

APPENDIX

APPENDIX:

Appendix: (A): Detailed View of Some Literatures and Discussions

- 1. Barbora, Sanjoy** expressed his views in article ‘Struggle in the tea Plantation of Assam: Then and Now in’ that children are working in hazardous sector without fear and having no life guard. Such type of recruited child is the child labour. He had written about the tea tribe community in tea plantation work. During British colonial era, garden labour suffered a lot from socio-economic overhead. Trend of deprivation of tea tribe community is more or less continued from British colonial system till date in respect of behaviour from upper level and from economic point of view. The laws are enacted ‘Plantation Labour Act, 1952’ but not properly implemented. The first tea plantation works has been done by Bodo and Kachari tribe but failed to control them by British. (Web Page: www.revolutionarydemocracy.org 7th January, 2008). (In Chapter: 1).
- 2. ITA (Indian Tea Association)** is a strong lobby of tea planters in London, formed by European Planters in 1879. Tea Planters of this lobby looked into the tea plantation in Assam. The reason is they were the owner of big tea estates. (In Chapter: 2).
- 3. Luxury Axioms** is associated by Prof. Basu and Van in 1998. The people who are suffering from poverty from childhood difficult to maintain living standard of their family member. The growing child birth rate can save their destitute life. Parents always think about the employment of child in any economic activity without think about school enrolment. Such people do not think about utility of investment on education. Such idea of the poor income group is regarded as Luxury Axioms. The writer prescribed a model in order to prevent child labour. As per the model, the employer must have to increase wage rate of the employee. It has the positive impact on income of the household and can think about child potentiality. (In Chapter: 2).
- 4. Saikia, P.** referred the Intensive Child Labour in the Context of India and Assam, Published in International Journal of Economic Research and Networking, 2017. The writer impressed the role of children in subsequent development of the nation. Future of the nation is completely relied on the development of child potentiality. Human capital accumulation is one of the most important determinants of the growth of the country. (Page-1, RIP). (In Chapter: 1).

Appendix: (B): References of Table (In Chapter: 5)

- 1. References of Household HH: 4** (Represents member composition of Household Member), Referred by Census, 2011.

HH: 4 table presents data of household member composition as 1 member, 2-3, 4-6, 7-10 and 11⁺ shown separately for male and female household. It shows Single person household, nuclear household and joint household.

2. **Reference towards age of the respondent** is ST-Table:7 : Marital Status by Age and Sex (For Each Tribe separately, Census, 2011)

This ST table: 7 furnished the age groups:

.....20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59.... The marital status given is: married, widowed, divorced, and separated...

3. **Suresh Tendulkar Panel's** recommendation determines the poverty line in rural and urban area in 2011-12. Government policies on welfare activities followed this recommendation. As per the recommendation, per capita income of the poverty line is fixed at Rs. 27/- per day in rural area and Rs. 33/- in urban area. So, per capita monthly income of poverty line is Rs. 810/-.

Appendix: (C): Details of Table of Chapter:1 and 3 (Source: Statistical Hand Book of Assam, NCPCR, NSSO Data, Census of India)

1. **Number of Tea Gardens, Area and Production of Tea according to Size of the Gardens in Assam:**

Table: 15.02 (As per Statistical Hand Book of Assam, 2014)

Year	Small Growers (Up to 10.12 hect.)			Big Growers (Above 10.12 hect.)			Total		
	No. of Gardens	Area (Ha)	Production (000 KG)	No. of Gardens	Area (Ha)	Production (000 KG)	No. of Gardens	Area (Ha)	Production (000 KG)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2007	64597	88674	106881	825	232645	405004	65422	321319	511885
2008	NA	88674	NA	760	230113	437810	760	321437	487497
2009	-	88674	NA	760	230060	451970	760	321687	499997
2010	-	88674	NA	760	229790	450100	760	322222	480286
2011	78091	88674	NA	760	229140	476767	78856	322210	589110
2012	68459	88674	NA	761	233536	590120	69220	322210	590120
2013	68459	88674	NA	761	233536	629050	69220	322210	629050

Source: Tea Board of India, Regional Office, Gauhati, Assam. (Collected from Statistical Hand book, Assam, 2014). Big tea growers data based on the Base Line Survey, 2010. (In Chapter: 1).

