

Child Poverty and Compulsory Elementary Education in India: Policy Insights from Household Data Analysis*

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ABSTRACT

Children (under 15 years of age) growing up in poor and/or nutritionally deprived households also live with a number of layers of deprivations that stifle their freedom to actively participate in and benefit from elementary school education. Lack of health care, limited access to quality schooling and opportunity cost of participation in education are some of these layers. Human Development Report 2010, using Oxford University's newly developed Multidimensional Poverty Index, adds more dimensions to poverty measures over and above those of the Indian Planning Commission's (2009) new measure of absolute poverty used in this paper. These enrich our understanding but do not directly deal with children growing up in absolute poverty and non-participation in schooling. This issue can be meaningfully explored with household as the unit of analysis.

The paper uses household level data for 2004–05 (NSS 61st Round) and 1993–94 (NSS 50th Round) for India and also major states to analyze these issues. We start with the size of child population, changing share of states and uneven demographic transition in India (particularly the movement in Total Fertility Rates across Indian states) during 1961–2001. Changes in the number of children and the household size in very-poor, poor, non-poor low income and non-poor high income households from 1993–94 to 2004–05 are analyzed within the cross-sections and also between the two cross-sections. Participation in education, and non-participation separated as child labor and Nowhere (neither in schools nor in labor force) by poverty status at the all-India and the state levels are reported and commented upon.

Changes in magnitudes & proportions of children in poverty in India and across states during 1993–94 & 2004–05 are presented and the share of some states in these magnitudes is highlighted. The determinants of non-attendance in schools (i.e. child being in the labor force or 'no-where') for 5–14 year olds are analyzed using formal econometric models — Probit with binary variables and also Multinomial Logit Models. The results are robust and confirm our descriptive analysis. Finally, broad features of The Free and Compulsory Elementary Education Act, 2009 (Law w.e.f. April, 2010) are reported and linked to the policy implications of our empirical findings for meaningful implementation of the Elementary Education Law. Potential usefulness of Unique ID in delivery of child focused services and monitoring is also highlighted.

EL Classification Codes : I21, J11, J13, J16, J22,

..Keywords:

Total Fertility Rate, Child poverty, Elementary education, School non-attendance, India.

I. Introduction

The period between 1993 and 2005 has been one of major policy shifts and reforms in India. Growth rates of total and per capita income have accelerated. Population growth and absolute poverty have been declining. Uneven pace and patterns across states and households have accentuated pre-existing dualistic patterns and inequalities. This paper reports analysis of household data from National Samples Surveys for the years 1993–94 and 2004–05 from the perspectives of child poverty and participation in or exclusion from school education. The findings on interstate and inter-household disparities have immediate relevance for policies aimed at implementing the Free and Compulsory Elementary Education Law of 2010.

The paper is organized as follows. Section II is devoted to the changing size and shares of child population in India during 1961–2001 and its driver with projections to 2026, unequal demographic transition across states of India. In section III we comment on household size and number of children in poor and non-poor households, across states in 1993–94 and 2004–05. Section IV deals with magnitudes and changing shares of children in poverty across states of India. Section V profiles elementary education by poverty status at the all-India level whereas section VI does this at the level of individual states. Section VII analyzes the determinants of non-attendance in schools (i.e. child being in the labor force or ‘nowhere’) for 5–14 year olds based on the results of Probit and Multinomial Logit Models estimations. Section VIII highlights the basic features of Free and Compulsory Elementary Education Law and implications from our findings for its meaningful implementation. Section IX deals with the Unique ID and its potential usefulness in efficient delivery and monitoring progress of child focused poverty reduction and education efforts. Summary and Conclusions in section X brings out the need for policy focus on children in poverty for implementation of the Elementary Education *Law and also necessary changes in India’s poverty elimination efforts*.

II. Child Population, States Shares and Demographic Transition

Child population (5–14 years) in India increased from 114 million in 1961 to 243 million 2001. Based on our estimate of child population for 2004–05, based on NSS data, and experts committee’s projections to 2026 we find that child population in India had peaked at 243 million in 2001. Four major states of India, namely Uttar Pradesh (UP), Bihar, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh (MP), accounted for 38.9% of child population in 1961. Their share increased to 48.4% in 2001. Our estimate and expert committee projections to 2026 suggest

that the share of these four states will keep rising till 2026 when it would reach over 52% of child population. The details can be seen in Figure 1 and actual data in Table A-1. Child population of Bihar increased from 7.4 million in 1961 to 29.5 million in 2001 which is fourfold increase during this 40 year period. In UP it increased from 18.9 million in 1961 to 46.9 million in 2001. In contrast child population in Kerala increased from 4.7 million in 1961 to just 5.6 million in 2001 and in Tamil Nadu it increased from 8.1 million to 11.6 million during the same period. Figure 1, clearly demonstrates that pace and pattern of increase in child population during this 50 year period has been very uneven in different states of India. States in ‘virtuous’ spiral, as Chaudhri (1996) demonstrated have a slower rate of growth of child population and those in ‘vicious spiral’ had a much faster rate of growth of child population (Figure 2 and Table A2). The drivers of this differential growth have been investment in developmental efforts, elementary education, infrastructure and faster structural change of the economy of the states in virtuous spiral. Reverse is true for the states in vicious spiral.

Figures 1 and 2 here

The pace of demographic transition mainly depends on speed of economic change and investment in social infrastructure, in particular elementary education (Caldwell 1990, 1998, Chaudhri and Nyland 2002, Chaudhri 1997). This is now part of conventional wisdom, resulting from extensive research, the efforts of UN Population & demographic reportings and UNICEF’s studies. The key driver is total fertility rate (TFR) and its change over time. Infant mortality rates are closely related to it. We have reported these in Figure 2, and detailed data in Table A2. Total fertility rate in India was 6.1 in 1961. It peaked at 6.5 in 1971 and has been declining steadily since then. In 2001 TFR in India was 2.9. In states like Bihar, Jharkhand, UP, Gujarat and Rajasthan it was above the national average with Bihar having the highest TFR at 7.9. In 2001 more than half the Indian states had TFR lower than the national average of 2.9. A TFR of 2.1 would result in stationary population and an even lower rate, as in Kerala and Tamil Nadu, results in declining child population. Bihar, Jharkhand, UP, Rajasthan, and MP continue to have a TFR above 3.0 whereas the national average is 2.9. This can be seen from Figure 2 and also Table A2. The expert committee projections to 2026 are based on projected changes in total fertility rates, women in reproductive age group, and infant mortality rates in different states of India. From Figures 1 and 2 we can surmise that it is obvious that more than half the new investments in delivering free and compulsory

elementary education at an acceptable national standard will have to be directed to four major states of India, namely UP, Bihar, Maharashtra, and MP which account for 49% of child population.

III. Children in Poor and Non-poor households in India

Uneven demographic transition across India presented above dealt with state and national level aggregations. These were based on different rates of change over time in TFR across states. We now examine the same question through an analysis of household data for two cross-sections 11 years apart. We first comment on the number of children (in the age group 0–14 years) in households of different poverty categories. Households are divided into four groups: (i) Very Poor: households with monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) less than half the official poverty line, (ii) Poor: Households with MPCE less than the poverty line but more than half the poverty line, (iii) Non-poor Low: Households with MPCE more than the poverty line but less than twice the poverty line, and (iv) Non-poor High: Households with MPCE more than twice the poverty line. Results comparing the average household size and the average number of children in these four categories of households for 1993–94 and 2004–05 are given in Figure 3 and Table A3.

Figure 3 here

Chaudhri and Wilson (2002) had done a similar analysis to study child labour. Tilak (1996) had done so with 1987–88 data for non-participation in schools and Ray (1999) reported relationship between poverty and household size. Chudgar (2010) analysed only female headed households. Rastogi et.al.(2008) presented aggregates on children in poverty in South Asia at a UNICEF organised regional workshop. We go further and compare these differences within a sample across four groups by MPCE and also between samples that are 11 years apart.

In 1993–94 the average household size among the very poor was 5.8 and 2.9 children on average were living in this household. The average household size among the poor was 5.6 and 2.4 children were living in such a household. The household size of the non-poor low was 5.0 and only 1.7 children were living in it. Unsurprisingly, households in the non-poor high group had an average family size of 3.9 and only 1.0 child was living in it. The differences across groups with pairwise comparisons are statistically significant at 1 percent level of significance. In 2004–05 the average size of household among the very poor declined

to 5.5 and the number of children living in it declined to 2.6. Among the poor the household size increased to 5.8 and number of children living in it remained unchanged at 2.4. Among the non-poor low the average size increase to 5.1 and the number of children living in it remained unchanged at 1.7. Among the non-poor high the average size remained unchanged at 3.9 but the number of children living in it declined to 0.9. The differences across sub-groups, when not zero, in the number of children in the households are statistically significant at 1 percent. The differences in the means in pairwise comparisons, when not zero, during the two periods are also statistically significant at 1 percent.

This gives us a very interesting pattern of uneven demographic transition among these four groups of households within a cross-section and also the change from 1993–94 to 2004–05. First, the number of children in the non-poor high group has declined over this period and is now less than one at 0.9, giving a very low dependency ratio. The number of children in non-poor low expenditure group at 1.7 and among the poor and very poor at 2.4 and 2.6 respectively are increasing monotonically with decline in household expenditure. The inescapable inferences that the poor have larger family size, larger number of children in their households and also have higher dependency ratios compared with the non-poor have relevance for policies on child poverty reduction and also poverty reduction for faster demographic transition among poorer households across states. Implementing the Compulsory Education Law in earnest and focusing on this subgroup as a priority will have high social benefits.

IV. Child Poverty Across Indian States

In 1993–94, 121.7 million children (0–14 years) were living in absolute poverty. This number declined by 17.7 million to 103.9 million in 2004–05. In terms of proportions, 43.4% of children were living in absolute poverty during 1993–94 and this declined to 31.7 % in 2004–05. Concentration of child poverty in the four states that account for half the children in India is rather startling as can be noted from Figure 4 and Table A4.

Figure 4 about here

In section II we had pointed out that only four states of India, namely UP, Bihar, Maharashtra, MP account for 49% of child population 5–14. These four states also have a concentration of child poverty which is even higher than their proportional share in child

population. Three other states, West Bengal, Orissa and Rajasthan have child poverty of more than 5 million children in each one of them. All the other states of India account for a much smaller number. Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir have the lowest number and proportion of children living in absolute poverty. Surprisingly, this is not true for Kerala anymore. In Figure 4 we have shown the shares of child population in the groups 0–4, 5–9 and 5–14 separately mainly because the policies required for each of these sub-groups are different. While dealing with compulsory elementary education laws the age-group 5–14 years is relevant. For dealing with child labour only and middle schools, the relevant age group is 10–14 because we know that over 95% of child labour comes from this age group. For dealing with infant and child development during preschool years, age-group relevant for Anganwaris is under five years of age. These subdivisions also tell us something about the potential demand for compulsory elementary education in the primary and middle school stages.

In Figure 4, we have presented the actual number of children in absolute poverty in two separate panels for each state, the left one dealing with 2004–05 and the right one dealing with 1993–94. This is done to examine the change in number of children in absolute poverty in different states of India by different age groups during these two periods. Decline in child poverty over this period for India as a whole is also reflected in all the states with a small child population, except Delhi. Maharashtra, even among the large child population states, is a glaring exception. This is brought out clearly in Figure 5 and Table A5.

Figure 5 about here

We note that in Maharashtra the absolute number of children living in poverty increased by over 2 million over 11 years. Increase in Rajasthan and Orissa as well as MP has also been large. Increase noted in Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana and Delhi, though small, is a cause for alarm. The largest decline noticed between these two periods was in West Bengal, UP, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, and Punjab. Decline of child poverty in Bihar has been disappointingly small.

Increasing child poverty in the age group 10 to 14 in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa, MP and Delhi has serious implications for potential increase in child labour and potential violation of Compulsory Elementary Education Laws unless corrective policy measures are taken.

Policies dealing with overall poverty reduction, child focused poverty reduction, provision of

Anganwaris and implementation of elementary education laws to be successful would need to get commitment from and cooperation of six major states of India, namely UP, Bihar, MP, Maharashtra, West Bengal, and Orissa. These states would also require major inputs of financial, organisational and institutional resources for meaningful implementation of the new elementary education law.

V. Elementary Education by Poverty Status at the all-India Level

Following the classification of households by poverty status discussed in section III, we report on the schooling status of children in the age group 5–14 years in Figure 6 and Table A6, separately for each of these four groups. Children in each of the groups are divided into those who are attending school, those who are in full time work (child labour) and those who are doing neither, we call Nowhere children. Consistent patterns observed in household size and number of children observed above is evident in school attendance, incidence of child labour and proportions of Nowhere children as well.

Figure 6 about here

Out of a total child population of 223.5 million in 2004–05, 2.9 million children or 1.3 % were ultra poor, 66.7 million children or 29.8 % were poor; 124 million children or 55.48 % were in the non-poor low category, and 29.9 million children or 13.38 % were in the non-poor high category. Thus, the proportion of children (31.1 per cent) who are poor is greater than the proportion of the total population that is poor (28.7 % for the rural sector and 25.9 % for the urban sector, according to Himanshu (2007)). This higher incidence of poverty among children is further reinforced when we consider non-attendance in schools. In the population as a whole while 82 % of children aged 5–14 are in school only 71% of children in ultra-poor households and 72 % in poor households are in schools. The proportions for children in non-poor low and non-poor high households are much higher (85 % and 95% respectively). Hence, in a Business as Usual scenario a greater proportion of children from poor households will face lives without education and hence, possibly, perpetuation of intergenerational poverty than children from non-poor households. As expected, the incidence of child labor and of children being ‘nowhere’ is much higher among poor households than among non-poor households. From the vantage point of implementation of the Compulsory Education Law 2010 an important implication is that these children will need bridging courses before they can be absorbed into the regular education stream.

A comparison of the pie charts for 2004–05 with those for 1993–94 suggests that participation in schooling has improved for each of the four groups. In India total child population increased from 169 million to 226 million during this period. Percentage attending schools increase from 68% to 83%; child labour decline from 5% to 2% and proportion of nowhere children decline from 27% to 15%. This is a sea change from the dismal performance of the first four decades of elementary education effort. However, almost one third of children growing up in poor households continue to be stifled. These all India figures conceal diversity across States and much larger than proportionate share of children in poverty in the states still in the vicious spiral of poverty.

VI. Elementary Education Across States by Poverty Status

States with large concentrations of children in poverty, viz., UP, Bihar, MP, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Orissa, and Rajasthan also have a higher proportion of poor either in full-time child labour or nowhere as can be seen from Figure 7P. Reverse is true for Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu where the proportion of children even from households in absolute poverty attending school is between 85 and 90%. In contrast the above-mentioned states in vicious spiral have a school attendance rates of between 54 and 73% for children from households in absolute poverty.

Figure 7P & NP about here

We have noted above that one in three children of India live in absolute poverty. Despite this handicap about 70% of children in poverty attend schools. For states in virtuous spiral, schooling is at the higher end of 85 to 90%, while those in vicious spirals have school attendance in the range of 54 to 73%. A part of this can be explained by slow demographic change resulting in larger concentration of child population presented above. The main driver, however, has been failure of public policy to address issues of educational and overall development of the states caught in the vicious spiral. A bi-modal distribution of states is unmistakable. A policy implication for serious implementation of the Compulsory Education Law 2010 is that focusing on states in the vicious spiral will require a big push in financial inputs, restructuring of institutions and enhanced monitoring and evaluation of educational efforts in these states.

School participation rates of children from nonpoor households, reported in Figure 7NP, are significantly higher than those from households in absolute poverty. Bihar has the lowest participation rate at 77%, and UP and Rajasthan have participation rates at about 82%. In all other states the rates are close to 90% or higher. Implementation of the new Education Law, to be effective, has to take cognizance of poverty and non-poverty groups differences and also issues of non-participation even among the non-poverty groups in the States in vicious spiral mentioned above. This is easily verified from Figure 7P and 7 NP. See also Table A7.

Differences in attendance rates in rural and urban areas of different States present a mixed picture. Participation in education, in states in virtuous spiral, continue to have sharp differences between poor and nonpoor groups but not between rural and urban areas. In contrast, states in vicious spiral, present a mixed picture. Thus, in rural UP 70% of children in poverty attend school while 81% of children of nonpoor attend school. In contrast, in urban UP only 67% of children in poverty attend school while 88% of nonpoor children attend school. It is noteworthy that rural urban difference favours the urban areas for the non-poor but reverse is true for the poor in UP. In contrast, in rural Bihar school participation rates are lower for poor as well as nonpoor compared to their counterparts in urban Bihar. These results are reported in Figure 7UP, 7NUP, 7RP and 7 RNP.

Figures 7UP, 7NUP, 7RP and 7 RNP about here

Change in children's participation in schooling, child labour and nowhere children from 1993–94 to 2004–05 in major states of India is presented in Figures 8, 8R and 8U. See also Table A8.

Figures 8, 8R & 8U here

School participation rates have improved substantially in all states except Tamil Nadu. Child labour has declined in all states except Kerala where it has increased marginally. Number of nowhere children has increased in Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, and Kerala, while it has declined in all other states. In rural areas child labour has increased in Jammu and Kashmir and Kerala but has declined in rural areas of all other states. In urban areas of many states the change is a cause for concern and requires appropriate policy attention. Child labour increased in urban Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, MP, Rajasthan and UP from 1993–94 to 2004–05. The absolute number of nowhere children increased in urban Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan while it declined in all other states of India. Decline in number of

children in labour force and nowhere category in UP and Bihar, in rural as well as urban areas, has been substantial. Consequently, school attendance rates, at least nominally, have shown substantial improvements in these two states. ProbeII team(2010) has commented on this change. Overall, improvement in School participation is unmistakable for the non poor and also for the poor, but at a lower rate. However, partly due to increase in child population and partly due to the dynamics of development, increase in child labour and nowhere children in some states is a cause for serious concern.

VI. Determinants of non-participation in Schools

We now try to understand the determinants of non-attendance in school. Two broad classes of econometric models are estimated. In the first we use a probit model with the binary variable being at least one child in the age group 5–14 years from the household not being in school, i.e., these children are either in the labor force or ‘nowhere’. In the second case we use a multinomial model of the child being in school, in child labour or ‘nowhere’. Our broad conclusions are that states with high concentration of child poverty are more likely to have children out of school. The dependency ratio also matters as the higher the number of children in the household the greater the likelihood that a child would be out of school. Per capita expenditure, share of health and education in household expenditure, and whether the household is female and whether he/she is illiterate have the anticipated impacts. Social factors like being SC or ST are still important.

The Probit Model

There is a latent or unobserved, variable y^* which is generated from a familiar looking model:

$$y^* = \beta'x + u$$

where β is a K -vector of parameters, x is a vector of explanatory variables and $u \sim N(0; 1)$ is a random shock. We observe $y = 1$ if $y^* > 0$ and $y = 0$ otherwise.

It is easy to show that $\Pr(y = 1) = \Omega(\beta'x)$. This gives us the likelihood for both cases $y = 0$ and $y = 1$. Assuming the observations are i.i.d. it is straightforward to construct the sample log likelihood. This can be maximized using standard nonlinear maximization algorithms in STATA. A reference group (typically $y=0$) is omitted from the estimation. It is well-known (Wooldridge, 2006) that marginal effects and not coefficients are relevant for analysis.

Various versions of the Probit model using robust techniques are estimated for 1993–94 and 2004–05 and results are robust across various models estimated. Hence, we report results on the most general model with interaction effects. A summary of these results and statistical tests for the significance of differences in the coefficients across the two sample periods are shown in Table 1

Table 1 here

In both time periods the larger the number of children aged 0–4 and 5–14 in the household the greater the probability that a child would not be in school. However, this impact is significantly lower in 2004–05 for children aged 5–14. Similarly, the greater the proportion of girls aged 0–4 as well as 5–14 the greater the likelihood of a child not being in school. However, this impact is significantly lower in 2004–05 for girls aged 5–14. In both sample periods a female headed household has a lower probability of a child being out of school and the difference of the response across the two time periods is not significant. As expected the higher the education share of household expenditure the lower the probability of a child being out of school. However, the strength of this is significantly lower in 2004–05. Since education and health expenditures compete in household budgetary allocation, the higher the share of health expenditure the greater the likelihood of a child being out of school but the strength of this response is not significantly different in 2004–05 as compared to 1993–94. Again, as expected, the higher the per capita expenditure the lower the probability that a child will be out of school. However, the strength of this response has fallen significantly over time. If the household head is illiterate there is a greater chance of a child not being in school. However, the strength of this response does not vary significantly over time. The interaction of illiterate household head with share of education in household expenditure is negatively related to the likelihood of a child being out of school. However, the strength of this response falls over time. The interaction of illiterate household head with share of health in household expenditure is negatively related to the likelihood of a child being out of school, but the coefficients are small in both sample periods. Further, the strength of this response falls over time. The interaction of illiterate household head with per capita household expenditure is negatively related to the likelihood of a child being out of school. However, the strength of this response falls significantly over time. Disturbingly, in both periods ST households have a higher probability of a child being out of school and the difference increases significantly over time. Interaction effects of ST with other characteristics are insignificant except for its interactions with health and per capita household expenditure, which are significant in 1993–

94 only, and reduce non-participation in schools. Differences of these coefficients over time are negative and significant. Similarly, SC households are less likely to send their children to school. The interaction of SC with health share of total expenditure is significant for 1993–94 only and raises the likelihood of a child not going to school. The difference in this coefficient over time is insignificant. In 1993–94 SC interacted with per capita expenditure lead to lower likelihood of a child not going to school and over time this difference is lower and significant. State dummies (relative to Gujarat) are positive and significant for those states where demographic pressures are most severe. Thus, children in Tamil Nadu are more likely to attend school whereas those in Uttar Pradesh are less likely to attend school than children in Gujarat. Relative to Gujarat whereas the influence of UP has only been exacerbated over time that of Tamil Nadu has fallen. Children in rural India are less likely to not attend school in 2004–05. The diagnostics of the estimated equations are strong.

