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भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

इकतीसवां दौर
THIRTY FIRST ROUND

जुलाई 1976—जून 1977
JULY 1976—JUNE 1977

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दस लाख के ऊपर की जनसंख्या वाले नगरों की
भोपड़-पट्टियों में परिवारों की समाजार्थिक स्थिति
पर किए गए सर्वेक्षण पर टिप्पणियों सहित तालिकाएं : कलकत्ता
TABLES WITH NOTES ON SURVEY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC
CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SLUMS IN
MILLION-PLUS CITIES : CALCUTTA

1983

सांख्यिकी विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

नई दिल्ली
NEW DELHI

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
THIRTYFIRST ROUND

(JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977)

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TABLES WITH NOTES ON SURVEY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC
CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SLUMS IN "MILLION-
PLUS CITIES": CALCUTTA

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

THIRTYFIRST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SLUMS IN
MILLION-PLUS CITIES : CALCUTTA

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
THIRTYFIRST ROUND : JULY 1976-JUNE 1977
TABLES WITH NOTES

ON
SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLD IN
SLUMS IN MILLION-PLUS CITIES :CALCUTTA

SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 A survey on socio-economic condition of households in slums in urban areas was conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation in its thirtyfirst round from July 1976 to June 1977. This survey was restricted to slums in cities only, i.e., class I towns with a population of one lakh or above as per 1971 census. There were 148 cities in India. The city proper and not the urban agglomeration was considered for survey coverage.

1.2 All the States and Union Territories participating in the NSS on a matching basis also participated in this survey by canvassing a sample at least of equal size^{a/} as the central sample in slums in cities in respective States and Union Territories.

1.3 The initial problem for this survey was to procure a suitable up-to-date list of slums for each of the cities under survey coverage. Some lists of slums were available with the respective Corporation, Municipal or other local authority. It was felt, however, that such lists were not complete and up-to-date and naturally did not cover all slum areas. Considering limitations of resources and other aspects of the problem it was ultimately decided to restrict the survey to declared slums in eight big 'million-plus' cities viz., Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Bangalore and Hyderabad having 1971 census population 1 million or above. With respect to other cities with a population of less than one million as per 1971 census it was decided that the list of declared slums should be augmented by adding more "slum like" areas to the lists. It was also decided that the investigators should go round the city and identify such slum areas and prepare a list of those slums not included in the list obtained from the civic authorities. For identifying and demarcating such slum areas a slum was defined as "an areal unit having 25 or more inhabited kutcha structures mostly of temporary nature or with 50 or more households residing mostly kutcha structures, huddled together, with practically no private latrine or inadequate public latrine and water supply facilities"^{b/}.

a/ This survey was not conducted in Srinagar and Imphal.

b/ The method as adopted was finalised in the Central Training Conference for the thirtyfirst round of NSS held at New Delhi on 7-8 April, 1976.

1.4 The basic sample design for this survey was a two stage design with each city as a stratum and slums in a city as first stage units and households in slums as second stage units. In eight 'million-plus' cities viz. Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Hyderabad, the frame of slums was the list of declared slums collected from respective Corporation or other appropriate authorities. In other cities this list of slums was augmented by adding more areas units having "slum like" characteristics^{e/}. In 'million-plus' cities from the lists of declared slums and other cities from the augmented lists of slums a sample of slums^{d/} was selected circular systematically with probability proportional to size where size was an approximate measure of slum population. Sample slums with large population content were divided into 2 or more sub-divisions of approximately equal population content and one of the divisions was selected at random for detailed survey. In each sample slum/sub-divisions of slum all the households were listed. From this frame of households a sample^{a/} of households^{e/} was selected circular systematically for detailed enquiry in schedule 16.3 : Economic condition of slum dwellers.

1.5 This report is based on data collected in schedule 16.3 : Economic condition of slum dwellers canvassed in the central sample in slums of ^{Calcutta} city. It presents information on demographic particulars, education standard, education of children, employment, income, expenditure and indebtedness, housing condition etc. of slum dwellers of Calcutta city. Some of the important findings of the survey as observed on the basis of survey results are presented in ^{section} 2. Detailed statistical tables are given in Appendix I. Appendix II gives the important concepts and definitions used in the survey. A note on estimation procedure is given in Appendix III. A comparison of some select socio-economic characteristics relating to slum households of the city and urban households of all towns and cities including the slum households of the state is presented in Appendix IV.

c/ For carving out such "undeclared slums" in 50 p.c. of the cities the job was done by the staff of FOD, NSSD and in the residual 50 p.c. by the staff of the corresponding SSB participating in NSS survey work.

d/ Sample size was determined on the basis of the strength of the field staff available for the survey.

e/ It was planned in general to survey 14 households in each sample slum area.

SECTION TWO
SUMMARY RESULTS

2.1 In the city of Calcutta 120 slum areas were selected and surveyed ^{a/}. Information on socio-economic aspects of slum dwellers were collected from 1395 sample households living in these 120 slum areas. It is estimated that nearly 1.49 lakh households with an estimated population of nearly 6.10 lakhs resided in the slums of the city. Aggregate estimates for all the slums have been presented in Appendix I while some selected socio-economic characteristics relating to slum dwellers of the city are presented in Table S-1 below.

Table (S1) : Some selected socio-economic characteristics relating slum dwellers of Calcutta city

1.	household size	4.10
2.	per household number of	
	children 0-14 years	1.40
	females 14 & over	1.10
	males 15 & over	1.60
3.	females per 100 persons	43
4.	percentage of children 5-14 years not attending school	32
5.1	percentage of literate males	70
5.2	percentage of literate females	54
6.1	percentage of males with job or at work	59
6.2	percentage of females with job or at work	9
7.	average monthly household income (Rs.)	345
8.	average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.)	68
9.1	percentage of indebted household	23
9.2	average outstanding loan per indebted household (Rs.)	1418
10.	percentage of households residing in kutchha dwelling units	12
11.	percentage of households residing in dwelling units having no room satisfying NBO's specification	5
12.1	percentage of households with no latrine facilities	1
12.2	percentage of households using community latrine	96

^{a/} There were 983 declared slums in the sampling frame. All selected large slums were divided into two or more sub-divisions or areas having approximately 150 households and one of the sub-divisions (or areas) was selected at random for detailed survey.

Appendix I

List of Tables

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (1) : Number of households and persons by monthly per capita consumer expenditure class and household group

Calcutta

monthly per capita consumer expenditure class (in Rs.) 1/	household group											total persons
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
	scheduled house- holds	caste persons	scheduled house- holds	tribe persons	household tribe persons	neo-Buddhist house- holds	persons	house- holds	others persons	house- holds	persons	
15 - 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	3518	213	3518	3518
18 - 21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	1705	319	1705	1705
21 - 24	213	1812	-	-	-	-	-	213	1492	426	3304	3304
24 - 28	106	533	-	-	-	-	-	639	6503	745	7036	7036
28 - 34	746	5757	-	-	106	639	3198	25695	4050	32091	32091	32091
34 - 43	2452	16205	213	1066	319	2025	11514	79111	14498	98407	98407	98407
43 - 55	3411	17805	106	746	853	5437	17591	104700	21961	128688	128688	128688
55 - 75	4534	23029	213	533	1172	6930	25489	129472	31458	159964	159964	159964
75 - 100	4584	13860	106	213	533	2452	21436	74498	26659	91023	91023	91023
100 - 150	7036	10555	106	106	426	639	25374	52989	32942	64289	64289	64289
150 - 200	2132	2132	213	213	106	213	7676	10022	10127	12580	12580	12580
200 & above	-	-	213	213	-	-	5117	7462	5330	7675	7675	7675
all classes	25264	91688	1170	3090	3515	18335	118779	497167	148728	610280	610280	610280

1/ for consumer expenditure classes Rs. 0-13 and 13-15 there were no entries

1. number of sample slums surveyed : 120

2. number of sample households surveyed : 1395

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table(2) : Number of persons by age, sex and marital status

Calcutta

age group (years)	sex	marital status				all persons
		never married	married	widowed	separated or divorced	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0 - 4	male	29534	-	-	-	29534
	female	27081	213	-	-	27294
	total	56615	213	-	-	56828
5 - 9	male	35184	213	-	-	35397
	female	35931	106	-	-	36037
	total	71115	319	-	-	71434
10 - 14	male	43501	320	106	-	43927
	female	36144	426	-	-	36570
	total	79645	746	106	-	80497
15 - 19	male	31239	1600	-	-	32839
	female	22284	10128	213	213	32838
	total	53523	11728	213	213	65677
20 - 24	male	26335	10662	106	-	37103
	female	7996	16632	213	213	25054
	total	34331	27294	319	213	62157
25 - 29	male	12155	18445	106	213	30919
	female	746	18019	320	426	19511
	total	12901	36464	426	639	50430
30 - 44	male	8849	60987	1066	106	71008
	female	1066	38063	5118	213	44460
	total	9915	99050	6184	319	115468
45 - 59	male	1279	43927	1812	107	47125
	female	-	18232	8956	106	27294
	total	1279	62159	10768	213	74419
60 & above	male	747	14500	2665	106	18018
	female	106	2985	12261	-	15352
	total	853	17485	14926	106	33370
all age groups	male	188823	150654	5861	532	345870
	female	131354	104804	27081	1171	264410
	total	320177	255458	32942	1703	610280

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (3) : Number of persons aged 5 years and above by education standard

Calcutta

education standard (1)	male (2)	female (3)	total (4)
1. illiterate	73566	95532	169098
2. literate but below primary	89677	67806	157483
3. primary	56935	35822	92757
4. middle	63863	28787	92650
5. secondary	26972	8423	35395
6. graduate & above	5323	746	6069
total	316336	237116	553452

Table (4) : Number of children aged 5-14 years attending school, once attended but discontinued and never attended by age of child

Calcutta

attending schools	age of children from 5-14 years										not recorded (12)	total (13)
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. attending school	5224	7889	9702	13327	7996	16099	9915	12474	7996	7783	-	98405
2. once attended but discontinued	746	639	639	639	746	1172	1386	2025	2132	3416	-	13540
3. never attended	8209	4158	3411	3198	2239	3625	2239	3731	1386	2669	106	34971
4. total	14179	12686	13752	17164	10981	20896	13540	18230	11514	13868	106	146916

N.B. Information on education in school was not available for 3.3 p.c. of children in the age group 5-14 years.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (5) : Number of children not attending school by reason for non-attendance [age 5-14 years]

Calcutta

not attend- ing school	reason for non-attendance							total
	cannot bear expenses	child working as helper either in household enterprise or in the service	required for domestic work	child refused to go	mentally or physically handicapped	in-different	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. once attended but discontinued	7890	1600	639	2133	-	639	639	13540
2. never attended	20898	853	959	6611	319	1599	3732	34971
3. total	28788	2453	1598	8744	319	2238	4371	48511

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (6) : Number of persons by current weekly activity status by age and sex
Calcutta

group years)	working		either seeking or available for work		not available for work		total					
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
- 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	29534	27294	56828	29534	27294	56828
- 9	106	-	106	-	-	-	35291	36037	71328	35397	36037	71434
- 14	4738	1706	6504	1386	106	1492	37743	34758	72501	43927	36570	80497
- 19	17060	3198	20258	6396	1278	7674	9383	28362	37745	32839	32838	65677
- 24	28570	2666	31344	5658	1599	7257	2767	20789	23556	37103	25054	62157
- 29	27820	2345	30173	2878	319	3197	213	16847	17060	30919	19511	50430
- 44	65304	6397	75701	1171	319	1490	533	37744	38277	71008	44460	115468
- 59	44667	4478	49365	319	-	319	1919	22816	24735	47125	27294	74419
& above	10662	2026	12688	-	-	-	7356	13326	20682	18018	15352	33370
groups	203323	22816	226139	17808	3621	21429	124739	237973	362712	345870	264410	610280

NATIONAL SAFETY SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (7) : Number of persons aged 5 years and above by current weekly activity status & general education

Calcutta

General education	working		either seeking of available for work		not available for work		total					
	male (2)	female (3)	male (5)	female (6)	male (8)	female (9)	male (11)	female (12)				
(1)												
illiterate	48298	14074	2132	213	2345	23136	81245	104381	73566	95532	169098	
literate but below primary	52252	4478	56730	3418	743	4161	34007	62585	96592	89677	67806	157483
primary	36783	2452	39235	3626	319	3945	16526	33051	49577	56935	35822	92757
middle	44567	4492	46059	4157	960	5117	15139	26335	41474	63663	28787	92650
secondary	17165	320	17485	3730	1173	4903	6077	6930	13007	26972	8423	35395
tertiary and above	4258		4258	745	213	958	320	533	853	5323	746	6069
total	203323	22816	226139	17808	3621	21429	95205	210679	305884	316336	237116	553452

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (8) : Number of persons registered and not registered with employment exchange by current weekly activity status

Calcutta

current weekly activity status	regis-tered	not regis-tered	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. working	4691	221448	226139
2. did not work but sought work	5757	11088	16845
3. available for work	853	3731	4584
4. total	11301	236267	247568

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (9) : Number of working persons by industry division
Calcutta

industry division (1)	working persons		
	male (2)	female (3)	total (4)
1. agriculture	1812	106	1918
2. manufacturing	71221	7249	78470
3. electricity, gas and water	533	-	533
4. construction	10555	319	10874
5. wholesale and retail trade and hotel & restaurant	53416	1025	55441
6. transport, storage and communication	25162	213	25375
7. community, social and personal services	37533	12691	50224
8. other industries	3091	213	3304
9. all industries	203323	22816	226139

Table (10) : Number of working persons by occupation class

Calcutta

occupation class (1)	male (2)	female (3)	total (4)
1. profession technical, administrative, executive and managerial workers	7461	744	8205
2. clerical and related workers	15033	213	15246
3. transport supervisors, conductors, telephone and telegraph operators	1705	-	1705
4. sales workers	47550	2238	49788
5. domestic servants, maids and house-keeping workers	426	4264	4690
6. sweepers, cleaners and related workers	1599	533	2132
7. launderers, dhobis, washermen and pressers etc.	2025	213	2238
8. hair dressers, barbers and related workers	2878	106	2984
9. other service workers	8848	6823	15671
10. farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	1491	106	1597
11. miners, quarrymen and related workers	213	-	213
12. metal processors	1599	-	1599
13. spinners, weavers and related workers	1919	-	1919
14. tanners, shoemakers and related workers	8315	319	8634
15. food and beverage processors	2772	-	2772
16. bidi makers	2239	106	2345
17. tailors, dress makers and upholsterers etc.	7356	4264	11620
18. carpenters and cabinet makers and related workers	6290	106	6396
19. blacksmiths and related workers	8209	-	8209
20. stone cutters, machine fitters, plumber etc.	23243	533	23776
21. printers and related workers	3625	106	3731
22. construction workers	7356	-	7356
23. motor vehicle operators, taxi drivers and auto-rickshaw drivers	5650	-	5650
24. cycle rickshaw operators and other transport operators including animal driven vehicles	5224	-	5224
25. labourers n.e.c	11301	959	12260
26. all other occupations	18996	1183	20179
27. not recorded	-	-	-
28. total	203323	22846	226130

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (11) : Number of principal earner by native place

Calcutta

native place (1)	rural (2)	urban (3)	total (4)
1. Calcutta	-	70477	70477
2. same state	21750	2664	24414
3. Bihar	30065	2558	32623
4. Uttar Pradesh	10767	1278	12045
5. Orissa	3944	-	3944
6. other States	1179	850	2029
7. not recorded ^{1/}	-	-	1066
8. sub total (2 to 7)	67005	7350	76121 ^{3/}
9. native place not recorded ^{2/}	-	-	2130
10. total (1+8+9)	67705	77827	148728 ^{3/}

1/ migrant to the city but native place not recorded

2/ whether a native of the city or a migrant to the city not recorded

3/ total does not agree with the total of rural and urban because the not recorded cases could not be classified by rural and urban

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (12) : Number of migrant principal earners to the city by native place and reason for migration

Calcutta

native place	reason for migration			total
	on work	in search of work	others & not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<u>same state</u>				
rural	1919	15993	3838	21750
urban	426	2025	213	2664
<u>Bihar</u>				
rural	1492	25802	2771	30065
urban	-	2239	319	2558
<u>Uttar Pradesh</u>				
rural	319	9382	1066	10767
urban	106	959	213	1278
<u>Orissa</u>				
rural	106	3625	213	3944
urban	-	-	-	-
<u>Other States</u>				
rural	-	1179	-	1179
urban	106	744	-	850
not recorded (rural) ^{1/}	-	1066	-	1066
<u>total</u>				
rural	3836	57047	7888	68771
urban	638	5967	745	7350

^{1/} migrant to the city but native place not recorded

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (13) : Number of migrant principal earners by age and by reason for migration

Calcutta

age group in years	reason for migration			total
	on work	in search of work	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
15 - 24	533	7783	959	9275
25 - 44	2450	33375	4264	40089
45 - 59	959	17379	2558	20896
60 & above	426	3838	852	5116
not recorded	106	639	-	745
all age groups	4474	63014	8633	76121

Table (14) : Number of migrant principal earners and other principal/earners by occupation class

Calcutta

occupation class	migrant earner	other 1/ earner	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. teachers	639	746	1385
2. physicians, surgeons, nurses and other medical practitioners	532	745	1277
3. administrative, managerial and other technical and professional workers	2131	4903	7034
4. clerical and related workers	4691	7249	11940
5. shop keepers, salesmen and other sales workers	13759	11409	25168
6. street vendors, canvassers and news vendors	3838	3214	7052
7. domestic servants, maids and house keeping workers	2771	3304	6075
8. sweepers, cleaners and related workers	639	639	1278
9. launderers, dhobis, washermen and pressers etc.	426	1066	1492
10. hair dressers, barbers & related workers	1065	426	1492
11. dairy farmers	639	-	639
12. poultry farmers, fishermen and related workers	106	319	425
13. miners, quarrymen : & related workers	-	106	106
14. spinners, weavers & related workers	853	852	1705
15. metal processors	319	426	745
16. tanners and shoe makers & related workers	3838	2131	5969
17. food & beverage processors	959	746	1705
18. bidi makers	319	853	1172
19. tailors, dress makers & upholsterers etc.	1386	3411	4797
20. carpenters and cabinet makers and related workers	2878	1279	4157
21. blacksmiths and related workers	2345	2665	5010
22. construction workers	8529	12367	20896
23. printers and related workers	639	1386	2025
24. motor vehicle operators, taxi drivers and autorickshaw drivers	2772	1705	4477
25. cycle rickshaw operators and other transport operators including animal driven vehicles	4371	426	4797

Table (15) : Number of households by monthly household income group and average household income.

