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REPORT
ON
ECONOMIC CONDITION
OF
SLUM DWELLERS
IN ORISSA
1976-77

NIEPA DC



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FOREWORD

The Bureau of Statistics and Economics, Orissa conducted a comprehensive survey on Economic condition of Slum Dwellers in the urban areas of Orissa in collaboration with National Sample Survey Organisation, Government of India, New Delhi in its 31st round, covering a period of one year from July 1976 to June 1977. Cities having more than one lakh and less than one million population, such as Cuttack, Bârhampur, Rourkella and Bhubaneswar were covered under this survey. The objective of this survey was to collect information on the Socio-economic aspects of the slum-dwellers. It is hoped that the results of this survey will be useful to economic planners, administrators and research scholars to meet their need.

I am grateful to the officers of N S S. O., New Delhi for their valuable suggestions for finalisation of this report. I appreciate the painstaking efforts of the officers and staff of N. S. S. Division in preparation of this report. I am also grateful to the Director, Printing, Stationery and Publication, Orissa and his staff who despite their pre-occupation with other work, extended whole-hearted co-operation in printing this report in time.

*Director
Bureau of statistics & Economics
Orissa*

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PART I

CHAPTER I

Introduction about the Survey

A nation wide survey on "Economic Condition of Slum Dwellers" in urban areas was conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation in its 31st round covering a period of one year from July, 1976 to June, 1977. The Survey was restricted to Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Rourkela and State Capital Bhubaneswar as per instructions of the National Sample Survey Organisation. (Cities having more than one lakh and less than one million of population were concerned)

The objective of this survey was to collect information on the Socio-Economic condition of the slum dwellers. The broad items of information on which this report has been prepared are:—

- (i) Demographic and Economic activity including Employment and Unemployment
- (ii) Education particulars of children
- (iii) Consumption expenditure and indebtedness position
- (iv) Housing condition

Three schedules such as 0·21, 0·2 and 16·3 were designed for the purpose of collection of information from the slum areas during the survey conducted by National Sample Survey.

Schedule 0·21—This schedule was designed to collect information from the declared and undeclared slums of the selected cities. In this schedule it was designed to collect the present position of the slums, i.e., approximate area and its type (Government or private), the number of structures and its condition, number of households, use of drinking water, Sanitation drainage, street light, latrine facilities and the road connecting the slum area and its condition.

Schedule 0·2—The Schedule 0·2 was designed as a listing schedule for each sample slum from which detail information were collected. Besides the above information broad aspect on the conditions of the sample slums were also collected through this schedule. From this listing schedule the sample households were selected for canvassing schedule 16·3.

Schedule 16·3—Through this schedule the information was collected from the sample households regarding their socio-economic conditions as well as the condition of this sample household. The broad information which had been collected in this schedule are given below:—

- (a) Demography and economic activity particulars including employment and unemployment.
- (b) Migration particulars and income of the household
- (c) Education particulars of the children
- (d) Household consumption expenditure and indebtedness
- (e) Ailments and adoption of family planning measures
- (f) Housing condition

After 0·21 schedule was filled up the total number of declared and undeclared slums were found to be 225 out of which 16 slums were selected for detail survey. The total number of households surveyed were 224 in all

CHAPTER II

Concepts and Definitions

1. *Slum*—A slum has been defined as an areal unit having 25 or more katcha structures or 50 or more households residing mostly in katcha structures, huddled together, inhabited by persons with practically no private latrine and inadequate public latrine and water facilities. However this restriction of 25 structures or 50 households was valid only for undeclared slums. Declared slums with less than 25 structures or 50 households have also been treated as slum.

(ii) *Household principal earner*—Any household member whose income from gainful occupation during the last one year was higher than any other member of the household was taken as a principal earner. If earnings of two or more members were equal the seniormost among them was taken as the principal earner. In case of enterprise run by the household members the seniormost member or the head of the household as the case might be was taken as the principal earners. If a household derived income only from non-gainful occupations the persons whose income was maximum during the last one year has been regarded as principal earner.

(iii) *Current Activity Status*—For determining the current activity status during the reference week the following rules have been taken in to consideration.

- (a) In case an individual was working for any of the days within the reference week and for the rest of the days he was either seeking or available for work during the reference week or he was concurrently working and seeking or available for work during the reference week priority has been given to work category (codes 41-49) over non-work category (codes 51-75). Only a single appropriate current activity code has been assigned for each members of the household. If a person covered by codes 41-49 during the reference week and also attending educational institutions or enjoyed holiday or leave of absence from work for some days within the reference period i.e. any of the non-work category codes 51-75 were also assignable to him then any or/one of the codes 41-49 would be assigned to him depending on the nature of work or employment within the reference period.
- (b) If a person pursued more than one of the categories of work covered by activity status codes 41-49, the activity to which major time was devoted during the reference week has been treated as the activity status of the person with corresponding code.
- (c) If a person to whom none of the work category codes (41-49) were assignable but more than one non-work category codes (Codes 51-75) were assignable during the reference week the activity code which appeared first in the code list in ascending order starting from 51 has been recorded.

(iv) *Receipts from Enterprises* - Income from self employment by any of the household members during the reference period has been taken against this item. All enterprises like Transport, Trade, Manufacture and professions and services pursued by the different members of the household as self employed have been covered under this item. The amount received from sale of free collection like "wood" and "forest products", collection of rags and waste materials and cutting grass, etc have been taken in to account under this head. Besides, income earned from profession or services in self employment by any member of the household has also been taken in to account under this item.

Income from enterprise comprises amount received and receivable from sale of products or professional or other service rendered during the reference period. Any arrior payment received during the reference period for products sold earlier or for services

rendered earlier than the reference period has not been taken in to consideration. While recording income from enterprises the expenses incurred for manufacture trade or for any other business during the reference period have been deducted from gross earnings of enterprise.

(v) *Dwelling Unit*—The dwelling unit for the purpose of this survey meant the existing housing accommodation available to a household. In a slum there may be a single structure or more than one structure and within such structure a number of households may be residing. The existing residential accommodation for particular sample household within such a structure was the dwelling unit for one household. There may be a number of separate hutments, shacks or improvised dwellings, which also constituted a dwelling unit for one household.

(vi) *Type of structure*—(a) *Katcha*—A katcha house was one whose walls and roof were made either of unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves reeds and/or thatch.

(b) *Semi-pucca*—A semi-pucca house was one whose either plinth or walls or roof was made of even burnt bricks, stones, cement concrete or timber and the rest with katcha materials.

(c) *Pucca*—A pucca house was one whose plinth walls and roof were made of even burnt bricks, stone, cement, concrete, jack board (cement plastered needs) and timber, tiles, galvanised iron or asbestos, cement sheets and stone blocks used in the constructions of roofs were regarded as pucca material.

CHAPTER III

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

(a) *Sample design*—(i) The broad sampling design was a two-stage one with slums as first-stage units and households as second-stage units. A list of declared slums was supplied by the Municipalities and other concerned authorities and the field staff identified the undeclared slums by going round the cities selected. The combined list of declared and undeclared slums constituted the sampling frame for selection of samples.

(ii) *Selection of slums*—Within each city town slums were selected circular systematically, with probability proportional to size where size was measure of slum population.

Table A—Showing total slum size (Z_s) and the sample size (n_s) for Class-I cities with population less than one million in the State of Orissa.

Sl. No.	City	Ns	Zs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Cuttack	6	24
2	Berhampur	3	29
3	Bhubaneswar	3	22
4	Rourkela	4	150

(The sample slums have been selected on All India basis and n_s is the allocation of the State sample).

