



**REPORT
ON
THE WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS
OF
THE SCHEDULED CASTES WORKERS
IN
THE SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AT
GHAZIABAD
(1995)**

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**LABOUR BUREAU
MINISTRY OF LABOUR
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CHANDIGARH/SHIMLA**

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PREFACE

Members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes communities belong to the most deprived sections of our society and constitute nearly one fourth of the total population of the country. Dearth of reliable data on the working and living conditions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes labour hampered the process of formulating the appropriate welfare schemes in order to bring the fruits of economic and social development to these weakest sections of the society. The need for reliable data on socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes labour had, therefore, been emphasised from time to time by the various government agencies engaged in the formulation of effective measures for ameliorating the conditions of such workers. As a result of this, the Inter-Departmental Direction Committee was set up by the Ministry of Labour to guide, examine and approve all the technical details of the studies mooted in this direction. It was, decided to conduct the studies on the working and living conditions of such workers in the urban areas. The Committee suggested that, in the first instance, the study relating to Scheduled Castes workers covering only four unclean occupations, viz, Bone-crushing, Flaying & Tanning, Shoe-making and Sweeping and Scavenging, in which majority of the workers belonging to the Scheduled Castes are employed, should be conducted. Such studies relating to unclean occupations amongst Scheduled Castes labour have so far been accordingly conducted at Agra, Sholapur, Madras, Patna and Indore. Reports on all these centres, except Indore, have been released. Report on Indore centre is under print. This report relates to the working and living conditions of Scheduled Castes workers in the selected occupations at Ghaziabad centre and is the sixth report in the series.

As in the case of the earlier studies, the study at Ghaziabad centre was also beset with the operational problems like non-availability of frame of the Scheduled Castes working class population engaged in the selected unclean occupations. The low level of literacy amongst the sampled workers also did not help the matter. However, these problems were tackled with the help and co-operation of local authorities like the Municipal Corporation, Railway Administration, Officers of the Labour Commissioner's office and managements of selected public and private sector units. I am thankful to all these authorities for their help and co-operation extended to the field staff of Labour Bureau.

The responsibility for drafting the report was shouldered by Shri C.M.Wasan, Assistant Director, assisted by Shri K.C.Kaushal, Investigator Grade I, under the guidance of Shri A.S.Ahluwalia, Joint Director, who also finalised the report in its present form. I appreciate the work done by the officers and staff of the SC/ST Section associated with the conduct of the requisite field survey whose names feature in the Annexure-I.

The views expressed, if any, in this report are not necessarily those of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour.

LABOUR BUREAU
Chandigarh/Shimla
Dated: Febraury 17, 1997

BALRAM
DIRECTOR

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CHAPTER-I

I N T R O D U C T I O N

1.1 Genesis of the Survey

1.1.1 The Working Group on Labour Statistics [Fourth Plan], in its interim Report in 1964 inter-alia recommended, collection of data on certain aspects of working and living conditions of labour belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes communities with a view to assess ways and means to be adopted for their welfare and improving their working and living conditions. The Planning Commission too felt that the paucity of such data had been causing great difficulty in formulating effective measures for ameliorating the conditions of such labour. The National Commission on Labour (1966-69) also emphasised the importance and need for collection of such data concerning Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes labour.

1.1.2 In pursuance of the above recommendations and in consultation with the Planning Commission, Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Labour, the Government of India decided to entrust the work of conduct of these studies to the Labour Bureau.

1.1.3 The Ministry of Labour constituted in April, 1973, an Inter-Departmental Direction Committee, comprising representatives of the Central Statistical Organisation, Planning Commission, Ministry of Home Affairs and the Indian Council of Social Science Research with the Director, Labour Bureau, as the Chairman, to guide, examine, and approve all the technical details of the Scheduled Castes studies. Later on, a representative of the Registrar General of India was also co-opted on the Committee. The Committee, after thread-bare discussions on the scope and coverage of the studies, ultimately decided in view of the basically different ethnic characteristics and the background of the two communities, viz., the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, that (a) one study should be confined to the living and working conditions of the Scheduled Castes workers employed in the four unclean occupations viz., sweeping and scavenging, flaying and tanning, shoe-making and bone-crushing operations in the urban areas and (b) another study should be conducted on the socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Tribes labour in certain selected cities. In view of the vastness of the scope of these studies, the Committee finalised the technical details, survey design, etc., of the first study, i.e., the study relating to the living and working conditions of the Scheduled Castes engaged in the unclean occupations in Agra, leaving the finalisation of the technical details relating to the second study to a later date.

1.1.4 The studies of the Scheduled Castes workers engaged in the unclean occupations have so far been conducted at Agra, Sholapur, Madras, Patna and Indore. Reports in respect of all these centres, excepting Indore have since been released and the report for Indore centre is currently under print. The present study relates to the Living and Working conditions of Scheduled Castes workers engaged in the unclean occupations at Ghaziabad and is the sixth report in the series. The Ghaziabad centre's study is related to the Shoe-making and Sweeping & Scavenging occupations only as the other two occupations, viz., Bone-crushing and Flaying & Tanning were non-existent in Ghaziabad or its periphery.

1.2 Scope and Methodology of the Survey

1.2.1 Scope

1.2.1.1 The survey covered 231 scheduled castes households having 1269 family members, which constituted 1.54 percent of the city's total scheduled castes population of 82,295 as per 1991 Census. Exhibit-I shows the share of Scheduled Castes population in the total population of Ghaziabad centre. The survey was limited to the scheduled castes households/workers, excluding the self employed and family workers, employed in the Shoe-making and Sweeping & Scavenging occupations.

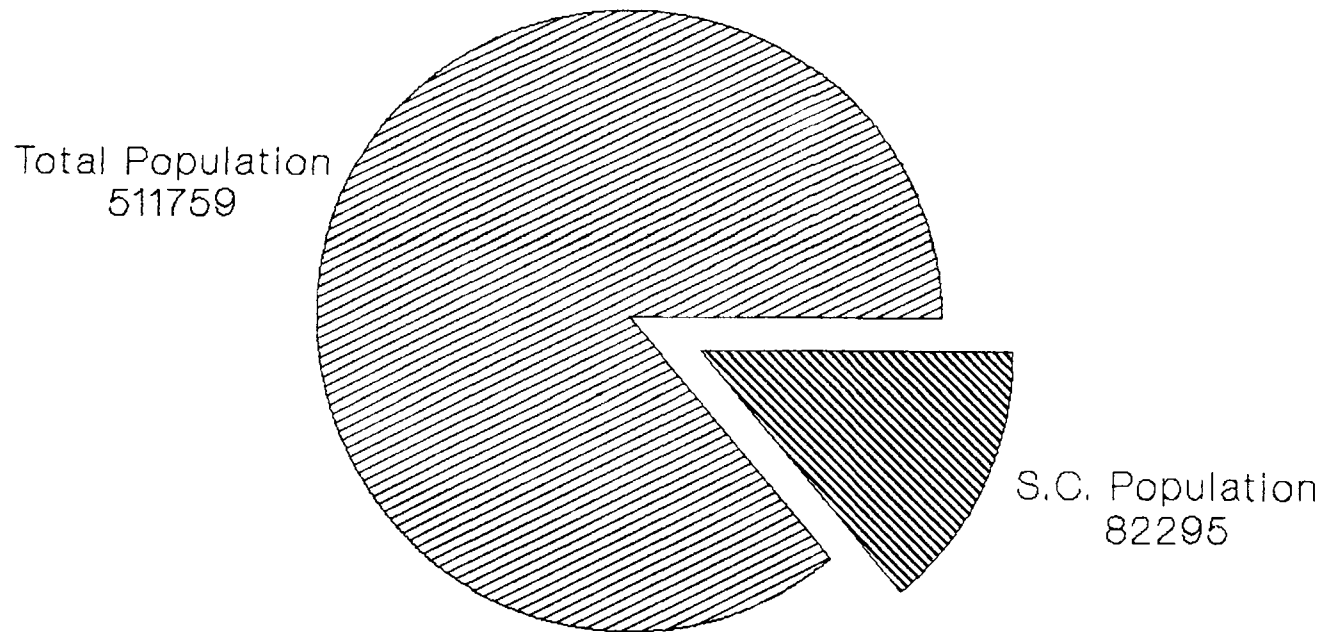
1.2.2 Preliminary Survey

The details of the survey like fixing the boundry of the centre, identifying the sources for preparing the frame and the like were worked out on the basis of preliminary investigations carried out in consultation with the local body, State and Central Governments, Trade Unions and Employers, etc. Since various sub-strata employing scheduled castes workers in the sweeping and scavenging operations were subject to different laws/rules, the units engaged in this occupation were grouped in the following ten strata:-

1. Local Body
2. Railways
3. Government Offices
4. Public Hospitals
5. Private Hospitals
6. Educational Institutions
7. Hotels
8. Banks and Insurance Companies
9. Factories
10. Cinemas

In Shoe-making, however, all the units were grouped in a single stratum.

EXHIBIT 1
Share of the Scheduled Castes' Population
in Ghaziabad (As per - 1991 Census)



1.2.3 Methodology-Selection of sample units

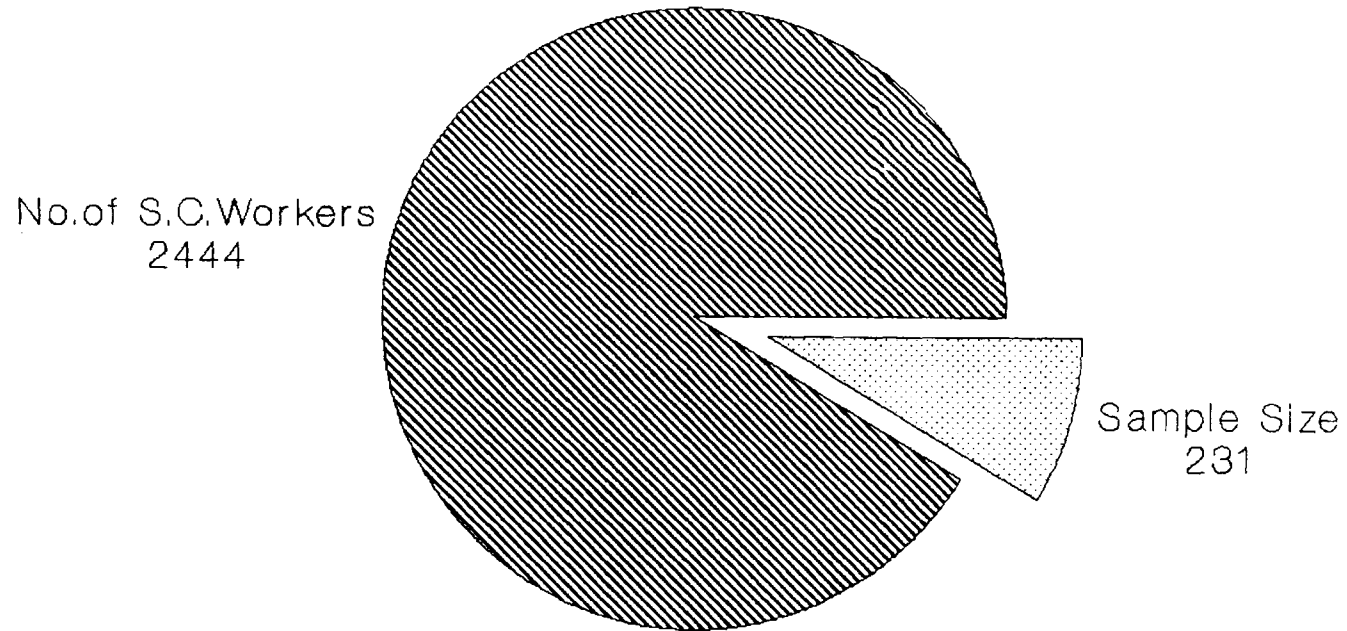
1.2.3.1 Two stage sampling technique was adopted for the survey. In the first stage units engaged in the operations covered by the survey were selected and in the second stage scheduled castes workers engaged in the selected unclean occupations in the sample were selected for the study by random sampling. Selected units in each stratum/occupation were visited for collecting preliminary information regarding the number of Scheduled Castes workers employed by them. From the pay roll of these units the identification details of the Scheduled Castes workers were collected, taking care to see that those workers who worked for an hour or so in the selected units but are employed for full time basis elsewhere were not listed. The sample workers were then selected. Statement 1.1 shows both the size of the frame for selection of sample units and workers and the size of the samples of units and workers selected. Out of the 400 units approached for listing, only 269 units were found employing Scheduled Castes workers in selected unclean occupations. Out of these 269 units, 90 units were selected for survey. The sample of 90 units included 10 units belonging to the shoe-making occupation and the rest to various sub-strata of sweeping and scavenging occupation. From these sample units, 231 workers and their families were selected for the study. These included 17 workers from the shoe-making stratum and the rest were from sweeping and scavenging stratum. In shoe making the sample size of the workers was 50 percent and in the case of the sweeping and scavenging occupation, it was 8.9 percent. Exhibit-2 shows the sample size vis-a-vis the scheduled castes workers in the frame. Instead, Exhibit-3 shows distribution of scheduled castes workers by occupation and strata.

1.2.4 Questionnaires Canvassed

1.2.4.1 Five schedules were canvassed during the survey, each covering a distinct aspect of the study. While in the first schedule information was collected for listing of the units for preparation of the frame, second schedule was utilised for collection of data on various aspects of living conditions such as demographic particulars, family income and receipts, assets and indebtedness, housing conditions and dietary habits etc, of the selected workers. In the third schedule (worker's and employer's versions) information was collected on different aspects of working conditions i.e. wage rates, working hours, social security and welfare amenities, etc. In the fourth schedule information was collected from the management of the selected units in respect of all the scheduled castes workers employed by them in the selected occupations and in the fifth schedule information was obtained directly from the selected workers about the benefits accruing to them from various welfare facilities which the employer claimed to have provided to

EXHIBIT 2

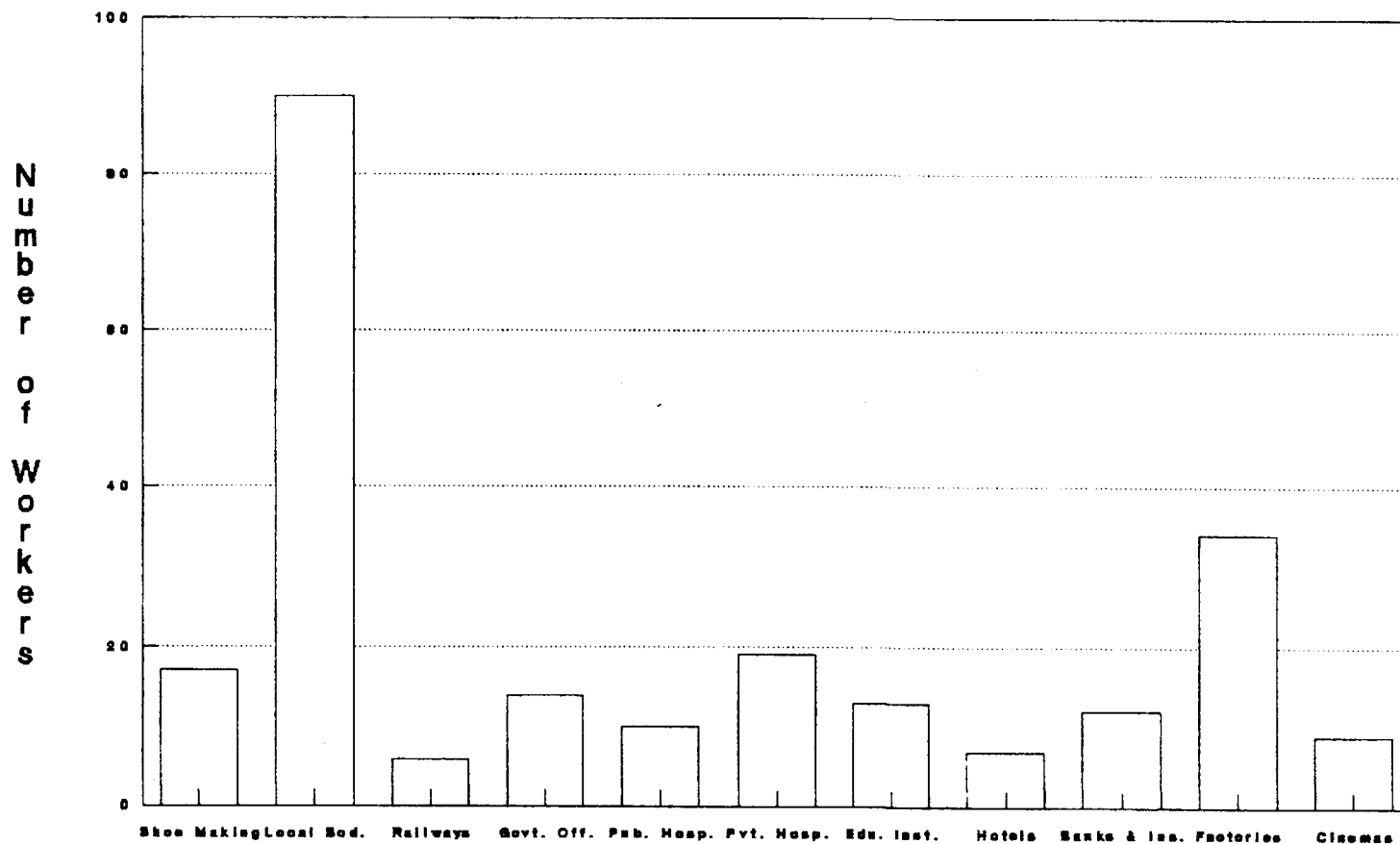
Sample Size in Ghaziabad



(For details see Statement 1.1)

EXHIBIT 3

Distribution of Sampled Scheduled Castes Workers By Occupation and Strata



(For details see Statement 1.1)

workers either under statutory obligations or voluntarily. Information having a direct bearing on the living conditions of the inhabitants of that locality was collected through personal observation and by interacting with community leaders residing therein. Facimile copies of all the five schedules used during the course of the survey at Ghaziabad are appended at the end of the Report.

1.3 Period of the Survey

1.3.1 The survey was conducted in two phases. During the first phase preliminary information was collected for preparation of frame and during the second phase actual canvassing of schedules was done amongst the selected units/workers. The first phase of the survey, i.e., the stage relating to collection of frame was conducted during June-July, 1995 and the second phase i.e., when the workers were contacted to canvass the schedules during November-December, 1995. The information collected relates to, unless otherwise specified, the month of October, 1995.

1.4. Legislative Coverage

1.4.1 Workers in the local body, government offices, public hospitals, educational institutions and banks and insurance companies are governed by the rules/enactments of respective bodies/organisations. The Factories Act, 1948 is applicable to the factories. Shoe-making establishments, hotels, cinemas and private hospitals are covered under the Uttar Pradesh Shops and Commercial Establishments Act. The workers under the Local Body are covered under the Municipal Corporation Act and the Railway workers by the Railways Act.

1.5 Difficulties Experienced in the Conduct of the Survey

1.5.1 Interview method was adopted for collecting the information from the workers. Information from the managements was collected, both from the records (where available and provided by the managements) and orally. Lack of education and awareness on the part of the selected workers inhibited them from coming out openly about their wages and other benefits enjoyed by them. As a result, reliance on information on these aspects of workers' working conditions has, perforce, to be placed on the information supplied by the managements. That such information as given by some of the managements could be coloured or tainted could not be entirely ruled out. Information about the area/locality predominantly inhabited by the scheduled castes workers was collected through personal visits to the locality and through interaction with the knowledgeable residents.

1.5.2 Most of the units in the shoe-making occupation and many in the sweeping and scavenging occupations maintained no records about wages, attendance and holiday, etc., as required under various provisions of different labour legislations applicable to them. High rate of illiteracy and their apprehensions about the aims and objectives of the survey, which could not be allayed inspite of repeated clarifications by the field staff, restrained the workers from coming out freely about information on such aspects of their living conditions as details regarding assets, indebtedness consumption of liquor and intoxicants, etc. Managements generally tended to portray a rosier picture about the working conditions of their workers.

STATEMENT 1.1

Occupation-wise and Stratum-wise Number of Units and Number of the Scheduled Castes Workers as on 31st October, 1995

Occupation/Stratum	Number of units approached for listing of the Scheduled Castes workers	Number of units employing Scheduled Castes workers	Number of Scheduled Castes workers in the units in Col 3	Sample size (number)	
				Unit	Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. SHOE-MAKING	15	15	34	10	17
B. SWEEPING AND SCAVENGING					
1. Local Body			1748	1	90
2. Railways	1		139	1	6
3. Government Offices	70	46	6	12	14
4. Public Hospitals	9	9	24	5	10
5. Private Hospitals	28	28	86	9	19
6. Educational Institutions	56	42	65	11	13
7. Hotels	23	12	30	6	7
8. Banks and Insurance Companies.	49	46	55	12	12
9. Factories	140	61	182	18	34
10. Cinemas	8		15	5	9
Sub Total	385	254	2410	80	214
Grand Total	400	269	2444	90	231

CHAPTER-II

EMPLOYMENT AND WORKING CONDITIONS

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This chapter deals with the different aspects of employment and working conditions of the scheduled castes workers in the sampled units belonging to the 10 Strata of Sweeping and Scavenging operations and the single stratum relating to the Shoe-making activities. The stratum, 'Local Body' one of the ten strata relating to Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, is the only organisation responsible for maintaining cleanliness in the city and for that purpose it employs the scheduled castes workers for the sweeping and scavenging operations in the town.

2.2 Employment

2.2.1 Table 2.1 gives the employment of scheduled castes workers by occupations and stratum. It may be observed from the table that in the Shoe-making occupation, all the 23 workers in the 10 sampled units were scheduled castes. In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, however, scheduled castes workers in the 80 selected units constituted only about 23 percent of the total employment in those units.

Table 2.1
Employment of the Scheduled Castes Workers by
Occupations/Stratum (As on 31-10-1995)

Occupation/ Stratum	Number of Units covered	Total no. of S.C. & other workers in the units covered	Total no. of S.C. workers in the occupations studied	Percentage of S.C. workers to total employment (in col.3)	Percentage share of each stratum/ sub-stratum to total employment of	
					All workers	S.C. workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Shoe-making	10	23	23	100.0	0.3	1.1
B. Sweeping and Scavenging						
1. Local Body	1	2002	1791	89.5	22.0	84.7
2. Railways	1	682	112	16.4	7.5	5.3
3. Government Offices	12	1371	14	1.0	15.0	0.7
4. Public Hospitals	5	202	17	8.4	2.2	0.8
5. Pvt. Hospitals	9	338	46	13.6	3.7	2.2
6. Educational Institutions	11	298	15	5.0	3.3	0.7
7. Hotels	6	34	7	20.6	0.4	0.3
8. Banks and Insurance Companies	12	256	12	4.7	2.8	0.6
9. Factories	18	3819	63	1.6	42.0	3.0
10. Cinemas	5	73	13	17.8	0.8	0.6
Sub-Total	80	9075	2090	23.0	99.7	98.9
Grand Total	90	9098	2113	23.2	100.0	100.0

2.2.2 General Composition of Working Force

In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, female workers generally performed the jobs of sweeping the floors, etc., involving only dry materials while the male workers were engaged in other related type of jobs also viz. sweeping, cleaning drains, sewerage, etc. Workers in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation were not found cleaning dry latrines.

There was no specialisation of jobs in any of the shoe-making units, as all the units were running on small scale. The workers performed all the activities from cutting to pasting, sewing and setting etc. Only for

polishing, however, there was a separate worker. Polishers worked on part-time and piece rate basis.

2.2.3 Employment of Women

While no female was employed in the Shoe-making occupation. However, in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation scheduled castes women were employed in 41.2 percent sampled units. They constituted 34.3 percent of the total scheduled castes workers in the selected units. More details are given in Table 2.2 below.

Table 2.2

Employment of the Scheduled Castes Women Workers in Sweeping and Scavenging occupation (As on 31.10.1995.)

Occupation/ Stratum	Total No. of sampled units in stratum	Percentage of units employing SC women workers	Percentage of S.C. women workers to total S.C workers in the respective sub-stratum/ strata	Proportion of S.C workers to total S.C. workers in the units
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Sweeping and Scavenging				
1. Local body	1	100.0	36.3	90.8
2. Railways	1	100.0	12.5	1.9
3. Government Offices	12	33.3	28.6	0.6
4. Public Hospitals	5	40.0	11.8	0.3
5. Private Hospitals	9	88.9	60.9	3.9
6. Educational Institutions	11	63.6	46.7	1.0
7. Hotels	6	16.7	14.3	0.1
8. Banks and Insurance Companies	12	25.0	25.0	0.4
9. Factories	18	33.3	11.1	1.0
10. Cinemas	5	-	-	-
Total	80	41.2	34.3	100.0

N.B. There are no women workers in the Shoe-making Occupation.

2.2.4 **Employment of Children**

During the course of the survey none of the sampled establishments were found to be employing child workers.

2.2.5 **Contract Labour**

The system of employing workers through contractors was not found to be prevalent in any of the units covered during the survey.

2.2.6 **Time-rated and Piece-rated workers**

All the workers engaged in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation were employed on time-rate basis and those working in Shoe-making units were engaged on the piece-rated system.

2.2.7 **Employment Status and Length of Service**

The Statement 2.1 gives the employment status of the workers and their length of service. In the shoe-making stratum, all the twenty three sampled workers were temporary. Nearly 48 percent of them were having less than one year's service. However, 8.7 percent had put in more than ten years of service. In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, permanent workers constituted 63.1 percent of the total sampled workers, followed by temporary workers who constituted 35.6 percent. The rest were casual/badli workers. All the Badli workers were found to be engaged by Municipal Corporation. There was no guarantee of assured minimum days employment to the badli workers. Casual workers were found to be engaged only in the Factory stratum. The working force was quite stable in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation as only 9 percent had put in less than 5 years of service. Graphic representation of the scheduled castes workers by employment status and their length of service may be seen at Exhibit Nos.4, 5, and 6.

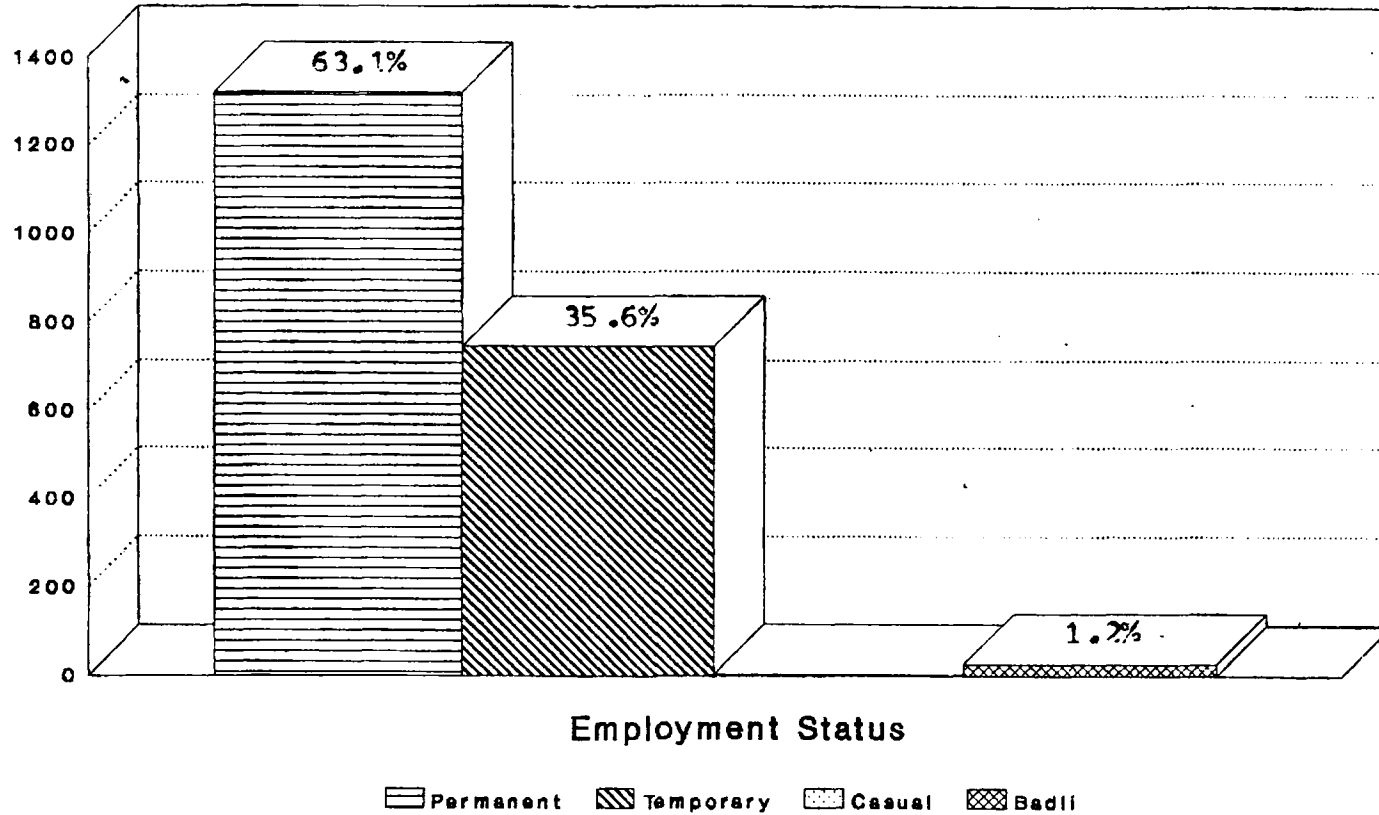
Full-time Workers and Part-time Workers

Statement 2.2 shows the percentage distribution of full-time workers by employment status and length of service. All the workers except one (i.e., 96 percent) in Shoe-making and 98 percent in the Sweeping and Scavenging strata were full-time workers. The percentage of full time workers varied between 33.3 in Banks and Insurance Companies and 100 percent in the Local Body, Railways and Public Hospitals. Conversely, the percentage of part-time workers was the highest in Banks

EXHIBIT - 4

Distribution of Sampled Sweeping and Scavenging Workers By Employment Status

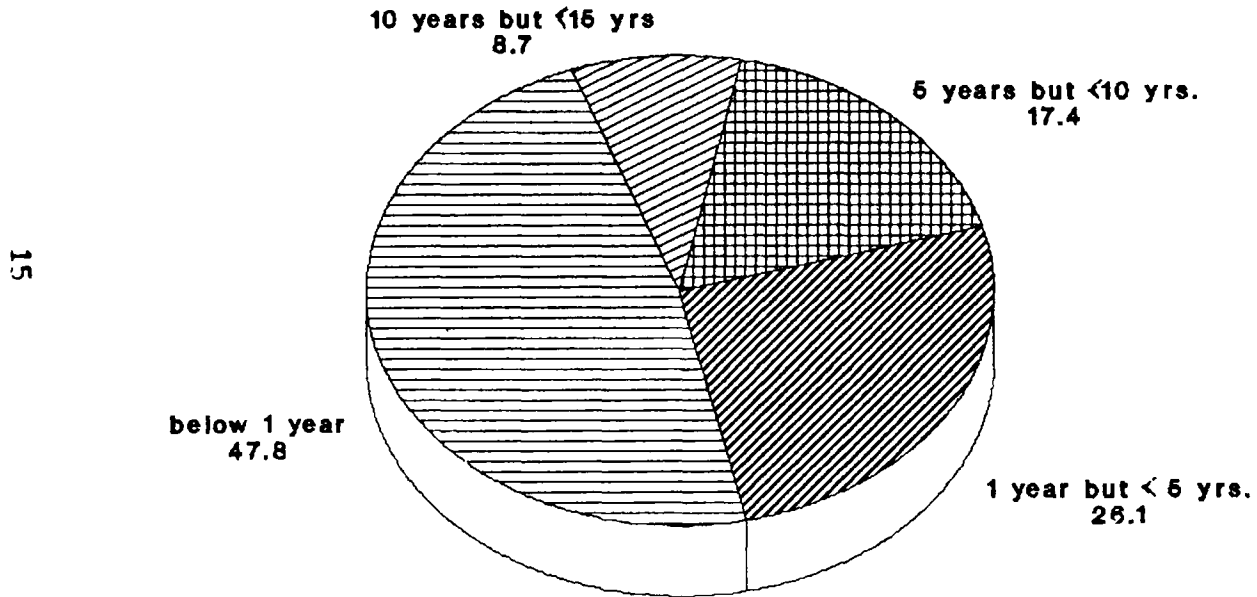
Number and Percentage of Workers



(For details see Statement 2.1)

EXHIBIT - 5

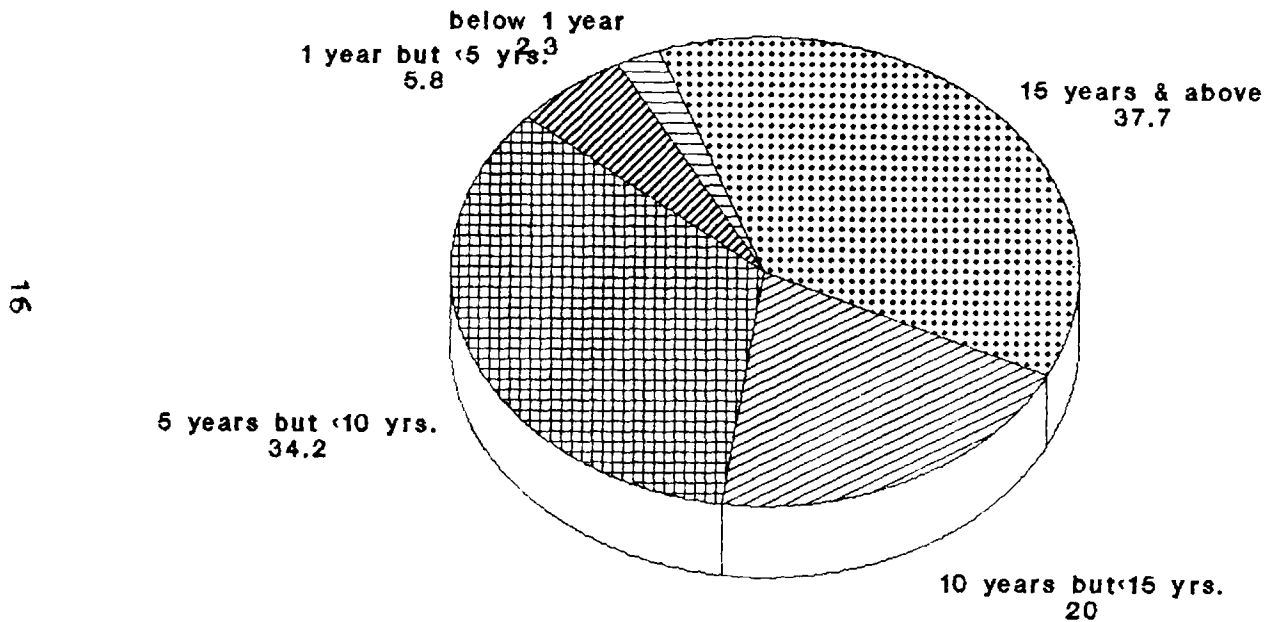
Distribution of Sampled Shoe-Making Workers By Length of Service



(For details see statement 2.1)

EXHIBIT 6

Distribution of Sampled Sweeping and Scavenging Workers By Length of Service



(For details see statement 2.1)

and Insurance Companies, i.e., 66.7 percent, followed by 46.7 percent in Educational Institutions and 42.9 percent each in the Government offices and Hotels.

2.2.8 Training Facilities

The study shows that none of the sampled units had made any arrangement for imparting training to scheduled castes workers engaged in unclean occupations to enable them to change over to clean occupations.

2.2.9 Promotion Opportunities

The survey showed that there were no promotion opportunities for the workers employed in the shoe-making occupation. In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, however, promotion opportunities existed in the Local Body, Government Offices, Railways, Government Hospitals, Educational Institutions and Banks and Insurance Companies. In Railways, Government Offices, Public Hospitals, Educational Institutions and Banks and Insurance Companies, workers engaged in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation were eligible for promotion to the job of Peon, Jamadar, Ward Boy, Lab. Assistant, provided they had minimum educational qualification of Middle class pass. In all these organisations, workers engaged in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation were also eligible for promotion to grade C posts provided they had attained minimum educational qualification of Matriculation or above. However, the actual promotion depended upon availability of vacancy. In the Local Body, promotional opportunities for sweepers and scavengers existed for promotion as Dafadar, Jamadar, Supervisors and Store Keepers etc. All these promotions were based on seniority, except that for promotion as Store-keeper in which case the minimum educational qualification of Matriculation was essential.

2.3 Wages and Earnings

2.3.1 Pay-period

The data on pay-period was collected for both full-time and part-time workers. In Shoe-making occupation, about 96 percent of the workers selected for the study, were full-time workers. The lone part-time worker was a daily wager. Amongst the full-time workers in Shoe-making occupation, 81.8 percent were daily-paid and the rest were paid on monthly basis. In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation 98 percent workers had been employed on full-time basis and the rest were part-time. All the workers engaged in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation were paid on monthly basis.

2.3.2 Average Daily Earnings of Piece-rated Workers

Piece-rated workers were found to be employed only in the units engaged in Shoe-making. The average earnings of full-time piece-rated workers ranged between Rs.17.31 and Rs.46.15 per day while the daily earnings of the lone part-time piece-rated worker in this occupation were Rs.15.00.

2.3.3 Wage-rates per day of time-rated workers

No piece-rate worker was engaged in Sweeping and Scavenging occupation. Details about the wage-rates per day (inclusive of dearness allowance wherever paid separately) of time-rated workers engaged in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation are given in the Statement 2.3(A). In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, the per day wages of men workers ranged between Rs.34.19 (in the Factory stratum) and Rs.177.58 (in the Banks and Insurance Companies stratum) while the per day wages of women workers varied between Rs.21.15 (in the Educational Institutions) and Rs.177.58 (in the Banks and Insurance Companies stratum). In the Local Body, though majority of the temporary workers had put in 5 to 10 years of service, yet they were getting Rs.35.00 only per day as consolidated wages. The details of per day wage rates and hours of work per day in respect of time-rated but part-time workers are given in the Statement 2.3(B).

2.3.4 Cash Allowances

2.3.4.1 House Rent and City Compensatory Allowance

Statement 2.4 gives distribution of units paying house rent and city compensatory allowances to the workers. Out of the 80 units covered in the 10 strata of the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, 35 percent units were paying house rent allowance to the workers. All the units under Local Body, Railways and Public Hospitals were paying house rent allowance. None of the workers employed by Hotels and Cinemas were getting this allowance. In Banks and Insurance Companies stratum, 83 percent units were paying this allowance and in the Government Offices, 50 percent of the offices/establishments were paying this allowance to the workers. In the remaining government units, since the workers employed in Sweeping and Scavenging occupation were of part-time or casual status, they were not eligible to get this allowance. In majority of the units, house rent allowance was payable at flat rate in different pay slabs ranging from Rs.64.00 to Rs.395.00 per month. In some of the units, there was a system of payment of house rent allowance as a fixed percentage of the basic pay. The percentage of the house rent allowance, wherever payable in such terms, varied from 10 percent to 20 percent of basic pay.