The Multinomial Logit Model

We further refine the analysis of factors underlying not being in school by considering the three categories that a child aged 5–14 years could be in: in school, in the labor force and ‘nowhere’. To analyze the determinants of these we turn to estimating a multinomial logit model.

For Category ($Y=m$) the multinomial logit model is stated as

$$P(Y = m) = \frac{\exp(Z_m)}{1 + \sum_{h=1}^M \exp(Z_h)} \text{ where } m = 1, 2, \dots$$

For the Reference Category, i.e., ($Y=0$) the multinomial logit model is stated as:

$$P(Y = 0) = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{h=1}^M \exp(Z_h)}$$

Here M =number of explanatory variables used in the analysis. Once again, Wooldridge (2006) argues that marginal effects are more meaningful than coefficients.

Table 2 here

Table 2 presents results for the multinomial estimation for being a child worker and being ‘nowhere’ with ‘being in school’ as the base case for 1993–94 and 2004–05. The results are again quite robust across different estimation techniques.

Results on Child Labor

In both time periods the higher the number of children in the age group 0–14 the lower the probability that a child would be working. However, this difference falls over time. The proportion of girls aged 0–14 to children aged 0–4 is practically insignificant. The higher the number of children in the age group 5–14 years the greater the likelihood of a child being in the labor force and there are no significant differences in this over time. However, the higher the ratio of girls aged 5–14 among all children aged 5–14 within the household the lower the likelihood of a child being in the labor force. The difference between the two years in regard to this is positive and weakly significant. Thus, it appears that girls are, *ceteris paribus*, less likely to enter the labor market. Female headed households were more likely to send children into the labor force in 2004–05 but not in 1993–94. Higher per capita expenditure does not, in general, significantly affect the likelihood of a child entering the labor force. The higher the share of education in household expenditure the lower the likelihood of the household sending a child into the labor force and this difference has grown over time. However, the share of health in total expenditure does not significantly affect the likelihood of sending a child into the labor force. Households headed by an illiterate person are more likely to send a child into the labor force and this effect does not change significantly over time. The likelihood of a child being sent into the labor force is significantly affected by households with higher per capita expenditure and headed by an illiterate person in 1993–94 but not in 2004–05. The interaction of illiterate household head with proportion of expenditure on education has a negative impact on sending children into child labour and the difference over time is positive and significant. The effect of the interaction of illiterate household head with health share of total expenditure on child labour is positive and significant in 1993–94 but insignificant in 2004–05. In both cases the magnitude of the coefficient is small. The fact that a household is ST has an insignificant effect on any one of its children being in the labour force. ST interacted with health share of total expenditure had a positive but small impact in 1993–94. ST interacted with per capita expenditure had a negative impact on the probability of a child being in the labour force and this impact changed only insignificantly over time. All other ST related variables were insignificant in both time periods. SC households had a positive and significant impact on child labour in 1993–94 but this effect was insignificant in 2004–05. SC interacted with per capita expenditure was negative and significant for 1993–94 and SC interacted with health share of expenditure was positive and significant (but small in magnitude) in 1993–94. All other SC related variables were

insignificant, Relative to Gujarat UP had a higher probability of a child being in the labour force and Karnataka had lower probability for both time periods with the latter falling significantly over time. .

Rural households are less likely to send their children into the labor force but this effect has fallen over time.

Results on being ‘nowhere’

These results are presented in the lower panel of Table 2 and are once again quite robust with respect to the estimated equation.

The larger the number of children in the age groups 0–4 and 5–14 the higher the probability that a child will be “nowhere”. Differences over time are insignificant for the age group 0–4 but negative and significant for 5–14 year olds. The larger the proportion of girls the greater is the likelihood of a child being ‘nowhere’ but this effect has fallen over time. Thus girls who are not in school are more likely to ‘nowhere’ and less likely to be in the labor force. Female headed households and households having higher per capita expenditures are less likely to have a child in the ‘nowhere’ category. The difference in the second effect is negative and significant. As expected, the higher the share of expenditure in the household’s expenditure the lower the likelihood of a child being ‘nowhere’. This effect falls over time. Also as expected the higher the share of health in total expenditure the greater is the likelihood of a child being nowhere. However, the difference over time is insignificant. A household where the head is illiterate has a greater likelihood of children being nowhere and the difference in this impact over time is insignificant. In both periods illiterate head interacted with education share of total expenditure lowers the likelihood of a child being nowhere and this effect rises over time. In 2004–05 illiterate head interacted with health share of total expenditure had a negative impact on a child being nowhere whereas this effect was positive in 1993–94. The difference between the coefficients in the two time periods is negative and significant. Illiterate head interacted with per capita expenditure has negative and significant impacts on the likelihood of a child being nowhere in both time periods. In 1993–94 a ST household had greater likelihood of having a child being nowhere; in 2004–05 this effect was insignificant. Other ST related variables were insignificant except for ST interacted with health share of total expenditure and ST interacted with per capita expenditure which were positive and significant and negative significant but only 1993–94. SC

households had a greater likelihood of having a child in the nowhere state, but this effect has fallen over time. SC interacted with share of education in expenditure has, as expected, a negative impact in both time periods and the difference in the two responses is insignificant. SC interacted with health share of total expenditure has a positive impact but only in 1993–94. Other SC related variables are insignificant. As compared to children from Gujarat those from West Bengal, Bihar, Uttaranchal and some other states have higher likelihood of being ‘nowhere.’ In contrast children from Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram and some other states have lower likelihood of being ‘nowhere’ than those from Gujarat.¹ Children from rural households are less likely to be ‘nowhere’ as compared to those from urban households.

VIII. Free and Compulsory Education Law 2010.

For the first time in the history of India, all children in 6–14 age group have legal rights to free and compulsory elementary education up to grade VIII. *The Rights of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009* has become law from 1 April 2010.² The new law is a game changer. It requires all state parties to ensure a national system of education with minimum acceptable standards and enforceable neighborhood school admissions. All private/elite schools are required to enroll 25% of children from deprived groups in their total admissions. They will be re-reimbursed at the rate of average cost. Salient features relevant to children living in poverty, we have been discussing, are summarized below:

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has to monitor progress of the proposed institutional arrangements. State Commission for Protection of Child Rights have

¹ To check for robustness two additional specifications of the probit and multinomial logit regressions were run. In the first, children aged 0–4 and girls aged 0–4 as a proportion of children aged 0–4 in the household were also included in the regressions. In the second the number of children aged 0–14 and proportion of girls aged 0–14 in total number of children aged 0–14 in the household were included and children aged 5–14 and proportion of girls aged 5–14 in total number of children aged 5–14 were dropped from the set of independent variables. The results were broadly similar to those reported in Tables 2 and 3. These results are not included here to conserve space but are available, upon request, from the corresponding author.

² The Gazette of India, No 39 dated 27 August 2009, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, New Delhi contains details of the bare Act. It has been extensively commented in India and internationally. See Chaudhri (2010) as an example. The Act has been a very long time in coming. For the background of its evolution see Naik (1975, 1980), Naik et al. (1952), Education Commission Report (1966). For critical comments on slow evolution, see Dreze & Sen (1995, 1997), Weiner (1991), Rustagi (2008, 2009), Probe Report (1999; 2011 forthcoming), Mehrotra (2006), Govinda (2008) among many others. On legal aspects see Bhatt (2005).

been asked to monitor progress in their respective states and reported to the National Commission. Every school is required to have a school management committee to monitor the working of the school; prepare a school development plan; monitor the utilization of the grants received from the appropriate government or local authority; and perform such other functions as may be prescribed. All stakeholders would have representation in the committee with at least 50% of membership drawn from women. Similar institutional arrangements have been proposed at the local government, district and state levels. The duties of the teachers, their qualifications, up gradation of their training and their role are being specified. Similarly, a minimum national curriculum has also been suggested. These are all detailed in different schedules of the Act. The government is required to have modifications to the schedules, if any, discussed in the Parliament.

No child shall be refused admission, and shall be admitted to the class appropriate to her age. The school is required to provide the necessary extra educational support to the child so as to enable her to catch up with the rest of the class. The teacher pupil ratio at the primary level has been lowered to 1:30 in primary sections and 1:35 in upper primary sections. All schools are required to have a school library with newspapers, magazines and books, play materials, games and sports equipment. State is to provide facilities and it is the responsibility of local self-government to provide for education of incoming migrant children.

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and State Commissions along with national and state advisory bodies have been given responsibility for tracking performance of the Act. Most of these provisions were recommended by the National commission on education 1966. Naik, who had been member secretary of the commission (1964–66), summarizes the role of education as stated in the report,

The new education, in the commission's view, should be based on a deep and widespread study of science and technology; should cultivate a capacity and willingness to work hard and be closely related to productivity; should strengthen social and national integration and help to create a more just and egalitarian social order; should consolidate democracy as a form of government and help us to adopt it as a way of life; and should help us to strive to build social, moral and spiritual values.³

³ See Naik, *Reflections on The Future of Development of Education in India* (Paris: UNESCO, 1980) pp. 61–64.

Naik emphasizes that,

Education is a double-edged sword; while wrong education could lead to social disintegration, the right kind of education can bring about effective national development. The most effective way of breaking the vicious circle in which we find ourselves at present is to begin an educational reconstruction in a big way. That is why the commission placed the highest emphasis on creation of a national system of education through an educational revolution... If we desire to get out of this vicious circle, create an egalitarian society and an egalitarian education system, we must mount a big offensive on both social and educational fronts.⁴

The commission had correctly identified the elitist character of our society. The two main forces of modernization, education and science and technology, have helped the elite to improve their standards of living but have not done a corresponding service to the masses of the people. The commission recommended adoption of a new philosophy: faith in the common man. Four decades later, India has taken a decisive step to soften the sharp edges of the dualistic system of elementary education. Cheating the poor with poor quality education can be phased out rather quickly, if the government delivers on its promise and NGO's create enough pressure and hold the governments to account (Bhatt, 2005). The poor must be made aware of their newly acquired Right to Education and entitlement to vote. Meeting the MDG No 2 by 2015 is within striking distance provided the state governments in UP, Bihar, MP, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan implement the law earnestly. Required resources and delivery effort would be a major challenge.

IX. Child Poverty, Compulsory Education Law and Unique Identification

Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) established in 2009 is located within the Planning Commission of India. The concept originated with the Planning Commission in 2006 for use primarily as the basis for efficient delivery of welfare services. It was also expected to act as a tool for effective monitoring of various programs and schemes of the government. The Unique Identification (UID) has made major strides during the last 18 months. UIDs have been distributed in some parts of India and the programme has been accelerating its delivery. Issues of child poverty require targeted delivery of a number of services to households living below the poverty line. UID can be used to track implementation of compulsory elementary education Law of 2010 for children living in

⁴ See Naik (1980), *ibid*, pp. 67

poverty. We have shown that some major states like UP, Bihar, Maharashtra and MP account for half of total child population and a much larger share of children living in poverty and not participating in school education. Distribution of the foundational requirements of unique ID called 'Aadhaar', can be given priority in these States and regions and also to families accessing various poverty reduction programs. This would enable the policymakers to achieve efficient delivery of services and also at lower costs. Later on, monitoring and evaluation would get more focused on the groups that were supposed to benefit from these programs. In elementary education we are unable to precisely track the student cohorts from grade 1 to completion of primary stage at grade 5 or from grade 6 to completion of upper primary stage at grade 8. It will be possible to undertake meaningful evaluations with the use of unique IDs. A backward district in each of these major states can be given priority for the issue of these unique IDs as a priority. This will provide additional, accurate information to the Child's Rights Commission with a potential for meaningful debates on child poverty reduction and implementation of the Education Law of 2010.

X. Conclusions

This paper has investigated a number of issues related to the status of children and demographic transition of various Indian states across time using NSS household data for 2004–05 & 1993–94 and Census data for the period 1961–2001 and their implications for compulsory Education law. TFR have declined in all states of India between 1961 and 2001. However, for states such as Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh the decline has been quite dramatic with TFR falling to near or below 2 in 2001, implying declining child population. Hence, these states are in a virtuous spiral with rising (living) standards leading to lower TFR which then feeds into rising living standards. Some other states, e.g., Bihar, UP, Haryana, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Orissa and Maharashtra have TFR much above 2 and, hence, have growing populations (vicious spiral). The All-India TFR is above 2.1 whence the population of the country as a whole is growing. Thus, we find that there is decline in absolute number of children in some states but increase in others. The principal reason for the decline in TFR is the decline in the Infant Mortality Rate and increase in girls' education. A focus on girls' education is still needed, particularly in states in the vicious spiral.

The average number of children for ultra poor, poor, non-poor low and non-poor high are respectively 4.4, 5.7, 4.9 and 3.9. Using a t-test the differences in the number of children

across these categories in all pairwise comparisons are significant at 1 per cent. Children living in poorer households are larger proportion of child population than proportion of poor in total population. Hence, using the Compulsory Education Law to focus on this subgroup as a priority will have high social benefits.

In the population as a whole while 82% of children aged 5–14 are in school only 71% of children in ultra-poor households and 72% in poor households are in schools. The proportions for children in non-poor low and non-poor high households are much higher (85% and 95% respectively). Hence, in a Business as Usual scenario a greater proportion of children from poor households will face a life without education and hence, possibly, poverty than children from non-poor households. The incidence of child labor and of children being ‘nowhere’ is much higher among poor households than among non-poor households. From the vantage point of the Compulsory Education Law these children will need bridging courses before they can be absorbed into the regular education stream. We have not examined educational quality or school related supply side factors.

Analysis at the level of individual states reveals that by an large, states in the virtuous spiral have higher school attendance and lower incidence of child labor and children in the ‘nowhere’ category as compared to states in the vicious cycle. A bi-modal distribution of states is unmistakable. A policy implication is that focusing on states in the vicious spiral will require a big push in financial inputs, restructuring of institutions and enhanced monitoring.

Finally, the paper investigates the determinants of non-attendance in schools for children aged 5–14 using two models: a probit model for non-attendance in schools and a multinomial logit model of children being in the labor force and ‘nowhere’. The higher the number of children in the household and the greater the proportion of girls among the children the greater the likelihood of a child not being in school. Children from households with higher per capita expenditures are less likely to be out of school. Children from female headed households have a lower risk of not being in school. The dependence of non-attendance on various social factors such as caste and state dummies is also investigated as are various interaction effects.

The estimated multinomial logit model also yields several insights – in particular that, *ceteris paribus*, girls who are not in school are more likely to be ‘nowhere’ than in the labor force as compared to boys. Socio-cultural identifiers, ST, SC, Muslims and also gender, turnout to be relevant in our formal econometric estimates for both periods. Interactions with expenditure

on education and health in these groups also showed expected relationships. Child labour among Muslims and SC continue to be a cause for concern but not among ST. On a positive note, the change between 1993–94 and 2004–05 is in the right direction.

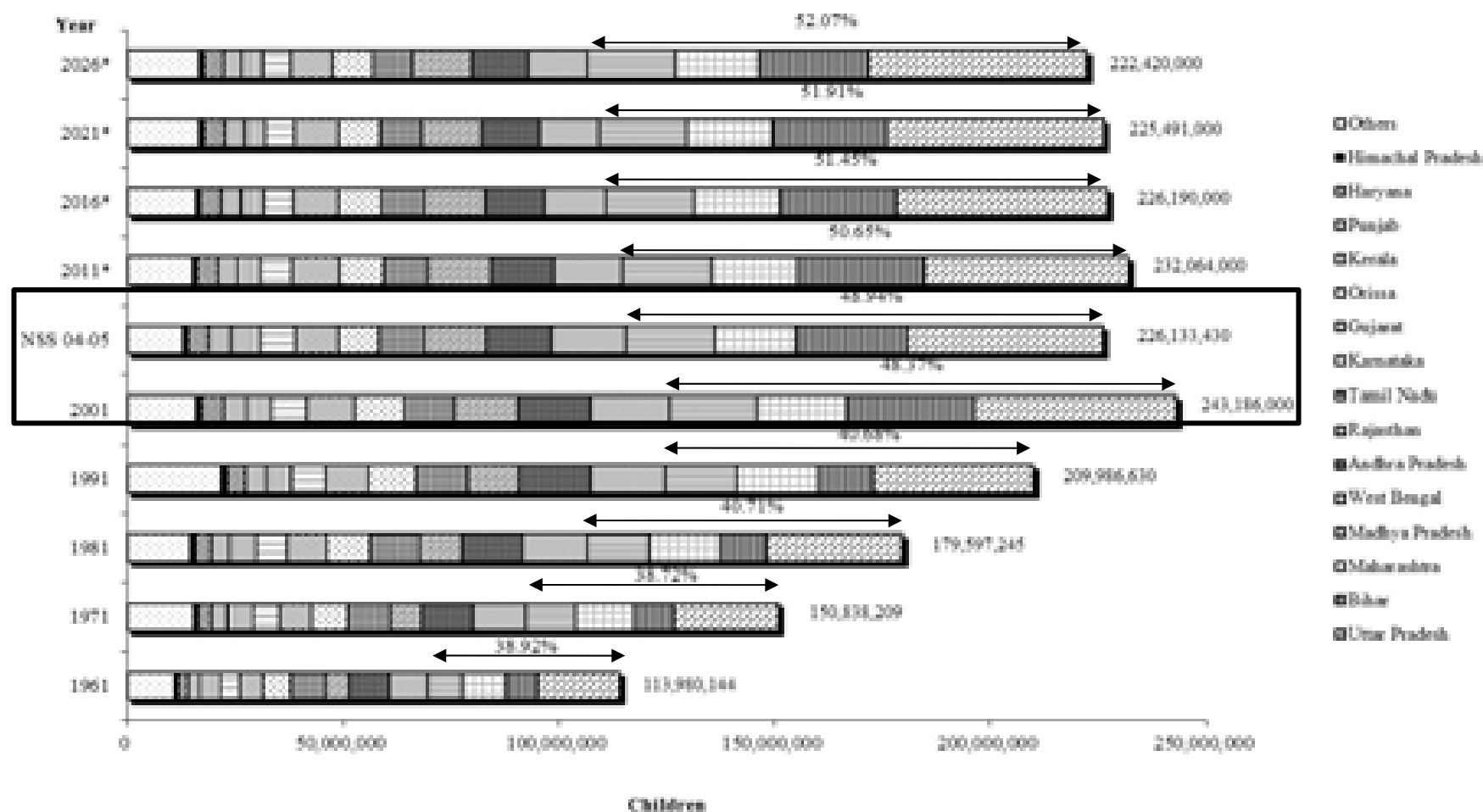
Our analysis found impressive improvements in school enrolments between 1993–94 and 2004–05. Incidence of child poverty also declined for India as a whole with mixed but generally positive results from states. Rise in urban child poverty in states like Maharashtra needs attention. Similarly, increase in child labour and nowhere children in some states like Rajasthan, Maharashtra and even in Delhi should be a cause for serious concern. Overall, implementation of Compulsory Education Law in the coming years requires immediate and serious attention to the underlying causes of child poverty and its re-enforcing factors discussed above. Resurgent India with one in three children living in absolute poverty would be a pipe dream. Opportunity for reaping demographic dividends would be lost. We cannot undo the past but future is ours to make.

