CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Brief Account of Employment Policy in India.


3. Concepts used in the study.
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REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been studied from different angles; such as social, political, economical etc. One can observe from the available studies that the sociological studies are ample in this respect. Some of these studies on social aspects are of Andre, Ambedkar B.R., Ketakar, Galanter M., Blunt, Rajendra Singh Vasta, G.S. Ghurye and such others.


2. (a) Ambedkar B.R. - The untouchables, who were they? And why they became untouchables? Amrit Book Company - Delhi 1948.

(b) Ambedkar B.R. - Who were the Shudras? Thacker & Co., Limited, Bombay - 1946.


P.T. Borale's study namely segregation and desegregation is a legal study of the segregated classes i.e. Scheduled Castes and Tribes in India. It explains the legal philosophy behind segregation. At the same time, we find some studies on economic aspects of Scheduled Castes, such as the studies of Rao, Singh, Kamble, Sundari, Jain, and Saradamani. They are descriptive in their nature regarding employment of Scheduled Castes in leather works.


or as their status in the rural economy. Other economic studies, such as the study of Hanumanta Rayappa and Deepak Grover\textsuperscript{15} are regional in their nature.

As far as the Marathwada Region is concerned, we find that there is a wide gap in research of economic studies on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes except the 2 studies of V.V. Borkar and Kurulkar\textsuperscript{16} and Dr. Amewadikar\textsuperscript{17} dealing with the employment experience of educated scheduled castes and tribes; and co-operative enterprise experience respectively. No other studies on economic aspects specially on employment and unemployment are found.

The studies which are made hither-to in different parts of the country are based on general observations on the sample surveys spread over nonhomogeneous groups. Therefore, these studies can be subjected to a large margin of errors owing

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{15} H. Rayappa and Deepak Grover - Employment Planning for the Rural Poor, the Case of S.C./S.T. - Sterling Publishers - Delhi 1980.
\item \textsuperscript{16} Dr. Borkar V.V. and Dr. Kurulkar R.P.
\item \textsuperscript{17} Dr. Borkar V.V. and Dr. Ambewadikar R.M., Co-Operative movement and weaker sections, Ajantha Books International, Delhi - 1989.
\end{itemize}
to the chance of large unexplained variation, the studies on Agricultural Labour which were conducted by the Ministry of Labour Enquiry (1950-51) (56-57). These studies were undertaken with the objective of knowing the conditions of agricultural labour in India, in which the Scheduled Castes Agricultural labourers form a major part. The programme evaluation organisation has also carried out some surveys from time to time. But, besides non-homogenity of sample and macro nature of the studies, most of the studies are based on investigations at a point of time with no scope for inter period comparision.

The present study about the employment and unemployment of scheduled castes in Marathwada Region with it's special emphasis on the impact of N.R.E.P. in rural Marathwada goes into the details on village level. The importance of this study lies in being the first of it's kind in the Region. The National Rural Employment Programme is being implemented to generate additional employment and income in the rural areas. Secondly, it aims at creating durable community assets and to bring about an improvement in the quality of village life. Therefore, it is essential to have a factual assessment of the situation if the increasing investment of the Government is to yield more fruitful returns.
Such assessment is also necessary to suggest an appropriate strategy for the betterment of the weaker sections in future.

Finally, such studies will also be helpful to know that how far these programmes could create conditions for giving social and economic justice to the less privileged classes of our society. It is on this background, the study of impact of N.R.E.P. is undertaken.

1. BRIEF ACCOUNT OF EMPLOYMENT POLICY IN INDIA.

In this chapter an attempt is made to review the employment policy as it existed in the past and its present features.

The problem of unemployment is with us in its varying dimensions. However, this could attract the attention of Planning Commission towards the end of 1953, when eleven point programme was undertaken to expand employment opportunities. But it failed for want of adequate investment.\textsuperscript{18}

However, it can be considered as a beginning in the direction of evolving employment policy in the five year plans.