Calcutta

monthly household income group (Rs.)	number of households	average household income (in Rs.0.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. 0 - 50	853	14.64
2. 51 - 75	959	64.46
3. 76 - 100	2558	92.30
4. 101 - 125	4584	119.51
5. 126 - 150	10342	147.10
6. 151 - 200	21004	189.47
7. 201 - 250	20682	240.09
8. 251 - 300	22390	290.89
9. 301 - 400	28254	365.96
10. 401 - 500	15886	468.67
11. 501 - 700	12581	602.87
12. 701 -1000	6930	856.43
13. 1001 & above	1705	1280.73
14. total	148728	345.07

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Table (16) : Number of households reporting income by different sources.

Calcutta

source of income	number of households	total income in Rs.(00)	average household income per reporting household in Rs.0.00
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. wage, salaries and pension	101602	306,143	301.31
2. receipt. from enterprise	57569	180,807	314.26
3. income from property	9270	16,459	177.55
4. others	7563	9,814	137.48
5. total	148728	513,223	315.07

NB : Total of column (2) will not add up to item 5, column (2) as households reporting income from more than source were shown / one against each source reported.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. wage, salaries and pension	101602	306,143	301.31
2. receipt. from enterprise	57569	180,807	314.26
3. income from property	9270	16,459	177.55
4. others	7563	9,814	137.48
5. total	148728	513,223	315.07

Table (17.1) : Number of indebted households and amount of outstanding loan by source of loan

Calcutta		
source of loan	number of households	amount of loan (in Rs.0.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. landlord	4473	17107
2. money lender	6717	71954
3. co-operative credit society	2558	50168
4. government	959	26712
5. bank	959	43572
6. provident fund & insurance	7036	97217
7. friends and relatives	19191	184697
8. total	34651	491426

Table (17.2) : Number of indebted households and amount of outstanding loan by purpose of loan

Calcutta		
purpose of loan	number of households	amount of (Rs. 0.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. current expenses of enterprise	2985	37383
2. acquisition of fixed assets for enterprise	1279	43947
3. marriage or other ceremony	4051	73925
4. household expenses	22603	214526
5. repayment of debt	213	6077
6. others	3731	103841
7. not recorded	1492	11727
8. total	34651	491426

NB. In table 17.1 total of column (2) will not add upto item 8, col.(2) as households reporting loan from more than one source for the same purpose or for different purpose were shown against each source. Similarly, in table 17.2 borrowing for different purposes by the same household was shown against each purpose and so the total of

Table (18) : Consumer expenditure per person per month on broad groups of item by monthly per capita consumer expenditure classes

selected item of consumer expenditure	Calcutta (Rs.0.00)													
	monthly per capita expenditure classes in Rs.(0.00)													
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	15-18	19-21	21-24	24-28	28-34	34-43	43-55	55-75	75-100	100-150	150-200	200 & above	total	
1. cereals	11.43	8.08	11.74	13.35	14.63	15.93	18.62	21.41	23.10	28.15	34.03	35.33	20.75	
2. gram	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.20	0.46	0.24	0.56	0.14	
3. cereal substitute	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	0.06	0.03	0.14	-	-	0.04	
4. pulses	2.05	0.64	0.88	2.30	1.28	1.31	1.67	1.98	2.38	3.36	4.28	4.07	2.04	
5. milk & milk prod.	-	1.41	0.03	0.42	0.44	0.68	1.27	2.17	3.23	3.55	4.49	7.42	2.02	
6. edible oil	-	0.56	0.40	1.13	1.65	2.23	2.67	3.74	4.59	6.08	8.80	7.50	3.61	
7. meat & fish	-	0.25	0.35	0.36	1.15	1.97	3.00	4.75	6.24	9.67	13.63	15.23	4.68	
8. vegetables	0.61	2.81	1.10	2.62	3.03	3.96	4.93	6.12	7.51	11.00	17.66	17.20	6.36	
9. sugar	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.06	0.25	0.43	0.67	0.97	2.77	1.57	0.45	
0. other foods	-	1.29	0.93	1.79	2.89	4.49	5.77	7.59	10.70	18.25	30.20	43.60	8.80	
1. total foods	14.09	15.04	18.43	21.97	25.10	30.70	38.28	48.33	58.85	81.63	116.10	132.48	48.89	
2. fuel light	-	1.50	0.60	0.99	1.68	2.31	2.87	3.74	4.71	7.05	10.57	10.13	3.86	
3. cloth & bedding	-	-	-	0.11	0.33	0.47	1.03	2.54	8.34	11.10	12.34	86.06	4.72	
4. foot wear	-	-	0.76	0.88	0.07	-	0.07	0.14	0.58	1.21	2.73	8.85	0.44	
5. education	0.54	-	0.48	0.45	0.81	0.71	1.54	2.14	3.27	3.71	2.24	10.36	2.11	
6. medicine	0.30	0.94	0.19	0.45	0.35	0.82	0.91	1.73	2.39	4.25	6.26	11.83	1.89	
7. rent	-	1.25	-	0.94	1.14	1.41	1.40	1.44	2.13	2.76	4.77	4.78	1.74	
8. taxes	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.15	0.31	0.27	-	0.09	
9. other expns.	1.72	0.50	1.57	1.30	1.88	2.14	2.72	3.53	4.87	7.31	13.79	14.26	3.94	
0. total non food	2.56	4.19	3.60	4.32	6.26	7.91	10.59	15.30	26.44	37.70	52.97	146.27	18.79	
1. total food & non-food	16.65	19.23	22.03	26.29	31.36	38.61	48.87	63.63	85.09	119.33	169.07	278.75	67.68	

Table (19) : Number of households and of persons by (1) having no room with NBO specification and (2) households having at least one room with NBO specification by type of structure of dwelling units

Calcutta

type of structure type of structure	average hhd. size	having no room with NBO specifi- cation		having at least one room with NBO specification		not recor- ded
		households	persons	households	persons	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Katcha house with mud floor	3.87	959	3731	9702	37530	-
2. Katcha house with non-mud floor	3.89	639	2025	6184	24522	-
3. semi-pucca house with mud floor	3.10	746	1705	15566	48832	-
4. semi-pucca house with non-mud floor	4.22	2452	6717	52883	226567	106
5. pucca house with mud floor	4.58	-	-	1279	5864	-
6. pucca house with non-mud floor	4.30	2131	6717	55016	238935	106
7. not recorded	-	-	-	-	-	959
8. all types	4.09	6927	20895	140630	582250	1171

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976-JUNE 1977

Table (20) : Number of households by latrine arrangements and by type of structure

Calcutta

type of structure	latrine arrangements								total
	none	for community use			for exclusive use by the households			not recorded	
		sani-tary	ser-vice	others	sani-tary	ser-vice	others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. katcha house with mud floor	426	5438	3838	853	106				10661
2. katcha house with non-mud-floor	106	5332	959	213	213				6823
3. semi-pucca house with mud-floor	-	11089	3731	1067	213	106		106	16312
4. semi-pucca house with non mud-floor	212	3667	14716	2022	1175	320	213	106	55441
5. pucca-house with mud floor	-	1172	106	-	-				1278
6. pucca house with non mud floor	642	40941	13539	642	958	426	106		57254
7. not re-corded	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	853	759
8. total	1386	100755	36889	4797	2665	852	319	1065	148728

Table (21) : Number of households by facilities of drinking water supply type and by latrine arrangements.

Calcutta									
drinking water supply type	latrine arrangements								
	none	for community use			for exclusive-use by the household			not recorded	total
		sani- tary	ser- vice	others	sani- tary	ser- vice	others		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. none	213	639	2025	106	-	-	-	106	3089
2. for community use	1173	99690	34110	4691	1173	319	319	-	141483
3. for exclusive use by the household	-	213	746	-	1492	533	-	106	33090
4. not recorded	-	213	-	-	-	-	-	853	1066
5. total	1986	108755	36889	4797	2665	852	319	1065	148728

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Table (22) : Number of households by rented and not rented accommodation and average amount of monthly rent per household by structure of dwelling units.

Calcutta

type of structure	number of household dwelling		average rent in Rs.0.00 per month per rented household
	rented	not rented	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Katcha house with mud floor	8103	2558	14.60
2. Katcha house with non-mud floor	5437	1306	15.12
3. semi-pucca house with mud floor	11408	4904	13.12
4. semi-pucca house with non-mud floor	41901	13540	19.64
5. pucca house with mud floor	959	319	20.18
6. pucca house with non-mud floor	40195	17059	21.60
7. not recorded	-	959	-
8. all types	100003	40725	19.08

Table (23) : Number of currently married women by ^{age} group and family planning method
Calcutta

age of wife (years)	type of family planning method									no. of currently married wives
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
15 - 19	8101	106	-	-	-	106	-	-	-	8313
20 - 24	14069	106	851	851	958	212	-	-	-	16196
25 - 29	13438	851	2023	2023	743	637	-	212	106	18010
30 - 34	9271	1582	1701	1701	531	318	-	106	106	13415
35 - 39	9806	957	2236	2236	318	637	106	319	212	14591
40 - 44	7566	532	1063	1063	318	318	106	-	-	9903
all	62251	3934	7874	7874	2068	2228	212	637	424	80428

1/ According to instruction for this survey, information on family planning was required to be collected from the husband of currently married wife. As some of the husbands could not be contacted at the time of the survey, this part of information was not made available for 2.91 percent of currently married women in the age group 15-44 years.

Appendix II

Concepts and Definitions

1. Some of the important concepts and definitions adopted in the survey are given below :
2. Household : A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constituted a household.
3. Industry and occupation : The sector of economic activity in which a person worked was the industry of the person. The nature or type of work performed by the person was termed as the occupation of the person. For industry and occupation of an individual the National Industrial Classification (NIC - 1970) and National Classification of Occupation (NCO - 1968) respectively were used.
4. Literate : A person was treated as literate if he/she could both read and write a simple message in at least one language.
5. Current activity status : Current activity status for an individual was determined considering the activities pursued by the individual during the reference week ending on the day preceding the date of survey. If an individual was working on any single day and during the rest of the days of the week he was either seeking or available for work or attended educational institutions he was to be treated as 'working'. Thus priority was given to 'working' category over non-working category. Similarly, if an individual was either seeking work or available for work on any single day and during the rest of the days of the week he was not available for work, he was treated as seeking or available for work. Thus, priority was given to seeking or available for work over not available for work.
6. Household principal earner : In a household the member whose income from gainful occupation during the last one year was highest was treated as the principal household earner. If the earnings of two or more members were equal the seniormost person among them was taken as the principal earner.
7. Migrant principal household earner : The principal household earner was treated as a migrant to the city when native place of the principal earner was not the city of enumeration. The native place was defined as the place where the parents or fore-fathers of the earner resided more or less permanently and with which the principal earner had at least some occupational connection.

8. Income/receipts from enterprises : Income from self-employment by the members of the household from all enterprises like transport, trade, manufacture and profession and services were covered. Income from manufacture comprised amount received and receivable from sale of product during the reference period less expenses incurred for producing the product. Income from trade comprised amount received and receivable from sale of goods during the reference period less purchase value of the goods sold and other expenses. Similarly income from other enterprises like transport, profession or other services comprised amount received and receivable from services rendered during the reference period less expenses incurred for rendering the services.

9. Dwelling unit : For purposes of this survey 'dwelling unit' meant the prevailing housing accommodation available to the household.

10. Type of structure : The dwelling units were classified into three categories, namely, pucca, semi-pucca and katcha on the basis of the materials used for construction. A pucca structure was one whose both walls and roof were made of pucca materials. A semi-pucca structure was one whose either the walls or the roof, but not both, were made of pucca materials. A katcha structure was one whose both walls and roof were made of non-pucca materials. Materials, such as oven burnt bricks, stone blocks, cement, concrete, jackborad (cement plastered reed), tiles and timbers were treated as pucca materials. Corrugated iron or asbestos sheets used in the construction of roof were also treated as pucca materials.

11. Room : Rooms were divided into two types as 'rooms with NBO's specification' and 'rooms below NBO's specification'. As per specification of the National Building Organisation (NBO) a room should have a minimum floor area of four square metres enclosed by walls from floor to ceiling with a door and roof above with minimum height from floor to ceiling at least 2 metres. Rooms satisfying this specification were termed as 'room within NBO's specification'. Rooms which did not satisfy the specifications were termed as 'rooms below NBO's specification'.

Appendix III

Estimation Procedure

A.1 The list of the declared slums in each million-plus city constituted the frame of first stage units. In a city from the list of slums sample slums for the survey were selected circular systematically with probability proportional to size where size was a measure of slum population. Sample slums having large population were divided into two or more sub-divisions having nearly equal population content and one of the sub-divisions was selected at random and the survey was confined to the selected sub-division only. All the households in the sample slum/sub-division were listed in the listing schedule. From this list generally a sample of 14 households was selected circular systematically in each sample slum/sub-division for household enquiry.

A.2 Denoting by

- i : subscript of i-th surveyed slum/sub-division
- j : subscript of j-th sample household
- z : slum size (used for selection)
- m : number of surveyed slums
- h^1 : total number of households listed in the sample slum/sub-division
- h : number of sample households surveyed for schedule 16.3
- Z : total size of urban slums
- D : number of sub-divisions actually formed
- y : value of characteristic of a sample household
- Y : estimate of y for the city

estimated value of a character y, denoted by Y, for a sub-class of households.

or for all households from the detailed schedules are estimated as

$$Y = M \sum_i \sum_j y_{ij}$$

where the summation extended over all sample households belonging to the sub-class s and M was the multiplier or raising factor. The multiplier M was estimated as

$$M = H / \sum_i h_i$$

where H was the estimated number of households based on the listing schedule, estimated as

$$H = \frac{\sum D_i}{\sum Z_i} h_i$$

A.3 Denoting by Y and X the estimates of the aggregates at the city level of the two characteristics y and x respectively, the ratio of two characteristics y by x , was estimated by the ratio of the estimates Y and X as Y/X .

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Appendix-IV

Comparison with urban households

1.0 In the table below a few select socio-economic characteristics relating to (i) urban households of the state of West Bengal and (ii) slum households of Calcutta are presented. The data for the urban households as given in the table are based on data collected in schedule 10/schedule 1.0 of NSS 32nd round (July 1977 - June 1978).

Table A.4 : Comparison with urban households

characteristics	slum households of Calcutta city	urban households of West Bengal state
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. household size	4.10	4.48
2. per household number of		
children 0-14 years	1.40	1.46
females 15 & over	1.11	1.32
males 15 & over	1.60	1.70
3. females per 100 persons	43	45
4. percentage of children 5-14 years not attending school	32	37
5.1. percentage of literate males	70	82
5.2. percentage of literate females	54	68
6.1. percentage of males with job or at work	59	53
6.2. percentage of females with job or at work	9	9
7. average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.)	68	102*

* strictly provisional

Incidentally it may be noted that technically the urban households include the slum households of Calcutta city as well as slum households of other towns of the state along with non-slum urban households of the state.

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सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

इकतीसवां दौर
THIRTY FIRST ROUND

जुलाई 1976—जून 1977
JULY 1976—JUNE 1977

संख्या 302/2
NUMBER 302/2

दस लाख के ऊपर की जनसंख्या वाले नगरों की
भोपड़-पट्टियों में परिवारों की समाजार्थिक स्थिति
पर किए गए सर्वेक्षण पर टिप्पणियों सहित तालिकाएं : बम्बई

TABLES WITH NOTES ON SURVEY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC
CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SLUMS IN
MILLION-PLUS CITIES BOMBAY

1983

सांख्यिकी विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

नई दिल्ली
NEW DELHI



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राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन
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अक्टूबर 1983

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नई दिल्ली

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
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CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SLUMS IN MILLION-
PLUS CITIES : BOMBAY

OCTOBER 1983

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

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AREAS : BOMBAY

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
THIRTYFIRST ROUND : JULY 1976-JUNE 1977
TABLES WITH NOTES

ON

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLD IN
SLUMS IN MILLION-PLUS CITIES : BOMBAY

SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 A survey on socio-economic condition of households in slums in urban areas was conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation in its thirtyfirst round from July 1976 to June 1977. This survey was restricted to slums in cities only, i.e., class I towns with a population of one lakh or above as per 1971 census. There were 148 cities in India. The city proper and not the urban agglomeration was considered for survey coverage.

1.2 All the States and Union Territories participating in the NSS on a matching basis also participated in this survey by canvassing a sample at least of equal size as the central sample in slums in cities in respective States and Union Territories^{a/}.

1.3 The initial problem for this survey was to procure a suitable up-to-date list of slums for each of the cities under survey coverage. Some lists of slums were available with the respective Corporation, Municipal or other local authority. It was felt, however, that such lists were not complete and up-to-date and naturally did not cover all slum areas. Considering limitations of resources and other aspects of the problem it was ultimately decided to restrict the survey to declared slums in eight big 'million-plus' cities viz., Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Bangalore and Hyderabad having 1971 census population 1 million or above. With respect to other cities with a population of less than one million as per 1971 census it was decided that the list of declared slums should be augmented by adding more "slum like" areas to the lists. It was also decided that the investigators should go round the city and identify such slum areas and prepare a list of those slums not included in the list obtained from the civic authorities. For identifying and demarcating such slum areas a slum was defined as "an areal unit having 25 or more inhabited kutcha structures mostly of temporary nature or with 50 or more households residing mostly in kutcha structures, huddled together, with practically no private latrine or inadequate public latrine and water supply facilities"^{b/}.

a/ This survey was not conducted in Srinagar and Imphal.

b/ The method as adopted was finalised in the Central Training Conference for the thirtyfirst round of NSS held at New Delhi, on 7-8 April, 1976.

