

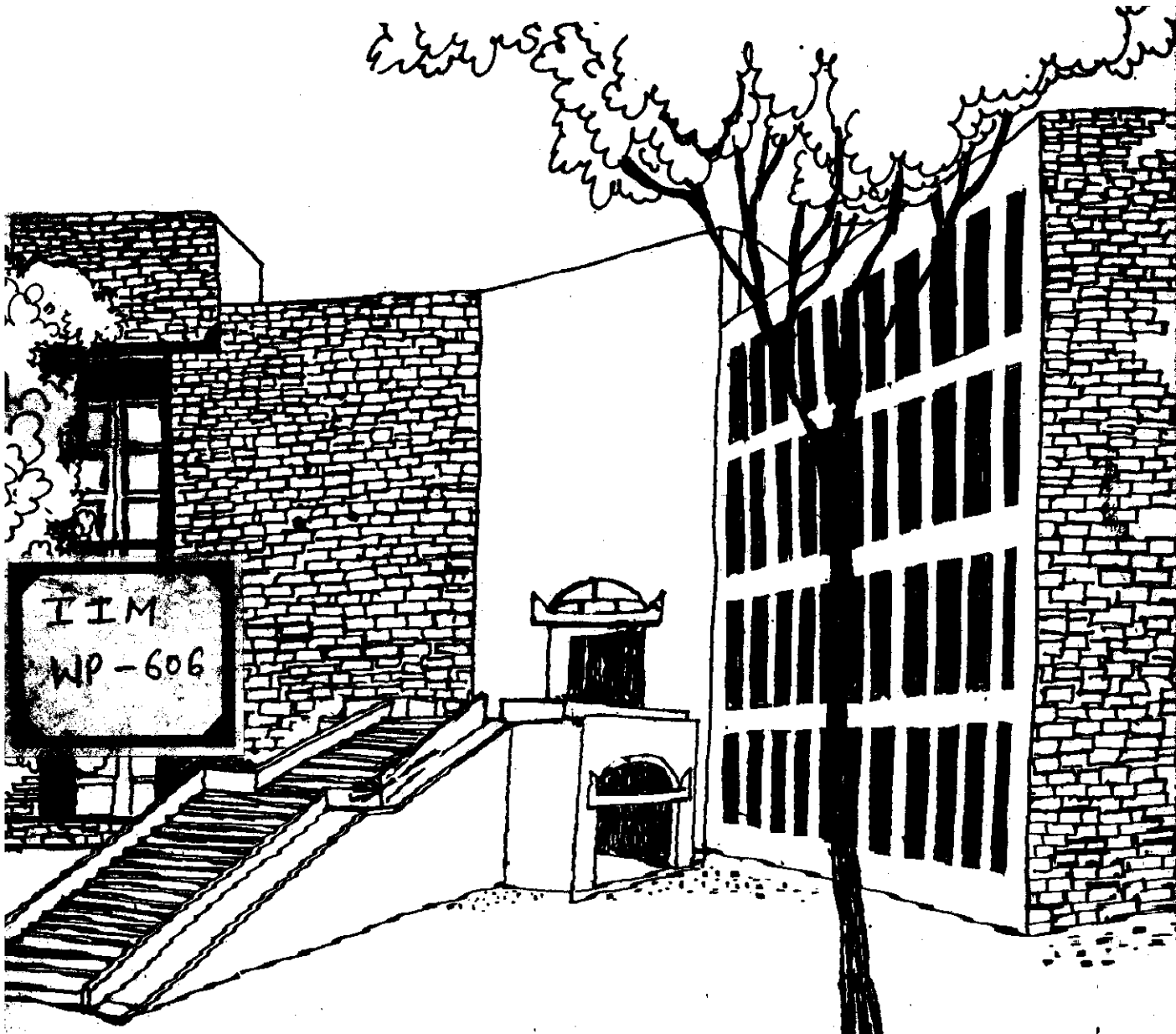


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ON ESTIMATING HOME WORKERS IN INDIA

By

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On Estimating Home Workers in India

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Abstract

Although home-working is a phenomenon prevalent in almost all societies, it sometimes takes disturbing form especially in the labour surplus countries of the third world. It is argued that from the viewpoint of social justice, we must be concerned about such a category of workers who are de jure self-employed workers but de facto employees at the mercy of their employers who only take advantage of the situation and shrug off all responsibility as employers. In order to assess the magnitude of the problem, some broad measurement of the dimensions is necessary. In the present paper, a conceptual framework is presented to categorize home-workers into various groups and sub-groups having somewhat homogeneous conditions. Finally, first approximations are attempted about the magnitude of workers in different categories and sub-categories of Home Working based on 1981 census data.

