

UNORGANISED SECTOR SURVEY SERIES NO. 6

REPORT ON
THE WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS
OF WORKERS
IN THE
AGARBATHI INDUSTRY IN KARNATAKA
(1981)



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
LABOUR BUREAU
CHANDIGARH

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P R E F A C E

Emphasising the need to improve the lot of workers in the Un-organised Sector of industries, the National Commission on Labour recommended that a better understanding of the problems of different categories of un-organised labour was essential to the formulation of suitable ameliorative measures and that detailed surveys about conditions of work in these employments should be undertaken. The recommendation was accepted by the Govt. and the Labour Bureau was entrusted with the working out of details and conduct of such surveys.

The first survey was conducted in the Building Construction Industry in Delhi in 1977-78, the report on which was released in 1979. This was followed by a survey in Jari Industry at Surat (Gujarat) in 1978. Third in the series, a survey in Fire-works Industry in and around Sivakasi in Tamilnadu was conducted in October, 1979 and report thereon released in early, 1981. The fourth in the series was Match Factories in and around Sivakasi completed in 1980 and report drafted. The fifth in the series was Metalware Industry in Jagadhari (Haryana). The survey was completed in early 1980, and report drafted. The sixth in the series was Agarbathi Industry in the State of Karnataka. The survey was completed in February, 1981. The data thrown up by the survey is presented in the report.

The Bureau had to face a number of problems in getting an up-to-date frame for the survey and also the information from several small establishments in the absence of proper records. The Bureau is deeply

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indebted to the managements of various establishments but for whose help and cooperation this work could have taken a long time to complete. The Bureau takeⁿ opportunity to express its gratitude to Chief Inspector of Factories and Labour Commissioner, Karnataka for their help to our field staff.

The entire responsibility for planning, designing and conducting the survey and bringing out the report thereon was borne by Sh.Kirpal Singh, Assistant Director who gave an excellent account of his experience and skill in the general supervision of work, preparation of tabulation plan drafting of the report in short time under the able guidance of Sh.D.Amarnath, Deputy Director. The field investigation was conducted by S/Sh.J.M.Gautam, O.P.Oberoi, K.S.Rawat and N.Velayudhan and Tarsem Lal, Investigators Grade II.

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

Labour Bureau, CHANDIGARH.
26th,September, 1981.

A.S.BHARADWAJ
DIRECTOR

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CHAPTER-I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Importance and Location of Industry

The fragrance of agarbathi is an integral part of Indian life from the holy sanctums of India's ancient shrines to make-shift alters in humble huts. Handmade agarbathi has a hoary past of its own, dating from mythological times. Rolling of the insence sticks earlier was confined to a few houses in Chintamani (Karnataka). The secret of mixing and the preparation of the right ~~of concoctions~~ was all part of family heritage which used to be bequeathed from one generation to another. With the advent of modern times and relative overcrowding in the field, the more adventurous of the families broke loose and set out to try their fortunes in towns like Banglore. This resulted in the expansion of the industry in Karnataka, where it is montly concentrated. Out of a total of 500 units in the country today, 300 are in Karnataka alone, giving employment to about one lakh persons directly or indireclty. Production of sandalwood in Karnataka, which is about 80 percent of the total sandalwood produced in India, had played a big role in the concentration of agarbathi industry in the State. The avaiiability in abundance, of spent wood dust and sandal wood chips, the waste material from sandal .oil factories, which is the basic raw material for the industry, was a big attraction to the entrepreneurs to srart new factories in the area. The total capital employed in the industry now is estimated to be around rupees twentyfive crores and the total production of agarbathi industry in Karnataka, at present, stands at about Rs.50 crores a year, which is a big source of revenue to the Government. The industry has also made a breakthrough on the export front with exports touching about rupees seven crores a year, and has become a big source of earning foreign exchange.