2

1.4 The basic sample design for this survey was a two stage design with each city as a stratum and slums in a city as first stage units and households in slums as second stage units. In eight 'million plus' cities viz. Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Hyderabad, the frame of slums was the list of declared slums collected from respective Corporation or other appropriate authorities. In other cities this list of slums was augmented by adding more areal units having "slum like" characteristics. In million-plus cities from the lists of declared slums and other cities from the augmented lists of slums a sample of slums^d was selected circular systematically with probability proportional to size where size was an approximate measure of slum population. Sample slums with large population content were divided into 2 or more sub-divisions of approximate equal population content and one of the divisions was selected at random for detailed survey. In each sample slum/sub-divisions of slum all the households were listed. From this frame of households a sample of households^e was selected circular systematically for detailed enquiry in schedule 16.3; Economic condition of slum dwellers.

1.5 This report is based on data collected in schedule 16.3; Economic condition of slum dwellers canvassed in the central sample in slums of Bombay city. It presents information on demographic particulars, education standard, education of children, employment, income, expenditure and indebtedness, housing condition etc. of slum dwellers of Bombay city. Some of the important findings of the survey as observed on the basis of survey results are presented in section 2. Detailed statistical tables are given in Appendix I. Appendix II gives the important concepts and definitions used in the survey. A note on estimation procedure is given in Appendix III.

1.6 This report, as presented, here, has been revised as per the procedure delineated by the Governing Council, NSSO, after taking into consideration the comments of the priority members (including the members of the Governing Council), amongst which the draft version had been circulated earlier. Mention may be made in this connection about the specific comments made by Prof. P. Visaria, a Member of the Governing Council. It was at his instance that an Appendix (Appendix IV) has been enclosed in the report where some select demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the slum household of the cities have been compared, on the one hand, with the same for the total urban population of the city and, on the other hand, with the same for the total urban population of the State. The comparative figures were, however, taken from the survey households of 32nd round which were in the process of being finalised.

- ^d/ For carving out such "undeclared slums" in 50 p.c. of the cities the job was done by the staff of FOD, NSSO and in the residual 50 p.c. by the staff of the corresponding SSB participating in NSS survey work.
- ^e/ Sample size was determined on the basis of the strength of the field staff available for the survey.
- ^f/ It was planned in general to survey 14 households in each sample slum area.

SECTION TWO

SUMMARY RESULTS

2.1 In the city of Bombay 212 slum areas were selected and surveyed^{a/}. Information on socio-economic aspects of slum dwellers were collected from 2825 sample households living in these 212 sample slum areas. It is estimated that nearly 1.48 lakh households with an estimated population of nearly 6.92 lakhs resided in the slums of the city of Bombay. Aggregate estimates for all the slums have been presented in Appendix-I while some selected socio-economic characteristics relating to the slum dwellers are presented in Table S-1 below.

Table (S-1) : Some selected socio-economic characteristics of households relating to slum dwellers of Bombay city

1.	household size	4.67
2.	per household number of	
	(i) children 0-14 years	1.87
	(ii) females 15 & over	1.18
	(iii) males 15 & over	1.62
3.	females per 100 persons	44
4.	percentage of children 5-14 years not attending school	28
5.1.	percentage of literate males	66
5.2.	percentage of literate females	39
6.1.	percentage of males with job or at work	54
6.2.	percentage of females with job or at work	9
7.	average monthly household income (Rs.)	441
8.	average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.)	73
9.1.	percentage of indebted household	43
9.2.	average outstanding loan per indebted household (Rs.)	1525
10.	percentage of households residing in kutcha dwelling units	25
11.	percentage of households residing in dwelling units having no room satisfying NBO's specification	15
12.1.	percentage of households with no latrine facilities	10
12.2.	percentage of households using community latrine	90

^{a/} There were 203 declared slums in the sampling frame. All selected large slums were divided into two or more sub-divisions or areas of approximately equal population content and one of the sub-divisions was selected at random for detailed survey. Slums selected more than once were surveyed as many times as selected, each time, however, selecting for detailed survey a different sub-division or area.

Appendix I

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

BOMBAY

Table (1) : Number of households and persons by monthly per-capita consumer expenditure class and household group

monthly per-capita consumer expendi- ture class	household group											total household persons
	scheduled caste		scheduled tribe		neo-Buddhist		others				to tal	
	household persons	household persons	household persons	household persons	household persons	household persons	household persons	household persons	household persons	household persons		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
0 - 13							52	262	52	262	52	262
13 - 15							52	471	52	471	52	471
15 - 18							52	367	52	367	52	367
18 - 21							261	2411	261	2411	261	2411
21 - 24							156	891	156	891	156	891
24 - 28	157	1625			52	314	1049	7450	1250	7450	1250	9389
28 - 34	52	314	104	681	419	3198	1364	9281	1939	9281	1939	13474
34 - 43	996	6396	52	314	734	4771	6816	45879	8598	45879	8598	57360
43 - 55	3250	21915	629	3670	1835	11115	17827	107714	23541	107714	23541	144414
55 - 75	4194	23541	1101	5505	3932	20552	32612	172458	41839	172458	41839	222056
75 - 100	3355	14680	471	1992	2359	11062	2464	104728	30826	104728	30826	132462
100 - 150	1677	4351	314	1101	1101	3722	22860	74505	25952	74505	25952	83679
150 - 200	524	838			314	1101	6240	13745	7070	13745	7070	15684
200 & above	471	734					6030	8183	6501	8183	6501	8917
all classes	14676	74394	2671	13263	10746	55835	120014	548345	148107	548345	148107	691857

1. No. of sample slums surveyed: 212

2. number of sample households surveyed : 2825

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976-JUNE 1977

Table (2) : Number of persons by age, sex and marital status

BOMBAY

age-group (years)	sex	marital status				total
		never married	married	widowed	separa- ted and divorced	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0 - 4	male	58774	:			58774
	female	55103	104			55207
	total	113877	104			113981
5 - 9	male	48812	104			48916
	female	45456				45456
	total	94268	104			94372
10 - 14	male	38481	209			38690
	female	30201	367			30568
	total	68682	576			69258
15 - 19	male	30304	2621			32925
	female	13789	10276	104	209	24378
	total	44093	12897	104	209	57303
20 - 24	male	24469	15729	52	314	40564
	female	3040	28731	104	576	32451
	total	27509	44460	156	890	73015
25 - 29	male	6532	32611	314	104	39561
	female	262	36753	262	838	38115
	total	6794	69364	576	942	77676
30 - 44	male	2447	87138	1153	209	90947
	female	104	49179	4194	314	53791
	total	2551	136317	5347	523	144738
45 - 59	male	209	27787	1415		29411
	female	209	10538	7707	104	18558
	total	418	38325	9122	104	47969
60 & above	male	262	4509	1258		6029
	female	52	1363	6081		7496
	total	314	5872	7339		13525
total	male	210290	170708	4192	627	385817
	female	148216	137311	18452	2041	306020
	total	358506	308019	22644	2668	691837

sc/

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976-JUNE 1977

Table (3) : Number of persons aged 5 years and above by education standard

Bombay			
education standard	male	female	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. illiterate	74185	130129	204314
2. literate but below primary	72875	44407	117282
3. primary	70252	39636	109888
4. middle	66741	26842	93583
5. secondary	41578	9591	51169
6. graduate & above	1412	208	1620
7. total	327043	250813	577856

Table (4) : Number of children aged 5-14 years attending school, once attended but discontinued and never attended by age of child

Bombay												
attending schools	age of children from 5-14 years											total
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	n.r.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. attending school	6920	13264	16043	16568	12845	15414	10748	11797	6501	4351		114451
2. once attended but discontinued	265	262	367	681	681	996	1625	2254	1992	2464		11587
3. never attended	10437	5767	3670	2464	2045	2622	1888	2621	1940	1468		34922
4. total	17622	19293	20080	19713	15571	19032	14261	16672	10433	8283		160960

N.B. Information on education in school was not available for 1.63 p.c. of children in the age group 5-14 years.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976-JUNE 1977

Table (5) : Number of children aged 5-14 years not attending school by reason for non-attendance

BOMBAY

not attending school	reason for non-attendance							total
	cannot bear expenses	child working as helper either in household enterprise or in service	required for domestic work	child refuses to go	mentally or physically handicapped	indifferent	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. once attended but discontinued	2624	1205	2726	2936	262	629	1205	11587
2. never attended	5249	1468	3827	11744	681	3093	8860	34922
3. total	7873	2673	6553	14680	943	3722	10065	46509

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (6) : Number of persons by current weekly activity status by age and sex

BOMBAY

age-group (years)	current weekly activity status																	
	working		did not work but sought work				available for work				not available for work				total			
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58774	55207	113981	58774	55207	113981	58774	55207	113981
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48916	45456	94372	48916	45456	94372	48916	45456	94372
10 - 14	3303	1258	4561	209	52	261	157	-	157	35021	29258	64279	38690	30568	69258	38690	30568	69258
15 - 19	16620	2411	19031	5932	104	4036	891	-	891	11482	21863	33345	32925	24378	57303	32925	24378	57303
20 - 24	33974	3827	37801	4089	52	4141	681	-	681	1820	28572	30392	40564	32451	73015	40564	32451	73015
25 - 29	37644	4142	41786	1468	-	1468	157	52	209	292	33921	34213	39561	38115	77676	39561	38115	77676
30 - 44	88554	12163	100717	1677	52	1729	367	-	367	349	41576	41925	90947	53791	144738	41925	90947	53791
45 - 59	27053	3670	30723	314	-	314	104	-	104	1940	14888	16828	29411	18558	47969	29411	18558	47969
60 & above	2883	786	3669	-	-	-	-	-	-	3146	6710	9856	6029	7496	13525	6029	7496	13525
all age-groups	210031	28257	238288	11689	260	11949	2357	52	2409	161740	277451	439191	385817	306020	691837	385817	306020	691837

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (7) : Number of persons aged 5 years and above by current weekly activity status & general education

Bombay

General education	working		either seeking or available for work		not available for work		total					
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. illiterate	52743	19975	72718	1939	52	1991	19503	110102	129605	74185	130129	204314
2. literate but below primary	33869	2256	36125	1048	-	1048	37958	42151	80112	72875	44407	117282
3. primary	42834	2359	45193	2463	-	2463	24955	37277	62232	70252	39636	109888
4. middle	47029	2306	49335	4823	104	4927	14889	24432	39321	66741	26842	93583
5. secondary	32405	1257	33662	3669	156	3825	5504	8178	13682	41578	9591	51169
6. Graduate and above	1151	104	1255	104	-	104	157	104	260	1412	208	1620
7. total	210031	28257	238288	14046	312	14358	102966	222244	325210	327043	250013	577856

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976-JUNE 1977

Table (8) : Number of persons registered and not registered with employment exchange by current weekly activity status

current weekly activity status	registered	not registered	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. working	2673	235615	238288
2. did not work but sought work	3145	8804	11949
3. available for work	681	1728	2409
4. total	6499	246147	252646

sc/

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976-JUNE 1977

Table(9) : Number of working persons by industry division

industry division	working persons		
	male	female	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. agriculture	524	262	786
2. manufacturing	101347	6134	107481
3. electricity, gas and water	1363	-	1363
4. construction	11902	1205	13107
5. wholesale and retail trade and hotel & restaurant	31091	5662	36753
6. transport, storage and communication	24747	262	25009
7. community, social and personal services	32139	14208	46347
8. other industries	6918	524	7442
9. all industries	210031	28257	238288

sc/

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976-JUNE 1977

Table (10) : Number of working persons by occupation class

Bombay			
occupation class	male	female	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. professional, technical, administrative, executive and managerial workers	4665	785	5450
2. clerical and related workers	13055	524	13579
3. transport supervisors, conductors, telephone and telegraph operators	2464	157	2621
4. sales workers	26318	5347	31665
5. domestic servants, maids and house-keeping workers	1835	11062	12897
6. sweepers, cleaners and related workers	5819	786	6605
7. launderers, dhobis, washermen and pressers etc.	629	52	681
8. hair dressers, barbers and related workers	1153	52	1205
9. other service workers	11219	1048	12267
10. farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	1310	314	1624
11. miners, quarrymen and related workers	367	-	367
12. metal processors	2411	-	2411
13. spinners, weavers and related workers	19975	524	20499
14. tanners, shoemakers and related workers	9174	1992	11166
15. food and beverage processors	2411	-	2411
16. bidi makers	52	262	314
17. tailors, dress makers and upholsterers etc.	7719	1415	9134
18. carpenters and cabinet makers and related workers	5033	-	5033
19. blacksmiths and related workers	11272	52	11324
20. stone cutters, machine fitters, plumbers etc.	16830	104	16934
21. printers and related workers	2097	-	2097
22. construction workers	2883	104	2987
23. motor vehicle operators, taxi drivers and auto-rickshaw drivers	7969	-	7969
24. cycle rickshaw operators and other transport operators including animal driven vehicles	104	-	104
25. labourers n.e.c.	32139	2569	34708
26. all other occupations	21128	1108	22236
27. not recorded			
28. total	210031	28257	238288

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (11) : Number of principal earner by native place

Bombay				
	native place	rural	urban	total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Bombay	-	18036	18036
2.	Same State	58721	8808	67529
3.	Uttar Pradesh	21230	3355	24585
4.	Gujarat	5819	1415	7234
5.	Karnataka	4928	1835	6763
6.	Rajasthan	3049	786	3835
7.	Tamil Nadu	3722	681	4403
8.	Andhra Pradesh	3303	1468	4771
9.	Other States	4928	2255	7183
10.	not recorded ^{1/}	-	-	2306
11.	sub-total (2 to 10)	105700	20603	128609 ^{2/}
12.	Native place not recorded ^{2/}	-	-	1462
13.	total (1 + 11 + 12)	105700	38624	148107 ^{2/}

^{1/} : migrant to the city but native place not recorded.

^{2/} : whether a native of the city or a migrant to the city not recorded.

^{3/} : total does not agree with total of rural and urban because the not recorded cases could not be classified by rural and urban.

sc/

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (12) : Number of migrant principal earners to the city by native place and reason for migration

native place		reason for migration			total
		on work	in search of work	others & not recorded	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Same State	(Rural)	1835	46453	10433	58721
Same state	(Urban)	629	6815	1364	8808
Uttar Pradesh	(Rural)	524	18560	2146	21230
Uttar Pradesh	(Urban)	367	2306	682	3355
Gujarat	(Rural)	157	4613	1049	5819
Gujarat	(Urban)	209	838	368	1415
Karnataka	(Rural)	209	3722	997	4928
Karnataka	(Urban)	-	1415	420	1835
Rajasthan	(Rural)	104	2831	114	3049
Rajasthan	(Urban)	52	734	-	786
Tamil Nadu	(Rural)	157	3145	420	3722
Tamil Nadu	(Urban)	104	524	53	681
Andhra Pradesh	(Rural)	52	2778	473	3303
Andhra Pradesh	(Urban)	157	943	368	1468
Other States	(Rural)	312	4189	427	4928
Other States	(Urban)	156	1673	426	2255
total	(Rural)	3350	86291	16059	105700
total	(Urban)	1674	15248	3681	20603
Not recorded	^{1/}	-	1468	838	2306

^{1/} migrant to the city but native place not recorded.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (13) : Number of migrant principal earners by age and by reason for migration

Bombay

age group in years	reason for migration			total
	on work	in search of work	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
15 - 24	472	6973	2359	9804
25 - 44	3617	75604	14628	93849
45 - 59	838	18665	3251	22754
60 & above	97	1765	340	2202
all age groups	5024	103007	20578	128609

sc/

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table(14) : Number of migrant principal earners and other principal earners by occupation class

Bombay

occupation class	migrant other		total
	earner	earner ^{1/}	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. professional, technical, administrative, executive and managerial workers	4296	941	5237
2. clerical and related workers	8074	1310	9384
3. transport supervisors, conductors, telephone and telegraph operators	1782	157	1939
4. sales workers	14050	2411	16461
5. domestic servants, maids and house-keeping workers	3250	786	4036
6. sweepers, cleaners and related workers	3722	995	4717
7. launderers, dhobis, washermen and pressers etc.	367	52	419
8. hair dressers, barbers and related workers	681	104	785
9. other service workers	7286	837	8123
10. farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	786	314	1100
11. miners, quarrymen and related workers	262	-	262
12. metal processors	1992	52	2044
13. spinners, weavers and related workers	13317	1205	14522
14. tanners, shoemakers and related workers	4036	419	4455
15. food and beverage processors	1258	262	1520
16. bidi makers	104	52	156
17. tailors, dress makers and upholsterers etc.	4613	576	5189
18. carpenters and cabinet makers and related workers	2726	471	3197
19. blacksmiths and related workers	8231	681	8912
20. stone cutters, machine fitters, plumbers etc.	11010	1781	12791
21. printers and related workers	1415	262	1677
22. construction workers	2097	209	2306
23. motor vehicle operators, taxi drivers and auto-rickshaw drivers	5138	1048	6186
24. cycle rickshaw operators and other transport operators including animal driven vehicles	104	-	104
25. labourers n.e.c.	15571	2673	18244
26. all other occupations	12337	1900	14237
27. not recorded	104	-	104
28. total	128609	19498	148107

^{1/} including 1462 earners for whom information whether a native of the city

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (15) : Number of households by monthly household income group and average household income

BOMBAY

monthly household income group (Rs.)	number of households	average household income (in Rs. 0.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. 0 - 50	1153	5.46
2. 51 - 75	157	66.71
3. 76 - 100	891	95.63
4. 101 - 125	1153	119.45
5. 126 - 150	2831	146.42
6. 151 - 200	7078	187.92
7. 201 - 250	11429	240.28
8. 251 - 300	15728	291.16
9. 301 - 400	37275	365.14
10. 401 - 500	31300	464.30
11. 501 - 700	24170	604.72
12. 701 - 1000	14156	873.02
13. 1001 - above	786	1225.51
14. total	148107	441.48

sc/

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976-JUNE 1977

Table (16) : Number of households reporting income by different sources

BOMBAY

source of income	number of households	total income in Rs. (00)	average household income per reporting household in Rs. (0.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. wages, salaries and pension	124622	529744	425.07
2. receipts from enterprise	32292	115749	358.44
3. income from property	365	383	104.93
4. others	3551	8006	144.23
5. total	148407	653879	441.48