City compensatory allowance was being paid in 31 percent of the units. This allowance was also payable at flat rate for different pay scales ranging from Rs.15.00 to Rs.107.00 per month. It may be observed from the Statement 2.4 that the Local Body, Railways and Public Hospitals were paying house rent allowance as well as city compensatory allowance to all employees. In the Banks and Insurance Companies stratum, however, 83 percent of the units surveyed were paying the allowance to workers in the selected occupations.

None of the workers covered in the shoe-making occupation was being paid either house rent and/or city compensatory allowance.

2.3.4.2 Washing Allowance

The concerned Local Body was paying the washing allowance to all the workers. Eighty three percent of the units in the Banks and Insurance Companies stratum were paying washing allowance to the workers engaged in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation. In Government Offices this allowance was being paid by 25 percent of the units and in the Public Hospitals 40 percent of the units were paying it. It was also paid in one unit each covered under the Private Hospitals stratum and the Educational Institutions stratum. The allowance was being paid at a flat rate in different pay ranges and the rate of allowance varied between Rs.10.00 to Rs.25.00 per month. None of the units covered under the shoe-making occupation were paying this allowance to the workers.

2.3.4.3 Transport/Conveyance Allowance

None of the units covered under the Shoe-making occupation were paying this allowance to their workers. However, in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, 67 percent of the units in the Banks and Insurance Companies stratum and 22 percent of the units covered under the Factories stratum, were paying this allowance to their workers. The rate of payment ranged from Rs.25.00 to Rs.425.00 per month. Workers covered under the remaining 8 strata were not getting this allowance.

2.3.4.4 Night Shift Allowance

As per the information collected during the course of the survey, night shift allowance was payable to the workers in Sweeping and Scavenging occupation in the Railways stratum only. It was not being paid in any of the other nine strata covered under both the occupations. The rate of allowance ranged from Rs.8.30 to Rs.10.12 per night.

2.3.4.5 Annual Bonus

There was no uniform system of payment of annual bonus to the workers in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation. Whereas some units were paying annual bonus at the rate of 8.33 percent, of the salary or wages earned some others were paying as a salary of fixed number of days, usually 29 days. The annual bonus was also not being paid by all the units covered in different strata of this occupation. No bonus was being paid to the workers of Private Hospitals. Bonus at the rate of 8.33 percent was payable to 17 percent of the units in Hotels, 42 percent units in the Banks and Insurance Companies, 44 percent units in the Factory stratum and 40 percent of units under the Cinema stratum. Bonus was payable at the rate of 29 days salary to all the employees under the Local Body and Public Hospitals, 50 percent units under the Government Offices and 9 percent of units under Educational Institutions. However, the employees of Railways got payment of 45 days pay as Ex-gratia payment. Further, one unit in the Factory stratum had paid annual bonus at the rate of 6 percent. In addition three units in the Factory stratum were also paying production bonus ranging from Rs. 62.00 to Rs.300.00 per annum.

2.3.4.6 Unclean Job/Diving Allowance

Only the concerned Local Body reported the payment of unclean work allowance to its permanent workers engaged in Sweeping and Scavenging work at the rate of Rs.25.00 per month. In addition, diving allowance at the rate of Rs.20.00 per month was also being paid to the workers actually engaged in sweeping and cleaning of the underground sewerage work.

2.3.4.7 Over-time Allowance

None of the units/workers covered either under the Shoe-making or under the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation reported deployment of workers on overtime basis. Hence no instance of payment of overtime allowance to any of the workers in any of the selected units was noticed.

2.4 Working Conditions

The working conditions of the workers varied from stratum to stratum. The working conditions as revealed by the survey are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

2.4.1 Shifts

Table 2.3 shows the percentage distribution of units by number of shifts worked. All the Shoe-making units worked only in a single shift. All the units in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation relating to the Local Body,

Government Offices, Educational Institutions, Banks and Insurance Companies also worked in a single shift. In the Factory stratum also all the workers in the selected occupation worked only a single shift. In the Railways, however, there were three shifts for the workers and the workers working during night shift were being paid the night shift allowance ranging between Rs.8.30 and Rs.10.12 per day. In no other strata, workers in the selected occupation were required to work during night shift. Survey results have also revealed that although 20 percent of the units in the Public Hospital stratum and 11.1 percent units in the Private Hospitals stratum were working in the night shifts yet no night shift allowance was being paid to the workers.

Table 2.3

Percentage Distribution of Units by Number of Shifts Worked

Occupation/ Stratum	No. of units covered	Percentage of units having			Percentage of units working night shift
		One shift	Two shifts	Three shifts	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. Shoe-making					
	10	100.0	-	-	-
B. Sweeping and Scavenging					
1. Local Body	1	100.0	-	-	-
2. Railways	1	-	-	100.0	100.0
3. Government Offices	12	100.0	-	-	-
4. Public Hospitals	5	60.0	40.0	-	20.0
5. Private Hospitals	9	88.9	-	11.1	11.1
6. Educational Institutions	11	100.0	-	-	-
7. Hotels	6	83.3	16.7	-	-
8. Banks and Insurance Companies	12	100.0	-	-	-
9. Factories	18	100.0	-	-	-
10. Cinemas	5	60.0	40.0	-	-
Sub-total	80	91.2	6.3	2.5	3.8
Total	90	92.2	5.6	2.2	3.3

2.4.2 Hours of Work

The Factories Act, 1948 as well as the Uttar Pradesh Shops and Commercial Establishments Act restrict the

daily hours of work to 9 and weekly hours to 48, subject to the condition that the spread-over of the work should not normally exceed 10 and a half hours, inclusive of the rest-interval as per the Factories Act and 12 hours according to the Uttar Pradesh Shops and Commercial Establishments Act.

The stratum-wise details of working hours of full-time workers are presented in Statement 2.5. All the full-time workers in the Shoe-making occupation and in Railways stratum of Sweeping and Scavenging occupation were working for eight hours a day. About 71 percent in the Factories stratum, 67 percent in the Private Hospitals stratum and 50 percent each in the Educational Institutions stratum and the Cinemas stratum worked for 8 hours a day. Overall, in the 55 percent of the units workers had an eight hours working per day. In the other units daily hours of work were less than 8 hours a day.

Statement 2.6 shows the percentage distribution of daily hours of work in respect of the part-time workers. Generally the daily hours of work of part-time workers ranged between half an hour and four hours in the various strata of the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation. The highest percentage of part-time workers (i.e., 33.3 percent) were working for 2 hours a day followed by 30.3 percent who worked for one hour per day only.

2.4.3 **Spread-over**

Statement 2.7 presents the percentage distribution of workers according to the duration of spread-over for the full-time workers. In Shoe-making occupation all the units covered for the study reported a spread-over of 9 and a half hours per day. The Local Body stratum reported the spread-over of 10 hours per day. In the Railways, it was 8 hours. The minimum spread over of five hours was reported from one unit each in the Educational Institutions and the Banks and Insurance Companies. In Sweeping and Scavenging occupation maximum percentage of units, (i.e., 27.1 percent) had a spread-over of 8.30 hours.

Statement 2.8 shows percentage distribution of units according to spread-over of working hours for part-time workers. In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, the maximum spread-over of 9 hours was reported in one case from the Private Hospitals stratum. The minimum spread over of 0.30 hours was reported from one unit each in the Government Offices, Educational Institutions, Banks and Insurance Companies and Factories. Maximum number of units, (33.3 percent) had a spread-over of 2 hours only.

2.4.4 Rest Interval

Statement 2.9 shows the percentage distribution of units by hours of rest intervals for full-time and part-time workers. As regards the full-time workers, all the Shoe-making units were having rest interval of one hour. In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, maximum number of units, (56.2 percent) were having rest interval of 0.30 hours, followed by 16.7 percent units having a rest interval of 1 hour, and 10.4 percent units having a rest interval of 2 hours. One unit each in Hotels and Banks and Insurance Companies strata observed no rest intervals for these workers in the selected occupation, because of small working hours. In the Railways, also no rest interval was given to the workers although the spread-over of eight hours per day was in vogue. Maximum rest interval of 5 hours was reported from 1 unit in the Government offices stratum. The rest interval as a whole ranged between 0 hours and 5 hours for full-time workers.

As regards the part-time workers, 94 percent of the units employing part-time workers, observed no rest interval in Sweeping and Scavenging occupation. In the Shoe-making occupation also the only unit employing the part-time worker, observed no rest interval, apparently because of small working hours of the concerned part-time worker.

2.4.4.1 Weekly Hours of Work

Percentage distribution of the units/ establishments according to weekly hours of work in respect of full-time and part-time workers is given in the Statement 2.10. The weekly hours of work for full-time workers in the Sweeping and Scavenging ranged between 27 (in Educational Institutions) and 56 hours in Private Hospitals. In the Shoe-making occupation all the 10 selected units had 48 hours of work per week for their full-time workers. More details are available in the Statement under reference.

As regards the part-time workers, the only part-time worker in the Shoe-making occupation worked for 12 hours in a week in the selected unit. In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, the weekly hours of work for the part-time workers ranged between 3 hours and 28 hours per week.

2.4.5 Harmful Gases/Dangerous Chemicals/Unclean Objects

2.4.5.1 Harmful Gases

No case of exposure to harmful gases was reported in any of the units covered, excepting the Public and Private Hospitals, where anaesthesia was given to the patients and isolated cases of gas emission were brought to the notice of the authorities.

2.4.5.2 **Dangerous Chemicals**

The use of dangerous chemicals was not reported by any of the units either in the Shoe-making or Sweeping and Scavenging occupations in any strata.

2.4.5.3 **Unclean/Dirty Objects**

Because of the nature of job, the workers in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation in all the units covered in the survey came in contact with one or the other dirty/unclean objects like, garbage, semi-digested stuff, filth, used cotton, dirty bandage, used needles, flesh and blood etc. In order to protect such workers from coming in direct contact with these dirty objects the employers generally provided one or the other protective equipments like, gloves, buckets with lids, scrappers and hand carts/wheel barrows etc. to the workers.

2.4.6 **Leave and Holidays**

Statement 2.11 shows the percentage of units granting various types of leave and holidays with pay to their workers.

2.4.6.1 **Earned Leave**

The earned leave admissible to the workers in different units was generally guided by the rules/regulations applicable to them. For example, the Factories Act, 1948 envisages that any worker who has completed 240 days of continuous service in a factory is entitled for leave with wages at the rate of one day for every 20 days worked. The U.P. Shops & Commercial Estts. Act also provides for earned leave to the workers on the same scale. Excepting the Cinemas, Educational Institutions and Factories where the workers were getting 13 to 30 days earned leave with wages in a year, all other sampled units were giving 30 days earned leave per year to their regular workers.

No unit in the Shoe-making occupation reported giving any sort of leave or holiday with wages to their workers. About 52.5 percent of the units in sweeping and scavenging occupations of various strata, except Hotels, were granting earned leave with wages to their workers. In the Railways, Local Body and Public Hospitals, all the units selected for the study were giving earned leave with wages to their workers, while in the Banks and Insurance Companies, 83.3 percent of the units covered had this facility for their workers. Rest of the units in this stratum were employing part-time workers.

2.4.6.2 **Casual Leave**

The facility of casual leave with pay for the workers was reported by 55 percent of the units in Sweeping and Scavenging occupation. The period of casual leave with pay varied from 3 to 12 days in the factories and from 10 to 14 days in the rest of the selected units.

2.4.6.3 **Sick Leave**

None of the units in the Shoe-making stratum was giving sick leave with wages to its workers. In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, about 39 percent of the units were giving sick leave with wages to their workers. Stratum wise, all the units in the Railways, Public Hospitals and the Local Body were granting sick leave with wages to their workers. However, none of the units in the Hotels and Cinemas strata extended this facility to their workers. In Banks and Insurance Companies stratum, 83 percent of the units granted sick leave with wages to their full-time regular workers. In Government Offices, 50 percent of the establishments granted this facility, while in the remaining establishments in this stratum there were no full-time workers. In the case of the Educational Institutions 36.4 percent of the units extended this facility to their workers while in the case of Factories only 17 percent of the units had this facility for their workers.

2.4.6.4 **National and Festival Holidays**

About 84 percent of the units in Sweeping and Scavenging occupation in different strata were reported to be giving national holidays to their workers with pay/wages. In Shoe-making occupation this facility was not available to the workers. In Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, all the selected units in the Railways, Government Offices, Public Hospitals and Banks & Insurance Companies and the Local Body; about 91 percent in the Educational Institutions; 89 percent in the Factories; 80 percent in the Cinemas; 56 percent in the Private Hospitals and 16.7 percent of the units in Hotels were granting National Holidays with wages to their workers.

As regards the Festival Holidays, 80 percent of all the units covered in Sweeping and Scavenging occupation were giving Festival Holidays with wages to their workers. Excepting the units in the Private Hospitals, Cinemas, Factories and Educational Institutions strata in which 44 percent, 60 percent, 89 percent and 91 percent of the units respectively were granting Festival Holidays with wages to their workers, all the units in the remaining strata, excepting the Hotels, were granting Festival Holidays with wages to their workers. In the Hotels stratum, however,

none of the units was extending this facility to their workers. The number of the holidays allowed with wages varied from unit to unit and ranged between 5 in some Private Hospitals and a maximum of 15 days in most of the other units.

2.4.6.5 Weekly off with Wages

In Shoe-making occupation, none of the units covered during the survey were allowing weekly-off to their workers with wages. In Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, about 89 percent of the units were allowing weekly-off with wages to their workers. All the units in the Local Body, Railways, Government Offices, Public Hospitals, Banks & Insurance Companies and Cinemas were allowing weekly-off with wages to their workers, while 94 percent of the units in the Factories stratum; 91 percent in the Educational Institutions; about 56 percent in the Private Hospitals and 50 percent in the Hotels stratum extended this facility to their workers. Graphic presentation of units granting various types of leaves/holidays with pay/wages may be seen at Exhibit No.7.

2.5 Welfare Amenities

2.5.1 Drinking Water

The Factories Act, 1948 as well as the Uttar Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, make it obligatory for every employer to provide wholesome drinking water to their workers in their factories/establishments. All the units covered under the survey, both in the Shoe-making and Sweeping and Scavenging occupations had made suitable arrangements for the supply of potable water to their workers.

2.5.2 Washing facilities

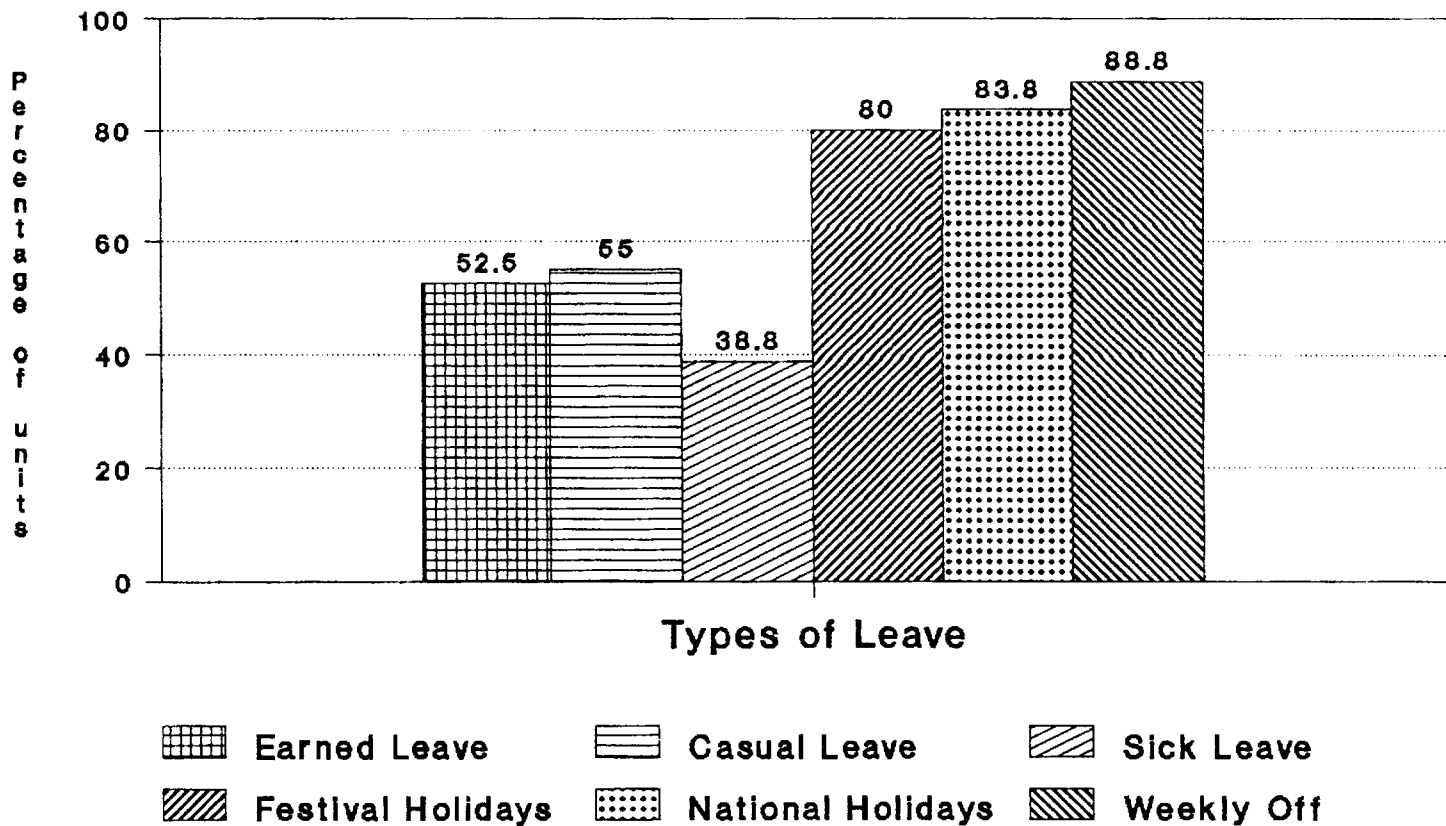
Nearly 81 percent of the units in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation were providing suitable washing facilities to their workers. Stratum wise, all the units in the Railways, Public Hospitals, Factories and the Local Body had provided washing facilities to their workers. In Private Hospitals and Hotels strata, 89 percent and 88 percent of the units respectively were providing the facility. However, only 36 percent of the units in the Educational Institutions were providing it to the workers. None of the units engaged in Shoe-making activity provided this facility to their workers.

2.5.3 Bathing facilities

The bathing facility was available in 98 percent of the units engaged in Sweeping and Scavenging occupation.

EXHIBIT 7

Units granting Leave/Holidays with Wages in the Sweeping & Scavenging Occupation



(For details see Statement 2.11)

Excepting the Factory stratum, where only 89 percent of the units had provided this facility, all the units in the rest of the strata had provided it. None of the units engaged in Shoe-making occupation had made any arrangement for providing this facility to their workers .

2.5.4 Lockers

It was observed that out of the 90 units covered in Shoe-making and Sweeping and Scavenging occupations, only four units (three in the Factories and one in the Public Hospitals) were giving the facility of lockers to their workers.

2.5.5 Rest Shelters

Statutorily, only a few units were bound to provide the facility of rest shelters. However, 61 percent of the Factories, 67 percent of the units in the Hotels stratum; 40 percent of the units in the Cinemas stratum; and 22 percent units in the Private Hospitals stratum; 20 percent in the Public Hospitals stratum and 18 percent in the Educational Institutions stratum had provided rest shelters to their worker.

2.5.6 Canteens

The provision of canteen facility existed in a very few units. Only 15 percent of the units covered had provision of canteen for their workers in Sweeping and Scavenging occupation. In this occupation only 22 percent of the units in the Factories, one unit each in the Educational Institutions and Banks & Insurance Companies strata had canteens for their workers/employees. In Cinemas and Hotels strata, the workers had access only to the facilities created for the general public. None of the units in Shoe-making occupation had the facility of canteen.

2.5.7 Creche

Only one unit each in Private Hospitals and Factories strata had facility of creche for the children of their workers.

2.5.8 Medical Facilities

2.5.8.1 First Aid Boxes

None of the units in Shoe-making occupation maintained the first aid boxes. In Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, more than 50 percent of the units in all the strata, excepting the Government Offices, were maintaining First Aid boxes. In Government Offices only 25 percent of

units had this facility. In the Factories stratum 94 percent of the units had made provision for First aid boxes.

2.5.8.2 Ambulance Rooms

Ambulance Room was maintained by one unit each in the Railways and the Government Offices, 2 units each in the Public and Private Hospitals strata and by only one unit in the Factories stratum.

2.5.8.3 Dispensary

Dispensaries were provided by the Railways, one establishment in the Government Offices and four units in the Factories stratum. However, all the workers employed both in the Private and Public Hospitals strata had been provided free treatment.

2.5.8.4 Conservancy

Except in Shoe making units, all the other units covered under the study had made provision of latrines and urinals for their workers.

2.6 Social Security

2.6.1 Provident Fund Scheme

The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 makes it obligatory for the units which employed 20 or more workers to institute the Provident Fund Scheme for the benefit of their workers. The application of the Act is restricted to those employees who were drawing wages upto Rs.3,500/- per month and the minimum rate of contribution by the employees was also enhanced to 8.33 percent of the salary or wages earned from the previous rate of 6.25 percent but with a provision that this rate is extendable to a maximum of 10 percent in certain cases. Under this scheme the employers were also required to make matching contributions.

Statement 2.12 shows the details of units having the Provident Fund Scheme and the membership of full-time workers. The study revealed that in Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, 38 percent of the units had introduced the Employees Provident Fund Scheme, and 19 percent of the units had introduced General Provident Fund Scheme for the benefit of the workers. Nearly 63 percent of all the full time workers in the selected units were covered either under the E.P.F. or the G.P.F. scheme. It was observed that 88 percent of the units in the Banks and Insurance Companies employing part-time workers were also members of the E.P.F. scheme.

None of the Shoe-making units were either under obligation to introduce the Provident Fund Scheme or had actually introduced it for the benefit of the workers.

2.6.2 Pension

In the Government Offices, Railways, Local Body and Public Hospitals, etc., where the G.P.F. scheme was applicable workers were eligible for the pension also. All the full time workers employed in these units were benefitting from this provision. The rate of payment of pension was governed by the rules framed by the respective central/state governments etc. In the remaining strata, units for which it was obligatory to introduce E.P.F. scheme, automatically came under the new Employees Pension Scheme introduced by the Central Government from 15.11.1995. Almost all the managements of the sampled units confirmed that they would be adopting this scheme, as required under the law. However, prior to the introduction/adoption of this new scheme, only 25 percent of the units in Sweeping and Scavenging occupation had introduced the pension scheme for their employees.

None of the units in the Shoe-making occupation had any pension scheme for their workers.

2.6.3 Gratuity

All the units covered under the survey were paying gratuity to their full-time regular workers. It was payable on retirement, voluntary retirement or death by the employer to the workers or their dependents, as the case may be. Generally the rate of payment was 15 days pay/wages for each completed year of service, subject to a maximum limit of Rs.1 lakh.

None of the units in the Shoe-making occupation were paying gratuity to their workers.

2.6.4 Group Insurance

All the regular full time workers in the selected units, excepting those in the Hotels stratum of the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation and in the Shoe-making occupation were having Group Insurance Schemes for their workers. Under the Schemes, the workers contributed Rupee 1 per month per thousand for the sum assured, which varied from Rs.15,000.00 to Rs.30,000.00. In the Local Body, however, the workers contributed Rs.20.00 per month for an insurance cover of Rs.30,000.00.

2.6.5. Maternity Benefits

About 19 percent of the units in Sweeping and Scavenging occupations were providing maternity benefits to their women workers. Rest of the units had either no women worker in the selected occupations or were not providing the benefit to their workers. In the Railways, Government Offices, Local Body, Public Hospitals and the Educational Institutions belonging to the public sector, the benefit was being given as per government rules, while in the remaining strata, the units which were providing this facility, were being governed by the Maternity Benefit Act. However, during the reference period none of the women employees had availed of the facility in any of the selected units.

2.6.6 Industrial Accidents

No industrial accident was reported in any of the units during the year preceding the date of the survey.

2.6.7 Occupational Diseases

No case of a worker covered under the survey suffering from any occupational disease came to the notice.

2.7 Industrial Relations

2.7.1 Trade Unionism

There was no trade union activity amongst the workers engaged in Shoe-making occupation. However, trade union activities were reported in 35 percent of the units in various sub-strata of Sweeping and Scavenging occupation. Small number of workers was the main cause in the units to permit such activity where no trade union activity had been reported. The survey revealed that in the Government Offices, Railways and Banks & Insurance Companies and in some selected units in the Factories strata, more than one union was active. In all there were 33 registered and recognised unions in various sampled units, while there were 3 un-registered/un-recognised unions in the government offices. All these unions had total membership of 3796 out of which 1798 (about 47 percent) were scheduled castes.

2.7.2 Grievance Procedure

About 67.5 percent of the units in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation had grievance handling machinery. However, no such arrangement was reported by the units covered under the shoe-making occupation.

2.8 Special Features

2.8.1 Social Status among the Fellow Workers

Instances of discrimination on the basis of caste were not reported from any of the units either in the Shoe-making or in Sweeping and Scavenging occupations.

2.8.2 Occupational Mobility

Most of the scheduled castes workers interviewed during the course of the survey were pursuing their traditional occupations. However, it was revealed that there had been a slight change in their approach in being engaged with these occupations from generation to generation as some of the family members of the selected workers were found to be engaged in other diverse occupations such as mechanics, vendors, auto-rickshaw drivers etc. The survey showed that about 70 percent of the family members were engaged in their traditional family occupations in Shoe-making stratum. In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, about 91 percent of the family members were reported similarly engaged in the traditional family occupation of Sweeping and Scavenging.

2.8.3.1 Latrines

Latrines were not found in existence in any of the Shoe-making units. However, in 97 percent of the units in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, had flush latrines.

2.8.3.2 Equipment/implements supplied for collection of night soil and cess pools contents.

In order to ensure that the workers did not come in direct contact while collecting the night soil, filth and garbage, etc., the 'Malkani Committee' had recommended provision of small buckets with proper lids, light wheel barrows, scrappers etc., for such workers. The survey revealed that these tools were supplied to the workers by their employers. In the Railways, where workers had to collect the night soil from the railway tracks in and around the railway platforms manually, there was a provision for buckets with proper lids.

2.8.3.3 Transport of Night soil from cess pools/pail Depots to Dumping Grounds.

The Malkani Committee had also recommended that the transport of night soil from cess pools to tankers, etc., should be done only through mechanical devices. It further recommended that wherever feasible, lorries fitted with

suction pumps etc., should be made use of for removing the filth.

During the course of the study, it was found that the concerned Local Body had made arrangements for vans/tankers/trucks to transport filth and garbage, etc., while use of wheel barrows was in vogue in the Railways.

2.8.4. Practice of carrying night soil as head/waist load

The Malkani Committee had further recommended that the practice of carrying night soil should be abolished. Since dry latrines were almost non-existent in Ghaziabad, the practice of carrying night soil stood automatically abolished.

2.8.5 Under ground Drainage system

The Malkani Committee had also observed that laying of underground drainage system was the only solution to most of the sanitary problems. The survey results have revealed that the under-ground drainage system existed in most parts of the town. Septic tanks had been constructed wherever the under-ground drainage system did not exist.

2.8.6 Customary Rights

According to the said committee, one of the major obstacles in the way of municipalisation of scavenging services was existence of certain customary rights known by various names as chakri, jagirdari, dastoori, jajamani, etc., zealously guarded by some of the scavengers. In accordance with this system, the scavengers have a hereditary right to clean latrines in private houses, etc., in certain localities. The Committee had recommended that the customary rights should be abrogated immediately. During the course of the study it was found that these rights still existed in some old areas of Ghaziabad city.

2.8.7 Private Dumping Grounds

The Malkani Committee had further observed that at certain places, the scavengers did not permit local bodies to remove the filth collected by them as they themselves were transporting it on donkeys and or bullock carts to their private dumping grounds for using it as compost manure. The Committee found it to be a very deplorable practice as the workers neither observed the rules of sanitation nor did they have proper implements for handling the filth. This system made the entire place most unhealthy and insanitary. The Committee, therefore, felt it necessary to ban private dumping grounds for this purpose. The survey results showed private dumping grounds were not in existence in Ghaziabad.

2.9 **Some other aspects of working conditions of sweepers and scavengers engaged in private houses**

2.9.1 During the survey, data was also collected from the selected families about their members working in private Houses/ premises, etc. The information collected pertained to the number of houses attended, the range of earnings, time taken and the distance within which such houses/premises etc., are located. The study revealed that out of the 214 families surveyed in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, some members in only 15 families were attending to and sweeping/scavenging jobs in the private houses/premises. The number of houses/premises attended by such workers varied widely between one house in one case to 27 in another. Similarly, the earnings of these domestic workers also fluctuated widely from Rs.8.00 per month in one case to Rs.350.00 per month in another. The area of operation of these workers was generally one Km, while the time spent varied from a minimum of 10 minutes per house in most of the cases to one hour in a few others.

STATEMENT 2.1

Percentage Distribution of the Scheduled Castes Workers by Employment Status and Length of Service

Occupation/Stratum	Number of sampled units	Number of Scheduled Castes workers employed in sampled units	Percentage of Scheduled Castes workers employed in sample units		Percentage of workers according to employment status				
			Full time	Part time	Permanent	Temporary	Casual	Badli	
									4
A. SHOE-MAKING	10	23	95.7	4.3	-	100.0	-	-	
B.SWEEPING AND SCAVENGING									
1.Local Body	1	1791	100.0	-	58.7	39.9	-	1.4	
2.Railways	1	112	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	
3.Government Offices	12	14	57.1	42.9	85.7	14.3	-	-	
4.Public Hospitals	5	17	100.0	-	88.2	11.8	-	-	
5.Private Hospitals	9	46	93.5	6.5	91.3	8.7	-	-	
6.Educational Institutions	11	15	53.3	46.7	66.7	33.3	-	-	
7.Hotels	6	7	57.1	42.9	-	100.0	-	-	
8.Banks and Insurance Companies	12	12	33.3	66.7	91.7	8.3	-	-	
9.Factories	18	63	93.7	6.3	92.1	6.3	1.6	-	
10.Cinemas	5	13	84.6	15.4	61.5	38.5	-	-	
Sub Total	80	2090	98.4	1.6	63.1	35.6	0.1	1.2	
Grand Total	90	2113	98.4	1.6	62.4	36.3	0.1	1.2	

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STATEMENT 2.1 - Concl.

Occupation/Stratum	Percentage of Workers According to Length of Service				
	Below 1 year	1 year and above but less than 5 years	5 years and above but less than 10 years	10 years and above but less than 15 years	15 years and above
1	10	11	12	13	14
A. SHOE-MAKING	47.8	26.1	17.4	8.7	-
B. SWEEPING AND SCAVENGING					
1. Local Body	-	3.9	37.4	19.5	39.2
2. Railways	7.1	10.7	10.7	26.8	44.7
3. Government Offices	28.6	21.4	14.3	-	35.7
4. Public Hospitals	17.6	23.6	5.9	47.0	5.9
5. Private Hospitals	21.7	8.7	13.1	23.9	32.6
6. Educational Institutions	13.3	40.0	20.0	20.0	6.7
7. Hotels	42.9	-	42.9	14.2	-
8. Banks and Insurance Companies	16.7	16.7	41.6	8.3	16.7
9. Factories	17.5	30.0	17.5	17.5	17.5
10. Cinemas	46.1	7.7	7.7	23.1	15.4
Sub Total	2.3	5.8	34.2	20.0	37.7
Grand Total	2.8	6.0	34.0	19.8	37.4

STATEMENT 2.2

Distribution of the Full-Time Scheduled Castes Workers by Employment Status and Length of Service

Occupation/Stratum	Number of units employing full-time workers	Number of full-time workers employed	Percentage of Workers by Employment Status				Percentage of Workers by Length of Service				
			Permanent	Temporary	Casual	Badli	Below 1 year	1 Year and above but less than 5 years	5 years and above but less than 10 years	10 years and above but less than 15 years	15 years and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. SHOE-MAKING	10	22	-	100.0	-	-	50.0	27.3	13.6	9.1	-
B. SWEEPING AND SCAVENGING											
1. Local Body	1	1791	58.7	39.9	-	1.4	-	3.9	37.4	19.5	39.2
2. Railways	1	112	100.0	-	-	-	7.1	10.7	10.7	26.8	44.7
3. Government Offices	6	8	100.0	-	-	-	-	25.0	12.5	-	62.5
4. Public Hospitals	5	17	88.2	11.8	-	-	17.6	23.5	5.9	47.1	5.9
5. Private Hospitals	6	43	97.7	2.3	-	-	16.3	9.3	13.9	25.6	34.9
6. Educational Institutions	4	8	87.5	12.5	-	-	-	37.5	12.5	37.5	12.5
7. Hotels	3	4	-	100.0	-	-	25.0	-	75	-	-
8. Banks and Insurance Companies	4	4	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	50	25.0	25.0
9. Factories	14	59	94.9	5.1	-	-	15.3	28.9	18.6	18.6	18.6
10. Cinemas	4	11	63.6	36.4	-	-	36.4	9.1	9.1	27.2	18.2
Sub Total	48	2057	63.3	35.5	-	1.2	1.6	5.5	34.4	20.2	38.3
Grand Total	58	2079	62.6	36.2	-	1.2	2.1	5.7	34.2	20.1	37.9

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STATEMENT 23(A)

Range of Wage Rates per day of Full-Time, Time-Rated Workers by Sex

Occupation/Stratum	Wage Rates per day (Rs.)			
	Men		Women	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
1	2	3	4	5

SWEEPING AND SCAVENGING

1. Local Body	72.60	* 87.22	72.60	* 87.22
2. Railways	68.08	104.38	68.08	104.38
3. Government Offices	72.62	112.46	72.60	89.03
4. Public Hospitals	72.60	96.48	72.60	89.03
5. Private Hospitals	62.53	111.04	62.53	114.88
6. Educational Institutions	39.50	93.01	21.15	21.15
7. Hotels	34.62	40.04	46.15	46.15
8. Banks and Insurance Companies	83.08	177.58	83.08	177.58
9. Factories	34.19	125.3	43.08	77.78
10. Cinemas	44.05	70.65	-	-

* Daily rated workers (temporary) are getting only Rs. 35/- per day.

Note:- There are no time rated workers in shoe-making occupation.

STATEMENT 2.3 (B)

Range of Wage Rates and Hours of Work per day of Time-rated, Part-Time Workers

Occupation/Stratum	Wage Rates (Rs.) and Hours of Work per Day							
	Men				Women			
	Wage Rate		Hours of Work		Wage Rates		Hours of Work	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

SWEEPING AND SCAVENGING

1. Local Body	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Railways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Government Offices	3.85	18.46	0.30	4.00	3.27	5.77	1.00	1.00	
4. Public Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Private Hospitals	-	-	-	-	5.77	23.08	1.00	4.00	
6. Educational Institutions	38.46	38.46	3.00	3.00	2.88	14.42	0.30	2.00	
7. Hotels	3.85	23.08	1.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
8. Banks and Insurance Companies	11.47	119.15	0.30	2.30	25.25	52.41	2.00	2.00	
9. Factories	-	-	-	-	5.77	19.23	0.30	1.00	
10. Cinemas	17.30	19.24	2.00	4.00	-	-	-	-	-

N.B. : There are no time-rated, part-time workers in the shoe-making occupation.

STATEMENT 2.4

Percentage of Units Paying House Rent and City Compensatory Allowance

Occupation/Stratum	Total number of Units	House Rent Allowance		City Compensatory Allowance	
		Percentage of Units Paying	Rate (Rs.)	Percentage of Units Paying	Rate (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
SWEEPING AND SCAVENGING					
1.Local Body	1	100.0	150.00	100.0	25.00
2.Railways	1	100.0	150.00 - 250.00	100.0	30.00 - 45.00
3.Government Offices	12	50.0	150.00 - 250.00	50.0	25.00 - 45.00
4.Public Hospitals	5	100.0	150.00	100.0	25.00
5.Private Hospitals	9	11.1	15% of basic pay	-	-
6.Educational Institutions	11	18.2	150.00	18.2	25.00
7.Hotels	6	-	-	-	-
8.Banks and Insurance Companies	12	83.3	64.00 - 284.40 and 10% of B.P.	83.3	15.00 - 106.65
9.Factories	18	11.1	395.00 and 20% of B.P.	-	-
10.Cinemas	5	-	-	-	-

N.B. : No allowances were being paid in the sampled shoe-making units.

STATEMENT 25

Distribution of Units by Daily Hours of Work for Full-Time Workers

Occupation/Stratum	Number of Units employing Full Time workers	Percentage of Units in which Daily Hours of Work were							
		4 to 5 Hours	5.30 Hours	6.00 Hours	6.30 Hours	7.00 Hours	7.30 Hours	8.00 Hours	8.30 Hours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.SHOE-MAKING	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
B.SWEEPING AND SCAVENGING									
1.Local Body	1	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
2.Railways	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
3.Government Offices	6	-	-	16.7	-	16.7	33.3	33.3	-
4.Public Hospitals	5	-	-	40.0	-	-	20.0	20.0	20.0
5.Private Hospitals	6	-	-	16.7	-	16.7	-	66.6	-
6.Educational Institutions	4	25.0	-	-	-	-	25.0	50.0	-
7.Hotels	3	-	-	33.3	33.3	33.4	-	-	-
8.Banks and Insurance Companies	4	25.0	25.0	25.0	-	25.0	-	-	-
9.Factories	14	-	-	-	-	7.2	21.4	71.4	-
10.Cinemas	4	-	-	25.0	-	-	25.0	50.0	-
Sub Total	48	4.2	2.1	14.6	2.1	12.5	16.6	45.8	2.1
Grand Total	58	3.5	1.7	12.1	1.7	10.3	13.8	55.2	1.7

STATEMENT 2.6

Distribution of Units by Daily Hours of Work for Part-Time Workers

Occupation/Stratum	Number of Units Employing Part-Time Workers	Percentage of Units in which Daily Hours of Work were							
		0.30 Hour	1.00 Hour	1.30 Hours	2.00 Hours	2.30 Hours	3.00 Hours	3.30 Hours	4.00 Hours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.SHOE-MAKING	1	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-
B.SWEEPING AND SCAVENGING									
1.Government Offices	6	16.7	50.0	-	-	-	16.7	-	16.6
2.Private Hospitals	3	-	33.3	-	33.3	-	-	-	33.4
3.Educational Institutions	7	14.2	14.2	28.7	28.7	-	14.2	-	-
4.Hotels	3	-	33.3	-	66.7	-	-	-	-
5.Banks and Insurance Companies	8	12.5	12.5	-	62.5	12.5	-	-	-
6.Factories	4	25.0	75.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.Cinemas	2	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	50.0
Sub Total	33	12.1	30.3	6.1	33.3	3.0	6.1	-	9.1
Grand Total	34	11.8	29.4	5.9	35.3	2.9	5.9	-	8.8

N.B. : There were no part-time workers in the sampled Local body, Railways and Public Hospitals units.