On Estimating Home Workers in India

- Ravindra H Dholakia

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I. Introduction:

Home working is a phenomenon prevalent in almost all societies. Generally, it is considered a form of self-employment. However, it can also be viewed as a special case of employment on piece rate undertaken by the worker for his "employer" who wants the particular work to be done. With the latter stance on the home working, it is possible to conceptualize an employer-employee relationship such that the employee depends on the employer and that the employer has no control over the nature of time-disposal of the employee. Many a times, the employers of the same worker are numerous and are, therefore, called customers rather than employers. Several times, the "employers" of such workers are everchanging or repeating, if at all, after a long period of time. Sometimes even a stable and a long term employer-employee relationship can exist. In order to distinguish clearly these types of different cases, and to suggest guidelines for appropriate measurement of the magnitude of workers in such different sub-categories, we need a conceptual framework. After briefly discussing the framework in the next section, we attempt to present some estimates of "home workers" in India for the bench-mark year 1981 on the basis of secondary data.

II. Conceptual Framework:

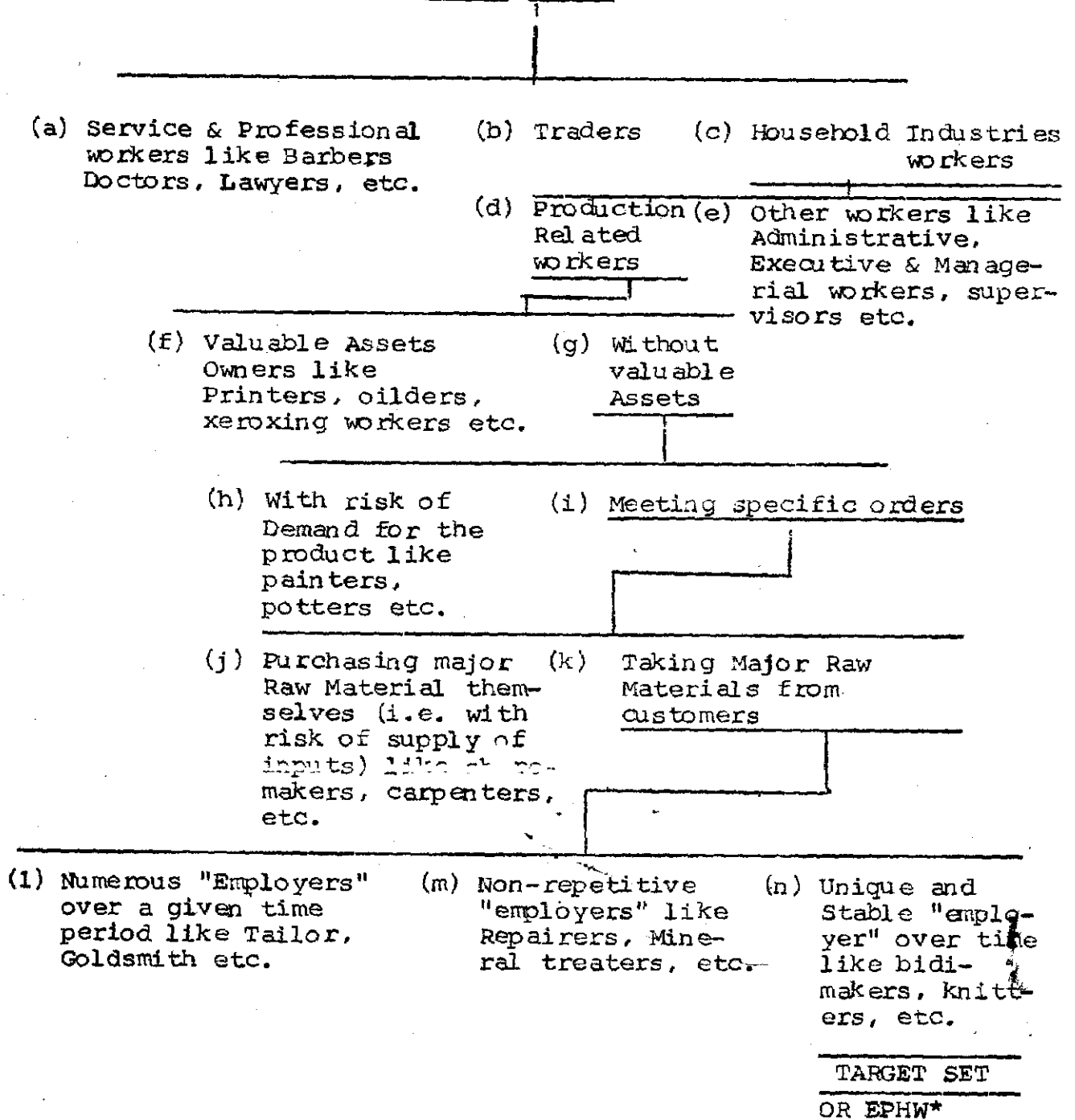
Factors of production are generally classified into four broad categories; land, labour, capital and enterprise. A self-employed person usually combines two or more of these factors and, hence, derives only a combined reward. A typical home worker may be considered self-employed and as a result, his earnings may be treated as a combined reward to all the factors of production at his command.