NB : Total of column (2) will not add upto item 5, column (2) as households reporting income from more than one source were shown against each source reported.

sc/

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976-JUNE 1977

Table(17.1) : Number of indebted households and amount of outstanding loan by source of loan

Bombay

source of loan	number of households	amount of loan (in Rs.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. landlord	367	2202
2. money lender	7707	120496
3. co-operative credit society	18979	266273
4. government	576	10675
5. bank	2326	48633
6. provident fund & insurance	6081	63503
7. friends & relatives	39741	470346
8. total	64384	982128

Table(17.2) : Number of indebted households and amount of outstanding loan by purpose of loan

BOMBAY

purpose of loan	number of households	amount (in Rs.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. current expenses of enterprise	1572	30943
2. acquisition of fixed assets for enterprise	2673	64668
3. marriage & other ceremony	11324	203377
4. household expenses	35390	341327
5. repayment of debt	3355	52745
6. others	15047	279369
7. not recorded	629	9699
8. total	64384	982128

NB : In table 17.1 total of column (2) will not add upto item 8, col.(2) as households reporting loan from more than one source for the same purpose or for different purposes were shown against each source. Similarly in table 17.2 borrowing for different purposes by the same household was shown against each purpose and so the total of col.(2) will not add upto item 8, col.(2).

sc/

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (18) : Consumer expenditure per person per month on broad group of items by monthly per-capita consumer expenditure classes

Bombay

selected item of consumer expenditure	monthly per-capita consumer expenditure class in Rs. (0.00)															
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
1. cereals	4.07	4.55	6.66	8.96	6.48	10.65	11.71	12.53	14.10	16.09	18.54	21.94	25.93	33.75	16.79	
2. gram	0.80	-	0.57	0.34	0.07	0.30	0.30	0.39	0.49	0.60	0.75	0.95	1.28	2.06	0.65	
3. cereal substitute	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.15	0.25	0.26	0.18	0.52	0.16	
4. pulses	1.20	1.34	0.57	0.85	0.65	1.25	1.06	1.45	1.56	1.93	2.35	3.09	3.72	5.94	2.09	
5. milk & milk prod.	-	0.33	-	0.45	0.53	0.75	1.18	1.59	2.41	4.01	5.95	8.15	10.56	15.18	4.52	
6. edible oil	-	1.07	-	0.98	1.09	0.75	1.35	2.17	2.79	3.63	4.85	6.15	7.52	10.85	3.95	
7. meat & fish	-	-	-	0.05	0.47	0.62	1.12	1.63	2.51	3.25	4.51	6.53	7.75	12.58	3.72	
8. vegetables	-	0.56	-	1.10	0.65	1.04	1.53	2.29	2.98	4.15	5.59	7.57	10.06	16.27	4.62	
9. sugar	-	-	-	0.20	0.06	0.09	0.20	0.41	0.55	0.84	1.24	1.70	2.84	3.99	0.99	
10. other foods	0.47	2.08	-	2.80	2.77	1.57	4.19	6.22	8.48	11.25	15.32	21.55	30.66	48.98	12.88	
11. total foods	6.54	10.43	7.80	15.73	12.77	17.13	22.72	28.74	35.96	45.90	59.35	77.90	100.50	150.12	50.37	
12. fuel & light	-	2.00	-	1.20	2.57	1.08	2.55	3.56	4.23	5.41	6.77	8.44	10.92	15.88	5.76	
13. cloth & bedding	-	-	-	-	-	1.32	0.23	0.53	1.03	2.08	5.07	10.34	22.57	35.95	4.15	
14. footwear	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.09	0.12	0.22	0.55	0.44	2.43	0.21	
15. education	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.55	0.33	0.48	0.45	0.79	0.79	1.75	2.23	1.33	0.83	
16. medicine	-	-	-	0.16	-	0.49	0.25	0.52	0.87	1.66	2.70	5.41	10.04	19.53	2.42	
17. rent	2.00	-	4.57	0.16	1.65	0.39	0.32	0.32	0.37	0.50	0.60	0.65	1.74	3.31	0.58	
18. taxes	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.24	0.29	0.34	0.40	0.44	0.25	
19. other expenditure	4.20	0.80	5.00	2.51	6.64	4.72	4.75	4.60	5.75	7.30	9.19	12.36	18.86	24.78	8.10	
20. total non food	6.20	2.80	9.57	3.97	10.86	8.80	8.63	10.16	12.98	18.10	25.63	40.02	67.20	103.65	22.30	
21. total food & non-food	12.74	13.23	17.37	19.70	23.63	25.93	31.35	38.90	48.94	64.00	84.98	117.92	167.70	253.77	72.67	

sc/

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (19) : Number of households and of persons by (i) households having no room within NBO specifications ~~and (ii) households having no room within NBO specifications~~ and (2) households having at least one room within NBO specification by type of structure of dwelling units

Bombay

type of structure	average household size	dwelling units by room type			
		having no room within NBO specification		having at least one room within NBO specification	
		households	persons	households	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. kutchra house with mud floor	4.21	5976	26252	21234	88239
2. kutchra house with non-mud floor	4.36	2307	8828	7287	32978
3. semi-pucca house with mud floor	4.62	4246	17697	23121	108739
4. semi-pucca house with non-mud floor	4.87	9227	37696	62758	312797
5. pucca house with mud floor	6.01	-	-	523	3145
6. pucca house with non-mud floor	4.89	419	1886	10800	53006
7. not recorded	2.75	157	470	52	104
8. all types	4.67	22332	92829	125775	599008

sc/

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table(20) : Number of households by latrine arrangements and by type of structure

Bombay

type of structure	none	latrine arrangements						not recorded	total
		for community use			for the exclusive use by the households				
		sani-tary	ser-vice	total	sani-tary	ser-vice	total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. kutchha house with mud floor	5768	20814	209	419.	-	-	-	-	27210
2. kutchha house with non-mud floor	1311	8126	-	157.	-	-	-	-	9594
3. semi-pucca house with mud floor	2411	23959	-	997	-	-	-	-	27367
4. semi-pucca house with non-mud floor	3093	66900	473	1415	-	-	52	52	71985 *
5. pucca house with mud floor	-	471	-	52	-	-	-	-	523
6. pucca house with non-mud floor	1625	9385	-	157	52	-	-	-	11219
7. not recorded	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	157	209
8. total	14208	129655	734	3197	52	-	52	209	148107

sc/

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table(21) : Number of households by facilities of drinking water supply type and by latrine arrangement

Bombay

drinking water supply type	latrine arrangements								total
	none	for community use			for exclusive use by the household			not recorded	
		sani-tary	ser-vice	others	sani-tary	ser-vice	others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. none	1573	3303	53	1467	52	-	52	52	6552
2. for community use	12635	125882	629	1730	-	-	-	-	140876
3. for exclusive use by the household	-	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	470
4. not recorded	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	157	209
5. total	14208	129655	734	3197	52	-	52	209	148107

sc/

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table(22) : Number of households by rented and not rented accommodation and average amount of monthly rent per household by structure of dwelling units

type of structure	number of households dwelling		Bombay
	rented	not rented	average rent in Rs.0.00 per month per rented household
	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. kutchha house with mud floor	2569	24641	15.62
2. kutchha house with non-mud floor	629	8965	18.18
3. semi-pucca house with mud floor	2306	25061	16.02
4. semi-pucca house with non-mud floor	10119	61866	17.26
5. pucca house with mud floor	104	419	5.55
6. pucca house with non-mud floor	1887	9332	14.65
7. not recorded	-	209	-
8. all type	17614	130493	16.54

Sd

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 3RD ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (23) : Number of currently married women by age-group and family planning method^{a/}

age of wife (in years)	Bombay									
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	none	vasectomy	tubectomy	condom	oral pill	IUCD or diaph- ragm	rhythm or withdrawal	continued abstinence	no. of currently married wives	
15 - 19	9122	-	-	104	-	52	52	-	9330	
20 - 24	25583	104	732	891	156	364	418	52	28300	
25 - 29	28783	1256	3929	1518	365	521	104	-	36476	
30 - 34	13889	1937	5081	1203	156	469	208	260	23203	
35 - 39	9958	2198	3980	521	-	156	208	156	17177	
40 - 44	4819	954	1830	574	52	156	52	52	8529	
all	92154	6489	15552	4811	729	1718	1042	520	123015	

^{a/} According to instruction for this survey, information on family planning was required to be collected from the husband of currently married wife. As some of the husbands could not be contacted at the time of the survey, this part of information was not available for 1.54 per cent of currently married women in the age group 15-44 years.

Appendix II

Concepts and Definitions

1. Some of the important concepts and definitions adopted in the survey are given below :
2. Household : A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constituted a household.
3. Industry and occupation : The sector of economic activity in which a person worked was the industry of the person. The nature or type of work performed by the person was termed as the occupation of the person. For industry and occupation of an individual the National Industrial Classification (NIC-1970) and National Classification of Occupation (NCO-1968) respectively were used.
4. Literate : A person was treated as a literate if he could both read and write a simple message in at least one language.
5. Current activity status : Current activity status for an individual was determined considering the activities pursued by the individual during the reference week ending on the day preceding the date of survey. If an individual was working on any single day and during the rest of the days of the week he was either seeking or available for work or attended educational institutions he was to be treated as 'working'. Thus priority was given to 'working' category over non-working category. Similarly, if an individual was either seeking work or available for work on any single day and during the rest of days of the week he was not available for work, he was treated as seeking or available for work. Thus, priority was given to seeking or available for work over not available for work.
6. Household principal earner : In a household the member whose income from gainful occupation during the last one year was highest was treated as the principal household earner. If the earnings of two or more members were equal the seniormost person among them was taken as the principal earner.
7. Migrant principal household earner : The principal household earner was treated as a migrant when native place of the principal earner was not the city of enumeration. The native place was defined as a place where the parents or fore-fathers of the earner resided more or less permanently and with which the principal earner had at least some occasional connection.

8. Income/receipts from enterprises : Income from self-employment by the members of the household from all enterprises like transport, trade, manufacture and profession and services were covered. Income from manufacture comprised amount received and receivable from sale of product during the reference period less expenses incurred for producing the product. Income from trade comprised amount received and receivable from sale of goods during the reference period less purchase value of the goods sold and other expenses. Similarly income from other enterprises like transport, profession or other services comprised amount received and receivable from services rendered during the reference period less expenses incurred for rendering the services.
9. Dwelling unit : For purposes of this survey 'dwelling unit' meant the prevailing housing accommodation available to the household.
10. Type of structure : The dwelling units were classified into three categories, namely, pucca, semi-pucca and katcha on the basis of the materials used for construction. A pucca structure was one whose both walls and roof were made of pucca materials. A semi-pucca structure was one whose either the walls or the roof, but not both, were made of pucca materials. A katcha structure was one whose both walls and roof were made of non-pucca materials. Materials, such as oven burnt bricks, stone blocks, cement, concrete, jackborad (cement plastered reed), tiles and timbers were treated as pucca materials. Corrugated iron or asbestos sheets used in the construction of roof were also treated as pucca materials.
11. Room : Rooms were divided into two types as 'rooms with NBO's specification' and 'rooms below NBO's specification'. As per specification of the National Building Organisation (NBO) a room should have a minimum floor area of four square metres enclosed by walls from floor to ceiling with a door and roof above with minimum height from floor to ceiling at least 2 metres. Rooms satisfying this specification were termed as 'room within NBO's specification'. Rooms which did not satisfy the specifications were termed as 'rooms below NBO's specification'.

Appendix III

Estimation Procedure

A.1 The list of the declared slums in each million-plus city constituted the frame of first stage units. In a city from the list of slums sample slums for the survey were selected circular systematically with probability proportional to size where size was a measure of slum population. Sample slums having large population were divided into two or more sub-divisions having nearly equal population content and one of the sub-divisions was selected at random and the survey was confined to the selected sub-division only. All the households in the sample slum/sub-division were listed in the listing schedule. From this list generally a sample of 14 households was selected circular systematically in each sample slum/sub-division for household enquiry.

A.2 Denoting by

- i : subscript of i-th surveyed slum/sub-division
- j : subscript of j-th sample household
- z : slum size (used for selection)
- m : number of surveyed slums
- h^1 : total number of households listed in the sample slum/sub-division
- h : number of sample households surveyed for schedule 16.3
- Z : total size of urban slums
- D : number of sub-divisions actually formed
- y : value of characteristic of a sample household
- Y : estimate of y for the city

estimated value of a character y, denoted by Y, for a sub-class of households.

or for all households from the detailed schedules are estimated as

$$Y = M \sum_i \sum_j y_{ij}$$

where the summation extended over all sample households belonging to the sub-class s and M was the multiplier or raising factor. The multiplier M was estimated as

$$M = H / \sum_i h_i$$

where H was the estimated number of households based on the listing schedule, estimated as

$$H = \frac{Z}{\bar{z}} \sum_i \frac{D_i h_i}{Z_i}$$

A.3 Denoting by Y and X the estimates of the aggregates at the city level of the two characteristics y and x respectively, the ratio of two characteristics y by x , was estimated by the ratio of the estimates \hat{Y} and \hat{X} as Y/X .

Sd

Appendix-IV

Comparison with urban households

1.0 In the table below a few select socio-economic characteristics relating to (i) urban households of the state of Maharashtra and (ii) slum households of Bombay city are presented. The data for the urban households as given in the table are based on data collected in schedule 10/schedule 1.0 of NSS 32nd round (July 1977 - June 1978).

Table A.4 : Comparison with urban households

characteristics	slum households of Bombay city	urban households of Maharashtra state
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. household size	4.67	4.85
2. per household number of		
children 0-14 years	1.87	1.75
females 15 & over	1.18	1.44
males 15 & over	1.62	1.66
3. females per 100 persons	44	47
4. percentage of children 5-14 years not attending school	28	23
5.1. percentage of literate males	66	86
5.2. percentage of literate females	39	69
6.1. percentage of males with job or at work	54	49
6.2. percentage of females with job or at work	9	13
7. average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.)	73	119*

* strictly provisional

Incidentally it may be noted that technically the urban households include the slum households of Bombay city as well as slum households of other towns of the state along with non-slum urban households of the state.

Table A.4 : Comparison with urban household of the City and State

Characteristics	slum house- holds of Bombay city	urban house- holds of Bombay city	urban house- holds of Maharashtra
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. household size	4.67	4.52	4.85
2. per household number of children 0 - 14 years	1.87	1.44	1.75
females 15 years & over	1.18	1.34	1.44
males 15 years & over	1.62	1.74	1.66
3. females per 100 persons	44	45*	47
4. percentage of children 5-14 years not attending school	28	13*	23
5.1. percentage of literate males	66	91*	86
5.2. percentage of literate females	39	79*	69
6.1. percentage of males with job or at work	54	53*	49
6.2. percentage of females with job or at work	9	10*	13
7. average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.)	73	162	119
8. incidence of unemployment	6	12*	9
9. percentage of working persons by industrial division :			
9.0. agriculture	0	1*	11
9.1. manufacturing	45	a/*	30
9.2. electricity, gas and water	1	*	0
9.3. construction	6	" *	2 b/
9.4. wholesale & retail trade and hotels & restaurants	15	" *	20
9.5. transport, storage and communication	10	" *	9
9.6. community, social and personal services	20	" *	24
9.7. other industries	3	" *	4
9.8. total non-agriculture	100	99	89 c/
9.9. all industries	100	100	100

a/ Not available by non-agricultural industry divisions

b/ Persons working as casual labour in public works shown under constructions

c/ Persons working as casual labour in other types of non-agricultural work distributed over the non-agricultural industries on a prorata basis

* Provisional

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सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

इकतीसवां दौर
THIRTY FIRST ROUND

जुलाई 1976—जून 1977
JULY 1976—JUNE 1977

संख्या 302/3
NUMBER 302/3

दस लाख के ऊपर की जनसंख्या वाले नगरों की
भोपड़-पट्टियों में परिवारों को समाजार्थिक स्थिति
पर किए गए सर्वेक्षण पर टिप्पणियों सहित तालिकाएं: मद्रास
TABLES WITH NOTES ON SURVEY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC
CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SLUMS IN
MILLION-PLUS CITIES: MADRAS

1983

सांख्यिकी विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

नई दिल्ली
NEW DELHI

संशोधित/REVISED

संशोधित

भारत सरकार
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संख्या 302/3

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नवम्बर 1983

सांख्यिकी विभाग
नई दिल्ली

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

THIRTYFIRST ROUND

(JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977)

NUMBER 302/3

TABLES WITH NOTES ON SURVEY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC
CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SLUMS IN URBAN
AREAS : MADRAS

NOVEMBER 1983

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

NEW DELHI

REVISED

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

THIRTYFIRST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

NUMBER - 302/3

TABLES WITH NOTES ON

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SLUMS IN
MILLION-PLUS CITIES : MADRAS

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
THIRTYFIRST ROUND : JULY 1976-JUNE 1977

TABLES WITH NOTES

ON

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLD IN
SLUMS IN MILLION-PLUS CITIES : MADRAS

SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 A survey on socio-economic condition of households in slums in urban areas was conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation in its thirtyfirst round from July 1976 to June 1977. This survey was restricted to slums in cities only, i.e., class I towns with a population of one lakh or above as per 1971 census. There were 148 cities in India. The city proper and not the urban agglomeration was considered for survey coverage.

1.2 All the States and Union Territories participating in the NSS on a matching basis also participated in this survey by canvassing a sample at least of equal size as the central sample in slums in cities in respective States and Union Territories^{a/}.