STATEMENT 2.7

Distribution of Units by Duration of Spread Over for Full - Time Workers

Occupation/Stratum	Number of Units employing Full Time workers	Percentage of Units with Spread-over of Work (In Hours)											
		5.00 Hours	6.00 Hours	6.30 Hours	7.00 Hours	7.30 Hours	8.00 Hours	8.30 Hours	9.00 Hours	9.30 Hours	10.00 Hours	11.00 Hours	12.00 Hours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A.SHOE-MAKING	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
B.SWEEPING AND SCAVENGING													
1.Local Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-
2.Railways	1	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.Government Offices	6	-	-	-	-	16.7	33.3	33.3	-	-	-	16.7	-
4.Public Hospitals	5	-	-	20.0	-	-	20.0	-	20.0	20.0	20.0	-	-
5.Private Hospitals	6	-	-	16.7	-	-	-	16.7	16.7	-	33.2	-	16.7
6.Educational Institutions	4	25.0	-	-	-	-	25.0	-	50.0	-	-	-	-
7.Hotels	3	-	33.3	-	-	-	33.3	33.4	-	-	-	-	-
8.Banks and Insurance Companies	4	25.0	25.0	-	25.0	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.Factories	14	-	-	-	-	7.1	21.5	64.3	-	-	7.1	-	-
10.Cinemas	4	-	25.0	-	-	-	25.0	-	25.0	-	25.0	-	-
Sub Total	48	4.2	6.2	4.2	2.1	6.2	20.8	27.1	10.4	2.1	12.5	2.1	2.1
Grand Total	58	3.4	5.2	3.4	1.7	5.2	17.3	22.4	8.6	19.0	10.4	1.7	1.7

STATEMENT 2.8

Distribution of Units by Duration of Spread Over for Part-Time Workers

Occupation/Stratum	No. of Units employing Part-Time Workers	Percentage of Units where Spread over was (in Hours)								
		0.30 Hours	1.00 Hours	1.30 Hours	2.00 Hours	2.30 Hours	3.00 Hours	4.00 Hours	7.00 Hours	9.00 Hours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.SHOE-MAKING	1	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
B.SWEEPING AND SCAVENGING										
1.Government Offices	6	16.7	50.0	-	-	-	16.7	16.6	-	-
2.Private Hospitals	3	-	33.3	-	33.3	-	-	-	-	33.4
3.Educational Institutions	7	14.3	14.3	28.6	28.6	-	-	-	14.2	-
4.Hotels	3	-	33.3	-	66.7	-	-	-	-	-
5.Banks and Insurance Companies	8	12.5	12.5	-	62.5	12.5	-	-	-	-
6.Factories	4	25.0	75.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.Cinemas	2	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	50.0	-	-
Sub Total	33	12.2	30.3	6.1	33.3	3.0	3.0	6.1	3.0	3.0
Grand Total	34	11.8	29.5	5.9	35.3	2.9	2.9	5.9	2.9	2.9

Note: There were no part time workers in the sampled units in the Local Body, Railways and Public Hospitals.

STATEMENT 2.9

Distribution of Units by Rest Intervals

Occupation/Stratum	Full - Time Workers					Part - Time Workers			
	Number of Units employing Full Time workers	Percentage of units where rest interval was (in Hours)				Number of Units employing Part Time workers	Percentage of Units where Rest Interval was (Hours)		
		No rest interval	0.30 Hour	1.00 Hour	More than 1 Hour		No rest interval	More than 1 hour	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
A.SHOE-MAKING	10	-	-	100.0	-	1	100.0	-	
B.SWEEPING AND SCAVENGING									
1.Local Body	1	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	
2.Railways	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3.Government Offices	6	-	83.3	-	16.7	6	100.0	-	
4.Public Hospitals	5	-	40.0	40.0	20.0	-	-	-	
5.Private Hospitals	6	-	33.3	16.7	50.0	3	66.7	33.3	
6.Educational Institutions	4	-	50.0	50.0	-	7	85.7	14.3	
7.Hotels	3	33.3	-	33.3	33.4	3	100.0	-	
8.Banks and Insurance Companies	4	25.0	50.0	25.0	-	8	100.0	-	
9.Factories	14	-	92.9	-	7.1	4	100.0	-	
10.Cinemas	4	-	25.0	25.0	50.0	2	100.0	-	
Sub Total	48	6.2	56.2	16.7	20.9	33	94.0	6.0	
Grand Total	58	5.2	46.6	31.1	17.1	34	94.2	5.8	

N.B. There were no part-time workers in the sampled units in Local Body, Railways and Public Hospitals.

STATEMENT 2.10

Distribution of Units by Weekly Hours of Work

Occupation/Stratum	No. of Units employing Full-Time Workers	Full-Time Workers										
		Percentage Distribution of Units Where Weekly Hours of Work (In hours)										
		27 Hours	30 Hours	33 Hours	36 Hours	40 Hours	42 Hours	45 Hours	48 Hours	51 Hours	56 Hours	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
A.SHOE-MAKING	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
B.SWEEPING AND SCAVENGING												
1.Local Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
2.Railways	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
3.Government Offices	6	-	-	-	16.7	16.7	16.7	33.3	16.6	-	-	-
4.Public Hospitals	5	-	-	-	40.0	-	-	20.0	20.0	20.0	-	-
5.Private Hospitals	6	-	-	-	16.7	-	16.7	-	50.0	-	16.6	-
6.Educational Institutions	4	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	50.0	-	-	-
7.Hotels	3	-	-	-	-	-	66.7	33.3	-	-	-	-
8.Banks'and Insurance Companies	4	-	25.0	25.0	25.0	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	-
9.Factories	14	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	21.4	71.4	-	-	-
10.Cinemas	4	-	-	-	25.0	-	-	25.0	50.0	-	-	-
Sub Total	48	2.1	2.1	2.1	12.5	2.1	14.6	18.7	41.6	2.1	2.1	
Grand Total	58	1.7	1.7	1.7	10.4	1.7	12.1	15.5	51.8	1.7	1.7	

STATEMENT 2.10 - Concl'd.

Occupation/Stratum	Number of Units employing Part-Time Workers	Part-Time Workers										
		Percentage Distribution of Units Where Weekly Hours of Work were										
		3 Hours	6 Hours	7 Hours	9 Hours	12 Hours	14 Hours	15 Hours	18 Hours	20 Hours	28 Hours	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
A. SHOE-MAKING	1	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.SWEEPING AND SCAVENGING												
1. Government Offices	6	16.6	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	16.7	-	-
2. Private Hospitals	3	-	-	33.3	-	-	33.3	-	-	-	-	33.4
3. Educational Institutions	7	14.3	14.3	-	28.6	28.6	-	-	14.2	-	-	-
4. Hotels	3	-	-	33.3	-	33.3	33.4	-	-	-	-	-
5. Banks and Insurance Companies	8	12.5	12.5	-	-	62.5	-	12.5	-	-	-	-
6. Factories	4	25.0	75.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Cinemas	2	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	50.0
Sub Total	33	12.1	24.2	6.1	6.1	27.2	6.1	3.0	6.1	3.0	6.1	6.1
Grand Total	34	11.8	23.5	5.9	5.9	29.4	5.9	2.9	5.9	2.9	5.9	5.9

N.B. There were no part-time workers in the sampled units in the Local Body, Railways and Public Hospitals.

Statement 2.11

Percentage of Units Granting Various Types of Leave and Holidays with Pay/Wages to Workers

Occupations/Stratum	Total Number of Units covered	Percentage of Units Granting					
		Earned Leave	Casual Leave	Sick Leave	Festival Holidays	National Holidays	Weekly-off (with pay)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Local Body	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Railways	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3. Government Offices	12	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4. Public Hospitals	5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5. Private Hospitals	9	11.1	22.2	11.1	44.4	55.6	55.6
6. Educational Institutions	11	36.4	54.5	36.4	90.9	90.9	90.9
7. Hotels	6	-	-	-	-	16.7	50.0
8. Banks and Insurance Companies	12	83.3	83.3	83.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
9. Factories	18	66.7	61.1	16.7	88.9	88.9	94.4
10. Cinemas	5	40.0	40.0	-	60.0	80.0	100.0
Total	80	52.5	55.0	38.8	80.0	83.8	88.8

N.B.:- None of sampled units covered under the "Shoe-making" stratum allowed any leave, holidays and weekly off with wages to their workers.

Statement 2.12

Distribution of Units having Provident Fund Schemes and Membership of their Workers

Occupation/Stratum	No. of Units covered	Percentage of Units having			Total No. of Full - Time workers	Total No. of Workers having Membership	
		EPF	GPF	Total		Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Shoe Making	10	-	-	-	22	-	-
B. Sweeping and Scavenging							
1. Local Body	1	-	100.0	100.0	1791	1051	58.7
2. Railways	1	-	100.0	100.0	112	108	96.4
3. Govt. Offices	12	-	50.0	50.0	8	8	100.0
4. Public Hospitals	5	-	100.0	100.0	17	15	88.2
5. Private Hospitals	9	11.1	-	11.1	43	35	81.4
6. Educational Institutions	11	9.1	18.2	27.3	8	7	87.5
7. Hotels	6	16.7	-	16.7	4	2	50.0
8. Banks & Insurance Companies	12	83.3	-	83.3	4	4	100.0
9. Factories	18	72.2	-	72.2	59	55	93.2
10. Cinemas	5	80.0	-	80.0	11	9	81.8
Sub Total	80	37.5	18.8	56.2	2057	1294	62.9
Grand Total	90	33.3	16.7	50.0	2079	1294	62.2

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Note : None of the Units in the Shoe-making occupation had introduced either EPF or GPF Schemes to its employees.

CHAPTER - III

Living Conditions

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents data on income, indebtedness, housing, religion, forced labour, and the demographic particulars, such as, age, sex, marital status, level of literacy, activity status, economic activity etc., of the sampled house-holds.

3.2 Family Characteristics

3.2.1 Caste

The caste-wise distribution of the scheduled castes workers employed in the selected establishments/factories at Ghaziabad is presented in Table 3.1 given below:-

Table 3.1

Distribution of house-holds by Castes

Occupation/ Stratum	Number of House-holds	Caste-wise break-up of house-holds		Number of Family Members
		Jatavs	Balmikis	
1	2	3	4	5
A. Shoe-making	17	17(100)	-	101
B. Sweeping and Scavenging	214	1(0.5)	213(99.5)	1168
Total	231	18(7.8)	213(92.2)	1269

(Figures in brackets show percentages to figures in Col.2)

The table shows that whereas shoe-making occupation was patronised by workers belonging to the Jatav caste only while workers from the Balmiki caste constituted about 99.5 percent of the total workers in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation.

3.2.2 Age, Sex and Marital Status

Statements 3.1(A) and 3.1(B) give the percentage

distribution of family members by age, sex and marital status.

In the Shoe-making occupation, the sex ratio showed that there were 683 females to every 1000 males. The composition of family members by different age groups showed that about 41 percent of the members were children below the age of 15 years, about 57 percent were in the age group of 15 - 59 years and the rest (i.e., 2 percent) were in the age group of 60 years and above. None of the female family members was reported to be of the age of 60 years and above. There was no instance of child marriage in the sampled families. No case of divorce or legal separation was reported amongst the family members of sampled workers in Shoe-making occupation during the survey. All the family members in the age group of 60 years and above were reported to be widowed.

In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, the female-male ratio was 956 females to every 1000 males. Nearly 38 percent of the members were children below the age of 15 years; those in the age group of 15 - 59 years constituted nearly 59 percent of the total family members. The remaining 3 percent were in the age group of 60 years and above. One instance each of child marriage amongst both the males and females was reported. There was no case of divorce or legal separation.

Exhibits 8 and 9 show distribution of family members of scheduled castes workers by age and marital status in the Shoe-making and Sweeping and Scavenging strata.

3.2.3 Literacy

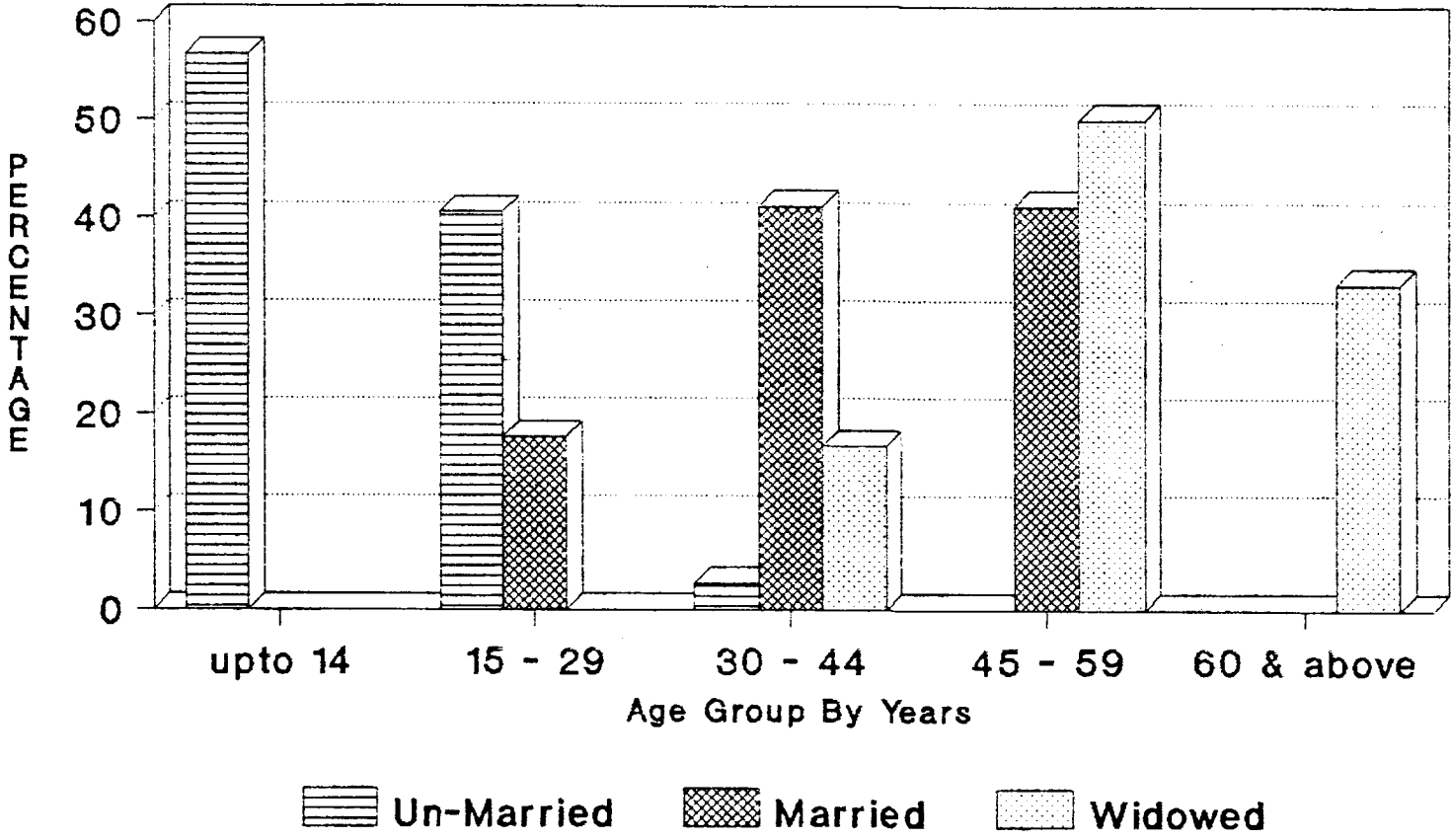
The level of literacy of family members by the income classes, age and sex is shown in the statements 3.2(A) and 3.2(B). Children below the age of 5 years are excluded from this analysis.

In the Shoe-making occupation about 35 percent of the males and about 73 percent of the females were found to be illiterate. About 26 percent of the males had studied upto primary level, while about 18 percent of the literates were below primary level of education and about 9 percent were middle pass. Those having matriculation or higher level of education constituted about 12 percent. Only one female member had passed middle standard, while 9 percent of the members were primary pass and the rest were below the primary level.

The study revealed that the literacy level in the Shoe-making occupation was the highest in the monthly family income group of Rs.1000 - Rs.1500 as about 46 percent of all

EXHIBIT - 8(a)

Percentage Distribution of Family Members by Age and Marital Status in the Shoe-Making Occupation (Male)

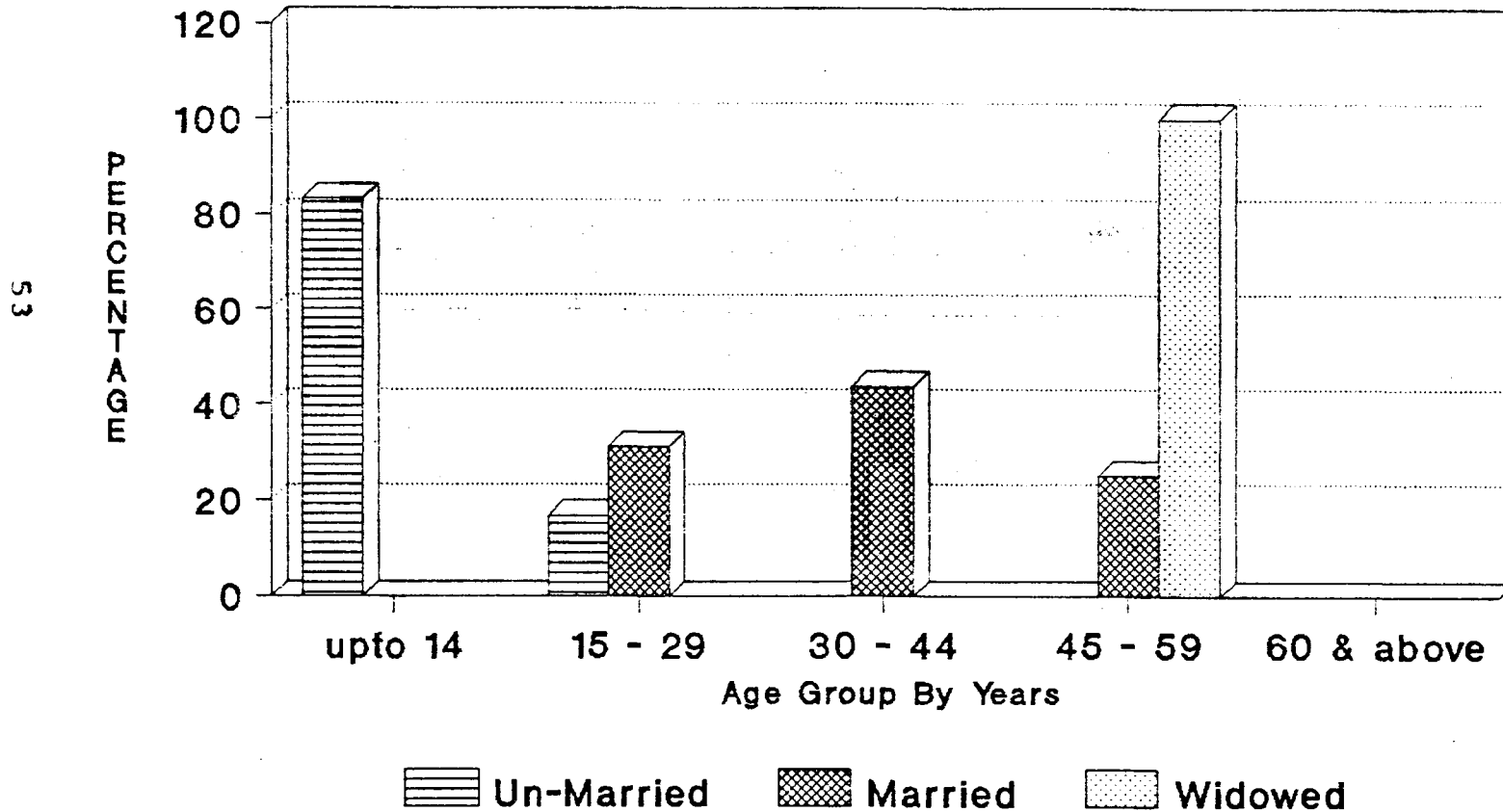


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[For details see Statement 3.1(A)]

EXHIBIT - 8(b)

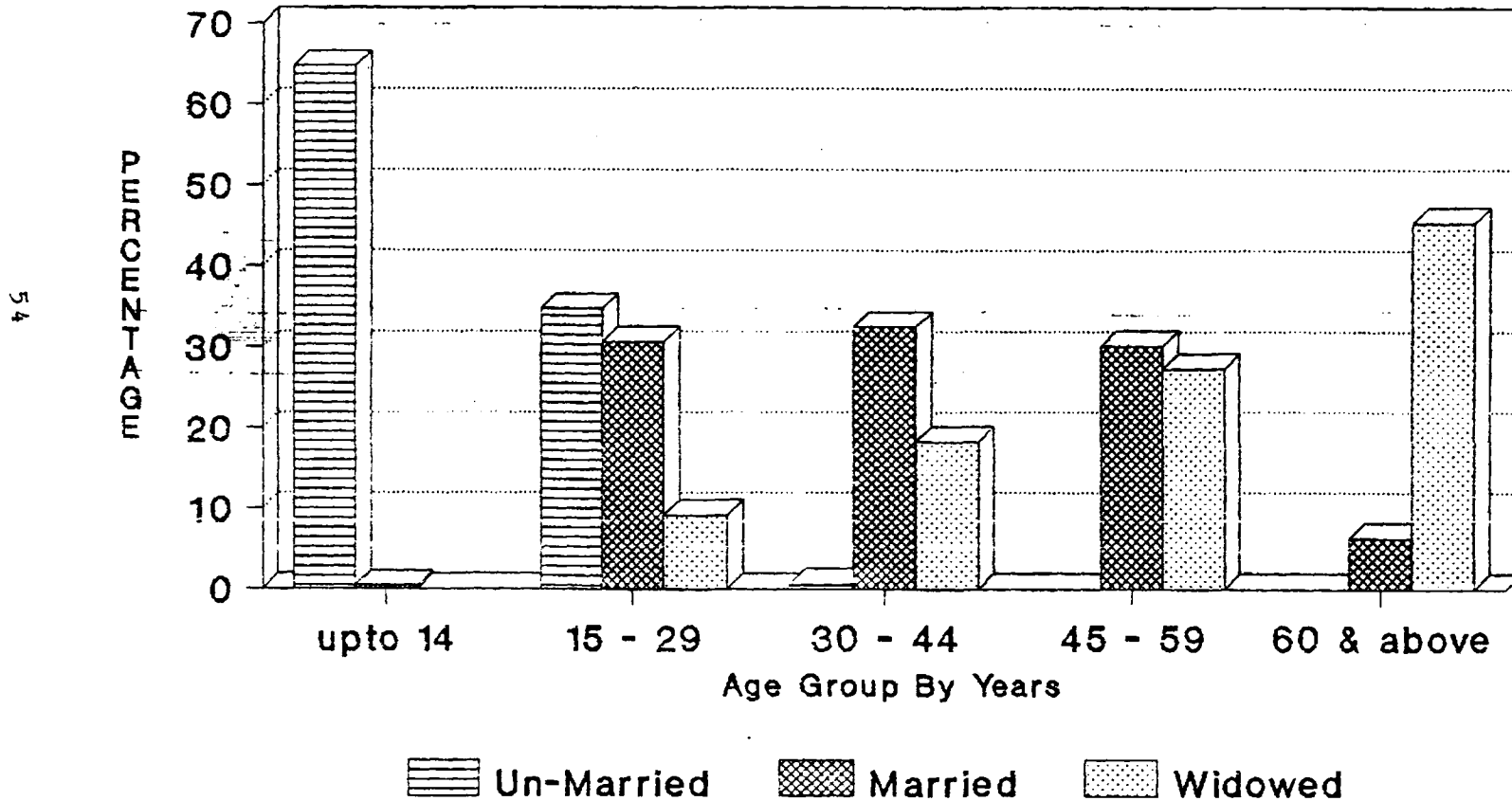
Percentage Distribution of Family Members by Age and Marital Status in the Shoe-Making Occupation (Female)



[For details see Statement 3.1(A)]

EXHIBIT - 9(a)

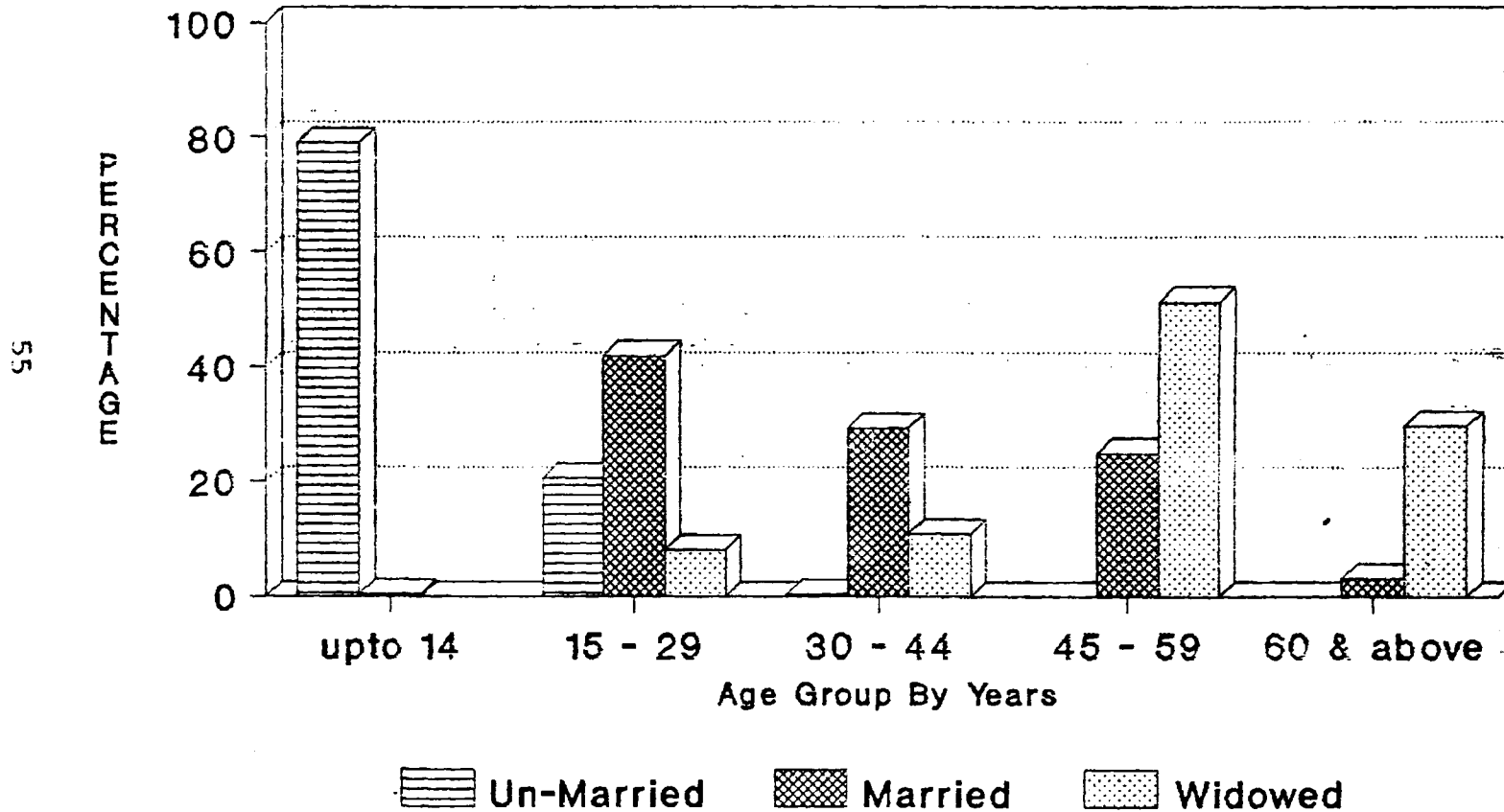
Percentage Distribution of Family Members by Age and Marital Status in the Sweeping & Scavenging Occupation (Male)



[For details see Statement 3.1(B)]

EXHIBIT - 9(b)

Percentage Distribution of Family Members by Age and Marital Status in the Sweeping & Scavenging Occupation(Female)



[For details see Statement 3.1(B)]

literate in the families covered belonged to this income class, while about 28 percent of the literates fell in the income class of Rs.1500 - Rs.2500. The rest of the literates were scattered over the other monthly income classes.

In Sweeping and Scavenging occupation 36 percent of the males and 60 percent of the females were illiterate. Amongst the males, 17 percent had studied below the primary level, 23 percent males had education upto primary level, while 19 percent had acquired education upto the middle level. Those having studied upto matriculation and above constituted about 5.4 percent.

About 15 percent of the females had education upto primary level. Those having studied upto middle constituted about 8 percent. Only about 2 percent of the females had studied upto matriculation or above.

It was observed that the literacy level was the highest in the monthly income class of Rs.2500 to less than Rs.4000, as about 40 percent of all literates fell in this income class, followed by the monthly income class of Rs.4000 and above to which about 29 percent of the literates belonged.

Exhibits 10 and 11 show level of literacy of family members of the workers in the Shoe-making and Sweeping and Scavenging strata.

3.2.4 Skill and Technical Training

None of the sampled workers had received either any formal training or technical education in either of the two occupations.

3.2.5 Family members by sex, age and activity status

Statements 3.3(A) and 3.3(B) depict the percentage distribution of family members by age, sex and activity status.

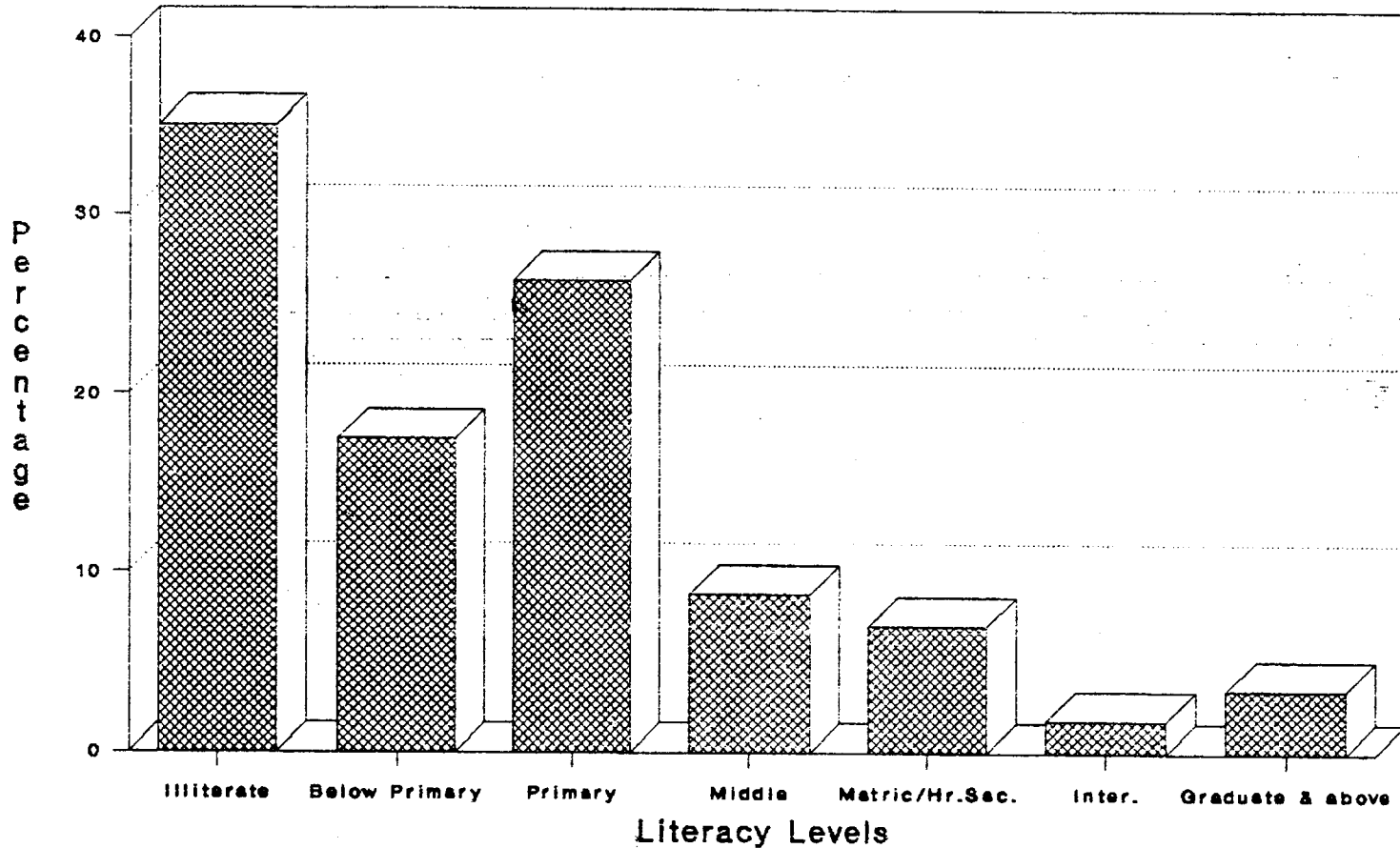
In the Shoe-making occupation, the proportion of labour force, i.e., those above the age of 15 years but below 60 years constituted about 57 percent of all members. Out of this, about 45 percent were workers, about 9 percent were self-employed and about 3 percent were apprentices while the rest were not in any gainful employment. In that occupation, the total participation in the working force was about 57 percent, of which males constituted about 91 percent and the rest were females.