(iii) *Selection of sample households*—A sample of 14 households was selected circular systematically from each sample slum for canvassing schedule 16.3. If the number of households listed was less than 14 all the households were proposed to be surveyed.

(b) *Estimation procedure (i) Schedule 0.2 (listing schedule)*—An estimate for a State covering all cities with population less than 3 lakhs is given by.

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_s \frac{Z_s}{m_s} \sum_{t=1}^{m_s} \frac{D_{st} y_{st}}{Z_{st}} \dots \dots (1)$$

(ii) *Schedule 16.3*—Let \hat{H} be the estimated total number of slum households and $\sum_i \hat{h}_i$ the number of slum households (i. e. schedule 16.3 available for tabulation) in a city/town. Here \hat{H} is calculated treating the entry of item of block 3 of schedule 0.2 as the value of y_{it} and using the formula (1). Then the estimate for a city/town is given by.

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{\hat{H}}{\sum_i \hat{h}_i} \sum_i \sum_j y_{ij} \dots \dots (2)$$

The State estimate is arrived by:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_s \hat{Y}_s \dots \dots (3)$$

Where \hat{Y}_s stands for the estimate for the S-th city/town determined from formula (2) and \sum_s for summation over all the cities towns.

(iii) Notations used

- s* .. Subscript for the *S*-th city of a State
- i* .. Subscript for the *i*-th Surveyed urban slum
- j* .. Subscript for the *j*-th sample household
- z* .. Slum size (used for selection)
- m* .. Number of Surveyed slums
- n* .. Number of selected slums
- h* .. Number of sample households
- Z* .. Total size of urban slums
- d* .. Number of Sub-blocks actually formed
- y* .. Value of Characteristic
- y* .. Estimate of *Y*, the total of *Y*

CHAPTER IV

Summary of Results

(a) *Table No. 1*—This table indicates the number of households and persons by monthly *per capita* expenditure class and by household groups. It is seen that in the *per capita* expenditure Class Rs. 18– 28 the percentage of households and persons in the case of scheduled caste are the highest i. e. 58.75 per cent and 67.99 per cent respectively. Similarly, in the case of scheduled tribe the percentages are the highest in the *per capita* expenditure class 55 to 100 i. e. 27.61 per cent and 37.09 per cent respectively.

(b) *Table No. 2*—This table gives a picture of number of persons by sex and Marital status in different age groups.

(c) *Table No. 3 (A) and 3 (B)*—These tables highlight the number of persons by current weekly activities by age and sex.

(d) *Table No. 4*— This table gives distribution of working persons by Industry Division. The percentage of male working persons is the highest under manufacturing whereas the lowest appears under the "Activities not adequately defined." As regards female working persons the highest is under "Community, Social and personal Services" and the lowest is under "manufacturing".

(e) *Table No. 5*— This table envisages the distribution of working persons by occupation classes

(f) *Table No. 6 and 7*—63.35 per cent of the children in the sample households are not attending school due to financial difficulties. Only 6.02 per cent of the children work to supplement the family income and 4.47 per cent of them are required to be engaged in domestic work. Out of the total 17.53 per cent refused to go to school and 5.90 per cent were indifferent. When the available data are further analysed for the group "children who have attended school once, but discontinued" and "children who have never attended the school" and the reasons for their non-attendance, it is revealed that 67.61 per cent of children have never attended and the reason of non-attendance is additional expenditure involved. It is true that at the primary level there is free education but perhaps going to school entails some additional expenditure like clothing, transport other expenditure in the school etc. Besides this the environmental circumstances are also responsible for not encouraging the parents as well as children to avail educational facilities for the children of the slum dwellers.

(g) *Table No. 8*—This table gives a picture of distribution of households by household Income group and source of Income. It is revealed from the analysis that wages, salaries and pension have become the predominate sources of income of slum dwellers. In order of priority next comes from receipts from enterprises and the last is income from property. To certain extent it also indicates the predominance of self employment among the slum dwellers. The detail analysis of the table shows that the predominant sources are being highly concentrated at the income groups like (101–150), (151–200) and (301–400) as against the income groups (151–200), (201–250) and (301–400) from sources "receipt from enterprises".

(h) *Table No. 9*—This table indicates the distribution of households and repayment of loan by household income group. Repayment of loan even outstanding loans is made only by 3 categories of households. Loans were availed by almost all the households during the period of survey. It is seen that the income group (201–250) gives the highest indebtedness i. e. Rs. 2,655.46 per indebted household followed by Rs. 2,032.41 in the income group (301–400) and Rs. 241.75 being the lowest in the income group (151–200).

(i) *Table No. 10*—This table envisages the number of households having debt and average amount of loan outstanding by source and by reason. While examining the utilisation of loan it is found that 1031 (43.83%) households have utilised the loan in marriages and other ceremonies, 116 (4.73%) households have utilised their loan in current enterprises and 847 (35.01%) households have utilised their loan for household expenses. From this it is revealed that the burden of indebtedness of the slum dwellers is mainly due to social obligations and household expenses. It is also revealed that repayment of loans are usually made to two categories of creditors, i. e. friends and relatives. Loan from other sources like banks, Co-operatives, Government etc. are never been paid back in the first instance. It may be due to either high rate of interest charged by the friends and relatives to whom payment is to be made first or some other discriminatory conditions.

(j) *Table No. 11*—This table reveals the distribution of households by household income group and monthly *per capita* consumer expenditure class. The number of households in the monthly *per capita* expenditure class Rs. 55-75 is the maximum, which also includes the households of all the income groups excepting the group Rs. 1,001 and above having no household and Rs. 0-50 group which is below the stipulated group. The monthly *per capita* expenditure class Rs. 55-75 roughly contribute 32 per cent households and the most predominant income group within this class is Rs. 301-400 followed by Rs. 251 to 300.

(k) *Table No. 12*—In supplementing to the table No. 11, table No. 12 gives a picture of consumer expenditure in rupees on food and non-food items by monthly *per capita* expenditure class. The share of expenditure on food and non-food items increases for the higher consumer expenditure classes. Though the expenditure on food items shows an increasing trend the percentage expenditure on food items to the total expenditure on food and non-food items shows a decreasing trend and the percentage expenditure on non-food items shows an increasing trend to the total expenditure. The trend reveals that in the higher expenditure group the percentage expenditure on food items gradually decreases.

(l) *Table No. 13*—This table indicates the number of households and persons and average area per household by—

- (i) Households having no room within N. B. O. specification but having room below specifications.
- (ii) Household having atleast one room within N. B. O. specification. The number of one roomed house with mud floor predominates the slum houses which are also below the N. B. O. specifications. It is also seen that the average area of the houses having atleast one room with N. B. O. specifications, is almost 4 to 5 times more than that of houses having one room below N. B. O. specifications. The average area of 2 to 3 roomed houses below N. B. O. specification also suffer from lack of sufficient space when compared to the category of "at least one room with N. B. O. specification". There is no uniform or set relationship between the average area and the type of structure but it is found that the average area increases as type of structure improves.

(m) *Table No. 14*—This table deals with the data on number of households by facilities of drinking water supply and latrine arrangement by type of structure of dwelling. For the sake of convenience, three tables have been separately given to have a clear idea about the different sources of facilities. It is found that slum houses with no latrine arrangements accounts for 86.05 per cent, Service latrine for community use accounts for 5.23 per cent and sanitary latrine exclusively for private use of the slum household accounts for only 0.13 per cent. The rest of types even though a very small percentage, when included with the houses having no latrine facilities, the percentage of houses with no latrine arrangements comes up to 89.50 per cent of all the slum dwellers households. This percentage is quite high so far as the facilities for the slum dwellers are concerned.