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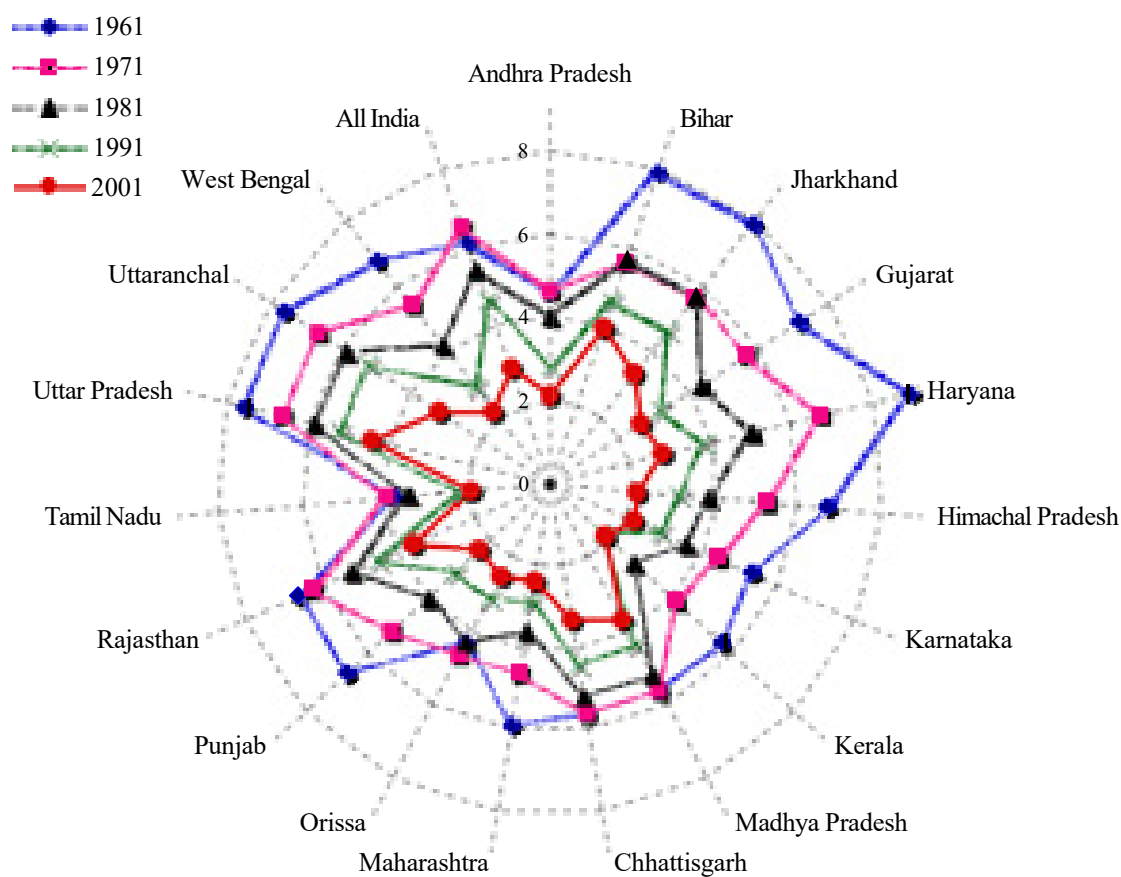
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Figure 1: Child Population (5-14 years) in Indian States 1961-2005 with Projections to 2026



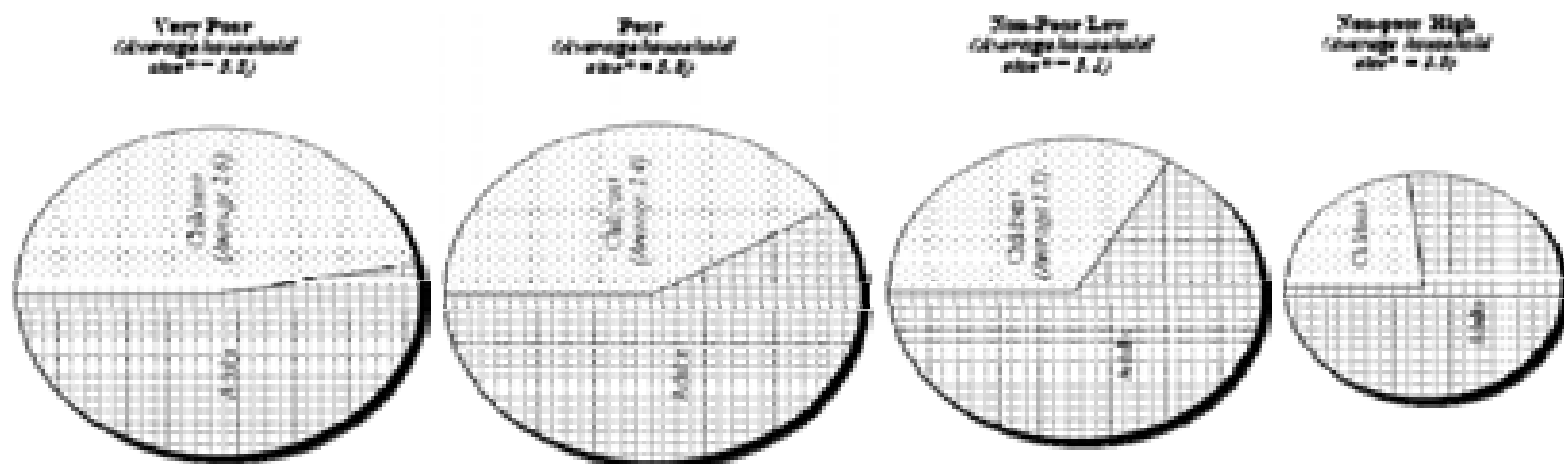
Sources: 1. Census of India 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, NSS 61st Round for 2005, and Population Projections for India and States 2001–2026 (Census of India 2001).
2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Figure 2: Total fertility rates in major states of India 1961-2001

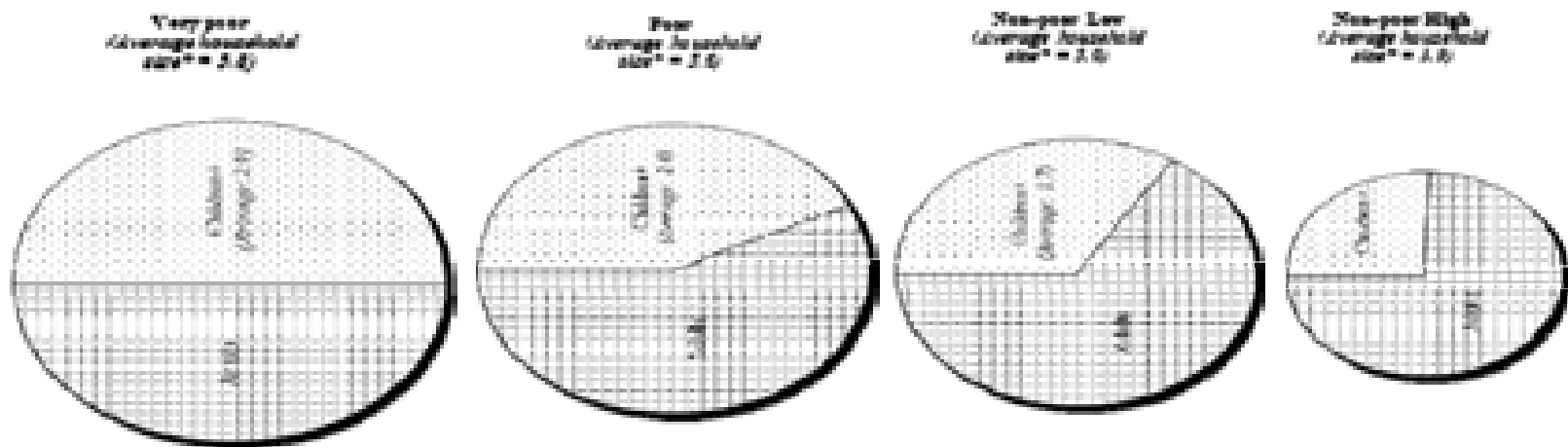


Sources: 1. Census of India 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001
 2. Ron C. Mittelhammer, Tauhidur Rahman (2004), Distribution of Human Development, Child Labor and Poverty in India.
 3. National Commission on Population MHPW 2006
 4. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

**Figure 3: Household size, number of children (0–14) in poor and non poor households in India
2004–05**



1993–94



Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004–05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993–94

2. 'Poverty estimates for 2004–05', Press Information Bureau of Government of India, New Delhi, March-2007

3. Savita Sarma, 'Poverty Estimates in India: Some key issues', ERD Working Paper Series No. 51, ADB, May 2004.

4. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Notes: * all pairwise comparisons of differences in mean values of household size are statistically significant at 1% within the two samples and also between 1993–94 and 2004–05

+ all pairwise comparisons of differences in mean values of number of children are statistically significant at 1% within the two samples and also between 1993–94 and 2004–05

Figure 4A: Child poverty in 2004-05 in major states of India

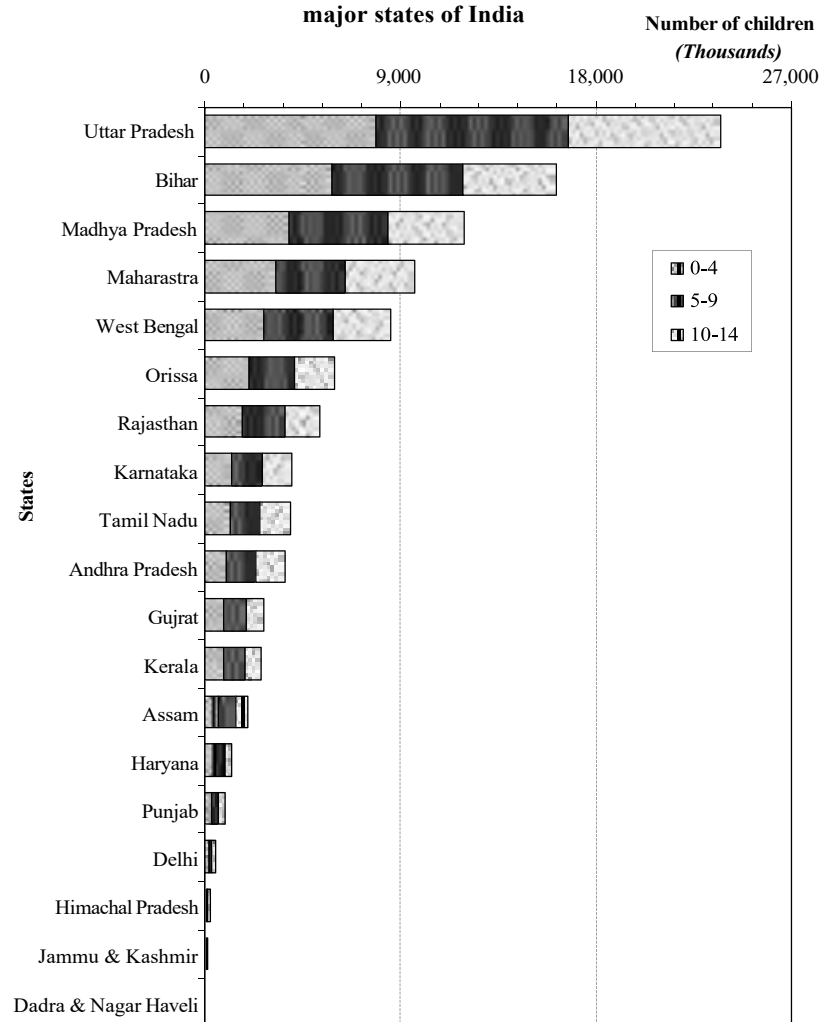
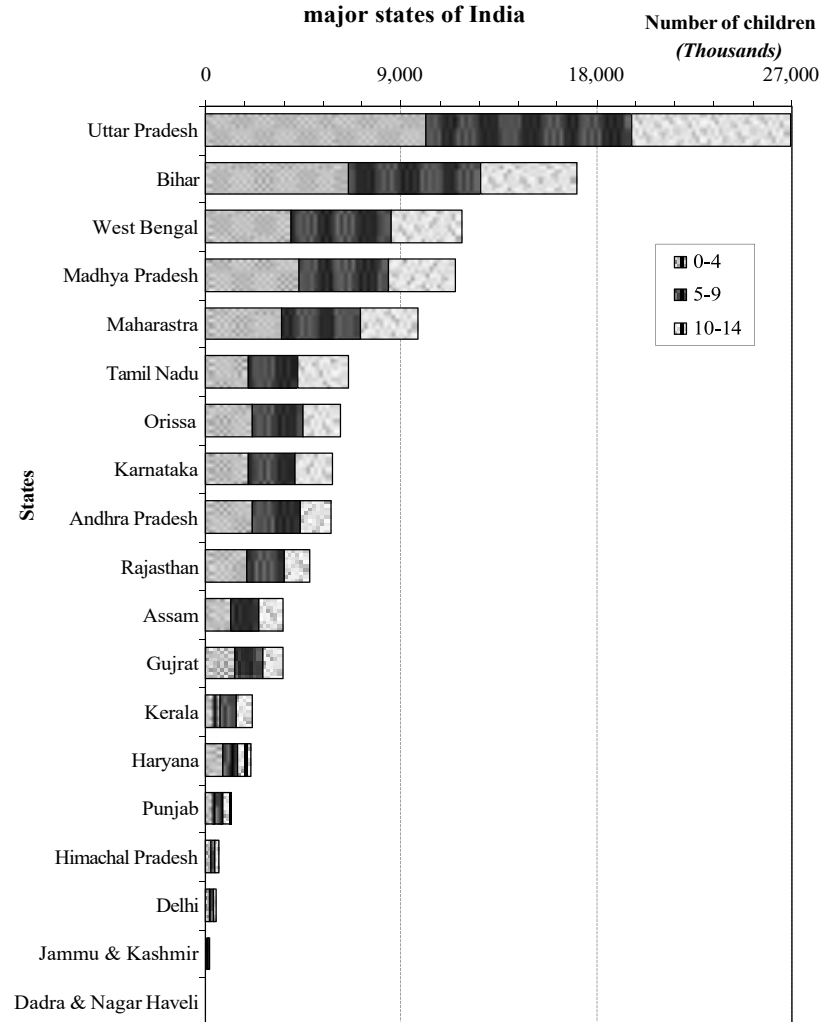


Figure 4B: Child poverty in 1993-94 in major states of India



Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004-05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993-94
 2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Figure 4RA: Child poverty in 2004-05 in major states of rural India

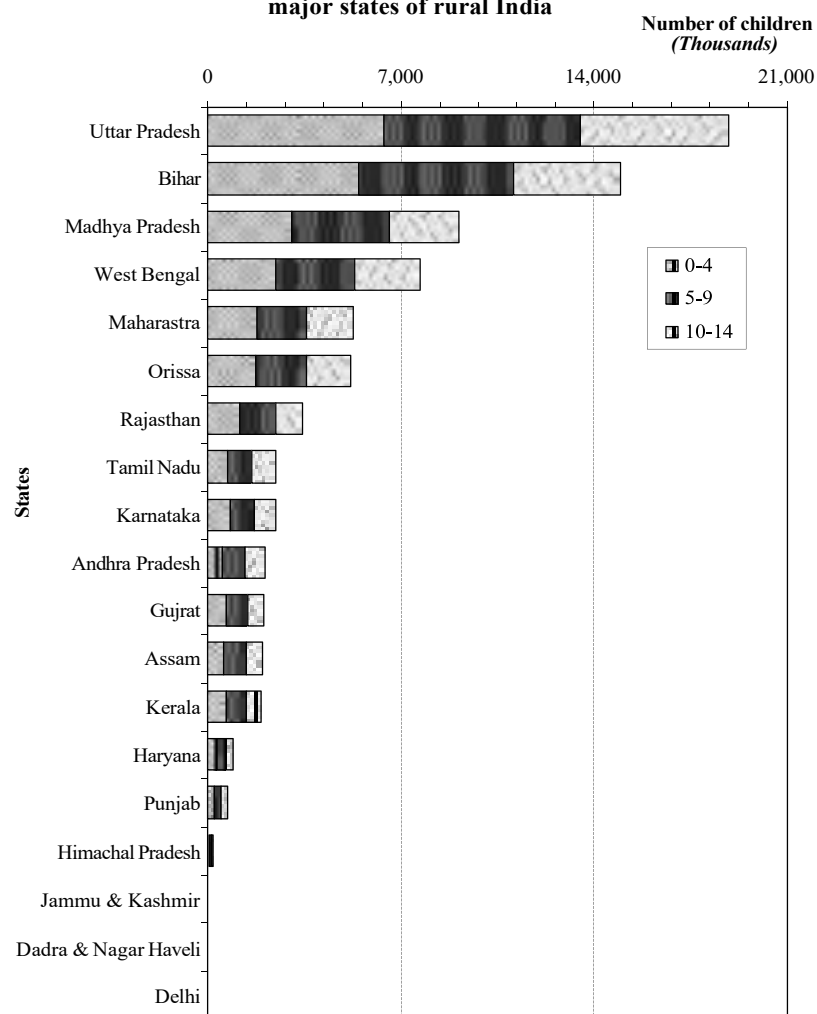
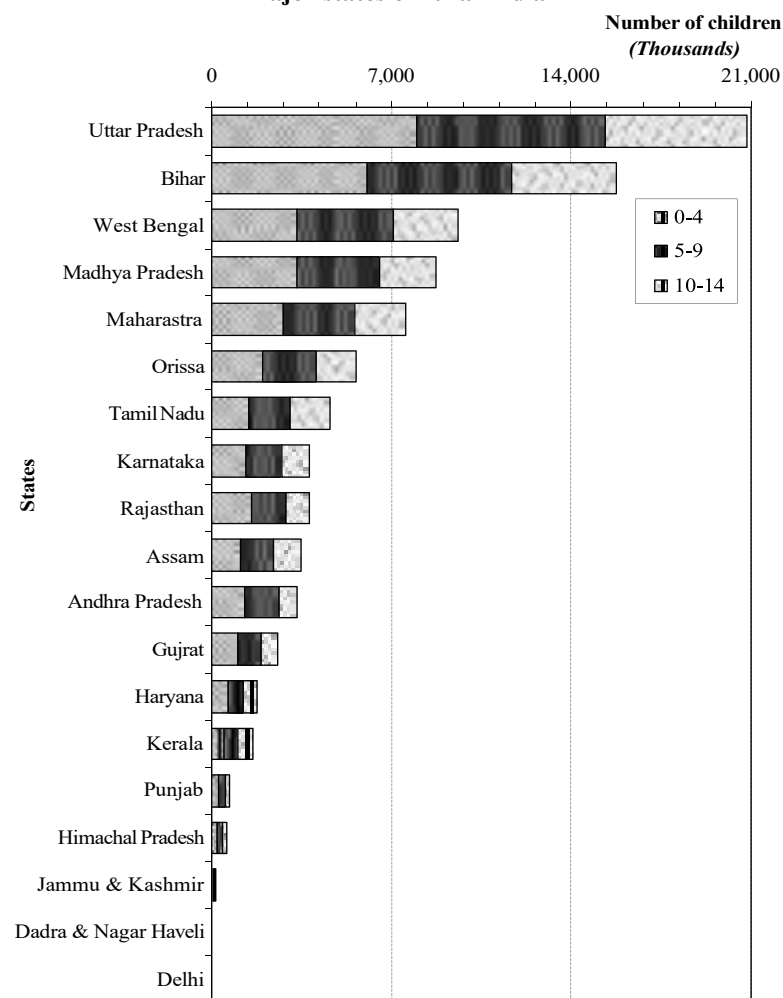


Figure 4RB: Child poverty in 1993-94 in major states of rural India



Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004-05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993-94

2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Figure 4UA: Child poverty in 2004-05 in major states of urban India