1.2 Genesis of the survey

Some information on the working and living conditions of organised labour is available in India. Unorganised labour has mostly been left out of their purview. While registering this fact the National Commission on Labour recommended various remedies. Among others, the following recommendation of the National Commission on Labour was accepted by the Government:-

" A better understanding of the problems of different categories of unorganised labour is essential to the formulation of suitable ameliorative measures. Detailed surveys about the conditions of work in these employments should be undertaken."

The Labour Bureau, which was entrusted with the follow-up action, has already brought out a report on the working conditions of labour in the Building Construction Industry in Delhi. Another report for Jari Industry in Surat (Gujarat) has also been finalised and is to be released early. Reports on the working and living conditions of workers in Fireworks Industry and Match Factories in and around Sivakasi (Tamilnadu) have also been finalised. Report in respect of Fireworks Industry has been released. Surveys in Metalware Industry at Jagadhari (Haryana) and Agarbathi Industry in Karnataka have also been completed and reports drafted.

1.3 Scope and Design of the Survey

1.31 The present survey covers establishments registered under the Factories Act, 1948 which is applicable to the Agarbathi Industry. The frame used for the survey was based on information collected from the Chief Inspector of Factories and Labour Commissioner Karnataka. Total number of units in the frame thus collected was 170 employing 6,021 workers.

Due to wide variations in the conditions of work, standard of welfare facilities and amenities, etc., in factories of different sizes, it was felt that it would be useful to collect data separately for units for various employment size groups. Accordingly, the units in the frame were classified under five employment size-groups viz., Group-I (below 10), Group-II(10-19), Group-III (20-49), Group-IV (50-149) and Group-V(150 and above.).

In view of large number of units in the frame and the restricted time schedule, it was decided to take 50% sample in case of units in Group-I, 25 per cent for Group-II, 33 per cent for Groups III & IV and 100 per cent in respect of units in Group V for the purpose of canvassing Schedule 'A'(Working Conditions). Total number of units thus covered for Schedule 'A' was 56 employing 1623 workers. These units were selected by adopting the method of systematic sampling with a random start, after arranging all the units in the descending order of employment size.

For the purpose of studying living conditions (Schedule 'B') 20 per cent of the workers in Groups I & II and 10 percent of them in the remaining Groups were selected as our samples. Total number of families thus covered for Schedule 'B' (Living Conditions) was 175. Statement 1.1 shows the number of Agarbathi factories and workers employed therein (a) in the frame (b) in the sample selected and (c) in the sample actually covered.

1.32 Definition of working-class family

A "Family" was defined as consisting of persons:
(a) generally related by blood and marriage or adoption;
(b) usually living together and/or being served from the same kitchen and (c) pooling a major part of their income and/or depending on a common pool of income for a major part of their expenditure.

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Relatives and friends, besides wife and children, living with the family and depending on the common family pool for consumption expenditure, were considered family members.

1.4 Questionnaires

Following schedules were canvassed during the survey:

- 1) Working Conditions-- Schedule 'A'
- ii) Living Conditions-- Schedule 'B'

1.5 Method of survey

'Interview method' was followed to collect information from the workers. Data from the managements were collected from the records of the units wherever properly maintained. Where such records were not properly maintained, the schedules were filled-in by the field staff after thorough discussions with the managements.

10.6 Period of survey

The field survey in Agarbathi Industry was launched in January, 1981 and completed in February, 1981. Data in respect of wages, income, etc. related to the month/pay period, preceding the day of visit.

1.7 Difficulties experienced during the field survey

Most of the units covered by the survey did not maintain proper records as laid down under the Factories Act. In the absence of such records, field staff had to elicit information mostly through discussions with the managements. For canvassing the living conditions Schedule, number of places in the rural areas around Bangalore had to be visited which were not easily accessible.

PART- II

SECTION - ~~A~~

WORKING CONDITIONS

SECTION- A
CHAPTER- II
EMPLOYMENT

2.1 Composition of the Working Force

For the purpose of this survey a "Worker" means a person who was engaged by an "Employer" directly or through an intermediary to do any skilled, semi-skilled or un-skilled manual work for salary or reward.

2.11 Distribution of the working force by broad Occupational Groups.

The workers were classified into the following broad categories -(i) production workers including supervisors (ii) Watch and Ward staff and (iii) others, including office staff etc.