1.3 The initial problem for this survey was to procure a suitable up-to-date list of slums for each of the cities under survey coverage. Some lists of slums were available with the respective Corporation, Municipal or other local authority. It was felt, however, that such lists were not complete and up-to-date and naturally did not cover all slum areas. Considering limitations of resources and other aspects of the problem it was ultimately decided to restrict the survey to declared slums in eight big 'million-plus' cities viz., Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Bangalore and Hyderabad having 1971 census population 1 million or above. With respect to other cities with a population of less than one million as per 1971 census it was decided that the list of declared slums should be augmented by adding more "slum like" areas to the lists. It was also decided that the investigators should go round the city and identify such slum areas and prepare a list of those slums not included in the list obtained from the civic authorities. For identifying and demarcating such slum areas a slum was defined as "an areal unit having 25 or more inhabited kutcha structures mostly of temporary nature or with 50 or more households residing mostly in kutcha structures, huddled together, with practically no private latrine or inadequate public latrine and water supply facilities"^{b/}.

a/ This survey was not conducted in Srinagar and Imphal.

b/ The method as adopted was finalised in the Central Training Conference for the thirtyfirst round of NSS held at New Delhi on 7-8 April, 1976.

1.4 The basic sample design for this survey was a two stage design with each city as a stratum and slums in a city as first stage units and households in slums as second stage units. In eight 'million plus' cities viz. Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Kanpur, Almedabad, Bangalore and Hyderabad, the frame of slums was the list of declared slums collected from respective Corporation or other appropriate authorities. In other cities this list of slums was augmented by adding more areal units having "slum like" characteristics^{c/}. In 'million-plus' cities from the lists of declared slums and other cities from the augmented lists of slums a sample of slums^{d/} was selected circular systematically with probability proportional to size where size was an approximate measure of slum population. Sample slums with large population content were divided into 2 or more sub-divisions of approximate equal population content and one of the divisions was selected at random for detailed survey. In each sample slum/sub-divisions of slum all the households were listed. From this frame of households a sample of households^{e/} was selected circular systematically for detailed enquiry in schedule 16.3 : Economic condition of slum dwellers.

1.5 This report is based on data collected in schedule 16.3 : Economic condition of slum dwellers canvassed in the central sample in slums of *Madras* city. It presents information on demographic particulars, education standard, education of children, employment, income, expenditure and indebtedness, housing condition etc. of slum dwellers of *Madras* city. Some of the important findings of the survey as observed on the basis of survey results are presented in section 2. Detailed statistical tables are given in Appendix I. Appendix II gives the important concepts and definitions used in the survey. A note on estimation procedure is given in Appendix III.

1.6 This report, as presented, here, has been revised as per the procedure delineated by the Governing Council, NSSO, after taking into consideration the comments of the priority members (including the members of the Governing Council), amongst which the draft version had been circulated earlier. Mention may be made in this connection about the specific comments made by Prof. P. Visaria, a Member of the Governing Council. It was at his instance that an Appendix (Appendix IV) has been enclosed in the report where some select demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the slum household of the cities have been compared, on the one hand, with the same for the total urban population of the city and, on the other hand, with the same for the total urban population of the State. The comparative figures were, however, taken from the survey households of 32nd round which were in the process of being finalised.

c/ For carving out such "undeclared slums" in 50 p.c. of the cities the job was done by the staff of FOD, NSSO and in the residual 50 p.c. by the staff of the corresponding SSB participating in NSS survey work.

d/ Sample size was determined on the basis of the strength of the field staff available for the survey.

e/ It was planned in general to survey 14 households in each sample slum area.

SECTION TWO

SUMMARY RESULTS

2.1 In the city of Madras 100 slums were selected for survey out of a total of 1202 slums as declared by Madras Municipal Corporation. All the sample slum pockets were surveyed. Information on socio-economic aspects of slum dwellers were collected from 1284 sample households living in 100 sample slums. It is estimated that nearly 1.98 lakhs households with an estimated population of nearly 9.86 lakhs resided in the slum areas. Aggregate estimates for all the slums have been presented in Appendix I while some broad information are presented in Table S-I below.

Table (S-1) : Some selected socio-economic characteristics of households relating to slum dwellers of Madras city

1. household size	4.99
2. per household number of	
(i) children 0-14 years	1.96
(ii) females 15 & over	1.47
(iii) males 15 & over	1.56
3. females per 100 persons	49
4. percentage of children 5-14 years not attending school	30 32
5.1. percentage of literate males	67
5.2. percentage of literate females	43
6.1. percentage of males with job or at work	49
6.2. percentage of females with job or at work	15
7. average monthly household income (Rs.)	253
8. average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.)	48
9.1. percentage of indebted household	73
9.2. average outstanding loan per indebted household (Rs.)	1104
10. percentage of household residing in kutcha dwelling units	65
11. percentage of households residing in dwelling units having no room satisfying NBO's specification	7
12.1. percentage of households with no latrine facilities	36
12.2. percentage of households using community latrine	56

Appendix I

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (1) : Number of households and persons by monthly per capita consumer expenditure class and household group

Madras

monthly per capita consumer expenditure class (Rs.)	household group										total persons
	scheduled caste		scheduled tribe		neo-Buddhist		others		house-		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
	house- holds	persons	house- holds	persons	house- holds	persons	house- holds	persons	house- holds	persons	
00 - 13			307		1539		307	1539	307	1539	
13 - 15			154		1077		154	1077	154	1077	
15 - 18	923	5388	307	2463	1230	7851	307	2463	1230	7851	
18 - 21	1539	13239	1231	10006	2770	23245	1231	10006	2770	23245	
21 - 24	2771	19859	1077	7081	3848	26940	1077	7081	3848	26940	
24 - 28	5080	37717	5080	38025	10160	75742	5080	38025	10160	75742	
28 - 34	9852	58653	12470	76516	22322	135169	12470	76516	22322	135169	
34 - 43	16010	86673	24480	145027	40490	231700	24480	145027	40490	231700	
43 - 55	19397	88983	24633	122855	44030	211838	24633	122855	44030	211838	
55 - 75	13239	63119	26016	103916	39409	167958	26016	103916	39409	167958	
75 - 100	7389	21245	14163	50032	22013	74202	14163	50032	22013	74202	
100 - 150	2309	5850	5696	16164	8005	22014	5696	16164	8005	22014	
150 - 200	461	616	2001	5542	2462	6158	2001	5542	2462	6158	
200 & above			461	923	461	923	461	923	461	923	
all classes	78970	401342	615	3848	118076	581166	197661	581166	197661	986356	

1. Number of sample slums surveyed : 100

2. Number of sample households surveyed : 1284

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976-JUNE 1977
Household Schedule 16.3

Table (2) : Number of persons by age, sex and marital status

MADRAS

age group (years)	sex	marital status				total
		never married	married	widowed	separated and divo- rced	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0 - 4	male	67763	-	-	-	67763
	female	65583	-	-	-	65583
	total	133346	-	-	-	133346
5 - 9	male	72972	-	-	-	72972
	female	68199	154	-	-	68353
	total	141171	154	-	-	141325
10 - 14	male	58039	-	-	-	58039
	female	55576	-	-	-	55576
	total	113615	-	-	-	113615
15 - 19	male	49108	461	-	-	49569
	female	32020	16934	154	307	49415
	total	81128	17395	154	307	98984
20 - 24	male	39102	9698	-	154	48954
	female	6665	35346	322	615	42948
	total	45767	45044	322	769	91902
25 - 29	male	12316	30789	769	154	44028
	female	1539	39102	1231	461	42333
	total	13855	69891	2000	615	86361
30 - 34	male	6312	86364	1539	1231	95446
	female	615	76202	10159	1539	88515
	total	6927	162566	11698	2770	183961
35 - 39	male	615	48032	4772	461	53880
	female	461	22793	23245	461	46960
	total	1076	70825	28017	922	100840
40 - 44	male	-	12084	4233	-	16317
	female	-	2032	17673	-	19705
	total	-	14116	21906	-	36022
total	male	306227	187428	11313	2000	506968
	female	230658	192563	52784	3383	479388
	total	536885	379991	64097	5383	986356

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977
Household Schedule 16.3

Table (3) : Number of persons aged 5 years and above by education standard

MADRAS

education standard (1)	male (2)	female (3)	total (4)
1. illiterate	98524	209217	307741
2. literate but below primary	157026	119463	276489
3. primary	96986	53264	150250
4. middle	68661	24937	93598
5. secondary	16932	6309	23241
6. graduate & above	1076	615	1691
7. total	439205	413805	853010

Table (4) : Number of children aged 5-14 years attending school once attended but discontinued and never attended by age of child

MADRAS

attending schools (1)	age of children from 5-14 years										
	5 (2)	6 (3)	7 (4)	8 (5)	9 (6)	10 (7)	11 (8)	12 (9)	13 (10)	14 (11)	total (12)
1. attending school	15241	20629	23554	25555	18474	22476	15395	15702	9698	6619	173343
2. once attended but discontinued	461	461	1385	1385	3386	5850	4002	9852	4156	4772	35710
3. never attended	11854	6004	3233	4464	2155	4464	2309	4156	2309	615	41563
4. total	27556	27094	28172	31404	24015	32790	21706	29710	16163	12006	250616

N.B. Information on education in school was not available for 0.06 p.c. of children in the age group 5-14 years.

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National Sample Survey 31st Round : July 1976 - June 1977

Household Schedule 16.3

Table (5) : Number of children aged 5-14 years not attending school by reason for non-attendance

Madras

not attending school	reason for non attendance							total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)
		cannot bear expenses	child working as helper either in household enterprise or in service	required for domestic work	child refuses to go	mentally or physically handicapped	indifferent	others	
1. once attended but discontinued	14470	1385	6313	10773	461	1385	923	35710	
2. never attended	21409	154	1842	9853	615	2155	5542	41563	
3. total	35872	1539	8155	20626	1076	3540	6465	77273	

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (6) : Number of persons by current weekly activity status by age and sex

INDIAS

age-group (years)	current weekly activity status														
	working		did not work: but sought work		available for work		not available for work		total		total				
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
0 - 4										67763	65583	133346	67763	65583	133346
5 - 9	154		154							72818	68353	141171	72818	68353	141325
10 - 14	4464	1077	5541	923	923	923	307	155	462	52343	54344	106687	58039	55576	113615
15 - 19	22784	7697	30481	9391	1693	11084	2925	461	3386	14469	39564	54033	49569	49415	98984
20 - 24	37102	6004	43106	9391	1231	10622	1385	307	1692	1076	35406	36482	48954	42948	91902
25 - 29	40336	9083	49419	2509	923	3232	615	154	769	768	32173	32941	44028	42333	56361
30 - 44	93139	28787	121926	1077	461	1538	461	461	461	769	59267	60096	95446	88515	183961
45 - 59	46339	14779	61118	615	615	615	461	461	461	6465	32181	38646	53880	46960	100840
60 & above	5696	3695	9391	154	154	154	154			10467	16010	26477	16317	19705	36022
all age groups	250014	71122	321136	23860	4308	28168	6154	1077	7231	226940	402881	629821	506968	479388	986356

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Household Schedule : 16.3

Table (7) : Number of persons aged 5 years and above by current weekly activity status and general education

MADRAS

General education	working		either seeking or available for work		not a vailable for work		total					
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. illiterate	62819	49726	112545	4310	308	4618	31409	159185	190594	98524	209217	307741
2. literate but below primary	62964	6775	71739	4926	461	5387	89136	110227	199363	157026	119463	276489
3. primary	65580	7235	70815	8005	1230	9235	25401	44799	70200	96986	53264	150250
4. middle	47879	4001	51880	9544	2155	11699	11238	18781	30019	68661	24937	93598
5. secondary	12007	1385	13392	3078	923	4001	1847	4001	5848	16932	6309	23241
6. graduate & above	768	-	768	154	308	462	154	307	461	1076	1615	1691
7. total	250017	71122	321139	30017	5385	35402	159185	337300	496485	439205	413805	853010

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977
Household Schedule 16.3.

Table (8) : Number of persons registered and not registered with
employment exchange by current weekly activity status

MADRAS

current weekly activity status	registered	not registered	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. working	8621	312518	321139
2. did not work but sought work	12931	15241	28172
3. available for work	2304	4926	7230
4. total	23856	332685	356541

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977
Household Schedule 16.3

Table(9) : Number of working persons by industry division

MADRAS

industry division	working persons		
	male	female	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. agriculture	7235	2001	9236
2. manufacturing	54652	14778	69430
3. electricity, gas & water	2771	307	3078
4. construction	36486	7081	43567
5. wholesale and retail trade and hotel & restaurant	37871	15856	53727
6. transport, storage and communication	50033	769	50802
7. community, social and personal services	57115	30174	87289
8. other industries	3854	156	4010
9. all industries	250017	71122	321139

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977
Household Schedule 16.3

Table (10) : Number of working persons by occupation class

occupation class (1)	male female total		
	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. professional, technical, administrative, executive and managerial workers	4462	2306	6768
2. clerical and related workers	17550	307	17857
3. transport supervisors, conductors, telephone and telegraph operators	3540	-	3540
4. sales workers	29404	16163	45567
5. domestic servants, maids and house-keeping workers	769	18781	19550
6. sweepers, cleaners and related workers	13085	4156	17241
7. launderers, dhobis, washermen and pressers etc.	4310	1693	6003
8. hair dressers, barbers and related workers	1847	-	1847
9. other service workers	10468	4925	15393
10. farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	9698	2000	11698
11. miners, quarrymen and related workers	-	-	-
12. metal processors	1539	-	1539
13. spinners, weavers and related workers	5542	1539	7081
14. tanners, shoemakers and related workers	1230	154	1384
15. food and beverage processors	4002	2617	6619
16. bidi makers	2771	4618	7589
17. tailors, dress makers and upholsterers etc.	7389	1847	9236
18. carpenters and cabinet makers and related workers	6158	-	6158
19. blacksmiths and related workers	5388	-	5388
20. stone cutters, machine fitters, plumbers etc.	21091	-	21091
21. printers and related workers	4310	461	4771
22. construction workers	28634	6312	34946
23. motor vehicle operators, taxi drivers and auto-rickshaw drivers	6158	154	6312
24. cycle rickshaw operators and other transport operators including animal driven vehicles	13393	-	13393
25. labourers n.e.c.	7252	1089	8341
26. all other occupations	40027	2000	42027
27. not recorded			
28. total	250017	71122	321139

NATIONAL-SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977
Household Schedule 16.3

Table (11) : Number of principal earner by native place

native place (1)	rural (2)	urban (3)	total (4)
1. Madras	-	107288	107288
2. same state	58807	8466	67273
3. Andhra Pradesh	8158	769	8927
4. Kerala	3848	1384	5232
5. other states	922	615	1537
6. not recorded ^{1/}	-	-	4618
7. sub-total (2 to 6)	71735	11234	87587
8. native place not recorded ^{2/}	-	-	2786
9. total (1 + 7 + 8)	71735	118533	197661 ^{3/}

^{1/} migrant to the city but native place not recorded

^{2/} whether a native of the city or a migrant to the city not recorded

^{3/} total does not agree with the total of rural and urban because the not recorded cases could not be classified by rural and urban

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Household Schedule 16.3

Table (12) : Number of migrant principal earners to the city
by native place and reason for migrant

MADRAS

native place	reason for migration			total
	on work	in search of work	others & not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
same state (rural)	2155	38333	18319	58807
same state (urban)	154	5696	2616	8466
Andhra Pradesh (rural)	-	6465	1693	8158
Andhra Pradesh (urban)	-	615	154	769
Kerala (rural)	-	2925	923	3848
Kerala (urban)	-	769	615	1384
other states (rural)	-	461	461	922
other states (urban)	308	307	-	615
total (rural)	2155	48184	21396	71735
total (urban)	462	7387	3385	11234
not recorded ^{1/}	-	-	4618	4618

^{1/} migrant to the city but native place not recorded.