2. **National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, 2014.**

In the Census 2011 of India, the age groups 5-9 and 10-14 years are taken for determining the Child Labour Population:

Table: 1

All India Child Labour Population, according to 2011 Census					
		Age Group	Main Workers	Marginal Workers (3-6 months)	Total
All India	Total	5-9	1108808	1066910	21757718
		10-14	3244439	2808324	6052763
			4353247	3875234	8228481

(In Chapter: 3).

3. NSSO (66th round off Survey) on Child Labour in Major Indian States, 2009-10 (Age: 5-14)

States	Male	Female	All	% share of Child labour
A.P.	108923	125739	234662	4.71
Assam	156488	32666	189154	3.80
Bihar	235309	41213	276522	5.55
Chhattisgarh	4305	7321	11626	0.23
Delhi	18576	0	18576	0.37
Gujarat	166432	224255	390687	7.84
Haryana	50737	21459	72196	1.45
H.P.	4456	2942	7398	0.15
J & K	12413	16872	29285	0.59
Jharkhand	67807	14661	82468	1.65
Karnataka	110589	115908	226497	4.54
Kerala	1182	1583	2765	0.06
M.P.	149142	41875	191017	3.83
Maharashtra	120600	140073	260673	5.23
Orissa	90912	43651	134563	2.70
Punjab	32466	16370	48836	0.98
Rajasthan	136239	269697	405936	8.14
Tamil Nadu	3471	13880	17351	0.35
U.P.	18029	9342	27371	0.55
Uttarakhand	1160114	615219	1775333	35.62
West Bengal	389211	162373	551584	11.07
All India	3057998	1925873	4983871	100.00

(In Chapter: 3).

4. State-wise distribution of Working Children as Census Report from 1971-2011 (Age group 5-14 years).

Sl. No.	State	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Andhra Pradesh	1627492	1951312	1661940	136339	404851
2	Assam	*239349	***	327598	351416	99512

3	Bihar	1059359	1101764	942245	1117500	451590
4	Gujarat	518061	616913	523585	485530	250318
5	Haryana	137826	194189	109691	253491	53492
6	H.P.	71384	99624	56438	107774	15001
7	J & K	70489	258437	***	175630	25528
8	Karnataka	808719	1131530	976247	822615	249432
9	Kerala	111801	92854	34800	26156	21757
10	M.P.	1112319	1698597	1352563	1065259	286310
11	Maharashtra	988357	1557756	1068427	764075	496916
12	Chhattisgarh	**	**	**	364572	63884
13	Manipur	16380	20217	16493	28836	11805
14	Meghalaya	30440	44916	34633	53940	18839
15	Jharkhand	**	**	**	407200	90996
16	Uttaranchal	**	**	**	70183	28098
17	Nagaland	13726	16235	16467	45874	11062
18	Orissa	492477	702293	452394	377594	92087
19	Punjab	232774	216939	142868	177268	90353
20	Rajasthan	587389	819605	774199	1262570	252338
21	Sikkim	15661	8561	5598	16457	2704
22	Tamil Nadu	713305	975055	578889	418801	151437
23	Tripura	17490	24204	16478	21756	4998
24	Uttar Pradesh	1326726	1434675	1410086	1927997	896301
25	West Bengal	511443	605263	711691	857087	234275
26	Andaman & Nicobar Island	572	1309	1265	1960	999
27	Arunachal Pradesh	17925	17950	12395	18482	5766
28	Chandigarh	1086	1986	1870	3779	3135
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3102	3615	4416	4274	1054
30	Delhi	17120	25717	27351	41899	26473
31	Daman & Diu	7391	9378	941	729	774
32	Goa	**	**	4656	4138	6920
33	Lakshadweep	91	56	34	27	28
34	Mizoram	****	6314	16411	26265	2793
35	Pondicherry	3725	3606	2680	1904	1421
	Total	1753985	13640870	11285349	12666377	4353247

(Note: *1971 Census figure of Assam includes figures of Mizoram. **Not declared as separate State. ***Census could not be conducted. ****Census figures 1971 in respect of Mizoram included in Assam.)

(In Chapter: 3).