In Sweeping and Scavenging, the proportion of those above the age of 15 years but below 60 years

EXHIBIT - 10(a)

Distribution of Male Family Members(Five Years & Above) By Literacy Level in the Shoe Making Occupation

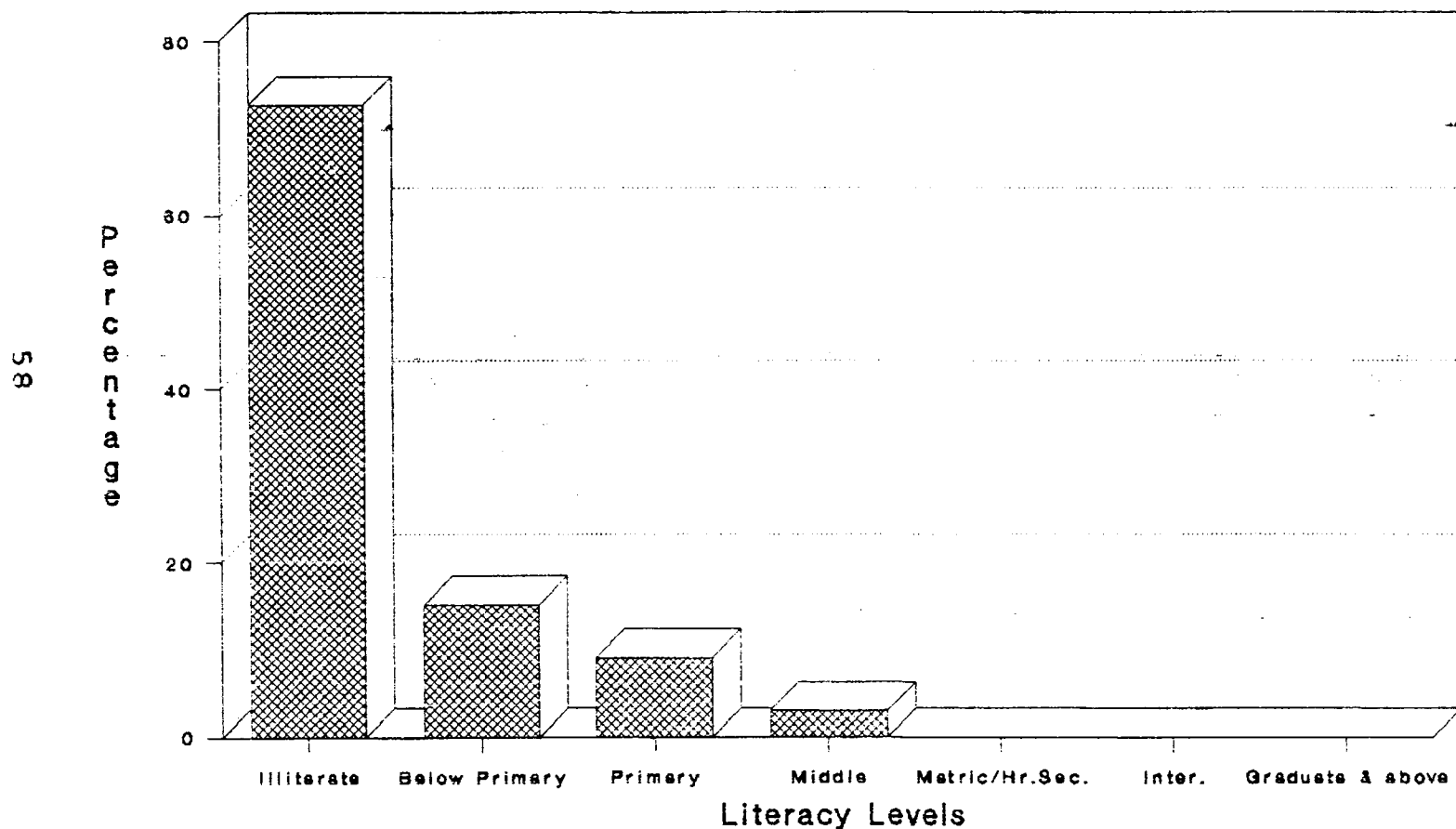
57



[For details see Statement 3.2(A)]

EXHIBIT 10(b)

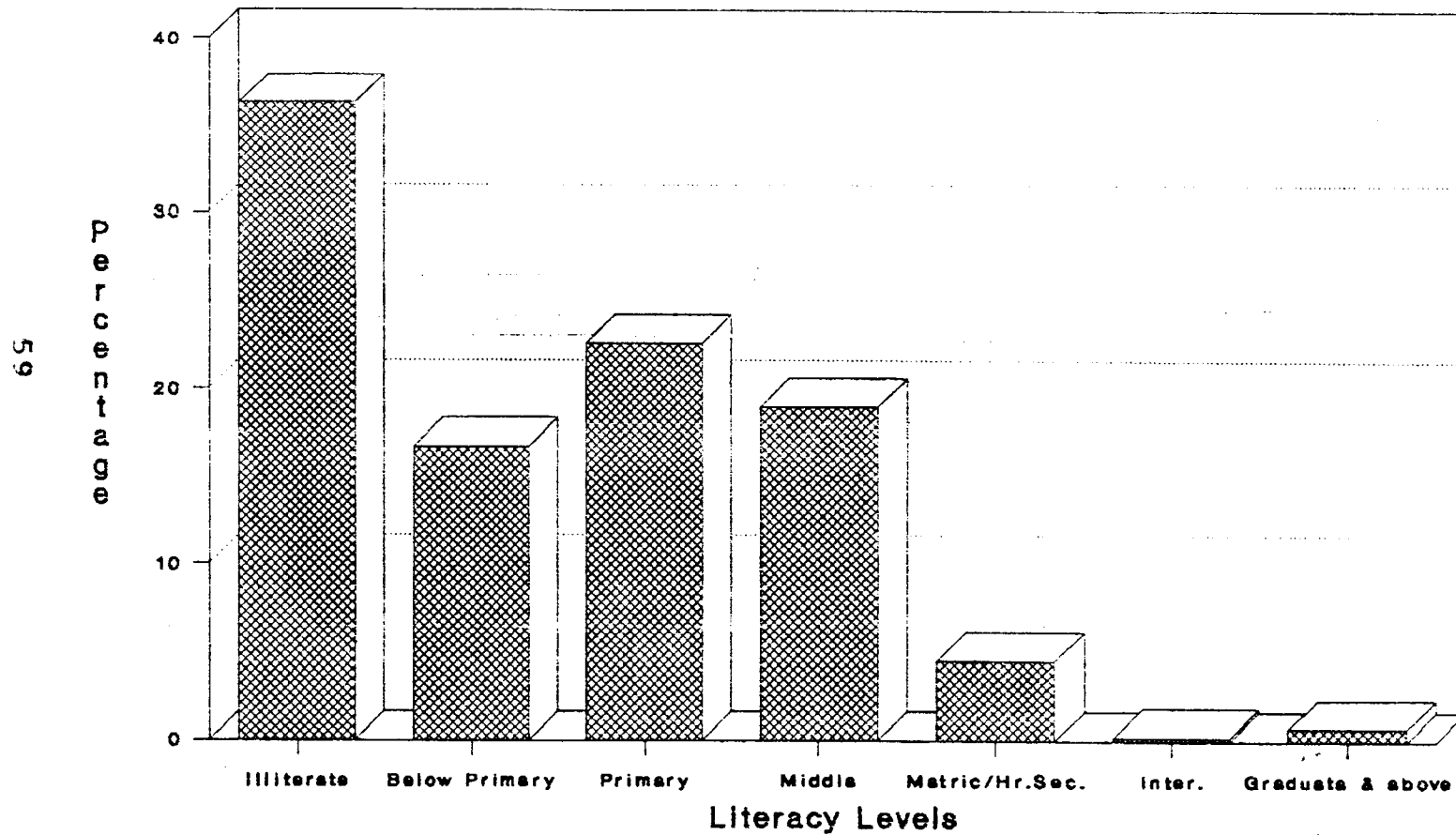
Distribution of Female Family Members Five Years of Age & Above) By Literacy Level in the Shoe Making Occupation



[For details see Statement 3.2(A)]

EXHIBIT - 11(a)

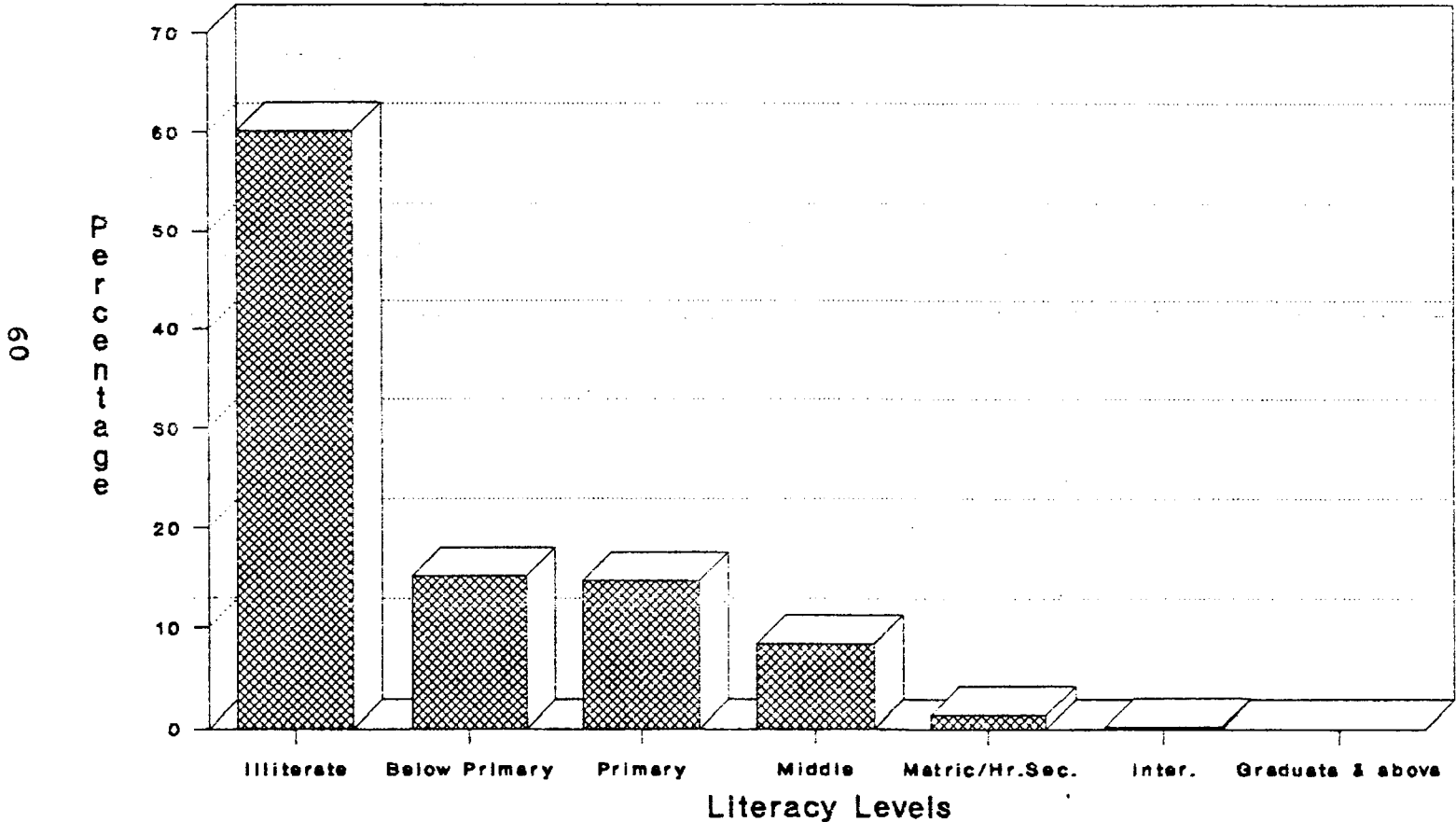
Distribution of Male Family Members(Five Years of Age & Above) By Literacy Level in the Sweeping & Scavenging Occupation



[For details see Statement 3.2(B)]

EXHIBIT - 11(b)

Distribution of Female Family Members (Five Years of Age & Above) By Literacy Level in the Sweeping & Scavenging Occu.



[For details see Statement 3.2(B)]

constituted about 59 percent of all the family members. Out of this, about 60 percent were workers and only 0.4 percent were self-employed. The rest were not in gainfull employment of any kind. In this occupation the total participation in the working force was 60 percent of which the males were 65 and females 35 percent.

3.2.6 Family members by age, sex and economic status

The percentage distribution of family members by age, sex and their economic status is given in the statements 3.4(A) and 3.4(B).

In the Shoe-making occupation, about 26 percent of the family members were earners and about 7 percent were earning dependants, while the rest were non-earning dependants. Amongst the earners all were males and amongst the earning dependants about 43 percent were females. Amongst the non-earners, the maximum proportion were below the age of 15 years who constituted about 41 percent of all family members.

In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, earners constituted about 32 percent of all members, of which males were about 68 percent, and the rest were females. Earning dependants constituted about 5 percent of the family members. Amongst the non earners children below the age of 15 years constituted about 38 percent of all members.

Exhibits 12 and 13 show the distribution of family members by their economic status in different age groups.

3.2.7 Family size by monthly family income classes

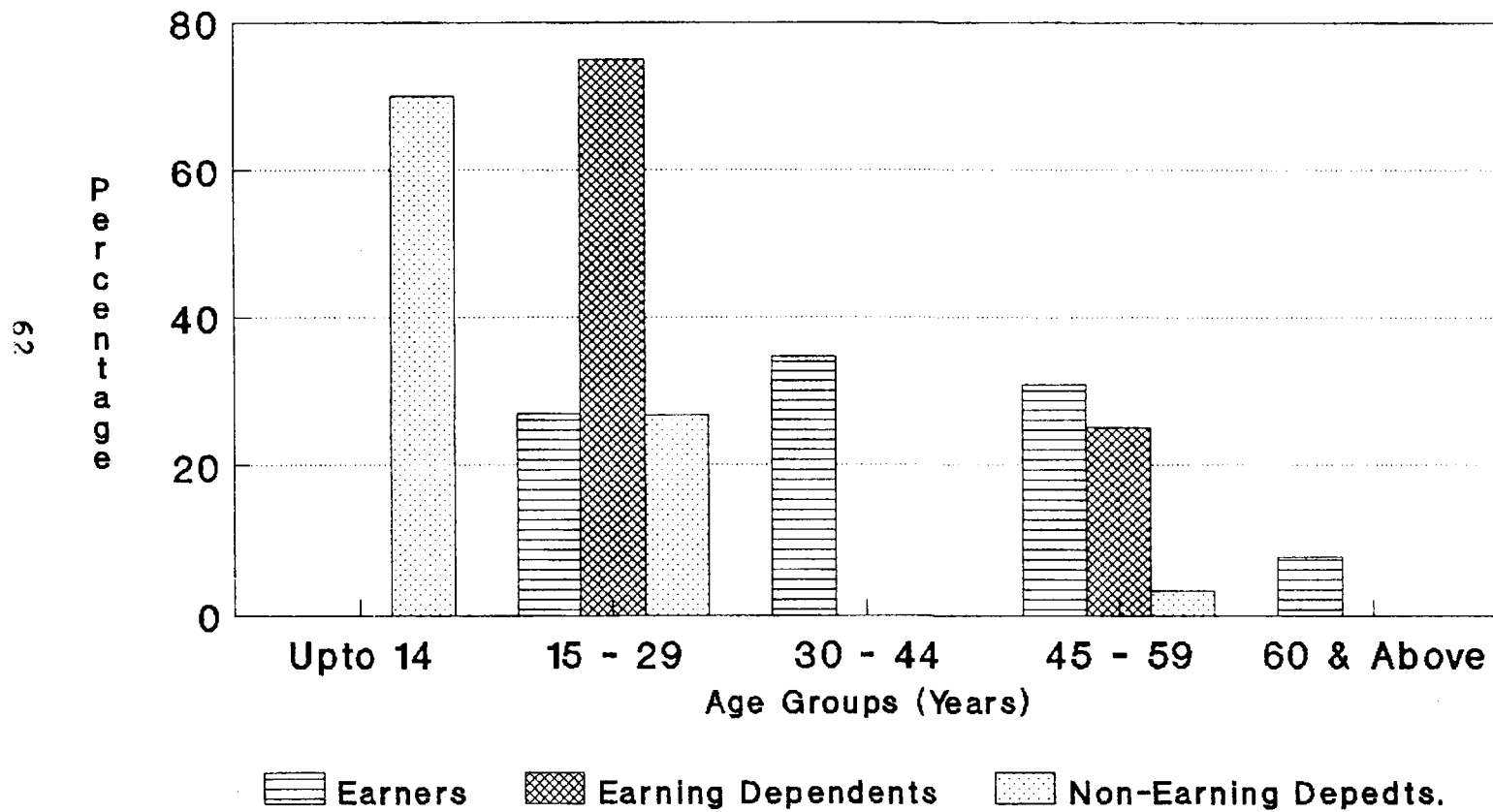
The two way distribution of sampled families by the monthly income classes and the family size groups is given in the statements 3.5(A) and 3.5(B).

In the Shoe-making occupation, the average size of the family was 5.94 members. About 53 percent of the families consisted of 6-8 members, followed by about 29 percent of the families which had 3-5 members. Families having 9 or more members constituted about 12 percent of the total families. No single member family was reported amongst the families covered under this occupation. About 41 percent of the families had monthly income between Rs. 1000/- to less than Rs. 1500/-, while another 35 percent of the families had monthly income of Rs.1500/- and above but less than Rs.2500/-. Only 12 percent families had monthly income below Rs.1000/-.

In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation the average family size was 5.46 members. About 48 percent of the

EXHIBIT 12 (a)

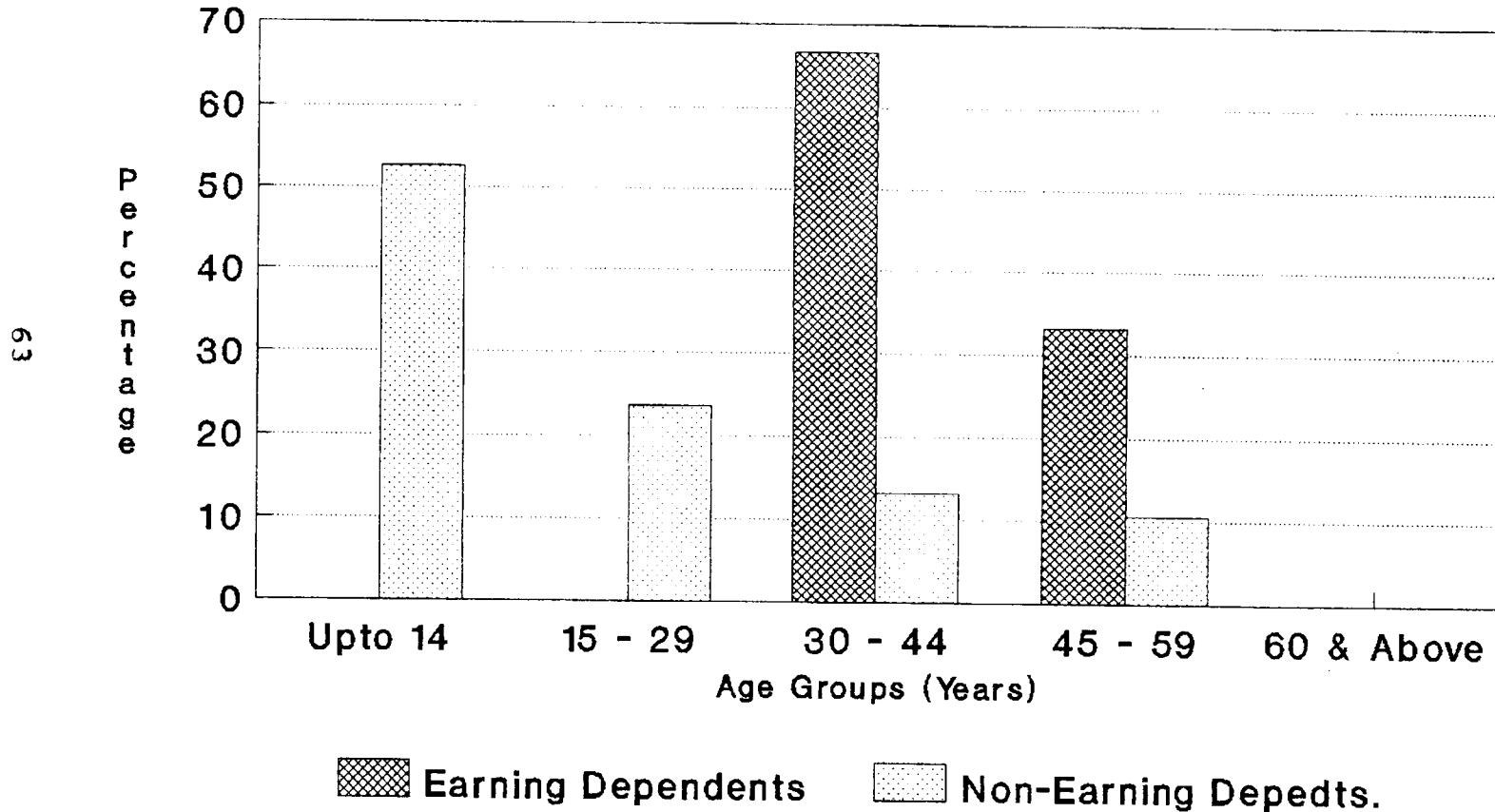
Distribution of Male Family Members by Economic Status in the Shoe Making Occu.



[For details refer Statement 3.4(A)]

EXHIBIT 12(b)

Distribution of Female Family Members by Economic Status in the Shoe Making Occu.

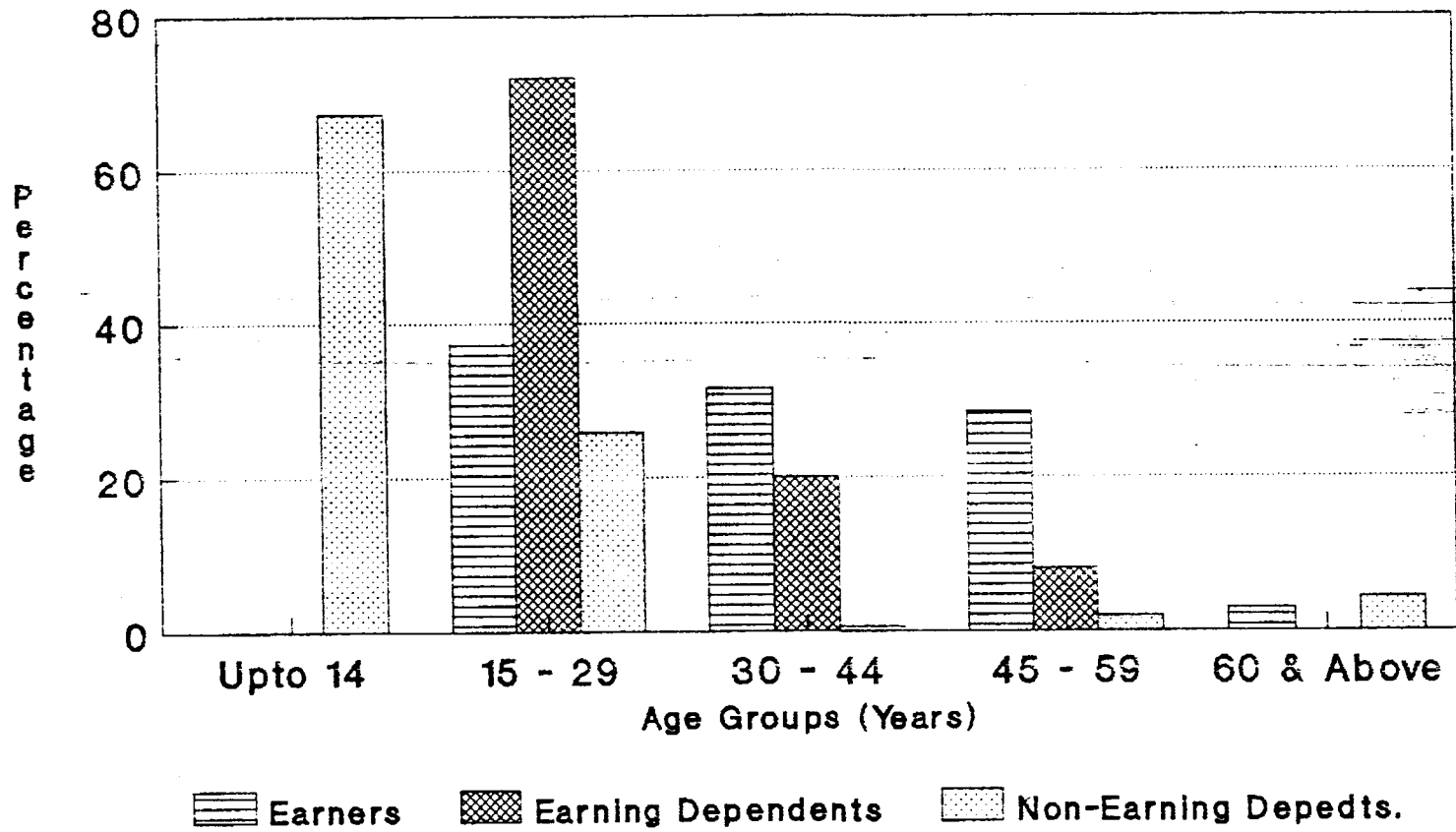


[For details refer Statement 3.4(A)]

EXHIBIT - 13(a)

Distribution of Male Family Members By Economic Status in the Sweeping and Scavenging Occupation

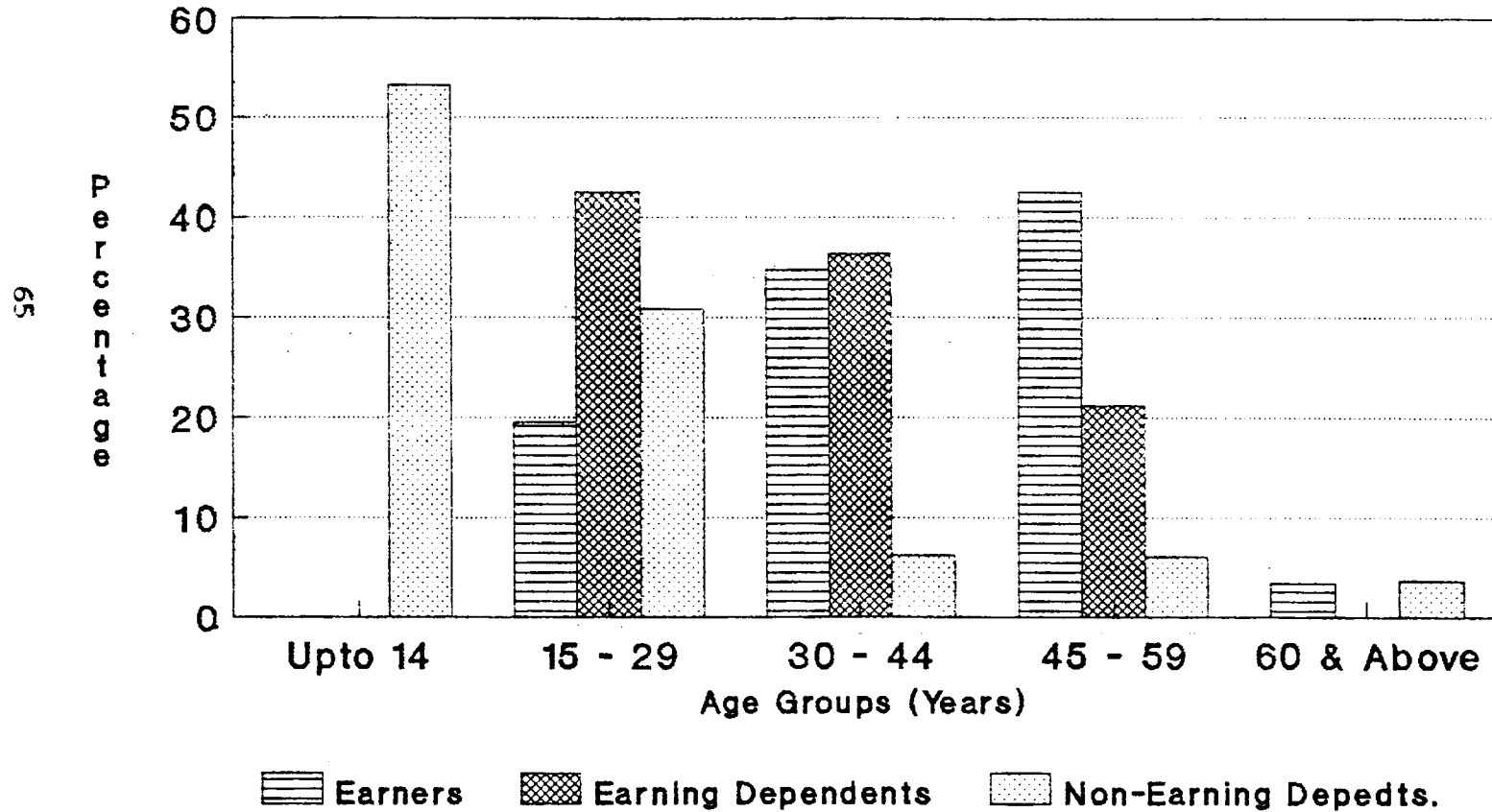
64



[For details refer Statement 3.4(B)]

EXHIBIT - 13(b)

Distribution of Female Family Members By Economic Status in the Sweeping and Scavenging Occupation



[For details refer Statement 3.4(B)]

families had 3-5 members, followed by 41 percent families which had 6-8 members and about 4 percent families had two members. Single member families constituted only about 2 percent of the total families.

About 33 percent of the families had monthly income of Rs.2500 to less than Rs.4000, followed by about 31 percent of the families whose monthly income ranged between Rs.1500 to less than Rs.2500. About 25 percent of the families belonged to the highest income class of Rs.4000 and above. Families in the lowest income class of less than Rs.1000 constituted about 2 percent of all families.

3.2.8 Earning strength and income classes

Distribution of families by the earning strength and monthly income classes is given in the statements 3.6(A) and 3.6(B).

In the Shoe-making occupation, single earner families constituted about 35 percent of the total families, out of which 83 percent of the earners had a monthly income of Rs.1000 to less than Rs.1500. Two earner families constituted about 29 percent of the total families out of which 40 percent had the monthly income ranging between Rs.1000 to less than Rs.1500 and another 40 percent had the monthly income of Rs.1500 to less than Rs.2500. Three-earner families constituted about 12 percent of the total families all of whom belonged to the monthly income class of Rs.1500 to less than Rs.2500.

In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation single-earner families constituted about 30 percent out of which 52 percent families had the monthly income of Rs.1500 to less than Rs.2500. Two-earner families constituted about 34 percent out of which majority, i.e., 41 percent had the monthly income ranging between Rs.2500 to less than Rs.4000. Three-earner families constituted only about 8 percent of the total families out of which about 88 percent had monthly income of Rs.4000 and above.

3.2.9 Family size by per capita income classes

Distribution of families by size according to the monthly per capita income classes is given in the statements 3.7(A) and 3.7(B).

In the Shoe-making occupation, 53 percent of the families had monthly per capita income of Rs.250 < Rs.500, followed by per capita income class of Rs.100 < Rs.250 which had about 35 percent of the families. The rest of the families, i.e., 12 percent belonged to the monthly per capita income class of Rs.500 < Rs.1000.

In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, about 53 percent of the families had monthly per capita income ranging between Rs.500 <Rs.1000 and about 33 percent of the families had monthly per capita income falling between Rs.250 < Rs.500, while about 9 percent families had per capita monthly income of Rs.1000 and above. The rest of the families, (i.e., about 5 percent) had monthly per capita income of Rs.100 < Rs.250.

3.3 Family Income and Receipt

Data on family income and gross receipts pertaining to the calendar month preceding the date of the survey was collected in respect of all the sampled workers covered under the Shoe-making, and Sweeping and Scavenging occupations. Income included all receipts (excluding liquidation of assets and those receipts which resulted in increase of liabilities), such as receipts from paid and self employment, pension, interests, rents, etc. The value of receipts in kind and of goods consumed from family enterprise were imputed at the prevailing retail market prices.

3.3.1 Average monthly income by source, category of earners and income classes

The average monthly income per family by category of earners and source is presented in the statements 3.8(A) and 3.8(B).

The average monthly income per family in the Shoe-making occupation worked out to Rs.1807.89. About 95 percent of this income was constituted by income from the paid employment. Paid employment from the selected occupation alone resulted in about 65 percent of the total income of Rs.1719.65 from the paid employment from both selected and non-selected occupations. No part of the income from paid employment was reported to be paid in kind. A small percentage i.e., 5 percent of the income was contributed by non-selected occupations under self employment/family enterprise.

In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, the average monthly income per family was Rs.3151.40. Paid employment was the single largest source as it constituted about 98 percent of the total monthly income. However, within paid employment, paid employment from the selected occupations contributed about 95 percent of the total income. Payment in kind constituted about 0.02 percent of the total income from the paid employment in the selected occupations. Self employment/family enterprise contributed about 1.14 percent of the total income. Rest of the income was contributed by other sources like rent, pension and remittances etc.

3.3.2 Per Capita monthly income

The average monthly income per family by source and by per capita income classes is presented in the statements 3.9(A) and 3.9(B).

The monthly per capita income in the Shoe-making occupation was Rs.304.32. The highest average monthly income per family was Rs.4135 in the per capita income class of Rs.500- < Rs.1000 and the lowest monthly average income per family was Rs.1405.67 in the per capita income class of Rs.100- < Rs.250. The average monthly income per family increased with the increase in per capita income.

In Sweeping and Scavenging occupation the average monthly per capita income was Rs.577.40. The highest average monthly family income was Rs.4778.44 in the per capita income class of Rs.1000 and above. The lowest average monthly family income was Rs.1133.92 in the per capita income class of Rs.100- < Rs.250. The average monthly family income increased with the increase in the per capita income of the members.

3.3.3 Income by family size

Average family monthly income by category of earners, source and the family size in respect of Shoe-making and Sweeping and Scavenging occupations is presented in the statements 3.10(A) and 3.10(B).

In the Shoe-making occupation the average monthly family income was the lowest at Rs.800.00 in the two-members family and highest at Rs.2240.00 in families having nine members and above. The average family income increased with the increase in the family size.

In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, the single member family had the lowest monthly family income at Rs.1113.75 while it was the highest at Rs.4562.15 in the families having nine members and above. In this occupation also, the average monthly family income increased with the increase in the family size.

3.4 Social Security

During the course of the study data on social security measures like provident fund and life insurance etc., was also collected from the sampled workers.

3.4.1 Life Insurance

The percentage of family members having individual or group insurance policy are given in Table 3.2 below.

Table - 3.2
Distribution of Family members covered under Individual
and Group Insurance Schemes

Total No. of family members	Percentage of Insured members to total family members					Percentage of family members to total family members having policies with face value of Rs. 10000 and above			
	Individual Insurance		Group Insurance			Individual		Group Insurance	
	No.	percen- tage	No.	percen- tage		No.	percen- tage	No.	percen- tage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Sweeping & Scavenging									
Men	597								
Women	571								
Total	1168	6	0.5	143	12.2	6	0.5	143	12.2

No family member was reported to be insured in the Shoe-making occupation. In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation 0.5 percent of the members were having individual insurance while about 12.2 percent were covered under the group insurance scheme. All of them were insured for Rs.10,000 and above.

3.4.2 Provident Fund

Percentage distribution of the earners by membership of provident fund scheme in the Shoe-making and Sweeping and Scavenging occupations has been presented in the Table 3.3 below.

About 51 percent of the earners in Sweeping and Scavenging occupation were members of the General Provident Fund/Contributory Provident Fund. The rate of contribution ranged between 6.25 - 12 percent.

Table 3.3
Percentage distribution of earners by membership of
Provident Fund Scheme

Item	Sex/Provident Fund	Occupation	
		Shoe-making	Sweeping and Scavenging
1	2	3	4
1. Total number of family members	Male	60	597
	Female	41	571
2. Number of earners	Male	30	275
	Female	3	151
3. Percentage of earners who were members of	GPF	-	37.3
	CPF	-	14.1
4. Percentage rate of contribution of the Provident Fund Scheme	GPF	-	6.25- 12
	CPF	-	6.25- 12

(GPF- General Provident Fund; CPF- Contributory Provident Fund)

N.B. None of the earners were reported to be contributing towards the provident fund in the shoe-making occupation.

3.5 Qualitative Standard of Living and Dietary Habits

To assess the level of living of the scheduled castes workers, data was collected on sickness and treatment, possession of durable house-hold goods, type of clothes predominantly used, dietary habits etc.

3.5.1 Sickness

Tables 3.4(A), 3.4(B) and 3.4(C) present data on the incidence and type of sickness/ailment, duration and type of treatment, etc. The reference period for this purpose was taken as the year preceding the date of the survey. The data collected in this regard was, however, found to be rather sketchy mainly due to poor memory of the respondents.

Table 3.4 (A)

Percentage distribution of cases of sickness by
type of diseases

Sl. No.	Occupation/ Name of Disease	Total No. of cases of sickness	Percentage of cases to total
1	2	3	4
A. Shoe-making			
1.	Dysentery	6	31.5
2.	Fever	3	15.8
3.	Typhoid	3	15.8
4.	Whooping Cough	2	10.5
5.	Malaria	2	10.5
6.	Pneumonia	1	5.3
7.	Sun-Stroke	1	5.3
8.	Cancer	1	5.3
Total		19	100.0
B. Sweeping & Scavenging			
1.	Fever	46	26.6
2.	Dysentery	28	16.2
3.	Malaria	21	12.1
4.	Typhoid	17	9.8
5.	Whooping Cough	12	6.9
6.	Bronchitis	6	3.4
7.	High Blood Pressure	5	2.9
8.	Asthama	5	2.9
9.	Pneumonia	4	2.3
10.	Diarrhoea	4	2.3
11.	Mumps	4	2.3
12.	Piles	4	2.3
13.	Diabetes	3	1.7
14.	Tuberculosis	3	1.7
15.	Rheumatic Fever	2	1.2
16.	Epilepsy	2	1.2
17.	Mental Sickness	2	1.2
18.	Ulcer	1	0.6
19.	Arthiritis	1	0.6
20.	Thyroid problem	1	0.6
21.	Chicken Pox	1	0.6
22.	Thread/Hook Worms	1	0.6
Total		173	100.0

Table 3.4 (B)
Percentage distribution of cases of sickness
by duration

Occupation	Duration of Sickness	Percentage of cases
1	2	3
A. Shoe-making		
1.	1 to 7 days	57.9
2.	8 to 15 days	36.8
3.	16 to 30 days	-
4.	31 to 90 days	5.3
5.	91 days and above	-
Total		100.0
B. Sweeping & Scavenging		
1.	1 to 7 days	39.3
2.	8 to 15 days	38.7
3.	16 to 30 days	8.1
4.	31 to 90 days	4.1
5.	91 to 120 days	1.7
6.	121 to 364 days	7.5
7.	365 days & above	0.6
Total		100.0

Table 3.4 (C)
Percentage distribution of cases of sickness
by method of treatment

Occupation	Treatment availed	Percentage of cases having availed of the treatment
1	2	3
A. Shoe-making		
1.	Ayurvedic	-
2.	Allopathic	84.2
3.	Homeopathic	15.8
Total		100.0
B. Sweeping & Scavenging		
1.	Ayurvedic	10.4
2.	Allopathic	85.5
3.	Homeopathic	4.1
Total		100.0

It was observed that dysentery, ordinary fever and typhoid were the major diseases in the Shoe-making occupation, while in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation ordinary fever, dysentery, typhoid and malaria were the more common health problems. Thus, no particular disease could be identified with the occupation of the workers or their family members.

3.5.2 Durable articles and live stock

Statements 3.11.(A) and 3.11.(B) show the details of the durable goods and live stock owned by the families of sampled workers engaged in the Shoe-making and Sweeping and Scavenging occupations.

A majority, (i.e., 70.6 percent) of the Shoe-making families had cycles while about 6 percent owned Scooter/motor cycle. About 65 percent of the families had radios/transistors and about 12 percent had T.V. sets. About 47 percent of the families had electric fans and nearly 12 percent families had electric iron. About 71 percent of the families were having only ordinary chulhas, while 29 percent had kerosene stoves and about 12 percent were having LPG stoves, In addition, about 6 percent were also having electric heaters.

About 24 percent of the families owned beds/cots, while about 29 percent owned chairs and about 12 percent had tables. Further, about 6 percent of the families owned steel almirahs, sewing machines by about 29 percent, about 35 percent had pressure cookers and 12 percent each had wrist watches and clocks. Only about 6 percent of the families owned live stocks.

All the families had stainless steel utensils, while 94.1 percent of the families owned both brass and aluminium utensils. Only 6 percent of the families used iron utensils.

In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation also, a good majority of the families (i.e., 73.8 percent) were owning cycles and 4.7 percent of the families had scooter/motor-cycle as means of conveyance. About 61 percent of the families owned T.V. sets, while 46.8 percent of the families had radio/transistors. Nearly 10 percent of the families had tape-recorder/ record-players. In the case of electric gadgets, about 66 percent of the families had electric fans, and about 19 percent had electric irons in their homes. For heating arrangements, etc., 84.6 percent of the families had ordinary chulhas, 21.5 percent families used kerosene oil stoves and 17.3 percent families used LPG stoves.

About 87 percent of the families owned beds/cots

and about 47 percent of the families owned tables and/or chairs, while 1.4 percent of them owned almirahs also. Amongst other durable house hold goods, 48 percent of the families had time-piece/clocks, 42 percent had pressure cookers and about 32 percent had sewing machines.

3.5.3 Clothing

Ghaziabad being a satellite town of Delhi, the latter's effect on the way of living of the former is significant especially the way the people of the satellite town dressed. It was, therefore, observed that members of the selected families, in both the occupations wore all types of clothes, ranging from coarse khadi to fine cotton and/terene in summer and woollen clothing in winter.

3.5.4 Dietary habits

Statements 3.12.(A) and 3.12.(B) show the percentage consumption of milk and milk products, meat and meat products and intoxicants by the sampled families for the calendar month preceding the month of the survey.

In the Shoe-making occupation, all the families reported consumption of milk and vanaspati oil, etc., On an average, 20.29 litres of milk per month per family was consumed which worked out to per capita consumption of 3.42 litres. The average consumption of vanaspati/mustard oil/refined oil, etc., per month was reported to be 2.38 Kgs., which in per capita terms stood at 0.40 Kg.

Consumption of bidi was reported by about 59 percent of the families. The average expenditure on the consumption of bidis per family member per month was reported to the tune of Rs.3.61. Country liquor was reportedly consumed by only 12 percent of the families, with an average consumption per family per month of 0.18 litres.

In the Sweeping & Scavenging occupation, about 98 percent of the families reported consumption of milk at an average of 22.06 litres per month, (i.e., 4.04 litres per head, per month).

All the covered families in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation reported the use of vanaspati/mustard oil/refined oil as the cooking medium. The per capita consumption of all these items put together worked out to 0.31 Kg. per month. About 88 percent of the families reported consumption of meat/mutton/pork, etc. About 32 percent of the families reported consumption of fish, the average per capita consumption of which was 0.25 Kgs per month. About 43 percent of the families reported consumption of eggs at an average of less than two eggs per head per month.

Similarly about 51 percent of the families in this occupation reported consumption of country liquor. The average per capita consumption was about 0.99 litres per month per family.

About 64 percent of the families reported consumption of beedis. The per capita expenditure on these items was reported to be Rs.7.28 per month. About 14 percent of the families also reported consumption of Pan the average per capita expenditure on which was reported to be Rs.0.97 per month.

Exhibits 14 and 15 show the distribution of families reporting consumption of main items in both the strata.

