

Harijan Survey Committee 1933-34.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Appointed by the Cawnpore Harijan Sevak
Sangha in May, 1933, to make a survey
of the Social and Religious Disabilities,
Working Conditions, and the Stan-
dard of Life of the Harijans of
CAWNPORE.

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*with numerous Appendices
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SECRETARY, HARIJAN SEWAK SANGHA, CAWNPORE BRANCH.



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PRESIDENT'S NOTE.

I have great pleasure in presenting this report before the public. Advantage has been taken of the delay in printing to bring some of the Appendices upto date, and they now incorporate the results of work done upto March 1934. I congratulate the Committee on the successful completion of their labours. I take this opportunity to thank all those workers who helped the Committee at the various stages of its work. But my thanks are specially due to the Chairman of the Committee Sjt. SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA who, with rare perseverance, continued at his work for full one year inspite of the most severe calamities that befel him during this time. The work has been entirely a labour of love and I hope the deplorable conditions of life amongst the sweepers, which the report reveals, will move the public conscience and make their continuance impossible in future.

15 May, 1934.

JAWAHAR LAL ROHATGI,
President,

HARIJAN SEWAK SANGH
Cawnpore Branch.

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APPENDIX A.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT OF THE WORK DONE BY THE CAWNPORE HARIJAN SEVAK SANGHA FROM JANUARY 1933 TO MARCH 1934.

I. WORK DONE IN THE CITY.

1. Removal of Untouchability :—

(i) *Temple Entry* :—Fifty-eight temples in the city have been thrown open to the Harijans so far. A short inquiry was made into the disabilities of Harijans with regard to their entry in other temples. The results of the inquiry have been incorporated in the section on Temple Entry in Chapter VI of the Survey Report.

The Guruvayur-Day was duly celebrated in Cawnpore and over a thousand signatures of respectable caste-Hindus were obtained and forwarded to the Zamorin requesting him to throw open the temple to the Harijans.

During the month of March 1934, the Sangha concentrated its efforts on propaganda in favour of the Temple Entry Bills, and securing expression of intelligent public opinion in support of the Bill. Three processions with pageants on bullock carts paraded through the streets of the city preaching in favour of Temple Entry. Leaflets explaining the Temple Entry Bill along with its printed copies were sold and freely distributed to the public. Copies of the Bill with a covering letter were sent to over a hundred public associations, representing intelligent opinion in the city such as the Bar Association, Medical Association, Colleges, Schools, Clubs, Societies and religious institutions with a request to express their opinion on the Bill and to send it to the District Magistrate by the end of March 1934. Some of the

Associations regretted their inability to express an opinion on an exclusively Hindu Religious issue, but many responded by passing resolutions in support of the Bill. In addition, the Sangha secured some 3,000 signatures in duplicate of respectable and intelligent Hindus on printed forms on which the Temple Entry Bill was reproduced. We refused to take the signatures of uneducated people or thumb impressions. Otherwise the number would have become difficult to cope with. Besides, we did not think it proper to take the opinion of people who could not understand the Bill. A largely attended public meeting of the Hindu citizens of Cawnpore passed a resolution supporting the Bill.

(ii) *Joint celebration of Religious Festivals* :—Batches of Harijans consisting mostly of the sweepers joined the other Hindus in the celebration of the Rathajatra procession, the Ramlila procession, the Holi festival and the Holy fair. All the functions were a grand success. On a number of these occasions the general public entertained the Harijans with sweet drinks and betels on the way, and embraced them cordially. Harijan men and women were taken on a number of sacred occasions to bathe in the Ganges. A number of them were taught the mode of worship and the use of mantras.

(iii) *Mixing in Social Functions* :—Invitations to join ceremonies on marriage and other occasions among the sweepers were well responded to by other Hindu workers. Three times the children of our Harijan Schools were invited to Shraddha Nand Park, where after their songs and drill, sweets and Lassi were distributed to them. These children played Holi with other respectable Hindus in the park on the occasion of the Holi. Sweeper volunteers were prominent in the arrangements made for the ceremony of opening the Swadeshi Bazaar by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya whom they garlanded. A common corps of Harijan and other Hindu volunteers is being trained for the occasion of the visit of Mahatma Gandhi to our district.

(iv) *Pledges* :—During the Mahatma's 21 days' fast, 2,200 pledges were obtained from respectable Hindus promising to do away with untouchability in their daily life.

(v) *Propaganda* :—Nine big public meetings were arranged during the period under review in support of the Harijan Movement

Five big processions including Harijan men and women went through the city, and three huge processions with pageants on bullock carts preached in favour of temple entry and the removal of untouchability. Numerous printed posters, pamphlets, songs and prayers were distributed free to the public. Regular news of the work done by the Sangha and articles on Harijan uplift were contributed to Hindi and English newspapers of the province and to the "Harijan" and "Harijan Sewak",

(vi) *Survey*:--The Harijan Survey Committee appointed by the Sangha in May 1933 has completed its Survey of 607 sweeper families of Cawnpore city. This Harijan Survey Report is a result of that Survey.

An Introductory Note on the Immediate Needs of Sweeper Bastis was published by this Committee in June 1933, (See Appendix D) and a copy was forwarded to the Municipal authorities for action. Although it is now eight months since the Note was sent, its recommendations have not yet been given effect to. But we are told by responsible authorities that the Board has accepted our suggestions so far as the recommendations apply to non-private Hatas, and soon action will be taken to give effect to them. It has set apart Rs. 3000 for such improvements in Harijan Bastis. We thank the Board in anticipation. But the problem of private compounds seems a hard nut to crack.

(vii) *War against un-Hindu Customs*:-- While engaged in the Survey, our workers preached continuously against all un-Hindu customs, such as the use of Beef, Carrion, Drink and Drugs, Use of Leavings of food for eating, the custom of Burying the dead and the like. Since then the workers of the Sangha frequently visit the sweeper quarters and impress upon the sweepers the necessity of giving up these habits. The influence of our Harijan Schools is having a very healthy effect in this direction.

(viii) *War against Inter-Untouchability*:-- The rigour of Untouchability amongst the different Harijan castes is much more intense, and in a number of places where Chamars, Koris and Bhangis live in the same compound, the sweepers are denied the use of common taps and wells. But our experience is that as untouchability diminishes amongst the

caste Hindus towards the sweepers, it reacts very favourably on the inter-untouchability prevalent amongst the different Harijan castes. As Chart III in Appendix F shows, children of other Harijan and non-Harijan castes read with the sweeper children in our schools. Our kathas in sweeper quarters are being more and more attended by other Harijan sub-castes.

2. Education:-

The progress of education amongst the sweepers has been discussed in Chapter V, and Chart III in Appendix F shows the condition of the Harijan Schools that the Sangha is maintaining. They are regularly inspected by an Inspector appointed specially for the purpose, and by the Secretary of the Sangha. Besides, two more night schools have been started by the Municipal Board especially for the Depressed Classes.

The problem of extending education amongst the sweeper children presents serious difficulties. Often both the parents go to work and leave the small children in charge of the bigger ones. Sometimes, they take the children, who ought to be at school, with them, to help them in their work. The calls of the Biradari are also so frequent that the children often absent themselves from the schools to attend them.

The problem of adult education amongst the sweepers could not be seriously tackled so far. Formerly our schools were night schools and were intended to give education to sweeper adults. But a very few adults made use of these schools, and so a majority of them have been made day schools with longer hours of work. The reason for the apathy of adults was found to be their exhaustion after the day's labour. Otherwise they showed a keen desire to receive education. And when our instruction is mixed with recreation, such as in Kathas of Ramayana, Krishna Sudama and the like, or in magic lantern lectures, they attend it in their hundreds. During the last six months the Sangha had over 30 Kathas recited in different sweeper quarters which were highly appreciated. A few magic lantern shows were staged in their quarters by the local Arya Samaj during Mahatmaji's 21 days fast.