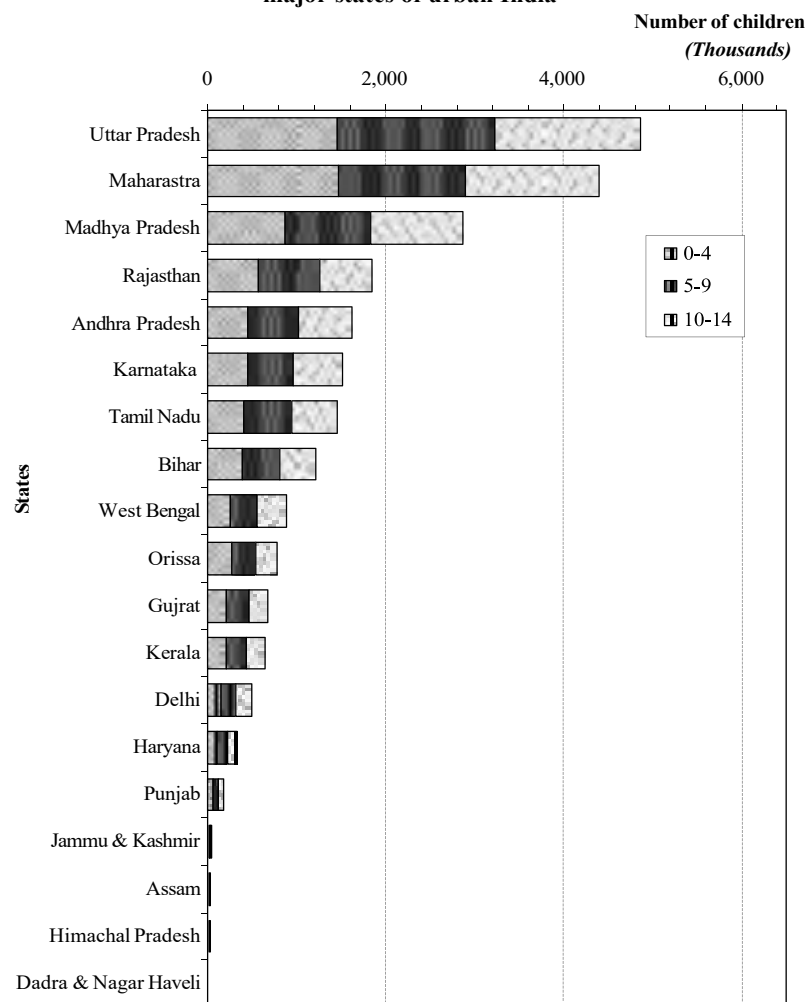
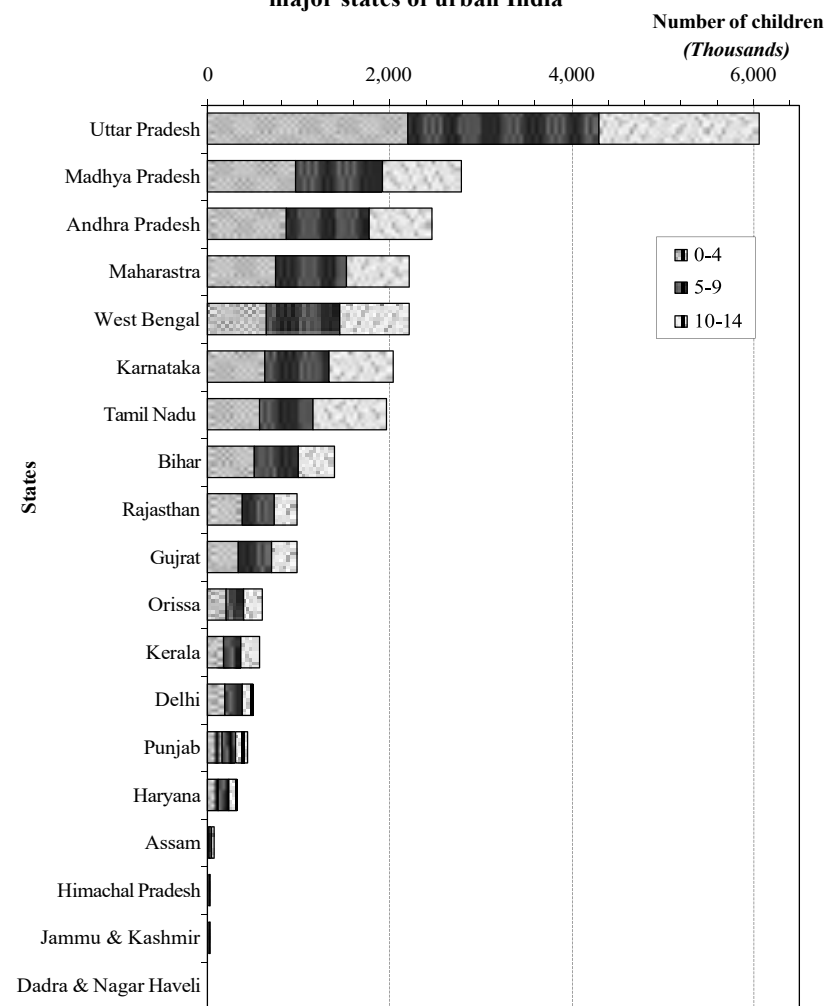
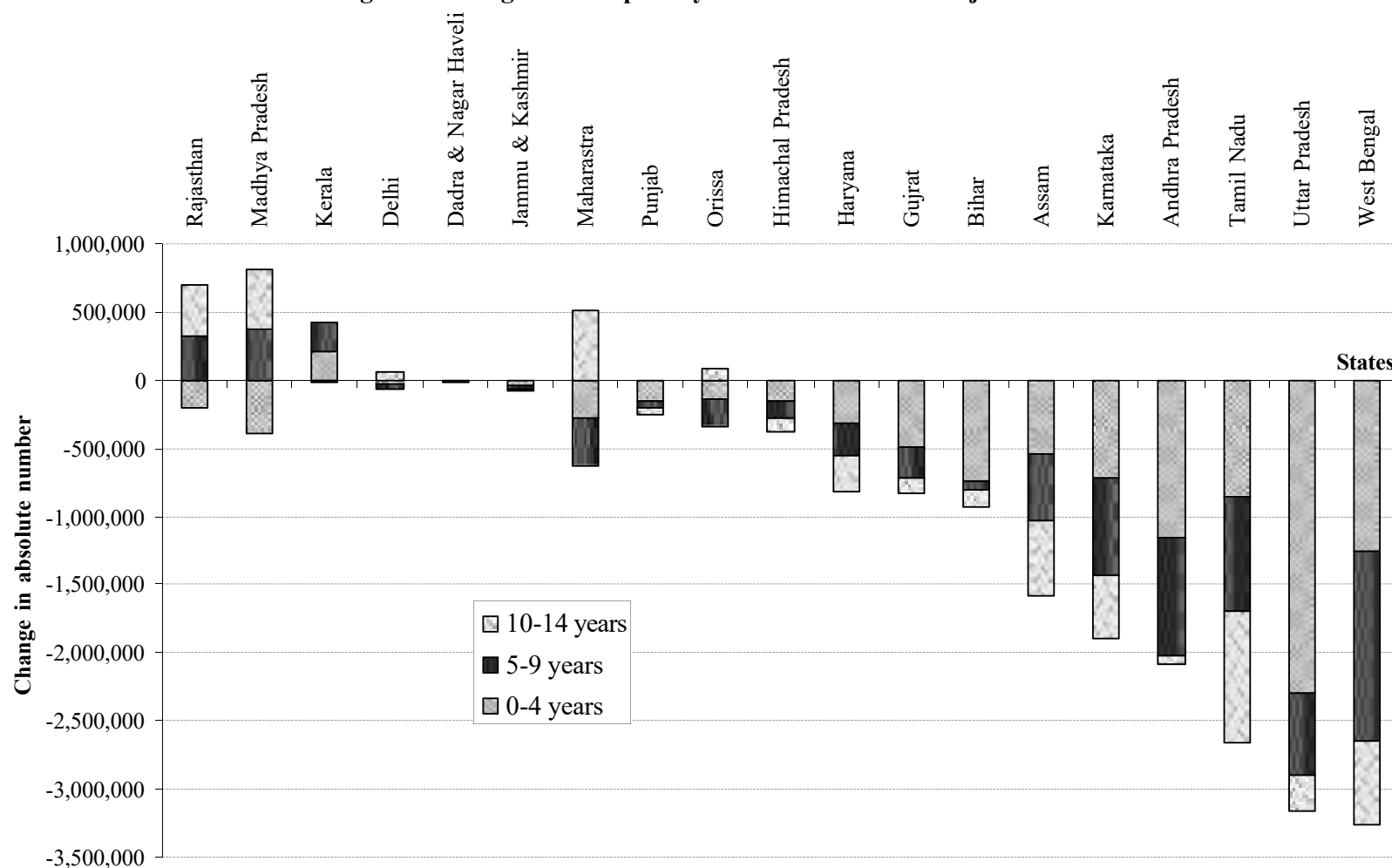


Figure 4UB: Child poverty in 1993-94 in major states of urban India



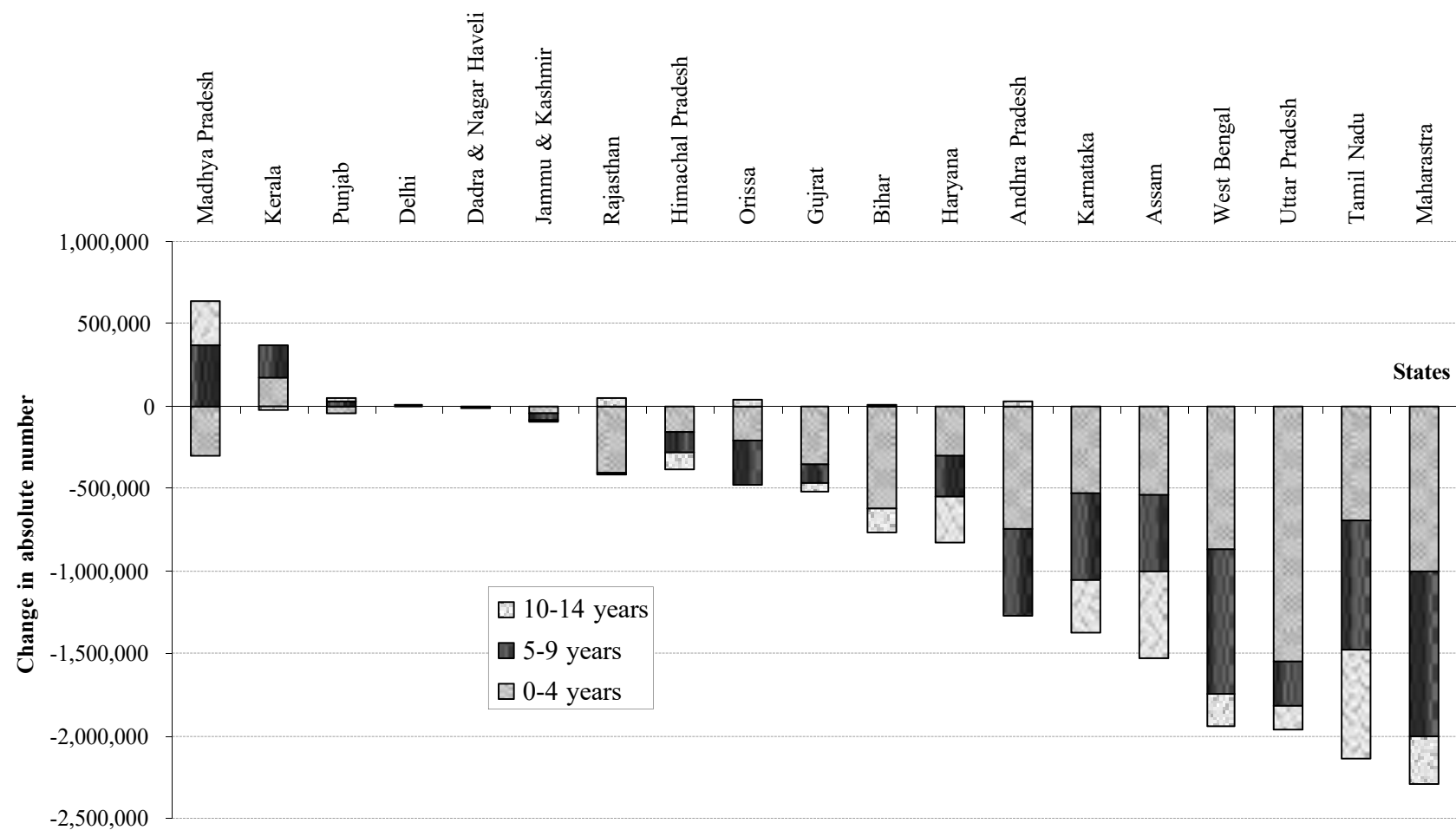
Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004-05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993-94
2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04

Figure 5: Change in Child poverty from 1993 to 2005 in major states of India



Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004–05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993–94
 2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

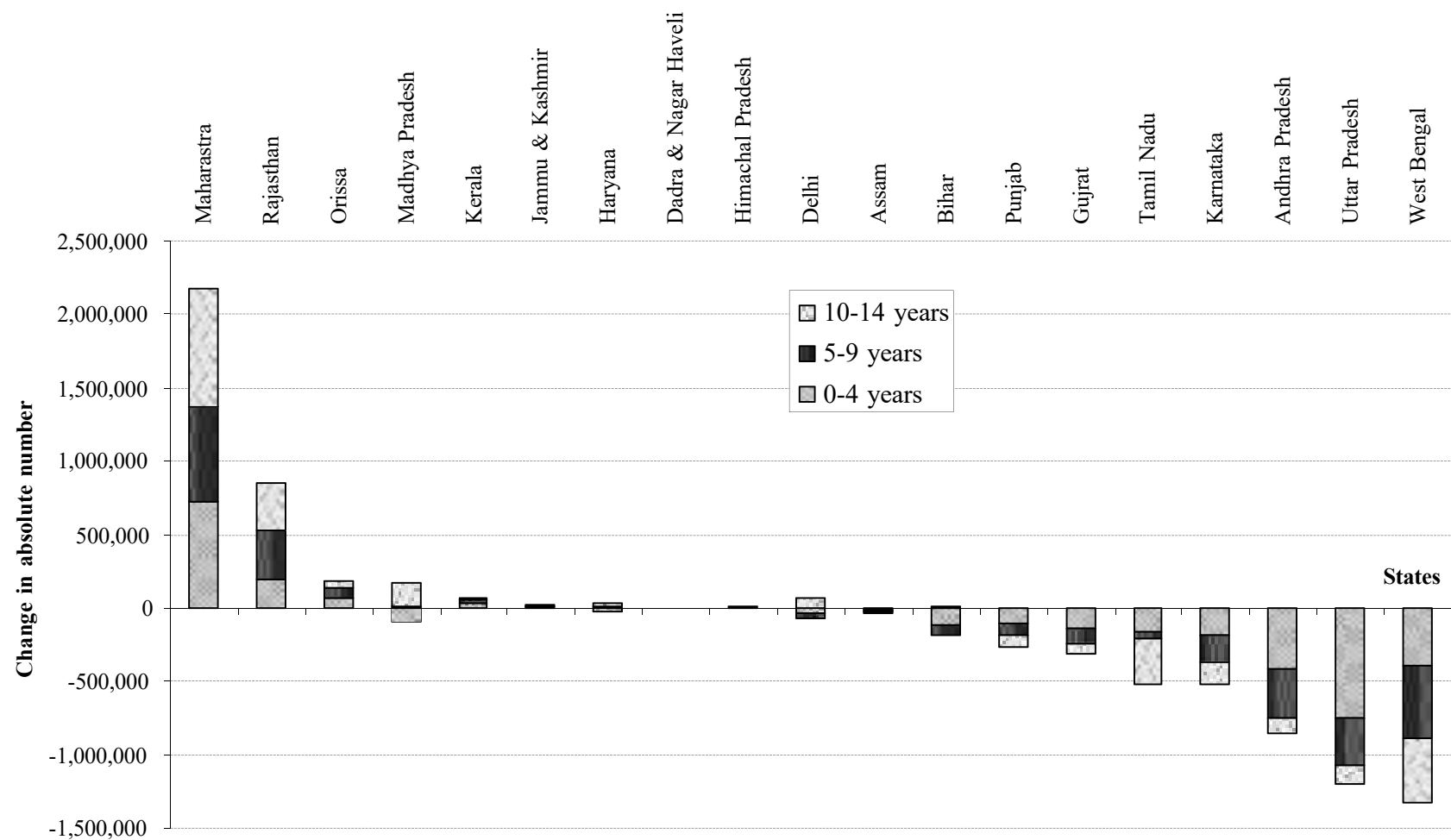
Figure 5R: Change in Child poverty from 1993 to 2005 in major states of Rural India



Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004–05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993–94

2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

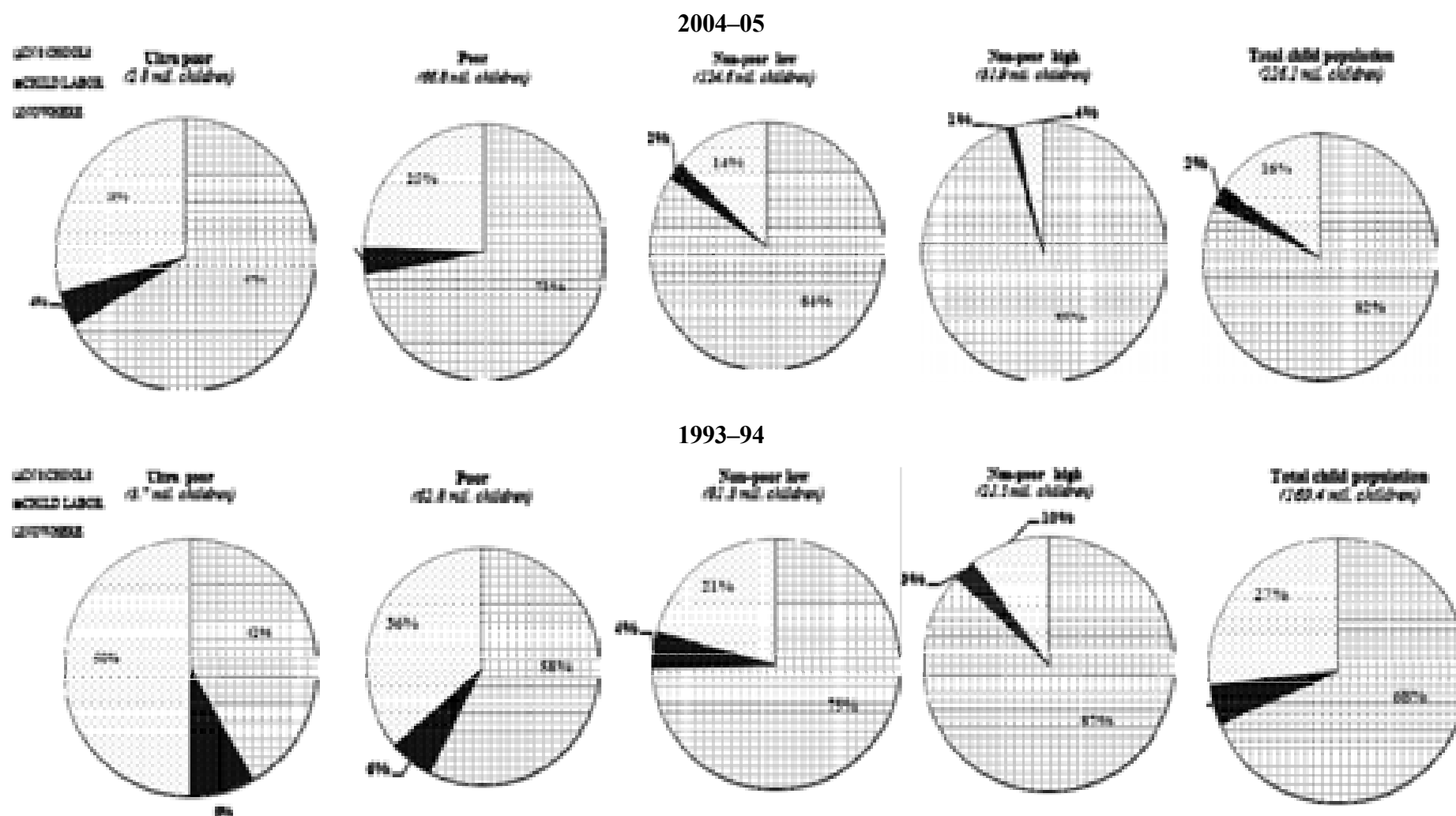
Figure 5U: Change in Child poverty from 1993 to 2005 in major states of Urban India



Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004–05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993–94

2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Figure 6: Child population (5-14) in schools, in labour force and nowhere by poverty status in India



Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004-05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993-94

2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Child Poverty and Compulsory Elementary Education in India:

Figure 7P: Children in poverty (5-14 years) in schools, labour force and non-participation in major states of India 2004-05

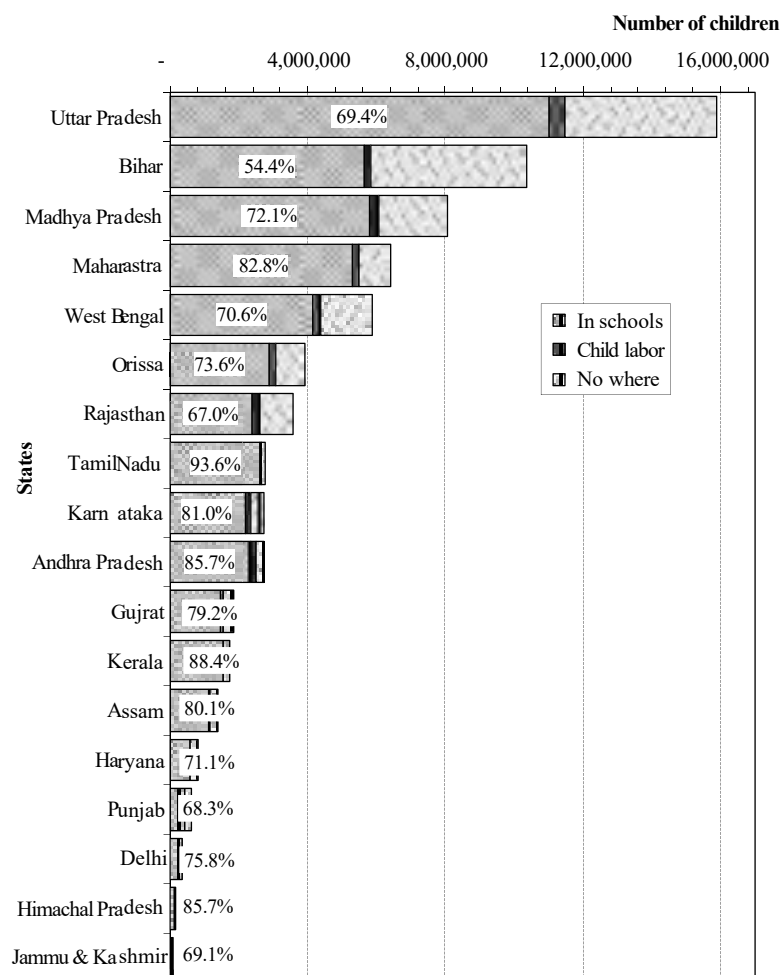
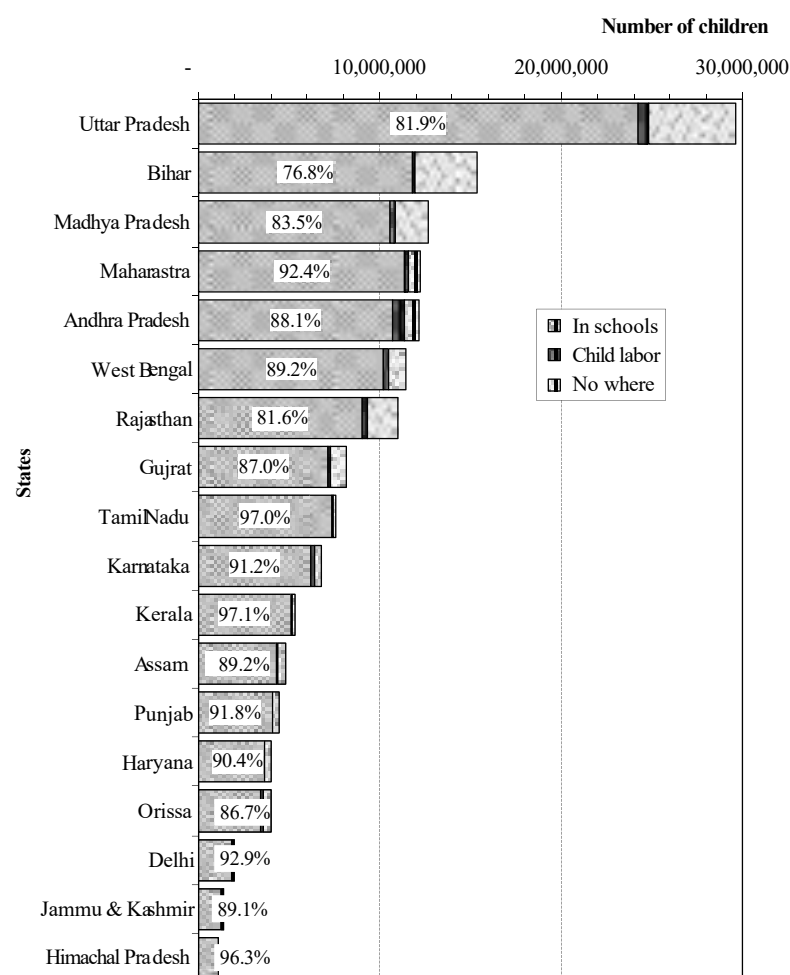