However, for some reasons, if we consider his earnings to be equivalent to only his wages, he should be considered only as an employee rather than self-employed. If there is no risk element involved in the activity he carries out, and if the capital (machinery and equipment) or the land (his home) are practically of little cost to him, he can be conceptually regarded as an employee rather than self-employed. The reason to emphasise this particular special category of home workers is to highlight their plight since they are feared to be exploited¹ by their so-called employers. It is argued that from the viewpoint of social justice, we must be concerned about such a category of workers who are de jure self-employed workers but de facto employees at the mercy of their employers who only take the advantage of the situation and shrug off all responsibility as employers.

It is difficult to identify precisely this particular set of workers who are prone to 'exploitation'. Let us call it as our target set of workers. Home workers in a broader sense can be defined as those workers who carry out their major economic activity in their residential premises. These would include not only the workers in the household industries but also the service workers, professionals and even traders whose offices or shops, etc. are in their homes only. Since most of these service workers, professionals and traders belong to the highly skilled and/or educated category of the labour force in our country, the question of their 'exploitation' does not arise². The remaining category of home workers would include those engaged in production, processing,

servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) goods. This is precisely the definition of the workers engaged in the household industries as per our Census. However, all the workers in the household industries cannot be considered to belong to our target set of workers. This is because many self-employed workers in the household industries have very valuable assets in the form of machinery, equipment, building etc. the returns for which have to be considered positively in the combined reward which they earn. Even when we exclude all these substantial asset owners; we still have a category of workers for whom the risk element cannot be ignored. These are the self-employed workers who produce in anticipation of demand rather than produce for meeting specific orders. Among the latter also there are two categories: those who purchase the major raw materials themselves and those who take the major raw material from their "employers" or customers. Finally, even out of those self-employed workers who take the major raw material from their "employers", those who either have numerous "employers" (or customers) over a given period of time or have non-repetitive (or infrequently repetitive) "employers" are again not included in our target set of workers. For our target set of workers, these "employers" have to be well-defined, unique and fairly stable over a long period of time. This entire framework is presented in a schematic manner as follows:

Home Workers



Note: The illustrations of occupations under different categories do not rule out their occurrence in other categories also under different circumstances.

* EPHW = 'Exploitation' Prone Home Workers.

Before we pass on to the estimation, it is necessary to have a closer look at our concept of the target set of workers defined on the basis of the notion of exploitation. It is important to remember that these workers are basically home workers who carry out the activity at their respective homes. This feature ensures that their working conditions and job requirements are quite relaxed and flexible to suit any other priority work or activity they want to combine with their economic activity. They can thus optimally utilize all the extra time whenever they get and for whatever length they get. The problem of exploitation under such circumstances can crop up only when the remuneration (piece rate) that they get for their work is substantially lower than the time rate implied by their time-disposition for the work. Thus, our target set of workers are the workers who are employed at a substantially lower wage-rate than the market rate. This is an important point because the estimates of workers engaged as home workers would only capture the ex-post situation which refers to the given corresponding wage situation. If attempts are made to increase the remuneration in real terms for these workers, two separate forces are likely to operate simultaneously. On the one hand, the demand for such workers would decline and on the other hand, the supply of such workers would increase, ultimately creating the problem of involuntary unemployment³. Thus, the estimates should be treated to serve only as a broad indication

of the magnitude of workers in such a category rather than the basis of forecasting the welfare effects of any government laws or regulations introduced to ameliorate the conditions of these workers.