The Sangha is spending Rs. 37 per month in scholarships to 16 Harijan boys who read in the various Anglo-Vernacular schools. Four Harijan boys, who are at College, get scholarships from the Provincial Board of the

Harijan Sevak Sangha. The Sangha provided materials of study to all the boys in its Harijan Schools and to a number of those who get Scholarships from us at a cost of about Rs. 150.

3. Economic Uplift:-

(i) The Sangha gives two Scholarships of the value of Rs. 8 per month to Harijan boys reading in the Leather Working School. Two boys of the same school get Scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 from the Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangha.

(ii) The Sangha tried to raise the general rate of wages in private scavenging by 25 per cent. by an appeal to the public through leaflets and lectures during Mahatmaji's 21 days fast. There was a fairly good response to the appeal.

(iii) The Sangha has made an exhaustive survey of the present economic condition of the sweepers and made recommendations for its betterment. The results are given in Chapters II and III of the Survey Report.

(iv) The Sangha has encouraged the employment of Harijans as domestic servants in respectable Hindu families and has one Harijan peon, one Harijan teacher, and one Harijan compounder.

(v) The Municipal Board has accepted a scheme for starting a Cooperative Society for its employees with special care of its sweeper employees. It has set apart Rs. 5,000 for the purpose.

(vi) The rent of the new quarters that the Municipal Board is constructing for its sweeper employees will be Re.1 only.

(vii) The Sangha made an inquiry into a strike by Rubish Lorry Fillers in June 1933, and submitted a report which is published in Appendix C. The dismissed employees were taken back although two of them were later discharged. Other recommendations of the Sangha were not given effect too.

(viii) The Sangha has carried on a vigorous propaganda amongst the sweepers against giving bribes to Jamadars and Inspectors, but although the practice has not diminished very much, it had a good effect, and the Sangha has brought to the notice of the authorities a number of cases in which sweepers were turned out on false pretexts when they refused the customary bribes. We are sorry to have to say that even the

highest officials of the Municipal Health Department do not relish these cases, and resent our interference with the nefarious trade of their subordinates.

4. Social work :-

Medical Relief:-Reference has been made in Chapter V of the Survey Report to the medical relief work of the Sangha. Since the 1st of March the Sangha has further extended its work. The moving dispensary of the Sangha now visits some twenty sweeper quarters, ten on each alternate day. About a hundred prescriptions are being dispensed daily by the moving dispensary.

The Sangha found its medical work difficult in the beginning. So greatly were charms and amulets in vogue that the sweepers would not trust medicines. But now the tendency has been reversed, and the medical work of the Sangha is the most appreciated. There is a persistent demand from the Bastis that the visit of the medical cart must be made daily instead of on alternate days, and sometimes in a number of serious cases such as typhoid fever, operations, and the like, our compounder has been taken from his home at night. To meet this demand of the Harijans we will require one more medical cart, besides one more compounder. The finances of the Sangha do not allow this addition. It is estimated that the cost of the present scheme, when our own medical cart visits the quarters alternately will be about Rs. 250 per month. It is evident that the Sangha can continue its work on such a scale only if it is liberally helped by the public and the Local Boards.

The Sangha addressed letters of appeal to various medical associations in the city to request their members to help the work of our dispensary free. The response from the Cawnpore Medical Association has been very satisfactory and a number of them have offered their willing cooperation. The energetic secretary of this Association, Dr. S. N. Misra, evinces keen interest in our work. Other Associations have not replied at all.

The Sangha has fixed two permanent dispensaries at Forbes' Compound and Mirpur. The dispensaries are situated in hired buildings where the Harijan schools are also conducted and which also serve as the premises for sweeper clubs. The idea is to develop all our schools into settlements each in charge of a whole time worker. Already at Mirpore a whole time worker is in charge of that Basti and lives in the building.

But the cost of twelve such settlements will come to about Rs. 600 per month.

(ii) *Sanitary arrangements*:—We have already noticed how far the Municipal Board will go to satisfy the immediate needs of sweeper Bastis given in Chart I Appendix F. The most important work before the Sangha now is to get the public wells and taps in private compounds thrown open to these sweepers. In a few places such as Baupurwa it might be necessary to sink tube wells for these people.

The next important work in this connection is the proper construction and improvement of privies in private houses.

(iii) *Personal Hygiene*:—During Mahatmaji's 21 days' fast respectable Hindu ladies went to sweeper houses and washed and combed their children. Hindu workers went and swept their quarters.

Soap is regularly distributed to sweeper children in our schools where they are also taught to stop eating leavings of food.

(iv) *Temperance*:—The Sangha has done propaganda amongst the sweepers against the use of intoxicants and taken pledges from a number of them. But the result is not yet very substantial.

The proximity of excise shops to some sweeper quarters is the source of greatest harm.

(iv) *Housing*:—The problem has been discussed in Chapter IV of the Survey Report. The full scheme of the Board in this connection is given in the Chairman's Note published in Appendix E. Already 40 quarters at a cost of Rs. 16,000 have been constructed in the Cattle Barracks. Another 60 new quarters have been secured by the Board from the local Improvement Trust for the sweepers. The Board has our hearty congratulations for having realised its duty towards its most useful and needy staff, and set about the business in earnest.

(vi) *Recreation*:—The importance of the provision for recreation has been stressed at various places in the Report. Without it the problem of Temperance and Adult Education cannot be solved. The Sangha has so far started two clubs for sweepers where volley ball has been introduced. Teachers in Harijan schools supervise the children at their indigenous games such as Kabaddi etc. The Sangha has given aid to Harijan Akharas in Haddi Godam and the Ram Krishna Ashram. The Muni-

pal Board has helped the Akhara in the Sadar Bazar Incinerator. But an Akhara is an immediate need of each Basti. Another means of recreation provided have been our Kathas recited in their quarters.

II. WORK DONE IN THE DISTRICT.

Now the Sangha has got branches in all the six tehsils of the district except Bilhaur. But the branches most active are those in Derapore, Ghatampore and Akbarpore. Work in the district began during the Mahatma's 21 days fast when batches of workers toured in different tehsils, and many wells and temples were thrown open. The work has since then been consolidated to some extent as the following record will show.

(i) *Temple Entry*:—Some 35 temples in addition to a large number of wells were thrown open during the Great Fast by the efforts of our workers. But the actual number of temples and wells open to Harijans is much larger as is shown by the survey of the district which we have started. Chart IV in Appendix F gives the results of the survey so far made in about 45 villages:

The work of organising opinion in support of the Temple Entry Bill was done in about 300 villages of the district in the month of March 1934. Signatures of about 1500 intelligent persons of these villages were taken, and sent to the District Magistrate. Thumb impressions were generally not taken, it being assumed that those who could not read could hardly understand the full import of the Bill.

(ii) *Propaganda amongst caste Hindus*:—Propaganda amongst the caste Hindus was done by batches of our workers through leaflets, songs and meetings in about 400 villages during the Great Fast of Mahatma Gandhi. Over a hundred villages were illuminated at the successful conclusion of the fast.

The total number of meetings organised in the district during the period was 51, and 3 big processions were taken out in different centres. Now work has been started in all the tehsils in connection with the forthcoming visit of Mahatma Gandhi, and efforts are being made to collect handsome purses everywhere.

There is a custom in some villages that on the occasion of the Holi the Hindu public of the village led by prominent caste Hindus visits

Harijan houses and sings obscene songs challenging the females of the house, who come out, and enter into a feigned scuffle with the party with the use of sticks. The party generally pays a rupee to these females for having provided it with so much amusement. In some places the Harijans object to it, and resent this forced degradation of their ladies. The workers of the Sangha tried to stop this practice in a few villages and succeeded in one important village.

