There are many reasons why a cookie could not be set correctly. Below are the most common reasons:

- You have cookies disabled in your browser. You need to reset your browser to accept cookies or to ask you if you want to accept cookies.
- Your browser asks you whether you want to accept cookies and you declined. To accept cookies from this site, use the Back button and accept the cookie.
- Your browser does not support cookies. Try a different browser if you suspect this.
- The date on your computer is in the past. If your computer's clock shows a date before 1 Jan 1970, the browser will automatically forget the cookie. To fix this, set the correct time and date on your computer.
- You have installed an application that monitors or blocks cookies from being set. You must disable the application while logging in or check with your system administrator.

Why Does this Site Require Cookies?

This site uses cookies to improve performance by remembering that you are logged in when you go from page to page. To provide access without cookies would require the site to create a new session for every page you visit, which slows the system down to an unacceptable level.

What Gets Stored in a Cookie?

This site stores nothing other than an automatically generated session ID in the cookie; no other information is captured.

2.2.3. Child Labour. In the ILO guidelines, work is defined in terms of economic activity in the sense of the System of National Accounts (SNA) for measuring GDP. It is possible due to diverse job opportunities in urban labour market, pulling more children to job market at the cost of education. The identification of hazardous work was due to the list of state prohibited occupations prepared by the New York State Department of Labour [13]. Effort was to make an exact matching of these listed occupations with those of 5-digit National Industrial Classifications in 2004 [14], prepared by the Central Statistical Organization of India. As more women enter the work force worldwide, their presence will change working conditions and industrial patterns in predictable ways. The demand for services like fast food, day care, home cleaners, and nursing homes will boom, following the now-familiar pattern in the United States and parts of Europe. The World’s Work Force and Population Are Aging Sources: International Labour Office, Economically Active Population, 1950–2025 and Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1988. But here again it is important to distinguish between the developed and the developing countries. The population of the industrialized nations is much older. One silver lining to this cloud of higher costs may be the higher rates of personal saving that come with older populations. Female labor force participation is highest in some of the poorest and richest countries in the world. And it is lowest in countries with average national incomes somewhere in between. This is an important pattern: at the same time as more women in rich countries started participating in labor markets, there was often a reduction in the average number of hours that women spent at work. In economics lingo: the 20th century witnessed a large increase in supply of female labor along the extensive margin (number of workers), together with some reductions along the intensive margin (hours worked per worker). The first and most obvious line splitting the economically active population in a country is employment.