III. The Estimates:

Since we do not propose to estimate all the home workers most broadly defined in our above mentioned framework, we begin by defining the household industry as per the 1981 Census: "Household industry was defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/ herself and/ or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas, and only within the precincts of the house where the household lived in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in a household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory". This definition clearly satisfies the criteria for home working in the urban areas and the best approximation to it in the rural areas.

As per the 1981 Census, about 3.5% of the working force in India is engaged in the household industries. The proportion is only 3.2% for males whereas it is about 4.6% for females if we consider only the main workers⁴. Moreover, over the decade 1971-1981, this proportion shows a marginal decline for males (from 3.4% in 1971 to 3.2% in 1981) and a marginal increase for females (from 4.2% in 1971 to 4.6% in 1981). Table 1 presents the proportion of main workers

engaged in the household industries, i.e. category (c) of our chart, in 1981 by sex and the 21 states in India. From the table, it is clear that for males, the proportion does not vary much. However, for females, the proportion of workers engaged in category (c) varies from 20% in Manipur and 10% in Jammu & Kashmir to 0.33% in Nagaland and 0.73% in Himachal Pradesh.

The Table 1 also represents the sex-ratio (females per 1000 males) among the workers in our category (c) in 1981 by rural-urban residence. It can be readily observed that the sex-ratio shows less variation across the states in the urban areas as compared to the rural areas.

Regarding the age-composition of the workers in the household industry sector, as Table 2 reveals, there are no significant differences between workers in this sector and all workers taken together within males in all areas. However, there are significant differences between the proportion of child labour (age 0-14), among males and females in the household industry sector in both the urban and the rural areas. Moreover, while the proportion of child labour in females is significantly higher in the household sector than in all sectors in both the areas, the same in males is curiously lower in rural areas and higher in urban areas as compared to all sectors. Perhaps the productivity of the household sector in relation to the overall productivity in the two areas might explain such a phenomenon. It may also be noted that the proportion of older workers (60+) is higher in males than in females in general and in the household sector in both areas in particular.

If we consider the composition of workers in the household industries according to the educational levels,

From Table 3, we find that almost 4 out of 7 workers engaged in the household industries are illiterate and that hardly 1 out of 7 has completed middle level schooling. The educational attainments of the working force in this sector is very poor in India. It is all the more so in rural areas and among females. Table 3 provides the indication of the task involved if we aim at educating the workers in such a sector.

The 1981 Census also provides a very useful information on the census houses and the uses to which they are put. From the classification of the occupied Census houses according to their use, we may be interested in the estimate of the number of census houses used as 'workshop-cum-residence including household industry'. The figures for the national level in 1981 are presented below in a tabular form:

	<u>All Areas</u>	<u>Urban Areas</u>	<u>Rural Areas</u>
1. Total No. of Census houses	151,001,488	35,746,852	115,254,636
2. Workshop-cum-Residence	3,002,406	771,830	2,230,576
3. (2) as % of (1)	1.99%	2.16%	1.94%
4. Main workers in Household Industries	7,710,920	2,278,231	5,432,689
5. (4) \div (2)	2.57	2.95	2.44

Source: Census of India, 1981, Series-1: India, Part VII-A: Uses to which Census Houses Are Put (1982).

It is indeed revealing that irrespective of the area, about 2% of the total Census houses are used for carrying out one or the other type of household industry. Similarly, the average number of workers engaged per such household industry also works out in the plausible range of 2.5 to 3.

Since all or a majority of them belong to the same household, the collective skills, collective employment and collective remuneration may also be important considerations for not leaving the occupation in spite of somewhat lower wages. This is because the efficiency of one can cover the inefficiency or shortfalls of others. Moreover, it also helps to provide training to the young.

So far, we have discussed the available estimates for the category (c) in our framework. When we look into the occupational classification of the workers engaged in the household industries, we get the feel for other categories mentioned in our framework. Table 4 presents the occupational break-up (at divisional level) of category (c) in our framework. If we consider the production and related workers including transport equipment operators and labourers as well as the workers not classified by occupation, we find that almost 98.5% of the total workers in our category (c) are covered. Thus, our category (e) seems to account hardly for 1.5% of the workers in the category (c). This proportion is still lower in the rural areas and for the females. Comparing these figures with the educational levels of workers (Table 3), we find that in our category (d) there are more than 10% workers who have the educational level of middle schooling or above. Such workers are most likely to fall under our categories of (f) and (h). This is, however, the farthest that the current state of data-availability can take us satisfactorily in estimating the magnitude of various categories mentioned in our framework.