Statement 2.1 gives the percentage distribution of workers in various occupational groups as revealed by the survey. Production workers employed directly constituted 91 per cent of the working force and the remaining 9 per cent were on non-production jobs.

2.12 Employment of women

Women were employed in all the factories in the industry and they constituted 73 per cent of the total working force. Women were mostly engaged in jobs like grinding, bathi rolling, packing and sorting.

2.13 Child Labour

Employment of children below 14 years of age is prohibited under the Factories Act, 1948. During the enquiry it was, however, observed that children were working in almost all the units visited by the field staff, though this fact was not mentioned in the registers maintained by the employers. It was also found that some of the units were showing such workers (2 per cent) as adolescents and accordingly, they were treated as adolescents.

2.14 Time-rated and Piece-rated workers.

Statement 2.2 gives percentage distribution of production workers by method of payment. Eightyone per cent of the workers were piece-rated.

2.15 Employment Status

Classification of production workers into various categories of employment status is generally done according to the definition as contained in the Standing Orders framed under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 or some State Act. In case of those factories where framing of Standing Orders was not obligatory or the same had not otherwise been framed, information was collected from the records maintained or through discussions with the employers. The survey results as shown in statement 2.3 reveal that 79 per cent of the workers were permanent and 20 per cent temporary.

2.16 System of Recruitment

Most prevalent practice of recruitment in the industry was found to be through existing employees and/or at the factory gate in almost all the units covered.

2.17 Length of Service

Statement 2.4 shows percentage distribution of workers by length of service. Only 27 per cent of the workers were having service less than one year while 35 per cent had put 11 5 to 15 years of service.

CHAPTER- III
WAGE, RATES AND EARNINGS

3.1 Pay Period

Majority of the production workers (66 per cent) were paid their wages on monthly basis while 11 per cent and 23 per cent of workers were paid on weekly and fortnightly basis, respectively. Percentage of those paid daily was negligible. The details are furnished in Statement 2.1 showing per centage distribution of production workers according to pay period.

3.2 Wage Rates Per Day of Time-rated Workers

Details regarding the range of wage rates per day of time-rated workers are given in statement 3.2. The wage rates were inclusive of dearness allowance, wherever paid separately. It may, however, be stated that system of payment of dearness allowance as a separate component of wages was not prevalent in most of the units visited. The minimum and maximum daily earnings of men, women and adolescents ranged from Rs.3.62 to Rs.7.00 ; Rs.3.54 to Rs.6.85 and Rs.3.40 respectively.

3.3 Earnings per-day of Piece-rated Workers

Statement 3.3 gives range of earnings per day of piece-rated workers. As there were no fixed working hours for this group, it cannot specifically be stated whether the earnings shown in the statement were for normal working hours. However, minimum and maximum daily earnings of men, women and adolescents were Rs.3.66 to Rs.14.90, Rs.1.33 to Rs.8.00 and Rs.2.02 to Rs.6.00 respectively.

3.4 Dearness Allowance

A scheme to pay dearness allowance as a separate component of wages to workers was observed to be in operation in one of the units surveyed. It was not linked to any index number and its rates of payment ranged from a maximum of Rs.120.00 to Rs.170.00 per month for the salaries below Rs.100.00 to Rs.415.00 and above per month.

3.5 Cash Allowances

3.51 City Compensatory and House Rent Allowance.

There was no unit paying city compensatory allowance to its workers. House rent was being paid by one of the units surveyed. The rate of payment was Rs.4.00 per month to those living in rented houses.

3.52 Shift Allowance

As the factories visited were having only one shift, no shift allowance was there in any of the factories.

3.53 Attendance Bonus

One of the units covered reported a scheme of attendance bonus for its workers. The rate of payment was one fourth of a month's basic pay as attendance bonus if the number of absences were not more than three days in a quarter.

3.54 Production/Incentive Bonus

None of the units surveyed was paying any production/incentive bonus.