3.5.5 Membership of Co-operative Societies

None of the families either in Shoe-making or in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupations reported any of their family members to have enrolled as members of any co-operative society.

3.6 Assets and Liabilities

3.6.1 Assets

The study revealed that in the Shoe-making occupation all the families had their own houses. The average value of these houses was Rs.19235.00. None of these families owned agricultural land or any other asset.

On the other hand in the Sweeping & Scavenging occupation only about 74 percent of the families possessed their own houses, the average value of which worked out to be Rs.65,858.00 per reporting family. Only two families reportedly owned agricultural land the average value of which was Rs.30,000.00 per reporting family.

3.6.2 Liabilities

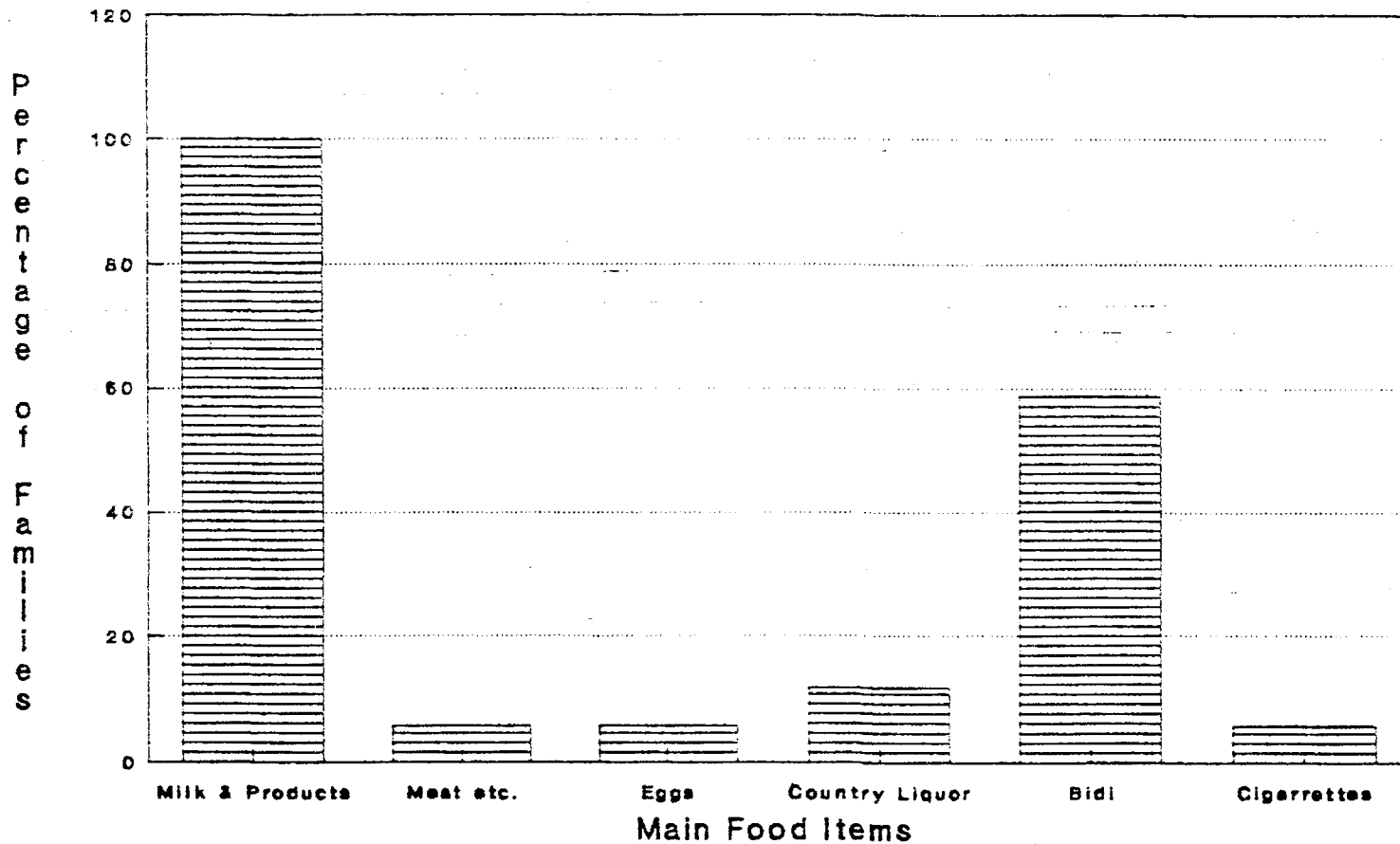
Statements 3.13(A), 3.13(B), 3.14(A) and 3.14(B) show the percentage of families by family size, monthly income class and the amount of debt.

The study revealed that incidence of indebtedness was not very severe in the Shoe-making occupation as only one of the sampled families belonging to family size class of 6-8 members and falling in the monthly income group of Rs.1000 < Rs.1500 had borrowed a loan of Rs.5000 for purchase of raw materials.

EXHIBIT 14

Distribution of Families by Consumption of Main Food Items in the Shoe Making Occupation

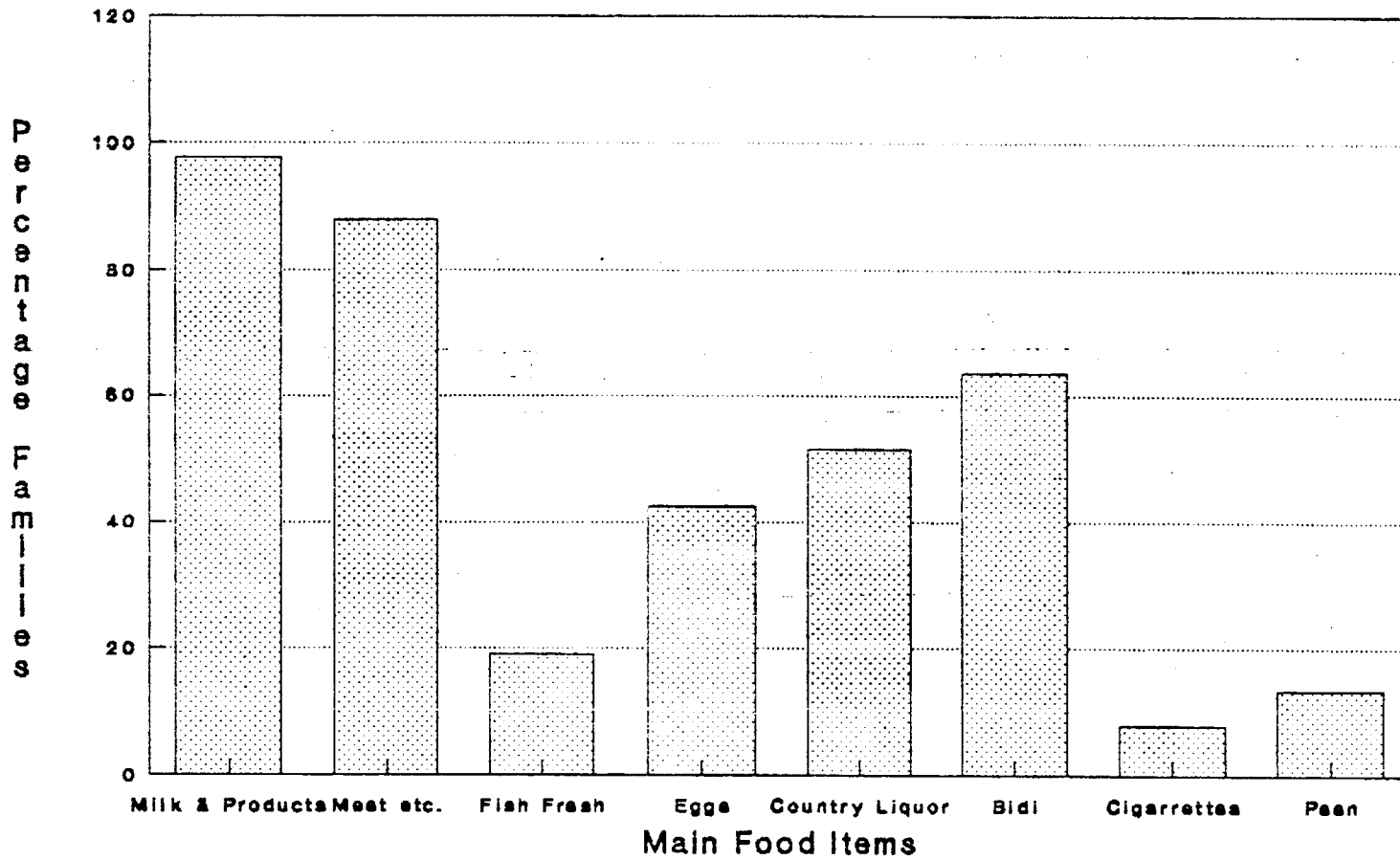
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[For details see Statement 3.12(A)]

EXHIBIT 15

Distribution of Families by Consumption of Main Food Items in the Sweeping and Scavenging Occupation



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[For details see Statement 3.12(B)]

In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, 20 percent of the families were found to be under debt and some of the families had taken more than one loan. Maximum number of indebted families, (i.e., 21 percent) belonged to a very high family size group of 6-8 family members. Further, 36 percent of the indebted families had the monthly income of Rs.4000 and above. About 31 percent of the indebted families belonged to the monthly income group of Rs.2500 < Rs.4000. The study revealed that the number of loan contracting families increased with the increase in the family income. Most of the families had undertaken loans of Rs.10,000 and above.

3.6.3 Purpose of Loan

Statement 3.15(A) and 3.15(B) show the distribution of families by the purpose of the loan.

The lone shoe-making family had taken loan for the purchase of raw material.

In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation about 43.2 percent of the loan amount was taken for meeting expenses connected with marriage of their children or such other ceremonies. About 20 percent of the debt was incurred for consumption purposes, while about 18 percent it was taken for meeting the expenses on account of sickness and child birth etc. About 13 percent of the loan was taken for construction/purchase/repair of houses and the rest was taken for production purposes.

Exhibit 16 shows the distribution of amount of loans by purposes in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation.

3.6.4 Source of Loan

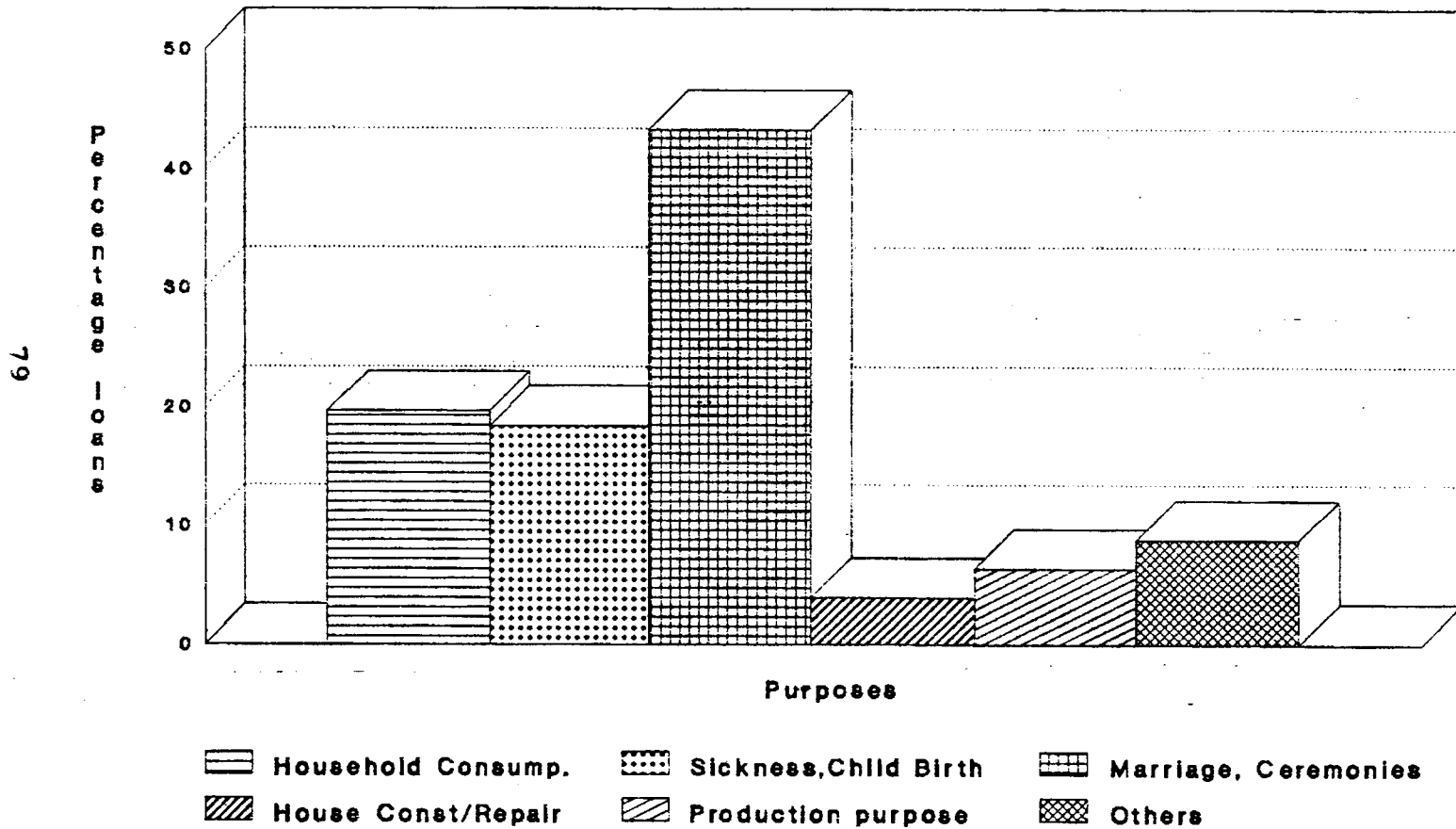
Statements 3.16(A) and 3.16(B) give the distribution of loans by source, nature of security and the rate of interest.

In the only case of loan in the Shoe-making occupation, the loan was taken from a bank against the security of a house at the rate of interest of 14 percent per annum.

In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, 44.45 percent of the total amount of loan was taken from the money lenders. However, sixty five percent of the loans from this source were taken without offering any security, 30 percent was secured against land, house or jewellery, while the remaining 5 percent of the loan was taken against the guarantee given by friends/relatives. Twenty percent of the loans were taken from banks/government. In 88.89 percent of

EXHIBIT 16

Distribution of Amount of Loans By Purpose of Borrowing in the Sweeping & Scavenging Occupation



[For Details see Statement 3.15(B)]

these cases no security was furnished, while in the remaining 11.11 percent cases guarantees furnished by relatives/friends were accepted as the security.

About 82.2 percent of the loans were without any security, 13.3 percent of the loans were taken against the security of land, house or jewellery; while in the remaining 4.4 percent cases guarantees by friends/relatives were obtained as security.

About 50 percent of loans taken from the money lenders carried punitive rate of interest that exceeded 50 percent per annum. About 20 percent of these loans carried rate of interest ranging between 25 percent to less than 50 percent per annum. About 24.4 percent of all the loans were obtained at rate of interest exceeding 50 percent per annum, 15.6 percent of the loans carried rate of interest ranging between 25 percent and 50 percent, while the remaining loans carried normal rate of interest which was below 25 percent per annum.

3.6.5 Periods of Loan

Statements 3.17(A) and 3.17(B) show the periods for which the loans have remained outstanding.

The single loan taken by the one Shoe-making family for the purchase of raw materials was in the shape of a bank limit which had remained outstanding for a few months only.

In Sweeping and Scavenging occupation about 56 percent of the loans were less than one year old; about 24 percent of the loans were 1 - 2 years old; about 18 percent of the loans were 2 - 5 years old and only about 2 percent of the loans were more than 5 years old. The average amount of the loans initially borrowed was Rs.14,253.33.

3.7 Housing Conditions

Statements 3.18(A) and 3.18(B) give the percentage distribution of dwellings by their general characteristics.

3.7.1 Ownership of Houses

The study revealed that in the Shoe-making occupation all the selected workers lived in the self owned houses.

In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, about 77 percent of the families lived in the self-owned houses; 15

percent lived in houses provided by the employers, while 8 percent lived in rented houses.

3.7.2 Number of living rooms

The study revealed that in the Shoe-making occupation, 41.18 percent of the families lived in single room tenements, 35.29 percent families in two rooms and only 23.53 percent of the families had more than two room accommodation. Further, 12 percent of the families had separate kitchen, independent bath room and independent flush latrines, while another 12 percent had shared flush latrines. The average floor area per member worked out to 4.56 sq.meters.

In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, 41.59 percent of the families lived in single room tenements, 46.26 percent lived in two-room accommodation while only 12.15 percent families had three or more room accommodation. About 36 percent of these families had independent kitchen in their houses; 42 percent had provision of independent bathrooms; 33 percent had independent flush latrines while about 11 percent had shared flush latrines. The average floor area per family member worked out to 3.48 sq. meters.

3.7.3 Type and conditions of dwellings

The study showed that in the Shoe-making occupation, about 41 percent of the families lived in independent houses; 53 percent in Chawl-Basti, while the rest of (about 6 percent) the families lived in flats. About 88 percent of the houses had independent approach roads to their houses. It was observed that 47 percent of the families covered lived in slums; about 35 percent in jhuggi-jhompri concentrations, while 12 percent lived in the planned localities. The rest of the (6 percent) families lived in adjoining villages. Majority (about 59 percent) of the houses had pucca walls made of bricks and cement, while the remaining 41 percent of the houses had walls made of mud or bamboo etc. About 53 percent of the houses had roofs made of straw, bamboo/reed and mud and about 35 percent of the houses had roofs made of cement and concrete. Rest of the (12 percent) houses had roofs made of corrugated/asbestos sheets or polythene covering. About 53 percent of the houses had independent water supply within their houses and the remaining 47 percent had water supply outside their houses. Around 88 percent of the houses had unhygienic environment. However, in rest of the (12 percent) houses, it was found to be a satisfactory one .

In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation; about 70 percent of the families had independent houses, 25 percent lived in the Chawl-Bastis while the rest (5 percent) lived in

flats. About 97 percent of the houses had independent approach roads. About 60 percent of the families lived in the planned localities; and 29 percent lived in jhugi-jhompris, The rest of 11 percent families lived in slums. Walls of about 79 percent of the houses of selected families were made of bricks, cement and concrete, 15 percent of the houses had walls made of mud/bamboo/reed, etc., and the remaining 6 percent of the houses had walls made from corrugated sheets, etc. About 63 percent of the houses had roofs made of cement, concrete, etc., about 21 percent of the houses had roofs made of straw, bamboo or reed, etc. and the remaining about 16 percent of the houses had roofs of corrugated/asbestos sheets. It was seen that about 29 percent of the houses had court yards while 39 percent had independent verandas. About 63 percent of the houses had independent water supply in side their houses and about 22 percent had common source of water supply in side/out side their houses. Only around 52 percent of the houses were found to be located in hygienic surroundings.

3.8 Untouchability and Forced Labour

During the course of the survey information was also collected on social evils like untouchability, social discrimination, access to common source of water supply, services rendered by barbers, washermen, priests belonging to higher community, religious gatherings and schools and colleges, and about forced labour etc. faced by the socially backward communities in their day to day life. The results of the survey are presented in the following paragraphs.

3.8.1 Access to water supply and common place of worship

It was heartening to note that in the Shoe-making occupation, none of the families reported any hindrance from upper castes to their access to common sources of water or for attending religious gatherings. They also did not report any discrimination in availing the services of barbers, washermen or priests belonging to upper castes.

In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation also the community members neither faced any discrimination in the common source of water supply, services of barbers or washermen, and schools/colleges nor did they face any discrimination in attending religious gatherings or visiting common places of worship. However, nearly one percent of the families reported that they were not being served by the priests belonging to the upper castes.

None of the families either in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation or in the Shoe-making occupation reported any discrimination in either attending meetings of panchayats or at tea stalls or restaurants or any other

public place. They did not report any discrimination in hiring residential accommodation also.

3.8.2 Forced Labour

None of the families either in the Shoe-making occupation or in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation reported any incidence of forced labour.

3.9 Special Features

3.9.1 Awareness and impact of welfare programmes under the Central and State Sectors aimed at ameliorating the conditions of the Scheduled Castes Workers.

The study revealed that there were a number of welfare schemes being operated by the Uttar Pradesh State Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (UPSSCFDC) and the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCASTFDC) for the upliftment of the members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Some of these schemes are discussed below:

Self Employment Scheme: Under this scheme members of the scheduled castes are given a grant of Rs.6,000 and margin money of 25 percent at a subsidised interest of 4 percent per annum by the UPSSCFDC which also arranges the balance of the cost of the project from the commercial banks.

Urban Area Shop Construction Scheme: Under this scheme the UPSSCFDC allots constructed shops in the urban areas to the members of the scheduled castes. An amount of Rs.5,000 out of the cost of the shop is treated as grant and the balance amount is recovered over a period of 10 years without any interest. The total cost of the shops is deemed to vary between Rs.14,000 and Rs.22,500.

Rehabilitation of Sweepers/Scavengers: Under this scheme members of families of the sweepers and scavengers are provided training in different trades to enable them to set up their own business. After training, these persons are given a grant of Rs.10,000 and 15 percent of the total cost of the project as Margin Money at subsidised interest of 4 percent per annum. The total cost of the project has been pegged at Rs.50,000.

In addition to the schemes run by the State Corporation, the NSCASTFDC also has the schemes to help members of these communities to set up pumpsets on their land holdings, purchase of three/four wheeler commercial vehicles, to set up mini-dairies, purchase of tractor trollys, mini-bus or for setting up of papaya cultivation. Under these schemes, it gives grants, Margin Money at subsidised rate of interest

and helps the individuals in arranging the balance of funds for their projects, wherever required.

However, none of the members of the families covered under the survey reported to have benefitted from any of these schemes. This was partially due to lack of awareness about these schemes amongst the sampled workers and their family members and partially due to the cumbersome and strict procedures prescribed for the selection of the beneficiaries.

3.9.2 Migration

In the Shoe-making occupation none of the earners or earning dependents in the families covered for the study had migrated to their present place of working.

In the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, 19 earners had migrated to their present place of work from rural areas and 3 from urban areas. All of them had migrated in search of better/stable employment. Amongst the migrants from rural areas, 7 were in their traditional occupation; 7 were students; 4 were agricultural labourers and one was unemployed prior to their migration. It was observed that 15 of the migrant workers had been living in Ghaziabad for more than 10 years, 3 had migrated to this town about two years back while the remaining one had been staying for a period ranging from two to ten years. All of them were feeling settled at their present place of living and had no desire to go back to the places from where they migrated to Ghaziabad.

3.9.3 Change of Religion

None of the families either in the Shoe-making occupation or in Sweeping and Scavenging occupation reported any change in religion.

Statement 3.1(A)

Percentage Distribution of Family Members by Age, Sex and Marital Status

Shoe-making

Sex and marital status	No. of family members	Percentage of Members in Age Group (years)						Percentage of all members to total
		<5	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MALE								
Unmarried	37	8.1	48.6	40.6	2.7	-	-	36.6
Married	17	-	-	17.6	41.2	41.2	-	16.8
Widowed	6	-	-	-	16.7	50.0	33.3	6.0
Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Separated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	60	5.0	30.0	30.0	15.0	16.7	3.3	59.4
FEMALE								
Unmarried	24	33.3	50.0	16.7	-	-	-	23.8
Married	16	-	-	31.2	43.8	25.0	-	15.8
Widowed	1	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	1.0
Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Separated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	41	19.5	29.2	22.0	17.1	12.2	-	40.6
All members	101	10.9	29.7	26.7	15.8	14.9	2.0	100.0
Total Number of members	101	11	30	27	16	15	2	-

Statement 3.1(B)
Percentage Distribution of Family Members by Age, Sex and Marital Status

Sweeping and Scavenging

Sex and marital status	No. of family members	Percentage of Members in Age Group (years)						Percentage of all members to total
		<5	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MALE								
Unmarried	334	19.5	45.2	34.7	0.6	-	-	28.6
Married	252	-	0.4	30.6	32.5	30.2	6.3	21.6
Widowed	11	-	-	9.1	18.2	27.3	45.4	0.9
Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Separated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	597	10.9	25.5	32.5	14.4	13.2	3.5	51.1
FEMALE								
Unmarried	282	21.6	57.4	20.6	0.4	-	-	24.1
Married	252	-	0.4	42.0	29.4	25.0	3.2	21.6
Widowed	37	-	-	8.1	10.8	51.4	29.7	3.2
Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Separated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	571	10.7	28.6	29.2	13.8	14.4	3.3	48.9
All members	1168	10.8	27.0	30.9	14.1	13.8	3.4	100.0
Total Number of members	1168	126	315	361	165	161	40	-

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Statement 3.2(A)
Percentage Distribution of Family Members in Various Monthly Family Income Group
by Sex, Age Group & Level of Literacy

Shoe-making

Age group and level of literacy	Percentage of Members in Monthly Family Income Group (Rs.)												Total	Total No. Of Percentage
	less than 1000		1000 to less than 1500		1500 to less than 2500		2500 to less than 4000		4000 and above					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
5 to 14 years														
Illiterate	-	-	14.3	50.0	37.5	66.6	-	-	-	-	22.2	58.3	36.7	
Below Primary	-	-	28.6	33.3	50.0	16.7	-	-	66.7	-	44.4	25.0	36.7	
Primary	-	-	42.8	16.7	12.5	16.7	-	-	33.3	-	27.8	16.7	23.3	
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Matriculation/ Hr. Sec.	-	-	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	-	3.3	
Intermediate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Graduate & above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	
15 to 29 years														
Illiterate	50.0	50.0	14.3	50.0	28.6	100.0	50.0	-	-	100.0	27.7	66.7	40.8	
Below Primary	-	-	14.3	50.0	14.2	-	-	-	-	-	11.1	11.1	11.1	
Primary	-	-	42.8	-	28.6	-	-	100.0	-	-	27.7	11.1	22.2	
Middle	-	50.0	14.3	-	28.6	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	11.1	14.8	
Matriculation/ Hr. Sec.	-	-	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	-	3.7	
Intermediate	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	5.6	-	3.7	
Graduate & above	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	-	3.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
30 to 44 years														
Illiterate	-	-	66.7	80.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	66.7	85.7	75.0	
Below Primary	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	6.3	
Primary	-	-	33.3	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	22.2	-	12.5	
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Matriculation/ Hr. Sec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Intermediate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Graduate & above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	11.1	-	6.2	
Total	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Statement 3.2(A) Concl.

Age group and level of literacy	Percentage of Members in Monthly Family Income Group (Rs.)												
	less than 1000		1000 to less than 1500		1500 to less than 2500		2500 to less than 4000		4000 and above		Total		Total No. Of Percentage
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M+F%100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
45 to 59 years													
Illiterate	-	100.0	25.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	40.0	100.0	60.0
Below Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	-	-	25.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	20.0	-	13.3
Middle	-	-	25.0	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	13.3
Matriculation/ Hr. Sec.	100.0	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	13.4
Intermediate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate & above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
60 years and above													
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	50.0
Below Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	50.0	-	50.0
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matriculation/ Hr. Sec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate & above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0
All age groups													
Illiterate	33.3	66.7	23.8	64.3	54.2	84.6	25.0	50.0	-	100.0	35.1	72.7	48.9
Below Primary	-	-	14.3	28.6	20.8	7.7	-	-	40.0	-	17.5	15.2	16.7
Primary	-	-	38.1	7.1	12.5	7.7	50.0	50.0	40.0	-	26.3	9.1	20.0
Middle	-	33.3	9.5	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	8.8	3.0	6.7
Matriculation/ Hr. Sec.	33.3	-	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	-	4.4
Intermediate	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	-	-	-	1.8	-	1.1
Graduate & above	33.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	3.5	-	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Statement 3.2(B)

Percentage Distribution of Family Members in Various Monthly Family Income Group
by Sex, Age Group & Level of Literacy

Sweeping and Scavenging

Age group and level of literacy	Percentage of Members in Monthly Family Income Group (Rs.)													Total No. Of Percentage
	less than 1000		1000 to less than 1500		1500 to less than 2500		2500 to less than 4000		4000 and above		Total		M+F% 100	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
5 to 14 years														
Illiterate	-	-	33.3	36.4	25.0	25.0	20.4	21.2	6.7	23.5	18.4	23.9	21.3	
Below Primary	-	-	33.3	54.5	45.5	44.2	37.0	27.3	60.0	38.3	46.1	36.8	41.3	
Primary	-	-	22.2	9.1	22.7	23.1	31.5	37.9	24.4	29.4	26.3	29.5	27.9	
Middle	-	-	11.2	-	6.8	7.7	11.1	13.6	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.8	9.5	
Matriculation/ Hr. Sec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Intermediate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Graduate & above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
15 to 29 years														
Illiterate	66.7	100.0	57.1	92.3	20.8	66.7	21.7	35.8	33.3	71.2	28.9	61.0	43.8	
Below Primary	-	-	7.1	-	4.2	6.7	5.0	11.3	5.8	5.8	5.2	7.2	6.1	
Primary	-	-	21.5	7.7	29.1	11.1	16.7	20.8	27.5	7.7	23.7	12.6	18.6	
Middle	33.3	-	14.3	-	41.7	8.8	35.0	26.4	21.7	11.5	30.4	14.4	23.0	
Matriculation/ Hr. Sec.	-	-	-	-	4.2	6.7	16.7	3.8	10.2	3.8	9.8	4.2	7.2	
Intermediate	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.9	-	-	0.5	0.6	0.5	
Graduate & above	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	1.5	-	1.5	-	0.8	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
30 to 44 years														
Illiterate	-	-	50.0	75.0	44.8	91.6	31.0	77.4	23.1	85.0	33.7	83.6	57.6	
Below Primary	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	13.8	9.7	11.6	5.0	8.1	6.3	7.3	
Primary	-	-	50.0	25.0	38.0	4.2	31.0	9.7	23.1	5.0	31.4	7.6	20.0	
Middle	-	-	-	-	6.9	-	24.2	3.2	34.6	5.0	20.9	2.5	12.1	
Matriculation/ Hr. Sec.	-	-	-	-	10.3	-	-	-	3.8	-	4.7	-	2.4	
Intermediate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Graduate & above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	1.2	-	0.6	
Total	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Statement 3.2(B) - Concl'd.

Sweeping and Scavanging

Age group and level of literacy	Percentage of Members in Monthly Family Income Group (Rs.)													Total No. Of Percentage
	less than 1000		1000 to less than 1500		1500 to less than 2500		2500 to less than 4000		4000 and above		Total			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M+F% 100	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
45 to 59 years														
Illiterate	-	100.0	-	100.0	83.4	100.0	64.7	96.8	87.5	100.0	75.9	98.8	87.6	
Below Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	3.1	-	2.5	-	1.3	
Primary	-	-	100.0	-	8.3	-	8.9	-	6.3	-	8.9	-	4.3	
Middle	-	-	-	-	8.3	-	20.6	3.2	3.1	-	11.4	1.2	6.2	
Matriculation/ Hr. Sec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	1.3	-	0.6	
Intermediate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Graduate & above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
60 years and above														
Illiterate	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0	95.2	100.0	97.5	
Below Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	-	4.8	-	2.5	
Matriculation/ Hr. Sec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Intermediate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Graduate & above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
All age groups														
Illiterate	75.0	100.0	51.7	72.7	36.0	61.4	32.6	48.6	36.9	69.2	36.3	60.2	48.0	
Below Primary	-	-	13.8	18.2	15.8	18.6	15.5	14.8	19.5	11.9	16.7	15.1	15.9	
Primary	-	-	24.1	9.1	25.9	12.4	21.5	21.3	21.2	10.5	22.6	14.7	18.7	
Middle	25.0	-	10.4	-	18.7	5.5	22.6	13.7	16.8	7.0	19.0	8.4	13.8	
Matriculation/ Hr. Sec.	-	-	-	-	3.6	2.1	6.1	1.1	4.5	1.4	4.5	1.4	3.0	
Intermediate	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.5	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Graduate & above	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	1.1	-	0.7	-	0.4	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

M - Male, F - Female

Statement 3.3(A)

Percentage Distribution of Family Members by Age, Sex and Activity Status

Shoe-making

Sex and activity Status	No. of Members	Percentage of Members in Age Group (years)							All age Groups	Percentage distribution of all members
		< 5	5 to 14	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 and above			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
MALE										
1. Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Worker	27	-	-	37.1	29.6	25.9	7.4	100.0	26.7	
3. Apprentice	2	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	2.0	
4. Self-employed	3	-	-	-	33.3	66.7	-	100.0	3.0	
5. Unpaid family Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Unemployed seeking employment for the first time	2	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	2.0	
7. Employed earlier but now-unemployed/ seeking employment.	2	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	2.0	
8. Not seeking though available for employment.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Student	16	-	87.5	12.5	-	-	-	100.0	15.8	
10. Others	8	37.5	50.0	-	-	12.5	-	100.0	7.9	
Sub-Total	60	5.0	30.0	30.0	15.0	16.7	3.3	100.0	59.4	

Statement 3.3(A) - Concl'd.

Shoe-making

Sex and activity Status	No. of Members	Percentage of Members in Age Group (years)							All age Groups	Percentage distribution of all members
		< 5	5 to 14	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 and above			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
FEMALE										
1. Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Worker	1	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	1.0	
3. Apprentice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Self-employed	2	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	2.0	
5. Unpaid family Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Unemployed seeking employment for the first time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7. Employed earlier but now-unemployed/ seeking employment.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Not seeking though avail- able for employment.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Student	6	-	83.3	16.7	-	-	-	100.0	5.9	
10. Others	32	25.0	21.9	25.0	15.6	12.5	-	100.0	31.7	
Sub-Total	41	19.5	29.3	21.9	17.1	12.2	-	100.0	40.6	
Total	101	10.9	29.7	26.7	15.8	14.9	2.0	100.0	100.0	
Grand-Total	101	11	30	27	16	15	2	101		

Statement 3.3(B)
Percentage Distribution of Family Members by Age, Sex and Activity Status

Sweeping and Scavenging

Sex and Activity Status	No. of Members	Percentage of Members in Age Group (years)							All age Groups	Percentage distribution of all members
		< 5	5 to 14	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 and above			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
MALE										
1. Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Worker	273	-	-	40.3	30.4	26.7	2.6	100.0	23.3	
3. Apprentice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Self-employed	2	-	-	50.0	50.0	-	-	100.0	0.2	
5. Unpaid family Workers	1	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	0.1	
6. Unemployed seeking employment for the first time	24	-	-	95.8	4.2	-	-	100.0	2.1	
7. Employed earlier but now-unemployed/ seeking employment.	2	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	0.2	
8. Not seeking though available for employment.	2	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	0.2	
9. Student	175	5.2	69.7	25.1	-	-	-	100.0	15.0	
10. Others	118	47.5	25.4	9.3	0.8	5.1	11.9	100.0	10.1	
Sub-Total	597	10.9	25.5	32.5	14.4	13.2	3.5	100.0	51.2	

Statement 3.3(B) - Concl.

Sweeping and Scavenging

Sex and Activity Status	No. of Members	Percentage of Members in Age Group (years)							All age Groups	Percentage distribution of all members
		< 5	5 to 14	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 and above			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
FEMALE										
1. Employer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Worker	150	-	-	24.7	35.3	37.3	2.7	100.0	12.8	
3. Apprentice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Self-employed	1	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	0.1	
5. Unpaid family Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Unemployed seeking employment for the first time	10	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	0.8	
7. Employed earlier but now-unemployed/ seeking employment.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Not seeking though available for employment.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Student	167	3.6	74.9	20.9	0.6	-	-	100.0	14.3	
10. Others	243	22.6	15.6	35.0	10.3	10.3	6.2	100.0	20.8	
Sub-Total	571	10.7	28.6	29.2	13.8	14.4	3.3	100.0	48.8	
Total	1168	10.8	27.0	30.9	14.1	13.8	3.4	100.0	100.0	
Grand-Total	1168	126	315	361	165	161	40	1168		

Statement 3.4(A)

Percentage Distribution of Family Members by Age, Sex and Economic Status

Shoe-making

Economic Status and Sex	No. of members	Percentage of Members in Age Group (years)							All age Groups	Percentage distribution of all members
		< 5	5 to 14	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 and above			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. EARNERS										
Male	26	-	-	26.9	34.6	30.8	7.7	100.0	25.8	
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sub total	26	-	-	26.9	34.6	30.8	7.7	100.0	25.8	
2. EARNING DEPENDENTS										
Male	4	-	-	75.0	-	25.0	-	100.0	3.9	
Female	3	-	-	-	66.7	33.3	-	100.0	3.0	
Sub total	7	-	-	42.8	28.6	28.6	-	100.0	6.9	
3. NON EARNING DEPENDENTS										
Male	30	10.0	60.0	26.7	-	3.3	-	100.0	29.7	
Female	38	21.0	31.6	23.7	13.2	10.5	-	100.0	37.6	
Sub total	68	16.1	44.1	25.0	7.4	7.4	-	100.0	67.3	
4. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY MEMBERS	101	10.9	29.7	26.7	15.8	14.9	2.0	100.0	100.0	
5. TOTAL	101	11	30	27	16	15	2	101	-	

Statement 3.4(B)
Percentage Distribution of Family Members by Age, Sex and Economic Status

Sweeping and Scavenging

Economic Status and Sex	No. of members	Percentage of Members in Age Group (years)							All age Groups	Percentage distribution of all members
		< 5	5 to 14	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 and above			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. EARNERS										
Male	250	-	-	37.2	31.6	28.4	2.8	100.0	21.4	
Female	118	-	-	19.5	34.7	42.4	3.4	100.0	10.1	
Sub total	368	-	-	31.5	32.6	32.9	3.0	100.0	31.5	
2. EARNING DEPENDENTS										
Male	25	-	-	72.0	20.0	8.0	-	100.0	2.1	
Female	33	-	-	42.4	36.4	21.2	-	100.0	2.8	
Sub total	58	-	-	55.2	29.3	15.5	-	100.0	4.9	
3. NON EARNING DEPENDENTS										
Male	322	20.2	47.2	25.8	0.6	1.9	4.3	100.0	27.6	
Female	420	14.5	38.8	30.9	6.2	6.0	3.6	100.0	36.0	
Sub total	742	17.0	42.4	28.7	3.8	4.2	3.9	100.0	63.6	
4. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY MEMBERS	1168	10.8	27.0	30.9	14.1	13.8	3.4	100.0	100.0	
5. TOTAL	1168	126	315	361	165	161	40	1168	-	

Statement 3.5(A)

Percentage Distribution of Families by Monthly Family Income Classes and Family Size

Shoe-making

Family Size (members)	Percentage of Members in Monthly Family Income Classes (Rs.)					
	< 1000	1000 < 1500	1500 < 2500	2500 < 4000	4000 & above	All Income Classes
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
One	-	-	-	-	-	-
Two	50.0	-	-	-	-	5.9
Three to Five	50.0	42.9	16.7	-	-	29.4
Six to Eight	-	57.1	50.0	100.0	100.0	52.9
Nine and above	-	-	33.3	-	-	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of Families to Total	11.7	41.2	35.3	5.9	5.9	100.0
Number of Families	2	7	6	1	1	17

Statement 3.5(B)

Percentage Distribution of Families by Monthly Family Income Classes and Family Size

Sweeping and Scavenging

Family Size (members)	Percentage of Members in Monthly Family Income Classes (Rs.)					
	< 1000	1000 < 1500	1500 < 2500	2500 < 4000	4000 & above	All Income Classes
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
One	40.0	5.9	-	1.4	-	1.9
Two	-	11.8	4.5	2.8	1.9	3.7
Three to Five	60.0	52.9	61.2	42.3	35.2	47.7
Six to Eight	-	23.5	28.3	53.5	48.1	40.6
Nine and above	-	5.9	6.0	-	14.8	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of Families to Total	2.3	8.0	31.3	33.2	25.2	100.0
Number of Families	5	17	67	71	54	214

STATEMENT 3.7(A)

**Percentage Distribution of Families by Monthly Family per Capita Income Classes
and Family size**

Shoe-Making

Family Size (members)	Percentage of Members in Monthly Family Per Capita Income Classes (Rs.)				
	100 < 250	250 < 500	500 < 1000	1000 & above	All Income Classes
1.	2	3	4	5	6
One	-	-	-	-	-
Two	-	11.1	-	-	5.9
Three to Five	16.7	44.5	-	-	29.4
Six to Eight	66.6	33.3	100.0	-	52.9
Nine and above	16.7	11.1	-	-	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Percentage of Families to Total	35.3	52.9	11.8	-	100.0
Number of Families	6	9	2	-	17

Statement 3.7(B)

**Percentage Distribution of Families by Monthly Family Per Capita Income Classes
and Family size**

Sweeping and Scavenging

Family Size (members)	Percentage of Members in Monthly Family Per Capita Income Classes (Rs.)				
	100 < 250	250 < 500	500 < 1000	1000 & above	All Income Classes
1.	2	3	4	5	6
One	-	-	1.8	10.5	1.9
Two	-	-	2.7	26.3	3.7
Three to Five	50.0	38.9	52.2	52.7	47.7
Six to Eight	30.0	54.2	38.0	10.5	40.7
Nine and above	20.0	6.9	5.3	-	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of Families to Total	4.7	33.6	52.8	8.9	100.0
Number of Families	10	72	113	19	214

STATEMENT 3.8(A)

Average Monthly Income by Source, Category of Earners and Family Income Classes

Shoe-making

Category of Earners & Sources	Average Monthly Family Income (Rs)					
	less than 1000	1000 to less than 1500	1500 to less than 2500	2500 to less than 4000	4000 and above	All Income Classes
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
MEN						
1.Paid employment in selected occupations						
Cash	750.00	1139.86	1180.83	1270.00	1200.00	1119.65
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	750.00	1139.86	1180.83	1270.00	1200.00	1119.65
2.Paid employment in non Selected occupations						
Cash	-	42.86	650.00	1800.00	4000.00	588.24
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	42.86	650.00	1800.00	4000.00	588.24
3.Paid employment in both selected and non-selected occupations						
Cash	750.00	1182.72	1830.83	3070.00	5200.00	1707.89
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	750.00	1182.72	1830.83	3070.00	5200.00	1707.89
4.Net income from self- employment, Family enterprise						
a)Rearing and Maintenance of live stock						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others						
i) Selected Occupations						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Non-selected Occupations						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.Income from other sources like rent, pension,regular remittances						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.All Sources						
Cash	750.00	1182.72	1830.83	3070.00	5200.00	1707.89
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	750.00	1182.72	1830.83	3070.00	5200.00	1707.89

STATEMENT 3.8(A) Contd.