Figure 7NP: Non-poor children (5-14 years) in schools, labour force and non-participation in major states of India 2004-05



Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004-05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993-94

2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Figure 7RP: Children in poverty (5-14 years) in schools, labour force and non-participation in major states of Rural India 2004-05

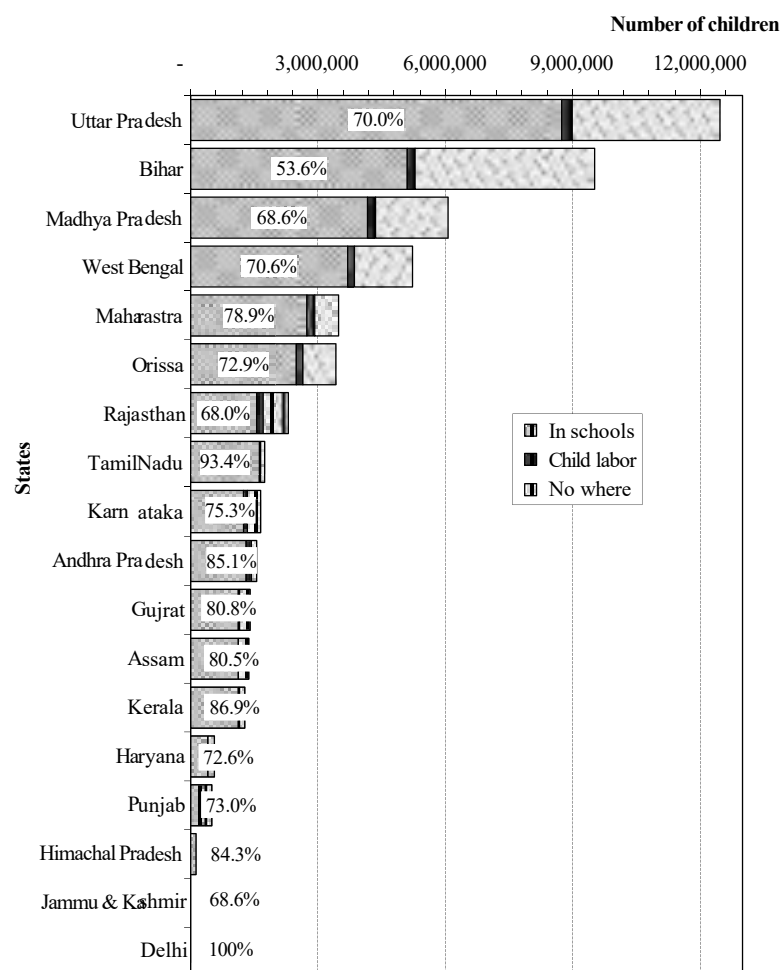
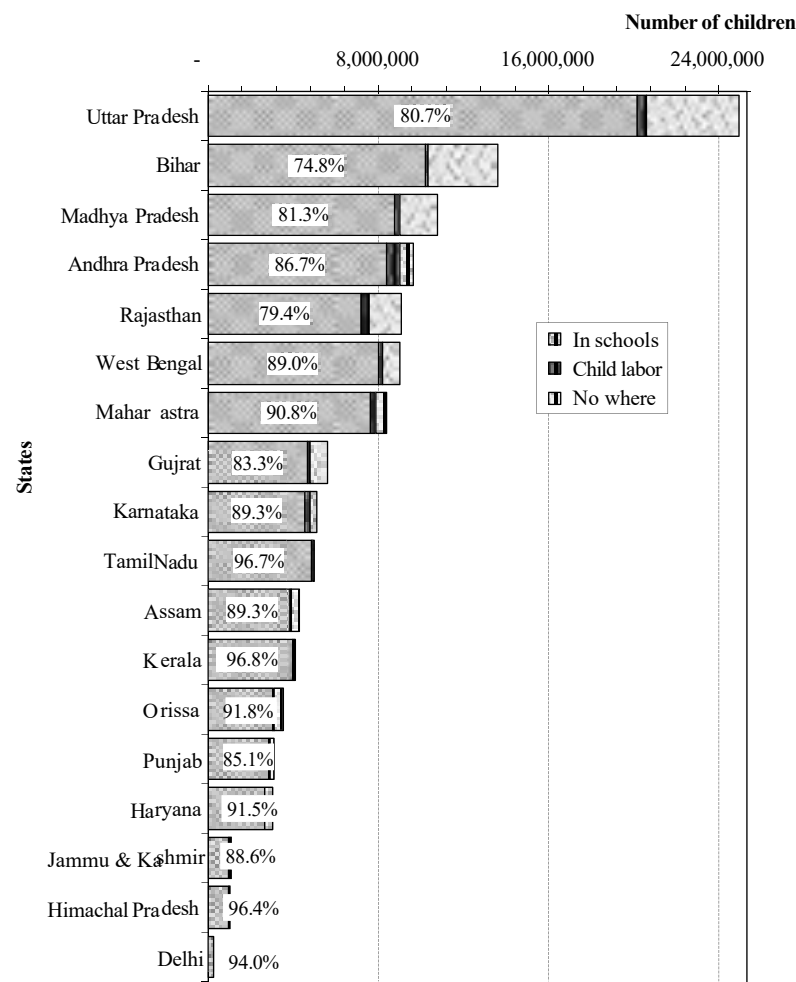


Figure 7RNP: Non-poor children (5-14 years) in schools, labour force and non-participation in major states of Rural India 2004-05



Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004-05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993-94

2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Figure 7UP: Children in poverty (5-14 years) in schools, labour force and non-participation in major states of Urban India 2004-05

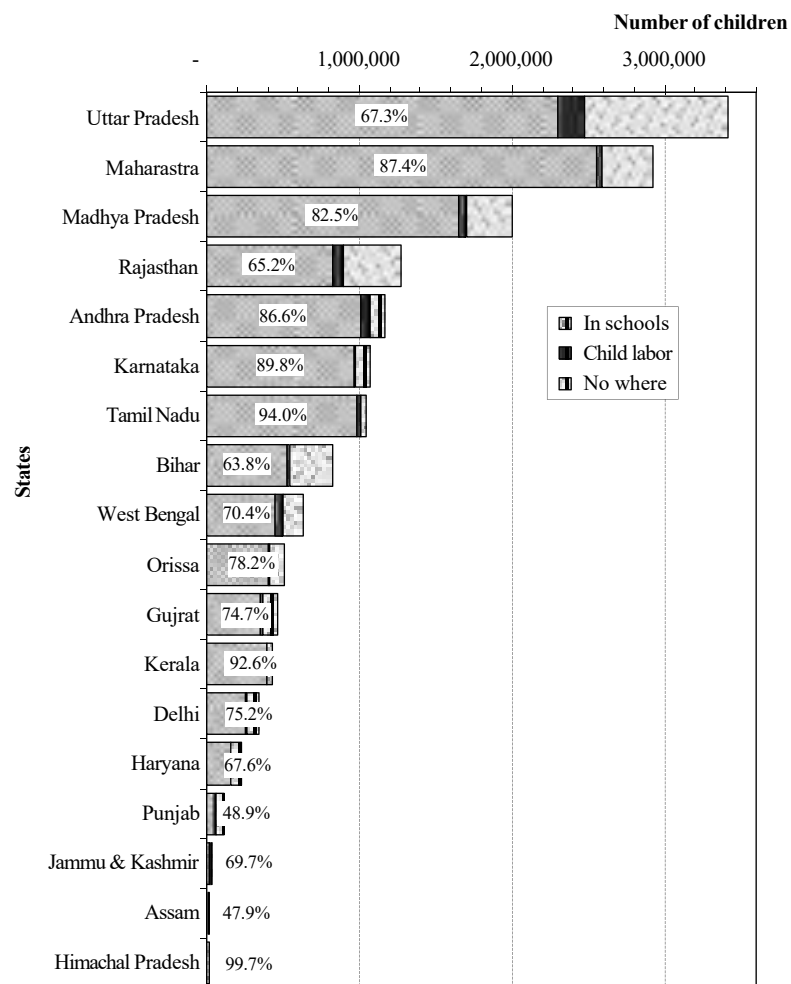
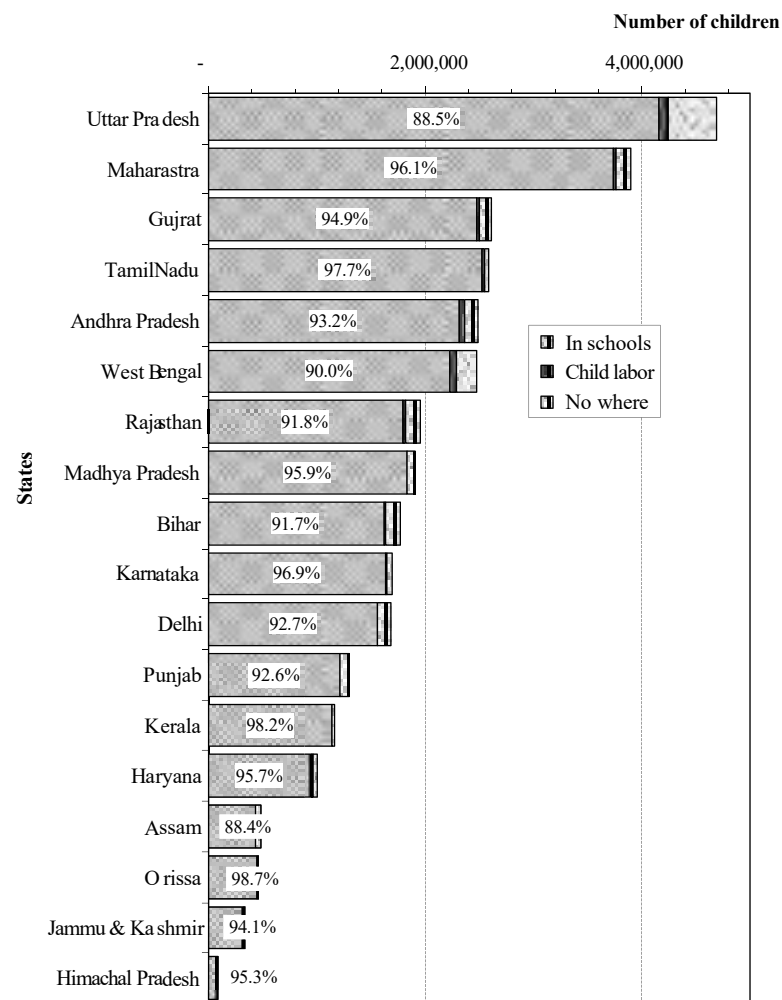
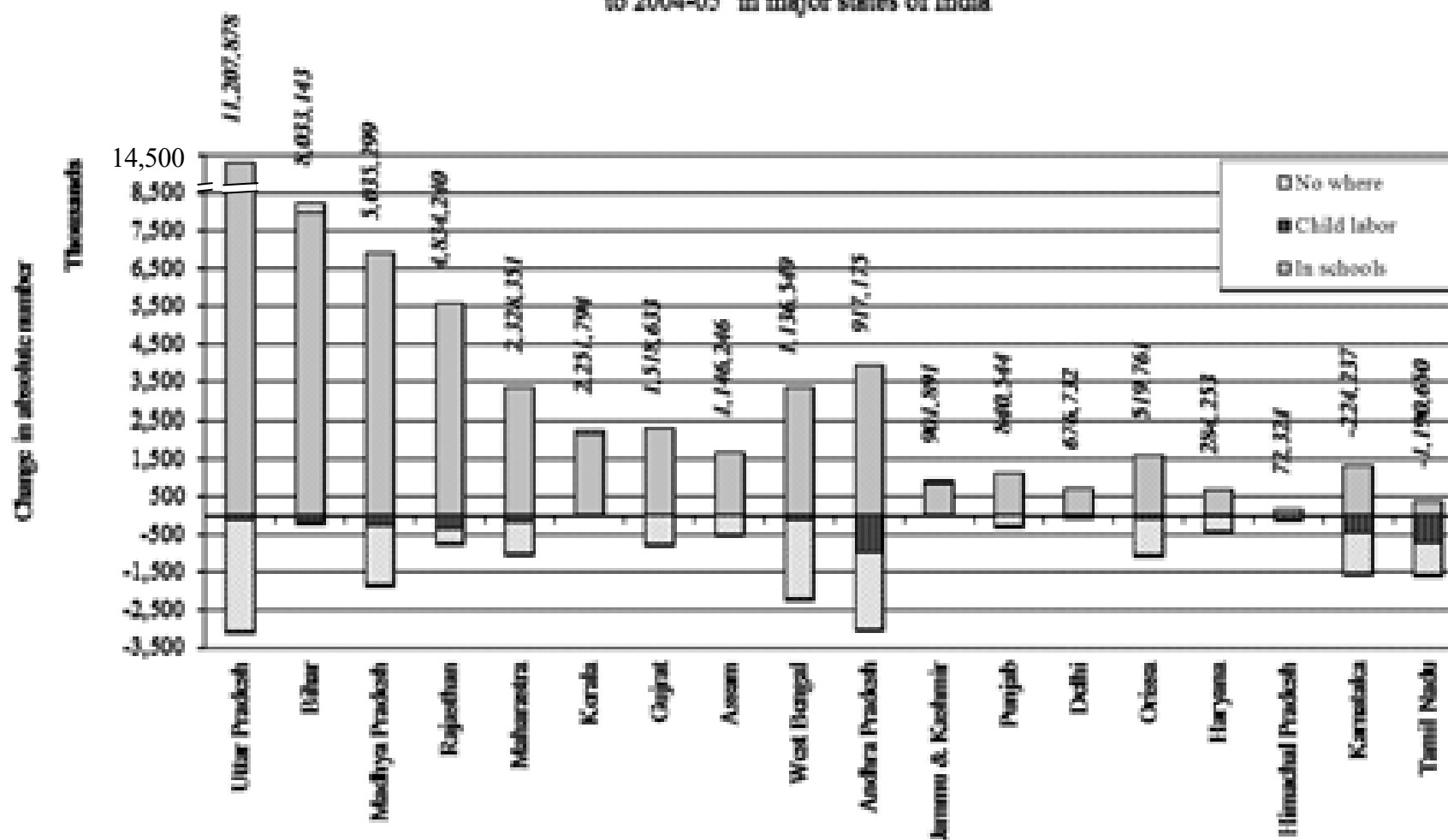


Figure 7UNP: Non-poor children (5-14 years) in schools, labour force and non-participation in major states of Urban India 2004-05



Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004-05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993-94
 2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

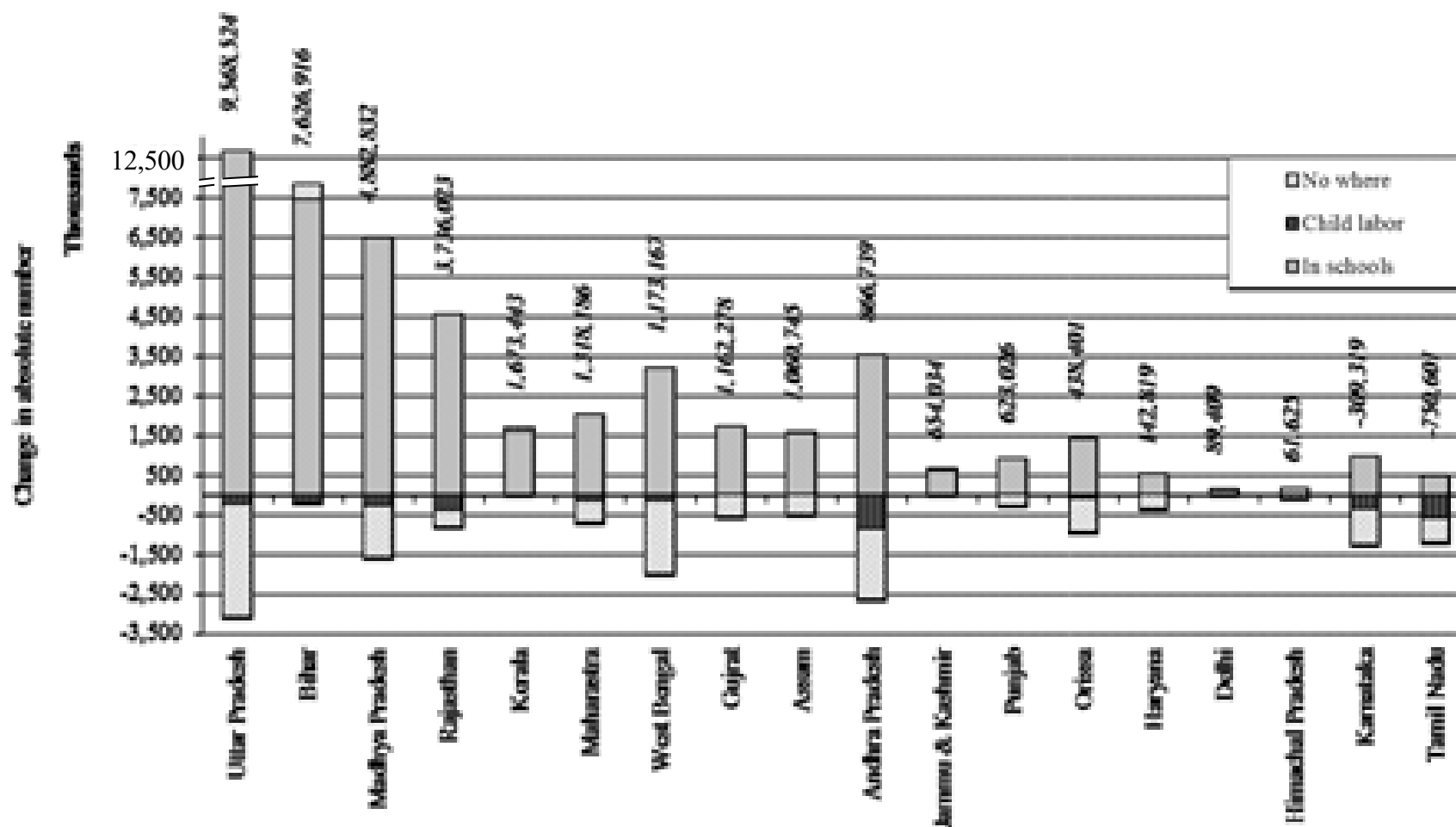
Figure 8: Change in children's participation in schooling, child labour and non-participation from 1993-94 to 2004-05 in major states of India



Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004-05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993-94