(iii) *Propaganda amongst the Harijans* :- Two Panchayats of Chamars, one of Pasis and Bawarias, and one of Khatiks were organised by the Sangha in Ghatampore tehsil, and one Panchayat of Sweepers was utilised for uplift propaganda by the workers of the Sangha in Derapore. All the Panchayats were very well attended, often about a thousand Panches from distant villages of the tehsil, and from the adjoining parts of Fatehpore district being present. In the three Panchayats in Ghatampore tehsil various resolutions were passed, expressing complete faith in the Mahatma's championship of the Harijan cause, welcoming his forthcoming visit to the district, doing away with inter-untouchability amongst themselves, and deprecating the evil practices of eating Beef, Carrion, Leavings of food and the use of Intoxicants, besides many social and economic disabilities affecting their particular caste.

(iv) *Harijan Survey* :- A preliminary survey of the conditions of Harijans in the district has been started by the workers of the Sangha. Already some 45 villages in the Ghatampore and Derapore tehsils have been surveyed and the results are given in Chart IV Appendix F. We intend to complete this preliminary survey of all the 1977 villages of the district in about 3 months' time.

(v) *Education* :- The Sangha is running six Harijan schools in the district under its direct control and supervision. Three more Harijan schools in the district have applied for recognition and aid, and they have been inspected. Soon they may come under our own direct supervision and control. Chart III in Appendix F shows the condition of these village schools also. As will be seen from the Chart, both Harijans and other Hindus read in them. The teachers supervise the children at indigenous games such as Kabaddi etc.

In the schools of the District Board all Harijans are admitted

except sweepers as is the case in Municipal schools in the city. We hope that the District Board will see that every one of its schools has sweeper boys in it.

The Sangha is giving one Scholarship of Rs. 2 per month to a Harijan student in village Gajner.

(vi) *Medical Relief*:—Some schools, especially those in Juria and Birsinghpur serve as centres for distributing medical relief. But this medical relief work is done on a very small scale. To extend it, or to make it anything adequate, means huge expenditure. The fact is that almost no medical relief of any sort is available in the rural areas, and such relief, if it is organised, cannot be confined merely to the Harijans when non-Harijans also stand equally in need of it and flock to the centre of distribution. The expenditure on adequate medical relief in the rural areas will naturally be very great.

III. ACCOUNTS.

Accounts of the Sangha for five months from October 1st 1933, to February 28, 1934 are published below. The accounts of the Sangha for the year preceding it were audited and published with the Annual Report of the Sangha in September last. As will be seen from the following Balance Sheet, our expenditure on Constructive Work is 67 per cent. of the Total. Expenditure on Administration seems to be large but this includes the pay of the Inspector of Schools which should properly be charged under the Head Welfare Work.

Balance Sheet of the Harijan Sevak Sangha.
(1st October 1933 to 28th. February, 1934.)

<i>Receipts.</i>	R. a. p.	<i>Expenditure.</i>
Balance in hand.	169 9 6	A. ADMINISTRATIVE.
By Subscription.	902 0 0	1. Pay and Honorarium to staff
Donation from Cawnpore Swadeshi Exhibition and other sources earmarked for Education	867 2 6	.. .. . 482-3-6
Medical Fund	10 0 0	2. Travelling and conveyance
Tickets sold	4 0 0	.. .. . 23-1-0
Miscellaneous	8 0 0	3. Newspapers, books, periodicals etc.
	<u>1960-12-0</u>	.. .. . 0-2-6
		4. Stationery and its printing
		.. .. . 12-10-6
		5. Postage
		.. .. . 5-4-9
		6. Dead stock
		.. .. . 18-8-9
		7. Miscellaneous
		.. .. . 6-10-6
		<u>548-9-6</u>

B. PROPAGANDA.

1. Conference, Meetings	R. a. p.
Bhajan parties etc. ..	9-3-6
2. Printing of posters, leaflets etc.	28-12-0
3. Magic Lantern shows	0-1-9
4. Tour expenses of pra- charaks and other propa- gandists	10-7-0
5. Social survey work	<u>23-5-3</u>
	<u>71-13-6</u>

C. WELFARE WORK.

1. Expenditure on and grants- in-aid to schools.	746-13-6
2. Cost of books, slates, soap and prizes supplied free	67-9-9
3. Scholarships	218-4-0
4. Medical expenditure	207-3-3
5. Akhara and Temple aid	5-0-0
	<u>1244-14-6</u>

D. Advances to workers	5-0-0
Total Expenditure ..	1870-5-6
Balance in Hand ..	90-6-6
, " Bank ..	0-0-0

Total 1960-12-0	Total 1960-12-0.
-----------------	------------------------

Hence Expenditure on Administration = 29 per cent.

" " Propaganda = 4 per cent.

" " Welfare Work = 67 per cent.

I have completed the survey of the work done by the Sangha in the last fifteen months. But I cannot close it without paying a tribute to my predecessor in office, Mr. Prakash Narain Saxena, B. Sc. who worked as the Secretary of the Sangha from May 1933 to the middle of January 1934, when he resigned the office with a view to take part in active Civil Disobedience Movement, and to whose untiring energy and enthusiasm in the Harijan cause the major portion of the work outlined above is due.

SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA M. A.
Secretary,
Harijan Sevak Sangha,
CAWNPORE.

III. Income and Unemployment

Total Family	Total	Females					Total	Males					Number as in II above.	Wage Earners	Working Dependents	Unemployed Persons
		1	2	3	4	5		0	1	2	3	4					5
													Mark E against wage-earners.			
													Place of Occupation.			
													Full Particulars of the Occupation.			
													Monthly Wages.			
													Additional Earnings.			
													Source of additional Earnings.			
													Total deduction per month			
													Causes			
													Complaints against officials.			
														Municipality		
													Elsewhere			
													Mark W against working dependents			
													Particulars of their work.			
													Daily hours of work.			
													Mark U against those who want work but cannot find it.			
													Period since which unemployed.			
													Cause of dismissal			
													Total period of unemployment in life so far.			
													Mark P. U. (Partially Unemployed) against those earning less than Rs 7 p. m.			
													Remarks.			

IV. Condition of Indebtedness

	Money Lending Transactions.	Principal amount received from the money lender.	Terms of debt and security	Actual rate of Interest per cent per annum.	Date of Borrowing.	Amount paid till then.	Date of Last Settlement.	Exact amount of debt outstanding against him at present.	Causes of Debt	Remarks
1.										
2.										
3.										
4.										
5.										
6.										
Total										

[70]

V. *Budget*, such as is given in Table IV on page 36 of the Report. The following heads may be added:-

1. Remittance to dependants living elsewhere.
2. Cost of medicine and medical fees.
3. Expenditure on Religious observances, feasts and festivals.
4. Payments to Biradari Panchayat, Trade Union, Provident Fund, or Cooperative Society.
5. Cost of education of children
6. Recreation.
7. Savings.

VI. *Housing* :—

1. Name of Landlord.
2. Materials used in Construction.
3. Distance from place of work.
4. Number of rooms occupied by the family with approximate dimensions of each room.
5. Dimensions of Verandah, if any.
6. Condition in rains.
7. Height of plinths.
8. Water arrangements in the house.
9. Latrine " "
10. Kitchen " "
11. Sanitation of the locality.

VII. *Social and Religious position* :—

1. Are you desirous of going to temples ?
2. Do Hindu Dhobis, Nais, and Pujaris serve you ?
3. Do you bury your dead or do you burn them ?
4. Is burying practised due to religious custom or due to poverty ?
5. What are the gods that you worship ?
6. Name any other keenly felt social disability.

VIII. *Vital statistics* :—

1. Deaths during the last year.

No.	Sex	Age	Disease.	Length of illness	Particulars of treatment.	Remarks
1.						
2.						

A P P E N D I X C.

