1.1.6

1.1.1.1.1.7 Annexure-VIII

BUDGET PROPOSED FOR AWARENESS GENERATION DURING THE 11TH PLAN PERIOD

NUMBER OF DISTRICTS PROPOSED OT BE COVERED: 600 Approx.

1.	Grants to be released at district level is	Rs. 25,000/-
2.	Grants to be released at State Level	Rs. 1,00,000/-
Total budget per NCLP		Rs. 1,25,000/-

REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS AT DISTRICT LEVEL:

1.	Existing 250 NCLPs x25,000x5	Rs. 3,12,50,000
2.	Addl. 250 districts x25,000x5	Rs. 3,12,50,000
3.	(+) Another 100 districts x25,000x5	Rs. 1,25,00,000
TOTAL fund required for one year		Rs. 7,50,00,000

REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS AT STATE LEVEL:

600 Districts X1,00,000X5	Rs. 30,00,00,000
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REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS AT NATIONAL LEVEL: Rs. 50 Crores

Therefore, the total budget is required for five years would be Rs. **87.50 crore for awareness generation.**

The modalities and the Ministry/Institution at state level to whom the funds are released at State Level are required to be identified.

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Annexure-IX

PROPOSED REVISED BUDGET OF NCLP PROJECT SOCIETY DURING 11TH PLAN PERIOD

S.N.	Item of Expenditure	Existing Rate	Existing Budget	Revised Rate	Proposed Revised Budget	Annual Financial Implications for 600 districts	Financial Implications for 600 districts for Plan period
A.	(I) Honorarium to :						
	Project Director	Rs.6000 p.m.	72000	Rs.7500 p.m.	90000	54000000	
	Field Officer (two)	Rs.4000 p.m.	96000	Rs.5000 p.m. for two	120000	72000000	
	Clerk-cum-Accountant	Rs.2000 p.m.	24000	Rs.3000 p.m.	36000	21600000	
	Steno/DEO	Rs.2000 p.m.	24000	Rs.3000 p.m.	36000	21600000	
	Driver	Rs.2000	24000	Rs.3000	36000	21600000	

		p.m.		p.m.			
Helper/Peon	Rs.1500	18000	Rs.2000	24000	14400000		
	p.m.		p.m.				
Total (I)		258000		342000	205200000	1026000000	
(ii) Office & Support Expenses							
For old 100 NCLP Districts		200000		200000	20000000	100000000	
For new 500 NCLP Districts		300000		300000	150000000	750000000	
Total Recurring Expenditure					375200000	1876000000	
B. Non-Recurring Expenses (Once in 5 years)							
Vehicle		0		0	0	0	
Furniture		50000		50000		30000000	
Computer with Printer as per DGS&D Rate Contract	0	0		50000		30000000	
Survey @ Rs.2.75 lakhs per district for 600 districts, twice during Plan Period	275000		275000			330000000	
Market Survey for identifying vocational skills in the district	0	0	@ Rs.25,000 per district for 600 districts			15000000	
Total Non-Recurring Expenditure		50000		100000	0	405000000	
Total Recurring & Non-Recurring Expenditure					375200000	2281000000	

Old NCLPs: Recurring Budget of Project Society 542000
Non-Recurring Budget of Project Society 100000
Total Recurring & Non-Recurring Budget of PS 642000

New NCLPs: Recurring Budget of Project Society 642000
Non-Recurring Budget of Project Society 100000
Total Recurring & Non-Recurring Budget of PS 742000

Annexure-X

3. BUDGET FOR TRAININGS FOR 5 YEARS

Sl. No	Item of Expenditure	Total Amount (in rupees)
<u>1</u>	Budget for Trainings to Social Mobilisers @ Rs.30 per day per person, 15 days in a year	26,36,14,500
<u>2</u>	Budget for Trainings to Block Level Officers of Social Mobilisations @ Rs. Rs.30 per day per person, 15 days in a year	1,39,54,500
<u>3</u>	Budget for Trainings to all districts Project Directors of NCLP @ Rs.250 per person, 15 days in a year	1,12,50,000
<u>4</u>	Budget for Trainings to 2 Field Officers of NCLP of each district @ Rs.100 per person, 15 days in a year	90,00,000
<u>5</u>	Budget for Trainings to all District Labour Officers of NCLP @ Rs. 250 per person, 15 days in a year	1,12,50,000
<u>6</u>	Budget for Trainings to 4 Education Instructors in each block @ Rs.70/-per person, 15 days in a year	13,02,42,000
<u>7</u>	Budget for Trainings to the members of Gram Panchayats @ Rs.30 per person, 2 days in a year	7,02,97,200
	TOTAL	50,96,08,200

Annexure – XI

Budget for Residential School for 50 children

S.No.	Item of Expenses	Amount (in Rs)	Total Amount (in Rs)
	Non-Recurring budget (one time for 5 years)		
	Furniture/Bedding/Equipment including kitchen equipment	150000	
	Total Non-Recurring	150000	150000
	Annual Recurring Budget		
	Nutrition: Diet @ Rs.600 per month per child	360000	360000
	Miscelanerous Expenses:		
	Teaching/Learning/Vocational Material	10000	
	Rent @ Rs.5000 per month	60000	
	Water & Electricity @ Rs.2500 per month	30000	
	Medical @ Rs.5000 per annum	5000	