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Household Schedule 16.3

Table (13) : Number of migrant principal earners by age and by reason for migration

MADRAS				
age group in years	reason for migration			total
	on work	in search of work	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
15 - 24	155	2309	2616	5080
25 - 44	1693	36640	19705	58038
45 - 59	615	13855	5695	20165
60 & above	154	2155	923	3232
not recorded	-	612	460	1072
all age groups	2617	55571	29399	87587

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Household Schedule 16.3

Table (14): Number of migrant principal earners and other principal earners by occupation class

occupation class	migrant earner	other earner ^{1/}	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. professional technical, administrative, executive and managerial workers	2924	4462	7386
2. clerical and related workers	6312	8313	14625
3. transport supervisors, conductors, telephone and telegraph operators	615	2771	3386
4. sales workers	13085	8774	21859
5. domestic servants, maids and house-keeping workers	2617	3233	5850
6. sweepers, cleaners and related workers	5850	5080	10930
7. launderers, dhobis, washermen and pressers etc.	1539	1693	3232
8. hair dressers, barbers and related workers	1077	307	1384
9. other service workers	4002	5233	9235
10. farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	2462	4309	6771
11. miners, quarrymen and related workers	-	-	-
12. metal processors	461	923	1384
13. spinners, weavers and related workers	2001	2001	4002
14. tanners, shoemakers and related workers	615	461	1076
15. food and beverage processors	2309	2309	4618
16. bidi makers	154	2617	2771
17. tailors, dress makers and upholsterers etc.	1231	2617	3848
18. carpenters and cabinet makers and related workers	1539	2155	3694
19. blacksmiths and related workers	1231	2771	4002
20. stone cutters, machine fitters, plumbers etc.	6465	8005	14470
21. printers and related workers	769	2309	3078
22. construction workers	9852	9698	19550
23. motor vehicle operators, taxi drivers and auto-rickshaw drivers	2309	3694	6003
24. cycle rickshaw operators and other transport operators including animal driven vehicles	4464	5542	10006
25. labourers n.e.c.	2159	3081	5240
26. all other occupations	11545	17716	29261
27. not recorded			
28. total	87587	110074	197661

^{1/} including 2786 earners for whom information whether a native of the city or a migrant to the city was not available.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Household Schedule 16.3

Table (15) : Number of households by monthly household income group and average household income

			Madras	
monthly household income group (Rs.)	number of households	average household income (in Rs. 0.00)	(1)	(2)
			(1)	(2)
1. 0 - 50	1539	18.79		
2. 51 - 75	2155	67.97		
3. 76 - 100	6619	91.38		
4. 101 - 125	12623	117.03		
5. 126 - 150	22784	146.12		
6. 151 - 200	44177	182.40		
7. 201 - 250	33715	232.24		
8. 251 - 300	28634	281.36		
9. 301 - 400	24324	352.66		
10. 401 - 500	8929	462.32		
11. 501 - 700	9391	580.38		
12. 701 - 1000	2771	826.78		
13. 1001 & above	-	-		
14. t o t a l	197661	252.80		

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

HOUSEHOLDS SCHEDULE 16.3

Table (16) : Number of households reporting income by different sources.

source of income	number of households	total income in Rs.(00)	average household ^{monthly income} per reporting household in Rs.(0.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. wages, salaries	150250	364021	242.27
2. receipts from enterprise	71734	121819	169.82
3. income from property	11233	5847	52.05
4. others	12770	8035	62.92
5. total	197661	499722	252.81

NB. : Total of column (2) will not add upto item 5, column(2) as households reporting income from more than one source were shown against each source reported.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977
Household Schedule 16.3

Table (17.1) : Number of indebted households and amount of outstanding loan by source of loan

MADRAS

source of loan	number of households	amount of loan (in Rs.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. landlord	2617	47871
2. money lender	75435	610546
3. co-operative credit society	6927	123810
4. government	3386	40090
5. bank	5850	92880
6. provident fund & insurance	7389	86743
7. friends and relatives	89291	589879
8. total	144251	1591819

Table (17.2) : Number of indebted households and amount of outstanding loan by purpose of loan

MADRAS

purpose of loan	number of households	amount of loan (Rs.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. current expenses of enterprise	4618	68859
2. acquisition of fixed assets for enterprise	4310	82656
3. marriage & other ceremony	15241	215976
4. household expenses	123929	1005426
5. repayment of debt	2463	44653
6. others	7543	170246
7. not recorded	1847	4003
8. total	144251	1591819

N.B. : In table 17.1 total of column (2) will not add upto item 8, col.(2) as households reporting loan from more than one source for the same purpose or for different purposes were shown against each source. Similarly in table 17.2 borrowing for different purposes by the same household was shown against each purpose and so the total of col.(2) will not add upto item 8, col.(2).

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977
Household Schedule 16.3

Table (18) : Consumer expenditure per person per month on broad group of items by monthly per-capita consumer expenditure classes

MADRAS

(1)	monthly per-capita consumer expenditure classes in Rs. (0.00)															
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
selected item of consumer expenditure	0-13	13-15	15-18	18-21	21-24	24-28	28-34	34-43	43-55	55-75	75-100	100-150	150-200	200 above	total	
1. cereals	3.08	3.97	8.16	9.88	10.09	11.32	13.19	15.73	18.10	20.77	24.92	27.92	36.98	25.35	17.13	
2. gram	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.13	0.49	-	-	0.07	
3. cereal substitute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.08	-	-	0.01	
4. pulses	-	0.14	-	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	-	-	7.85	-	0.01	
5. milk & milk prod.	0.29	0.43	0.81	0.10	0.18	0.33	0.56	1.09	1.16	1.80	3.16	4.44	5.62	3.63	1.6	
6. edible oil	0.08	0.43	0.42	0.78	0.91	1.18	1.29	1.49	1.96	2.43	3.27	4.41	7.15	3.10	2.35	
7. meat & fish	0.25	0.29	1.25	0.64	0.87	1.22	1.42	1.78	2.46	3.24	4.29	6.84	7.04	7.17	2.76	
8. vegetables	0.05	-	0.06	1.13	1.44	1.71	1.49	2.31	2.88	3.48	4.71	5.31	2.84	1.20	0.50	
9. sugar	6.23	2.67	3.67	3.77	4.66	5.00	6.12	7.50	9.97	13.11	19.26	22.68	31.05	62.28	9.83	
10. other foods	9.97	7.93	14.37	16.47	18.34	20.98	24.82	30.31	37.14	45.61	60.87	74.07	98.53	102.73	35.86	
11. total foods	1.53	2.14	2.35	2.02	2.16	2.36	2.67	3.27	4.32	5.04	6.34	7.58	11.05	7.53	3.95	
12. fuel & light	-	-	-	0.08	0.32	0.16	0.53	0.58	1.56	4.22	7.90	20.08	38.78	-	2.57	
13. cloth & bedding	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.35	0.35	1.10	-	0.08	
14. footwear	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.04	0.20	0.39	0.78	0.62	0.23	1.75	-	0.37	
15. education	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.04	0.27	0.20	0.67	1.24	1.51	1.91	13.46	3.34	0.80	
16. medicine	-	0.83	0.30	0.15	0.13	0.21	0.26	0.58	0.67	1.04	1.57	2.13	0.50	4.17	0.84	
17. rent	-	1.43	0.12	0.18	0.26	0.48	0.55	0.67	0.97	1.04	1.57	2.13	0.50	4.17	0.84	
18. taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	
19. other expenditure	0.48	0.80	0.86	1.05	1.16	1.63	1.99	2.64	3.27	4.29	5.97	8.04	10.49	181.73	3.38	
20. total non-food	2.01	5.20	3.63	3.48	4.16	4.93	6.29	7.97	11.24	16.71	24.26	40.32	77.13	196.77	11.99	
21. total food & non-food	11.98	13.13	18.00	19.95	22.50	25.91	31.11	38.28	48.38	62.32	85.13	114.39	175.66	299.50	47.85	

sc/

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Household Schedule 16.3

Table (19) : Number of households and of persons by (1) households having no room within NBO specifications but having room below NBO specification and (2) households having at least one room within NBO specifications by type of structure of dwelling units

MADRAS

type of structure	over-age household size	dwelling units by room type				not recorded
		having no room with specification but having room below specification		having at least one room with NBO specification		
		households	persons	households	persons	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. katcha house with mud-floor	4.83	11083	49109	100221	488329	155
2. katcha house with non-mud floor	4.99	769	2154	15702	80054	
3. semi-pucca house with mud-floor	4.89	1693	6465	13855	69585	
4. semi-pucca house with non-mud floor	5.31	615	1385	33715	181045	154
5. pucca house with mud floor	6.61	-	-	769	5000	
6. pucca house with non-mud floor	5.45	615	1231	16318	90984	
7. not recorded	6.99	-	-	154	1077	1843
8. all types	4.99	14775	60344	180734	916154	2152

sc/

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Household Schedule 16.3

Table (20) : Number of households by latrine arrangements and by type of structure.

MADRAS

type of structure	none	for community use			for exclusive use by the households			not recorded	total
		sani-tary	ser-vice	others	sani-tary	ser-vice	oth-ers		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. katcha house with mud floor	46955	56656	4309	1231	1077	1077	154	-	111459
2. katcha house with non-mud floor	6619	8007	308	307	1076	154	-	-	1647
3. semi-pucca house with mud floor	3544	9852	769	461	461	461	-	-	15548
4. semi-pucca house with non-mud floor	10467	15089	771	302	6624	1231	-	-	34484
5. pucca house with mud floor	-	769	-	-	-	-	-	-	769
6. pucca house with non-mud floor	3386	8466	2001	-	2308	772	-	-	16933
7. not recorded	-	1690	-	-	-	-	-	307	1997
8. total	70971	100529	8158	2301	11546	3695	154	307	197661

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Household Schedule 16.3

Table (21) : Number of households by facilities of drinking water supply type and by latrine arrangements.

MADRAS

drinking water supply type	none	for community use			for exclusive use by the household			not recorded	total
		sani-tary	ser-vice	others	sani-tary	ser-vice	others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. none	19553	6004	3849	-	307	23	-	-	30636
2. for community use	50957	90371	4156	2301	8005	2617	154	-	158561
3. for exclusive use by the household	461	2463	154	-	3234	155	-	-	6467
4. not recorded	-	1690	-	-	-	-	-	307	1977
5. total	70971	100528	8159	2301	11546	3695	154	307	197661

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Household Schedule 16.3

Table (22) : Number of households by rented and not rented accommodation and average amount of monthly rent per household by structure of dwelling.

LADRAS

type of structure	number of households dwelling		average rent in Rs.0.00 per month per rented household
	rented	not rented	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. katcha house with mud floor	42798	68661	13.54
2. katcha house with non-mud floor	6927	9544	14.60
3. semi-pucca house with mud floor	7697	7851	15.60
4. semi-pucca house with non-mud floor	19551	14933	22.65
5. pucca house with mud floor	615	154	16.02
6. pucca house with non-mud floor	10314	6619	31.61
7. not recorded	769	1228	104.12
8. all types	88671	108990	18.73

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND 1976 - JUNE 1977
household Schedule 16.3

Table (2) : Number of currently married women by age-group and family planning method

Age group (in years)	type of family planning method									no. of currently married wives
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
		one	vasec- tomy	tubec- tomy	combined	oral pill	IUCD or diaphragm	rhythm or with drawal	continued abstinence	
15 - 19	16471	154	-	308	-	-	-	-	-	16933
20 - 24	31558	768	1230	461	154	154	154	30	-	34633
25 - 29	30940	2615	3538	922	154	154	461	-	-	38630
30 - 34	20625	2768	3999	154	-	-	-	-	-	27545
35 - 39	21550	3536	4305	462	154	154	-	308	H	30315
40 - 44	14157	2305	1304	-	-	-	-	-	-	17846
all	135301	12146	14456	2307	462	615	616	165903		

Appendix II

Concepts and Definitions

1. Some of the important concepts and definitions adopted in the survey are given below :
2. Household : A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen consisted a household.
3. Industry and occupation : The sector of economic activity in which a person worked was the industry of the person. The nature or type of work performed by the person was termed as the occupation of the person. For industry and occupation of an individual the National Industrial Classification (NIC-1970) and National Classification of Occupation (NCO-1968) respectively were used.
4. Literate : A person was treated as a literate if he could both read and write a simple message in at least one language.
5. Current activity status : Current activity status for an individual was determined considering the activities pursued by the individual during the reference week ending on the day preceding the date of survey. If an individual was working on any single day and during the rest of the days of the week he was either seeking or available for work or attended educational institutions he was to be treated as 'working'. Thus priority was given to 'working' category over non-working category. Similarly, if an individual was either seeking work or available for work on any single day and during the rest of days of the week he was not available for work, he was treated as seeking or available for work. Thus, priority was given to seeking or available for work over not available for work.
6. Household principal earner : In a household the member whose income from gainful occupation during the last one year was highest was treated as the principal household earner. If the earnings of two or more members were equal the senior most person among them was taken as the principal earner.
7. Migrant principal household earner : The principal household earner was treated as a migrant when native place of the principal earner was not the city of enumeration. The native place was defined as a place where the parents or fore-fathers of the earner resided more or less permanently and with which the principal earner had at least some occasional connection.

8. Income/receipts from enterprises : Income from self-employment by the members of the household from all enterprises like transport, trade, manufacture and profession and services were covered. Income from manufacture comprised amount received and receivable from sale of product during the reference period less expenses incurred for producing, the product. Income from trade comprised amount received and receivable from sale of goods during the reference period less purchase value of the goods sold and other expenses. Similarly income from other enterprises like transport, profession or other services comprised amount received and receivable from services rendered during the reference period less expenses incurred for rendering the services.

9. Dwelling unit : For purposes of this survey 'dwelling unit' meant the prevailing housing accommodation available to the household.

10. Type of structure : The dwelling units were classified into three categories, namely, pucca, semi-pucca and katcha on the basis of the materials used for construction. A pucca structure was one whose both walls and roof were made of pucca materials. A semi-pucca structure was one whose either the walls or the roof, but not both, were made of pucca materials. A katcha structure was one whose both walls and roof were made of non-pucca materials. Materials, such as oven burnt bricks, stone blocks, cement, concrete, jackboard (cement plastered roof), tiles and timbers were treated as pucca materials. Corrugated iron or asbestos sheets used in the construction of roof were also treated as pucca materials.

11. Room : Rooms were divided into two types as 'rooms with NBO's specification' and 'rooms below NBO's specification'. As per specification of the National Building Organisation (NBO) a room should have a minimum floor area of four square metres enclosed by walls from floor to ceiling with a door and roof above with ~~minimum~~ height from floor to ceiling at least 2 metres. Rooms satisfying this specification were termed as 'room with NBO's specification'. Rooms which did not satisfy the specifications were termed as 'rooms below NBO's specification'.

Appendix III

Estimation Procedure

A.1 The list of the declared slums in each million-plus city constituted the frame of first stage units. In a city from the list of slums sample slums for the survey were selected circular systematically with probability proportional to size where size was a measure of slum population. Sample slums having large population were divided into two or more sub-divisions having nearly equal population content and one of the sub-divisions was selected at random and the survey was confined to the selected sub-division only. All the households in the sample slum/sub-division were listed in the listing schedule. From this list generally a sample of 14 households was selected circular systematically in each sample slub/sub-division for household enquiry.

A.2 Denoting by

- i : subscript of i-th surveyed slum/sub-division
- j : subscript of j-th sample household
- z : slum size (used for selection)
- m : number of surveyed slums
- h' : total number of households listed in the sample slum/sub-division
- h : number of sample households surveyed for schedule 16.3
- Z : total size of urban slums
- D : number of sub-divisions actually formed
- y : value of characteristic of a sample household
- Y : estimate of y for the city

estimated value of a character y, denoted by Y, for a sub-class of households

or for all households from the detailed schedules was estimated as

$$Y = M \sum_i \sum_j y_{ij}$$

where the summation extended over all sample households belonging to the sub-class s and M was the multiplier or raising factor. The multiplier M was estimated as

$$M = H / \sum_i h_i$$

where H was the estimated number of households based on the listing schedule, estimated as

$$H = \frac{Z}{m} \sum \frac{D_i h_i}{Z_i}$$

A.3 Denoting by Y and X the estimated of the aggregates at the city level of the two characteristics y and x respectively, the ratio of the characteristics y by x, was estimated by the ratio of the estimator Y and X as Y/X.

Appendix-IV
Comparison with urban households

1.0 In the table below a few select socio-economic characteristics relating to (i) urban households of the state of Tamilnadu and (ii) slum households of Madras city are presented. The data for the urban households as given in the table are based on data collected in schedule 10/schedule 1.0 of NSS 32nd round (July 1977 - June 1978).

Table A.4 : Comparison with urban households

characteristics	slum households of Madras city	urban households of Tamilnadu state
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. household size	4.99	4.68
2. per household number of		
children 0-14 years	1.96	1.73
females 15 & over	1.47	1.47
males 15 & over	1.56	1.48
3. females per 100 persons	79	50
4. percentage of children 5-14 years not attending school	30	29
5.1. percentage of literate males	67	84
5.2. percentage of literate females	43	64
6.1. percentage of males with job or at work	49	51
6.2. percentage of females with job or at work	15	20
7. average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.)	48	87*

* strictly provisional

Incidentally it may be noted that technically the urban households include the slum households of Madras city as well as slum households of other towns of the state along with non-slum urban households of the state.

Table A.4 : Comparison with urban households of the City and State

characteristics	slum house-holds of Madras city	urban house-holds of Madras city	urban house-holds of Tamil Nadu
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. household size	4.99	5.02	4.68
2. per household number of			
children 0-14 years	1.96	1.76	1.73
females 15 years & over	1.47	1.59	1.47
males 15 years & over	1.56	1.67	1.48
3. females per 100 persons	49	48	50
4. percentage of children 5-14 years not attending school	30	22	29
5.1. percentage of literate males	67	90	84
5.2. percentage of literate females	43	72	64
6.1. percentage of males with job or at work	49	49	51
6.2. percentage of females with job or at work	15	10	20
7. average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.)	48	98	87
8. incidence of unemployment	10	17*	10
9. percentage of working persons by industrial division :			
9.0. agriculture	3	0 7	15
9.1. manufacturing	22	a/	34
9.2. electricity, gas and water	1	"	1
9.3. construction	14	"	2 ^{b/}
9.4. wholesale & retail trade and hotels & restaurant	17	"	20
9.5. transport, storage and communication	16	"	6
9.6. community, social and personal services	27	"	20
9.7. other industries	1	"	20 2
9.8. total non-agriculture	97	400 93	85 ^{c/}
9.9. all industries	100	100	100

a/ Not available by non-agricultural industry division

b/ Persons working as casual labour in public works shown under constructions

c/ Persons working as casual labour in other types of non-agricultural work distribution over the non-agricultural industries on a prorata basis

* Provisional

भारत/संशोधित
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भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

इकतीसवां दौर
THIRTY FIRST ROUND

जुलाई 1976—जून 1977
JULY 1976—JUNE 1977

संख्या 302/4
NUMBER 302/4

दस लाख से ऊपर की जनसंख्या वाले नगरों की
झोपड़-पट्टियों में परिवारों की समाजार्थिक स्थिति
पर किए गए सर्वेक्षण पर टिप्पणियों सहित
तालिकाएं : दिल्ली नगर निगम

TABLES WITH NOTES ON SURVEY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC
CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SLUMS IN MILLION-PLUS
CITIES : DELHI M.C.

1983

सांख्यिकी विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

नई दिल्ली
NEW DELHI

~~संख्या~~
~~302/4~~



भारत सरकार
राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन
इकतीसवां दौर

(जुलाई 1976 - जून 1977)

संख्या 302/4

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मई 1983

सांख्यिकी विभाग
नई दिल्ली

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
THIRTYFIRST ROUND

(JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977)

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CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SLUMS IN MILLION-
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MAY 1983

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS
NEW DELHI

DRAFT

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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MILLION-PLUS CITIES : ~~DELHI~~ DELHI M.C.

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TABLES WITH NOTES

ON

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLDS
IN SLUMS IN MILLION-PLUS CITIES : DELHI M.C.

SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 A survey on socio-economic condition of households in slums in urban areas was conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation in its thirtyfirst round from July 1976 to June 1977. This survey was restricted to slums in cities only, i.e., Class I towns with a population of one Lakh or above as per 1971 census. There were 148 cities in India as per 1971 census. The city proper and not the urban agglomeration was considered for survey coverage.