2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

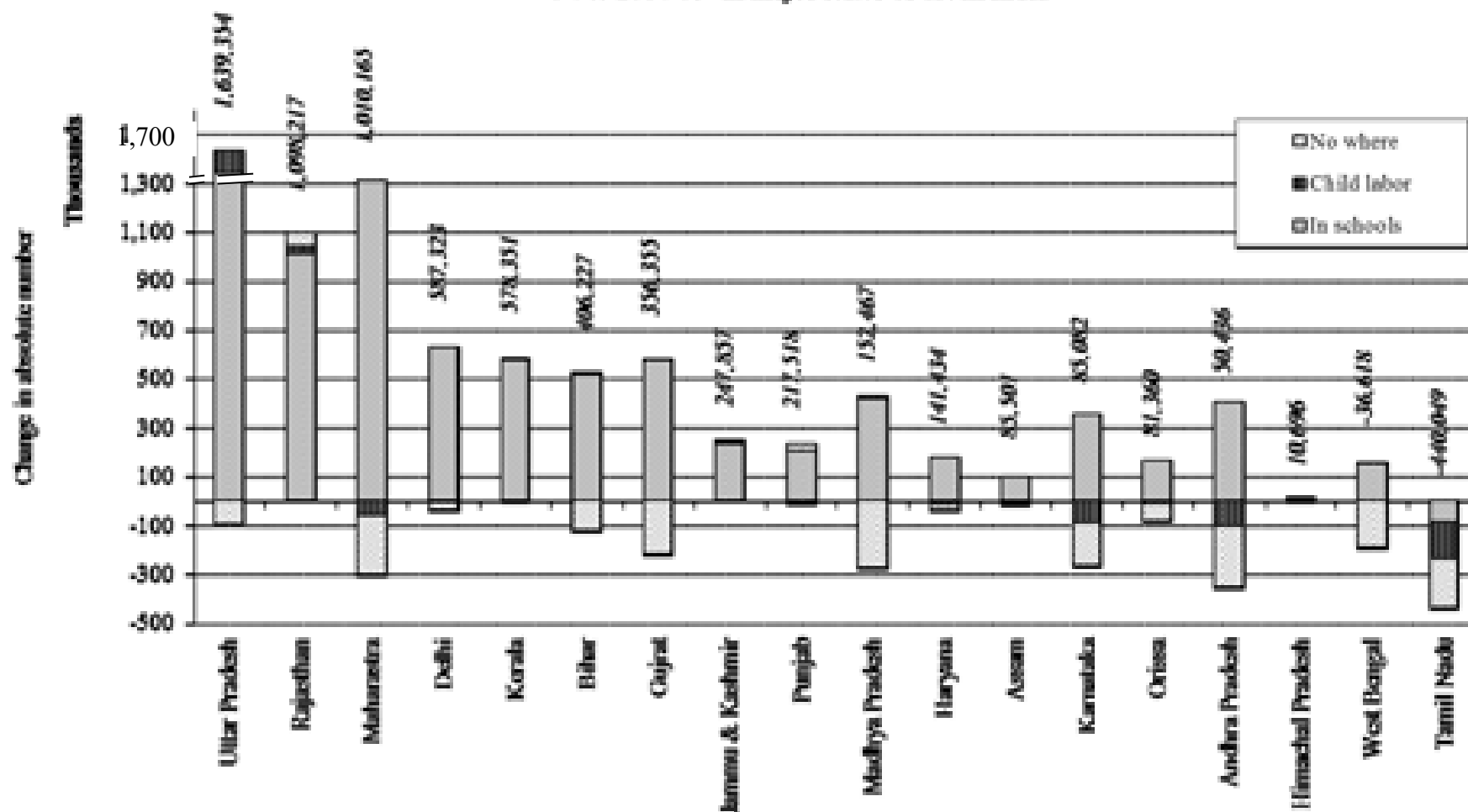
Figure 8R: Change in children's participation in schooling, child labour and non-participation from 1993-94 to 2004-05 in major states of rural India



Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004-05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993-94

2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Figure 8U: Change in children's participation in schooling, child labour and non-participation from 1993-94 to 2004-05 in major states of urban India



Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004-05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993-94
 2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Table 1 - Probit model with interaction terms, Robust SE

(Dependent variable= 1 if HH has at least one child aged 5–14 not in school, = 0 if HH has all children aged 5–14 in school)

Variables	Coefficient 2004–05	Coefficient 1993–94	Change 05–93
No. of children aged 0-4	0.013 (0.009)	0.012 (0.008)	0.001
Proportion of girls aged 0-4 to children aged 0-4	0.055*** (0.019)	0.029* (0.017)	0.026
No. of children aged 5-14	0.268*** (0.007)	0.294***	-0.026***
Proportion of girls aged 5-14 to children aged 5-14	0.149*** (0.016)	0.297*** (0.015)	-0.148***
Female headed household	-0.062*** (0.023)	-0.058** (0.025)	-0.004
Education share of total expenditure	-0.129*** (0.006)	-0.074*** (0.004)	-0.055***
Health share of total expenditure	0.002** (0.001)	0.001* (0.001)	0.001
Per capita expenditure	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)	0.000***
Head is illiterate (HI)	0.757*** (0.041)	0.807*** (0.037)	-0.050
- HI * Education share of total expenditure	-0.077*** (0.012)	-0.079*** (0.012)	0.002
- HI * Health share of total expenditure	-0.004** (0.002)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.003
- HI * Per capita expenditure	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.000***
Scheduled Tribe (ST)	0.223*** (0.066)	0.200*** (0.050)	0.023
- ST * Education share of total expenditure	-0.007 (0.012)	-0.020** (0.009)	0.013
- ST * Health share of total expenditure	-0.002 (0.003)	0.004** (0.002)	-0.006*
- ST * Per capita expenditure	-0.000 (0.000)	0.000* (0.000)	0.000***
Scheduled Caste (SC)	0.238*** (0.048)	0.405*** (0.059)	-0.167***
- SC * Education share of total expenditure	-0.021** (0.011)	-0.025 (0.021)	0.004
- SC * Health share of total expenditure	-0.001 (0.002)	0.003* (0.002)	-0.004**
- SC * Per capita expenditure	-0.000* (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)	0.000***
Religion is Islam (ISL)	0.290*** (0.054)	0.182*** (0.039)	0.108**
- ISL * Education share of total expenditure	-0.002 (0.016)	-0.022*** (0.008)	0.020***
- ISL * Health share of total expenditure	-0.001 (0.002)	-0.000 (0.001)	-0.001
- ISL * Per capita expenditure	-0.000 (0.000)	0.000*** (0.000)	0.000***
Andaman & Nicobar	-0.504*** (0.148)	-0.197** (0.086)	-0.307*
Andhra Pradesh	-0.123*** (0.043)	-0.007 (0.036)	-0.116**
Arunachal Pradesh	0.396*** (0.055)	-0.040 (0.060)	0.436***
Assam	-0.062 (0.045)	-0.102*** (0.042)	0.040
Bihar	0.475*** (0.038)	0.402*** (0.035)	0.073
Chandigarh	-0.038 (0.200)	-0.179 (0.210)	0.141
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-0.115 (0.154)	0.15 (0.106)	-0.265
Daman & Diu	-0.176 (0.218)	-0.521** (0.218)	0.345
Delhi	0.116 (0.087)	0.441*** (0.117)	-0.325***
Goa	-0.429*** (0.164)	-0.436*** (0.161)	0.007
Haryana	0.375*** (0.056)	0.046 (0.056)	0.329***
Himachal Pradesh	-0.385*** (0.067)	-0.251*** (0.058)	-0.134
Jammu & Kashmir	0.061 (0.058)	0.066 (0.065)	-0.005
Karnataka	-0.235*** (0.047)	-0.165*** (0.040)	-0.070
Kerala	-0.323*** (0.049)	-0.670*** (0.055)	0.347***
Lakshadweep	-1.269*** (0.215)	-1.757*** (0.155)	0.488**
Madhya Pradesh	0.152*** (0.039)	0.206*** (0.035)	-0.054
Maharashtra	-0.189*** (0.041)	-0.225*** (0.037)	0.036
Manipur	0.249*** (0.059)	-0.129** (0.066)	0.378***
Meghalaya	0.110* (0.067)	0.127** (0.063)	-0.017
Mizoram	-0.327*** (0.090)	-0.029 (0.079)	-0.298***
Nagaland	0.419*** (0.104)	-0.165 (0.106)	0.584***
Orissa	0.090** (0.045)	0.064 (0.040)	0.026
Pondicherry	-0.869*** (0.158)	-0.739*** (0.141)	-0.130
Punjab	0.223*** (0.051)	0.051 (0.048)	0.172***
Rajasthan	0.192*** (0.042)	0.330*** (0.039)	-0.138**
Sikkim	-0.319*** (0.092)	-0.257** (0.113)	-0.062
Tamil Nadu	-0.564*** (0.051)	-0.335*** (0.040)	-0.229***
Tripura	0.090 (0.060)	-0.101* (0.057)	0.191**
Uttar Pradesh	0.419*** (0.038)	0.317*** (0.034)	0.102**
West Bengal	0.210*** (0.043)	0.124*** (0.037)	0.086
Dummy = 1 if rural	-0.093*** (0.015)	0.038*** (0.015)	-0.131***
Observations	68,062	64,630	
Chi ² (56)	8,583	10,604	
p-value	0.000	0.000	
Pseudo-R ²	0.244	0.268	

Notes: 1. Marginal effects; Standard errors in parentheses. Reference state is Gujarat; 2. * p <= 0.10, ** p <= 0.05, *** p <= 0.01

Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004–05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993–94

2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04

Table 2 - Multinomial logit model with interaction terms, Robust SE

(Dependent variable = 0 if HH with all children aged 5–14 in school, = 1 if HH has at least 1 child aged 5–14 in labour force, = 2 if HH has at least 1 child aged 5–14 in no-where)

Variables	Coefficient 2004–05	Coefficient 1993–94	Change 05-93
HH with at least 1 child aged 5-14 in labour force versus HH with all children aged 5–14 in school			
No. of children aged 0-4	-0.005*** (0.052)	-0.010*** (0.041)	0.005
Proportion of girls aged 0-4 to children aged 0-4	-0.002* (0.096)	-0.001 (0.072)	-0.001
No. of children aged 5-14	0.005*** (0.025)	0.007*** (0.023)	-0.002***
Proportion of girls aged 5-14 to children aged 5-14	-0.004*** (0.070)	-0.007*** (0.055)	0.003**
Female headed household	0.002** (0.080)	0.003 (0.074)	-0.001
Education share of total expenditure	-0.003*** (0.037)	-0.003*** (0.016)	0.000
Health share of total expenditure	0.000 (0.005)	0.000 (0.003)	0.000
Per capita expenditure	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000
Head is illiterate (HI)	0.014*** (0.124)	0.027*** (0.116)	-0.013
- HI * Education share of total expenditure	-0.002*** (0.048)	-0.003*** (0.028)	0.001**
- HI * Health share of total expenditure	-0.000* (0.007)	0.000 (0.003)	0.000*
- HI * Per capita expenditure	0.000 (0.000)	-0.000* (0.000)	0.000**
Scheduled Tribe (ST)	0.015*** (0.167)	0.023*** (0.170)	-0.008
- ST * Education share of total expenditure	0.000 (0.077)	0.000 (0.043)	0.000
- ST * Health share of total expenditure	0.000 (0.011)	0.000* (0.006)	0.000
- ST * Per capita expenditure	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000** (0.001)	0.000
Scheduled Caste (SC)	0.003 (0.183)	0.003* (0.145)	0.000
- SC * Education share of total expenditure	0.000 (0.064)	0.001 (0.042)	-0.001
- SC * Health share of total expenditure	0.000 (0.009)	0.000* (0.004)	0.000
- SC * Per capita expenditure	0.000 (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.001)	0.000*
Religion is Islam (ISL)	0.006*** (0.184)	0.001 (0.118)	0.005**
- ISL * Education share of total expenditure	0.001 (0.051)	0.001 (0.031)	0.000
- ISL * Health share of total expenditure	0.000 (0.009)	0.000 (0.005)	0.000
- ISL * Per capita expenditure	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000
Andaman & Nicobar	-0.009* (1.021)	0.006 (0.317)	-0.015*
Andhra Pradesh	0.017*** (0.150)	0.076*** (0.146)	-0.059***
Arunachal Pradesh	-0.003 (0.258)	-0.011** (0.308)	0.008
Assam	-0.002 (0.191)	-0.002 (0.195)	0.000
Bihar	-0.005** (0.184)	-0.002 (0.173)	-0.003*
Chandigarh	-0.005 (1.039)	-0.024*** (0.229)	0.019
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-0.004 (0.617)	-0.015 (0.731)	0.011
Daman & Diu	0.004 (0.778)	-0.024*** (0.230)	0.028
Delhi	-0.005 (0.524)	0.008 (0.444)	-0.013
Goa	0.002 (0.531)	0.014 (0.525)	-0.012
Haryana	0.002 (0.272)	0.004 (0.274)	-0.002
Himachal Pradesh	-0.003 (0.296)	0.026*** (0.210)	-0.029***
Jammu & Kashmir	-0.002 (0.263)	0.022*** (0.271)	-0.024***
Karnataka	0.005* (0.171)	0.045*** (0.155)	-0.040***
Kerala	-0.006*** (0.239)	-0.013*** (0.271)	0.007
Lakshadweep	-0.010** (1.086)	-0.025*** (0.239)	0.015
Madhya Pradesh	0.000 (0.163)	0.017*** (0.154)	-0.017***
Maharashtra	0.000 (0.163)	0.018*** (0.154)	-0.018***
Manipur	-0.002 (0.320)	-0.008 (0.387)	0.006
Meghalaya	0.010*** (0.235)	0.009* (0.274)	0.001
Mizoram	-0.007** (0.449)	0.005 (0.358)	-0.012**
Nagaland	-0.009 (0.967)	0.001 (0.472)	-0.010
Orissa	0.004* (0.176)	0.022*** (0.167)	-0.018
Pondicherry	-0.010** (1.013)	-0.006 (0.583)	-0.004
Punjab	0.005** (0.210)	0.021*** (0.197)	-0.016
Rajasthan	0.007*** (0.166)	0.068*** (0.155)	-0.061***
Sikkim	0.005 (0.301)	-0.019* (1.015)	0.024**
Tamil Nadu	0.000 (0.182)	0.054*** (0.150)	-0.054***
Tripura	-0.002 (0.291)	-0.003 (0.285)	0.001
Uttar Pradesh	0.004*** (0.158)	0.012*** (0.156)	-0.008
West Bengal	0.008*** (0.167)	0.021*** (0.161)	-0.013
Dummy = 1 if rural	-0.001** (0.062)	0.001 (0.052)	-0.002***

(Table 2 continued) HH with at least 1 child aged 5–14 in nowhere versus HH with all children age in school

No. of children aged 0–4	0.004*** (0.016)	0.009*** (0.015)	-0.005
Proportion of girls aged 0–4 to children aged 0–4	0.011*** (0.035)	0.011** (0.031)	0.000
No. of children aged 5–14	0.036*** (0.012)	0.074*** (0.012)	-0.038***
Proportion of girls aged 5–14 to children aged 5–14	0.029*** (0.030)	0.096*** (0.027)	-0.067***
Female headed household	-0.013*** (0.043)	-0.016*** (0.043)	0.003
Education share of total expenditure	-0.021*** (0.012)	-0.024*** (0.007)	0.003***
Health share of total expenditure	0.001*** (0.003)	0.000*** (0.001)	0.001
Per capita expenditure	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)	0.000***
Head is illiterate (HI)	0.104*** (0.070)	0.211*** (0.139)	-0.107***
- HI * Education share of total expenditure	-0.010*** (0.018)	-0.022*** (0.013)	0.012
- HI * Health share of total expenditure	-0.001*** (0.003)	0.000 (0.002)	-0.001*
- HI * Per capita expenditure	-0.000*** (0.000)	0.000 (0.001)	0.000
Scheduled Tribe (ST)	0.012 (0.103)	0.092*** (0.116)	-0.080***
- ST * Education share of total expenditure	-0.002 (0.024)	-0.005* (0.020)	0.003
- ST * Health share of total expenditure	0.000 (0.006)	0.001** (0.004)	-0.001*
- ST * Per capita expenditure	0.000 (0.000)	-0.000** (0.000)	0.000***
Scheduled Caste (SC)	0.022*** (0.088)	0.089*** (0.091)	-0.067***
- SC * Education share of total expenditure	-0.003* (0.022)	-0.009*** (0.015)	0.006
- SC * Health share of total expenditure	-0.001 (0.004)	0.001* (0.002)	-0.002**
- SC * Per capita expenditure	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000**
Religion is Islam (ISL)	0.025*** (0.092)	0.013 (0.170)	0.012**
- ISL * Education share of total expenditure	-0.001 (0.023)	-0.004* (0.015)	0.003
- ISL * Health share of total expenditure	0.000 (0.004)	0.000 (0.003)	0.000
- ISL * Per capita expenditure	0.000* (0.000)	0.000** (0.001)	0.000***
Andaman & Nicobar	-0.048*** (0.301)	-0.031 (0.154)	-0.017*
Andhra Pradesh	-0.047*** (0.087)	-0.072*** (0.067)	0.025***
Arunachal Pradesh	0.092*** (0.097)	0.008 (0.104)	0.084***
Assam	-0.006 (0.084)	-0.024** (0.073)	0.018
Bihar	0.098*** (0.070)	0.127*** (0.062)	-0.029*
Chandigarh	-0.003 (0.378)	-0.012 (0.361)	0.009
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-0.017 (0.287)	0.054* (0.185)	-0.071*
Daman & Diu	-0.026 (0.435)	-0.089* (0.422)	0.063
Delhi	0.037*** (0.159)	0.121*** (0.191)	-0.084
Goa	-0.057*** (0.400)	-0.102*** (0.313)	0.045
Haryana	0.086*** (0.102)	0.036** (0.096)	0.050***
Himachal Pradesh	-0.043*** (0.139)	-0.069*** (0.104)	0.026
Jammu & Kashmir	0.021** (0.106)	0.022 (0.112)	-0.001
Karnataka	-0.040*** (0.093)	-0.084*** (0.074)	0.044
Kerala	-0.037*** (0.093)	-0.130*** (0.105)	0.093***
Lakshadweep	-0.079*** (0.451)	-0.168*** (0.297)	0.089
Madhya Pradesh	0.024*** (0.072)	0.046*** (0.062)	-0.022
Maharashtra	-0.030*** (0.077)	-0.076*** (0.066)	0.046
Manipur	0.062*** (0.108)	-0.014 (0.116)	0.076***
Meghalaya	0.018* (0.126)	0.091*** (0.113)	-0.073*
Mizoram	-0.029*** (0.164)	0.075*** (0.149)	-0.104***
Nagaland	0.146*** (0.186)	0.035 (0.202)	0.111***
Orissa	0.007 (0.082)	-0.007 (0.072)	0.014
Pondicherry	-0.071*** (0.353)	-0.136*** (0.298)	0.065
Punjab	0.045*** (0.095)	0.029*** (0.083)	0.016**
Rajasthan	0.025*** (0.078)	0.056*** (0.069)	-0.031
Sikkim	-0.049*** (0.201)	-0.055** (0.190)	0.006
Tamil Nadu	-0.069*** (0.111)	-0.132*** (0.078)	0.063
Tripura	0.020** (0.112)	-0.015 (0.100)	0.035**
Uttar Pradesh	0.079*** (0.070)	0.097*** (0.059)	-0.018**
West Bengal	0.032*** (0.078)	0.020** (0.066)	0.012**
Dummy = 1 if rural	-0.016*** (0.028)	-0.002 (0.026)	-0.014***
Observations	67376	62972	
Chi ² (112)	9,269	146,090	
p-value	0.000	0.000	
Pseudo-R ²	0.229	0.247	

Notes: 1. Marginal effects; Standard errors in parentheses. Reference state is Gujarat

2. * p <= 0.10, ** p <= 0.05, *** p <= 0.01

Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004–05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993–94

2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04

Table A1: Child Population (5–14 years) in Indian States 1961–2005 with Projections to 2026

States	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	NSS 04-05	2011*	2016*	2021*	2026*
Andhra Pradesh	9,224,996	11,564,453	14,138,294	16,655,656	16,881,000	14,853,069	15,792,000	14,417,000	13,680,000	13,291,000
Bihar	7,416,568	9,290,088	10,792,142	13,006,858	29,528,000	25,715,462	31,088,000	29,323,000	26,979,000	26,173,000
Gujarat	5,575,323	7,635,236	8,981,496	9,952,794	11,140,000	10,043,867	11,020,000	10,766,000	10,499,000	10,232,000
Haryana	2,252,082	3,061,947	3,684,747	4,308,223	5,132,000	4,789,319	5,047,000	4,869,000	4,792,000	4,763,000
Himachal Pradesh	670,535	930,011	1,143,923	1,241,683	1,293,000	1,251,555	1,217,000	1,146,000	1,092,000	1,056,000
Karnataka	6,452,716	8,212,931	10,062,257	11,083,831	11,520,000	9,483,237	10,903,000	10,201,000	9,762,000	9,636,000
Kerala	4,678,209	5,779,093	6,180,026	5,983,926	5,591,000	6,998,095	5,397,000	5,278,000	5,137,000	4,985,000
Madhya Pradesh	7,913,164	11,520,370	14,437,706	16,740,647	20,251,000	20,742,254	20,806,000	20,721,000	20,575,000	20,579,000
Maharashtra	10,142,716	13,585,164	16,606,086	18,650,065	20,977,000	18,667,469	20,601,000	20,067,000	19,851,000	19,836,000
Orissa	4,369,236	6,169,018	7,334,421	7,704,761	8,266,000	7,908,582	7,988,000	7,369,000	6,881,000	6,659,000
Punjab	2,846,380	3,833,832	4,200,614	4,702,876	5,309,000	5,020,821	4,910,000	4,615,000	4,581,000	4,476,000
Rajasthan	5,354,581	7,385,480	9,720,864	11,992,321	14,738,000	14,596,185	15,376,000	14,880,000	14,339,000	14,121,000
Tamil Nadu	8,057,402	9,922,564	11,555,559	11,979,383	11,610,000	10,362,846	10,743,000	10,295,000	10,032,000	9,605,000
Uttar Pradesh	18,889,772	24,004,063	31,280,964	37,021,048	46,883,000	45,537,938	47,682,000	47,428,000	48,968,000	50,472,000
West Bengal	9,041,214	12,552,123	14,862,246	17,105,523	18,110,000	17,328,493	17,463,000	15,709,000	14,063,000	13,660,000
Others	11,095,250	15,391,836	14,615,900	21,857,035	15,957,000	12,834,238	14,980,000	14,959,000	15,947,000	16,728,000
India	113,980,144	150,838,209	179,597,245	209,986,630	243,186,000	226,133,430	232,064,000	226,190,000	225,491,000	222,420,000