\textsuperscript{18} Bhattacharya K. - Employment Policy in India, I.E.A. Volume - Part III, Agra 1984, P. 5.
There are two different strategies which have been formulated for obtaining long term solution to the unemployment problem. First strategy is based on the assumption that the employment generation is a function of economic growth. It presupposes that higher the rate of growth of the economy bigger the volume of employment. Second approach is based on the strategy of labour intensive which implies that investment must be done in such industries which can utilise maximum human labour. However, Government admits that no specific policy was adopted to step up the rate of employment.\(^{19}\)

When we started our planned era of economic development from 1951-52, it was believed that increased rate of investment in different sectors of the economy would automatically increase the rate of employment. For instance, when the Second Five Year Plan was finalised on the basis of Mahalanobis model, while talking about employment policy, he said\(^ {20}\) that the only way of eliminating unemployment in India is to buildup a sufficiently large stock of capital.

\(^{19}\) Government of India - Report of the Committee on unemployment (1973) P-17, Delhi (known as Bhagwati Committee).

This will enable all unemployed persons to be absorbed in productive activity by increasing the rate of investment. Therefore in his opinion, capital building is the only fundamental remedy for unemployment in India. This approach is clearly reflected in the Second Five Year Plan. The plan document recognised that the problem of unemployment especially in underdeveloped economy like India can only be solved after a period of intensive development. Therefore, the Second Five Year Plan has given a very important place to increase investment in industrial sector. This theoretical justification of increasing investment in industrial sector came originally from Keynes. So it is clear from the above point that the generation of employment was considered as a byproduct of intensive development programme in the economy. The same approach was taken to increase employment in Third Plan also. It was emphasised that a full utilisation of available man power


resources can be achieved after a considerable period of development\textsuperscript{24}. In this way one can find that in the first decade of our economic planning era from 1950-51 to 1961, the employment was to be increased by increasing the investment. In short, the rate of economic development got priority over the employment generation in Indian planning. The planners in our country had, no doubt, recognised the importance of employment generation but unfortunately, it could not find a place as a separate objective in Indian planning. Later on, India went for Annual Plans from 1966 to 1969 due to resource crisis. This particular period was a period of adjustment\textsuperscript{26} Shortly soon after this phase the country resorted to planning and the draft out line of the fourth plan was out. But it again repeated the earlier strategy about employment generation. The draft out line stated that employment would be sought indirectly rather than directly as a consequence of planning\textsuperscript{25} It is in this way that employment generation was considered as a byproduct of intensive investment in the various

\textsuperscript{24} Government of India - Planning Commission, Third Five Year Plan 1961, New Delhi, P-15.

\textsuperscript{25} Government of India - Planning Commission, Fourth Five Year Plan (Draft outline) Delhi, 1969, P-106.
fields of the economy.

In other words, one can say that the period of 1950s and early 60s was characterised by a strong influence of the Harrod-Domar and Rostow's model of development strategies, which were formulated in the third world countries. These development strategies gave importance to increase the levels of Gross National Product through accelerated capital formation. The theory of "big push" for rapid industrialisation became the code word for development and growth in the 1950s and early 60s.\textsuperscript{26}

Indian planners were also not free from the influence of this. Therefore, Mr. Vashi observed that the First Five Year Plan model was nothing but "essentially a simple variant of the Harrod Domar model".\textsuperscript{27} So it is in this way we find that both Rostovian and Harrod-Domar models had a powerful grip on the imagination of the policy makers as well as planners of most of developing countries including India.\textsuperscript{28} Capital accumulation was conceived as the key

\textsuperscript{26} Todaro, Michael P. "Economics for a Developing world", Longman Group Limited, London 1977, P-211.


\textsuperscript{28} V.H. Joshi, In "planning for employment" (edt) by Dr. Narayana Deshpande & Sinha, Sterling, New Delhi 1980, P - 70.
factor in the attainment of high rate of economic growth and generation of employment opportunities was treated as secondary one.

No doubt that this strategy did bring about a positive result of accelerating the rate of industrial development leading to rapid out-put growth of the industrial sector but it failed to generate employment at a correspondingly high rate. This was due to the adoption of capital intensive techniques of production in the modern industrial sub sector, the development of which relied mainly upon the sophisticated equipment imported from the aid giving countries (Western). However, the highly expensive imported equipments designed mostly for large scale production in the western developed countries were not suited to the Indian economy in view of the small domestic markets, low purchasing power and availability of surplus man power\textsuperscript{29}.