3.6 Concessions in Kind

Tea/coffee was reported to be served free to workers on grinding jobs once a day by about 11 percent of the units surveyed. One of the units also reported supply of free sarees to female workers on grinding job.

3.7 Bonus : Bonus was being paid to all the workers in the month of March by about 68 per cent of the units surveyed. The rate of bonus payment ranged from 8.33 per cent to 20 percent of wages.

3.8 Fines and Deductions:- Imposing fines or effecting deductions from wages on account of bad or indifferent work or for any other reason was not observed in any of the units surveyed.

CHAPTER- IV
WORKING CONDITIONS

The following paragraphs describe the working conditions in the Agarbathi Industry as observed at the time of the survey.

4.1 Shifts : The survey results revealed that there was only day shift working in the industry.

4.2 Hours of work, work spread-over and rest interval

According to the Factories Act, 1948, the maximum daily hours of work are nine subject to a maximum of 48 hours a week. As per the records maintained hours of work were within the prescribed limits. However, it was observed during the course of actual visits to the factories that the hours of work extended beyond the prescribed limits. This was mainly due to the fact that most of the workers were paid according to their output. Statement 4.1 presents percentage distribution of units according to the duration of work spread-over and rest intervals as per the records maintained by the factories visited.

4.3 Leave and Holidays with Pay

Statement 4.2 shows the percentage of units allowing leave/holidays to their workers.

4.31 Earned Leave : The Factories Act, 1948 provides that every worker who has completed 240 days continuous service in a factory during a calendar year, should be allowed, during the subsequent calendar year, leave with wages at the rate of one day for every 20 days worked in the case of adult workers and one day for every 15 days worked in case of children. It was, however, observed that only 57 per cent of the units allowed earned leave to their workers.

4.32 Sick Leave: None of the units visited was allowing any sick leave with wages to its workers.

4.33 Casual Leave

There was no system prevalent, in any of the units visited, to grant casual leave with wages to its workers.

4.34 National Holidays

Three National Holidays with pay were allowed by 57 percent of the units to their workers.

4.35 Festival Holidays

Seven festival holidays with pay were allowed by 57 percent of the factories to their workers.

4.4 Weekly off with Pay

Weekly off with pay was allowed only to the monthly rated workers. Others did not enjoy this benefit.

4.5 Premium pay for Over-time and Late-shifts/ Compensatory Holidays

The Factories Act, 1948 provides payment for overtime beyond the prescribed limit of working hours per day or week at double the normal rates of earnings. Almost in all the units instances of overtime or late working were observed. Yet, there was no practice of paying wages at enhanced or double the normal rates.

4.6 Dangerous Manufacturing Processes, Dust and Fumes

None of the processes was observed to be dangerous or giving off dust or fume to affect the worker health. Same was the opinion on the managements and the workers.

CHAPTER- V
WELFARE AMENITIES

During the survey an attempt was made to assess the extent to which the Agarbathi factories in Karnataka had actually provided welfare facilities to their workers. The information collected in respect of various welfare facilities is presented in the following paragraphs:-

5.1 Drinking Water Facilities

Drinking water facilities were generally observed to be available in the factories.

5.2 Washing & Bathing Facilities

The survey results revealed that most of the units had not provided washing/bathing places for the use of their workers.

5.3 Rest Shelters :- It was noticed that two units were having rest shelters for their workers.

5.4 Creches :- One of the units visited had a crech for the use of its women workers.

5.5 Conservancy :- Toilets for men had been provided by 50 per cent of the factories visited while the same for women existed in about 57 percent of these.

5.6 Medical Facilities :- The workers covered under the Employees State Insurance Scheme were taken care of by the Scheme. In case of others, the managements were getting the workers treated from private doctors in case of any mishap in the factory.