(n) *Table No. 15*— This table deals with the number of households and percentage by rented and non-rented accommodation and by amount of rent paid per household. Houses not rented is more than 70 per cent in all types of structures of the slum houses excepting in the category of katcha houses with non-mud floor where all the dwellings are reported to be rented. In case of average rent paid per household, it is found that as the type of structure improves the amount of rent paid also increases. It is also observed that in case of semi-pucca houses with mud floor, where even though there is an improvement in the structure, the average rent paid declines to Rs 12.50 from Rs 15.71. This probably shows preference for non-mud floor over mud floor by the slum dwellers.

(o) *Table No. 16*— This table represents the advantages of households with latrine arrangements by type of dwelling structures and average household size, average area and other particulars. The average size of the household is observed to be of 4 members and the average area per household of the slum dwellers is 13.64 square metres which is almost close to the area of the category of katcha houses with mud floor. For the pucca houses with non-mud floor average area is the lowest. So far as the condition of the dwelling structure is concerned the katcha structures accounts for 78.65 and 100 per cent in the bad category for mud-floor and non-mud floor. Semi pucca houses accounted for 7, per cent with mud-floors. Out of the total slum house 76.02 per cent are in bad condition 5 21.29 per cent in fair and only 2.69 per cent are in good condition.

(p) *Table No. 17*— This table gives the number of households and average value of assets per household by monthly *per capita* consumer expenditure group and by type of assets. Due to different types of houses adopted by the slum dwellers, there is no uniform pattern of assets acquisition by the slum dwellers. From the study it is revealed that building, land and transport equipments cover the major portion of asset formation by the slum dwellers of all groups excepting in the expenditure class of Rs. 21 to 24. In the expenditure class of Rs. 21 to 24 it is revealed that they acquire only one type of asset that is building.

PART II

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APPENDIX II
STATISTICAL TABLES

Table No. 1

No. of households and persons by monthly per capita expenditure class and by household groups

Monthly per capita expenditure class	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Neo-Buddhists		Others		Total	
	House-holds	Persons	House-holds	Persons	House-holds	Persons	House-holds	Persons	House-holds	Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—18 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18—28 ..	282 (58.75)	1,504 (67.99)	..	..	..	..	198 (41.25)	708 (32.01)	480 (100.00)	2,212 (100.00)
28—55 ..	1,555 (17.57)	6,925 (17.37)	387 (4.37)	1,871 (4.69)	1,320 (14.91)	5,592 (14.03)	5,589 (63.15)	25,478 (63.94)	8,851 (100.00)	39,866 (100.00)
55—100 ..	2,313 (16.60)	8,334 (18.75)	3,847 (27.61)	16,488 (37.09)	3,253 (23.35)	4,864 (10.94)	4,519 (32.44)	1,4768 (33.22)	13,932 (100.00)	44,454 (100.00)
100—150 ..	355 (26.03)	1,583 (50.69)	291 (21.33)	291 (9.32)	..	..	718 (52.64)	1,249 (39.99)	1,364 (100.00)	3,123 (100.00)
150 and above ..	..	..	..	..	52 (10.63)	104 (17.54)	437 (89.37)	489 (82.46)	489 (100.00)	593 (100.00)
All classes ..	4,505 (17.93)	18,346 (20.33)	4,525 (18.02)	18,650 (20.66)	4,625 (18.42)	10,560 (11.70)	11,461 (45.63)	42,692 (47.31)	25,116 (100.00)	9,0248 (100.00)

(Figures in brackets indicate the percentage to the total)

Table No. 2

Number of persons by sex and marital status in different age-groups

Age-group	Never married		Married		Widow		Separated or divorced		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—14	15,703 (100·00)	17,850 (100·00)	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,703 (100·00)	17,850 (100·00)
15—19	2,607 (100·00)	2,056 (58·61)	..	1,452 (41·39)	..	..	..	..	2,607 (100·00)	3,508 (100·00)
20—24	1,680 (53·66)	595 (8·41)	1,451 (46·34)	6,477 (91·59)	..	..	..	..	3,131 (100·00)	7,072 (100·00)
25—29	864 (14·10)	..	5,230 (85·38)	3,351 (100·00)	32 (0·52)	..	..	..	6,126 (100·00)	3,351 (100·00)
30—44	291 (2·27)	..	12,404 (97·07)	6,836 (97·02)	84 (0·66)	210 (2·98)	..	..	12,779 (100·00)	7,046 (100·00)
45—59	291 (5·08)	291 (7·89)	5,035 (87·82)	2,648 (71·74)	407 (7·10)	752 (20·37)	..	..	5,733 (100·00)	3,691 (100·00)
60 and above	—	..	939 (93·62)	470 (72·53)	64 (6·38)	178 (27·47)	..	..	1,003 (100·00)	648 (100·00)
All groups	21,436 (45·53)	20,792 (48·17)	25,059 (53·22)	21,234 (49·19)	587 (1·25)	1,140 (2·64)	..	..	47,082 (100·00)	43,166 (100·00)

(Figures within brackets indicate the percentage to the total)

Table No. 3-A

No. of persons by current weekly activities status by age and sex

Age-group	Working		Do not work but sought work		Not available for work		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0—14 ..	96 (0·61)	1,196 (6·70)	32 (0·20)	..	15,575 (99·19)	166,54 (93·30)	15,703 (100·00)	17,850 (100·00)
15—19 ..	2,479 (95·10)	646 (18·42)	64 (2·45)	..	64 (2·45)	2,862 (81·58)	2,607 (100·00)	3,508 (100·00)
20—24 ..	3,047 (97·32)	750 (10·61)	32 (1·02)	..	52 (1·66)	6,322 (89·39)	3,131 (100·00)	7,072 (100·00)
25—29 ..	6,126 (100·00)	666 (19·87)	..	..	..	2,685 (80·13)	6,126 (100·00)	3,351 (100·00)
30—44 ..	12,488 (97·72)	1,554 (22·06)	291 (2·28)	..	..	5,492 (77·94)	12,779 (100·00)	7,046 (100·00)
45—59 ..	5,701 (99·44)	533 (14·44)	—	—	32 (0·56)	3,158 (85·56)	5,733 (100·00)	3,691 (100·00)
60 & above ..	220 (21·93)	..	..	..	783 (78·07)	648 (100·00)	1,003 (100·00)	648 (100·00)
All groups ..	30,157 (64·05)	5,345 (12·38)	419 (0·89)	..	16,506 (35·06)	37,821 (87·62)	47,082 (100·00)	43,166 (100·00)

N. B.—Figures within brackets indicate the percentage to the total

Table No. 3-B

No. of persons by current weekly activities status by Age

Age-group	Working	Do not work but sought work	Not available for work	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0—14 ..	1,292 (3·86)	32 (0·09)	32,229 (96·05)	33,553 (100·00)
15—19 ..	3,125 (51·10)	64 (1·05)	2,926 (47·85)	6,115 (100·00)
20—24 ..	3,797 (37·21)	32 (0·32)	6,374 (62·47)	10,203 (100·00)
25—29 ..	6,792 (71·67)	.. ..	2,685 (28·33)	9,477 (100·00)
30—44 ..	14,042 (70·83)	291 (1·47)	5,492 (27·70)	19,825 (100·00)
45—59 ..	6,234 (66·15)	.. ..	3,190 (33·85)	9,424 (100·00)
60 and above ..	220 (13·33)	.. ..	1,431 (86·67)	1,651 (100·00)
All groups ...	35,502 (39·34)	419 (0·46)	54,327 (60·20)	90,248 (100·00)