Recreation @ Rs.5000 per annum	5000	
Contingencies @ Rs.6000 per annum	6000	116000
Other Expenses on child:		
2 Uniforms, Summer & Winter wear @ Rs.750 per child per annum	37500	
Miscellaneous Expenses @ Rs.50 per child per month	30000	67500
Staff Honorarium		
(a) Warden @ Rs.2000 per month	24000	
(b) Educational Instructors (Two) @ Rs.2000 per month	48000	
(c) Vocational Instructor @ Rs.2000 per month	24000	
(d) Clerk-cum-Accountant @ Rs.2000 per month	24000	
(e) Chaukidar @ Rs.1000 per month	12000	
(f) Peon @ Rs.1000 per month	12000	
(g) Cook @ Rs.1500 per month	18000	
(h) Helper to Cook @ Rs.1000 per month	12000	
(i) Safaiwala @ Rs.1000 per month	12000	186000
Total Recurring Budget for one school for one year	729500	729500

Reasons:

*Diet:- Child has to be provided three full diets including milk per day. The amount of Rs.30 per day per child is reasonable.

*Misc. Expenses:- It will include Toiletries, other everyday general items required by the child.

*Safaiwala will attend to the work of Cloth washing, Bartan washing and House cleaning.

Financial Outlay for 5 years		
1	All Districts(600) with 10 schools each with 50 children in each school	
	Non-Recurring (600x10x150000* 5 years)	4500000000
	Recurring (600x10x729500*5 years)	21885000000
	Grand Total	26385000000

Proportion of children out of school across states in India (2001 Population Census)

States	Population of Children 5-14 years			Number of Children out of school			Total children out of school as % to Population (5-14)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
India	253163648	132367710	120795938	87126075	36428634	45878836	34.4	27.5	38.0
Jammu & Kashmir	2653422	1367317	1286105	1020215	407645	560411	38.4	29.8	43.6
Himachal Pradesh	1324203	684315	639888	198601	89377	101763	15.0	13.1	15.9
Punjab	5489138	2981863	2507275	1358162	624923	647540	24.7	21.0	25.8
Chandigarh	181963	98843	83120	34457	15914	16492	18.9	16.1	19.8
Uttaranchal	2164891	1123713	1041178	505928	224080	265164	23.4	19.9	25.5
Haryana	5306241	2866083	2440158	1447479	643014	737135	27.3	22.4	30.2
Delhi	3115078	1665719	1449359	675365	325760	321196	21.7	19.6	22.2
Rajasthan	15310011	8089925	7220086	5312590	1879262	3151643	34.7	23.2	43.7
U. P.	47201660	25130545	22071115	19912145	8730189	10406197	42.2	34.7	47.1
Bihar	23868079	12675464	11192615	13655041	6000920	7077802	57.2	47.3	63.2
Sikkim	136638	69171	67467	30557	12223	15447	22.4	17.7	22.9
Arunachal Pradesh	304982	156007	148975	133329	57531	70343	43.7	36.9	47.2
Nagaland	540749	281301	259448	174038	75614	86050	32.2	26.9	33.2
Manipur	501425	256004	245421	120879	52313	62705	24.1	20.4	25.5
Mizoram	212924	108443	104481	50481	21714	25342	23.7	20.0	24.3
Trippura	781092	399057	382035	226218	100694	117484	29.0	25.2	30.8
Meghalaya	656311	332354	323957	291499	131540	140133	44.4	39.6	43.3
Assam	6936344	3556202	3380142	2817580	1249429	1421846	40.6	35.1	42.1
West Bengal	19029144	9765877	9263267	6612297	2892281	3337401	34.7	29.6	36.0
Jharkhand	7439049	3853573	3585476	3496753	1447995	1893011	47.0	37.6	52.8
Orissa	8634215	4411995	4222220	3082661	1256718	1678859	35.7	28.5	39.8
Chhattisgarh	5239700	2663945	2575755	1698871	648483	937731	32.4	24.3	36.4
M. P.	15883680	8322224	7561456	5608586	2221780	3024824	35.3	26.7	40.0
Gujarat	11355498	6024700	5330798	3432928	1408379	1831680	30.2	23.4	34.4
Daman and Diu	28237	14717	13520	5479	2307	2799	19.4	15.7	20.7
Dadra Nagar Haveli	48337	24839	23498	18111	6233	10524	37.5	25.1	44.8
Maharashtra	21567532	11248450	10319082	4495433	1962067	2267701	20.8	17.4	22.0
Andhra Pradesh	17713764	9078873	8634891	4635477	1538744	2541680	26.2	16.9	29.4
Karnataka	11903007	6082710	5820297	3537063	1316032	1853925	29.7	21.6	31.9
Goa	227403	116300	111103	34306	15205	17490	15.1	13.1	15.7
Lakshadweep	14266	7398	6868	1558	758	793	10.9	10.2	11.5
Kerala	5531381	2819521	2711860	594770	296569	287232	10.8	10.5	10.6
Tamil Nadu	11612412	5962197	5650215	1875385	759532	952443	16.1	12.7	16.9
Pondicherry	178069	90831	87238	18545	8255	9352	10.4	9.1	10.7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	72803	37234	35569	13288	5980	6698	18.3	16.1	18.8