In order to have a broad idea of the magnitude of different categories from (f) to (n) in our framework, we may have to attempt further probing into the details of the secondary data, but the exercise may require us to make

bold assumptions without sound empirical justification. To that extent, these estimates may be considered as only a rough and ready first approximations.

In order to demarkate categories (f) and (g) from the category (d), we need to have some well-defined criterion in terms of capital investment on the part of the household. This is necessary because our distinction between categories (f) and (g) is based on "valuableness" of the assets owned by the workers in household industry. We may set a criterion in terms of the relative importance of the interest on the cost of machinery or equipment or any other productive asset used by the worker to tackle this problem effectively. If we take the interest cost of 10% and depreciation cost of another 10% of the total wage income, we can calculate the effective cut off point for the cost of the assets to determine their "valuableness". The problem, here, is to get a norm for the wage income for the household. Taking the poverty line of Rs. 3500 p.a. as a norm to decide "valuableness" of an asset in our context, we can calculate the required cut-off cost of the assets provided we specify the average life of the asset and the rate of interest obtainable. Assuming the average life of the assets used by these workers to be 8 years and obtainable rate of interest to be 12% p.a., the cut-off cost of the assets per household works out to be about Rs.3000/=. We have used this norm notionally to delineate the occupational groups for category (f) in our framework.

To obtain the delineation of categories (h) from (i); or (j) from (k); or (l) and (m) from (n), we have simply used our judgement in view of non-availability of other alternatives on one or the other account. However, if a systematic effort is made either on census basis or on sample basis (by calculating appropriate ratios) to

collect the required information, it is possible to estimate the magnitude of workers more precisely in these categories.

Table 5 presents the correspondences between various categories in our framework and the detailed occupational classification of the production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers and workers not classified by occupation according to our judgement. We should note that these correspondences are only broad in nature and do not strictly hold because of the nature of categorization in our framework. However, it is hoped that these correspondences do help us in gauging the dimension of the relative magnitude of different categories presented above in our framework. Table 6 presents our estimates of different categories of home workers in India for the year 1981 by sex and rural-urban residence.

As it can be readily seen from the Table 6, our target set (EPHW) consists of over half of the workers in the household industries in India. This proportion, however, significantly differs between males and females in both urban as well as rural areas by more or less the same extent. In both areas, the proportion of our target set in male workers is about one-half whereas it is about four-fifths in females. This finding intuitively appears to be quite plausible. It may also be noted from the table that females constitute over one-third of our target set.

IV. Concluding Remarks:

From the tentative estimates of home workers presented here, it becomes clear that the most vulnerable category of home workers appears to account for almost 57% of the workers in the household industries which account for

about 3.5% of the total working force in India in 1981. Thus, it appears that about 2% of the total workers in India are in the most vulnerable out of different categories of home workers.⁵ These workers are prone to 'exploitation' by their "employers" who are likely to have identifiable, unique and stable employer-employee relationship with them. These are, however, only first approximations. A lot more research is required to concretize and operationalize the concepts discussed here to emerge with more accurate measurement and assessment of the problem.

- 1 The concept of 'exploitation' is a questionable concept. Joan Robinson argues that if the value of marginal product of workers is greater than the average wage-rate received by them, they can be considered as exploited by their employers. Such a situation would always arise whenever there are departures from perfect competition in the product and/or factor markets. Chamberlin, on the other hand, argues that a departure from the perfect competition in the product market would always imply that factors of production - whether labour or capital - will, receive lower return than the value of their marginal product. Thus, if labour is exploited, so are all other factors of production! However, if we assume immobility and indivisibility on the part of entrepreneurs, we may be able to justify the concept of exploitation of labour alone. These assumptions cannot always be justified under all circumstances.

Secondly, if we consider departures from the perfect competition in the factor market, Joan Robinson's definition of exploitation of labour becomes relevant. With only a few firms buying the labour services, the effective constraint faced by these firms would be the supply curve of the labour. If the supply curve of labour is upward sloping with respect to wage rate, under monopsonistic competition, the average wage-rate paid to the workers would always be below the value of their marginal product whether or not there is perfect competition in the product market. This happens because marginal wages are higher than the average wage-rate under such situations. However, we should note that with monopsonistic competition if the entrepreneur wishes to increase the employment he has to pay a higher wage rate to the workers. In the case of home-workers, monopsonistic competition (in factor market) appears to be a realistic situation at least in the third world countries. What kind of competition they face in the product market is, therefore, irrelevant to the basic concept of exploitation of workers in this case.

