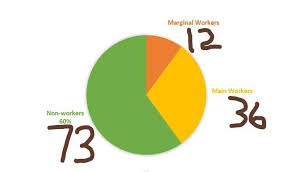
**ASSESSMENT OF MARGINAL WORKERS IN TAMIL NADU**

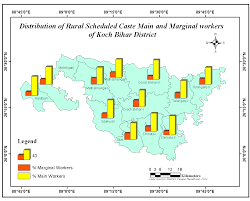
**A SOCIOECONOMIC ANALYSIS (ADS)**

**ASSESSMENT OF MARGINAL WORKERS IN TAMIL NADU:**

INTRODUCTION:

**Those workers who had not worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. less than 6 months)** are termed as Marginal Workers. Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature.

**ABOUT**

A number of changes have been incorporated in Cenus 2011 for the better capturing and analysis of data. The details of the changes incorporated are given hereunder.  
  
1. Gender: New category “Other” introduced in addition to Male and Female.   
  
2. Date of Birth question introduced along with Age.   
  
3. Current Marital Status: Separate codes Assigned for Separated and Divorced.   
  
4. New filter Question on SC/ST Introduced – “Is this person SC/ST?”   
  
5. Disability: The question on disability canvassed at the Census 2001 has been modified. Household Schedule attempts to collect information on eight types of disabilities as against five included in the Household Schedule of Census of India 2001. The information is being collected on disabilities namely, disability ‘In Seeing’, ‘In Hearing’, ‘In Speech’, ‘In Movement’, ‘Mental retardation’, ‘Mental Illness’, ‘Any Other’ and ‘Multiple Disability’.

6. Literacy Status for “Other” sex added in addition to existing Male and Female.   
  
7. New Codes under Status of Attendance in Educational Institutions introduced for Not Attending viz., (i) Attended before and (ii) Never attended.   
  
8. Work: In the previous censuses, workers were categorized as ‘Main workers’ and ‘Marginal workers’. Those who worked for more than 6 months during last year were categorized as ‘Main workers’ whereas those who worked less than 6 months were categorized as ‘Marginal Workers’. At the Census 2011, for better capturing and analysis of Census data, ‘Marginal workers have been classified into two categories viz., (i) worked for 3 months or more but less than 6 months (ii) worked for less than 3 months. The definition of ‘Main worker’ remains the same.

9. A separate code-5 has been included under Non-economic activity for rentiers.   
  
10. Migration – Provision to specify the present name of the Village/Town of the Birth Place as well as the Place of Last Residence introduced.   
  
11. Name of the Institutional Household is also being recorded.   
  
This was stated by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Gurudas Kamat in written reply to a question in Rajya Sabha today.

**A SOCIOECONOMIC ANALYSIS (ADS)**

**INTRODUCTION :**

Socio-economic analysis is a broad concept, which covers several different types of analysis. A welfare economic analysis **assesses the welfare-related consequences for society of a given measure**.

**Socio-economic analyses:**

Socio-economic analyses can help us assess the benefits and costs associated with climate change adaptation measures.  
  
We use socio-economic analyses to calculate the value of advantages and disadvantages for society of different climate change adaptation measures. In this way we can find the measures that will be of greatest use for society or which are the most cost-effective.  
  
Socio-economic screening of climate change adaptation  
The Ministry of Climate and Energy has published a cross-sector, national socio-economic screening of climate change adaptation, June 2010.  An English summary of the report can be downloaded from the publication list.

The screening looks at climate adaptation across the 14 sectors dealt with in the government's climate change adaptation strategy from 2008.  
  
The screening indicates that coastal protection, buildings, roads/railways and sewerage are especially relevant candidates for more in-depth analyses. Potential damage costs are high in these sectors, and the example calculations indicate that these sectors have the greatest potential for limiting damage costs in a cost-effective manner through adaptation measures. The sectors mentioned are characterized by long-term investments, and this calls for early incorporation of climate change adaption. Within the sector of coastal protection however, it is possible to implement adaptation measures at shorter notice. In addition the most significant consequences in this sector are not expected to occur until after 2050.

An important conclusion of the screening is, that for almost all of the sectors it is assessed that climate change adaptation can take place within the existing regulatory framework.  
  
Furthermore, the screening shows that there is a general demand for socio-economic analyses at a more concrete level within geographically delimited areas (e.g. at municipal level),  because the diversity within and across the different sectors makes it difficult to reach conclusions based on analyses carried out at a very general level. To ensure the best possible adaptation from a socio-economic perspective, a cross-sect oral approach will have to be used, so as far as possible, all relevant sectors and cross-cutting effects are incorporated simultaneously.  
  
Partial analyses  
Socio-economic assessments of climate change adaptation measures are often carried out as partial analyses (as is also the case in other areas). This means that only the effects that can be directly or indirectly linked to the measure are quantified and valued.

Socio-economic analysis is a well established method of weighing up the pros and cons of an action for society as a whole and plays a vital role in the restrictions and authorisation processes under REACH. Restrictions proposals need to contain a description of the risks as well as information on the health and environmental benefits, the associated costs and other socio-economic impacts. Companies that apply for an authorisation to use substances in the Authorisation List may include a socio-economic analysis as part of their application.

**Examples of socio-economic analyses and analyses of alternatives**

As a follow-up to the ECHA/European Commission Conference on lessons learnt from applications for authorisation, ECHA has selected examples of socio-economic analyses and analyses of alternatives from received applications that could be read by future applicants.  
These examples are illustrative in terms of the clarity of reporting, the coverage of the key issues as well as the extent to which the analyses are evidence-based and referenced.  
ECHA's intention is to update the list periodically with the aim of having a good coverage of examples relevant to applications for authorisation.