1.2 All the States and Union Territories participating in the NSS on a matching basis also participated in this survey by canvassing a sample at least of equal size as the central sample in slums in cities in respective States and Union Territories.^{a/}

1.3 The initial problem for this survey was to procure a suitable up-to-date list of slums for each of the cities under survey coverage. Some lists of slums were available with the respective Corporation, Municipal or other local authority. It was felt, however, that such lists were not complete and up-to date and naturally did not cover all slum areas. Considering limitations of resources and other aspects of the problem it was ultimately decided to restrict the survey to declared slums in eight big 'million-plus' cities viz., Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi M.C., Madras, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Bangalore and Hyderabad having 1971 census population 1 million or above. With respect to other cities with a population of less than one million as per 1971 census it was decided that the list of declared slums should be augmented by adding more "slum like" areas to the lists. It was decided that the investigators should go round the city and identify such slum areas and prepare a list of those slums not included in the list obtained from the civic authorities. For identifying and demarcating such slum areas a slum was defined as "an areal unit having 25 or more inhabited kutcha structures mostly of temporary nature or with 50 or more households residing mostly in kutcha structures, huddled together, with practically no private latrine or inadequate public latrine and water supply facilities" ^{b/}.

a/ This survey was not conducted in Srinagar and Imphal.

b/ The method adopted was finalised in the Central Training Confer-

1.4 The basic sample design for this survey was a two stage design with each city as a stratum and slums in a city as first stage units and households in slums as second stage units. In eight 'million-plus' cities viz. Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi M.C, Madras, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Hyderabad, the frame of slums was the list of declared slums collected from respective corporation or other appropriate authorities. In other cities this list of slums was augmented by adding more areal units having "slum like" characteristics.^{c/} In 'million-plus' cities from the lists of declared slums and in other cities from the augmented lists of slums samples of slums ^{d/} selected circular systematically with probability proportional to size where size was an approximate measure of slum population. Sample slums with large population content were divided into 2 or more sub-divisions of approximately equal population content and one of the divisions was selected at random for detailed survey. In each sample slum/sub-division of slum all the households were listed. From this frame of households a sample of households was selected circular systematically for detailed enquiry in schedule 16.3 : Economic condition of slum dwellers.

1.5 This report is based on data collected in schedule 16.3 : Economic condition of slum dwellers - canvassed in the central sample in slums of Delhi M.C. city. It presents information on demographic particulars, education standard, education of children, employment, income, expenditure and indebtedness, housing condition etc. of slum dwellers of the Delhi M.C. city. Some of the important findings of the survey as observed on the basis of survey results are presented in Section 2. Detailed statistical tables are given in Appendix I. Appendix II gives the important concepts and definitions used in the survey. A note on the estimation procedure is given in appendix III.

c/ For carving out such "undeclared slums" in 50 PC. of the cities the job was done by the staff of FOD, NSSO and in the residual 50 pc. by the staff of the corresponding SSB participating in NSS survey work.

d/ Sample size was determined on the basis of the strength of the field staff available for the survey.

1.6 This report, as presented here, has been revised after taking into consideration the comments on the report and comments of similar nature received on earlier occasion on draft reports on slum households of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras (NSS Report nos. 302/1, 2 & 3). An enlarged version of an Appendix (Appendix IV) has been enclosed in the report where some selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of slum households of the city have been presented alongwith corresponding characteristics for all urban households of (a) the state and (b) the city for a comparative study at a glance. The comparative figures have been taken from the surveyed households of 32nd round of the NSS (July 1977 - June 1978).

SECTION TWO
SUMMARY RESULTS

2.1 In the city of Delhi 131 sample slum areas were surveyed out of 132 sample slums allotted for survey, selected out of a total of 1989 census urban blocks covered by the declared slum areas. Within the sample slum areas, information on socio-economic aspects of slum dwellers were collected from 1665 sample households out of 1848 sample households allotted for survey. Total number of persons enumerated in 1665 surveyed sample households was 8156. Survey results are presented on the basis of an estimated number of nearly 1.6 lakhs households covering an estimated population of nearly 7.9 lakhs within these slum areas. Tabulated data in their aggregates have been furnished in Appendix I while some broad information are presented in Table S-1 below.

Table (S-1) : Some selected socio-economic characteristics relating to slum dwellers of Delhi city *of*

1.	household size	4.95
2.	per household number of children 0-14 years	1.94
	females 15 & over	1.35
	males 15 & over	1.66
3.	females per 100 persons	45
4.	percentage of children 5-14 years not attending school	23
5.1.	percentage of literate males	60
5.2.	percentage of literate females	42
6.1.	percentage of males with job or at work	52
6.2.	percentage of females with job or at work	10
7.	average monthly household income (Rs.)	417
8.	average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.)	61
9.1.	percentage of indebted household	22
9.2.	average outstanding loan per indebted household (Rs.)	1594
10.	percentage of households residing in kutcha dwelling units	7
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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 3RD ROUND : JULY 1976-JUNE 1977

House Schedule : 16.3

Table (1) : Number of households and persons by monthly per-capita consumer expenditure class and household group

Monthly per capita consumer expenditure class (Rs.)	Delhi										
	scheduled caste			scheduled tribe		household group			others		total persons
	house-holds	persons	house-holds	persons	house-holds	neo-buddhist	house-holds	persons	house-holds	persons	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
15 - 18	192	1458					192	1944	384	3402	
18 - 21	192	(1555) 1575					96	1438	288	3013	
21 - 24	866	7483					770	8746	1636	16229	
24 - 28	770	4956					2214	19437	2984	24393	
28 - 34	3176	25462					4043	34695	7219	60157	
34 - 43	8856	62977		2137			9241	67057	18289	132171	
43 - 55	11648	(74215) 74231	192		96		18387	(17595) 17615	30131	191943	
55 - 75	11937	60741	288	1166	192	1264	22904	119636	35321	182807	
75 - 100	5968	23422					16269	64628	22237	88050	
100 - 150	6642	17299					20216	48009	26858	65308	
150 - 200	2503	3985					6450	12828	8953	16813	
200 & above	385	581					5583	7775	5968	8356	
all	53135	284170	480	3303	288	1360	106365	503808	160268	792641	

1. no. of sample blocks : allocated - 132; surveyed - 131

2. no. of sample households ; allocated - 1848; surveyed - 1665

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JUNE 1976 - JULY 1977

Household Schedule 16.3

Table (2) : Number of persons by age, sex and marital status

Delhi

age group (years)	s e x	marital status				total
		never married	married	widowed	separated and divorced	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
0 - 4	male	55932				55932
	female	48135				48135
	total	104067				104067
5 - 9	male	54007				54007
	female	44180 ⁸	192			44380
	total	98195	192			98387
10 - 14	male	57279				57279
	female	50109	288			50397
	total	107388	288			107676
15 - 19	male	49290	2503	96		51889
	female	36007	11552	-	192	47751
	total	85297	14055	96	192	99640
20 - 24	male	30709	19350	96	192	50347
	female	7893 ³	27437	96	96	35522
	total	38602	46787	192	288	85869
25 - 29	male	7412	26666	192	96	34366
	female	963	23489	577	288	25317
	total	8375	50155	769	384	59688 ³
30 - 44	male	3005	55451	2021	481	60958
	female	192	46883	3370	288	50733
	total	3197	102334	5391	769	111691
45 - 59	male	1348	41588	3754	288	46978 ⁸
	female		28784	8953	-	37737
	total	1348	70372	12707	288	84715
60 & above	male	192	15695	5294		21179
	female	192	6257	13285		19734
	total	384	21952	18579		40913
t o t a l	male	259174	161250	11453	1057	432934
	female	187679	144882	26281	864	359706
	total	446853	306132	37734	1921	792641

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Household schedule 16.3

Table (3) : Number of persons aged 5 years and above by education standard

Delhi

education standard	male	female	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. illiterate	117351	159134	276485
2. illiterate but below primary	88494	61849	150343
3. primary	71045	44207	115252
4. middle	52754	25324	78078
5. secondary	34270	15973	50243
6. graduate & above	13089	5084	18173
7. total	377003	311571	688574

Table (4) : Number of children aged 5 - 14 years attending school, once attended but discontinued and never attended by age of child

Delhi

attending schools	age at children from 5 - 14 years										total
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. attending school	6738	13477	13670	23711	13285	20601	15403	17617	12996	11648	146806
2. once attended but discontinued	385	481	385	673	481	1444	1155	3850	3176	4524	16554
3. never attended	316	5198	2503	3273	1347	3369	1540	2791	1444	2888	31669
4. not recorded						96					96
total	14439	19156	16558	25317	15113	25510	18098	24253	17616	19060	195125

* Information on education in school was not available for 5.31 p.c. of children in the age group 5 - 14 years.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Household Schedule 16.3

Table (5) : Number of children/ not attending school by reason for non-attendance
aged 5 - 14 years
aged 5 - 14 years.

Delhi

(1) not attending school	reason for non-attendance										(10) total
	(2) cannot bear expenses	(3) child working as helper either in household enter-prise or in the service	(4) required for domestic work	(5) child refuses to go	(6) mentally or physically handicapped	(7) indifferent	(8) others	(9) not recorded			
once attended but discontinued	2021	3080	2021	4621	1155	1636	2020	-	15554	9	15554
never attended	7509	1732	2117	6065	2214	3176	8656	-	31669	96	31669
not recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	96
total	9530	4812	4138	10686	3369	4812	10376	96	48319	96	48319

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977
Household Schedule 16.3

Table(6) : Number of persons by current weekly activity status by age & sex

Delhi

age group years)	current weekly activity status												
	working			either seeking or available for work			not available for work			total			
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
- 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	55932	48135	104067	55932	48135	104067	
- 9	770	-	770	-	-	-	53257	44380	97637	54007	44380	98387	
- 14	6931	1452	8423	288	-	288	50060	48905	98965	57279	50397	107676	
- 19	24741	5391	30132	1829	483	2312	25319	41877	67196	51889	47751	99640	
- 24	41973	4139	46112	1732	866	2598	6642	30517	37159	50347	35522	85869	
- 29	35116	3850	36966	769	288	1057	481	21179	21660	34366	25317	59682	
- 44	59996	12322	72318	481	96	577	481	38315	38796	60953	50733	111691	
- 59	44669	7316	51985	288	-	288	2021	30421	32442	46978	37737	84715	
& above	14248	2791	17039	96	96	192	6835	16847	23682	21179	19734	40913	
1 groups	226444	37301	263745	5485	1829	7312	201008	320576	521584	432934	359706	792641	

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977
Household schedule 16.3

Table (7) : Number of persons aged 5 years^{and} above by current weekly activity status and general education

Delhi

general education	working		either seeking or available for work		not available for work		total					
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
illiterate	81829	27533	109562	384	289	673	35138	131312	166450	117351	159134	276485
literate but below primary	33812	2466	36278	577	-	577	54105	59383	113488	88494	61849	150343
primary	42069	2466	44535	1925	-	1925	27051	41741	68792	71045	44207	115252
middle	55020	1707	34727	1347	674	2021	18387	22942	41330	52754	25324	78078
secondary	25222	1611	26833	673	577	1250	8375	13785	22160	34270	15973	50243
graduate and above	10492	1518	12010	577	289	866	2020	3277	5297	13089	5084	18173
total	226444	37301	263745	5483	1829	7312	145076	272441	417517	377003	311571	688574

377003

kcr.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977
Household schedule 16.3

Table (8) : Number of persons registered and not registered with employment exchange by current weekly activity status

Delhi

current weekly activity status	registered	not registered	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. working	4621	259124	263745
2. didnot work but sought work	1347	4427	5774
3. available for work	385	1153	1538
4. total	6353	264704	271057

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977
Household Schedule 16.3

Table (9) : Number of working persons by industry division

Delhi

industry division (1)	working persons		
	male (2)	female (3)	total (4)
1. agriculture	1444		1444
2. manufacturing	76245	10012	86257
3. electricity, gas and water	2310	-	2310
4. construction	9819	385	10204
5. wholesale and retail trade and hotel & restaurant	51793	4428	56221
6. transport, storage and communication	28207	385	28592
7. community, social and personal services	52756	22081 22091	74847
8. other industries	3870		3870
9. all industries	226444	37301	263745

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977
Household Schedule 16.3

Table (10) : Number of working persons by occupation class

occupation class (1)	Delhi		
	male (2)	female (3)	total (4)
1. professional, technical, administrative, executive and managerial workers	12418	2405	14823
2. clerical and related workers	20120	1251	21371
3. transport supervisors, conductors, telephone and telegraph operators	1444	192	1636
4. sales workers	43897	4524	48421
5. domestic servants, maids and house-keeping workers	288	4235	4523
6. sweepers, cleaners and related workers	5872	3273	9145
7. launderers, dhobis, washermen and pressers etc.	10782	7220	18002
8. hair dressers, barbers and related workers	673	-	673
9. other service workers	8952	2984	11936
10. farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	1923	-	1923
11. miners, quarrymen and related workers	-	-	-
12. metal processors	1732	96	1828
13. spinners, weavers and related workers	7220	1540	8760
14. tanners, shoemakers and related workers	3562	192	3754
15. food and beverage processors	7027	192	7219
16. bidi makers	192	385	577
17. tailors, dress makers and upholsterers etc.	12130	3562	15692
18. carpenters and cabinet makers and related workers	4717	-	4717
19. blacksmiths and related workers	6738	192	6930
20. stone cutters, machine fitters, plumbers etc.	24067	1444	25511
21. printers and related workers	9530	1155	10685
22. construction workers	5583	192	5775
23. motor vehicle operators, taxi drivers and auto-rickshaw drivers	7220	-	7220
24. cycle rickshaw operators and other transport operators including animal driven vehicles	5487	-	5487
25. labourers n.e.c.	5776	577	6353
26. all other occupations	19094	1690	20784
27. not recorded	-	-	-
28. total	226444	37301	263745

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY - 1st ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977
 Household Schedule : 16.

Table (11) : Number of principal earner by native place

	native place		rural	urban	total
	(1)	(2)			
1. Delhi			-	108973	108973
2. same state			96	95	192
3. Gujarat			481	95	577
4. Haryana			3945	1154	5099
5. Madhya Pradesh			377	238	615
6. Punjab			2309	1251	3560
7. Rajasthan			4235	1444	5679
8. Uttar Pradesh			25126	5872	30998
9. West Bengal			96	575	671
10. others states			576	354	930
11. not recorded 1/			-	-	2313
12. sub-tot 1 (2 to 11)			37441	11259	51012 3/
13. native place not recorded 2/			-	-	283
14. total (1 + 12 + 13)			37441	120231	160268 3/

- 1/ migrant to the city but native place not recorded
- 2/ whether a native of the city or migrant to the city not recorded.
- 3/ total does not agree with total of rural and urban because the not recorded cases could not be classified by rural and urban.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977
Household Schedule 16.3

Table (12) : Number of migrant principal earners to the city by native place and reason for migration.

Delhi

native place		on work	in search of work	others & not recorded	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
same state	(rural)		96		96
same state	(urban)		96		96
Gujarat	(rural)		481		481
Gujarat	(urban)			96	96
Maryana	(rural)	865	2406	673	3945
Maryana	(urban)	192	770	192	1154
Madhya Pradesh	(rural)		577		577
Madhya Pradesh	(urban)	96	192		288
Punjab	(rural)	238	1536	385	2309
Punjab	(urban)	192	481	579	1251
Rajasthan	(rural)	192	2791	1252	4235
Rajasthan	(urban)	192	770	482	1444
Uttar Pradesh	(rural)	3369	17039	4713	25126
Uttar Pradesh	(urban)	1155	3465	1252	5872
West Bengal	(rural)		96		96
West Bengal	(urban)	96	585	192	873
other states	(rural)		430	96	526
other states	(urban)		384		384
all states	(rural)	4715	25602	7124	37441
all states	(urban)	1925	6543	2792	11258
mt. recorded 1/		288	1732	293	2313

1/ migrant to the city but native place not recorded

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Household Schedule 16.3

Table (13) : Number of migrant principal earners by age and by reason for migration

Delhi

age group in years	reason for migration			total
	on work	in search of work	others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
15 - 24	673	4717	770	6160
25 - 44	3850	16269	5679	25798
45 - 59	2021	10686	2599	15306
60 & above	382	2021	1062	3465
not recorded	-	187	9799	285
total	6926	33077	10239	51012

st/-

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Household Schedule 16.3

Table (14) : Number of migrant principal earners and other principal earners by occupation class

occupation class	Delhi		
	migrant earner	other ^{1/} earner	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. professional, technical, administrative, executive and managerial workers	3657	10587	14244
2. clerical and related workers	5391	10589	15980
3. transport supervisors, conductors, telephone and telegraph operators	192	1251	1443
4. sales workers	7218	22044	29262
5. domestic servants, maids and house-keeping workers	481	1251	1732
6. sweepers, cleaners and related workers	577	4043	4620
7. launderers, dhobis, washermen and pressers etc.	962	5102	6064
8. hair dressers, barbers and related workers	-	385	385
9. other service workers	2406	4427	6833
10. farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	384	865	1249
11. miners, quarrymen and related workers	-	-	-
12. metal processors	288	962	1250
13. spinners, weavers and related workers	3947	2310	6257
14. tanners, shoemakers and related workers	962	1347	2309
15. food and beverage processors	1732	2117	3849
16. bidi makers	-	96	96
17. tailors, dress makers and upholsterers etc.	2310	6353	8663
18. carpenters and cabinet makers and related workers	1540	1540	3080
19. blacksmiths and related workers	866	2599	3465
20. stone cutters, machine fitters, plumbers etc.	4909	10589	15498
21. printers and related workers	962	3080	4042
22. construction workers	1347	3369	4716
23. motor vehicle operators, taxi drivers and auto-rickshaw drivers	1829	3754	5583
24. cycle rickshaw operators and other transport operators including animal driven vehicles	481	2503	2984
25. labourers n.e.c.	2695	1732	4427
26. all other occupations	5876	6363	12239
27. not recorded	-	-	-
28. total	51042	109258	160300

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 51ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977
Household Schedule 16.3

Table (15) : Number of households by monthly household income group and average household income

Delhi

monthly household income group (Rs.)	number of household	average household income (in Rs. 0.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. 0 - 50	866	16.16
2. 51 - 75	192	60.05
3. 76 - 100	1540	94.12
4. 101 - 125	1251	118.71
5. 126 - 150	5583	148.06
6. 151 - 200	13670	188.32
7. 201 - 250	16847	240.90
8. 251 - 300	21943	290.35
9. 301 - 400	37439	366.43
10. 401 - 500	24067	462.32
11. 501 - 700	20120	610.33
12. 701 - 1000	14633	877.38
13. 1001 & above	2117	1300.84
14. total	160268	417.27

jt/-

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Household Schedule 16.3

Table (16) : Number of households reporting income by different sources

Delhi

source of income	number of households	total income in Rs.(00)	average household income per reporting households Rs.(0.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. wages, salaries and pension	97611	370893	379.97
2. receipts from enterprise	77395	278083	359.30
3. income from property	5002	5586	111.678
4. others	15975	14100	88.26
5. total	160268	668662	417.21

417.27

N.B. : Total of column (2) will not add upto item 5, column (2) as households reporting income from more than one source were shown against each source reported.

jt/-

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Household Schedule : 16.3

Table (17.1) : Number of indebted households and amount of outstanding loan by source of loan

Delhi

source of loan	number of households	amount of loan (in Rs. 00)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. land lord	480	5586
2. money lender	5485	96485
3. co-operative credit society	2982	51063
4. government	1827	40442
5. bank	1344	40750
6. provident fund & insurance	6063	126521
7. friends and relatives	16535	192766
8. total	54736	553633

Table (17.2) : Number of indebted households and amount of outstanding loan by purpose of loan

purpose of loan	number of households	amount (Rs. 00)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. current expenses of enterprise	4040	86265
2. acquisition of fixed assets for enterprise	1538 1538	28635
3. marriage or other ceremony	11741	208665
4. household expenses	11935	152113
5. repayment of debt	288	1068
6. others	4137	61667
7. not recorded	1057	15220
8. total	34736	553633

N.B. : In table 17.1 total of column (2) will not add upto item 8, column (2) as households reporting loan from more than one source for the same purpose or for different purposes were shown against each source. Similarly in table 17.2 borrowing for different purposes by the same household was shown against each purpose and so the total of col.(2) will not add upto item 8, col. (2).