Shoe-making

Category of Earners & Sources	Average Monthly Family Income (Rs)						All Income Classes
	less than 1000	1000 to less than 1500	1500 to less than 2500	2500 to less than 4000	4000 and above		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
WOMEN							
1.Paid employment in selected occupations							
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.Paid employment in non Selected occupations							
Cash	100.00	-	-	-	-	11.76	
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	100.00	-	-	-	-	11.76	
3.Paid employment in both selected and non-selected occupations							
Cash	100.00	-	-	-	-	11.76	
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	100.00	-	-	-	-	11.76	
4.Net income from self- employment, Family enterprise							
a)Rearing and Maintenance of live stock							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
b) Others							
i) Selected Occupations							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ii) Non-selected Occupations							
	-	-	250.00	-	-	88.24	
Total	-	-	250.00	-	-	88.24	
5.Income from other sources like rent, pension,regular remittances							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.All Sources							
Cash	100.00	-	250.00	-	-	100.00	
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	100.00	-	250.00	-	-	100.00	

STATEMENT 3.8(A) Concl.d.

Shoe-making

Category of Earners & Sources	Average Monthly Family Income (Rs)					
	less than 1000	1000 to less than 1500	1500 to less than 2500	2500 to less than 4000	4000 and above	All Income Classes
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
ALL						
1.Paid employment in seleted occupations						
Cash	750.00	1139.86	1180.83	1270.00	1200.00	1119.65
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	750.00	1139.86	1180.83	1270.00	1200.00	1119.65
2.Paid employment in non Selected occupations						
Cash	100.00	42.86	650.00	1800.00	4000.00	600
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.00	42.86	650.00	1800.00	4000.00	600
3.Paid employment in both selected and non-selected occupations						
Cash	850.00	1182.72	1830.83	3070.00	5200.00	1719.65
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	850.00	1182.72	1830.83	3070.00	5200.00	1719.65
4.Net income from self- employment, family enterprise						
a)Rearing and Maintenance of live stock						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others						
i) Selected Occupations						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Non-selected Occupations						
	-	-	250.00	-	-	88.24
Total	-	-	250.00	-	-	88.24
5.Income from other sources like rent, pension, regular remittances						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.All sources						
Cash	850.00	1182.72	2080.83	3070.00	5200.00	1807.89
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	850.00	1182.72	2080.83	3070.00	5200.00	1807.89

STATEMENT 3.8(B)

**Average Monthly Income by Source, Category of Earners and Family Income Classes
Sweeping and Scavenging**

Category of Earners & Sources	Average Monthly Family Income (Rs)					
	less than 1000	1000 to less than 1500	1500 to less than 2500	2500 to less than 4000	4000 and above	All Income Classes
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
MEN						
1.Paid employment in selected occupations						
Cash	458.65	883.35	1444.78	2171.04	2963.51	2001.56
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	458.65	883.35	1444.78	2171.04	2963.51	2001.56
2.Paid employment in non-Selected occupations						
Cash	-	-	93.78	39.44	405.56	144.78
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	93.78	39.44	405.56	144.78
3.Paid employment in both selected and non selected occupations						
Cash	458.65	883.35	1538.56	2210.48	3369.07	2146.34
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	458.65	883.35	1538.56	2210.48	3369.07	2146.34
4.Net income from self- employment, family enterprise						
a)Rearing and Maintenance of live stock						
	-	-	19.66	12.67	18.52	15.03
b) Others						
i) Selected Occupations						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Non-selected Occupations						
	-	-	7.46	6.34	37.04	13.79
Total	-	-	27.12	19.01	55.56	28.82
5.Income from other sources like rent, pension, regular remittances						
	-	-	-	28.17	50.37	22.06
6.All Sources						
Cash	458.65	883.35	1565.68	2257.66	3475	2197.22
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	458.65	883.35	1565.68	2257.66	3475	2197.22

STATEMENT 3.8(B) Contd.

Sweeping and Scavenging

Category of Earners & Sources	Average Monthly Family Income (Rs)					
	less than 1000	1000 to less than 1500	1500 to less than 2500	2500 to less than 4000	4000 and above	All Income Classes
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
WOMEN						
1.Paid employment in seleted occupations						
Cash	185.00	265.29	516.21	906.95	1676.49	910.96
Kind	-	-	-	-	1.85	0.47
Total	185.00	265.29	516.21	906.95	1678.34	911.43
2.Paid employment in non Selected occupations						
Cash	-	-	-	-	83.33	21.03
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	83.33	21.03
3.Paid employment in both selected and non selected occupations						
Cash	185.00	265.29	516.21	906.95	1759.82	931.99
Kind	-	-	-	-	1.85	0.47
Total	185.00	265.29	516.21	906.95	1761.67	932.46
4.Net income from self- employment, family enterprise						
a)Rearing and Maintenance of live stock						
	-	-	-	-	9.26	2.34
b) Others						
i) Selected Occupations						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Non-selected Occupations						
	-	-	-	14.08	-	4.67
Total	-	-	-	14.08	9.26	7.01
5.Income from other sources like rent, pension, regular remittances						
	-	-	5.97	13.38	33.33	14.71
6.All Sources						
Cash	185.00	265.29	522.18	934.41	1802.41	953.71
Kind	-	-	-	-	1.85	0.47
Total	185.00	265.29	522.18	934.41	1804.26	954.18

STATEMENT 3.8(B) Concl.

Sweeping and Scavenging

Category of Earners & Sources	Average Monthly Family Income (Rs)					
	less than 1000	1000 to less than 1500	1500 to less than 2500	2500 to less than 4000	4000 and above	All Income Classes
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
ALL						
1.Paid employment in seleted occupations						
Cash	643.65	1148.65	1989.35	3101.94	4832.60	2912.52
Kind	-	-	-	-	1.85	0.47
Total	643.65	1148.65	1989.35	3101.94	4834.45	2912.99
2.Paid employment in non Selected occupations						
Cash	-	-	65.42	15.49	296.30	165.81
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	65.42	15.49	296.30	165.81
3.Paid employment in both selected and non selected occupations						
Cash	643.65	1148.65	2054.77	3117.43	5128.90	3078.33
Kind	-	-	-	-	1.85	0.47
Total	643.65	1148.65	2054.77	3117.43	5130.75	3078.80
4.Net income from self- employment, family enterprise						
a)Rearing and Maintenance of live stock						
	-	-	19.66	12.68	27.78	17.37
b) Others						
i) Selected Occupations						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Non-selected Occupations						
	-	-	7.46	20.42	37.04	18.46
Total	-	-	27.12	33.10	64.82	35.83
5.Income from other sources like rent, pension, regular remittances						
	-	-	5.97	41.55	83.70	36.77
6.All Sources						
Cash	643.65	1148.65	2087.86	3192.08	5277.42	3150.93
Kind	-	-	-	-	1.85	0.47
Total	643.65	1148.65	2087.86	3192.08	5279.27	3151.40

STATEMENT 3.9(A)

Average Monthly Income Per Family by Source, Category of Earners and Per Capita Income Classes

Shoe-making

Category of Earners and Sources	Average Monthly Per Capita Income (Rs)				
	100 to less than 250	250 to less than 500	500 to less than 1000	1000 and above	All income classes
1	2	3	4	5	6
MEN					
1.Paid employment in selected occupations					
Cash	1022.33	1158.89	1235.00	-	1119.65
Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1022.33	1158.89	1235.00	-	1119.65
2.Paid employment in non-selected occupations					
Cash	266.67	288.89	2900.00	-	588.24
Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Total	266.67	288.89	2900.00	-	588.24
3.Paid employment in both selected and non-selected occupations					
Cash	1289.00	1447.78	-	-	1707.89
Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1289.00	1447.78	-	-	1707.89
4.Net income from self-employment family enterprises					
a)Rearing and maintenance of live-stock	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others					
i) Selected occupations	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Non-selected occupations	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
5.Income from other sources like rent, Pension, regular remittance					
6. All Sources					
Cash	1289.00	1447.78	4135.00	-	1707.89
Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1289.00	1447.78	4135.00	-	1707.89

STATEMENT 3.9(A) Contd.

Shoe-making

Category of Earners and Sources	Average Monthly Per Capita Income (Rs)				
	100 to less than 250	250 to less than 500	500 to less than 1000	1000 and above	All income classes
1	2	3	4	5	6
WOMEN					
1. Paid employment in selected occupations					
Cash	-	-	-	-	-
Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
2. Paid employment in non-selected occupations					
Cash	33.33	-	-	-	11.76
Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Total	33.33	-	-	-	11.76
3. Paid employment in both selected and non-selected occupations					
Cash	33.33	-	-	-	11.76
Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Total	33.33	-	-	-	11.76
4. Net income from self-employment family enterprises					
a) Rearing and maintenance of live-stock					
	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others					
i) Selected occupations					
	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Non-selected occupations					
	83.33	111.11	-	-	88.24
Total	83.33	111.11	-	-	88.24
5. Income from other sources like rent, Pension, regular remittance					
6. All Sources					
Cash	116.67	111.11	-	-	100.0
Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Total	116.67	111.11	-	-	100.0

STATEMENT 3.9(A)-Concl.d.

Shoe-making

Category of Earners and Sources	Average Monthly Per Capita Income (Rs)				
	100 to less than 250	250 to less than 500	500 to less than 1000	1000 and above	All income classes
1	2	3	4	5	6
ALL					
1.Paid employment in selected occupations					
Cash	1022.33	1158.89	1235.00	-	1119.65
Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1022.33	1158.89	1235.00	-	1119.65
2.Paid employment in non-selected occupations					
Cash	300.00	288.89	2900.00	-	600.00
Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Total	300.00	288.89	2900.00	-	600.00
3.Paid employment in both selected and non-selected occupations					
Cash	1322.33	1447.78	4135.00	-	1719.65
Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1322.33	1447.78	4135.00	-	1719.65
4.Net income from self-employment, family enterprises					
a) Rearing and maintenance of live-stock	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others					
i) Selected occupations	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Non-selected occupations	83.33	111.11	-	-	88.24
Total	83.33	111.11	-	-	88.24
5.Income from other sources like rent, Pension, regular remittance					
	-	-	-	-	-
6.All Sources					
Cash	1405.67	1558.89	4135.00	-	1807.89
Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1405.67	1558.89	4135.00	-	1807.89

STATEMENT 3.9(B)

Average Monthly Income Per Family by Source, Category of Earners and Per Capita Income Classes

Category of Earners and Sources	Sweeping and Scavenging				
	Average Monthly Per Capita Income (Rs)				
	100 to less than 250	250 to less than 500	500 to less than 1000	1000 and above	All income classes
1	2	3	4	5	6
MEN					
1.Paid employment in selected occupations					
Cash	832.92	1708.18	2192.93	2540.29	2001.56
Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Total	832.92	1708.18	2192.93	2540.29	2001.56
2.Paid employment in non-selected occupations					
Cash	165.00	5.56	204.28	357.89	144.78
Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Total	165.00	5.56	204.28	357.89	144.78
3.Paid employment in both selected and non-selected occupations					
Cash	997.92	1713.74	2397.21	2898.18	2146.34
Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Total	997.92	1713.74	2397.21	2898.18	2146.34
4.Net income from self-employment, family enterprises					
a)Rearing and maintenance of live-stock	-	19.68	10.62	-	15.03
b) Others					
i) Selected occupations	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Non-selected occupations	-	6.95	3.98	105.26	13.79
Total	-	26.63	14.60	105.26	28.82
5.Income from other sources like rent, Pension, regular remittance					
	-	19.44	15.22	84.21	22.06
6. All Sources					
Cash	997.92	1759.81	2427.03	3087.65	2197.22
Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Total	997.92	1759.81	2427.03	3087.65	2197.22

STATEMENT 3.9(B) Contd.

Sweeping and Scavenging

Category of Earners and Sources	Average Monthly Per Capita Income (Rs)				
	100 to less than 250	250 to less than 500	500 to less than 1000	1000 and above	All income classes
1	2	3	4	5	6
WOMEN					
1.Paid employment in selected occupations					
Cash	136.00	495.17	1160.25	1411.84	910.96
Kind	-	-	0.88	-	0.47
Total	136.00	495.17	1161.13	1411.84	911.43
2.Paid employment in non-selected occupations					
Cash	-	-	-	236.84	21.03
Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	236.84	21.03
3.Paid employment in both selected and non-selected occupations					
Cash	136.00	495.17	1160.25	1648.68	931.99
Kind	-	-	0.88	-	-
Total	136.00	495.17	1161.13	1648.68	931.99
4.Net income from self-employment , family enterprises					
a) Rearing and maintenance of live-stock	-	-	4.42	-	2.34
b) Others					
i) Selected occupations	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Non-selected occupations	-	-	8.85	-	4.67
Total	-	-	13.27	-	7.01
5.Income from other sources like rent, Pension, regular remittance					
	-	-	20.80	42.11	14.71
6. All Sources					
Cash	136.00	495.17	1194.32	1690.79	953.71
Kind	-	-	0.88	-	0.47
Total	136.00	495.17	1195.20	1690.79	954.18

STATEMENT 3.9(B)-Concl.d.

Sweeping and Scavenging

Category of Earners and Sources	Average Monthly Per Capita Income (Rs)				
	100 to less than 250	250 to less than 500	500 to less than 1000	1000 and above	All income classes
1	2	3	4	5	6
ALL					
1.Paid employment in selected occupations					
Cash	1063.92	2203.35	3353.18	3952.13	2912.52
Kind	-	-	0.88	-	0.47
Total	1063.92	2203.35	3354.06	3952.13	2912.99
2.Paid employment in non-selected occupations					
Cash	70.00	5.56	204.27	594.73	165.81
Kind	-	-	-	-	-
Total	70.00	5.56	204.27	594.73	165.81
3.Paid employment in both selected and non-selected occupations					
Cash	1133.92	2208.91	3557.45	4546.86	3078.33
Kind	-	-	0.88	-	0.47
Total	1133.92	2208.91	3558.33	4546.86	3078.80
4.Net income from self-employment, family enterprises					
a) Rearing and maintenance of live-stock	-	19.68	15.04	-	17.37
b) Others					
i) Selected occupations	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Non-selected occupations	-	6.95	12.83	105.26	18.46
Total	-	26.63	27.87	105.26	35.83
5.Income from other sources like rent, Pension, regular remittance					
	-	19.44	36.02	126.32	36.77
6.All Sources					
Cash	1133.92	2254.98	3621.34	4778.44	3150.93
Kind	-	-	0.88	-	0.47
Total	1133.92	2254.98	3622.22	4778.44	3151.40

STATEMENT 3.10(A)

Average Monthly Income by Category of Earners and Family Size

Shoe-making

Category of Earners & Sources	Average Monthly Income of the Family Size (Rs)					
	1 member	2 members	3-5 members	6-8 members	9 members and above	All families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MEN						
1. Paid employment in selected occupations						
Cash	-	800.00	993.00	1298.78	790.00	1119.65
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	800.00	993.00	1298.78	790.00	1119.65
2. Paid employment in non-selected occupations						
Cash	-	-	-	788.89	1450.00	588.24
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	788.89	1450.00	588.24
3. Paid employment in both selected and non-selected occupations						
Cash	-	800.00	993.00	2087.67	2240.00	1707.89
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	800.00	993.00	2087.67	2240.00	1707.89
4. Net income from self-employment, family enterprises						
a) Rearing and Maintenance of live stock	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others						
(i) Selected Occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Non-selected Occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Income from other sources like rent, pension, regular remittances						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. All Sources						
Cash	-	800.00	993.00	2087.67	2240.00	1707.89
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	800.00	993.00	2087.67	2240.00	1707.89

STATEMENT 3.10(A) Contd.

Shoe-making

Category of Earners & Sources	Average Monthly Income of the Family Size (Rs)					
	1 member	2 members	3-5 members	6-8 members	9 members and above	All families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WOMEN						
1. Paid employment in selected occupations						
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Paid employment in non-selected occupations						
Cash	-	-	40.00	-	-	11.76
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	40.00	-	-	11.76
3. Paid employment in both selected and non-selected occupations						
Cash	-	-	40.00	-	-	11.76
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	40.00	-	-	11.76
4. Net income from self-employment, family enterprises						
a) Rearing and Maintenance of live stock						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others						
(i) Selected Occupations						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Non-selected Occupations						
	-	-	200.00	55.56	-	88.24
Total	-	-	200.00	55.56	-	88.24
5. Income from other sources like rent, pension, regular remittances						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. All Sources						
Cash	-	-	240.00	55.56	-	100.00
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	240.00	55.56	-	100.00

STATEMENT 3.10(A) Concl'd.

Shoe-making

Category of Earners & Sources	Average Monthly Income of the Family Size (Rs)					
	1 member	2 members	3-5 members	6-8 members	9 members and above	All families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL						
1. Paid employment						
in selected occupations						
Cash	-	800.00	993.00	1298.78	790.00	1119.65
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	800.00	993.00	1298.78	790.00	1119.65
2. Paid employment						
in non-selected occupations						
Cash	-	-	40.00	788.89	1450.00	600.00
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	40.00	788.89	1450.00	600.00
3. Paid employment						
in both selected and non-selected occupations						
Cash	-	800.00	1033.00	2087.67	2240.00	1719.65
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	800.00	1033.00	2087.67	2240.00	1719.65
4. Net income from self-employment, family enterprises						
a) Rearing and Maintenance of live stock						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others						
(i) Selected Occupations						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Non-selected Occupations						
	-	-	200.00	55.56	-	88.24
Total	-	-	200.00	55.56	-	88.24
5. Income from other sources like rent, pension, regular remittances						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. All Sources						
Cash	-	800.00	1233.00	2143.22	2240.00	1807.89
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	800.00	1233.00	2143.22	2240.00	1807.89

STATEMENT 3.10(B)

Average Monthly Income by Category of Earners and Family Size

Sweeping and Scavenging

Category of Earners & Sources	Average Monthly Income of the Family Size (Rs)					
	1 member	2 members	3-5 members	6-8 members	9 members and above	All families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MEN						
1. Paid employment in selected occupations						
Cash	1113.75	1262.97	1741.20	2287.99	2855.31	2001.56
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1113.75	1262.97	1741.20	2287.99	2855.31	2001.56
2. Paid employment in non-selected occupations						
Cash	-	150.00	95.91	195.40	230.77	144.78
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	150.00	95.91	195.40	230.77	144.78
3. Paid employment in both selected and non-selected occupations						
Cash	1113.75	1412.97	1837.11	2483.39	3086.08	2146.34
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1113.75	1412.97	1837.11	2483.39	3086.08	2146.34
4. Net income from self-employment, family enterprises						
a) Rearing and Maintenance of live stock						
	-	-	4.09	18.39	46.15	15.03
b) Others						
(i) Selected Occupations						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Non-selected Occupations						
	-	-	4.41	28.74	-	13.79
Total	-	-	8.50	47.13	46.15	28.82
5. Income from other sources like rent, pension, regular remittances						
	-	-	8.82	43.91	-	22.06
6. All Sources						
Cash	1113.75	1412.97	1854.43	2574.43	3132.23	2197.22
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1113.75	1412.97	1854.43	2574.43	3132.23	2197.22

STATEMENT 3.10(B) Contd.

Sweeping and Scavenging

Category of Earners & Sources	Average Monthly Income of the Family Size (Rs)					
	1 member	2 members	3-5 members	6-8 members	9 members and above	All families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WOMEN						
1. Paid employment in selected occupations						
Cash	-	1007.50	898.30	876.09	1422.23	910.96
Kind	-	-	-	-	7.69	0.47
Total	-	1007.50	898.30	876.09	1429.92	911.43
2. Paid employment in non-selected occupations						
Cash	-	-	-	51.72	-	21.03
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	51.72	-	21.03
3. Paid employment in both selected and non-selected occupations						
Cash	-	1007.50	898.30	927.81	1422.23	931.99
Kind	-	-	-	-	7.69	0.47
Total	-	1007.50	898.30	927.81	1429.92	932.46
4. Net income from self-employment, family enterprises						
a) Rearing and Maintenance of live stock	-	-	-	5.75	-	2.34
b) Others						
(i) Selected Occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Non-selected Occupations	-	-	9.80	-	-	4.67
Total	-	-	9.80	5.75	-	7.01
5. Income from other sources like rent, pension, regular remittances						
	-	-	21.08	11.49	-	14.71
6. All Sources						
Cash	-	1007.50	929.18	945.05	1422.23	953.71
Kind	-	-	-	-	7.69	0.47
Total	-	1007.50	929.18	945.05	1429.92	954.18

STATEMENT 3.10(B) Concl'd.

Sweeping and Scavenging

Category of Earners & Sources	Average Monthly Income of the Family Size (Rs)					
	1 member	2 members	3-5 members	6-8 members	9 members and above	All families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL						
1. Paid employment in selected occupations						
Cash	1113.75	2270.47	2639.50	3164.08	4277.54	2912.52
Kind	-	-	-	-	7.69	0.47
Total	1113.75	2270.47	2639.50	3164.08	4285.23	2912.99
2. Paid employment in non-selected occupations						
Cash	-	150.00	95.91	247.12	230.77	165.81
Kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	150.00	95.91	247.12	230.77	165.81
3. Paid employment in both selected and non-selected occupations						
Cash	1113.75	2420.47	2735.41	3411.20	4508.31	3078.33
Kind	-	-	-	-	7.69	0.47
Total	1113.75	2420.47	2735.41	3411.20	4516.00	3078.80
4. Net income from self-employment, family enterprises						
a) Rearing and Maintenance of live stock						
	-	-	4.09	31.03	46.15	17.37
b) Others						
(i) Selected Occupations						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Non-selected Occupations						
	-	-	14.21	28.74	-	18.46
Total	-	-	18.30	59.77	46.15	35.83
5. Income from other sources like rent, pension, regular remittances						
	-	-	29.90	48.51	-	36.77
6. All Sources						
Cash	1113.75	2420.47	2783.61	3519.48	4554.46	3150.93
Kind	-	-	-	-	7.69	0.47
Total	1113.75	2420.47	2783.61	3519.48	4562.15	3151.40

STATEMENT 3.11(A)

Distribution of Families According to Possession of Durable Goods and Live-Stock

Shoe-making

	Number of reporting families	Percentage of reporting families	Number of articles possessed	Average number per reporting family
1	2	3	4	5
1. CONVEYANCE				
i) Cycle	12	70.6	12	1.0
ii) Scooter/Motor Cycle	1	5.9	1	1.0
iii) Others	-	-	-	-
2. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS				
i) Transistor	7	41.2	7	1.0
ii) Radio	4	23.5	4	1.0
iii) Harmonium	-	-	-	-
iv) Dholak	-	-	-	-
v) Banjo	-	-	-	-
vi) Tape-recorder	-	-	-	-
vii) Record Player	-	-	-	-
viii) Other (T.V.)	2	11.8	2	1.0
3. ELECTRIC GADGETS				
i) Electric Iron	2	11.8	2	1.0
ii) Electric fan	8	47.1	9	1.1
iii) Fluorescent Tube	3	17.7	4	1.3
iv) Others(Bulb)	2	11.8	3	1.5
4. HEATING ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOKING				
i) Ordinary chulha	12	70.6	12	1.0
ii) Charcoal/coal angithi	-	-	-	-
iii) Kerosene stove	5	29.4	5	1.0
iv) Gas stove	2	11.8	2	1.0
v) Electric heater	1	5.9	1	1.0
vi) Others	-	-	-	-
5. FURNITURE				
i) Bed stead/cot	4	23.5	15	3.8
ii) Chairs	5	29.4	18	3.6
iii) Bench/Stool	-	-	-	-
iv) Table	2	11.8	2	1.0
v) Almirah(steel/wooden)	1	5.9	1	1.0
vi) Others	-	-	-	-
6. OTHER HOUSE HOLD ITEMS				
i) Sewing Machine	5	29.4	5	1.0
ii) Wrist-watch	2	11.8	2	1.0
iii) Time-piece/wall clock	2	11.8	2	1.0
iv) Pressure-cooker	6	35.3	6	1.0
v) Camera	-	-	-	-
vi) Grinder	-	-	-	-
vii) Others	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT 3.11(A) Concl.d.

Shoe-making				
	Number of reporting families	Percentage of reporting families	Number of articles possessed	Average number per reporting family
1	2	3	4	5
7. LIVE STOCK				
i) Cow/ Buffalo	1	5.9	1	1.0
ii) Goats	-	-	-	-
iii) Sheep	-	-	-	-
iv) Pigs	-	-	-	-
v) Poultry	-	-	-	-
8. UTENSILS				
i) Earthenware	-	-	-	-
ii) Aluminium	16	94.1	149	9.3
iii) Iron	1	5.9	2	2.0
iv) Brass	16	94.1	137	8.6
v) Copper	-	-	-	-
vi) Stainless steels	17	100.0	476	28.0
vii) Bell Metal	-	-	-	-
viii) Others	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT 3.11(B)

Distribution of Families According to Possession of Durable Goods and Live-Stock

Sweeping and Scavenging

	Number of reporting families	Percentage of reporting families	Number of articles possessed	Average number per reporting family
1	2	3	4	5
1.CONVENYANCE				
i) Cycle	158	73.8	177	1.1
ii) Scooter/Motor Cycle	10	4.7	10	1.0
iii) Others	-	-	-	-
2.MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS				
i) Transistor	44	20.6	48	1.1
ii) Radio	56	26.2	57	1.0
iii) Harmonium	-	-	-	-
iv) Dholak	2	0.9	2	1.0
v) Banjo	-	-	-	-
vi) Tape-recorder	21	9.8	21	1.0
vii) Record Player	1	0.5	1	1.0
viii) Other (T.V.)	131	61.2	132	1.0
3.ELECTRIC GADGETS				
i) Electric Iron	40	18.7	40	1.0
ii) Electric fan	141	65.9	193	1.4
iii) Fluorescent Tube	119	55.6	242	2.0
iv) Othrs(Bulb)	56	26.2	115	2.1
4. HEATING ARRANGEMENTS FOR COOKING				
i) Orinary chulha	181	84.6	183	1.1
ii) Charcoal/ coal angithi	20	9.3	20	1.0
iii) Kerosene stove	46	21.5	46	1.0
iv) Gas stove	37	17.3	38	1.0
v) Electric heater	3	1.4	3	1.0
vi) Others	-	-	-	-
5. FURNITURE				
i) Bed stead/cot	186	86.9	669	3.6
ii) Chairs	93	43.5	223	2.4
iii) Bench/Stool	12	5.6	12	1.0
iv) Table	101	47.2	106	1.1
v) Almirah (steel/ wooden)	3	1.4	4	1.3
vi) Others	1	0.5	1	1.0
6. OTHER HOUSE HOLD ITEMS				
i) Sewing Machine	68	31.8	71	1.0
ii) Wrist-watch	117	0.5	156	1.3
iii) Time-piece/wall clock	103	48.1	107	1.0
iv) Pressure-cooker	90	42.1	91	1.0
v) Camera	-	-	-	-
vi) Grinder	-	-	-	-
vii) Others	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT 3.11(B) Concl.d.

Sweeping and Scavenging

	Number of reporting families	Percentage of reporting families	Number of articles possessed	Average number per reporting family
1	2	3	4	5
7. LIVE STOCK				
i) Cow/ Buffalo	12	5.6	15	1.3
ii) Goats	7	3.1	28	4.0
iii) Sheep	-	-	-	-
iv) Pigs	15	7.0	56	3.7
v) Poultry	5	2.3	25	5.0
8. UTENSILS				
i) Earthenware	50	23.4	174	3.5
ii) Aluminium	141	65.9	1189	8.4
iii) Iron	9	4.2	32	3.6
iv) Brass	147	68.7	1261	8.6
v) Copper	13	6.1	119	9.2
vi) Stainless steel	213	99.5	6365	29.9
vii) Bell Metal	27	12.6	447	16.6
viii) Others	1	0.5	1	1.0

STATEMENT 3.12(A)**Average Monthly Consumption of Milk and Milk Products, Meat and Meat Products and Intoxicants****Shoe-making**

Items	Percentage of families reporting consumption of the items	Average consumption		Per capita consumption	
		Reporting family	Family	Reporting Family	Family
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS					
i) Milk (ltrs.)	100.00	20.29	20.29	3.42	3.42
ii) Ghee/Butter (Kg.)	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Curd (kg.)	-	-	-	-	-
2.COOKING MEDIUM					
Vanaspati/Mustard oil/ Refined oil etc. (kg.)	100.00	2.38	2.38	0.40	0.40
3.MEAT/FISH/EGGS					
i) Meat/Mutton/Pork/Beef etc (kg.)	5.88	1.5	0.09	0.25	0.01
ii) Fish (Dry) (kg.)	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Fish fresh (kg.)	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Poultry (kg.)	-	-	-	-	-
v) Eggs (Nos.)	5.88	12	0.71	1.71	0.12
4.INTOXICANTS (in Litrs.)					
i) Toddy (Neera)	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Country Liquor	11.76	1.5	0.18	4.00	0.03
iii) Refined liquor	-	-	-	-	-
5.BIDI/CIGARETTE/TOBACCO					
i) Bidi (Rs.)	58.82	0.03	21.47	5.79	3.61
ii) Cigarette (Rs.)	5.88	60.00	3.53	0.95	0.59
iii) Tobacco (Rs.)	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Pan (Rs.)	-	-	-	-	-
v) Others(Ganja) (Rs.)	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT 3.12(B)

Average Monthly Consumption of Milk and Milk Products, Meat and Meat Products and Intoxicants

Sweeping and Scavenging

Items	Percentage of families reporting consumption of the items	Average consumption		Per capita consumption	
		Reporting family	Family	Reporting Family	Family
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS					
i) Milk (ltrs.)	97.66	22.58	22.06	4.15	4.04
ii) Ghee/Butter (Kg.)	3.27	5.57	0.18	0.98	0.03
iii) Curd (kg.)	0.93	6.00	0.06	1.33	0.01
2.COOKING MEDIUM					
Vanaspati/Mustard oil/ Refined oil etc. (kg.)	100.00	1.71	1.71	0.31	0.31
3.MEAT/FISH/EGGS					
i) Meat/Mutton/Pork/Beef etc (kg.)	87.85	2.51	2.21	0.46	0.40
ii) Fish (Dry) (kg.)	12.62	1.61	0.20	0.28	0.04
iii) Fish fresh (kg.)	19.16	5.89	1.13	1.46	0.21
iv) Poultry (kg.)	0.47	1.00	0.01	0.13	0.00
v) Eggs (Nos.)	42.52	23.05	9.80	3.87	1.80
4.INTOXICANTS (in Litrs.)					
i) Toddy (Neera)	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Country Liquor	51.40	1.93	0.99	0.35	0.18
iii) Refined liquor	0.93	1.50	0.01	0.33	0.00
5.BIDI/CIGARETTE/TOBACCO					
i) Bidi (Rs.)	63.55	62.54	39.75	10.92	7.28
ii) Cigarette (Rs.)	7.94	94.29	7.49	17.81	1.37
iii) Tobacco (Rs.)	6.07	37.85	2.30	7.94	0.42
iv) Pan (Rs.)	13.55	39.14	5.30	7.83	0.97
v) Others(Ganja) (Rs.)	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT 3.13(A)

Distribution of Families by Family Size and Amount of Debt

Shoe-making

Amount of debt (in Rs.)	Percentage of families borrowing loan and having					
	One member	Two Members	3 to 5 Members	6 to 8 Members	9 members & above	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000-<4000	-	-	-	-	-	-
4000-<7000	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
7000-<10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 & above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Total No. of Families reporting debt	-	-	-	1	-	1

STATEMENT 3.13(B)

Distribution of Families by Family Size and Amount of Debt

Sweeping and Scavenging

Amount of debt (in Rs.)	Percentage of families borrowing loan and having					
	One member	Two Members	3 to 5 Members	6 to 8 Members	9 members & above	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 1000	-	33.3	13.3	-	-	6.7
1000-<4000	-	33.3	26.7	33.3	33.3	31.1
4000-<7000	-	-	26.7	28.6	-	22.2
7000-<10,000	-	-	6.6	9.5	-	6.7
10,000 & above	-	33.4	26.7	28.6	66.7	33.3
Total	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total No. of Families reporting debt	-	2	15	19*	6	42

* There were families having more than one loan.

STATEMENT 3.14(A)

Distribution of Families by Amount of Debt and Income Group

Shoe-making

Amount of debt (in Rs.)	Percentage of Families in Family Income Groups (Rs)					All income classes
	<1000	1000 < 1500	1500 < 2500	2500 <4000	4000 & above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
< 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000 < 4000	-	-	-	-	-	-
4000 < 7000	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
7000 < 10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000 & above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
Total No. of families reporting debt	-	1	-	-	-	1

STATEMENT 3.14(B)

Distribution of Families by Amount of Debt and Income Group

Sweeping and Scavenging

Amount of debt (in Rs.)	Percentage of Families in Family Income Groups (Rs)					
	<1000	1000 < 1500	1500 < 2500	2500 <4000	4000 & above	All income classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
< 1000	-	-	16.8	6.2	-	6.7
1000 < 4000	-	50.0	33.3	31.3	26.7	31.1
4000 < 7000	-	50.0	33.3	12.5	20.0	22.2
7000 < 10,000	-	-	8.3	6.2	6.7	6.7
10,000 & above	-	-	8.3	43.8	46.6	33.3
Total	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total No. of families reporting debt	-	2	12	13*	15	42

* There were families having more than one loan.