The argument that in a labour surplus economy, unemployment at the going wage rate would imply a horizontal supply curve of labour, is not logically a necessary condition. In fact, home-working and the like situations only indicate that there are enough number of workers offering their services (labour) at lower than the "prevailing" wage-rate. Actually, the phenomenon of home workers working at lower wages itself implies an upward

(ii).

sloping supply curve of labour. The argument of horizontal supply curve of labour at subsistence wage-rate does not have empirical support at least in the third world countries.

- 2 Perhaps they may be 'exploiting' the others! Most of them are likely to be earning economic rents due to their short supply.
- 3 Since new workers would enter at a higher real wage rate, it is not difficult to perceive as to who would get elbowed out from the game. The weakest, the poorest and the least aware workers would be obviously the worst sufferers of the unemployment created by higher real wages.
- 4 We do not need to consider marginal workers looking to our purpose. However, we may note that the proportion of workers engaged in the Household industries among the marginal workers is lower for both males (3%) and females (4%)
- 5 The arguments about the census underreporting the home-workers in general and females and children under home-worker categories in particular need some consideration here. Census, it should be noted at the outset, is the single-most comprehensive source of information on population and workers by fairly exhaustive list of categories. Since the census employs a particular well-defined uniform concept of worker or household or workshop, etc., it is possible to find casual observation going against the scientific classification based on such rigorous concepts. Moreover, the census-particularly 1981 census-categorizes workers in different industry groups based on their main activity. Thus, for instance, a factory worker who might also be a homemaker repairing radios or television in spare time, will be classified in census only as a factory worker and not as a home worker. Similarly an agricultural labourer or cultivator also working in some household industry at home in spare time would be classified as agricultural labourer or cultivator in the census. Such workers are only casual home workers and not the full-time home workers from our point of view.

Even if we consider some under-reporting of workers it is important to note that the extent cannot be overwhelmingly significant. This is because the worker rate in India is not likely, under most realistic and plausible conditions to be in excess of 43% to 45%.

(iii)

This is a figure with most liberal definition of a worker. If we consider the main + marginal workers in 1981, the worker rate turns out to be about 40%. Thus, the maximum under reporting for the whole economy could be only 3% to 5% out of which a large part would be in the agricultural sector. Thus, even when we grant some serious underreporting in the census, our broad approximation of homeworkers accounting 2% could only be modified to 3% or 3.5%. But this is only under extreme conditions.

* * * *

TABLE 1

Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males) among workers and proportion of workers in Household Industries by States in India, 1981.

States	Workers in Household Industries as% of Workers in All Sectors in respective categories			Sex Ratio among Main Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	All India Area	Urban Area	Rural Area
1. Andhra Pradesh	4.70	4.50	5.14	527	557	519
2. Bihar	2.38	2.32	2.76	207	130	222
3. Gujarat	2.43	2.48	2.48	204	255	182
4. Haryana	2.81	2.84	2.42	71	73	70
5. Himachal Pradesh	1.84	2.24	0.73	119	130	119
6. Jammu & Kashmir	5.30	4.76	10.63	226	200	238
7. Karnataka	4.10	3.28	6.51	671	578	724
8. Kerala	3.69	2.42	7.64	1014	573	1108
9. Madhya Pradesh	3.52	3.36	3.93	458	412	476
10. Maharashtra	2.55	2.61	2.40	393	339	429
11. Manipur	9.68	2.01	20.17	316	4425	9993
12. Meghalaya	0.84	0.74	1.01	817	373	1044
13. Nagaland	0.40	0.45	0.33	516	291	830
14. Orissa	3.30	2.84	5.69	387	277	403
15. Punjab	2.58	2.39	4.86	73	70	75
16. Rajasthan	3.26	3.33	2.82	145	168	135
17. Sikkim	1.08	1.25	0.74	304	304	304
18. Tamil Nadu	4.72	4.10	6.30	601	624	585
19. Tripura	1.44	1.26	2.45	335	230	346
20. Uttar Pradesh	3.70	3.56	5.21	139	133	142
21. West Bengal	3.52	3.09	7.50	264	142	314
India	3.47	3.18	4.59	365	328	382

Source: Census of India 1981, Series-1: India, Part II B (i)
Primary Census Abstract, General Population (1983).