The use of capital intensive techniques of production was confined to both industries and agriculture. As Todaro\textsuperscript{30}

\textsuperscript{29} V.H. Joshi, Ibid P - 70.
\textsuperscript{30} Todaro, Ibid, P - 213.
observed that one often finds that production techniques in both agriculture and industry were heavily mechanised and capital intensive. Therefore, one sees that tractors and its combines in rural landscape amidst hundreds of jobless workers flocking around it. The ultimate result as in the study\(^3\) is the logical corollary of the analysis of India's development strategy through five year is that instead of ameliorating the unemployment problem it produced such effects on the economy that both unemployment and under-employment have emerged as a problem of utmost concern to politicians and planners.

Because of the widespread unemployment in both rural and urban areas it was realised by our planners that the earlier strategy could not help to reduce unemployment in the country. The Fourth plan admitted this fact by saying that the current tempo of economic activity is insufficient to provide employment to all\(^3\). Therefore, it was on this ground that the Government felt the need of appointing an expert committee on unemployment for its thorough investigation.

31. Joshi V.H., P - 72.

This committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of P.N. Bhagawati, popularly known as Bhagawati Committee or expert Committee on Unemployment. The draft of the Sixth Plan (1978-83) has brought out very clearly this failure on the employment generation front. The plan estimated that the total labour force was 240 million persons in 1973, but it increased to 273 millions in 1978, out of this increase of 33 millions, only about 12% could obtain employment in the organised sector and the rest stayed in agriculture or in unorganised sector or got added to the pool of unemployed.\(^{33}\) It is observed in the Third Round of National Sample Survey (77-78) that the worst sufferers are agricultural labourers.\(^{34}\)

It is in this way one can see that the strategy of concentrating more on heavy investments could not generate expected employment opportunities in the country as a whole. Not only this, the employment of agricultural labourers, has declined. The Rural Labour Enquiry (1974-75) had thrown sufficient light on this aspect. The committee observed that the total number of days employment in a year for

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34. National sample survey - 32nd Round 77-78, Annexure 135, P - 205.
agricultural labourer - House holds declined from 272 million man days in 1964-65 to 246 million man days in 1974-75. It is in this way, the policy could expand industrial production by 6 per cent in the country per annum; but employment in the organised sector could increase by only 3 per cent per annum. Dr. Rao, therefore, has commented on this situation saying that the policy has missed in linking in a proper way the growth in manpower and industrial expansion in the economy. He says, 'this lack of correspondence between output growth and employment expansion is a problem and paradox of Indian economic development.'

Keeping in view of this paradox, the Government has formulated several schemes to generate employment opportunities.

Along with these employment oriented schemes, several other schemes were also introduced, such as pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project, Drought Prone Area Programme. These

36. Govt. of India, Expert Committee 1973, Delhi, P - 241.
programmes are basically meant for employment generation in rural areas.

But we find that the Rural Works Programme which was initiated with a provision of 150 crores of rupees, it has totally failed\(^3^8\). The failure of these programmes on the front of rural employment generation has been also highlighted by the expert committee on unemployment.

*Schemes stated in the report of expert committee on unemployment 1973 (P-80) are as follows:-

(a) Small farmers development agencies and MFAL.
(b) Schemes for Agro Service Centre.
(c) Crash Scheme for Rural Employment.
(d) Schemes for Creation of Planning and Design Units for preparation of rural water supply in states.
(e) Major and medium irrigation schemes.
(f) Power generation schemes.
(g) Railways.
(h) Road construction.
(i) Shipping and ports.
(j) Inland water transport, Tourism.
(k) P & T. housing etc.

The committee said that bottlenecks such as multiplicity of agencies, the lack of co-ordination between these agencies and overlapping or even duplication in their works programme could not help to generate more employment\textsuperscript{39}. The Committee further said that although there are co-ordination Committees in some states at district and block levels, these committees always confronted with the process of co-ordination. Therefore, they could not meet.