STATEMENT 3.15(A)

Distribution of Families, Loan and Amount of Loans by Purpose of taking Loans

Shoe-making

Purpose of loan	Percentage of families reporting debt	Percentage distribution of loans	Percentage distribution of amount of loans
1	2	3	4
i) Household consumption	-	-	-
ii) Sickness and child birth	-	-	-
iii) Marriage and other ceremonial occasions	-	-	-
iv) Construction/ repair of house	-	-	-
v) Education	-	-	-
vi) Others (Purchase of raw material for making shoes)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

STATEMENT 3.15(B)

Distribution of Families, Loan and Amount of Loans by Purpose of taking Loans

Sweeping and Scavenging

Purpose of loan	Percentage of families reporting debt	Percentage distribution of loans	Percentage distribution of amount of loans
1	2	3	4
i) Household consumption	26.2	28.9	19.6
ii) Sickness and child birth	16.7	15.5	18.3
iii) Marriage and other ceremonial occasions	38.1	35.6	43.2
iv) Construction/ repair of house	9.5	8.9	3.9
v) Production purpose (Raw material)	7.1	6.7	6.3
vi) Others (Purchase of Flat)	2.4	4.4	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

STATEMENT 3.16(A)

Distribution of Loan by Source , Nature of Security and Rate of Interest

Shoe-making

Source of Loan	Percentage of loan	By Nature of Security		By Rate of Interest	
		Nature of Security	Percentage of loan	Rate of Interest (Percent per Annum)	Percentage of loan
1	2	3	4	5	6
i) Co-operative credit society	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Bank/Government	100.0	House	100.0	14	100.0
iii) Employer	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Money lender	-	-	-	-	-
v) Shop keeper	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Friends/relatives	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0

STATEMENT 3.16(B)

Distribution of Loan by Source, Nature of Security and Rate of Interest

Sweeping and Scavenging

Source of loan	Percentage of Loan	By Nature of Security (% of loan)			By Rate of Interest (% of loan)					
		No security	Land/House/Jewellery	Others (Friends/Guarantor)	No interest	Up to < 12%	12% - < 25%	25% - < 50%	50% - < 100%	100% or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
i) Co-operative / credit society	8.9	100.00	-	-	-	75.00	25.00	-	-	-
ii) Bank/Government	20.0	88.89	-	11.11	33.33	22.22	44.45	-	-	-
iii) Employer	13.3	100.00	-	-	66.66	-	16.67	16.67	-	-
iv) Money lender	44.5	65.00	30.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	35.00	15.00
v) Friends/relatives	13.3	100.00	-	-	33.33	-	16.67	33.33	16.67	-
All	100.0	82.22	13.33	4.45	22.22	15.56	22.22	15.56	17.78	6.66

STATEMENT 3.17(A)

Distribution of Loans by Period for Which the Loans Remained Outstanding

Shoe-making

Number of loans outstanding	Percentage of Loans Outstanding for		Average Amount of Loan (Rs.)	
	Period	Percentage	Borrowed initially	Oustanding
1	2	3	4	5
	Less than 6 months	-	-	-
1	6 months to less than 1 year	100.0	5000.0	5000.0
	1 year to less than 2 years	-	-	-
	2 years to less than 5 years	-	-	-
	5 years to less than 10 years	-	-	-
	10 years and above	-	-	-
	Total	100.0	5000.0	5000.0

STATEMENT 3.17(B)

Distribution of Loans by Period for Which the Loans Remained Outstanding

Sweeping and Scavenging

Number of loans outstanding	Percentage of Loans Outstanding for		Average Amount of Loan (Rs.)	
	Period	Percentage	Borrowed initially	Oustanding
1	2	3	4	5
45	Less than 6 months	35.56	14253.33	10158.00
	6 months to less than 1 year	20.00		
	1 year to less than 2 years	24.44		
	2 years to less than 5 years	17.78		
	5 years to less than 10 years	2.22		
	10 years and above	-		
	Total	100.0		

STATEMENT 3.18(A)

**Distribution of Families by General Characteristics of
their Dwellings**

Shoe-making

Items	Percentage of families
1	2
A) Type of dwelling	
i) Chawl	52.9
ii) Flat	5.9
iii) Independent	41.2
iv) Others	-
B) Approach of dwelling	
i) Independent	88.2
ii) Not Independent	11.8
C) Type of Locality	
i) Slum	47.0
ii) Jhuggi Jhompri concentration	35.3
iii) Planned	11.8
iv) Others (Village)	5.9
D) Walls	
i) Mud, bamboo, reed	41.2
ii) Timber/wood/corrugated sheets	-
iii) Bricks and cement, concrete stone	58.8
iv) Others	-

STATEMENT 3.18(A) Contd.

Shoe-making	
Items	Percentage of families
1	2
E) Roof	
i) Straw, grass, bamboo reed & mud, country tiles	52.9
ii) Corrugated sheets, asbestos tiles	5.9
iii) Cement, concrete	35.3
iv) Others (Polythene)	5.9
F) Kitchen	
i) Independent	11.8
ii) Shared	-
iii) Not provided	88.2
G) Bathroom	
i) Independent	11.8
ii) Shared	-
iii) Not provided	88.2
H) Varandah	
i) Independent	-
ii) Shared	-
iii) Not provided	100.0
I) Courtyard	
i) Independent	-
ii) Shared	-
iii) Not provided	100.0

STATEMENT 3.18(A) Concl'd.

Shoe-making

Items	Percentage of families
1	2
J) Provision for Latrine	
i) Independent	Flush type Service type
	11.8 -
ii) Shared	Flush type Service type
	11.8 -
iii) No latrine	
	76.4
K) Environment	
i) Good	
	11.8
ii) Stinking	
	88.2
iii) Others	
	-
L) Provision for Drinking water	
i) Independent	Inside Out side
	52.9 -
ii) Common	Within premises Outside premises
	- 47.1
Total number of households	17

STATEMENT 3.18(B)

**Distribution of Families by General Characteristics of
their Dwellings**

Sweeping and Scavenging

Items	Percentage of families
1	2
A) Type of dwelling	
i) Chawl	25.2
ii) Flat	5.2
iii) Independent	69.6
iv) Others	-
B) Approach of dwelling	
i) Independent	96.7
ii) Not Independent	3.3
C) Type of Locality	
i) Slum	10.8
ii) Jhuggi Jhompri concentration	29.4
iii) Planned	59.8
iv) Others	-
D) Walls	
i) Mud, bamboo, reed	15.0
ii) Timber/wood/corrugated sheets	5.6
iii) Bricks and cement, concrete stone	79.4
iv) Others	-

STATEMENT 3.18(B) Contd.

Sweeping and Scavenging

Items	Percentage of families
1	2
E) Roof	
i) Straw, grass, bamboo reed & mud, country tiles	21.5
ii) Corrugated sheets, asbestos tiles	15.9
iii) Cement, concrete	62.6
iv) Others	-
F) Kitchen	
i) Independent	36.0
ii) Shared	2.8
iii) Not provided	61.2
G) Bathroom	
i) Independent	42.1
ii) Shared	4.2
iii) Not provided	53.7
H) Varandah	
i) Independent	38.8
ii) Shared	2.3
iii) Not provided	58.9
I) Courtyard	
i) Independent	29.0
ii) Shared	3.3
iii) Not provided	67.7

STATEMENT 3.18(B) Concl.

Sweeping and Scavenging

Items		Percentage of families
1		2
J) Provision for Latrine		
i) Independent	Flush type	33.2
	Service type	-
ii) Shared	Flush type	10.7
	Service type	-
iii) No latrine		56.1
K) Environment		
i) Good		51.9
ii) Stinking		48.1
iii) Others		-
L) Provision for Drinking water		
i) Independent	Inside	62.6
	Out side	15.4
ii) Common	Within premises	2.4
	Outside premises	19.6
Total number of households		214

CHAPTER - IV

Living Conditions in and around the localities/areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes workers

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 On account of the practice of untouchability in the Indian society since primitive times, members of the scheduled castes communities had generally been trying to live in separate clusters, which usually used to be segregated from the main habitation of the villages/towns. Although the Indian Constitution after Independence bans the practice of untouchability, yet the members of these communities are found to be living in such localities in which the population is generally predominantly, though not exclusively, scheduled castes. Such colonies/localities are usually underdeveloped, slum-type without facilities like the sewerage system, metalled roads, supply of potable water and in some cases electricity also. Houses in such localities are generally kucha type or semi-pukka type with poor ventilation. The overall environment in and around such localities/colonies is often unhygienic and stinking. Ghaziabad too had its share of such colonies/localities.

4.1.2 It was, however, observed that in Ghaziabad workers in the Shoe-making occupation did not live together in concentration in any particular locality/colony. They were found to be living all over the town and in the nearby villages and small towns. Workers belonging to the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation, however, lived together in some colonies/localities predominantly inhabited by the scheduled castes population. Two such colonies/localities, one planned and the other un-planned, were selected for studying the general environment and living conditions surrounding such localities.

4.2 Location of Colonies

4.2.1 The planned locality selected for the study was in the heart of Ghaziabad town while the un-planned one was just adjoining the main habitation of the town, but within its municipal limits. The planned locality was built by the local administration exclusively for the benefit of the workers in the Sweeping and Scavenging occupation. In the un-planned colony, the inhabitants had built their own houses.

4.3 Cleanliness of the Surroundings

4.3.1 In the un-planned locality, the surroundings were highly unhygienic with open stagnating and stinking

drains. In the planned locality also, the level of cleanliness was unsatisfactory.

4.4 Type of Houses

4.4.1 In the planned colony which was constructed by the local administration, all the houses were pucca, while in the un-planned locality all type of houses existed, i.e., there were kucha thatched houses, semi-pucca ones and there was a fair sprinkling of pucca houses also. The houses in the planned locality were self-contained, while many houses in the un-planned locality were not so. Some households, specially in the un-planned locality were rearing either pigs or cattle or poultry. As no separate provision of sheds etc., had been made for these animals and birds, their presence in the locality, therefore, further polluted the environment.

4.5 Conditions of Road/Lanes/Streets

4.5.1 In both the localities the roads were either metalled or brick-lined. In the planned locality even the streets and lanes were pucca. However, in the un-planned locality, the streets and lanes were generally kucha.

4.6 Drains

4.6.1 Drains in the planned locality were pucca while in the un-planned both pucca and kucha drains were there. These were not regularly cleaned as was evident from the water stagnating in them.

4.7 Public Latrines

4.7.1 In both the localities there was provision of sewerage septic tank type public latrines. However, the provision was inadequate in the un-planned locality. The latrines in the planned locality were also not being cleaned regularly.

4.8 Street/Road Lights

4.8.1 Street/road lights were provided in both the localities. However, its upkeep was not proper in both the localities, although it was slightly better in the case of the planned locality.

4.9 Drinking Water Supply and its Source

4.9.1 In both the localities the Municipal Corporation supplied drinking water through the taps. In the un-planned locality, however, some households had installed their own hand pumps.

4.10 **Transport Facilities**

4.10.1 Both the localities were well served by the public transport system.

4.11 **Availability of Civic, Social, Cultural, Educational and other Amenities/Services**

4.11.1 Statement 4.1 gives the distances from the localities of basic amenities/services available to the residents of the two selected localities. It had been observed that the planned locality had more facilities within the locality as compared to the un-planned one. In the un-planned locality, fair-price shop, primary school and place of worship were available within the locality, while middle/secondary school, post/telegraph office, milk-booths, police station, hospital and dispensary, bus stand and railway station, grocery and vegetable shops were available within a distance of 1 Km. from the locality. Cinema halls and colleges were available within a distance of 3 Kms from the un-planned locality. Employment Exchange and technical institutes were situated more than 5 Kms. away from the un-planned locality.

4.11.2 In the planned locality, however, library, place of worship, community centre, post office, middle and primary school and vegetable & fruits shops were available within the locality. Further, fair-price shop, shopping centre, milk-booth, secondary school, welfare centre, cinema hall and police station etc., were situated within a distance of 1Km. from the locality. The facility of creche, dispensary, hospital, bus stand and the telegraph office was available to the residents of the developed colony within a distance of 3 Kms. But the railway station, college and technical institutions were available at a distance of more than 3 Kms. from the planned locality.

STATEMENT 4.1

Distance (in Kms.) at which Amenities/Services were Available

Distance	Planned locality	Unplanned locality
1	2	3
Within the locality	Middle and Primary schools, Post office, Community centre, Library, Place of worship and Vegetables and Fruit stalls.	Primary school, Place of worship and Fair-price shop
Less than 1 Km.	Secondary school, Shopping centre, Fair price shop, Milk booth, Cinema hall, Welfare centre, Police station, Play ground and Dumping ground.	Secondary/middle schools, Post/Telegraph offices, Shopping centre, Hospital, Dispensary, Bus stand, Railway station, Milk booth Police station, Grocery & Vegetable shops.
1 Km to less than 3 Kms	Creche, Dispensary, Hospital, Bus stand and Telegraph office.	College and Cinema hall.
3 Kms to less than 5 Kms	Railway station, College, Employment exchange, Cremation/burial grounds.	Cremation ground.
5 Kms and above	Technical Institutes.	Employment Exchange and Technical Institutes.

CHAPTER - V

Summary of Findings

Items	Occupations	
	Shoe-making	Sweeping & Scavenging
1	2	3
I FRAME AND SAMPLE		
i) Number of establishments employing Scheduled Castes workers	15	254
ii) Number of scheduled castes employees in selected occupations in these units	34	2410
iii) Number of sampled workers/families surveyed	17	214
iv) Number of units from which workers (working conditions) schedule was filled in	10	80
II WORKING CONDITIONS		
1. Employment		
i) Number of scheduled castes workers employed in the units covered	23	2090
ii) Percentage of		
a) Women labour	-	34.3
b) Child labour	-	-
c) Time-rated workers	-	100.0
d) Piece-rated workers	100.0	-
e) Workers employed through contractors	-	-
iii) Workers employed directly of which		
a) Percentage of permanent workers	-	63.1
b) Percentage of workers with a service of		
Less than one year	47.8	2.3
One year and above but less than 5 years	26.1	5.8
5 years and above but less than 10 years	17.4	34.2
10 years and above but less than 15 years	8.7	20.0
15 years and above	-	37.7

	1	2	3
2. Wages and Earnings			
Wage rate per day of lowest paid full time (Time-rated) workers			
Males	-		Rs.34.19
Females	-		Rs.21.15
Average daily earnings of lowest paid (Piece-rated) workers			
Males	Rs.17.31		-
Females	N.A.		-
3. Hours of Work			
i) Percentage of units where daily hours of work were 8 or less		100.0	97.9
ii) Percentage of units where working hours, rest-interval, etc. were not fixed		-	-
4. Leave and Holidays with Pay			
Percentage of units providing:			
a) Earned leave		-	52.5
b) Sick leave		-	38.8
c) Casual leave		-	55.0
d) National holidays		-	83.8
e) Festival holidays		-	80.0
5. Welfare Amenities			
Percentage of units providing:			
a) Drinking water		100.0	100.0
b) Washing facility		-	81.2
c) Rest shelter		-	27.5
d) First-aid boxes		-	73.8
6. Social Security			
a) Percentage of units having Provident Fund Schemes		-	50.0
b) Percentage of full time workers covered under Provident Fund Scheme		-	62.9
c) Percentage of units employing full time workers and paying gratuity		-	91.7

	1	2	3
7. Industrial Relations			
a) Percentage of units in which workers were members of Trade Unions		-	35.0
b) Percentage of units having prescribed grievances procedures		-	67.5
8. Occupational Mobility			
Percentage of earners/earning dependents engaged in			
i) Traditional occupation		70	91
ii) Self acquired occupation		30	9
III LIVING CONDITIONS			
1. Family Characteristics			
i) Total number of families surveyed		17	214
ii) Total number of members of the families surveyed of these:		101	1168
a) Men		60	597
b) Women		41	571
c) Children below 5 years of age		41	441
d) Unmarried		61	616
iii) Model family size		6-8 members	3-5 members
iv) Literacy rate (children below 5 years of age excluded)			
a) Literacy upto graduation		2.2 %	0.4 %
b) Literacy upto Matriculation/Higher Secondary		5.6 %	3.2 %
v) Percentage of family members			
a) In the labour force		59.4	62.2
b) Gainfully employed		34.7	36.5
vi) Average size of the family of which		5.94	5.46
a) Number of earners			
Males		26	250
Females			118
b) Earning dependents			
Males		4	25
Females		3	33

	1	2	3
vii) Percentage of families having			
a) One earner, and one earner and one or more earning dependants		47.0	48.6
b) Two earners, and two earners and one or more earning dependants		35.3	40.7
2. Income and Receipts			
i) Average monthly income per family (Rs)		1807.89	3151.40
a) Income class in which largest number of families fall		Rs.1000 to less than Rs.1500	Rs.2500 to less than Rs.4000
ii) Of the average monthly income, income from paid employment in selected occupations (Rs.)		1119.65	2912.99
a) Contributed by:-			
Men		1119.65	2001.56
Women		-	911.43
Children		-	-
b) Per capita monthly income		Rs.304.32	Rs.577.40
3. Social Security			
i) Percentage of earners/earning dependants having:-			
a) Life insurance policy		-	0.5
b) Membership of Provident Fund		-	50.0
4. Dietary Habits			
i.(a) Percentage of families reporting consumption of milk		100.0	97.7
(b) Per capita consumption of milk (reporting families) per month (litrs)		3.42	4.04
ii.(a) Percentage of families reporting consumption of meat		5.9	87.8
(b) Per capita consumption of meat (reporting families) per month (kg.)		0.01	0.4

	1	2	3
iii) Percentage of families reporting consumption of country liquor		11.8	51.4
5. Assests and Indebtedness			
i) Percentage of families ownership of houses		100	77
ii) Percentage of families incurring debts		5.9	19.6
iii) Percentage of loans taken from traditional money lenders		-	44.4
iv) Percentage of amount of loan taken to meet			
a) Marriages or other ceremonial occassions		-	43.2
b) Sicknes and child birth		-	18.3
c) Household consumption		-	19.6
6. Housing			
i) Percentage of dwellings consisting of			
a) One living room		41.2	41.6
b) Two living rooms		35.3	46.3
c) More than two living rooms		23.5	12.1
ii) Percentage of dwellings having			
a) No kitchen		88.2	61.2
b) No latrine		76.4	56.1
c) Percentage of dwellings electrified		58.8	81.3

Annexure - I

List of officers/officials connected with the Survey at Ghaziabad.

1. Shri A.S.Ahluwalia, Director
2. Shri Yash Pal, Joint Director
3. Shri Vipati Ram, Deputy Director
4. Shri Prahlad Kumar, Deputy Director
5. Shri C.M.Wasan, Assistant Director
6. Shri Harjit Singh, Assistant Director
7. Shri N. Velayudhan, Investigator Gr.I
8. Shri G.P.S.Bhoj, Investigator Gr.I
9. Shri K.C.Kaushal, Investigator Gr.I
10. Shri Kesar Singh, Investigator Gr.II
11. Shri Balkar Singh, Investigator Gr.II
12. Shri A.L. Sondhi, Investigator Gr.II
13. Shri B.R.Chabra, Investigator Gr.II
14. Shri B.R. Bhatia, Investigator Gr.II
15. Shri Malkiat Gill, Investigator Gr.II
16. Shri Kishori Lal, Investigator Gr.II
17. Shri Yash Pal, Investigator Gr.II
18. Shri O.P.Gharu, Investigator Gr.II
19. Shri Parkash Singh, Investigator Gr.II
20. Shri S.P.Singh, Investigator Gr.II
21. Shri S.P. Dhawan, Investigator Gr.II
22. Shri Gurdip Singh, Investigator Gr.II
23. Shri Suresh Kumar, Investigator Gr.II
24. Shri K.K.Gogna, Computer

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR
LABOUR BUREAU
CHANDIGARH

Survey of Living and Working Conditions of the
Scheduled Castes Workers engaged in certain
Unclean Occupations in Urban areas

Schedule I - List of Units/Workers

1. Identification Particulars :

- 1.1 State _____
- 1.2 City _____
- 1.3 Stratum _____
- 1.4 Selected Occupation _____
- 1.5 Name and address of the unit _____

- 1.6 Act under which unit is
registered (A) _____

2. Employment :

2.1 Employment in selected occupation by sex

Sex	Employment		
	Scheduled Caste	Others	Total

Male

Female

All

(A) Factories Act-1, Shops and Commercial Establishments Act-2,
Others (Specify)-3, Not registered-4.

3. Particulars of the scheduled caste workers employed in selected occupation

S.No.	Name	Department	Sex	Full time-1	Sub-caste
			Male-1	Part time-2	
			Female-2		

Signature of Field Officer_____

Date:_____

Sinnature of Supervising Officer_____

Date:_____

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR
LABOUR BUREAU
CHANDIGARH

Survey of living and working conditions of scheduled Castes
Workers engaged in certain Unclean Occupations/in Urban Areas.

SCHEDULE II - LIVING CONDITIONS

Identification Particulars

- 1.1 City/Town _____
- 1.2 Stratum _____
- 1.3 Sample Unit I * _____
- 1.4 Name of the establishment _____
- 1.5 Sample unit II* _____
- 1.6 Name of the Sample worker
alongwith his/her father/
husband name _____
- 1.6.1 Caste(as in the schedule) _____
- 1.6.2 Occupation code(5 Digits) _____
- 1.7 Name of the head of the
household _____
- 1.8 Residential Address _____
- 1.8.1 House No. _____
- 1.8.2 Municipal Ward/Mohalla _____
- 1.8.3 Street/Road _____
- 1.9 Traditional Caste/Occupation _____
- 1.10 Name of the informant _____
- 1.10.1 His relationship
 with the head of the
 household _____

* Give serial No. in the order of selection.

Contd. Schedule-II
II Demographic Particulars

Sr. No.	Re-lation to head of house hold	Age at last birth day (yrs)	Sex (Co-de)	Mari-tal Sta-tus (co-de) *	Gen-eral edu-cation stan-dard of lite-racy (co-de)	Type (Co-de)	Technical course				Acti-vity sta-tus (co-de)
							Com-ple-ted (co-de)	Stu-dy-ing (co-de)	Dr-op-ped (co-de)	Eco-no-mic Sta-tus (co-de)	
i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Code

- Col. (iv) Sex. (Male-1, Female-2.)
- Col. (v) **Marital Status**
 Unmarried-1; Married-2; Widowed-3; Divorced-4; Separated-5.
- Col. (vi) **General Education:**
 (Illiterate-1; Below primary-2; Primary-3; Middle-4; Matriculation/higher Secondary-5; intermediate-6; Graduation and above-7)
- Col. (vii) **Type**
 (Agriculture-1; Engineering-2; Medical-3; Others (specify)-4)
- Col. (viii), (ix) & (x) **Technical course**
 (Certificate-1; Diploma-2; Degree-3)
- Col. (xi) **Economic Status**
 (Earner-1; Earning dependant-2; Non-earning dependant-3;)
- Col. (xii) **Activity Status;**
 (Employer-1; Worker-2; Apprentice-3; Self-employed-4; Unpaid family worker-5; Unemployed seeking employment for the first time-6; Employed earlier but now unemployed and seeking employment-7; Not seeking though available for employment-8; not in labour force; Student-9; Others-10.)

* Applicable for members of 12 years and above.

Contd. Schedule-II

Sr. No.	For members with activity Status 1.2.3.4.7. only			Whether member of any Co-operative society (code)	Whether adopted new religion (code)	If yes, indicate the reasons for conversion (code)	
	Main Occupation Description	Code	If there is a change in traditional occupations, reasons therefor (code)	Father's occupation (code)			
i	xiii	xiv	xv	xvi	xvii	xviii	xix

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Codes:

Col. (xiii) (xiv) & (xvi) as per separate lists.

Col. (xv) (Traditional occupation was unclean-1; was less remunerative-2; was strenuous-3; due to Promotion/Selection-4; Could not get job in the traditional occupation-5; No special reason-6; Others (specify)-7;)

Col. (xvii) membership of any co-operative society; (yes-1; No-2)

Col. (xviii) Adoption of religions (Yes-1; no-2;)

Col. (xix) Reasons for conversion: (Improvement of Social Status-1, Allurement of economic benefits-2; Change in belief-3; Others (specify)-4;)

III HOUSING

3.1 Particulars of ownership (code)

3.1.1 Land (code)

3.1.2 Structure (code)

Code (Self-owned-1; provided by the municipal/local body/Government/employer* on rent-2; Free of rent-3; Leased in-4; Provided by gharkidars on rent-5; Free of rent-6; Leased in-7; Privately rented-8; Others (specify)-9;)

*Delete inapplicable.

Contd. Schedule-II

3.2 Particulars of building

3.2.1 Building type (code)
(Chawl/Basti-1; Flat-2; Independent house-3, Others (specify)-4;)

3.2.2 Type of structure (code)
(Kutchha-1;; Semi-pucca-2; Pucca-3)

3.2.3 Particulars of Walls & Roofs

(a) Wall type (code)
(Mud, bamboo reed-1; Timber, wood, Corrugated sheet-2; bricks & Cement, Concrete stone-3.)

(b) Roof type (code)
(Straw, grass, bamboo, reed & mud, country tiles-1; Corrugated sheet asbestos, tile-2; Cement, concrete-3 Others (specify)-4.)

(c) Floor type (code)
Mud-1; Timber-wood, bamboo, reed-2; Brick, cement, stone-3; Others-4.

3.2.4 Type of locality in which dwelling situated. (code)
(Slum-1; Jhuggi-jhompri concentrated-2; Planned-3; Others (specify)-4.)

3.3 **Approach i.e. passage to dwelling (code)** (Independent-1; Not Independent-2.)

3.4 Particulars of accommodation Number Area in Sq.Mtrs.

		Number	Area in Sq.Mtrs.
3.4.1	Living room	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.4.2	Any other room(s)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.4.21	Store room	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.4.22	Cattle shed	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.4.23	Other (specify).	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

* Delete inapplicable

Contd. Schedule-II

- 3.4.3 Kitchen (Code)
- 3.4.4 Bath room (Code)
- 3.4.5 Varandah (Code)
- 3.4.6 Courtyard (Code)
- Code: (Items 3.4.3 to 3.4.6)**
(Independent-1; Shared-2; Not provided-3.)
- 3.4.7 **Latrines (Code)**
(Independent-1; Shared-2; No Latrines-3)
- 3.4.8 If provided type of latrine
(flush water borne septic/sewer-1 Service latrines-2.)
- 3.5 **Environments (code)**
(Good-1; Stinking-2; Others specify)-3.)
- 3.6 **Surroundings (code)**
(Good-1; Presence of filth/refuse-2; Others (specify)-3.)
- 3.7 **Drains/Sewerage (code)**
(No drains-1; Unsatisfactory-2; Moderately satisfactory-3; Satisfactory-4.)
- 3.8 **Lighting arrangements, etc.,**
3.8.1 Electrification (code)
(Electrified-1; Not electrified -2.)
- 3.9 **Ventilation (code)**
(Good-1; Tolerable-2; Bad-3.)
- 3.10 **Drinking water**
- 3.10.1 Source (code)
(Tap-1; Well-2; Tube well-3; Hand pump-4; Tanks & ponds-5; river, lakes etc.-6; Others; specify-7.)
- 3.10.2 Supply (code)
(Independent, inside-1; outside-2; common within premises-3; Outside premises-4.)
- 3.10.21 If outside distance (code)
Upto 0.25 km-1; 0.25 to <0.50 Km-2; 0-5 to <1 Km-3; 1 Km & above-4.
- 3.10.22 If shared, number of families using it
- 3.11 **Total No. of persons residing in the house.**
(a) Adults _____
(b) Children _____

Contd. Schedule-II

IV Ownership of property, Assets etc. of the Household/Family on the date of survey.

4.1 Immovable property/assets

Type of property (code)	Number	Source of acquisition (code)	Area (in sq. Mts/ acres)	Approximate value
i	ii	iii	iv	v

Codes:

Col. (i) (Type) (house-1; House site-2; Agricultural land-3; Cattle shed-4; Others (specify)-5)

Col. (iii) (Source) (Ancestral-1; Allotted by local bodies/ Govt. free of charge-2; allotted by local bodies/ Govt. at subsidised rates-3; allotted by local/public bodies on hire-purchase basis-4; purchased/constructed*-5; others (specify)-6.)

4.2

Social Security

Social Insurance				Provident Fund			
Sr.No.of the members as in Block II.	Whether having any life insurance (yes-1 No-2.)	If yes		Whether of any member P.F. scheme (yes-1; No-2,	If yes		
		Whether voluntary or obligatory (Voluntary-1 obligatory-2)	Amount for which insured		Whether member of GPF or CPF scheme (GPF-1; CPF-2.)	Contribution	Employees
i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii

* Delete inapplicable

V Qualitative standard of living and dietary habits of the

family Material household goods possessed by the family

5.1

Items (code)	Number	Item (code)	Number
--------------	--------	-------------	--------

5.1.1 Conveyance owned

(Bicycle-1; Scooter/Motor cycle-2; Others (specify)-3.)

5.1.2 Musical instruments/equipments

(Transistor-1; Radio-2;Harmonium-3; Dholak-4; Banjo-5; Tape recorder-6; Record player-7; Others (specify)-8.)

5.1.3 Electric gadgets

(Electric iron-1; Electric fans-2; Flourscent tubes-3; Others (Specify)-4)

5.1.4 Heating arrangement for cooking

(Ordinary Chulha-1; Charcoal/Coal angithi-2; Kerosene stove-3; Gas Stove-4; Electric heater/stove-5; others (specify)-6.)

5.1.5 Furniture and fixtures

(Bed Stead/cot-1; Chairs-2;Bench/stool-3; Table-4; Almirah (Steel/Wooden-5; Others(specify)-6.)

5.1.6 other household items

(Sewing Machine-1; Wrist Watch-2; Time piece/wall clock-3; Pressure-cooker-4;Camera-5; Grinder-6; Others(specify)-7)

5.1.7 Live-stock

(Cow/Bufflow-1; Goats-2; Sheep-3; Pigs-4; Poultry-5.)

5.1.8 Utensils

(Earthen ware-1; Aluminium-2; Iron-3; Brass-4; copper-5; Stainless-steel-6; Bell metal-7; Others (specify)-8.)

Contd Schedule - II

5.1.9 Clothings

Quality/type of cloth of which the dress material, etc. is normally used by the household:-

	1. Summer	2. Winter
Men	_____	_____
	_____	_____
Women	_____	_____
	_____	_____
Children	_____	_____
	_____	_____

Cotton Coarse-1; Cotton fine-2; Khadi-3 Woollen-4; *Nylon/Terene/Terycot; etc-5;

5.1.10 Where do the Majority of the household members sleep _____

Mat-1; Charpoy-2; Others (specify)-3.)

5.1.11 Type of bedding used normally Summer Winter

(Please list the items)	1	1
	2	2
	3	3

* Delete inapplicable.

Contd. Schedule - II

5.2 Consumption Habits

Item (Code)	Consumption during the calendar month preceding the date of visit	
	Quantity	Value (Rs.)

Item (code)	Consumption during the calendar month preceding the date of visit	
	Quantity	Value (Rs.)

5.2.1 Milk and milk products
(in litres/Kg.)

5.2.2 Meat/Fish (in Kg.)
eggs (in nos.)

(Milk-1; Ghee/butter-2; Curd-3;
Others(specify-4.)

(Meat/Mutton/pork/beef/other
meat-1; Fish(dry)-2; Fish
(fresh)-3; Poultry-4;eggs-5)

5.2.3 Intoxicants (in litres)

5.2.4 Bidi/Cigarettes/
tobacco (in terms of value)

(Ganja-1; Toddy(neera)-2;
Country liquor-3; Refined
liquor(whisky)-4; Beer-5;
Mandia-6; Others (specify)-7.)

(Bidi-1; Cigarettes-2;
Tobacco-3 Pan-4; Others
(specify)-5.

Contd Schedule-II

VI. Details of income accrued to the family during the month preceding the date of visit (*)

(in Rs.)

Sr.No.of the earner/ earning dependent as in Block II	Income from paid employment						
	Cash		Kind (estimated at current prices)		Total		
	A	B	A	B	A	B	
i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	viii	-

(i) Men

Total

(ii) Women

Total

(iii) Children

Total

(iv) Family

Total

Grand Total

(*) Ad-hoc receipts from sale of live-stock, land, ornaments, implements and machinery, loans incurred etc. are to be excluded.

A. Income accrued from selected occupations.

B. Income accrued from non-selected Occupations.

Contd Schedule -II

VI Contd.

(in Rs.)

Sr. No. of the earner/earning dependent as in Block II	Net income from self employment/family enterprise			Income from other sources like rents, pension, regular remittances etc.	Total
	Rearing and maintenance of live stock pigs, poultry fish, etc.	Others			
		A	B		
(i)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)	(xi)	(xii)

(i) Men

Total

(ii) Women

Total

(iii) Children

Total

(iv) Family

Total

Grand Total

A. Income accrued from selected occupations.

B. Income accrued from non-selected occupations.

Contd. Schedule - II

vii. **Sickness and treatment**

(during one year preceding the date of survey)

Sr.No. of the member as in Block (II)	Sickness			Type of Treatment (code)
	Sr.No.	Type (code)	Duration in days	
			In the reference period	
i	ii	iii	iv	v

Codes Col. (iii) **Type. Temporary ailments**

(Cholera-1; Small pox-2; Typhoid-3; Malaria-4; Pneumonia-5; Dysentery (all forms)-6; Whooping Cough-7; Influenza-8; Diarrhoea-9; Mumps-10; Heat/sun stroke-11; Hook/thread worms-12; Others (specify) -13.)

Chronic ailments

(Diabetes-14; Rheumatic fever-15; High blood pressure-16; Thyroid trouble or goitre-17; Asthma-18; Tuberculosis-19; Bronchitis-20; Epilepsy-21; Mental illness-22; Ulcer-23; Syphilis-24; Arthritis-25; Rheumatism-26; Heart stroke-27; Cancer-28; Leprosy-29; Piles-30; kidney stone-31; Kidney trouble-32;)

Col. (v)

Type of treatment

(Ayurvedic-1; Allopathic-2; Homeopathic-3; Ojha, amulet-4; Others (specify)-5.)

Contd Schedule-II

VIII Indebtedness

(on the date of survey)

Sr. No. of loan	Loan borrowed	Total amount		Nature of loan (code)	Purpose of loan (code)	Source (code)	Rate of interest (percentage per annum)	Type of security offered	Mode of repayment (code)
	Month & Year	Borrowed initially	out standing*						
i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x

codes

Col. (v) **Nature of Loan:** (Hereditary Loan-1; Loan contracted by the worker in cash-2; In kind-3; Partly in kind and Partly in cash-4; Others (specify_-5).

Col. (vi) **Purpose of Loan:** (House hold consumption-1; Sickness and Child birth-2; Marriage and Other ceremonial occasions (specify)-3; Lack of employment for self/members of family-4; Education-5; Funeral-6; Production purposes (like purchase of raw material live stock, etc.)-7; Others (specify)-8.)

Col. (vii) **Source** (Cooperative/credit society-1; Bank/govt-2; Employer-3; Money lender-4; Shopkeeper-5; Friends & Relatives-6; Others (specify) 7.)

Col. (ix) **Type of Security** (No security-1, land 2, house-3, Jewellery-4, others (specify)-5.)

Col. (x) **Mode of Repayment** (in cash-1, in kind-2, partly in cash in kind-3, by putting in manual labour-4, others (specify)-5.)

*Including interest charges.

Contd. Schedule-II

ix Awareness and impact of welfare programmes Under the Central and State Sector aimed at amelioration of the Conditions of Scheduled Castes

Details need be given in respect of only those schemes which are meant exclusively for selected occupations:

Field of activity nature and name of scheme(s) in vogue	Sector Central-1; State-2;	Number of members of Household		If not benefitted, reasons therefor (code)
		Eligible	Benefitted	
i	ii	iii	iv	v

I. Housing

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

II. Training

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

III: Co-operative Society

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

IV. Any-other (Specify)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Code: Col.(v) If not benefitted reasons therefor
(Not aware-1; Not interested-2;

administrative delays on the part of officials-3; could not match contribution-4; others(specify-5)

N.B:-The field Officer has to list various schemes in operation in the selected town in consultation with concerned authorities.

Contd Schedule- II

X. Migration

(Applicable to earners only)

Sr.No. of member as in Block-II	Whether migrated to its present station (yes-1; No.-2)	If yes in Col.(ii)					
		Area from where migrated (rural-1;urban-2.)	Year and month of migration	Occupation before migration (code)	Reasons for migration (code)	Whether the member feels permanently settled at the present place (yes-1; no-2.)	If no in col(vii), reasons (code)
i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii

Codes:

Col. (v) (Occupations): Code to be given from the list of occupations Supplied.

Col. (vi) Reasons:

(Acquisition of land/house by Govt. for public purposes-1; Natural calamities like floods/epidemic/drought-2; in search of better and/or stable employment-3; Routine transfer (while in service)-4; No specific reason-5; Others(specify)-6.)

Col. (viii) If no in col. (vii) -reasons

(Insecure employment condition-1; Desire for reunion with relatives-2; Unsuitable climate-3; Difficulties of language and/or inability to adopt in the changed social set up-4; No specific reason-5; Others (specify)-6.)

Contd Schedule - II

xi. Opinion of household and remarks of the field officer as authenticated by knowledgeable persons of the community about the impact of measures adopted for eradication of untouchability and forced labour.

Question	Answer (code)	Remarks of the field Officer after discus- sion with Know- ledgeable person
i	ii	iii

11.1 Has the household un- restricted access to		
11.1.1 Public drinking water source provided by the state .	<input type="text"/>	
11.1.2 Drinking water source provided by private individuals/agencies.	<input type="text"/>	
11.1.3 Common places of worship owned by the community at large.	<input type="text"/>	
11.2 Is the family readily served by		
11.2.1 Barbers belonging to other community among the Scheduled Castes.	<input type="text"/>	
11.2.2 Barbers belonging to Caste Hindu Communities.	<input type="text"/>	
11.2.3 Washermen belonging to other community among the Schedules Castes.	<input type="text"/>	
11.2.4 Washerman belonging to Caste Hindu communities	<input type="text"/>	
11.2.5 Tea Stalls/restaurants owned by members belong- ing to other communities among the Scheduled Castes.	<input type="text"/>	
11.2.6 Tea Stalls/restaurants owned by members belonging to Caste Hindu Communities.	<input type="text"/>	
11.2.7 Priests belonging to Caste Hindu Communities.	<input type="text"/>	

Codes Col. (ii) (yes-1; No-2; Does not exist-3; No comments-4.)

Contd. Schedule - II

i	ii	iii
11.3 Can the household perform its religious and social ceremonies connected with birth, marriage, death, etc. without any restriction/objections from caste Hindus.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.4 Is any discrimination shown to the members of the household with regard to the seating arrangement at.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.4.1 Community meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.4.2 Meetings of Panchayat or other similar bodies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.4.3 Religious gatherings.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.4.4 School/Colleges.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.5 Is any discrimination shown to the household as regards procuring of residential accommodation in the locality of its choice ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.6 Forced Labour	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.6.1 Is the household under written/moral obligation to do work for others (like Landlord, Money lender etc.) as and when they ask ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.6.2 If yes, does it get adequate remuneration for the same.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.6.3 Does this generally interfere with its normal obligation towards;	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(i) Household	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(ii) Regular employer	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Codes:

Col.(ii) Yes-1; No-2; Does not exist-3; No comments-4.

Contd Schedule- II

xii. Investigation/Supervision

Field Officer

Supervising Officer

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Name _____ | 1. Name _____ |
| 2. Date(s) of survey _____
_____ | 2. Date(s) of inspection
if any _____ |
| 3. Date(s) of despatch
of schedule _____ | 3. Date of receipt
_____ |
| 4. No. of additional sheets
enclosed _____ | 4. Date of desk
Scrutiny _____ |
| 5. Signature _____ | 5. Date of despatch to
Headquarters _____ |
-

xiii For Head Quarter's use only

- (a) Date of receipt at Headquarters _____
- (b) Scrutinised by :-
- (i) Name _____ Signature _____
- (ii) Date _____
- (c) Tabulation by :-
- (i) Name _____ Signature _____
- (ii) Date _____
- (d) Checked by :-
- (i) Name _____ Signature _____
- (ii) Date _____

Confidential
(For official use only)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR
LABOUR BUREAU
CHANDIGARH

Survey of Living and Working Conditions of the Scheduled Castes
Workers engaged in Certain Unclean Occupations in Urban Areas

SCHEDULE III-WORKING CONDITIONS-
ESTABLISHMENT/EMPLOYER SCHEDULE

Identification particulars of the Establishment/Employer	
1.1 Stratum	_____
1.2 City/Town	_____
1.3 Sampled Unit 1	_____
1.4 Establishment particulars	
1.4.1 Name and address of the Establishment	_____
1.4.2 Industry Code	_____
1.4.3 Sector (Public-1; Private-2; Joint-3.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.4.4 Acts/bye laws under which the Establishment covered (Factories Act-1; Shops and Commercial Establishments Act-2; Municipal Act, etc.-3; Govt. Service Rules-4; Others (Specify)-5.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.4.5 Is the Minimum Wages Act applicable to the Unit. (yes-1; No.-2.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.5 Total employment in the unit	
Male :	<input type="checkbox"/>
Female :	<input type="checkbox"/>
Total :	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.6 No. of sample workers in the Unit	<input type="checkbox"/>

Contd. schedule-III

II. Employment.

2.1. Number of Scheduled Castes Workers employed in the selected Unclean Occupations

Occupations (Code)	Number employed						Total	
	Men		Women		Children		F	P
	F	P	F	P	F	P		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
A. Employed Direct								
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
B. Employed through Contractor								
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								

F = Full Time
P = Part Time.