SWEEPER STRIKE INQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT

On the 24th June, the sweeper-fillers of the Cawnpore Municipality went on strike as a protest against the impossibly heavy work imposed on them. The Municipal authorities called in members of the local branch of the Harijan Sewak Sangha to settle the dispute. Messrs. Fakirchand, Shibban Lal Saksena and Prakash Narain Saxena, workers of the Sangha, formed a Committee and persuaded the sweepers to resume work the same evening on promises of having all their genuine grievances redressed. They then made a thorough investigation of the question and forwarded to the Municipal Chairman a report and recommendations, which make interesting reading and are an eye-opener as regards the work Harijan employees of municipalities are generally required to put up with.

"This year the crop of mangoes has been extraordinarily heavy. 300 to 400 cart-loads of them come into the market daily. Naturally, therefore, the amount of the rubbish has very much increased. In previous years, too, work in this season was more, but the emergency used to be met by engaging additional fillers on the lorries as well as by hiring some bullock-carts. This year, no extra fillers have been engaged, nor have any bullock-carts been hired. Instead, an order has been issued by the Medical Officer of Health that the same fillers should do $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the work they have been doing. This has caused acute discontent and heart-burning among them. This discontent was at the bottom of the strike.

"Following are the statistics collected by us on June 25th about their work. These will give an adequate idea of the condition in which they have to work:—

"6 Fillers began work on a lorry, whose capacity is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons, i.e. 70 maunds of rubbish, at 5.15 a. m. It took them $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to fill the lorry, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to return after unloading. 1 filler accompanied the lorry, while the others in the meantime moved to the next rubbish depot, where

they waited for 1 hour for the return of the lorry. The lorry made four trips in the day, finishing the work at 5.25 p. m. The amount of rubbish lifted by each man was $1\frac{2}{3}$ tons, i. e. 47 maunds on an average; and they had 3 intervals of about an hour each, during a stretch of about $12\frac{1}{4}$ hours. These intervals cannot be regarded as their time of rest, for they cannot make any use of this time. They cannot even take their food during this time, unless they choose to do so without bathing, and in that dirty condition. We were informed by one of the inspectors that the orders of the Medical Officer of Health for this lorry were that it should make 6 trips per day with the help of 5 fillers only. The absurdity of the order and the impossibility of its fulfilment are apparent.

"The case of 1 ton lorries with 4 fillers is still worse. There are 8 such lorries. Of these, 3 made 7 trips, and 2 made 9 trips on that day, according as their rubbish depots are far from or near the dumping ground. We noted that 1 trip of one such lorry takes from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours. One lorry which performed 9 trips began work at 5.20 a. m. and finished at 6.40 p. m. Thus, they worked for $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours, with 8 intervals of half-an-hour, each man having to lift $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons, i. e. 63 maunds during the day. Most of this time, it had been raining and their clothes were wet. These are inhuman conditions of work. We failed to understand how such a lorry with 4 men on it could make 10 trips per day, as ordered by the Medical Officer of Health."

RECOMMENDATIONS

"It is the duty of the Municipal Board to ponder deeply over these conditions of work which our enquiry have revealed. We wish to emphasise that the Board should lose no time in carrying out the following recommendations into effect :-

1. It should fix hours of work for the fillers. In our opinion, 8 hours' work of this nature is fair, but we should not regard 9 hours' work to be unreasonable at this stage. In this season, work may begin at 6. a. m. but must in no case be continued after 3 p. m. We were thinking that 9 hours work with an interval in the middle would be better, but we find that, the fillers prefer to finish their work in one stretch.

2. Work should be so arranged that fillers may not have to wait for long intervals between successive fillings. To do this properly, some additional lorries would be required, but for the present we suggest the following method. At present, every lorry has got some men, say 4, attached to it. If instead, 12 fillers are attached to 3 lorries, the intervals would be

smaller, for, by the time they finish filling the third lorry, the first would be about to return. The fillers will, in this way, remain continuously occupied and finish the same work in 8 or 9 hours, which at present takes them 12 hours to do.

3. Additional men should be engaged as fillers for this mango season.

4. There ought to be a fixed maximum limit of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons, i. e., 42 maunds of rubbish to be lifted by each man.

5. The pay of these sweepers, considering the kind of work and the amount of labour, is very low and should be increased. They are paid a daily wage of as. 6/6. But as the problem of the pay of Municipal Sweepers is an intricate one, we shall discuss it fully in the Census and Social Survey Report of the Sweepers, which is under preparation."

"This enquiry has been a unique experience of our lives. Though we have been busy with the census and social survey of the sweepers of Cawnpore for the past two months continuously and have universally received shocking complaints about the conditions of service in the Municipality, still all their vivid descriptions could never make us realise what we have actually seen and experienced today. It is extremely difficult to remain moderate and keep close to the actual conditions and immediate practical possibilities of reform, when dealing with such situations. Only a complete revolution in public outlook towards our sweeper brethren and a vivid realisation that what has been customary has been a torture of these people could be expected to enable real justice to be done to these most despised workers. We have determined to be restrained and practical, as our purpose is to effect immediate transition from what we regard to be altogether inhuman conditions to at least human conditions. So, we have recommended only that which is immediately practicable and also indispensable.

But we feel that the urgent need is the recognition that these Harijans are our fellow men, endowed with the same feelings, sentiments and passions as ourselves, and that in doing a wrong to them we are injuring the whole community. Once this is clearly realised and acted upon, all will be well with us. For we firmly believe that want of thought is more responsible for all such evils than want of heart.

SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA,
PRAKASH NARAIN SAXENA,
FAQIR CHAND

APPENDIX D.

IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF THE SWEEPERS' QUARTERS.

Introductory Report of the Harijan Survey Committee.

The Harijan Survey Committee which was appointed by the Cawnpore Branch of the Harijan Sevak Sangha to make a Social Survey of the Depressed Classes began its work amongst the most depressed class, i. e. the sweepers. A Chart was prepared to know the exact family conditions of the sweepers. It is reproduced in Appendix B.

I.

In the opinion of this Committee it will take a long time to put into effect the recommendations regarding the housing schemes for the sweepers; therefore we are suggesting to the Society for its immediate programme the removal of such disabilities which can be easily and immediately redressed and which are imposing unbearable hardships on the sweepers. We hope that our Society will bring our Report to the notice of the Municipal Commissioners and other prominent citizens of Cawnpore and will work unceasingly for the amelioration of these hardships. We are sure the woeful tale of the miserable life of our Harijan brothers will touch the heart of all Hindus. The so-called caste Hindus are responsible for treating them as untouchables and they should leave no stone unturned in improving their condition. This is our earnest wish and prayer.

We have inspected upto this time about 32 compounds in which more than 600 families reside. MacRobertgunj and Allengunj are Mill settlements and Faithfulganj is in Cantonment Area. The rest of the Compounds are in Municipal limits. The Municipal Board with its rules and regulations can take steps on our recommendations. On our part we will request the owners of private compounds to redress the grievances of their inhabitants. But we expect from the Municipality that they will

urge the owners of the private compounds to expedite the work. In the name of humanity we beg these persons to visit their compounds only once a month and see the miserable and pitiable condition of their tenants. We hope they will do their best to carry out our recommendations. Let them stand there and ponder whether they will like to live in these unhealthy places even for a week with their family. In such places, brothers, these most useful members of our society have to pass their lives helplessly. Men, who have hearts, who have the least sympathy with the oppressed, cannot return without shedding tears at their unhappy lot. We appeal to every citizen of Cawnpore to go at least once to these sweeper quarters and see with their own eyes the condition of our Harijan brothers.