So in this way, we find that the schemes which are designed to create employment could not help to attain the objective either for this or that reason as stated above. The National Rural Employment Programme is one among such schemes which is a central point of the present study. The scheme is discussed at length as follows.

2. NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME: A SCHEME.

The National Rural Employment Programme was introduced in the year 1980 on the eve of the Sixth Five Year Plan. It replaced the earlier food for works programme. This

\textsuperscript{39} Government of India, Report of Expert Committee on Unemployment 1973, Delhi, P - 80.
programme was entirely founded by the Central Government till the end of 31st March, 1981. Thereafter it became a regular part of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) and is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on 50-50 sharing basis between central Government and State Government. This programme is also included in the New Twenty Point Programme.

The Sixth Five Year Plan estimated that the percentage of population below the poverty line would be reduced to 30% by the end of 1984-85 from nearly 50% in the beginning of the Sixth Plan. This was to be achieved through various schemes of rural development. National Rural Employment Programme was considered to be one of such programmes. The guide lines on NREP 40 considered that reduction in poverty was possible through provision of employment opportunities in rural areas. With this view N.R.E.P. was undertaken.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF N.R.E.P.

The National Rural Employment Programme has the following objectives:-

1. Generation of additional gainful employment opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed persons both men and women in the rural areas.

2. Creation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the income levels of the rural poor and

3. Improvement of nutritional status and the living standard of the rural poor.

In brief, the N.R.E.P. aimed at to provide employment opportunities, strengthen rural infrastructure by creating durable community assets and thereby to bring about an improvement in the nutritional status and the living standard of the rural poor.

ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP AND MONITORING OF NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME.

For the effective implementation of the programme an extensive machinery has been set up by the Government. It consists of 'Central Committee' to undertake continuous monitoring of the programme. At the state level, there is
a co-ordination committee which is responsible for planning, implementation, and monitoring of the programme. One representative from the Ministry of Rural Development Department participates in the meetings of the committee. It is provided that this committee shall meet regularly at least once in three months to undertake a detailed review of the programme. The review will specially relate to execution and speed of programme and the quality of works completed under N.R.E.P. The proceedings of the meetings are to be regularly forwarded to the Ministry of Rural Development Department, Government of India.

At the district level, the District Rural Development Agency (D.R.D.A) is responsible for planning and co-ordination of the works undertaken under this programme. Review, supervision and monitoring is also the prime responsibility of D.R.D.A. Total resources which are made available to the states for implementing the scheme, are distributed among the D.R.D.As on the basis of the prescribed criteria. At last, the Block Development is responsible for implementation of the scheme at block level.

However, this organisational set up of the implementing (D.R.D.A) Agency for all the states in the country is not
uniform in actual practice. For example in the states like West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh N.R.E.P. is out of the jurisdiction of D.R.D.As in states like Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh, D.R.D.As prepare the plan of works and also execute with the technical support of the staff specially provided to them whereas in Rajasthan and Maharashtra, D.R.D.As have been entrusted with the work of preparation and execution but they are not provided with technical staff.

**CRITERIA FOR ALLOCATION OF FUNDS AMONG STATES.**

The central assistance to state governments and Union Territories is provided on the basis of the following criteria.

1. 75% weightage is given to the number of agricultural workers and marginal farmers in the state or union territory.

2. 25% weightage is given to the incidence of poverty in each state or union territory.

Accordingly all state governments are directed to allocate the resources on the above criteria between different districts. Where district wise data of incidence of poverty
is not available, 25 per cent weightage is given to the number of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes.

Diversion of funds from one district to another is not permissible for allocation. Within the district, the State Government are expected to lay down appropriate criteria.