(Figures within brackets indicate the percentage for the total)

Table No.-4

Distribution of working persons by Industry division

Industry division	Working persons		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing.	1,497 (79.12)	395 (20.88)	1,892 (100.00)
1. Mining and Quarrying ..	291 (100.00)	..	291 (100.00)
*2. Manufacturing ..	1,915 (98.36)	32 (1.64)	1,947 (100.00)
**3. Manufacturing ..	5,924 (91.05)	582 (8.95)	6,506 (100.00)
4. Electricity Gas and Water ..	343 (100.00)	..	343 (100.00)
5. Construction ..	4,911 (92.73)	385 (7.27)	5,296 (100.00)
6. Whole sale and Retail Trade Restaurants and Hotels.	3,109 (94.53)	180 (5.47)	3,289 (100.00)
7. Transport, storage and Communications	3,647 (100.00)	..	3,647 (100.00)
8. Financing, Insurance real Estate and Business Services.	32 (100.00)	..	32 (100.00)
9. Community, Social and personal Services.	8,352 (69.44)	3,675 (30.56)	12,027 (100.00)
10. Activities not adequately defined	136 (58.62)	96 (41.38)	232 (100.00)
Total ..	30,157 (84.94)	5,345 (15.06)	35,502 (100.00)

*2. Manufacture of food products, Beverages, Cotton Textiles, wool, Silk, etc. Textiles, Jute Hemp, Textile products, wool and wool products, paper and paper products leather and Leather product.

**3. Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic Chemicals, Non-metallic minerals products, Metal and alloys, Metal product and Parts Machinery, Machine Tools, etc.

(Figures within brackets indicate the percentage to the total)

Table No. 5

Distribution of working persons by occupation class

Occupation class (1)	Working persons		Total (4)
	Male (2)	Female (3)	
3. Teacher's ..	32	..	32
4. Other professional technical and related workers.	198	..	198
5. Administrative, executive and managerial workers.	1,551	..	1,551
6. Clerical and related workers ..	64	..	64
7. Transport Supervisors, conductors and guards, etc.	52	..	52
8. Merchants, Shopkeepers, etc. ..	712	84	796
11. Other sales workers ..	128	64	192
12. Domestic servants, maids, etc. ..	291	1,019	1,310
13. Sweepers, cleaners and related workers ..	931	96	1,027
14. House keepers, Matrons, Cooks, Waiters, etc.	582	582	1,164
15. Launderers, Dhobis, Washermen, etc. ..	104	52	156
16. Hair dressers, Barbers and related workers	146	..	146
17. Service workers in Occupation Divisions ..	1,490	32	1,522
21. The rest of Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, etc.	1,591	395	1,986
23. Metal processors ..	291	..	291
27. Bidi makers ..	64	32	96
28. Tailors, Dress makers, etc ..	427	..	427
29. The rest of production workers in Division 7.	52	..	52
30. Shoe makers and leather goods makers etc.	838	..	838
31. Carpenters and Cabinet makers etc. ..	1,133	..	1,133
32. Blacksmiths and related workers ..	291	..	291
33. Stone Cutters, Carvers, machine fitters, etc.	3,690	..	3,690
35. Brick layers and other construction workers.	1,164	..	1,164
36. Motor vehicle operators, Auto rickshaw drivers, etc.	814	..	814
37. Cycle rickshaw operators, etc. ..	2,926	..	2,926
38. Labourers not classified elsewhere ..	9,514	2,873	12,387
39. Other production and related workers under Division 8.	977	52	1,029
41. Occupation not recorded ..	104	64	168
Total ..	30,157	5,345	35,502

Table No. 6

Number of children attending School

Age of the child (5-14)	Attending school	Once attended but discontinued	Never attended	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5 ..	156 (5.75)	..	2,555 (94.25)	2,711 (100.00)
6 ..	1,093 (55.94)	..	861 (44.06)	1,954 (100.00)
7 ..	356 (31.37)	..	779 (68.63)	1,135 (100.00)
8 ..	1,036 (32.27)	52 (1.62)	2,122 (66.11)	3,210 (100.00)
9 ..	698 (28.41)	52 (2.12)	1,707 (69.47)	2,457 (100.00)
10 ..	1,406 (37.33)	..	2,360 (62.67)	3,766 (100.00)
11 ..	116 (13.24)	291 (33.22)	469 (53.54)	876 (100.00)
12 ..	792 (39.64)	116 (5.81)	1,090 (54.55)	1,998 (100.00)
13 ...	32 (4.71)	136 (20.03)	511 (75.26)	679 (100.00)
14 ...	614 (17.11)	873 (24.33)	2,101 (58.56)	3,588 (100.00)
Total ..	6,299 (28.15)	1,520 (5.79)	14,555 (65.06)	22,374 (100.00)

(Figures within Brackets indicate the percentage to the total)

Table No. 7

No. of children not attending school by reasons for non-attendance

Not attending school	Reasons for non-attendance						Total
	Can not bear expenses	Working as helper	Required for domestic work	Refuses to go to school	Indifferent	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Once attended but discontinued.	343 (22.57)	291 (19.14)	343 (22.57)	491 (32.30)	..	52 (3.42)	1,520 (100.00)
2. Never attended ..	9,841 (67.61)	676 (4.65)	376 (2.58)	2,327 (15.99)	948 (6.51)	387 (2.66)	14,555 (100.00)
Total	10,184 (63.35)	967 (6.02)	719 (4.47)	2,813 (17.53)	948 (5.90)	439 (2.73)	16,075 (100.00)

Table No. 8

Distribution of households by household income groups and source of income

Household income group	Number of households within corresponding income group	Source of income				Average household income in Rs. (0-00)
		Wages, salaries and pensions	Receipts from enterprises	Income from property	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0—50 ..	198	198	..	..	..	33.38
51—100 ..	658	594	32	52	64	81.16
101—150 ..	5,249	5,037	212	..	52	129.51
151—200 ..	3,713	2,759	1,245	52	..	186.74
201—250 ..	3,020	1,895	886	323	..	233.06
251—300 ..	3,236	2,474	730	..	32	293.01
301—400 ..	4,975	3,619	774	634	..	350.33
401—500 ..	2,185	1,830	96	291	..	471.11
501—700 ..	957	957	291	291	..	638.10
701—1,000 ..	582	291	291	..	..	747.50
1,001 and above	—	..	..	..	..	—
N. R. ..	343	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. 9

Distribution of households and average amount of loan per indebted household by Household Income Group

Household income group	indebted household		Loan in Rupees			
	No. of Household	No. of Persons	Amount of loan outstanding	Loan taken during the last one year	Loan repaid during last one year	indebtedness per indebted household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0—50 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51—100 ..	104	728	18,720	15,600	..	330.00
101—150 ..	178	658	33,720	15,740	5,500	246.96
151—200 ..	837	3,824	1,21,788	1,39,088	58,528	241.75
201—250 ..	375	2,417	4,99,500	4,96,300	..	2,655.46
251—300 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
301—400 ..	634	3,274	8,52,274	12,51,300	8,15,026	2,032.41
401—500 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
501—700 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
701—1,000 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,001 and above ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. R. ..	291	1,455	2,32,800	2,32,800	..	1,600.00
Total ..	2,419	12,356	17,58,802	21,50,828	8,79,054	1,252.82

Table No. 10

No. of households having debt and average amount of loan outstanding by source and by reason (in 0·00 Rupees)