II

There is a general complaint in all the compounds about light and water facilities. We cannot fully realise the hardships that our brothers have to undergo for want of water and light. If you have to understand their difficulties, go there with an open heart. You will find in most cases the sweepers living near the Public Latrines. There is only one water pipe in the latrine meant for persons using it. Harijans have to wait long for their turns. There is also a pail-depot near the latrine. The nightsoil which the sweepers bring from private houses, is deposited in the pail-depot and then washed away by a big tap. The sweepers have to take their bath under the same tap and use its water for cooking and drinking. We have ourselves seen tiny heaps of excreta remaining entangled between the bars. Except for these two taps, there is no other provision for water in their localities and so they have to use the water of such a dirty place out of sheer necessity. When their relatives come to see them, they refuse to use this water and the poor Harijans have to beg for water.

There are no lighting arrangements in the private compounds or in the narrow lanes. In the rainy season men have to grope their way in darkness and children often stumble and fall in drains. It can easily be imagined that all sorts of vices and immoralities will be prevalent in such dark quarters.

Sweepers are generally victims to various diseases owing to their bad financial condition and unclean habits. There are no charitable dispensaries near their quarters. The sweepers have the lowest longevity of life.

We are pained to record that in a city where there are hundreds of charitable dispensaries not one is situated in Harijan quarters. We request the owners of these dispensaries to shift them from the quarters of the rich to the quarters of the poor. We are sure they will serve more useful purpose in Harijan quarters.

III

We have often seen that the toddy shops are situated near the localities of the depressed classes. Illiterate and ignorant sweepers, fully tired and exhausted after a day's laborious work, go to these liquor and toddy shops to drown their anxieties and the cares of debt and their miserable family existence. The hard-earned money easily reaches the pockets of the liquor sellers. We request the Municipality, the Government and the general public to exert their influence and to remove these dirty devils' dens away from Harijan localities. The toddy shop at Gowaltoli is very near the Harijan quarters and similar is the case at Khatikana and Lachhmipurwa. The removal of these shops will greatly facilitate the work of the temperance workers.

IV

There are neither any parks nor any other places of recreation for Harijan children. New parks are laid out but invariably in quarters of the rich, and in the Civil Lines. This has been the practice upto this time but things must change now.

We have ourselves seen the Harijan children, ill-fed and ill-clothed, loitering about in the narrow and dirty lanes. This has an adverse effect on their health. We strongly recommend to the Municipality to lay out new parks or provide some open fields for the recreation of Harijan children near their localities.

We make, in the following table, suggestions regarding light, water, latrines and bathrooms for each compound according to its condition. (The table is omitted as the recommendations are incorporated in Chart II in Appendix F.)

We know that the sweepers of several compounds have to go a distance of half a mile to answer the calls of nature. At night the Harijan children are compelled to ease themselves on the drains. This is one of the reasons of dirt and insanitation in their localities.

SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA,
IQBAL KRISHNA KAPUR,
SHIVA NARAIN TANDON.

5th June, 1933:

APPENDIX E.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY AND HARIJAN WELFARE WORK.

We have been unsparing in our criticism of the conditions prevailing in regard to the Scavenging services in our Municipality. Its Health Department is under an absolute monarchy of the worst kind, and needs immediate and bold over-hauling. We are afraid that the same is true about other Local Boards. The only hope that such overhauling will be forthcoming is the recent awakening of the Local bodies to their duties towards their sweeper employees, and other Harijans residing in their slums. On June 7, 1933, just a week after the successful conclusion of Mahatmaji's 21 day's fast, B. Brijendra Swarup, the Chairman of our Municipality, read out the following Note at a meeting of the Board. The Note shows a keen realisation of some of the most crying needs of the Harijans, particularly sweepers, and outlines its Programme of Work for Harijan welfare. The Chairman deserves to be heartily congratulated for giving this bold lead to his own and other Boards of the Province in the matter of their duty towards their sweeper employees.

CHAIRMAN'S NOTE.

Harijan Welfare Programme.

The question of providing sanitary houses and ameliorating other conditions of life of depressed classes, particularly of sweepers, is now engaging serious attention all round, and let us hope that the sympathy that has been generated for depressed classes among the general public by Mahatma Gandhi's recent memorable fast would not be short-lived. The Government, too, is now anxious that the housing conditions of sweepers should soon be improved. However, I think that the Board should approach the question uninfluenced by any outside considerations, from the standpoint of its duty towards the Harijans who form an important unit of the population of our Municipality. I have always felt that it is up to the Board that it should take up the question of improving the hous-

ing condition of and providing other necessary amenities for these unfortunate human beings in right earnest. With this object in view, I discussed the matter in all its bearings and aspects with Pt. Hridaya Nath Kunzru, the President of the U. P. Servants of the Untouchables Society and also with some prominent members of the local branch of that League. I also went round, accompanied by the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Jawahar Lal and other interested in this question to the different places in Cawnpore where the sweepers are living.

Sweepers living in Cawnpore can be divided into these classes; the part-time private servants, the whole-time private servants and Municipal employees.

The whole-time private servants mostly live in premises occupied by their masters and their houses are tolerably good. Part-time private servants and municipal employees live in private ahatas which, as stated in the Report of the Whitley Commission on Labour in India, 'are covered with houses either altogether unfit for human habitation or in great need of improvement'. The number of sweepers in municipal employment is 880 belonging to 647 families. The municipal Board has, upto this time provided only 65 pucca quarters for the sweepers in Cattle Barracks and at Sadar Bazar Incinerator and more than 500 families are still living in rented houses in private ahatas and other places. In these ahatas, drainage ventilation and sanitation are almost entirely wanting. In some the conditions are so bad that the people live half underground and half above-ground. Most of the houses in these ahatas consist of a single small room with or without a verandah and such dwellings are frequently shared by two or more families. The pitiable condition of persons residing in such ahatas in the rains may be more easily imagined than described.

I think I need not impress upon your mind that it is the paramount duty of the Board to provide sanitary houses fit for human habitation for the sweepers in their employment. To house their own employees, the Board should arrange to construct at least 550 quarters in addition to those already constructed by it. The total cost of construction of 550 quarters is estimated at about Rs. 1,60,000/. This expenditure may be spread over 4 or 5 years. But, remember, the duty of the Board does not end here. It is equally essential that the housing conditions of part-time private servants who are at present living in insanitary private ahatas

The other necessity that is being felt in this respect is the construction of public baths to be located close to the quarters inhabited by the depressed classes and other labourers, and I think in the plans for the construction of the proposed houses provision should be made for such baths. In my opinion, bathing-places should be separately provided for males and females. The baths for the females should also have purdah walls. We should also make suitable arrangements for the supply of a sufficient quantity of pure water and proper lighting in connection with the quarters for these people.

The third item which must engage our attention is the education of the depressed class people. I think it is our duty to give the sons and daughters of the depressed classes as good a primary education as we have had ourselves. The Municipal Board is already running two schools for the depressed classes; but I think they are insufficient, and to cope with the present demand two night schools specially for the depressed classes should be opened and one day-school for the girls of depressed classes should also be started. The Harijan Sewak Sangha of Cawnpore has already started some schools for the depressed classes and, in my opinion, it would be a wise policy if two such schools are transferred to the control of the Municipal Board.

I am a believer in co-operation and co-ordination and not in the duplication of work. We need action at the present time; we need practice and not preaching; we need multiplication of the points of contact. The more we are all thrown together in common work, the better will it be for all. So in a matter like this in which we are all interested, we can, each of us in our own sphere, do something for the amelioration of the conditions of the depressed classes. The cumulative effects of such efforts may in time be very great. The Municipal Board too should do what it can to ameliorate the condition of these unfortunate persons.

I have carefully studied the budget with the object to find out how much money the Board will be able to spare for these objects from the current year's budget and I have also consulted the Executive Officer, the Municipal Engineer and the Medical Officer of Health. The Engineer has informed me that he will be able to spare Rs. 23,000 to Rs. 30,000 from the provision for drainage works in the current year's budget.