**INVolVEMENT OF PANCHAYATS AND VOLUNtaRY ORGANIZATIONS IN N.R.E.P.**

As the programme is basically aimed at providing employment to rural people it is appropriate that the Panchayats are actively involved in this programme. Given the technical and administrative support, the Panchayats are actively involved in the execution of the works. D.R.D.A. is permitted to accept the donations from industrial houses to meet out the expenses on materials. To avoid middleman, private contractors are banned to undertake the works of N.R.E.P. The expenditure to be incurred on wages and material is 60:40. It is also provided under the scheme that one kilogram of foodgrain will be given per man per day as a part of wages under the programme.
The rates of wages for unskilled workers are equal to the rates of minimum agricultural wages, which are applicable to that area. The rates for skilled workers will be equal to that of minimum wages for such works or as prescribed by the Government Departments such as P.W.D., Irrigation, Forestes etc. The timely payment is expected in this programme. The executing agency should make payment within a week and is provided that under no circumstances a delay of more than a week is allowed.

**PLAN OF ACTION—EXECUTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WORKS UNDER N.R.E.P.**

It is provided that the D.R.D.A. will prepare an Action Plan of works to be undertaken in the district. The plan of works is expected to cover all blocks and areas within the blocks to have a balanced growth within the district. So also it will provide employment near the villages of employment seekers.

The D.R.D.A.s are expected to establish suitable linkages within other developmental programmes such as I.R.D.P. and D.P.A.P. etc. The works to be undertaken should be based on the felt needs of the local people. The block officer
should either call a meeting of local people or should visit the villagers while finalising the work plan. It is also provided that while preparing the work plan a conscious effort should be made to include such schemes which will benefit the weaker sections. However, while preparing the work-plan, a priority should be given to the following.

1. While selecting the area for works to be taken up under N.R.E.P., such areas should be selected which have a predominant scheduled caste population.

2. The works should be taken up in such areas, where there are complaints of concealed bonded labour.

3. In those areas, which are identified as low wage pockets areas and in which reports of underpayment to the agricultural labourers are received.

It is also provided that no works will be undertaken other than in the Annual Action Plans. The works should be completed according to the standards and specifications provided by the Government. A provision regarding maintenance of assets should be made in the budget.
NATURE OF WORKS TO BE TAKEN UP UNDER N.R.E.P.

Rural works which result in creation of community assets are only allowed to be taken up under N.R.E.P. works benefitting individuals are not to be taken up under this programme. However, such works can be taken up which can benefit individual scheduled castes.

Some model works which can be taken up under the programme are as follows:

1. Social forestry works on Government lands and on lands belonging to Panchayat, road side plantation, planting along side of canals, railway lines, planting fodder, fruit trees, fuel can be taken up.

2. Works directly benefitting the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes such as land development, group housing, drinking water wells.

3. Construction of village tanks, renovation of existing tanks, check dams, nala bunding, percolation tanks etc.

4. Minor irrigation works including those relating to construction of community irrigation wells, flood protection, drainage and water logging works etc.
5. Soil conservation and land reclamation works.

6. Water sources for wild animals in the forests.

7. Rural roads subject to prescribed standards and specifications.

8. Construction of schools, dispensaries, veterinary centres, balwadis, panchayat ghars, community centres, housing for rural banks, bathing and washing platforms, community biogas plants etc. This list is only an illustrative. Apart from this list of works, such works which are need based can also be undertaken.

There is a provision regarding the earmarking of resources that 10 per cent amount of the total amount should be utilised for social forestry and another 10 per cent must be reserved and utilised for works benefiting scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

The Annual Plan of works proposed to be taken under N.R.E.P. during the year are expected to be furnished by each states and union territories by 15th April each year and quarterly, monthly and annual progress reports are to be furnished by each D.R.D.A to State and by state to Central Government.
regarding employment generated, expenditures etc. in specific proforma.

According to the guidelines given by the Central Government, the Government of Maharashtra has also launched the National Rural Employment Programme from October, 1980. This programme was merged into the Employment Guarantee Scheme (1972) of the Maharashtra Government at the beginning. The funds received from Central Government were treated as an addition to the funds of E.G.S. However N.R.E.P. was delinked from E.G.S. with effect from 1st April, 1982. At the beginning of 1980, the planning department was it's model department but later on it was changed to Rural Development department. It is in this way that the Maharashtra Government is implementing the National Rural Employment Programme as a separate identified programme with the emphasis on improvement of quality of village life.

However, this programme has been merged in the new employment programme recently announced by the then prime minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, new programme is known as Jawahar Rojgar Yojana. So at present N.R.E.P. forms a part of J.R.Y.