Source of loan	Current expenses of enterprise		Marriage and other ceremony		Household expenses		Repayment of debt		Others		Not reported		Total	
	H. H.	A. L.	H. H.	A. L.	H. H.	A. L.	H. H.	A. L.	H. H.	A. L.	H. H.	A. L.	H. H.	A. L.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. Land Lord .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Money Lender..	32	300·00	..	..	343	175·90	..	..	..	..	..	..	375	186·40
3. Credit Society ..	..	..	291	250·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	291	250·00
4. Government .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	60·00	52	60·00
5. Banks .. ..	..	..	104	540·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	540·00
6. Provident Fund and Insurance.	..	..	323	1,318·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	323	1,318·03
7. Friends and relatives.	52	85·00	343	1,339·30	348	48·18	52	4,000·00	634	647·51	..	..	1,429	769·13
8. Others	32	100·00	..	..	156	185·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	170·53
9. Not recorded ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	116	148·44	1,061	955·72	847	125·06	52	4,000·00	634	647·51	52	60·00	2,762	636·78

H. H.—No. of households

A. L.—Average amount of loan

Table No. 11

Distribution of households by household income group and monthly per capita consumer expenditure class (in Rupees)

Household income group	Monthly per capita consumer expenditure class									
	21—24	24—28	28—34	34—43	43—55	55—75	75—100	100—150	150—200	All class
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0—50	94	..	52	..	52	..	..	..	..	198
51—75	52	52	..	126	104	..	..	334
76—100	..	52	..	32	156	84	..	..	..	324
101—125	..	52	240	949	188	907	96	291	..	2,723
126—150	..	282	376	262	637	32	646	291	..	2,526
151—200	605	785	922	952	449	..	..	3,713
201—250	346	577	1,053	802	96	146	3,020
251—300	575	439	1,388	730	52	52	3,236
301—400	582	533	2,528	989	52	291	4,975
401—500	323	32	343	1,196	291	..	2,185
501—700	32	52	291	291	291	..	957
701—1000	291	291	..	..	582
1001 and above
N. R.	52	291	..	..	343
Total	94	386	1,325	3,938	3,588	8,047	5,885	1,364	489	25,116

Table No. 12

Consumer expenditure (in Rs.) on Food and Non-food items by monthly per capita expenditure class

Monthly per capita consumer expenditure class	Total food items (Monthly)	Total non-food items (Monthly)	Total food & non-food items (Monthly)	No. of households	No. of persons	Monthly per capita food items	Monthly per capita non-food items	Monthly per capita food and non-food items
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
21—24	3,384.00	658.00	4,042.00	94	188	18.00	3.50	21.50
24—28	45,071.00	8,125.80	53,196.80	386	2,024	22.27	4.01	26.28
28—34	1,55,715.32	31,842.04	1,87,557.36	1,325	6,106	25.50	5.21	30.71
34—43	5,96,520.06	1,40,866.25	7,37,386.31	3,938	18,643	32.00	7.55	39.55
43—55	6,21,599.50	1,39,889.99	7,61,489.49	3,588	15,117	41.12	9.25	50.37
55—75	14,59,034.00	3,94,813.27	18,43,847.27	8,047	28,358	51.10	13.92	65.02
75—100	11,03,749.35	3,13,760.70	14,17,510.05	5,885	16,096	68.57	19.49	88.06
100—150	2,94,863.60	62,611.50	3,57,475.10	1,364	3,123	94.42	20.05	114.47
150—200	77,079.70	24,356.58	1,01,436.28	489	593	129.98	41.07	171.05
All Classes	43,47,016.53	11,16,924.13	54,63,940.66	25,116	90,248	48.16	12.38	60.54

Table No. 13

Number of households and persons and average area per household by (1) households having no room within N. B. O. specification but having room below specification and (2) H. H. having at least one room within N. B. O. specification.

Category of house (1)	Having no room within N. B. O. specification but having rooms below specification									Having at least one room within N.B.O. specification		
	One room			Two rooms			Three or more rooms			No. of houses (11)	No. of persons (12)	Average area in 0·00 sqm. (13)
	No. of houses (2)	No. of persons (3)	Average area in 0·00 sqm. (4)	No. of houses (5)	No. of persons (6)	Average area in 0·00 sqm. (7)	No. of houses (8)	No. of persons (9)	Average area in 0·00 sam. (10)			
1. Katcha house with mud floor.	2,606	8,676	412	866	4,043	763	116	496	713	18,280	65,090	2,027
2. Katcha house with non-mud floor.	32	96	500	52	208	1,000	..	..	..	...	...	..
3. Semi-Pucca house with mud floor.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,328	7,857	925
4. Semi-pucca house with non-mud floor.	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	104	2,400	220	978	1,454
5. Pucca house with mud floor.	..	..	..	32	128	1,250	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Pucca house with non-mud floor.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	532	2,572	956
Total	2,638	8,772	4,14	950	4,379	800	168	600	1,235	21,360	76,497	1,875

N. B.—N. B. O.—National Buildings Organisation

Table No. 14-A

No. of households by facilities of drinking water-supply (Tap) and Latrine arrangement and by type of structure of dwelling

Structure of dwelling	Source of drinking water	Latrine arrangement							Total
		None	For community use			For exclusive use by the household			
			Sanitary	Service	Others	Sanitary	Service	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Katcha house with mud floor	Tap	6,108 (27.93)	--	32 (0.15)	..	--	--	..	6,140 (28.08)
2. Katcha house with non-mud floor.	Do.	..	--	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Semi-pucca house with mud-floor.	Do.	1,164 (50.00)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,164 (50.00)
4. Semi-pucca house with non-mud floor.	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Pucca house with mud floor.	Do.	..	--	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Pucca house with non-mud floor.	Do.	..	..	96 (18.05)	..	..	..	..	96 (18.05)
Total	.. Do.	7,272 (28.95)	..	128 (0.51)	..	..	..	..	7,400 (29.46)

N. B.—Figures within brackets indicate the percentage to the total (Col. 10 of Tables 14(A), 14(B), 14(C) taken together is 100 percentage)

Table No. 14-B

Number of households for facilities of drinking water-supply (Well & Tube-well) and Latrine arrangement and by type of structure of dwelling

Structure of dwelling	Source of drinking water	Latrine arrangement							Total
		None	For community use			For exclusive use by the household			
			Sanitary	Service	Others	Sanitary	Service	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Katcha house with mud floor	Wells & Tube-well.	12,109 (55·37)	..	660 (3·02)	1,222 (5·59)	32 (0·14)	..	800 (3·66)	14,823 (67·78)
2. Katcha house with non-mud floor.	Ditto	52 (61·90)	..	..	..	..	..	32 (38·10)	84 (100·00)
3. Semi-pucca house with mud floor	Ditto	873 (37·50)	..	..	..	..	..	..	873 (37·50)
4. Semi-pucca house with non-mud floor.	Ditto	146 (53·68)	..	..	94 (34·56)	..	..	32 (11·75)	272 (100·00)
5. Pucca house with mud floor.	Ditto	..	..	32 (100·00)	..	..	..	..	32 (100·00)
6. Pucca house with non-mud floor.	Ditto	..	..	436 (81·95)	..	..	..	..	436 (81·95)
Total		13,180 (52·48)	..	1,128 (4·49)	1,316 (5·24)	32 (0·13)	..	864 (3·44)	16,520 (65·78)

(Figures within brackets indicate the percentage to the total)

Table No. 14-C

No. of households by facilities of drinking water-supply (Other sources) and Latrine arrangement and by type of structure of dwelling