Contd. Schedule -III

2.2 No. of Scheduled Castes direct workers according to the length of service on the specified date _____

Length of Service	Category											
	Perma- nent		Tempo- rary		Casu- al		Bad- li		Othe- rs (Spe- cify)		Total	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Under one year												
2. One year and above but under 5 years												
3. Five years and above but under 10 years												
4. Ten years and above but under 15 years												
5. 15 years and above.												

F= Full time P = Part time

2.3 In case of badli Worker, give the following information:

- 2.3.1 Has any attempt been made to regulate their employment ? (Yes-1; No-2.)
- 2.3.2 Do badli workers get opportunity of absorption when regular vacancy occurs? (Yes-1; No- 2.)
- 2.3.3 (i) Is there any system of ensuring a minimum number of days of employment in a month to badli workers ? (Yes-1; No-2.)
- (ii) If so, give brief details. _____

2.4 If there is contract labour, give the following information

- 2.4.1 Whether the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition)Act,1970 is applicable to them (Yes=1; No-2.)
- 2.4.2 (i) Does any scheme exist to abolish gradually the contract labour system. (Yes-1; No-2.)
- (ii) If so, give brief details. _____

Contd. Schedule III
 III. Promotion Opportunities

Occupations	Whether eligible for promotion (Yes-1; No-2.)	If yes occupation to which eligible for promotion	Percentage of reserved quota for promotion, if any.	Conditions for promotion, if any.
1.	2	3	4	5

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

IV. Training

4.1 Has the unit made any arrangements for imparting any kind of training to enable Scheduled Caste Workers engaged in unclean occupations to change over to clean Occupations?

(Yes=1, No=2)

4.2 If yes, give the following details

Trade or occupations for which training is imparted	Is the scheme Regular or ad-hoc (regular=1, ad-hoc=2)	No. of such trainees on the specified date
1.	2.	3.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Contd. Schedule - III

V. Wages

5.1 Wage-Rates

Time-rated/piece-rated workers									
Occupation (Code)	Full time- part time- 2; (Code)	Pay period 1;fort- nightly- 2; weekly-3; daily-4; others (speci- ify)-5.)	Time rated-1; piece rated-2 (Code)	No. of workers on the speci- fied date (i.e. _____)	Scale/ rate	*Actual basic or consolidated wage rates per day (Rs.0.00)		Dearness allowance paid per day \$ (Rs.0.00)	
						Minimum	Maximum	On minimum basic wage rates	On maximum basic wage rates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

A. MEN

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

B. WOMEN

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

C. CHILDREN

- 1.
- 2.

Note:-\$Dearness Allowance includes D.P., Variable Dearness Allowance, Interim Relief, Additional D.A. and Ad-hoc D.A.

* Basic wage includes additional pay-wages, special pay-wages and ad-hoc pay.
In case of piece-rated workers, earnings per day in respect of basic/consolidated wages and dearness Allowance separately should be given as may be the case.

Contd. Schedule - III
5.2 Overtime wages

- 5.2.1 Are the workers engaged in selected occupations required to work overtime?
 (Yes-1; No-2.)
- 5.2.2 If yes, rates of overtime payments
 (At ordinary rate of wages =1;
 Double the rate of wages =2;
 Others (specify)=3)

VI. Allowances, etc.

6.1 Details of cash allowances other than dearness allowance paid, if any.

Name of allowance	Occupations eligible	Rate of payment	Qualifying conditions, if any.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Night shift			
2. House rent			
3. City compensatory			
4. Transport or Conveyance			
5. Washing			
6. Implements			
7. Unclean work			
8. Production/ Incentive bonus			
9. Attendance bonus			
10. Driving			
11. Others (Specify)			
(i)			
(ii)			
(iii)			

- 6.2\$ (i) If the unclean work allowance is paid in cash ,Does the employer has any scheme to abolish it as recommended by the Malkani Committee(Yes=1,No=2)
- (ii) If answer to (i) above is no , reasons therefor may be given _____

\$ to be filled in case of sweepers and Scavengers.

- Contd. Schedule-III

VII. Hours of work

7.1 Hours of work , etc., applicable to majority of the Scheduled Castes Workers engaged in the specified unclean occupations

Occupations/ Code	Timings of Shifts		Daily hours of work	Spread- over	Durati- on of rest inter- val	Weekly hours of work
	from	to				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.

1. Men

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

2. Women

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

3. Children

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

7.2 No. of shifts (excluding general shift) in which the workers engaged in specified occupation work. (One-1; Two-2; Three-3.)

7.3 Do the workers in the selected occupation work in night shift ? (Yes-1; No-2.)

7.3.1 If yes, give the following details:

7.3.2 Timings From _____ to _____

Contd. Schedule-III

- 7.3.3 Actual Hours of work
- 7.3.4 Whether women workers in selected occupation, if any, work in night shift (Yes=1, No=2)
- 7.3.5 Do the workers working in night shift get any amenity or concession ? (Yes =1, No=2 question does not arise-3.)
- 7.3.6 If yes, describe the amenity/concession (shift allowance =1, free /concessional tea or coffee =2, reduced hours of work =3; others (specify)=4; combination =@ 5).

@ Give all the applicable codes
 N.B Night shift is one in which majority of working hours fall between 10 P.M. and 6 A.M

VIII. Leave and holidays with pay

8.1 Leave and Holidays

Type of leave or holiday	Occupation Code/Cat-egory	No. of days given in a year	Rate of payment	Qualifying conditions.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

1. Earned leave

2. Casual leave

3. Sick * leave

4. National holidays

5. Festival holidays.

* Sick leave relating to E.S.I. is not to be given

- 8.2 Do Scheduled Castes Workers engaged in unclean occupations get weekly off with pay ? (Yes=1, No=2, only some workers =3)

Contd. Schedule. III

IX. Do the workers come in contact with harmful gases/ dangerous chemicals/unclean /dirty objects ?
 (Yes =1; No=2.)

If answer to above is yes, give the following;

9.1 Harmful gases.

Dangerous gases (code.)	Processes	Preventive measures adopted (code.)	Equipments provided (code.)
1.	2.	3.	4.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Codes :

Col.(1) Dangerous gases (Hydrogen sulphide -1; carbon monoxide -2, methane-3; others (specify)-4.)

Col(3) Preventive Measures adopted (lead acetate test =1; candle test -2, provision of resuscitators (for artificial breathing)-3, air blowers -4, Davey's safety lamp-5, others (specify) -6).

Col(4) Equipments provided (Working uniforms=1; gas mask -2; safety belt -3; head gear -4; gum boots-5; others (specify)-6)

9.2 Dangerous Chemicals

Dangerous Chemicals (code)	Processes	Preventive measures adopted (code.)	Equipments provided (code.)
1.	2.	3.	4.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Codes :

Col(1) Dangerous Chemicals: (Sodium sulphide -1; Chromium sulphate -2; Sulphuric acid -3; Soda ash-4 others (specify)-5.)

Contd. Schedule-III

Col. (3) **Preventive measures adopted:** (Automatic rotating drums for chemically treating etc.=1; hand carts -2; others (specify) -3.)

Col. (4) **Equipment provided:** (Hand gloves -1, gum boots -2; working uniform -3; tongs -4; hooks -5; apron -6; others (specify) -7.)

9.3 Unclean /dirty objects

Unclean objects (Code)	Processes	Preventive measures (code.)	Equipments Provided (code.)
1.	2.	3.	4.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____

Codes:

Col (1) Unclean objects (Night soil etc.-1, raw skins/ hides -2; flesh/blood -3; edible/inedible offals -4; semi-digested stuff (punch) -5; others (specify) -6.)

Col(3) Preventive measures (Hand carts/wheel barrows=1; suction pumps =2; scrappers =3, buckets with lids=4; conveyer belts =5; automatic belts =6; others (specify)=7.)

Col (4) Equipments provided (Hand gloves =1, gum boots =2; working uniform =3; others (specify)= 4.)

X. Medical Facilities at Work Site State if obligatory (yes =1; no =2.) Whether provided (provided =1; not-provided =2.)

10.1 First-aid box(s)

10.2 Ambulance room

10.3 Dispensary

Contd. Schedule -III

XI. Welfare Facilities
11.1

Name of facilities	Whether provided (yes-1;No -2.)	Requirements (obligatory -1; not obligatory-2)
1.	2.	3.

- 1. Drinking water
- 2. Bath Room
- 3. Washing
- 4. Creche
- 5. Rest Shelter
- 6. Lockers
- 7. Transport from Worker's house to place of work and back
- 8. Other (Specify)

11.2 Canteen

Requirement (obligatory-1; not obligatory-2.)	Whether provided (yes-1; No.2.)	if provided please indicate	
		items sold (tea/coffee-1; snacks/meals-2; others specify-3)	sale price (code.)
1.	2.	3.	4.

Code; Col(4) Sale price :(At subsidised rates =1;
no profit no loss basis =2; market price =3)

XII Provident Fund

- 12.1. Is the unit under obligation to introduce Provident Fund Scheme? (Yes =1; No =2.)
- 12.1.2. Whether Provident Fund Scheme actually introduced (Yes =1, No=2)

Contd. Schedule-III

12.1.3 If yes, please give the following details

Name of the Scheme (@)	Occupations covered	Conditions for member ship	Rates of contribu tion		Membership of workers employed in selected Occupations on specified date (i.e....)
			Emp- loy- ers	Emp loy ees	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
(a) Employees Provident Fund Scheme					
(b) General Provident Fund Scheme					
(c) Others (Specify)					

- @ 1. If there are more than one scheme, information for each scheme should be given separately.
2. Even if no worker in the selected occupation is the member of the scheme, its details are to be recorded.

XIII Pension

- 13.1 Does the management pay any pension/family pension or retirement/death of employees? (Yes-1; No-2.)
- 13.2 Nature of the scheme (Regular-1; Discretionary-2; Others-3.)
- 13.3 Category of workers covered -----
- 13.4 Conditions for eligibility -----
- 13.5 Rate of pension on retirement/death -----

XIV. Gratuity

- 14.1 Unit covered under Gratuity Scheme (Payment of Gratuity Act-1; others (specify)-2;No-3.)
- 14.2 Does the management pay gratuity ? (Yes-1; No-2.)

Contd. Schedule-III

14.3 If yes, give the following details:

	Rate of payment	Maximum Limit	Conditions
1	2	3	4

i) On retirement

ii) Death

iii) Voluntary resignation

iv) Termination of service by the employer

XV. Group/Accident Insurance

15.1 Has the Management any group/Accident* Insurance Scheme ?
(yes-1; No.2.)

15.2 If yes, please give details

* Delete inapplicable

XVI. Maternity Benefit

16.1 Does the management pay maternity benefit to its women employees engaged in Unclean occupations (Code.) (yes-1; No-2; workers under ESI Scheme 3: no women employed-4.)

16.1.1 If yes, Scheme under which maternity benefit paid
(Maternity Benefit Act-1; managements own scheme-2; others (specify-3.)

16.1.2 Total number of claims made during the preceding calendar year.

16.1.3 Total number of claims accepted for the payment.

16.1.4 * No. of days of maternity leave given to a woman employee.

* Maternity leave under E.S.I. Scheme is not to be given.

Contd Schedule-III

XVII Industrial Accidents and Occupational diseases.
 17.1 Give the following details regarding accidents during the preceding calendar year.

Occupation	No. of Cases			No. of compensated injuries	Amount of compensation paid (Rs.0.00)
	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary disability		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

17.2 Do workers of the unit suffer from any occupational disease (yes-1; no-2.)

17.2.1 If yes, give the name of the disease (s) and symptoms _____

XVIII (a) Grievance Procedure:

18.1 (a) Is there any machinery for redressing the grievance of Workers (yes-1; No-2)

18.2 (a) If yes, please indicate
 18.2.1 who initially receives complaints _____
 18.2.2 who hears appeal _____
 18.2.3 Time limit for disposal of complaints _____

XVIII (b) Trade Union

18.1 (b) Is there any trade Union in the unit ? (code-Yes-1; No.2.)

18.2 (b) If yes, give details:

Sl.No.:	Name of the Union and its affiliation	Regd. Under any Act? (Yes-1; No -2.)	Membership as on reference date	Recognised by the management (Yes-1, No-2)	Total	Sch. caste
1	2	3	4	5	6	

Contd Schedule- III

XIX Field Officer's observations on certain special points in respect of Sweepers and Scavengers.

19.1 Part-time work

- 19.1.1 Are there any part-time sweepers/ Scavengers employed in the Unit ? (Yes-1; No-2.)
- 19.1.2 If yes, whether there is any scheme under considration to convert these part-time workers into full-time. (Yes-1; No-2.)

19.2 Latrines

- 19.2.1 Type of latrines cleaned (Water-borne service/septic tanks-1; service latrines-2; others (specify)-3; combination-4.)
- 19.2.2 If service latrines still exist, has the employer provided proper recepticals/scrappers* (Yes-1; No-2)
- 19.2.3 If service latrines exist, state briefly measures adopted to convert such latrines into water borne type _____

19.3 Cess pools

- 19.3.1 Have cess pools been abolished? (Yes-1; No-2; partly abolished-3; did not exist earlier also-4.)
- 19.3.2 If the cess pools still exist, state briefly the measures adopted to abolish them _____

19.4 Equipments supplied

- 19.4.1 Equipments/Implements supplied for collection of nightsoil (Buckets with proper lids-1; buckets without lids-2; modern type wheel barrows of the prescribed specification-3; old type wheel barrows-4; working uniforms-5; others (specify)-6; combination@-7.)

* Delete inapplicable
@ Give all the applicable codes.

Contd. Schedule - III

19.5 Transfer of night soil

19.5.1 Transfer of nightsoil from cess pools/pail depots to tankers, etc.
(mechanical devices like suction pumps/vaccum car etc.-1; manually-2; bengi/Kawar/Kawad-3; others (specify)-4; combinations-5; (please give all applicable codes)

19.6 Transport of nightsoil

19.6.1 Transport of nightsoil, etc., from pail depots to dumping grounds.
(vans/tankers/trucks-1; wheel barrows-2; bullock-bhansa carts-3; Kawar-Kawad-4; others (specify)-5; combination@-6)

19.7 Facility for washing dirty equipments like tankers/vans etc.

19.7.1 Sufficient supply of water available at the washing site.
(Yes-1; No-2.)

19.7.2 If yes, please indicate type of equipment used for cleaning/washing (covered pipes-1; manually-2; others (specify)-3.)

19.8 Customary rights

19.8.1 Are the customary rights/jagirdari prevalent in the area ?
(Yes-1; No-2.)

19.8.2 If yes, methods adopted by the Govt. to abolish it.
(Legislation-1; paying compensation in cash-2; providing alternative jobs-3; persuasive methods-4; no attempts made-5.)

19.9 Private Dumping Grounds

19.9.1 Do the private dumping grounds exist?
(Yes-1; No-2)

19.9.2 If yes, describe briefly the efforts made by the local bodies/Govt. to improve the conditions of work of private scavengers, by framing bye-laws, etc

@ Give all the applicable codes.

Contd. Schedule - III

19.10 **Carrying of nightsoil as headload, etc.**

19.10.1 Does the practice of Carrying of nightsoil as head/waist load continues? (Yes-1; No-2.)

19.10.2 If yes, what efforts have been made by the Govt./local bodies to abolish such system. _____

19.11 **Disinfectant Stations**

19.11.1 Has the unit provided disinfectant stations to give steam treatment to the clothes of such workers? (Yes-1; No-2)

19.11.2 If Yes, can private sweepers doing work in private houses also avail this facility. (Yes-1; no-2.)

19.12 **Under ground drainage system**

19.12.1 Is there underground drainage system managed by the unit? (Yes-1;No-2.)

19.12.2 In case underground drains do not exist or exist partially, please indicate briefly efforts made to provide this system

19.13 **Private latrines in the city/town**

19.13.1 Efforts made by the local body to convert private dry latrines into water borne latrines (giving loans-1; giving subsidies-2; no efforts made-3; others (specify)-4.)

19.14 Rate at which equipment like receptacles/Scrapers/buckets with proper lids/light wheel barrows* are provided to private sweepers/scavengers by the local body. (subsidised rates-1; no profit, no loss basis-2; market price-3; others (specify)-4; not provided-5)

19.15 Other relevant observations, if any

* Delete inapplicable.

Contd. Schedule - III

XX Investigations/supervision

Field Officer

Supervising Officer

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Name _____ | 1. Name _____ |
| 2. Date(s) of Survey _____ | 2. Date(s) of inspection. if any _____ |
| 3. Date of despatch of Schedule _____ | 3. Date of receipt _____ |
| 4. No. of additional sheets enclosed _____ | 4. Date of desk scrutiny _____ |
| 5. Name and designation of the official(s) in the unit contacted for filling in this schedule _____

_____ | 5. Date of despatch to Headquarter _____ |
| | 6. Signature _____ |
| 6. Signature _____ | |

XXI. For Headquarter's use only.

- (a) Date of receipt at Head-quarters _____
- (b) Scrutinised by :
- (i) Name _____ Signature _____
- (ii) Date _____
- (c) Tabulated by :
- (i) Name _____ Signature _____
- (ii) Date _____
- (d) Checked by :
- (i) Name _____ Signature _____
- (ii) Date _____

Confidential
(For Official use only)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR
LABOUR BUREAU
CHANDIGARH

Survey of Living and Working Conditions of Scheduled Castes
Workers engaged in Certain Unclean Occupations in Urban Areas

SCHEDULE IV-WORKING CONDITIONS-WORKER*

1. Identification Particulars of the selected worker

1. State _____	1.9 Acts/bye-laws under which Service/working conditions are covered <input type="checkbox"/>
1.2 City/Town _____	(Factories Act-1; Shops and Commercial Establishments Act-2; Municipal Act-3; Govt.service Rules etc.4; Others(specify)-5.)
1.3 Sample Unit I _____	
1.4 Sample Unit II _____	
1.5 (i) Name of the sample Worker _____	1.10 Occupational Particulars of the sample worker. 1.10.1 Occupational code _____
1.5.1 Sex(Male-1; Female-2:) <input type="checkbox"/>	
1.5.2 Age (As on last birthday) <input type="checkbox"/>	1.10.2 Brief description of work done by the sample worker _____ _____ _____
1.6 Name and address of establishment where employed _____ _____ _____	
1.7 Industry Code <input type="checkbox"/>	
1.8 Sector (Public-1; Private-2; Joint-3.) <input type="checkbox"/>	

* Reasons for variations, if any, from the information furnished on different characteristics by the employer vide Schedule III vis-a-vis the information furnished by the worker may be clearly indicated under the respective Block/Item.

Contd Schedule IV

1.11 Employment Status, etc, (as on the date of visit)

1.11.1 Whether direct or contract worker, (Direct-1; Contract-2)

1.11.2 If direct, specify employment status (Permanent-1; Temporary-2; Probationer-3; Badli-4; Casual-5.)

1.11.3 If there are any Standing Orders/Rules in the unit for confirming/regularising of non-permanent workers, is the worker aware of such rules ? (yes-1; No.-2; no such rules-3.)

1.11.4 Job contract (full time-1; part-time-2.)

1.11.5 Length of service.

yrs	Month

1.12 Reference month _____ :-----

II. Opportunities for Promotion/training etc.

2.1 If opportunities for Promotion/ training exist, is the worker aware of these ?

Promotion	Training
-----------	----------

(Yes-1; No-2; Do not exist-3.)

2.2 Does the worker consider these opportunities adequate ? (Yes-1; No-2; Question does not arise-3.)

2.3 If not what are his/her suggestions _____

III. Wages

3.1 Wage-Rates

Scale/ Rate	Pay period (code)	No. of days paid for	Earnings for the pay period immediately preceding the date of visit (Rs)			
			Basic wage	Dearness Allowance	Other All- owances	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.

Code: Col(2) (Daily-1; Weekly-2; Fort-nightly-3; Monthly-4; Others (specify)-5.)

Contd. Schedule IV

- 3.2 Are the wages of the worker governed by Minimum Wages Act or Award of Wage Board or any other Wage Fixation Authority (yes-1; No-2;)
- 3.2.1 If yes, is the worker aware of the quantum of wages fixed in respect of his category? (yes-1; No-2.)
- 3.2.2 Actual wages of the worker are as per the wages fixed by the authority as given against item (3.2.)-1, Lower than the wages fixed-2;More than the wages fixed-3.)
- 3.3 Rate of overtime, if paid (At ordinary rates of wages-1;Double the rate of wages-2;Others (specify)-3)

IV. Hours of work, Weekly off wages, etc.

4.1 Hours of work, etc.

	Hours of work		Rest Interval	Spread over
	Daily	Weekly		
1	2	3	4	5

- 4.1.1 As reported by
 (a) the employer
 (b) As reported by the worker

4.2 Weekly off with wages:

- 4.2.1 Is the unit allowing weekly off with wages ? (yes to all workers-1; to some worker-2;No-3.)
- 4.2.2 If yes, is the worker entitled to weekly off with pay. (Yes-1; No.2.)
- 4.2.3 If entitled, is the worker actually getting the weekly off with pay (Yes-1;No-2.)

V. Leave and Holidays with pay

Type of leave	No. of days to which worker is entitled in a year as per the provisions the Act/ Rules etc	Rate of pay (full pay -1; half pay-2.)	Is he actually enjoying this benefit (as per version of the worker (Yes-1;No-2; Not entitled-3.)
1.	2	3	4

1. Earned leave
 2. Casual leave
 3. Sick leave
 4. National Holidays
 5. Festival Holiday

- 5.1 In case of women worker, please state whether the worker availed of Maternity Leave (Yes-1; No-2.)

Contd Schedule IV.

VI Facilities provided

Facility	Whether obligatory (Yes-1; No-2.)	Actually provided (yes-1; No-2.)	Does the worker often make use of it? (yes-1, no-2.)	Is the worker satisfied with the facility? (satisfied-1, not satisfied-2.)	If not satisfied, give reasons along with his/her suggestion, if any.
1	2	3	4	5	6

1. Canteen
2. Drinking water
3. Rest Shelter
4. Bath room
5. Washing facility
6. First-Aid-Box
7. Latrines
8. Urinals
9. Lockers
10. Creche
11. Transport
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.

Contd Schedule IV.

VII. Social Security

Schemes	Whether exists or not (yes-1, no-2.)	If exists, is the worker qualified to become member/ avail of benefit (yes-1;no-2.)	If yes, is the worker actually member/getting the benefit (yes-1; no-2)
1	2	3	4

1. Employees' Provident fund

2. General Provident Fund

3. Employees' State Insurance Scheme

4. Any other Insurance Scheme introduced by the employer (Specify)

5. Workmen's Compensation Act

6. Pension

7. Gratuity

8. Benefits other than those provided under Employees State Insurance Scheme (please specify)

9. Group Insurance Scheme

VIII. Particulars of Unclean Operations. Physical Contact with Night soil/Dirty objects/Dangerous Chemicals and Safety Measures Adopted

8.1 For Sweepers and Scavengers

8.1.1 Is he/she cleaning service latrines? (yes-1; no-2.)

8.1.1.1 If yes, whether proper receptacles provided in the service latrines. (yes-1; no-2; partially-3.)

Contd Schedule IV

- 8.1.1.2 Mode of removal of nightsoil from latrine to pail Depot/place of disposal(as head/waist load in tasla/basket-1; in buckets with proper lids-2; in buckets without proper lids-3; in wheel barrows of the prescribed capacity-4; in wheel barrows of the old type-5; bengi/kawar/kawad-6; combinationX-7)
- 8.1.2 Is he/she cleaning cess pools (yes-1;No-2.)
If yes, please indicate
- 8.1.2.1 Mode of removal from cess pools to pail depot/ tanker, etc.

(manually with buckets,etc.1; mechanically like suction pump, etc.-2; others (specify)-3)
- 8.1.3 Does he/she collects filth/garbage ?
(yes-1; No-2.)

If yes, please indicate.
- 8.1.3.1 Mode of removal to pail depot/ bin/place of disposal (as head/waist load in basket/tasla-1; in wheel barrows of specified- capacity-2; in wheel barrows of old type-3; in bullock/bhansa carts-4; combinations*-5)
- 8.1.4 Transport of nightsoil/garbage from pail depot/ collection place to dumping grounds.
- 8.1.4.1 Mode of transport

(tanker-1; closed trucks-2; open truck-3; bullock/bhansa carts-4; bengi/kawar/kaward-5; hand cart-6; combination*(Specify-7)
- 8.1.4.2 Loading/Unloading of nightsoil garbage etc. (manually-1; mechanically-2; manually as well as mechanically-3)
- 8.1.5 If he cleaning underground drainage/sewerage ?
(yes-1; no-2.)
- 8.1.5.1 If yes,please indicate what type of test is performed to ensure non-existence of harmful gases before entering into the underground drainage sewerage (no test-1; Davey's safety/coconut oil lamp test-2; lead acitate test-3; candle test-4; others (specify)-6)
- 8.1.5.2 Mode of cleaning underground drainage/ sewerage (manually-1; mechanically-2; others (specify-3.)

* Please give all applicable codes.

Contd. Schedule - IV

IX Occupational Disease

9.1 Does the worker suffer from any occupational disease ?

(Yes-1; No-2.)

9.2 If yes, give the name (s) of the Occupational disease (s) and symptoms

X. Membership of Trade Union, Works Committees, etc.

10.1 Trade Unionism

10.1.1 Whether member of any Trade Union (Yes-1: No-2.)

10.1.2 If yes, is the union registered (Yes-1; No-2.)

10.2 Works Committee, etc.

10.2.1 Is the worker member of any of the following, Committees:-

(1) Works/Joint Committee

(2) Safety Committee

(3) Any other (Specify).

(Codes (1 to 3)

(Yes-1; No-2; No such Committee-3.)

XI. Social Status Among Fellow Workers

(i) Whether enjoys equal status along with fellow workers belonging to the other castes/occupations (Yes-1; No-2; No comments-3.)

(ii) Whether having free access to the common drinking water source/canteen, etc. (Yes-1; No-2. No such facility-3; No comments-4.)

(iii) Whether any discrimination shown by the employer/senior officials/other employees* in regard to day-to-day work, welfare, etc. on caste consideration (Yes-1; No-2; No comments-3.)

* Delete inapplicable

Contd. Schedule-IV

XII. Particulars of jobs, monthly income, unclean operations performed, etc. for sweepers and scavengers employed in private houses, etc. (Unorganised sector).

12.1 House/other premises served

12.1.1 Number of houses/premises served

12.1.2 Jobs performed (scavenging-1; Sweeping-2; both-3.)

12.1.3 Whether wages received in cash or in kind. (in cash only-1; in kind only-2; both in cash and kind-3.)

12.1.4 If in kind, please indicate the item(s) in which the wages are paid. (chapati-1; Wheat/Wheat atta-2; Rice-3; Others; (specify)-4; combination (give all applicable codes-5)

12.1.5 Range of monthly charges

(i) In cash

(ii) In kind

(iii) Total

Min.	Max.
-----	-----

12.1.6 Total monthly income

(i) In cash

(ii) In kind (approx. Value in Rs. at current prices)

(iii) Total

12.1.7 Range of operations

(in Kms.)

12.1.8 Time taken to clean per house

(in minutes.)

12.1.9 Total time taken to clean

(all the houses (in hrs.)

Contd. Schedule-IV

12.2 **Types of latrines cleaned**

12.2.1 Number of houses in which following types of latrines are cleaned.

- (i) Service
- (ii) Water borne
- (iii) Both
- (iv) Others

12.2.2 Are there still some service latrines on the roof ?
(yes-1; No-2.)

--

12.3 **Cess Pools**

12.3.1 If cleaning service latrines, do the cess pools still exist along with such latrines.
(exist in all the houses-1; exist in some of the houses 2-; abolished altogether-3.)

--

12.3.2. If cess pools exist, who remove the contents of such cess pools
(municipality-1; Private sweepers-2; Others (specify-3.)

--

12.3.2.1 How the contents of the cess pools are removed (Manually-1; With mechanical devices like suction pumps, etc.-2; Others (specify)-3.)

--

12.4 **Transport of nightsoil**

12.4.1 Mode of transport of nightsoil from service latrines/ cess pools to pail depots.
(as head/waist load in tasla/ basket-1; in buckets with proper lids-2; bengi/kawar/kawad-3; wheel barrows-4; others(specify)-5; combination-6; (Please give all the applicable codes.)

--

12.5 **Carrying of nightsoil as head/waist load**

12.5.1 Does the practice of carrying nightsoil as head/waist load exist ?
(yes-1; No-2.)

--

12.5.2 If yes, please indicate the reasons for not discontinuing the practice.

Contd. Schedule-IV

- 12.6 **Equipments for removal of nightsoil, etc**
- 12.6.1 Arrangement made by local bodies/Government to supply receptacles/ buckets with proper lids/wheel barrows*/other(specify).
- (on no profit, no loss basis-1; on subsidised rates-2; no arrangements made-3; others (specify)-4.)
- 12.6.2 Whether provision of proper receptacles in service latrines made obligatory or not. (yes-1; No-2.)
- 12.7 **Customary rights**
- 12.7.1 Is the family having customary rights over cleaning latrines/possession and disposal of nightsoil* ? (yes-1; No-2.)
- 12.7.2 If yes, is the family ready to forgo these rights ? (yes-1 No-2.)
- 12.7.3 If yes, the form in which compensation it expects. (Cash-1; alternative job-2; others (specify)-3.)
- 12.8 **Dumping Grounds**
- 12.8.1 Is the family having its own private dumping ground ? (yes-1; No-2.)
- 12.8.2 If yes, does the Municipality ensure proper treatment of nightsoil at dumping grounds. (yes-1; No-2.)
- 12.9 **Other Amenities**
- Is the family allowed to avail of the following facilities at pail depots managed by the local authority.
- 12.9.1 Bath rooms (yes-1; No-2.)
- 12.9.2 Disinfectant stations for steam treatment of clothes. (yes-1; No-2; does not exist-3.)

*Delete inapplicable.

Contd. Schedule-IV

XIII. Investigation/Supervision

Field Officer	Supervising Officer
1.Name:_____	1.Name_____
2.Date(s) of survey _____ _____	2.Date(s) of Inspection(If any) _____ _____
3.Date of despatch of Schedules_____	3.Date of Receipt _____
4.No.of additional sheets enclosed_____	4.Date of desk Scrutiny_____
5.Signature_____	5.Date of despatch of schedule to Head Quarters_____
	6.Signature_____

XIV. For Head Quarter's use only.

- (a) Date of receipt at Head Quarters_____
- (b) Scrutinised by:-
 - (i) Name_____Signature_____
 - (ii) Date_____
- (c) Tabulated by:-
 - (i) Name_____Signature_____
 - (ii) Date_____
- (d) Checked by:-
 - (i) Name_____Signature_____
 - (ii) Date_____

Confidential
(For official use only)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR
LABOUR BUREAU
CHANDIGARH

SURVEY OF LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF SCHEDULED CASTES
WORKERS ENGAGED IN CERTAIN UNCLEAN OCCUPATIONS IN URBAN AREAS.

SCHEDULE-V-LOCALITY/AREA SCHEDULE

I. Identification particulars of the selected Locality/Area

- 1.1 State/Stratum _____
- 1.2 City/Town _____
- 1.3 Name of the locality/area _____
- 1.3.1 Name _____
- 1.3.2 Post office _____
- 1.3.3 Type _____
- (Slum-1; Haphazard/
unplanned growth-2; _____ : _____ :
Planned-3; others(specify) -4.) _____ : _____ :
- 1.4 Total No. of sample workers
who reside in the locality/
area _____

II. General information about the locality having a bearing
on the living conditions of its inhabitants.

2.1 Location

(Within the city/town and (i) at a
distance from the main habitation _____ : _____ :
of general population-1; (ii) Near the _____ : _____ :
main habitation of general population-2;
On the out-skirts of the city/town-3.)

2.2 Occupation of the majority of
the residents

(Sweeping/scavenging-1; Flaying/tanning-2; _____ : _____ :
Bone-crushing-3; Shoe-making-4; Mixed _____ : _____ :
(specify)-5.)

Contd. Schedule-V

2.3 Environment

(Good-1; Smoky/hazy-2; Stinking-3;
Others (specify)-4; Combinations@-5.)

: _____ :
: _____ :

2.4 Surroundings

(Good-1; Near dumping grounds/pail depots-2;
Presence of open stinking drain filth/refuse
heaps/ponds* in or around-3; Others(specify)-4;
Combination@-5)

: _____ :
: _____ :

2.5 Type of houses in the locality

(Mud built hovel type-1; Pucca & spacious
having roof of mud/thatched/wooden planks/tin
or asbestos sheets/bricks or tiles/
linter*-2; Mixed-3; Others (specify)-4)

: _____ :
: _____ :

2.5.1 Are the majority of the houses
self-contained

: _____ :
: _____ :

(Yes-1; No-2.)

2.5.2 Do a good number of households
keep cattle/pigs/fowls

: _____ :
: _____ :

(Yes-1; No-2.)

2.5.3 If yes against 2.5.2 have separate
sheds been provided for animals/birds

: _____ :
: _____ :

(Yes-1; No-2.)

2.6 Roads/Lanes/Streets

2.6.1 Construction

2.6.11 Roads

: _____ :
: _____ :

2.6.12 Lanes/Streets

: _____ :
: _____ :

(Metalled-1; Pucca-2; Kutcha-3;
pucca & kutcha mixed-4; No
proper roads/lanes/streets-5.)

2.6.2 **Cleanliness***

: _____ :
: _____ :

(Cleaned regularly-1; Cleaned
occasionally-2; Not cleaned-3.)

* Delete inapplicable
@ Give all the applicable codes

Contd. Schedule-V

- 2.7 **Drains** _____ :
(Provided-1; Not provided-2) _____ :
2.7.1 If provided, type of drains _____ :
(Kutchha-1; Pucca-2; Mixed-3.) _____ :
2.7.2 Cleaning of drains _____ :
(Cleaned regularly-1; Cleaned _____ :
occasionally-2; Not cleaned-3.) _____ :
2.8 **Public Latrines** _____ :
(Adequately provided-1; Inadequately _____ :
provided-2; Not provided-3.) _____ :
2.8.1 If provided _____ :
2.8.11 Type of latrines _____ :
(Water borne sewer/septic _____ :
tank-1; Service latrines-2.) _____ :
2.8.12 Whether properly cleaned _____ :
(Cleaned regularly-1; Cleaned _____ :
occasionally-2; Not cleaned-3.) _____ :
2.9 **Street/Road lighting** _____ :
(Provided fully-1; Provided partially-2; _____ :
Not properly maintained though provided-3; _____ :
Not provided-4.) _____ :
2.10 **Drinking water supply and its source** _____ :
2.10.1 Supply _____ :
(Municipal/local body/Govt.-1; _____ :
Own arrangement-2; Others (specify)-3) _____ :
2.10.2 Source _____ :
(Taps-1; Wells-2; Tubewells-3; Ponds/ _____ :
tanks-4; Hand pumps-5; Others (specify)-6; _____ :
Combination@-7.) _____ :
2.11 **Transport** _____ :
2.11.1 Whether local bus facility _____ :
available _____ :
(Yes-1; No-2; No such facility in _____ :
the city-3.) _____ :

@ Give all the applicable codes

Contd.Schedule-V

2.12	Distance from locality/area to the nearest following places:-	_____

	(Within the locality/area-0; less than 1 Km.-1; One Km. and above but less than 3 kms.-2; 3Kms. and above but less than 5 Kms.-3; 5 Kms. and above-4.)	
2.12.1	Market	_____
	2.12.11 Shopping centre grocery	_____
	2.12.12 Vegetables and fruit	_____
	2.12.13 Fair-price shop	_____
	2.12.14 Milk Booth	_____
2.12.2	Creche for the children of working women	_____
2.12.3	Dispensary	_____
2.12.4	Hospital	_____
2.12.5	Bus-stand	_____
2.12.6	Railway station	_____
2.12.7	Primary School	_____
2.12.8	Middle school	_____
2.12.9	High/Higher Secondary school	_____
2.12.10	College	_____
2.12.11	Post office	_____
2.12.12	Telegraph office	_____
2.12.13	Employment exchange	_____
2.12.14	Community centre	_____
2.12.15	Play ground	_____
2.12.16	Cinema	_____
2.12.17	Library	_____
2.12.18	Place of worship	_____
2.12.19	Cremation ground/Grave yard/ Burial grounds	_____
2.12.20	Welfare centre	_____
2.12.21	Dumping grounds	_____
2.12.22	Police station	_____
2.12.23	Technical institute/school*	_____
	* Delete inapplicable	

Contd. Schedule-V

III. Planning & Development of Locality

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------------------|
| 3.1 | Development of plots & layout plan by
(Local body/govt./housing board-1;
Private agency-2; Unauthorised-3.) | : _____ :
: _____ : |
| 3.2 | Construction of houses by
(Local body/govt./housing board-1;
Private agency-2; Constructed by the
residents-3; Others (specify)-4.) | : _____ :
: _____ : |
| 3.3 | Houses constructed by local body/
govt./housing board/private agency*
and given on
(Rent-1; Rent free-2; Ownership basis-3;
Combination @-4) | : _____ :
: _____ : |

* Delete inapplicable

@ Give all the applicable codes

Contd. schedule-V

IV. Investigation/Supervision

Field Officer	Supervising officer
1. Name _____	1. Name _____
2. Date(s) of Survey _____	2. Date(s) of inspection if any _____
3. Date of despatch of schedule _____	3. Date of receipt _____
4. No. of additional Sheets enclosed _____	4. Date of desk scrutiny _____
5. Name & addresses/designation of the persons from whom the information collected. _____	5. Date of despatch to Hd. Qrs. _____
1. _____	6. Signature _____
2. _____	
3. _____	
4. _____	
6. Signature _____	

V. For Head Quarter use only

(a) Date of receipt at Head Quarters _____

(b) Scrutinised by:-

(i) Name _____ Signature _____

(ii) Date _____

(c) Tabulated by:-

(i) Name _____ Signature _____

(ii) Date _____

(d) Checked by:-

(i) Name _____ nature _____

(ii) Date _____