5.61 First-aid Boxes :- The Factories Act, 1948 requires every factory to maintain first-aid boxes at the rate of one for every 150 workers, ordinarily employed. Standards have also been prescribed regarding itmes to be provided in the first-aid boxes. The Act further states that these boxes should be readily accessible to workers and be kept under the charge of trained first-aid personnel. The survey has

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revealed that only 34 per cent of the factories were maintaining first-aid boxes. But these boxes were not under the charge of trained first-aid personnel. Further, the contents of the first-aid boxes were found to be deficient in one aspect or the other. In most of the units, the first-aid boxes were easily accessible to the workers, during the working hours.

5.7 Housing

Only one factory in the highest employment size (Group-V) had provided houses to some of its workers free of rent. None of the other units had provided this facility to any of its workers.

CHAPTER- VI
SOCIAL SECURITY

6.1 Provident Fund

All industrial units employing 20 or more persons but less than 50 having completed 5 years of their existence or those employing 50 or more workers and having completed 3 years of their existence, are required to institute Provident Fund for the benefit for their employees. The Scheme framed under the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 is also applicable to the Agarbathi Industry. Statement 6.1 shows the percentage distribution of units covered under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme. The results of the survey revealed that 50 per cent of the factories covered had introduced Provident Fund Scheme in their units. Sixty three per cent of the total workers covered were members of the Provident Fund Scheme.

6.2 Pension : The Employees Family Pension Scheme provides long term protection to the families of the industrial workers governed by the Employees Provident Fund Act, in case of premature death while in service. The Scheme was, thus, in existence in 50 per cent of the units surveyed. Coverage of workers under E.P.F.S. was sixty three percent.

6.3 Gratuity : Under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, gratuity is payable to an employee on the termination of his employment after rendering continuous service for not less than five years on superannuation or retirement or resignation or disablement. Statement 6.2 shows the percentage distribution of units paying gratuity. System of paying gratuity was found in existence in 36 per cent of the total units covered. The percentage of units paying gratuity was minimum in factories employing less than 10 workers and maximum in those employing 50 workers or more.

6.4 Maternity Benefit

As per the agreement between the Mysore Oodabathi Manufacturers Association and Agarbathi Workers Union, Karnataka State, every women worker who has put in nine months continuous service is to be paid a cash assistance of Rs.40/- at the time of confinement on the production of a medical certificate. She is also entitled to maternity leave, without any wages, for a period of not less than six weeks and not more than eight weeks. This benefit was reported to have been given by three units in Bangalore where such cases had occurred. In another two cases in Mysore the benefit was given under the Maternity Benefit Act.

6.5 Industrial Accidents

The Workmen's Compensatory Act, 1923, as amended from time to time, and the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 provide for payment of Compensation to workers who are injured on account of accidents arising out of and in the course of employment. At the time of the survey, provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act were applicable to all the factories except those covered under the Employees State Insurance Scheme. During the course of the survey, it was revealed that during the year, 1980 no fatal accident took place in any of the sample units.

6.6 Occupational Diseases:- No instance of occupational disease was reported by any management or by any of the sampled workers in any of the units covered.

CHAPTER-- VII

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

7.1 Trade Unions

The workers were observed to be organised in the industry. Fortyfive per cent of them were members of Agarbathi I Workers Union, Karnataka, Bangalore.

7.2 Grievance Procedure:- The grievance procedure may be defined as the method of procedure by which a grievance is filed and carried through different steps leading to ultimate decision. It was found that no such procedure was in existence in most of the units covered. In case of any complaint or grievance, the employees generally approached their immediate supervisors and failing to get a satisfactory solution, approached the employers directly and the Union as a last resort.

7.3 Standing Orders

According to the Industrial Employment(Standing Orders) Act, 1946, framing of standing orders for regulating such matters as classification of workers, intimation of period and hours of work, holidays, termination of employment etc. is obligatory for all those factories which employ 100 or more workers. It was observed that most of the units were not required to frame standing orders. A few bigger units, however, had standing orders for their concerns.