Structure of dwelling (1)	Source of drinking water (2)	Latrine arrangement							Total (10)
		None (3)	For community use			For exclusive use by the household			
			Sanitary (4)	Service (5)	Others (6)	Sanitary (7)	Service (8)	Others (9)	
1. Katcha house with mud floor.	Other sources	873 (3.99)	..	32 (0.15)	..	..	..	..	905 (4.14)
2. Katcha house with non-mud floor.	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Semi-pucca house with mud floor.	Ditto	291 (12.50)	..	..	..	..	..	..	291 (12.50)
4. Semi-pucca house with non-mud floor.	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Pucca house with mud floor	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Pucca house with non-mud floor.	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	1,164 (4.63)	..	32 (0.13)	..	..	..	..	1,196 (4.76)

(Figures within brackets in percentage indicate to the total)

Table No. 15

Number of households (and percentage) by rented and not rented accommodation and by amount of rent paid per household

Category of house	Number of dwellings			Average rent paid per household in (0·00) rupees
	Rented	Non-rented	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Katcha house with mud floor.	5,711 (26·12)	16,157 (73·88)	21,868 (100·00)	11·30
Katcha house with non-mud floor.	84 (100·00)	..	84 (100·00)	15·71
Semi-pucca house with mud floor.	582 (25·00)	1,746 (75·00)	2,328 (100·00)	12·50
Semi-pucca house with non-mud floor.	52 (19·12)	220 (80·88)	272 (100·00)	35·00
Pucca house with mud floor.	..	32 (100·00)	32 (100·00)	..
Pucca house with non-mud floor.	96 (18·05)	436 (81·95)	532 (100·00)	42·09
Total All (categories of houses)	6,525 (25·98)	18,591 (74·02)	25 116 (100·00)	12·10

(Figures within brackets indicate the percentage to the total)

Table No. 16

Percentage of households with latrine arrangements by type of dwelling structures and average household size average area and other particulars

Structure of dwelling	Average household size	Average area in (0'00) sq. m.	No. of households according to separate condition of structure of house				None	Latrine arrangements						Total
			Good	Fair	Bad	Total		For community use			For exclusive use by the household			
								Sanitary	Service	Others	Sanitary	Service	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Katcha house with mud floor.	4	13.99	291 (1.33)	4,378 (20.02)	17,199 (78.65)	21,868 (100.00)	19,090 (87.29)	..	724 (3.32)	1,222 (5.59)	32 (0.14)	..	800 (3.66)	21,868 (100.00)
Katcha house with non-mud floor.	4	16.16	..	..	84 (100.00)	84 (100.00)	52 (61.90)	..	..	..	..	..	32 (38.10)	84 (100.00)
Semi-pucca house with mud floor	3	10.62	..	582 (25.00)	1,746 (75.00)	2,328 (100.00)	2,328 (100.00)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,328 (100.00)
Semi-pucca house with non-mud floor.	4	16.82	..	272 (100.00)	..	272 (100.00)	146 (53.68)	..	..	94 (34.56)	..	..	32 (11.76)	272 (100.00)
Pucca house with mud floor	4	12.00	..	..	32 (100.00)	32 (100.00)	..	..	32 (100.00)	..	..	..	..	32 (100.00)
Pucca house with non-mud floor.	5	9.56	384 (72.18)	116 (21.80)	32 (6.02)	532 (100.00)	..	..	532 (100.00)	..	..	..	..	532 (100.00)
Total	..	4	675 (2.69)	5,348 (21.29)	19,093 (76.02)	25,116 (100.00)	21,616 (86.06)	..	1,288 (5.13)	1,316 (5.24)	32 (0.13)	..	864 (3.44)	25,116 (100.00)

(Figures within brackets indicate the percentage to total)

Table No. 17

No. of households and average value of assets (in 0'00 Rs.) per households by monthly per capita consumer expenditure group by type of assets

Monthly per capita consumer expendi- ture class	Number of households and average value of assets (in Rs.) per household by type of assets									
	No. of Land		Building		Tools and implements		Machinery		Transport equipments	
	No. of H. H.	Average value of assets	No. of H. H.	Average value of assets	No. of H. H.	Average value of assets	No. of H. H.	Average value of assets	No. of H. H.	Average value of assets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
5. 21—24 ..	..	..	94	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. 24—28 ..	104	2,250	386	2,259	52	20	..	..	..	..
7. 28—34 ..	220	4,627	1,169	961	136	223	..	..	32	1,500
8. 34—43 ..	1,278	1,705	3,595	830	326	79	..	..	513	544
9. 43—55 ..	2,722	2,026	3,380	1,389	700	132	..	..	627	1,002
10. 55—75 ..	4,599	1,967	7,163	1,027	395	106	..	..	1,640	649
11. 75—100 ..	7,098	973	5,386	874	1,113	323	..	..	1,894	287
12. 100—150 ..	459	987	1,073	652	52	200	..	..	343	250
13. 150—200 ..	52	1,500	52	5,000	52	450	..	..	52	200
All classes ..	15,532	1,538	22,298	1,018	2,826	207	..	..	5,101	521

Table No. 17

No. of households and average value of assets (in '000 Rs.) per households by monthly per capita consumer expenditure group by type of assets

Monthly per capita consumer expenditure class	Number of households and average value of assets (in Rs.) per household by type of assets							
	Live-stock and poultry		Furniture		Other durable assets		All assets	
	No. of H. H	Average value of assets	No. of H. H.	Average value of assets	No. of H. H.	Average value of assets	No. of H. H.	Average value of assets
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
5. 21—24	94	10	94	130
6. 24—28	..	94	25	386	25	386	165	3,064
7. 28—34	..	292	242	1,325	26	1,325	321	1,325
8. 34—43	..	302	69	3,812	37	3,938	323	3,938
9. 43—55	..	52	580	3,494	63	3,588	106	3,588
10. 55—75	..	1,892	248	7,662	85	8,047	617	8,047
11. 75—100	..	873	578	5,498	100	5,885	1,398	5,885
12. 100—150	1,280	96	1,364	343	1,364
13. 150—200	489	42	489	605	489
All classes	..	3,505	313	23,946	75	25,116	630	25,116

APPENDIX III

Central State

Original Duplicate*

Government of India National Sample Survey 1976-77

Household Schedule 16.3 Economic condition of Slum Dwellers

Urban

Thirty-First Round

1. Identification of sample household

1. Serial number ..		7. State ..		12. Sample household	
2. Zone State region		8. District		13. House number	
3. Urban stratum ..		9. City ..		14. Name of head	
4. Sub-sample ..		10. Ward ..		15. Informant's name	
5. Sample slum ..		11. Slum number		16. Informant's relation to head	
6. Sub-round ..					

2. Household characteristics

1. Household size	(i) Adult male ..		2. Industry occupation Code	
	(ii) Adult female ..		3. Monthly per capita consumer expenditure (Rs.)	
	(iii) Children ..		4. Group code ²	
	(iv) Total ..			

3. Particulars of investigation

Item	Investigator	Assistant Superintendent	Superintendent
1	2	3	4
1. Name ..			
2. Date of ..			
(i) Survey/Inspection			
(ii) Receipt ..			
(iii) Scrutiny ..			
(iv) Despatch ..			
3. Signature			

16. Planning and Administration Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17, B. Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-1100

D.O. No. 2/2/77

Date 22.12.77

Delete whichever is inapplicable.