Rs. 40,000 are already provided under head 'Acquisition of ahatas and some money may also be available for this purpose from other heads as well. So we can safely allot Rs. 30,000 for construction of sanitary quarters for our sweepers and retain Rs. 40,000 as it is for the acquisition of insanitary ahatas, and if at the time the revised budget is prepared, it is found that it is not likely that Rs. 40,000 which has been provided in the current year's budget for the acquisition of insanitary ahatas will all be spent during the current financial year on the said object and that some money can be spared under that head for the construction of sweepers' quarters, it can then be transferred for that purpose. The expenses for making suitable arrangements for the supply of water can be met from head 'water supply' and the expenses for proper lighting can be met from the provision which already exists under Head 'Lighting'.

I. WORK ALREADY DONE BY THE BOARD.

(1) *Housing and Immediate needs* :—

(i) Forty quarters for its sweeper employees have been constructed by the Board in the Cattle Barrack during this year at a cost of Rs. 16,000, and these quarters have been given to them at a monthly rent of Re. 1 per month. Another sixty new quarters in the Forbes' Compound have been taken over by the Board from the Improvement Trust, and given to the sweepers at a monthly rent of Rs. 3. The Board purchased them for Rs. 26,500. There is much murmuring against this high rent and we would request the Board to reduce it to Re. 1 per month.

(ii) The Board has set apart Rs. 3,000 for the Immediate Needs of the Sweeper Bastis. We would request the Board to be quick in carrying out our recommendations in this regard which are published in Appendix D, and which were sent to it eight months back.

(2) *Indebtedness* :- The Board has resolved to start a Cooperative Society for its municipal employees, and even set apart Rs. 5,000 for it. But the scheme has not been put into operation so far.

(3) *Education* :- The Board was running two special Depressed Class day-schools so far. It has now started two more Night Schools for them.

(4) *Recreation* :- It gave an aid of Rs. 40 to the Sadar Bazaar Sweeper Akharha.

II. PROBLEMS STILL TO BE TACKLED BY THE BOARD.

(1) *Conditions of Service* :-

(i) As suggested in Chapter II of the Report, a Labour Committee on the lines of the Education or Health Committees should be formed and a Labour Officer should be appointed.

(ii) Regulations regarding Recruitment, Hours of Work, Leave Rules etc., as suggested on pages 14 to 20 of the Report should be framed and enforced by the Board without delay.

(iii) Corruption amongst the Jamadars and the Inspectors must be put down with a strong hand. Their circles and wards should be changed after every month, so that a Jamadar or Inspector may not hold in his hands the destinies of a particular sweeper for more than one month. This practice will help very much to root out bribery, and corruption.

(iv) Uniforms should be provided to sweepers for use when on duty.

(v) Members of the Sewerage Gang should be insured at the cost of the Municipality.

(vi) A shed with water arrangements should be constructed near the dumping ground for the use of sweepers working there as we have suggested on page 24 of the Report.

(vii) The Conditions of Service revealed in the Report of the Sweeper Strike Inquiry Committee (see Appendix C) must be made impossible in future.

(2) *Economic Problem* :-

(i) An increase of 50 per cent. in sweepers' wages must be ordered immediately, and another 50 per cent. should be distributed over a number of years through the system of graded increments in pay which should be introduced at once.

(ii) The sweepers should be employed on a monthly basis, but the payments should be made weekly.

(iii) The posts of Jamadars should henceforth be wholly reserved for promotion from amongst the sweepers.

(iv) The system of Provident Fund and Gratuities should be made to include the sweepers under its benefits.

(v) Municipal employees should be strictly forbidden to accept bribes from the sweepers, or carry on or abet any business of money-lending amongst them on pain of dismissal from service.

(vi) The Co-operative Society should be started without delay. Some members of our Sangha should be coopted on its Managing Committee.

(vii) Money-lenders should not be allowed to haunt the Municipal office on pay-days.

(3) *Education and Medical Aid* :—

(i) Here the Board should assist the Harijan Sevak Sangha liberally in its work of Education and Medical Aid. Cooperation of some of the workers of the Sangha should be sought on the Municipal Education and Health Committees.

(ii) The Board should place a minimum sum of Rs. 50 per month at the disposal of the Sangha to be awarded as scholarships to deserving Harijan boys.

(iii) The Board should see that the sweeper children are admitted to its general schools without any let or hindrance, and any teacher found neglecting them should be taken to task. In their annual promotion and increment, the progress of sweeper children under their charge should form a very important consideration.

(iv) The Board should make a thorough inquiry into the evasion during the period 1932-4 of the provisions of the Compulsory Education Act with regard to sweeper children in the Wards where the Act is in force as we have pointed out on page 43. Proper action should be taken against the culprits, so that such evasion may not occur in future.

(4) *Drink* :—

(i) Excise shops in Gwaltoli, Lachhmi Purwa and Khatkana should be removed from their present locations.

(ii) The Board should organise Magic Lantern shows in Harijan Quarters. It may seek the cooperation of our Sangha in this matter.

(5) *Housing and Immediate Needs :-*

(i) No further time should be lost in giving effect to the recommendations of the Sangha in regard to the Immediate Needs of Sweeper Bastis submitted to the Board eight months back. See Appendix D, and Chart II in Appendix F.

(ii) The Board should take all action in its power against owners of Private Compounds for allowing inhuman conditions regarding sanitation, water supply, and lighting to prevail in them.

(iii) It should take in hand the problem of housing the sweepers who are not its employees, but do scavenging work in the city.

(iv) It should make a non-recurring grant of Rs. 50 to each Sweeper Basti where an Akhara is required (see Chart II Appendix F.) The grant may be given to the Harijan Sevak Sangha for the purpose.

(v) The use of Municipal taps is not allowed to sweepers by the public in many places (see Chart II Appendix F). The Board should place signboards near those taps, saying that their use is permitted to everybody, and anyone who obstructs any person from using them will be prosecuted.

(vi) As Chart I in Appendix F shows, the Board is charging ground rent from sweepers in Gwaltoli, and Roti Godam from Rs. 12/- to Rs. 18/- annually. This is most unfair and should be immediately stopped. It is not charged near other public latrines.

(6) *Aid to Harijan Sevak Sangha:--*

The Report of the work done by the local Harijan Sevak Sangha is given in Appendix A. The work under the Heads Education, Economic uplift, and Social work falls properly within the scope of the Municipality. As the accounts of the Sangha published on page 70 show, the Sangha spends 90 per cent of its funds in doing and supervising work under these Heads. The work of the Sangha is continuously expanding, and the Sangha's programme of future work in the City is given on page 57 and 58 of this Report. We specially invite the Board's attention to item No. (xii) on page 58, and would request the Board to provide the Sangha with free land near Harijan quarters where it may construct and develop its Harijan settlements. The Board should bear a fair portion of the expenses incurred by the Sangha in Educational, Economic and Social Welfare Work, and should make a suitable grant for General purposes.

APPENDIX F.

CHART I

Housing Conditions in Sweeper Bastis.