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976-JUNE 1977
Household Schedule : 16.3

Table (16) : Consumer expenditure per person per month on broad groups of items by monthly per capita consumer expenditure classes

Delhi

(1)	monthly per capita consumer expenditure classes in Rs.													
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
	15-18	19-21	21-24	24-28	28-34	34-43	43-55	55-75	75-100	100-150	150-200	200 & above	total	
cereals	8.67	8.32	12.04	10.04	10.01	11.39	12.64	13.74	14.70	17.57	19.07	23.36	13.25	
grain	0.06	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.26	0.39	0.48	0.68	0.78	0.24	
cereals substitute	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	
pulses	0.76	1.55	1.11	1.04	1.15	1.36	1.55	2.03	2.38	2.55	3.93	4.69	1.91	
milk & milk products	0.23	2.33	1.14	2.82	3.05	4.29	5.70	7.62	10.28	13.47	19.05	27.90	7.15	
edible oil	-	0.22	0.44	1.17	1.73	2.32	3.27	4.22	6.14	7.64	9.43	14.99	3.92	
meat & fish	0.57	0.06	0.08	0.43	0.92	0.91	1.22	1.73	2.02	3.18	4.13	5.84	1.57	
vegetables	-	0.32	0.51	1.27	1.69	2.70	3.46	4.46	6.59	9.00	12.23	16.95	4.41	
sugar	-	-	-	0.21	0.27	0.36	0.58	0.90	1.50	2.42	4.32	8.20	0.98	
other foods	0.08	0.74	0.96	2.25	3.35	4.59	5.80	7.61	9.83	14.75	20.88	31.72	7.36	
total goods	10.37	13.69	16.40	19.35	22.28	28.04	34.42	42.59	53.84	72.18	93.73	131.46	40.85	
fuel & light	-	0.48	0.73	1.74	2.47	3.10	4.09	5.21	6.85	8.93	11.61	13.68	4.85	
cloth & bedding	0.65	-	0.62	0.65	0.98	1.01	2.26	4.11	7.51	13.66	25.22	61.33	4.91	
foot wear	0.45	-	0.29	0.67	0.13	0.26	0.33	0.57	1.20	2.30	3.77	8.43	0.77	
education	0.86	0.32	0.92	0.63	0.90	0.89	1.19	1.60	2.30	2.87	3.83	4.50	1.54	
medicine	-	0.42	0.29	0.40	0.33	0.82	0.86	0.96	2.00	2.42	9.37	5.17	1.29	
rent	-	0.36	0.24	0.20	0.46	0.39	0.45	0.94	1.16	2.22	1.84	4.23	0.83	
taxes	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.27	0.12	-	-	0.05	
other expenditures	4.39	4.06	2.62	3.04	3.25	3.66	4.50	6.48	8.39	11.09	15.22	20.29	6.11	
total non-food	6.35	5.66	5.72	6.93	8.52	10.14	13.71	19.89	29.68	43.61	70.86	127.63	20.36	
total food & non-food	16.72	19.35	22.12	26.28	30.80	38.18	48.13	62.48	83.52	115.79	164.59	259.09	61.21	

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND: JULY 1976-JUNE 1977

Household Schedule 16.3

Table (12) Number of households and of persons by (1) having no room within NBO specification but having room below NBO specification and (2) having at least one room within NBO specification by type of structure dwelling units

36131

type of structure	average household size	dwelling units by room type				not recorded
		having no room with in NBO specification but having room below specification	having at least one room within NBO specification	household	persons	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. kutcha house with mud floor	4.06	673	2406	6065	34933	
2. kutcha house with non-mud floor	4.54	96	577	4524	20409	
3. semi-pucca house with mud floor	4.25	577	2,009	4524	19350	
4. semi-pucca house with non-mud floor	4.93	577	3021	21275	105608	-
5. pucca house with mud floor	5.18	288	962	1347	7509	-
6. pucca house with non-mud floor	4.99	3080	16847	15620	575212	-
7. not recorded	3.29	-		673	2214	949
8. all types	4.90	5291	25122	154028	755236	949

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 3132 HOUSEHOLD : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (20) Number of households by latrine arrangements and by type of structure

Delhi

type of structure	none	latrine arrangements						recorded	total
		for community use			for exclusive use by the household				
		semi-tary	ser-vice	others	semi-tary	service	others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. katcha house with mud floor	305	6065	288	-	-	-	-	-	6738
2. katcha house with non-mud floor	384	4140	-	-	-	96	-	-	4620
3. semi-pucca house with mud floor	289	3850	866	97	-	-	-	-	5101
4. semi-pucca house with non-mud floor	401	20025	709	97	192	253	-	-	21852
5. pucca house with mud floor	96	1346	-	193	-	-	-	-	1635
6. pucca house with non-mud floor	9397	97039	11358	2310	1058	1250	289	-	119700
7. not recorded	134	276	-	96	-	-	-	866	1622
8. total	7215	132941	13281	2793	1250	1634	289	866	160268

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JUNE 1976 - JUNE 1977

Table (21) : Number of households by facilities of drinking water supply type and by latrine arrangements

Delhi

drinking water supply type	none	latrine arrangements						not recorded	total
		for community use			for exclusive use by the household				
(1)	(2)	sanitary (3)	sewer-vice (4)	others (5)	sanitary (6)	sewer-vice (7)	others (8)	(9)	(10)
1. none	1445	9238	575	-	-	96	-	-	11353
2. for community use	3656	102911	10973	2409	268	672	288	-	121197
3. for exclusive use by the household	1924	20311	1732	288	902	866	-	-	26033
not recorded	192	481	-	96	-	-	-	866	1635
5. total	7215	132941	13281	2793	1250	1634	288	866	160268

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JUNE 1976 + JULY 1977

Household Schedule 16.3

Table (22) : Number of households by rented and not rented accommodation and average amount of monthly rent per household by structure of dwelling units

Delhi

type of structure	number of household dwelling		average rent in Rs. 0.00 per month per rented household
	rented	not rented	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Katcha house with mud floor	1925	4813	9.38
2. Katcha house with non-mud floor	2599	2021	11.04
3. semi-pacca house with mud floor	1829	3272	12.01
4. semi-pacca house with non-mud floor	12900	8952	9.36
5. pucca house with mud floor	1059	576	10.95
6. pucca house with non-mud floor	71721	46979	17.54
7. not recorded	288	1354	23.64
8. all types	92321	67947	15.88

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976 - JUNE 1977
Household schedule 16.3

Table (23) : Number of currently married women by age group and family planning method.

of wife (years)	type of family planning method										continued abstinence	no of correctly married wives
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)			
	none	va.ectomy	tubectomy	condom	or-pill	IUD or diaphragm	foam tablet Jelly cream					
- 19	10229	-	-	-	-	192	-	-	-	-	-	10491
- 24	23102	577	480	1635	96	-	96	-	-	-	-	25986
- 29	15503	865	1154	5100	192	96	-	768	-	-	-	25476
- 34	9234	2981	1923	2211	-	480	-	577	-	-	-	17410
- 39	8086	3173	2019	1924	-	192	-	672	-	-	-	16062
- 44	8083	1249	1345	960	-	96	-	1249	-	-	-	12982
all	74107	8845	6921	11830	288	1056	96	3266	-	-	-	106409

F.B. : According to instruction for this survey, information on family planning was required to be collected from the husband of currently married wife. As some of the husbands could not be contacted at the time of the survey, this part of information was not available for 2.69 per cent of currently married women in the age group 15-44 years.

Appendix II

Concepts and Definitions

1. Some of the important concepts and definitions adopted in the survey are given below :
2. Household : A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constituted household.
3. Industry and occupation : The sector of economic activity in which a person worked was the industry of the persons. The nature or type of work performed by the person was termed as the occupation of the person. For industry and occupation of an individual the National Industrial Classification (NIC - 1970) and National Classification of Occupation (NCO - 1968) respectively were used.
4. Literate : A person was treated as literate if he/she could both read and write a simple message in at least one language.
5. Current activity status : Current activity status for an individual was determined considering the activities pursued by the individual during the reference week ending on the day preceding the date of survey. If an individual was working on any single day and during the rest of the days of the week he was either seeking or available for work or attended educational institutions he was to be treated as 'working'. Thus priority was given to 'working' category over non-working category. Similarly, if an individual was either seeking work or available for work on any single day and during the rest of days of the week he was not available for work, he was treated as seeking or available for work. Thus, priority was given to seeking or available for work over not available for work.
6. Household principal earner : In a household the member whose income from gainful occupation during the last one year was highest was treated as the principal household earner. If the earnings of two or more members were equal the seniormost person among them was taken as the principal earner.
7. Migrant principal household earner : The principal household earner was treated as a migrant to the city when native place of the principal earner was not the city of enumeration. The native place was defined as a place where the parents or fore-fathers of the earner resided more or less permanently and with which the principal earner had at least some occasional connection.

8. Income/receipts from enterprises : Income from self-employment by the members of the household from all enterprises like transport, trade, manufacture and profession and services were covered. Income from manufacture comprised amount received and receivable from sale of product during the reference period less expenses incurred for production of the product. Income from trade comprised amount received and receivable from sale of goods during the reference period less purchase value of the goods sold and other expenses. Similarly income from other enterprises like transport, profession or other services comprised amount received and receivable from services rendered during the reference period less expenses incurred for rendering the services.

9. Dwelling Unit : For purposes of this survey, 'dwelling unit' meant the prevailing housing accommodation available to the household.

10. Type of structure : The dwelling units were classified into three categories, namely, pucca, semi-pucca and katcha on the basis of the materials used for construction. A pucca structure was one whose both walls and roof were made of pucca materials. A semi-pucca structure was one whose either the walls or the roof, but not both, were made of pucca materials. A katcha structure was one whose both walls and roof were made of non-pucca materials. Materials, such as, over burnt bricks, stone blocks, cement, concrete, jacked board (cement plastered read), tiles and timbers were treated as pucca materials. Corrugated iron or asbestos sheets used in the construction of roof were also treated as pucca materials.

11. Room : Rooms were divided into two types as 'rooms within NBO's specification' and 'rooms below NBO's specification'. As per specification of the National Building Organisation (NBO), a room should have a minimum floor area of four square metres enclosed by walls from floor to ceiling with a door and roof above with minimum height from floor to ceiling at least 2 metres. Rooms satisfying this specification were termed as 'rooms within NBO's specification'. Rooms which did not satisfy the specifications were termed as 'rooms below NBO's specification'.

Appendix III

Estimation Procedure

A.1 The list of the declared slums in each million-plus city constituted the frame of first stage units. In a city from the list of slums sample slums for the survey were selected circular systematically with probability proportional to size where size was a measure of slum population. Sample slums having large population were divided into two or more sub-divisions having nearly equal population content and one of the sub-divisions was selected at random and the survey was confined to the selected sub-division only. All the households in the sample slum/sub-division were listed in the listing schedule. From this list generally a sample of 14 households was selected circular systematically in each sample slum/sub-division for household enquiry.

A.2 Denoting by

- i : subscript of i-th surveyed slum/sub-division
- j : subscript of j-th sample household
- z : slum size (used for selection)
- n : number of surveyed slums
- h' : total number of households listed in the sample slum/sub-division
- h : number of sample households surveyed for schedule 16.3
- Z : total size of urban slums
- D : number of sub-divisions actually formed
- y : value of characteristic of a sample household
- Y : estimate of y for the city

estimated value of a character y, denoted by \bar{y} , for a sub-class of households

er for all households from the detailed schedules are estimated as

$$Y = H \sum_i \sum_j y_{ij}$$

where the summation extended over all sample households belonging to the sub-classes and i was the multiplier or raising factor. The multiplier H was estimated as

$$H = N / \sum_i h_i$$

where N was the estimated number of households based on the listing schedule, estimated as

$$N = \frac{Z}{n} \sum_i \frac{D \cdot h_i}{Z_i}$$

A.3 Denoting by Y and X the estimates of the aggregates at the city level of the two characteristics y and x respectively, the ratio of two characteristics y by x , was estimated by the ratio of the estimates Y and X as Y/X .

Comparison with urban households

In the table below a few select socio-economic characteristics relating to urban households of (a) Delhi U.T. and (b) slum households of Delhi M.C. are presented. The data for the urban households as given in the table are based on data collected in schedule 10/schedule 1.0 of NSS 32nd round (July 1977 - June 1978).

Table A.4 : Comparison with urban households of Delhi U.T.

characteristics	slum house holds of Delhi M.C.	urban house- holds of Delhi U.T.
1.1. percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households	33	17
2. household size	4.95	4.59
3. per household number of children 0-14 years	1.94	1.61
females 15 years & over	1.35	1.33
males 15 years & over	1.66	1.65
4. females per 100 persons	45	45
5. percentage of children 5-14 years not attending school	25	14
6.1. percentage of literate males	60	86
6.2. percentage of literate females	42	75
7.1. percentage of males with job or at work	52	52
7.2. percentage of females with job or at work	10	9
8. average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.)	61	130
9. incidence of unemployment ^{b/}	3	11
10. percentage of working persons by industry division		
10.0. agriculture	1	1
10.1. manufacturing	33	29
10.2. electricity, gas and water	1	1
10.3. construction	4	3 ^{a/}
10.4. wholesale & retail trade and hotels & restaurants	21	22
10.5. transport, storage and communication	11	10
10.6. community, social and personal services	28	30
10.7. other industries	1	4
10.8. total non-agriculture	99	99
10.9. all industries	100	100

^{a/} Persons working as casual labour in public sector shown under construction. and

Persons working as casual labour in other types of non-agricultural work distributed over the non-agriculture sector pro-rata basis.

^{b/} Persons seeking or available for work

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976-JUNE 1977

Household Schedule 16.3

Table (19) : Number of households and of persons by (1) having no room within NBO specification but having room below NBO specification and (2) having at least one room within NBO specification by type of structure dwelling units

Delhi M.C.

type of structure	average household size	dwelling units by room type				not recorded
		having no room with- in NBO specification but having room below specification		having at least one room within NBO specification		
		households	persons	households	persons	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. kutchra house with mud floor	4.06	673	2406	6065	24933	
2. katchra house with non-mud floor	4.54	96	577	4524	20409	
3. semi-pucca house with mud floor	4.25	577	2309	4524	19350	
4. semi-pucca house with non-mud floor	4.93	577	2021	21275	105608	
5. pucca house with mud floor	5.18	288	962	1347	7509	
6. pucca house with non-mud floor	4.99	3080	16847	115630	575213	
7. not recorded	3.29	-	-	673	2214	949
8. all types	4.90	5291	25122	154028	755236	949

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY, 31ST ROUND : JULY 1976-JUNE 1977

Table (20) : Number of households by latrine arrangements and by type of structure

type of structure	Delhi M.C.								
	none	latrine arrangements						not recorded	total
		for community use			for exclusive use by the households				
(1)	(2)	sani- tary (3)	ser- vice (4)	others (5)	sani- tary (6)	ser- vice (7)	others (8)	(9)	(10)
1. katcha house with mud floor	385	6065	288	-	-	-	-	-	6738
2. katcha house with non-mud floor	384	4140	-	-	-	96	-	-	4620
3. semi-pucca house with mud floor	288	3850	866	97	-	-	-	-	5101
4. semi-pucca house with non-mud floor	481	20025	769	97	192	288	-	-	21852
5. pucca house with mud floor	96	1346	-	193	-	-	-	-	1635
6. pucca house with non-mud floor	5397	97039	11358	2310	1058	1250	288	-	118700
7. not recorded	184	476	-	96	-	-	-	866	1622
8. total	7215	132941	13281	2793	1250	1634	288	866	160268

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