1. Self-1, Other household members 2, Others-3

2. Scheduled Caste-1, Scheduled Tribe-2, Neo Budhist-3, Others-4

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4. Remarks by Investigator

5. Remarks by supervisory officer

Serial No.	Name	Relation to head	Sex (male 1 Female 2)	Age in completed years	Marital status (code)	Educational standard (code)			Current activity status (code)	codes 61 or 62 in col. 10 duration (code).	whether currently in live register of employment exchange (Year-1 No. 2)	Industry occupation			
						General	Diploma certificate etc.	Skill (code)				Employment status (code)	Description	Industry code (NIC/70)	Occupation code (NIC 68).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Sch. 16-3

Code list for block 6

1. Marital status (Col. 6)			Goldsmith	..	15
Never married	..	1	Silversmith	..	16
Married	..	2	Electrician	..	17
Widowed	..	3	Motor vehicle driver		
Divorced	..	4	Tractor driver	..	18
Separated	..	5	Sea man	..	19
2. Educational standard: general (col 7)			Potter	..	20
Illiterate	..	1	Nurse, midwife	..	21
Literate but below primary	..	2	Basket maker, wicker product maker		22
Primary	..	3	Toy maker	..	23
Middle	..	4	Brick maker, tile maker	..	24
Secondary	..	5	Bidi maker	..	25
Graduate & above			Book binder	..	26
(i) In agriculture	..	6	Barber	..	27
(ii) In engineering & technology-7.	..	7	Mud house builder and thatcher		28
(iii) In medicine	..	8	Others (specify)	..	29
(iv) In other subjects	..	9	No skill	..	99
3. Educational standard: diploma certificate, etc. (Col. 8).			5. current activity status (Col. 10)		
No technical education (no diploma or certificate in addition to what have been covered by general education categories in code list—1 diploma or certificate in engineering, technology and medicine, etc.—2.		1	Worked on family farm:--		
4. Skill (Col. 9)			(a) Own farm	..	41
Typist, stenographer	..	01	(b) As exchange labour	..	42
Fisherman	..	02	(c) As helper	..	43
Miner, quarryman	..	03	Worked in non-farm household enterprise/business/profession.		44
Spinner including charkha operator		04	Worked as helper in non-farm household/enterprise/business/profession.		45
Weaver	..	05	Worked in agriculture as regular salaried employee/wage labourer.		46
Tailor, cutter	..	06	Worked in non-farm enterprise/business/profession or in public sector as regular salaried employee/wage labourer.		47
Shoe-maker, cobbler	..	07	Worked in agriculture as casual employee/wage labourer.		48
Carpenter	..	08	Worked in non-farm enterprise/business/profession/service/public/domestic sector as casual employee/wage labourers.		49
Mason, bricklayer	..	09	Did not work due to sickness though there was work to do.		51
Moulder	..	10	Did not work for reason other than sickness but had salaried/wage employment		52
Machineman	..	11			
Fitter, die maker	..	12			
Welder	..	13			
Blacksmith	..	14			

Code list for block 6—(Contd.)

- Did not work for reasons other than sickness though there was work in the household farm/non-farm enterprise 53
- Did not work but sought work 61
- Did not work nor sought work but was available for work. 62
- Not available for work because:
 - (i) Attended educational institution. 71
 - (ii) Attended domestic duties 72

- (iii) Too young to work/to attend school/to seek employment. 73
- (iv) Old and disabled . 74
- (v) Other reasons (including pensioners, remittance recipients, beggars, prostitutes etc.). 75

6. Employment status (Col. 13)

- Employer ... 1
- Employee .. 2
- Own account worker .. 3
- Unpaid helper ... 4

7. Particulars of education of children aged 5 to 15 years

Serial number of children as in Col. 1, block 6.	Age of child	Whether attending school: yes-1, once attended but discontinued 2, never attended-3.	If codes 2 or 3 in Col. 3, reason code.	For those having codes 1 or 2 in col. 3, last school standard passed.	If code 1 in col. 3	
					Type of school (code)	Present standard
1	2	3	4	5		7

1. Reason code (Col. 4)

- Cannot bear expenses .. 1
- Child works as helper either in household enterprise or in the service. 2
- Required for domestic work 3
- Child refuses to go .. 4

- Mentally or physically handicapped. 5
- Indifferent .. 6

2. Type of school (Col. 6)

- Government ... 1
- Municipal ... 2
- Private ... 3

Schedule 16-3**8. Migration particulars of principal earner of the household**

1. Serial number of principal earner as in col. (1), block—6.	8. Whether visited native place during last one year (code)
2. Duration of stay in the city/town (year).	9. Reason for migration (code)
3. Native place : if in the same city/town yes 1, no 2.	10. Present industry occupation (code).
4. If code 2 against item 3 (i) State district (ii) Rural-1, Urban-2	11. Duration of his stay in the present place (years).
5. Industry occupation before migration, if any.	12. Any benefit he expects as a slum dweller.
6. Land owned in native place (0.00 acres).	13. Whether he has tried to move out of the present place yes-1, no 2.
7. Relations in native place (code).	14. Whether he has been looking for a rented house, yes-1, no-2.
	15. If yes, against item 14, amount of rent he can afford to pay (Rs.).

1. Codes for item 7

Near relation like father, mother, wife, brother, sister, son, daughter etc.	1
Second relation like uncle, aunt, cousin etc.	2
Other relation	3
No relation	4

3. Codes for item 9

On work (either on getting employment or on transfer).	1
In search of work	2
Others	3

2. Codes for item 8

Not visited	0
Visited for household work	1
Visited for agricultural activity	2
Visited for seeing relatives	3
Visited for marriage and other ceremonies.	4
Visited for house construction	5
Visited for other reasons	6

4. Codes for item 12

Expect allotment of land or tenement.	1
Expect some other benefit	2
Expect no benefit	3

Schedule 10-3

9. Income of the household during the month ended on..... (In Rs.)

Item	Cash	Kind	Total
1 Wages, Salaries and pensions			
2 Receipts from enterprises ..			
3 Income from property ..			
4 Others ..			
5 Total ..			

10-1. Particulars of indebtedness as on date of survey.....

Source	Amount out-standing (Rs.)	Rea son- code	Rate or interest (per cent)	Loan during last year		10-2 Loan written off
				Taken (Rs.)	Repaid (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Landlord ..						Amount of loan if any, which has been written off as a result of recent legis- lations during last one year. Rs.
2. Money lender ..						
3. Credit society ..						
4 Government ..						
5, Bank ..						
6. Provident fund, Insurance						
7. Friend and relations						
8. Others ..						
9. Total ..						

11.1. Consumption of cereals and other goods during last month ended on

Sl. No.	Description	Total consumption	
		Qty. (0.00)	Value (Rs. 0.00)
1	1	3	4
1	Rice & its products		
2	Wheat ..		
3	Other cereals ..		
4	Total cereals (1 to 3).		
5	Gram and its products		
6	Cereals and gram total (4+5).		
7	Cereals substitutes		
8	Sub-total (6+7) ..		
9	Pulses ..		
10	Milk and products		
11	Edible Oil ..		
12	Meat, Egg and Fish		
13	Vegetable ..		
14	Fruits and nuts ..		
15	Sugar ..		
16	Salt ..		
17	Spices ..		
18	Cooked meals ..		
19	Beverages etc. ..		
20	Sub-total (8 to 19)		
21	Pan and tobacco ..		
22	Intoxicants ..		
23	Fuel and light ..		
24	Sub-total (items 21 to 23).		