Name of Sweeper Bastis	Annual ground rent per house.	Average monthly rent per house.	Total sweeper families living in the Colony.	Approximate sweeper population.	Houses having more than one room.	Houses having verandah or courtyard.	Houses having windows	Width of lanes between rows of houses.	Dimensions L.B.H. of an averaged sized room in feet	Average size of verandah L. B. in feet.	Average size of the main door H. Bin feet.	Building and roofing material.	Drainage of the colony.	Houses flooded in the rains.	Atmosphere about the houses.
	1. Selfowned Houses:-														
1. Nawabganj (Municipal Area)	Nil.	Nil.	14	63	7	9	Nil.	open	L. 21 B. 16 H. 9	L. 21 B. 8	H. 7 B. 5	Mud and tiles	Nil.	Nil.	Good.
2. Mirpur (Cantonment Area)	"	"	74	333	22	74	"	"	L. 11 B. 7 H. 8	L. 11 B. 5	H. 6 B. 2	"	"	65	"
2. Mill & Railway Quarters :-															
1. Mc. Robertganj	Nil.	Nil.	17	76	Nil.	17	Nil.	"	L. 10 B. 8 H. 11	L. 10 B. 6	H. 5 B. 4	Pukka.	Fair	Nil.	Fair
2. Anwarganj Station	"	"	10	45	"	10	"	"	L. 10 B. 8 H. 11	L. 10 B. 6	H. 5 B. 4	"	Nil.	"	Good.
3. Improvement Trust Sheds:-															
1. Temporary sheds (Forbes' Compound)	Nil.	1/8/	51	129	Nil.	51	Nil.	open	No rooms	L. 21 B. 8	No door	Pukka.	Fair	Nil.	Fair

4. Municipal Land :-															
A. Municipal Quarters :-															
1. Cattle Barrack.	Nil.	1/-	94	423	Nil.	85	85	10	L. 10 B. 8 H. 12	L. 8 B. 8	H. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ B. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pukka.	Bad	Nil.	Fair
2. Forbes' Compound.	"	3/-	59	266	Nil.	59	59	15	L. 11 B. 9 H. 9	L. 11 B. 5	H. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ B. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Good	Nil.	Good
3. Sadar Bazar.	"	Nil.	21	94	"	21	21	open	L. 11 B. 9 H. 9	L. 11 B. 5	H. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ B. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	Fair	Nil.	Fair
B. Self-owned Constructions :-															
1. Lachmipurva.	"	"	29	131	1	29	Nil.	10	L. 14 B. 6 H. 10	L. 14 B. 6	H. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ B. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mud and tiles	Nil.	29	Bad
2. Gwaltoli.	12/-	"	24	108	7	8	1	10	L. 10 B. 7 H. 7	L. 10 B. 4	H. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ B. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	Nil.	Fair
3. Gwaltoli Chowki.	Nil.	"	17	76	Nil.	Nil.	8	open	L. 11 B. 8 H. 9	L. 11 B. 6	H. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ B. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"
4. Khalasi Lane.	"	"	15	67	4	6	1	4	L. 8 B. 7 H. 7	L. 7 B. 4	H. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ B. 2	"	"	"	"
5. Roti Godown.	18/-	"	11	49	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	open	L. 9 B. 7 H. 7	"	H. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ B. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	11	Fair
6. Bhusa Toli.	Nil.	"	6	27	"	6	"	"	L. 8 B. 7 H. 7	L. 8 B. 5	H. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ B. 3	"	"	Nil	"

CHART I (Contd.)

Housing Conditions in Sweeper Bastis.

7. Natwalganj	Nil.	Nil.	5	22	Nil.	3	3	open	L. 10 B. 9 H. 12	L. 10 B. 8	H. 5 B. 4	Pukka.	Nil.	Nil.	Fair
<i>6. Privately owned Land :-</i>															
<i>A. Landlord's Houses.</i>															
1. Bara Buchar Khana.	"	?	20	90	Nil.	20	Nil.	6	L. 8 B. 8 H. 10	L. 8 B. 6	H. 6 B. 2½	Pukka.	Nil.	Nil.	Fair
2. Begam & Baupurwa (Old E. I. R. Station.)	Nil.	-/4/-	34	153	1	11	"	8	L. 11 B. 6 H. 8	L. 11 B. 5	H. 3½ B. 2½	Mud and tiles	"	30	"
3. Sisamau.	"	3/-	63	283	20	47	2	open	L. 10 B. 8 H. 10	L. 8 B. 7	H. 5 B. 2½	"	"	Nil.	"
4. Girdhari Lal ka Hata.	"	1/8-	24	108	1	24	Nil.	8	L. 11 B. 9 H. 10	L. 11 B. 8	H. 4 B. 3	"	Bad.	"	"
5. Haddi Godown.	"	2/-	72	180	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	8	L. 10 B. 10 H. 8	..	H. 5 B. 2½	"	Nil.	60	Bad.
6. Bipat Khatik ka Hata.	"	2/-	24	108	"	"	"	open	L. 8 B. 8 H. 7	..	H. 3 B. 2	"	"	Nil.	"
7. Faqr Uddin ka Hata.	"	3/-	69	310	"	69	"	"	L. 12 B. 9 H. 10	L. 12 B. 8	H. 4½ B. 3½	Pukka.	Fair.	"	Good.
8. Tikia Mohal.	"	1/-	13	58	8	13	"	"	L. 14 B. 9 H. 8	L. 14 B. 5	H. 3½ B. 2	Mud and tiles	Fair.	Nil.	Good.

9. Kursawan.	Nil.	4/-	24	108	6	1	1	open	L. 9 B. 7 H. 11	L. 9 B. 4	H. 5½ B. 2¾	Pukka.	Fair.	Nil.	Bad.
10. Philkhana.	..	2/-	13	58	Nil.	13	Nil.	Nil.	L. 10 B. 7 H. 9	H. 10 B. 6	H. 4½ B. 3	Mud and tiles	Nil.	..	..
11. Juhi.	..	2/-	25	112	..	21	..	open	L. 15 B. 12 H. 10	H. 15 B. 12	H. 7 B. 5	..	..	..	Fair.
12. Roti Godam.	..	3/-	21	94	2	6	..	Nil.	L. 9 B. 7 H. 7	L. 9 B. 9	H. 4 B. 2	..	..	..	..
13. Mool Ganj.	..	2/-	4	18	Nil.	4	..	open	L. 11 B. 8 H. 10	L. 11 B. 7	H. 5 B. 4	Pukka.	..	..	V. Bad.
<i>B. Self-owned Constructions:—</i>															
1. Munshi Purwa (Old E. I. R. Station.)	5/-	Nil.	17	76	11	17	..	open	L. 12 B. 9 H. 10	L. 12 B. 9	H. 3½ B. 2½	Mud and tiles	..	..	Good.
2. Shakkar mill ka Khalwa.	4/8/	..	25	112	Nil.	25	..	9	L. 12 B. 8 H. 10	L. 12 B. 5	H. 4½ B. 3¾	..	..	25	Bad.
3. Birhana.	18/-	..	15	67	6	Nil.	..	8	L. 14 B. 8 H. 8	..	H. 4 B. 2	..	..	6	Fair.
4. Lal Bihari ka Purwa.	1/8/	..	7	32	7	7	..	open	L. 16 B. 12 H. 9	L. 16 B. 8	H. 7 B. 5	Nil.	Good.
Total.	917	..	93	656	151	226	

Chart II.

Immediate Needs of Sweeper Bastis.

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Name of Sweeper Basti.	Total Sweeper families living in the Colony.	Other Harijan families living in the Colony.	Present Conditions.							Immediate Needs.						
			Latrine seats available within 100 yards.	Taps and wells open within 100 yards.	Source of water-supply.	Its distance in yards.	Municipal Taps and wells in vicinity closed to sweepers.	Number of houses lighted at night.	Latrine seats.	Water taps.	Baths.		Wells.	Light.	Akhara.	
I. Self-Owned Houses:—																
1. Nawab Ganj (Municipal Area)	14	11	open	1	well	20	..	2	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
2. Mirpur (Cantonment Area)	74	..	58	2	well	100	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	3	5	1
II. Mill and Railway Quarters.																
1. Mc. Robert Ganj	17	..	40	1	tap	20	..	..	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
2. Anwar Ganj Station.	10	..	24	1	tap	100	..	..	Nil	—	..	..	1	..	1	1
III. Improvement Trust sheds:																
1. Temporary sheds (Forbes' Compound)	51	..	10	1	tap	80	..	..	"	10	1	1	1	..	3	1

<i>IV. Municipal Land :-</i>																	
<i>A. Municipal Quarters.</i>																	
1. Cattle Barrack.	94	...	8	1	Pail Depot & tap	100	..	..	Nil.	8	12	4	1	..	..	5	1
2. Forbes' Compound.	59	...	12	2	"	20	..	..	"	10	1	1	1	..	..	4	1
3. Sadar Bazar.	21	...	56	Nil.	Pail Depot	50	..	..	9	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1
<i>B. Self-owned Constructions.</i>																	
1. Lachmipurwa.	29	...	48	"	"	10	1	2	Nil.	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	1
2. Gwaltoli.	24	...	48	"	"	20	..	1	14	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1
3. Gwaltoli Chowki.	17	..	40	"	"	15	2	..	8	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
4. Khalasi Lane.	15	...	40	"	"	15	..	..	Nil.	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	1
5. Roti Godown.	11	..	40	"	"	15	1	..	"	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1
6. Bhusa Toli.	6	..	6	"	Drain Pipe.	70	2	..	"	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1
7. Natwalganj.	5	..	28	1	Tap.	10	..	..	"	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1

CHART II (Contd.)