PART II

SECTION- B

LIVING CONDITIONS

PART-II- SECTION-B

CHAPTER-VIII

DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS

8.1 Family Characteristics

8.11 Age & Sex.

Statement 8.1 furnishes some details on family size, age and sex distribution of family members etc. . Average family size was 4.73 persons consisting of 1.63 men, 1.77 women and 1.34 children. Fifty per cent of the family members were females and the remaining 50 per cent males. Children upto 14 years of age constituted 28 per cent of the total while those in the age group of 18 to 60 years constituted 56 per cent and those above 60 years of age were only 4 per cent of the total family members covered.

8.12 Marital Status

Statement 8.2 presents the percentage distribution of family members by marital status. Thirtysix per cent of the family members were married and 28 per cent unmarried. Divorces were very few (only one percent) and child marriage was not reported by any of the families visited.

8.13 Literacy : Statement 8.3 presents the percentage distribution of family members by level of literacy. Majority of the family members (59 per cent) were illiterate, 14 per cent had education below primary standard, 2 per cent upto middle standard and only five per cent upto Matric/Higher Secondary Standard. Thirtyfour per cent of the women were reported to be illiterate as compared to 25 per cent illiterates among their male counterparts. None of the family members was reported to be receiving or had acquired any technical education/training.

8.14 Economic Status

Statement 8.4 shows percentage distribution of family members by sex and economic status. Of the 828 family members covered, earners and earning dependents together accounted for 54 percent and earners alone constituted 49 per cent. Twentyseven per cent of the earners were males and the remaining 22 per cent females. Amongst the non-earners , females (26 per cent) outnumbered the males (20 per cent).

CHAPTER- IX

INCOME AND RECEIPTS

9.1 Family Income and Receipts

Income and gross receipts in respect of family members of the sample workers were collected for the calendar month preceding the date of survey. Income included all receipts from paid and self-employment, pension, interest, rent etc. But not inflated by diminution of assets or increase in liability like sale of property or borrowings, if any. The value of receipts in kind and of goods consumed from family enterprise were imputed at retail market price.

Statement 9.1 presents the average monthly earnings and per capita monthly income by source and category of earners. The average monthly income per family from all sources was found to be Rs. 515.06. Of this, about 40 percent was contributed by men, 22 percent by women and the remaining by adolescents and children. Per capita monthly income was Rs. 108.89 consisting of Rs. 79.72 from selected occupations and Rs. 28.26 from non-selected occupations and the rest, i.e., only Rs. 0.91 from self employment.

CHAPTER- X

QUALITATIVE STANDARD OF LIVING & DIETARY HABITS.

10.1 Qualitative Standard of Living and Dietary Habits.

During the survey an attempt was made to study certain material and non-material aspects of the level of living relating to sickness, possession of durable articles, types of clothes predominantly used, dietary habits and source of recreation etc. of the workers in the agarbathi industry. Data on these aspects were collected from the sampled families.

10.11 Sickness and Treatment

Statement 10.1 presents the percentage distribution of cases of sickness, by type of sickness, duration and treatment.

Information in respect of any type of sickness during the preceding year was collected from the family members. In all 23 cases of sickness were reported. Of these, 78 per cent were ordinary type and the remaining 22 per cent were of chronic ailments like asthma, kidney trouble, bronchitis etc.

Regarding the type of treatment taken by the persons, allopathic type of treatment was found to be most popular. Next in preference was homeopathic treatment. Duration of sickness was less than 15 days in a majority of the cases (52 per cent). In case of 26 and 22 per cent, the duration ranged from 15 to less than 30 days and 30 to less than 90 days, respectively.

10.12 Possession of Durable Household Articles and Livestock

Statement 10.2 gives the percentage distribution of families reporting possession of various durable articles. Only 13 per cent of the families reported possession of cycles while 22 per cent possessed items like radio/transistor. The most popular

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heating arrangement for cooking purposes was ordinary 'Choochla' (82 per cent) while 12 percent of the families reported the use of kerosene stove. Only one per cent of the families were using charcoal "Angithi".

Only 12 per cent of the families possessed bed-steads/cots and 9 per cent reported possession of chairs. Among other comparatively costly items, possession of wrist watch, was reported by 15 percent of the families and 6 per cent were having sewing machine in their houses.