11.2. Expenditure on other consumer goods and services last month ended on

Sl. No.	Description	Value (Rs. 0.00)
1	2	3
1	Clothing and bedding ..	
2	Footwear ..	
3	Amusements and sports	
4	Education ..	
5	Medicine ..	
6	Toilet articles ..	
7	Sundry articles ..	
8	Consumer services ..	
9	Conveyance ..	
10	Consumer rents ..	
11	Consumer taxes ..	
12	Furniture ..	
13	Musical instruments ..	
14	Ornaments ..	
15	Utensils ..	
16	Other durables ..	
17	Total items 1—16 ..	

11.3. Total consumer expenditure value in (Rs. 0.00).

Item	Value
1	2
1. Food sub-total item 20, bl. 11 1.	
2. Non-food	
(i) Sub-total item 24, bl. 11 1.	
(ii) Sub-total item 17, bl. 11 2.	
3. Total consumer expenditure (items 1 and 2).	

12. Inventory of assets and durable goods as on date of survey.....

Sl. No.	Type of assets	Number	Present value Rs.	Sl. No.	Type of assets	Number	Present value Rs.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Land (acres 0-00)			7	Furniture		
2	Building				(i) Cot		
3	Tools and implements (specify)				(ii) Almirah		
	(i)				(iii) Dressing table		
	(ii)				(iv) Stool, bench		
	(iii)				(v) Chair		
	(iv)				(vi) Table, desk		
	(v) Others				(vii) Box, trunk, suitcase, attache, bag,		
	(vi)				(viii) Others		
	Sub-total 3 (i) to 3 (v)				(ix)		
	machinery				Sub-total [7(i) to 7(viii)]		
4	Transport equipment			8	Radio and transistor		
	(i) Bicycle			9	Musical instruments		
5	(ii) Rickshaw			10	Ornaments		
	(iii) Pushcart				(i) Gold		
	(iv) Others				(ii) Silver		
	Sub-total [5 (i) to 5 (iv)]				(iii) Others		
	Livestock & poultry				(iv)		
	(i) Cattle				Sub-total [10 (i) to 10 (iii)]		
6	(ii) Buffalo			11	Torch light		
	(iii) Sheep & goat			12	Hurricane lamp		
	(iv) Poultry			13	Electric fan		
	(v) Others						
	(vi)						
	Sub-total [6 (i) 6 (v)]						

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
14	Stove (i) Electric (ii) Others				(viii) Crockery (ix) Others (x) Other cooking materials		
15	Other electric equipment			23	(xi)		
16	(11 15 Sub-total (item 11 to 15)				Sub-Total [22 (i) to 22 (x)]		
17	Fountain pen				Other assets (i) (Specify)		
18	Spectacles				(ii)		
19	Clock, watch				(iii)		
20	Sewing machine				(iv)		
21	Sub-total (17 to 20)			24*	(v)		
22	Utensils (i) Stainless steel (ii) Bellmetal (iii) Copper (iv) Aluminium (v) Iron (vi) Brass (vii) Enamel				Sub-total [(23 (i) to 23 (iv)] Total		

[* (items 1, 2, 3 (vi), 4, 5 (v), 6 (vi), 7 (ix)
8, 9, 10 (iv), 16, 21, 22 (xi), 23 (v)].

Schedule—163

13. Particulars of ailments during last two weeks ended on

Sl. No as in col. (1) of bl. 6	Sex, male-1, female-2	Age (years)	Sl. No. of ailment	Ailment code	Whether admitted to hospital (yes-1, no-2)	Type of attendance (code)	Consultation fee (Rs.)	Medicine (value in Rs.)	Recovery code	Duration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

14. Practice of family planning

Serial No. of husband as in col. 1 bl. 6	Age of wife	If wife below 45 years		Method of family planning (code)
		Number of children alive on the date of survey	Age of youngest child alive	
1	2	3	4	5

Sch. 18-3.*Codes for block-13***1. Ailment code (col. 5)**

Rheumatic fever	..	1
High blood pressure	..	2
Asthma	..	3
Tuberculosis	..	4
Bronchitis	..	5
Arthritis	..	6
Rheumatism	..	7
Leprosy	..	8
Cholera	..	9
Small Pox	..	10
Typhoid	..	11
Diphtheria	..	12
Tetanus	..	13
Malaria	..	14
Pneumonia	..	15
Dysentery (all forms)	..	16
Whooping cough	..	17
Acute poliomyelitis	..	18
Measles	..	19
Influenza	..	20
Diarrhoea	..	21
Mumps	..	22
Minor injury	..	23
Major injury	..	24
Undiagnosed fever	..	25
Others	..	26

2. Attendance type (col. 7)*Public hospital/dispensary, etc.*

Allopathic	..	1
Homoeopathic	..	2
Ayurvedic	..	3
Unani	..	4

Private hospital/dispensary, etc.

Allopathic	..	5
Homoeopathic	..	6
Ayurvedic	..	7
Unani	..	8
<i>Private medical practitioner :</i>		
Allopathic	..	9
Homoeopathic	..	10
Ayurvedic	..	11
Unani	..	12
Quack (practitioner without any degree or diploma).	..	13
No attendance	..	14

3. Recovery code (col 10)

Ailment started before the reference period and ended within the reference period.	1
Ailment started before the reference period and still continuing on the date of survey.	2
Ailment started within the reference period and ended within the reference period.	3
Ailment started within the reference period and still continuing on the date of survey.	4

Codes for block-14, (col. 5)

None	..	1
Vasectomy	..	2
Tubectomy	..	3
Condom	..	4
Oral pill	..	5
Foam tablet or jelly cream	..	6
IUD or diaphragm	..	7
Rhythm or withdrawal	..	8
Continued abstinence	..	9

15. Particular of housing condition for the dwelling unit in the slum

1. Dwelling type :
Used as: dwelling-1; dwelling as well as enterprise-2.
2. Occupancy status: owned-1; rented-2; leased in-3, others-4
3. Monthly rent if rented (Rs.).
4. Type of structure of dwelling :
Katcha-1 ; semi-pucca-2 ; pucca-3.
5. Plinth level (in 0.00 metres).
6. Plinth area (in 0.00 sq.m.).
7. Predominant materials of walls;
grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, mud and unburnt bricks-1; timber & wood-2. C.I. sheets asbestos-3. cement concrete burnt bricks & stone blocks-4; others-5.
8. Predominant materials of roof:
grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, bamboo-1; C.I. sheets, asbestos, tiles including country tiles-2, cement concrete & stone blocks-3; others-4.
9. Predominant materials of floor:
mud-1; bamboo, reeds-2; timber, wood-3; brick cement stone-4, others-5
10. Rooms within specification : number.
11. Area of rooms (0.00 sq. m)
12. Rooms below specification : number.
13. Area of rooms (0.00 sq. m.)
14. Total floor area (0.00 sq. m)
15. Kitchen (separate kitchen-1, no separate kitchen-2.
16. Ventilation arrangements :
good-1; fair-2; bad-3.
17. Condition of structure :
good-1; moderately good-2; bad-3.
18. Whether the room is shared by any other household: yes-1; no-2.
19. Number of persons other than household members sharing the room.

16. Particulars of drinking water, sanitation and lighting arrangement.

1. Source of drinking water: tap-1. well/tube well-2, other-3.
2. Facilities of drinking water; available. Within the slum area none-1 for community use-2. for exclusive use by the household-3
3. Bathing arrangements: within slum area none-1 for community use-2, for exclusive use by the household-3.
4. Latrine arrangements within slum area none-1 for community use: sanitary-2. service-3. others-4; for exclusive use by the household, sanitary-5. service-6, others-7.
5. Lighting arrangements; electricity-1. kerosene-2 others-3. no lighting arrangements-4.

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