Immediate Needs of Sweeper Bastis.

Name of Sweeper Basti.	Total Sweeper families living in the Colony.	Other Harijan families living in the Colony.	Present Conditions.							Immediate Needs.						
			Latrine seats available within 100 yards.	Taps and wells open within 100 yards.	Source of water-supply.	Its distance in yards.	Municipal Public Taps and wells in vicinity closed to sweepers.	Number of houses lighted at night.	Latrine seats.	Water taps.	Baths.		Wells.	Light.	Akhara	
<i>V. Privately-owned Land:-</i>																
<i>A. Landlord's Houses.</i>																
1. Bara Buchar Khana.	20	23	48	Nil.	Pail Depot	10	3	..	Nil.	..	1	1	1	..	2	1
2. Begam & Bau Purva. (Old E. I. R. Station).	34	..	open	..	Bhisti	300	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1
3. Sisamau.	63	45	40	1	Pail Depot	100	2	..	21	..	2	2	2	..	2	1
4. Girdhari Lal ka Hata.	24	33	6	Nil.	latrine pipe	20	1	..	Nil.	4	1	1	1	..	2	1
5. Haddi Godam.	72	34	Nil.	1	Tap.	100	..	..	..	20	2	2	2	..	3	1
6. Bipat Khatik ka Hata.	24	109	..	..	Pail Depot	200	..	2	..	20	1	1	1	..	1	1

7. Fakhr Uddin ka Hata.	69	12	32	3	taps	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
8. Tikia Mohal.	13	..	Nil.	1	Well	20	3	..	Nil.	16	..	1	1	..	1	1	
9. Kursawan.	24	..	40	Nil.	Pail Depot	15	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
10. Philkhana.	13	32	12	..	..	100	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	
11. Juhi.	25	..	20	2	wells	50.	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	
12. Roti Godam.	21	239	40	Nil.	Pail Depot	100	2	..	5	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	
13. Mool Ganj.	4	..	48	..	..	10	3	..	Nil.	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	
<i>B. Self-owned Constructions :-</i>																	
1. Munshi Purwa. (Old E. I. R. Station.	17	..	open	1	well	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
2. Shakkar Mill ka Khalwa.	25	26	32	Nil	Bhisti	300	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	
3. Birhana.	15	62	40	..	tap	150	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	
4. Lal Bihari ka Purwa.	7	..	open	1	well	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
<i>Total</i>	..	917	834	..	20	..	..	23	14	74	92	26	22	27	5	54	31

CHART III. Statement showing Condition of Harijan Schools run by the Cawnpore Harijan Sevak Sangha in March 1934.

Number.	Location of School.	Time during which conducted.	Kind of School.	Number of Scholars on roll.			Average attendance.			Number of Scholars Castewise.							
				Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Bhangi & Dhanuk.	Chamar.	Dhobi.	Kori and Nat.	Pasi and Bawaria.	Bania.	Khattri.	Brahman.
<i>CITY</i>																	
1	Har Bans Mohal	10 A. M. 4 P. M.	Boys	24	..	24	18	..	18	9	9	1	1	4	..	..	..
2	"	7 P. M. 9 P. M.	"	12	..	12	9	..	9	3	4	3	1	1	..	..	..
3	Sadar Bazaar.	"	"	30	..	30	23	..	23	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Lachhampurwa	5 P. M. 9 P. M.	Common	30	12	42	25	7	32	38	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
5	Gwaltoli	6 A. M. 11 A. M.	"	37	11	48	27	9	36	43	..	..	2	..	..	1	2
6	Birhana	3 P. M. 6 P. M.	Girls	..	24	24	..	19	19	15	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
7	Forbes' Compound	"	"	..	38	38	..	31	31	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Bhainsa Godown	12 P. M. 4 P. M.	"	..	25	25	..	19	19	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Haddi Godam	3 P. M. 6 P. M.	Common	22	7	29	15	3	18	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

10	Mir pur	4 P. M. 9 P. M.	Common	25	4	29	19	3	22	22	..	2	5	..	..	..	..
11	Dalelpurwa.	10 A. M. 3 P. M.	" (Aided)	25	4	29	20	3	23	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total</i>	..	..	205	125	330	156	94	250	281	13	6	13	5	9	1	2

DISTRICT

1	Juria (Derapore Tehsil)	6 A. M. 12 A. M.	Common	32	4	36	22	3	25	1	9	7	..	6	4	9	..
2	Marahna "	"	"	36	4	40	32	2	34	6	16	..	8	..	..	8	2
3	Bhavanpur.	"	"	30	10	40	22	9	31	7	13	..	14	6	..	..	..
4	Mawia (Akbarpore)	6 P. M. 9 P. M.	Boys	37	..	37	30	..	30	11	3	2	..	4	7	5	5
5	Dul (Cawnpore)	"	"	20	..	20	17	..	17	1	4	..	3	2	2	4	4
6	Bhul.	"	"	21	..	21	17	..	17	12	7	..	..	2	..	..	..
7	Bhawanipore "	"	"	30	..	30	22	..	22	8	7	..	..	15	..	..	..
8	Behta (Ghatampur)	"	"	27	..	27	21	..	21	5	7	..	4	11	..	..	..
9	Birsinghpur "	"	"	20	..	20	15	..	15	..	15	3	2	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total</i>	..	..	253	18	271	198	14	212	51	81	12	31	46	13	26	11
20	<i>Grand Total</i>	..	..	458	143	601	354	108	462	332	94	18	44	51	22	27	13

CHART IV. Results of Harijan Survey in 258 Villages of Cawnpore District.

Serial No.		In 127 Villages of Akberpore Tahsil	In 102 Villages of Derapore Tahsil	In 29 villages of Ghatampore tehsil.	Total
1	No. of Temples open to Harijans generally	121	14	148	283
2	" " " Sweepers as well	18	3	5	26
3	" " closed to all Harijans	92	18	71	181
4	" wells open to Harijans generally	1030	439	134	1603
5	" " " Sweepers as well	85	92	76	253
6	" " closed to all Harijans	176	173	14	363
7	Total number of Harijan families:-	2758	1746	533	5037
8	" " Bhangi "	64	62	27	153
9	" " Dhauk "	216	215	4	435
10	" " Chamar "	1250	1011	248	2509
11	" " Pasi & Bauria,,	243	..	132	375
12	" " Nat "	7	1	1	9
13	" " Kanjar "	9	2	..	11
14	" " Kori "	525	242	45	812
15	" " Dhobi "	193	151	41	385
16	" " Khatik "	86	..	28	114
17	" " Beddia "	4	5	1	10
18	" " Mahavat "	"	6	6	12
19	" " Basohar "	45	2	..	47
20	" " Bahdia "	"	28	..	28
21	" " Chikwa "	"	21	..	21
22	" " Kumhar "	116	..	..	116