Aluminium utensils (81 percent) and earthen pots (67 percent) were generally used by the working class families. Brass, stainless steel and glass utensils were also found to be used by 43 per cent, 34 per cent and 25 per cent of the families, respectively.

Maintenance of livestock was not popular. Only one family each was maintaining cow and sheep, respectively.

10.13 Clothings

Statement 10.3 shows percentage of families by type of clothes used by men, women and children. Clothes made out of khadi and cotton were found to be very popular with the working class.

10.14 Dietary Habits.: Data on consumption of milk and milk products, meat, fish, eggs, fruits and intoxicants were collected for a calendar month immediately preceding the date of survey and are presented in statement 10.4.

Consumption of milk was reported by 90 percent of the families surveyed and its per capita consumption per month in case of reporting families was 2.63 litres. Seventy eight percent of the families reported consumption of meat and its per capita consumption per month in case of reporting families was only 0.27 kg.

Banana was found to be the main fruit consumed by the working class families. Fortynine per cent of them reported its consumption. In respect of consumption of intoxicants and tobacco, only 7 per cent and 12 per cent reported consumption of ganja and country liquor, respectively : while use of bidi and cigrattes was reported by 44 per cent and 16 per cent of the families visited, respectively.

10.15 Source of Recreation

Sources of recreation were mostly Cinema and dramas on local festivals like Dushera in Mysore.

CHAPTER - XI

HOUSING

11.1 Housing Conditions

During the survey information was collected about the conditions of dwellings/residential houses of the sample worker's families alongwith other related particulars like their location, number of living rooms, water supply, provision of bath rooms, latrines etc., drainage/sewerage system, ventilation, lighting arrangements etc. The position, as observed, has been discussed below:-

11.11 Ownership & Type of Landlord

Statement 11.1 shows the percentage distribution of families by ownership of dwellings and type of landlord. Seventynine per cent of the workers' families covered were living in privately rented houses, while only eight per cent were living in their own houses. Only seven per cent of the workers had been provided houses by an employer free of rent.

11.12 Number of Living Rooms per Family

Statement 11.2 gives the percentage distribution of dwellings by number of living rooms and average floor area per family/person. Eightyseven per cent of the workers' families were living in one room tenement and only ten per cent in two room tenements. Floor area per family was about 18 Sq.Mts. while that per person was about 4 sq.Mts.

11.13 Conditions of Dwellings

Statement 11.3 shows the percentage distribution of dwellings by various characteristics. Only 34 per cent of the dwellings were of 'pucca' structure and 39 per cent were 'Kutchra'. The remaining 36 per cent were partly 'Kutchra/pucca' structure. Separate kitchen was provided in 46 per cent of the total dwellings.

While 16 per cent had common kitchen, the remaining 38 per cent were using one corner of the living room or outside the living room for cooking.

Provision of separate bath room was observed in 34 per cent of the dwellings while common bath room was provided in 37 per cent of the cases. Only 18 per cent of the dwellings had independent latrines while 72 per cent were having common latrine facilities.

Fortythree per cent of the dwellings had electricity and the remaining households were using kerosene oil for lighting purposes. Forty per cent of the dwellings had proper ventilators and seven per cent had no ventilators. The remaining 53 per cent had ventilators but these were observed to be inadequate.

Drinking water points in case of most of the dwellings were outside their premises. Only in 16 per cent of the houses such points were independent. Source of drinking water supply was tap in 92 per cent of households. Approach road to the dwellings were independent in 75 per cent of the cases. Drainage system was satisfactory in 59 per cent of the cases and unsatisfactory in case of 27 per cent of households. No drains were provided in 14 per cent of the houses covered.

Surroundings of 88 per cent of dwellings were comparatively good while in 11 per cent of the cases these were filthy and very unsatisfactory.