Sources: Census of India 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, NSS 61st Round for 2005, and Population Projections for India and States 2001–2026 (Census of India 2001).
Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Table A2: Total fertility rates in major states of India 1961–2001

States	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Andhra Pradesh	4.6	4.6	4.0	2.8	2.1
Bihar	7.9	5.6	5.7	4.6	3.9
Jharkhand	7.9	5.6	5.7	4.6	3.3
Gujarat	7.1	5.6	4.3	3.2	2.6
Haryana	8.9	6.7	5.0	3.8	2.8
Himachal Pradesh	6.7	5.2	3.8	3.1	2.1
Karnataka	5.3	4.4	3.6	2.9	2.2
Kerala	5.6	4.1	2.8	1.7	1.8
Madhya Pradesh	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.4	3.7
Chhattisgarh	5.6	5.6	5.2	4.4	3.3
Maharashtra	5.9	4.6	3.6	2.9	2.4
Orissa	4.3	4.7	4.3	3.1	2.5
Punjab	6.7	5.2	4.0	3.1	2.3
Rajasthan	6.6	6.2	5.2	4.5	3.6
Tamil Nadu	3.7	3.9	3.4	2.2	1.9
Uttar Pradesh	7.6	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.4
Uttaranchal	7.6	6.6	5.8	5.2	3.2
West Bengal	6.8	5.4	4.2	2.9	2.2
All India	6.1	6.5	5.4	4.6	2.9

Sources: 1. Census of India 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001

2. Ron C. Mittelhammer, Tauhidur Rahman (2004), Distribution of Human Development, Child Labor and Poverty in India.

3. National Commission on Population MFW 2006

4. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Table A3: Household size, number of children (0–14) in poor and non poor households in India

	2004–05				1993–94			
	Very poor	Moderately poor	Non-poor low	Non-poor high	Very poor	Moderately poor	Non-poor low	Non-poor high
Family size*	5.5	5.8	5.1	3.9	5.8	5.6	5.0	3.9
Children+	2.6	2.4	1.7	0.9	2.9	2.4	1.7	1.0
Adults	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.3	2.9

Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004–05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993–94

2. 'Poverty estimates for 2004–05', Press Information Bureau of Government of India, New Delhi, March–2007

3. Savita Sarma, 'Poverty Estimates in India: Some key issues', ERD Working Paper Series No. 51, ADB, May 2004.

4. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Notes: * all pairwise comparisons of differences in mean values of household size are statistically significant at 1% within the two samples and also between 1993–94 and 2004–05

+ all pairwise comparisons of differences in mean values of number of children are statistically significant at 1% within the two samples and also between 1993–94 and 2004–05

Table A4: Child poverty in 2004–05 and 1993–94 in major states of India

	2004–05			1993–94		
	0–4	5–9	0–14	0–4	5–9	0–14
All India	34,279,542	38,225,253	103,931,034	43,930,219	43,880,663	121,678,168
States						
Andhra Pradesh	1,005,236	1,345,199	3,718,001	2,166,667	2,206,538	5,807,373
Assam	602,240	810,275	1,993,848	1,147,749	1,293,210	3,570,004
Bihar	5,833,646	6,060,077	16,182,531	6,574,326	6,120,688	17,116,611
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7,258	6,633	17,249	10,503	10,467	27,437
Delhi	159,186	169,683	509,644	193,209	202,298	510,440
Gujarat	870,607	1,039,858	2,724,786	1,358,690	1,264,251	3,556,418
Haryana	465,713	458,633	1,259,855	783,913	696,623	2,078,702
Himachal Pradesh	70,701	77,088	224,587	220,227	201,597	609,203
Jammu & Kashmir	26,618	36,936	98,449	68,045	65,932	180,359
Karnataka	1,254,864	1,410,069	3,973,940	1,972,297	2,119,073	5,865,050
Kerala	876,772	938,864	2,592,934	662,034	724,329	2,177,746
Madhya Pradesh	3,890,722	4,534,772	11,946,556	4,282,661	4,161,953	11,524,453
Maharashtra	3,242,095	3,234,186	9,642,228	3,526,481	3,583,189	9,763,367
Orissa	2,026,434	2,096,754	5,951,422	2,165,624	2,300,113	6,206,286
Punjab	294,447	336,933	895,156	445,909	383,822	1,149,841
Rajasthan	1,722,491	1,995,041	5,297,573	1,928,256	1,673,605	4,807,930
Tamil Nadu	1,138,120	1,401,304	3,914,075	1,995,475	2,235,256	6,569,147
Uttar Pradesh	7,861,438	8,877,201	23,748,467	10,163,387	9,475,490	26,909,218
West Bengal	2,697,424	3,197,099	8,558,785	3,956,057	4,583,456	11,825,806

Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004–05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993–94
2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Table A4R: Child poverty in 2004–05 and 1993–94 in major states of rural India

	2004–05			1993–94		
	0–4	5–9	0–14	0–4	5–9	0–14
All Rural India	26,711,499	29,700,332	79,628,902	35,116,471	34,741,658	95,556,999
States						
Andhra Pradesh	553,239	777,788	2,097,968	1,303,051	1,296,938	3,335,776
Assam	590,966	798,796	1,965,244	1,126,207	1,268,425	3,499,818
Bihar	5,443,844	5,639,137	14,969,416	6,067,588	5,627,186	15,724,598
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6,946	6,047	15,896	9,933	9,994	26,008
Delhi	5,450	5,450	13,625	4,292	4,292	8,584
Gujarat	667,052	781,858	2,052,435	1,019,620	898,303	2,571,815
Haryana	361,390	335,331	927,702	659,565	585,426	1,756,903
Himachal Pradesh	58,046	71,629	197,705	211,991	193,096	581,744
Jammu & Kashmir	17,668	22,289	58,115	62,585	58,059	156,878
Karnataka	808,709	889,784	2,456,337	1,336,402	1,417,141	3,827,465
Kerala	663,659	719,668	1,951,064	486,175	526,379	1,607,547
Madhya Pradesh	3,024,822	3,570,017	9,078,394	3,320,614	3,204,599	8,734,083
Maharashtra	1,775,378	1,797,149	5,251,037	2,780,073	2,796,408	7,543,720
Orissa	1,757,449	1,832,040	5,170,990	1,967,285	2,096,708	5,606,980
Punjab	238,693	268,291	721,417	280,562	239,546	713,473
Rajasthan	1,149,838	1,309,777	3,453,100	1,550,343	1,321,412	3,818,644
Tamil Nadu	728,910	861,776	2,461,207	1,420,706	1,646,965	4,600,320
Uttar Pradesh	6,408,265	7,101,511	18,879,082	7,963,543	7,368,921	20,843,447
West Bengal	2,446,410	2,887,280	7,674,980	3,313,055	3,770,893	9,612,625

Table A4U: Child poverty in 2004–05 and 1993–94 in major states of urban India

	2004–05			1993–94		
	0–4	5–9	0–14	0–4	5–9	0–14
All Urban India	7,568,043	8,524,921	24,302,132	8,813,748	9,139,005	26,121,169
States						
Andhra Pradesh	451,997	567,411	1,620,033	863,616	909,600	2,471,597
Assam	11,274	11,479	28,604	21,542	24,785	70,186
Bihar	389,802	420,940	1,213,115	506,738	493,502	1,392,013
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	312	586	1,353	570	473	1,429
Delhi	153,736	164,233	496,019	188,917	198,006	501,856
Gujarat	203,555	258,000	672,351	339,070	365,948	984,603
Haryana	104,323	123,302	332,153	124,348	111,197	321,799
Himachal Pradesh	12,655	5,459	26,882	8,236	8,501	27,459
Jammu & Kashmir	8,950	14,647	40,334	5,460	7,873	23,481
Karnataka	446,155	520,285	1,517,603	635,895	701,932	2,037,585
Kerala	213,113	219,196	641,870	175,859	197,950	570,199
Madhya Pradesh	865,900	964,755	2,868,162	962,047	957,354	2,790,370
Maharashtra	1,466,717	1,437,037	4,391,191	746,408	786,781	2,219,647
Orissa	268,985	264,714	780,432	198,339	203,405	599,306
Punjab	55,754	68,642	173,739	165,347	144,276	436,368
Rajasthan	572,653	685,264	1,844,473	377,913	352,193	989,286
Tamil Nadu	409,210	539,528	1,452,868	574,769	588,291	1,968,827
Uttar Pradesh	1,453,173	1,775,690	4,869,385	2,199,844	2,106,569	6,065,771
West Bengal	251,014	309,819	883,805	643,002	812,563	2,213,181

Sources: For Tables A4R & A4U: Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004–05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993–94; Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Table A5: Change in child poverty from 1993 to 2005 in major states of India

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	0-4	5-9	0-14	0-4	5-9	0-14	0-4	5-9	0-14
All India	-9,650,677	-5,655,410	-17,747,134	-8,404,972	-5,041,326	-15,928,097	-1,245,705	-614,084	-1,819,037
States									
Andhra Pradesh	-1,161,431	-861,339	-2,089,372	-749,812	-519,150	-1,237,808	-411,619	-342,189	-851,564
Assam	-545,509	-482,935	-1,576,156	-535,241	-469,629	-1,534,574	-10,268	-13,306	-41,582
Bihar	-740,680	-60,611	-934,080	-623,744	11,951	-755,182	-116,936	-72,562	-178,898
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-3,245	-3,834	-10,188	-2,987	-3,947	-10,112	-258	113	-76
Delhi	-34,023	-32,615	-796	1,158	1,158	5,041	-35,181	-33,773	-5,837
Gujarat	-488,083	-224,393	-831,632	-352,568	-116,445	-519,380	-135,515	-107,948	-312,252
Haryana	-318,200	-237,990	-818,847	-298,175	-250,095	-829,201	-20,025	12,105	10,354
Himachal Pradesh	-149,526	-124,509	-384,616	-153,945	-121,467	-384,039	4,419	-3,042	-577
Jammu & Kashmir	-41,427	-28,996	-81,910	-44,917	-35,770	-98,763	3,490	6,774	16,853
Karnataka	-717,433	-709,004	-1,891,110	-527,693	-527,357	-1,371,128	-189,740	-181,647	-519,982
Kerala	214,738	214,535	415,188	177,484	193,289	343,517	37,254	21,246	71,671
Madhya Pradesh	-391,939	372,819	422,103	-295,792	365,418	344,311	-96,147	7,401	77,792
Maharashtra	-284,386	-349,003	-121,139	-1,004,695	-999,259	-2,292,683	720,309	650,256	2,171,544
Orissa	-139,190	-203,359	-254,864	-209,836	-264,668	-435,990	70,646	61,309	181,126
Punjab	-151,462	-46,889	-254,685	-41,869	28,745	7,944	-109,593	-75,634	-262,629
Rajasthan	-205,765	321,436	489,643	-400,505	-11,635	-365,544	194,740	333,071	855,187
Tamil Nadu	-857,355	-833,952	-2,655,072	-691,796	-785,189	-2,139,113	-165,559	-48,763	-515,959
Uttar Pradesh	-2,301,949	-598,289	-3,160,751	-1,555,278	-267,410	-1,964,365	-746,671	-330,879	-1,196,386
West Bengal	-1,258,633	-1,386,357	-3,267,021	-866,645	-883,613	-1,937,645	-391,988	-502,744	-1,329,376

Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004-05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993-94
2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Table A6: Child population (5–14) in schools, in labor force and nowhere by poverty status in India, 2004–2005 and 1993–94

	2004–05				1993–94			
	Total (million)	In schools (%)	Child labour (%)	No where (%)	Total (million)	In schools (%)	Child labour (%)	No where (%)
Ultra poor	2.8	66.4	4.4	29.2	5.4	41.8	8.2	50.0
Poor	66.8	72.3	3.3	24.3	72.3	57.6	6.0	36.4
Non-poor low	124.6	84.4	2.3	13.4	85.6	74.6	4.4	21.0
Non-poor high	31.9	95.1	1.0	3.9	22.0	86.9	2.8	10.4
Total	226.1	82.1	2.4	15.5	185.4	68.4	5.0	26.6

Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004–05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993–94
2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Table A7: Child population (5 to 14 years) in major states of India 2004–05 and 1993–94
a) 2004–05

	Total				Poverty				Non-poverty			
	Child population	In schools (% of (1))	Child labor (% of (1))	No where (% of (1))	Child population	In schools (% of (5))	Child labor (% of (5))	No where (% of (5))	Child population	In schools (% of (9))	Child labor (% of (9))	No where (% of (9))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All India	226,133,430	82.1	2.4	15.5	69,651,492	72.1	3.4	24.5	156,481,938	86.5	2.0	11.4
States												
Andhra Pradesh	14,853,069	87.6	5.9	6.4	2,712,765	85.7	6.8	7.5	12,140,304	88.1	5.8	6.2
Assam	6,177,458	87.1	1.5	11.3	1,391,608	80.1	1.6	18.3	4,785,850	89.2	1.5	9.3
Bihar	25,715,462	67.8	1.3	30.9	10,348,885	54.4	1.9	43.7	15,366,577	76.8	0.9	22.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40,605	84.2	1.6	14.2	9,991	71.9	1.5	26.6	30,614	88.2	1.6	10.2
Delhi	2,293,883	90.3	0.3	9.5	350,458	75.8	1.0	23.2	1,943,425	92.9	0.1	7.0
Goa	171,089	94.6	2.7	2.7	22,173	90.7	1.2	8.1	148,916	95.2	2.9	1.9
Gujarat	10,043,867	85.6	2.0	12.4	1,854,179	79.2	2.7	18.0	8,189,688	87.0	1.9	11.1
Haryana	4,789,319	87.2	0.7	12.1	794,142	71.1	1.1	27.8	3,995,177	90.4	0.6	9.0
Himachal Pradesh	1,251,555	95.0	1.1	4.0	153,886	85.7	3.8	10.5	1,097,669	96.3	0.7	3.1
Jammu & Kashmir	1,482,166	88.1	2.3	9.6	71,831	69.1	13.2	17.7	1,410,335	89.1	1.7	9.2
Karnataka	9,483,237	88.3	4.1	7.6	2,719,076	81.0	4.5	14.5	6,764,161	91.2	4.0	4.8
Kerala	6,998,095	94.9	0.4	4.6	1,716,162	88.4	1.0	10.7	5,281,933	97.1	0.3	2.6
Madhya Pradesh	20,742,254	79.0	2.5	18.4	8,055,834	72.1	3.1	24.8	12,686,420	83.5	2.2	14.4
Maharashtra	18,667,469	89.1	2.5	8.4	6,400,133	82.8	3.2	14.0	12,267,336	92.4	2.1	5.4
Orissa	7,908,582	80.2	3.6	16.3	3,924,988	73.6	4.5	21.9	3,983,594	86.7	2.7	10.7
Punjab	5,020,821	89.0	1.2	9.8	600,709	68.3	2.2	29.5	4,420,112	91.8	1.1	7.1
Rajasthan	14,596,185	78.0	3.8	18.2	3,575,082	67.0	5.7	27.3	11,021,103	81.6	3.2	15.2
Tamil Nadu	10,362,846	96.1	1.4	2.5	2,775,955	93.6	2.1	4.3	7,586,891	97.0	1.2	1.8
Uttar Pradesh	45,537,938	77.5	2.1	20.3	15,887,029	69.4	2.9	27.7	29,650,909	81.9	1.8	16.4
West Bengal	17,328,493	82.9	2.6	14.5	5,861,361	70.6	3.8	25.6	11,467,132	89.2	1.9	8.9

Child Poverty and Compulsory Elementary Education in India:

Table A7 (continued)
b) 1993–94

	Total				Poverty				Non-poverty			
	Child population	In schools (% of (1))	Child labor (% of (1))	No where (% of (1))	Child population	In schools (% of (5))	Child labor (% of (5))	No where (% of (5))	Child population	In schools (% of (9))	Child labor (% of (9))	No where (% of (9))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All India	185,306,273	68.4	5.0	26.6	77,747,949	56.4	6.2	37.4	15,890,601	52.1	10.2	37.7
States												
Andhra Pradesh	13,935,894	65.2	13.4	21.4	3,640,706	58.5	12.9	28.6	1,037,341	40.6	31.3	28.1
Assam	5,031,212	74.2	1.9	23.9	2,422,255	65.8	2.4	31.8	654,587	81.4	0.5	18.1
Bihar	17,682,319	53.6	3.0	43.5	10,542,285	43.3	3.5	53.2	1,356,185	43.3	6.3	50.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26,592	58.2	1.6	40.2	16,934	52.2	1.3	46.5	23,630	54.3	1.8	43.9
Delhi	1,617,151	83.9	0.8	15.3	317,231	71.2	1.0	27.8	17,834	82.2	17.8	-
Goa	151,475	92.7	1.5	5.8	14,496	91.0	2.9	6.1	4,869	90.4	-	9.6
Gujarat	8,525,234	73.9	2.5	23.6	2,197,728	62.6	3.5	33.9	1,341,702	65.0	3.2	31.7
Haryana	4,505,066	77.4	1.6	21.0	1,294,789	59.3	1.8	38.9	86,277	45.3	7.0	47.7
Himachal Pradesh	1,179,234	87.0	3.1	9.9	388,976	77.3	5.8	16.8	33,845	71.9	9.3	18.9
Jammu & Kashmir	580,275	80.7	2.9	16.4	112,314	53.6	7.4	39.0	10,807	31.0	16.5	52.5
Karnataka	9,707,474	72.7	8.9	18.4	3,892,753	63.1	11.4	25.5	667,825	63.8	12.2	24.0
Kerala	4,746,301	94.4	0.6	5.0	1,515,712	92.5	0.9	6.6	45,495	65.1	10.1	24.8
Madhya Pradesh	15,706,955	60.5	5.1	34.4	7,241,792	49.5	6.2	44.3	3,778,131	43.2	10.2	46.7
Maharashtra	16,339,118	81.4	4.1	14.6	6,236,886	70.0	6.8	23.2	1,566,908	64.9	6.5	28.6
Orissa	7,388,821	64.6	5.2	30.2	4,040,662	53.3	6.1	40.6	1,716,873	44.4	10.4	45.2
Punjab	4,180,277	80.3	2.0	17.7	703,932	57.6	3.3	39.1	49,569	58.0	6.2	35.8
Rajasthan	9,761,945	59.6	9.5	30.9	2,879,674	44.2	13.4	42.4	1,296,786	38.0	23.9	38.1
Tamil Nadu	11,553,496	83.0	7.7	9.3	4,573,672	78.7	9.2	12.1	215,528	84.3	3.1	12.6
Uttar Pradesh	34,330,060	61.2	3.2	35.6	16,745,831	51.1	3.9	45.0	307,692	48.9	9.4	41.7
West Bengal	16,191,944	68.1	3.5	28.4	7,869,749	56.5	4.3	39.1	977,947	48.4	4.7	46.9

Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004–05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993–94
2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Table A7R: Child population (5 to 14 years) in major states of rural India 2004–05 and 1993–94
a) 2004–05

	Total				Poverty				Non-poverty			
	Child population	In schools (% of (1))	Child labor (% of (1))	No where (% of (1))	Child population	In schools (% of (5))	Child labor (% of (5))	No where (% of (5))	Child population	In schools (% of (9))	Child labor (% of (9))	No where (% of (9))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All Rural India	176,302,387	80.3	2.6	17.1	52,917,403	70.4	3.3	26.3	123,384,984	84.5	2.3	13.2
States												
Andhra Pradesh	11,202,377	86.5	6.9	6.6	1,544,729	85.1	8.0	6.9	9,657,648	86.7	6.8	6.5
Assam	5,676,130	87.1	1.6	11.3	1,374,278	80.5	1.6	17.9	4,301,852	89.3	1.6	9.1
Bihar	23,123,106	66.1	1.3	32.6	9,525,572	53.6	1.8	44.6	13,597,534	74.8	0.9	24.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	37,620	83.6	1.3	15.1	8,950	71.0	-	29.0	28,670	87.6	1.7	10.7
Delhi	272,345	94.2	-	5.8	8,175	100.0	-	-	264,170	94.0	-	6.0
Goa	113,015	95.0	3.5	1.5	4,674	100.0	-	-	108,341	94.8	3.6	1.6
Gujarat	6,969,806	82.8	2.2	14.9	1,385,383	80.8	2.1	17.1	5,584,423	83.3	2.2	14.4
Haryana	3,560,588	86.1	0.7	13.2	566,312	72.6	1.0	26.4	2,994,276	88.6	0.7	10.7
Himachal Pradesh	1,151,389	94.9	1.1	4.0	139,659	84.3	4.2	11.5	1,011,730	96.4	0.7	2.9
Jammu & Kashmir	1,122,248	86.9	1.6	11.5	40,447	68.6	6.8	24.6	1,081,801	87.6	1.4	11.0
Karnataka	6,720,215	85.9	5.4	8.7	1,647,628	75.3	6.6	18.2	5,072,587	89.3	5.1	5.6
Kerala	5,410,020	94.4	0.5	5.1	1,287,405	86.9	1.2	11.8	4,122,615	96.8	0.3	3.0
Madhya Pradesh	16,831,846	76.7	2.8	20.5	6,053,572	68.6	3.3	28.1	10,778,274	81.3	2.5	16.2
Maharashtra	11,847,243	87.3	3.5	9.2	3,475,659	78.9	5.0	16.1	8,371,584	90.8	2.9	6.4
Orissa	6,941,652	79.1	3.8	17.1	3,413,541	72.9	4.7	22.4	3,528,111	85.1	3.0	11.9
Punjab	3,597,599	89.0	1.4	9.6	482,724	73.0	2.4	24.6	3,114,875	91.5	1.2	7.2
Rajasthan	11,373,576	77.1	4.1	18.8	2,303,262	68.0	6.1	25.9	9,070,314	79.4	3.6	17.0
Tamil Nadu	6,733,721	95.8	1.4	2.7	1,732,297	93.4	1.8	4.8	5,001,424	96.7	1.3	2.0
Uttar Pradesh	37,425,280	77.1	1.9	21.0	12,470,817	70.0	2.2	27.8	24,954,463	80.7	1.7	17.6
West Bengal	14,214,979	82.2	2.3	15.5	5,228,570	70.6	3.1	26.3	8,986,409	89.0	1.8	9.2