TABLE 2
Age Composition of Main Workers in Household
Industry in India, 1981.

(in %)

Sector & Age-Groups	<u>All Areas</u>		<u>Urban Areas</u>		<u>Rural Areas</u>	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<u>I. Household Sector:</u>						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14	4.1	9.5	3.4	7.6	4.4	10.2
15-59	87.1	86.2	88.8	87.8	87.8	85.6
60+	8.8	4.3	7.8	4.6	9.2	4.2
<u>II. All Sectors:</u>						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14	4.2	8.4	1.8	4.6	4.9	8.9
15-59	87.9	86.8	93.2	90.9	86.3	86.2
60+	7.9	4.8	5.0	4.5	8.8	4.9

Source: Census of India 1981, Series 1: India, Part-II-Special:
 Report and Tables based on 5 per cent sample data (1983).

TABLE 3

Main Workers in Household Industries by Completed
Educational Levels in Urban and Rural Areas in
India, 1981

Educational Level	Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1. Illiterate	635,108 (37.02)	379,222 (67.89)	1,978,146 (50.31)	1,187,071 (79.08)	4,179,547 (54.20)
2. Literate (without Educational level)	225,623 (13.15)	50,404 (8.96)	582,755 (14.82)	105,867 (7.05)	964,649 (12.51)
3. Primary	416,094 (24.25)	83,364 (14.81)	883,873 (22.48)	149,940 (9.99)	1,533,271 (19.88)
Sub-total (1 to 3)	1,276,825 (74.43)	512,990 (91.17)	3,444,774 (87.62)	1,442,878 (96.12)	6,677,467 (86.60)
4. Middle	232,196 (13.53)	31,551 (5.61)	323,414 (8.23)	45,690 (3.04)	632,851 (8.21)
5. Matricu- lation and above	206,507 (12.04)	18,162 (3.23)	163,314 (4.15)	12,619 (0.84)	400,602 (5.20)
Sub-Total (4 & 5)	438,703 (25.57)	49,713 (8.83)	486,728 (12.38)	58,309 (3.88)	1,033,453 (13.40)
Total	1,715,528 (100.00)	562,703 (100.00)	3,931,502 (100.00)	1,501,187 (100.00)	7,710,920 (100.00)

Note: Figures in the brackets represent percentages to the column totals.

Source: Census of India 1981, Series 1: India, Part-II-Special: Report and Tables based on 5 per cent Sample Data (1983).

TABLE 4
Occupational Break-up of Main Workers Engaged in
the Household Industries in India, 1981.

Occupation	Urban Areas		Rural Areas		All Areas
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1. Professional, Technical and Related Workers	3,560 (0.21)	200 (0.04)	2,648 (0.07)	179 (0.01)	6,587 (0.09)
2. Administrative Executive and Managerial Workers	22,225 (1.30)	1,307 (0.23)	9,736 (0.25)	885 (0.06)	34,153 (0.44)
3. Clerical and related Workers	2,777 (0.16)	64 (0.01)	1,849 (0.05)	- (0.00)	4,690 (0.06)
4. Sales Workers	6,686 (0.39)	560 (0.10)	5,225 (0.13)	1,671 (0.11)	14,142 (0.18)
5. Service Workers	2,975 (0.17)	1,176 (0.21)	4,543 (0.12)	1,607 (0.11)	10,301 (0.13)
6. Farmers, Fisherman, Hunters, loggers, etc.	2,315 (0.13)	337 (0.06)	6,284 (0.16)	1,040 (0.07)	9,976 (0.13)
7. Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators & Labourers	1,485,930 (86.62)	533,283 (94.77)	3,567,991 (90.74)	1,406,812 (93.71)	6,993,616 (90.70)
7. OF which Super- (a)visors and related workers	8,230 (0.48)	611 (0.11)	12,530 (0.32)	3,829 (0.26)	25,230 (0.33)
8. Workers Not classified by Occupation	189,059 (11.02)	25,777 (4.58)	333,627 (8.49)	88,992 (5.93)	637,455 (8.27)
Total Workers in Household Industry	1,715,528 (100.00)	562,703 (100.00)	3,931,502 (100.00)	1,501,187 (100.00)	7,710,920 (100.00)

Note: Figures in the brackets are % to the column totals.