9. **CONCEPTS USED IN THE STUDY.**

There are several concepts which are used in the present study, which are explained in detail as follows.

1. **SCH**E**E**D**E**L**E**D** C**A**S**T**E**S**

This refers to the castes which are declared as scheduled castes by the President of India in accordance with the constitutional provisions of Article 341(1) and such castes which are inserted by the Parliament according to the constitutional provision of Article 341(2). The lists are attached separately in appendix A, B and C.

2. **M**A**R**A**T**H**W**A**D**A**

This includes seven districts of Maharashtra state viz. Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Latur, Osmanabad, Parbhani and Nanded respectively, covering the geographical area to the tune of 64.525 sq. kms, and with a population of 97.28 lakhs as per 1981 census.

3. **W**O**R**K

Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental nature. It also includes actual work and effective supervision and direction of work.
4. MAIN AND MARGINAL WORKERS

A person who worked for major part of last year i.e. for a total of 183 days or more is called as main worker and less than 183 days is called as a marginal worker.

5. HOUSEHOLD

A normal household is defined as persons related to one another by blood or marriage, who commonly live together and a common arrangement is made for cooking. Household may be a houseless household living in the open area without a roof over head with common arrangement for cooking.

6. LITERATE

Literate is a person who can with understanding do both read and write in a language. It is not necessary that he should have received formal education in any school or institution or should have passed some educational standard.

7. NONWORKERS

This includes all persons in the following categories. Persons engaged in non paid home duties and who do no other works for eg. students, dependents, retired persons, beggers,
inmates of institutions including convicts of Jails or inmates of penal or mental or charitable institutions.

8. **CULTIVATOR**

A person is cultivator, if he/she is engaged either as employer, single worker or familyworker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind, or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation. It involves ploughing, sowing harvesting and production of cereals and millets, production of crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi etc. and other crops such as sugarcane, groundnuts, tapioca, pulses, raw jute and kind red fiber crops cotton. However, cultivation does not include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards, or groves or working on plantations like coffee, tea, rubber, chinchona and other medicinal plants.

9. **AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.**

Agricultural labour is one who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share. He or she has no risk in the cultivation but merely works in another person's land for wages. Agricultural labour has no right to lease
or contract on land on which he/she works.

10. **HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY.**

For any person who is working as his main activity in some production, processing, servicing or repair of articles or goods such as handloom, weaving, dying, carpentry, bidi rolling, pottery making, bicycle repairing, blacksmithy. Tailoring is included in household industry. It is conducted by the head of the household or by members of household at home within the village in rural areas and within the precincts of the house in urban area. In this industry, larger persons are from home. It is not run as registered factory. It may relate to production processing, servicing, repairs, making and selling only but not merely selling. It does not include professions such as a pleader or doctor, barber, dancer, musician, waterman, dhobi, astrologer etc.

11. **OTHER NONWORKERS.**

This includes all non workers who are looking for jobs for eg. a student has stopped his education and is in search of a job.
12. OTHER WORKERS

This category of workers include all workers who have been engaged in some economic activity in the year but they are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in household industry. The types under this comes factory workers, plantation workers, transport, mining, construction, political or social work, all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, priests, artists etc. These definition have been adopted in the 1981 census.

Here an important point should be mentioned regarding the reorganisation of categories of workers into only four from the 9 categories adopted in 1971 census, for clarification they are given as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1981 worker category:</th>
<th>Corresponding 1971, category.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Household industry, Manufacturing process, servicing, repairs, processing.</td>
<td>iii. Live stock forestry, fishing etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. other workers</td>
<td>iv. Mining.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
v. (a) Manufacturing, processing etc.

v. (b) Manufacturing processing, repairs, other than in household industries.

vi. Construction.

vii. Trade and commerce.

viii. Transport, storage, communication.

ix. Other services.

The above mentioned concepts have been often used in this study. The workers' categories have been reorganised in the 1981 census as per the instructions given by the Planning Commission. The corresponding 1971 workers' categories are given to have their clear picture of the categories which are included in 1981.