Child Poverty and Compulsory Elementary Education in India:

Table A7R (continued)
b) 1993–94

	Total				Poverty				Non-poverty			
	Child population	In schools (% of (1))	Child labor (% of (1))	No where (% of (1))	Child population	In schools (% of (5))	Child labor (% of (5))	No where (% of (5))	Child population	In schools (% of (9))	Child labor (% of (9))	No where (% of (9))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All Rural India	141,898,749	64.3	5.6	30.1	60,440,528	52.3	6.8	40.9	81,458,221	73.2	4.8	22.0
States												
Andhra Pradesh	10,335,638	59.7	16.0	24.3	2,032,725	48.1	16.5	35.4	8,302,913	62.5	15.9	21.6
Assam	4,615,385	73.6	1.7	24.7	2,373,611	65.7	2.3	32.0	2,241,774	81.9	1.1	17.1
Bihar	15,496,190	50.6	3.2	46.2	9,657,010	41.8	3.7	54.5	5,839,180	65.1	2.4	32.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24,766	58.8	1.7	39.6	16,075	52.0	1.3	46.7	8,691	71.2	2.4	26.4
Delhi	182,936	91.6	-	8.4	4,292	100.0	-	-	178,644	91.4	-	8.6
Goa	86,503	95.8	0.9	3.3	6,003	85.3	-	14.7	80,500	96.6	1.0	2.5
Gujarat	5,807,528	69.8	2.8	27.4	1,552,195	58.9	3.9	37.2	4,255,333	73.8	2.4	23.8
Haryana	3,417,769	74.7	1.3	24.0	1,097,338	57.8	1.5	40.7	2,320,431	82.7	1.3	16.0
Himachal Pradesh	1,089,764	86.5	3.2	10.4	369,753	76.8	5.9	17.3	720,011	91.4	1.8	6.8
Jammu & Kashmir	468,214	78.1	3.3	18.6	94,293	47.8	8.5	43.7	373,921	85.8	2.0	12.2
Karnataka	7,029,534	68.4	10.7	20.9	2,491,063	55.4	14.1	30.4	4,538,471	75.6	8.8	15.6
Kerala	3,736,577	94.2	0.5	5.3	1,121,372	92.3	0.7	7.0	2,615,205	95.0	0.5	4.6
Madhya Pradesh	11,949,014	53.9	6.3	39.8	5,413,469	42.1	7.6	50.4	6,535,545	63.7	5.3	31.0
Maharashtra	10,529,057	78.9	5.2	15.9	4,763,647	68.4	7.8	23.8	5,765,410	87.6	3.1	9.3
Orissa	6,503,251	62.8	5.5	31.6	3,639,695	52.6	6.2	41.3	2,863,556	75.8	4.8	19.4
Punjab	2,974,573	77.2	2.1	20.7	432,911	47.8	3.3	48.9	2,541,662	82.2	1.9	15.9
Rajasthan	7,637,553	55.1	11.3	33.6	2,268,301	40.4	16.0	43.6	5,369,252	61.3	9.3	29.4
Tamil Nadu	7,484,322	80.1	9.3	10.6	3,179,614	75.9	10.6	13.5	4,304,708	83.2	8.3	8.5
Uttar Pradesh	27,856,756	58.1	3.4	38.5	12,879,904	47.3	4.0	48.7	14,976,852	67.4	2.8	29.7
West Bengal	13,041,812	65.1	3.5	31.4	6,299,570	52.6	4.3	43.1	6,742,242	76.8	2.8	20.4

Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004–05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993–94
2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

TableA7U: Child population (5 to 14 years) in major states of urban India 2004–05 and 1993–94
a) 2004–05

	Total				Poverty				Non-poverty			
	Child population	In schools (% of (1))	Child labor (% of (1))	No where (% of (1))	Child population	In schools (% of (5))	Child labor (% of (5))	No where (% of (5))	Child population	In schools (% of (9))	Child labor (% of (9))	No where (% of (9))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All Urban India States	49,831,043	88.5	1.9	9.7	16,734,089	77.4	3.6	19.0	33,096,954	94.1	1.0	4.9
Andhra Pradesh	3,650,692	91.1	3.0	5.9	1,168,036	86.6	5.2	8.2	2,482,656	93.2	1.9	4.9
Assam	501,328	87.0	0.9	12.1	17,330	47.9	0.3	51.8	483,998	88.4	0.9	10.7
Bihar	2,592,356	82.9	1.3	15.8	823,313	63.8	2.8	33.4	1,769,043	91.7	0.7	7.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2,985	91.2	5.2	3.7	1,041	79.0	14.8	6.2	1,944	97.7	-	2.3
Delhi	2,021,538	89.8	0.3	9.9	342,283	75.2	1.1	23.7	1,679,255	92.7	0.1	7.1
Goa	58,074	93.8	1.2	5.0	17,499	88.2	1.5	10.2	40,575	96.2	1.0	2.8
Gujarat	3,074,061	91.8	1.6	6.6	468,796	74.7	4.5	20.8	2,605,265	94.9	1.1	4.0
Haryana	1,228,731	90.5	0.6	8.9	227,830	67.6	1.1	31.3	1,000,901	95.7	0.5	3.8
Himachal Pradesh	100,166	95.9	0.1	4.0	14,227	99.7	-	0.3	85,939	95.3	0.1	4.6
Jammu & Kashmir	359,918	92.0	4.3	3.7	31,384	69.7	21.5	8.9	328,534	94.1	2.6	3.2
Karnataka	2,763,022	94.1	0.9	5.0	1,071,448	89.8	1.3	8.9	1,691,574	96.9	0.6	2.5
Kerala	1,588,075	96.7	0.2	3.1	428,757	92.6	0.1	7.2	1,159,318	98.2	0.3	1.5
Madhya Pradesh	3,910,408	89.0	1.5	9.5	2,002,262	82.5	2.6	14.9	1,908,146	95.9	0.3	3.8
Maharashtra	6,820,226	92.3	0.8	6.9	2,924,474	87.4	1.2	11.5	3,895,752	96.1	0.5	3.5
Orissa	966,930	87.9	1.7	10.5	511,447	78.2	3.1	18.7	455,483	98.7	-	1.3
Punjab	1,423,222	89.0	0.7	10.3	117,985	48.9	1.5	49.6	1,305,237	92.6	0.6	6.7
Rajasthan	3,222,609	81.3	2.8	15.9	1,271,820	65.2	5.0	29.8	1,950,789	91.8	1.3	6.9
Tamil Nadu	3,629,125	96.7	1.4	2.0	1,043,658	94.0	2.6	3.3	2,585,467	97.7	0.8	1.4
Uttar Pradesh	8,112,658	79.6	3.3	17.1	3,416,212	67.3	5.3	27.4	4,696,446	88.5	1.8	9.7
West Bengal	3,113,514	86.0	3.9	10.1	632,791	70.4	9.2	20.4	2,480,723	90.0	2.5	7.5

Child Poverty and Compulsory Elementary Education in India:

Table A7U (continued)
b) 1993–94

	Total				Poverty				Non-poverty			
	Child population	In schools (% of (1))	Child labor (% of (1))	No where (% of (1))	Child population	In schools (% of (5))	Child labor (% of (5))	No where (% of (5))	Child population	In schools (% of (9))	Child labor (% of (9))	No where (% of (9))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All Urban India	43,407,524	81.9	2.8	15.3	17,307,421	71.0	4.1	24.9	26,100,103	89.1	2.0	8.9
States												
Andhra Pradesh	3,600,256	81.2	5.9	12.9	1,607,981	71.7	8.3	20.0	1,992,275	88.8	4.0	7.2
Assam	415,827	81.2	3.7	15.1	48,644	68.8	6.6	24.6	367,183	82.8	3.3	13.9
Bihar	2,186,129	74.6	1.2	24.2	885,275	58.9	1.8	39.3	1,300,854	85.2	0.8	13.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,826	49.9	1.0	49.1	859	54.8	2.1	43.1	967	45.5	-	54.5
Delhi	1,434,215	82.9	0.9	16.2	312,939	70.8	1.0	28.2	1,121,276	86.3	0.9	12.9
Goa	64,972	88.6	2.3	9.1	8,493	95.0	5.0	-	56,479	87.6	1.9	10.4
Gujarat	2,717,706	82.7	1.7	15.6	645,533	71.5	2.6	25.9	2,072,173	86.2	1.4	12.4
Haryana	1,087,297	85.9	2.2	11.8	197,451	67.7	3.5	28.8	889,846	90.0	2.0	8.1
Himachal Pradesh	89,470	93.6	2.1	4.3	19,223	88.2	4.4	7.4	70,247	95.1	1.5	3.4
Jammu & Kashmir	112,061	91.5	1.1	7.5	18,021	83.8	1.6	14.5	94,040	92.9	0.9	6.1
Karnataka	2,677,940	84.0	4.3	11.7	1,401,690	76.8	6.6	16.6	1,276,250	91.9	1.7	6.4
Kerala	1,009,724	95.3	0.8	3.9	394,340	93.3	1.4	5.4	615,384	96.6	0.4	2.9
Madhya Pradesh	3,757,941	81.6	1.2	17.2	1,828,323	71.7	2.0	26.3	1,929,618	90.9	0.4	8.7
Maharashtra	5,810,061	85.8	2.0	12.2	1,473,239	74.9	3.6	21.4	4,336,822	89.5	1.4	9.1
Orissa	885,570	77.5	2.9	19.6	400,967	60.0	5.6	34.3	484,603	92.1	0.6	7.4
Punjab	1,205,704	88.0	1.8	10.2	271,021	73.2	3.3	23.5	934,683	92.3	1.3	6.3
Rajasthan	2,124,392	75.8	2.8	21.4	611,373	58.2	3.8	38.0	1,513,019	83.0	2.4	14.7
Tamil Nadu	4,069,174	88.3	4.9	6.8	1,394,058	85.1	6.0	8.9	2,675,116	89.9	4.3	5.7
Uttar Pradesh	6,473,304	74.3	2.7	22.9	3,865,927	63.8	3.5	32.8	2,607,377	90.0	1.7	8.3
West Bengal	3,150,132	80.3	3.6	16.1	1,570,179	72.2	4.5	23.3	1,579,953	88.3	2.7	9.0

Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004–05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993–94
2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Table A8: Change in children's participation in schooling, child labour and non-participation from 1993–94 to 2004–05 in major states of urban India

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	In school	Child labour	No where	In school	Child labour	No where	In school	Child labour	No where
All India	58,815,655	-3,672,664	-14,315,834	50,275,054	-3,374,544	-12,496,872	8,540,601	-298,120	-1,818,962
States									
Andhra Pradesh	3,925,955	-985,243	-2,023,537	3,522,495	-880,388	-1,775,368	403,460	-104,855	-248,169
Assam	1,650,196	-264	-503,686	1,551,700	10,466	-501,421	98,496	-10,730	-2,265
Bihar	7,958,632	-188,995	263,506	7,440,822	-197,294	383,388	517,810	8,299	-119,882
Delhi	714,695	-7,019	-30,944	88,931	0	478	625,764	-7,019	-31,422
Gujarat	2,292,098	-6,528	-766,937	1,718,640	-9,791	-546,571	573,458	3,263	-220,366
Haryana	689,465	-36,580	-368,632	512,062	-19,965	-349,278	177,403	-16,615	-19,354
Himachal Pradesh	162,660	-23,346	-66,993	150,302	-21,533	-67,144	12,358	-1,813	151
Jammu & Kashmir	837,777	16,854	47,260	609,091	2,700	42,243	228,686	14,154	5,017
Karnataka	1,312,319	-474,325	-1,062,231	960,566	-384,289	-885,596	351,753	-90,036	-176,635
Kerala	2,163,180	2,785	85,829	1,590,043	7,109	76,291	573,137	-4,324	9,538
Madhya Pradesh	6,885,347	-274,726	-1,575,322	6,469,437	-288,066	-1,298,539	415,910	13,340	-276,783
Maharashtra	3,344,659	-195,857	-820,451	2,033,595	-134,898	-580,511	1,311,064	-60,959	-239,940
Orissa	1,569,091	-103,278	-946,052	1,406,165	-93,783	-873,981	162,926	-9,495	-72,071
Punjab	1,112,788	-24,268	-247,976	907,408	-12,750	-271,632	205,380	-11,518	23,656
Rajasthan	5,568,374	-369,338	-364,796	4,559,288	-399,059	-424,206	1,009,086	29,721	59,410
Tamil Nadu	374,162	-748,704	-816,108	459,058	-599,208	-610,451	-84,896	-149,496	-205,657
Uttar Pradesh	14,301,141	-141,318	-2,951,945	12,659,126	-232,099	-2,858,503	1,642,015	90,781	-93,442
West Bengal	3,344,943	-127,682	-2,080,712	3,195,645	-134,986	-1,887,492	149,298	7,304	-193,220
Andhra Pradesh	3,925,955	-985,243	-2,023,537	3,522,495	-880,388	-1,775,368	403,460	-104,855	-248,169

Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004–05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993–94
2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Table A9: Estimates of Child Poverty using the Absolute Poverty Line in India

	2004–05			1993–94			Change (%)		
	0–4	5–9	0–14	0–4	5–9	0–14	0–4	5–9	0–14
All India	33.77	33.84	31.72	46.07	45.3	43.4	-26.7	-25.3	-26.8
States									
Andhra Pradesh	16.23	18.58	17.67	31.33	29.38	27.85	-48.2	-36.8	-36.6
Assam	24.43	26.19	23.07	53.72	51.74	49.81	-54.5	-49.4	-53.7
Bihar	44.42	43.53	41.65	65.80	63.06	61.85	-32.5	-31.0	-32.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	29.56	32.32	26.47	64.52	72.07	64.00	-54.2	-55.2	-58.6
Delhi	17.43	15.46	15.89	22.30	23.46	20.55	-21.9	-34.1	-22.7
Gujarat	18.2	21.1	18.38	29.79	29.24	27.18	-38.9	-27.8	-32.4
Haryana	20.08	19.98	17.72	33.19	30.61	30.27	-39.5	-34.7	-41.5
Himachal Pradesh	12.91	13.27	12.48	40.17	35.78	35.27	-67.9	-62.9	-64.6
Jammu & Kashmir	4.816	5.608	4.838	21.71	21.62	20.18	-77.8	-74.1	-76.0
Karnataka	30.04	32.17	29.09	43.08	42.23	41.06	-30.3	-23.8	-29.1
Kerala	26.56	27.48	25.18	34.96	33.66	32.80	-24.0	-18.4	-23.2
Madhya Pradesh	42.8	42.48	40.05	50.92	49.07	47.78	-15.9	-13.4	-16.2
Maharashtra	39.54	36.87	35.89	42.99	43.34	39.78	-8.0	-14.9	-9.8
Orissa	55.34	53.44	51.44	59.32	59.87	56.22	-6.7	-10.7	-8.5
Punjab	14.37	14.57	12.66	20.84	18.41	18.19	-31.1	-20.8	-30.4
Rajasthan	26.35	26.99	25.07	34.13	32.39	31.20	-22.8	-16.7	-19.6
Tamil Nadu	25.5	28.95	26.4	36.92	41.21	38.74	-30.9	-29.7	-31.8
Uttar Pradesh	37.43	37.45	35.69	52.48	51.25	50.11	-28.7	-26.9	-28.8
West Bengal	38.84	38.05	35.26	54.38	52.34	50.40	-28.6	-27.3	-30.0

Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004–05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993–94

2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Table A9R
Estimates of Child Poverty using the Absolute Poverty Line in Rural India

	2004-05			1993-94			Change (%)		
	0-4	5-9	0-14	0-4	5-9	0-14	0-4	5-9	0-14
All Rural India	33.27	33.25	31.03	46.77	46.06	44.04	-28.9	-27.8	-29.5
States									
Andhra Pradesh	11.64	14.14	13.15	25.08	23.09	21.48	-53.6	-38.8	-38.8
Assam	25.99	27.96	24.72	57.41	54.62	53.21	-54.7	-48.8	-53.5
Bihar	44.86	44.56	42.46	67.56	65.64	64.24	-33.6	-32.1	-33.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31.97	32.21	26.78	65.86	73.23	65.27	-51.5	-56.0	-59.0
Delhi	4.85	4.29	3.54	3.18	3.38	2.70	52.8	27.0	31.3
Gujarat	19.27	22.65	19.67	31.92	29.59	28.57	-39.7	-23.4	-31.1
Haryana	20.00	19.33	17.28	35.97	33.59	33.46	-44.4	-42.4	-48.3
Himachal Pradesh	11.67	13.37	11.99	41.46	36.73	36.34	-71.9	-63.6	-67.0
Jammu & Kashmir	4.02	4.57	3.72	24.62	23.25	21.72	-83.7	-80.4	-82.9
Karnataka	28.17	29.10	25.61	39.29	38.69	36.69	-28.3	-24.8	-30.2
Kerala	25.72	27.21	24.42	33.68	31.19	31.03	-23.6	-12.7	-21.3
Madhya Pradesh	40.61	40.38	37.39	50.04	48.55	46.99	-18.8	-16.8	-20.4
Maharashtra	34.93	31.66	31.02	49.29	51.03	46.66	-29.1	-38.0	-33.5
Orissa	55.16	53.10	51.06	60.41	61.35	57.45	-8.7	-13.4	-11.1
Punjab	16.21	16.21	14.23	18.04	16.18	15.75	-10.1	0.2	-9.7
Rajasthan	22.04	22.73	20.81	34.45	32.57	31.46	-36.0	-30.2	-33.8
Tamil Nadu	25.88	27.59	25.77	39.02	45.25	41.35	-33.7	-39.0	-37.7
Uttar Pradesh	36.32	35.94	34.28	49.67	48.86	47.49	-26.9	-26.4	-27.8
West Bengal	43.60	41.21	38.71	54.29	52.15	50.21	-19.7	-21.0	-22.9

Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004-05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993-94

2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.

Table A9U
Estimates of Child Poverty using the Absolute Poverty Line in Urban India

	2004-05			1993-94			Change (%)		
	0-4	5-9	0-14	0-4	5-9	0-14	0-4	5-9	0-14
All Urban India	35.68	36.05	34.21	43.49	42.56	41.02	-18.0	-15.3	-16.6
States									
Andhra Pradesh	31.42	32.64	31.83	50.17	48.03	46.45	-37.4	-32.1	-31.5
Assam	5.89	4.84	4.13	12.32	13.96	11.88	-52.2	-65.3	-65.3
Bihar	39.05	33.27	33.79	50.15	43.56	43.55	-22.1	-23.6	-22.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11.05	33.47	23.30	47.62	54.00	47.27	-76.8	-38.0	-50.7
Delhi	19.19	16.93	17.57	25.84	26.92	23.18	-25.7	-37.1	-24.2
Gujarat	15.42	17.47	15.30	24.80	28.42	24.10	-37.8	-38.5	-36.5
Haryana	20.34	22.00	19.07	23.53	20.87	19.92	-13.6	5.4	-4.2
Himachal Pradesh	25.15	12.11	17.86	22.27	22.55	21.72	12.9	-46.3	-17.7
Jammu & Kashmir	7.88	8.58	8.52	9.21	14.24	13.70	-14.5	-39.8	-37.9
Karnataka	34.16	39.27	37.29	54.02	51.79	52.86	-36.8	-24.2	-29.4
Kerala	29.55	28.38	27.80	39.04	42.65	39.05	-24.3	-33.5	-28.8
Madhya Pradesh	52.74	52.61	51.66	54.21	50.93	50.43	-2.7	3.3	2.4
Maharashtra	47.05	46.41	44.19	29.12	28.22	26.51	61.6	64.5	66.7
Orissa	56.59	55.88	54.11	50.29	47.93	46.82	12.5	16.6	15.6
Punjab	9.66	10.46	8.69	28.32	23.88	24.39	-65.9	-56.2	-64.4
Rajasthan	43.40	42.10	40.61	32.89	31.76	30.22	31.9	32.6	34.4
Tamil Nadu	24.85	31.43	27.54	32.57	32.97	33.75	-23.7	-4.7	-18.4
Uttar Pradesh	43.31	45.02	42.46	65.99	61.84	61.85	-34.4	-27.2	-31.4
West Bengal	18.83	22.21	19.87	54.87	53.26	51.21	-65.7	-58.3	-61.2

Sources: 1. Computed from NSS 61st Round for 2004-05 and NSS 50th Round for 1993-94

2. Chaudhri & Jha, 'Child Poverty and Elementary Education in India', ASARC Working Paper 2011/04.