Source: Census of India 1981, Series 1: India, Part-II-Special; Report and Tables based on 5 per cent Sample Data (1983).

TABLE 5

Assumed correspondence of Occupational Groups and Families with Different Categories of Production Related and other workers

Category of Production Related & other workers	Occupational Groups (G) and Families (F) as per Census of India, 1981.
(f) Valuable Asset Owners	Stationary Engines and Related Equipment Operators, oilers and Greasers (G 96); Machinery Fitters, Assemblers, Precision Instrument Makers, etc. (F841 to F 849); Food and Beverage Processors, (F 771 to 779); Printing and Related Workers (F 921 to F 929); Metal Processors, etc. (F 721 to F 729).
(h) Workers with risk of Demand for the product	Painters (F 931 to F 939); Glass Formers, Potters and Related Workers (F 891 to F 899).
(j) Workers purchasing the major Raw Materials themselves or with risk of supply of Inputs	Paper and Paper Board product makers (F 911 to F 919); Rubber and Plastic Product Makers (F 901 to F 909); Carpenters, Cabinet makers and related Wood workers (F 811 to F 819); Shoe-makers and Leather Good Makers (F 801 to 809); Wood Preparation workers and paper makers (F 731 to F 739).
(l) Workers with numerous "Employers".	Jewellers and Precious Metal Workers and Metal Engravers (F 881 to F 889); Stone-Cutters and Carvers (F 821 to F 829); Tailors, Dress-Makers, Sewars, etc. (F 791 to F 799); Chemical Processors and Related Workers (F 741 to F 749).
(m) Workers with Non-repetitive "Employers".	Plumbers, Welders, Erectors, etc. (F 871 to F 879); Electrical Fitters and related workers (F 851 to F 859); Black Smith, Tool makers, Machine Tool Operators, etc. (F 831 to F 839); Miners, Mineral Treaters, etc.) (G 71).
(n) "Target Set" (EPHW) product	Material Handling and related Equipment Operators (G 97); Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, etc. (F 751 to F 759); Tanners, Fellmongers, and Pelt Dressers (F 761 to F 769); Tobacco Preparers and Tobacco and related/ Makers (F 781 to F 789); Production and related workers n.e.c. (F 941 to F 949); Labourers n.e.c. (G 99); Workers not classified by occupation (Division X).

Note: n.e.c. - not elsewhere classified.

TABLE 6
Estimates of Home Workers in Different Categories in
India, 1981

Our category of Home Workers	Urban Areas		Rural Areas		All Areas Persons
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(a)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(b)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(c)	1,715,528 (100.00)	562,703 (100.00)	3,931,502 (100.00)	1,501,187 (100.00)	7,710,920 (100.00)
(d)	1,666,759 (97.16)	558,449 (99.24)	3,888,688 (98.91)	1,491,975 (99.39)	7,605,841 (98.64)
(e)	48,769 (2.84)	4,254 (0.76)	42,814 (1.09)	9,212 (0.61)	105,079 (1.36)
(f)	156,339 (9.11)	33,707 (5.99)	251,122 (6.39)	77,574 (5.17)	518,742 (6.73)
(g)	1,510,420 (88.04)	524,742 (93.25)	3,637,566 (92.52)	1,414,401 (94.22)	7,087,099 (91.91)
(h)	80,914 (4.72)	19,564 (3.48)	395,588 (10.06)	108,451 (7.22)	604,517 (7.84)
(i)	1,429,506 (83.33)	505,178 (89.78)	3,241,978 (82.46)	1,305,950 (86.99)	6,482,582 (84.07)
(j)	201,172 (11.73)	9,017 (1.60)	629,200 (16.00)	16,004 (1.07)	855,393 (11.09)
(k)	1,228,334 (71.60)	496,161 (88.17)	2,612,778 (66.46)	1,289,946 (85.93)	5,627,189 (72.98)
(l)	296,441 (17.28)	46,927 (8.34)	422,809 (10.75)	72,034 (4.80)	838,211 (10.87)
(m)	78,083 (4.55)	4,602 (0.82)	289,850 (7.37)	21,442 (1.43)	393,977 (5.11)
(n)	853,810 (49.77)	444,632 (79.02)	1,900,119 (48.33)	1,196,470 (79.70)	4,395,001 (57.00)

Note: (i) Figures in brackets are % to the workers in category (c).
(ii) For explanation of categories, see the chart in Section II above.