CHAPTER- XII
ASSETS AND INDEBTEDNESS

12.1 Assets, Indebtedness, Migration & Special Features

Information about assets held at the place of residence or at the native place and debts, if any, was collected from the sample workers/family members. If such assets and loans were held jointly, only the share of the family covered was taken into account. The position as revealed from the data collected is as follows:-

12.11 Ownership of House etc.

Statement 12.1 gives the percentage of families reporting ownership of house, house-site and agriculture land. Only nine per cent of the families reported ownership of house, and two per cent had agricultural land. Ownership value of assets per reporting family worked out to Rs.10,191 and Rs.7,000, respectively, for house and agricultural land.

12.12 Extent of Indebtedness

Statement 12.2 shows the percentage distribution of families by amount of debt. The results of the survey have revealed that 25 per cent of the families covered were under debt. The amount of loan was upto Rs.1,000 in 54 per cent of the cases and more than Rs.2,000 in 14 per cent of the cases.

12.13 Purpose of Loan

Statement 12.3 shows the percentage distribution of families reporting loan and amount of loan by purpose. Purpose of loan in 52 per cent of the cases was marriage. While only in 12 per cent cases it was for productive purposes like purchase of live stock, raw material etc. in 18 per cent of the cases the loan was for house hold consumption

12.14 Source and Terms of Loan

Statement 12.4 gives the percentage distribution of loans by source, nature of security, rate of interest and mode of payment. Rate of interest was the maximum in case of loans from money lenders (24% to 120%) and shopkeepers (30%). Nature of security in these cases was generally jewellery. Sixtyone per cent of the loans were from friends and relatives, who charged 15 per cent to 60 per cent interest. Mode of repayment was cash in all the cases.

12.15 Special Features : The industry being labour intensive, the employer is always on the look out to find ways and means to attract for ensuring production. For this he employs various means like advancing loans to the workers or to their parents if the workers happen to be children. The workers in the industry have organised themselves to some extent. A good number of them are members of a trade union, operating in the area, which negotiates with the managements for wages, bonus etc, and enters into an agreement with the employers.

12.16 Migration

Statement 12.5 shows the percentage distribution of workers by migration and length of service. Only 18 per cent of the workers covered reported migration from outside places in search of employment. Of these, 81 per cent had come to this area more than ten years back.

IMPORTANT FINDINGS

Main findings as revealed by the survey are presented in the following paragraphs :-

13.1 General : Sixth in the series of unorganised sector surveys, the present one covered 56 units employing 1623 workers out of a total of 170 registered factories with an employment of 6021 workers. (Para 1.3)

13.2 Employment : Production workers employed directly constituted 91 percent of the total working force while employment of contract labour was nil. (Para 2.11)

13.21 Employment of women : Women were employed as direct labour in all the factories and constituted 73 percent of the total working force. (Para 2.12)

13.22 Employment of children : Although employment of children below 14 years of age was prohibited under the Factories Act, 1948, it was observed, that children of tender age were working in almost all the factories without being shown on the records maintained. (Para 2.13)

13.23 Time-rated & Piece-rated workers : Most of the workers (81%) were engaged on piece-rated basis. (Para 2.14)

13.24 Employment Status : Majority of the workers (79%) were permanent. (Para 2.15)

13.25 System of recruitment : Recruitment of workers was generally done through existing employees and/or at the factory gate. (Para 2.16)

13.26 Length of service : Only 27 percent of the workers had service less than one year while 35 per cent were with 5-15 years of service. (Para 2.17)

13.3 Wage rates & earnings :

13.31 Pay Period : Majority of the production workers (66 per cent) were paid on monthly basis while 23 per cent on fortnightly basis and the remaining on weekly basis. (Para 3.1)

13.32 Wage rates per day of time-rated workers

The minimum and maximum earnings per day of men and women ranged from Rs.3.62 to Rs.7.00 and Rs.3.54 to Rs.6.85, respectively ; and those for adolescents were Rs.3.40. (Para 3.2)

13.33 Daily earnings of piece-rated workers

Minimum and maximum daily earnings of men, women and adolescents ranged from Rs.3.65 to Rs.14.90, Rs.1.33 to Rs.8.00 and Rs.2.02 to Rs.6.00, respectively. (Para 3.3)

13.34 Dearness Allowance : Only one of the units surveyed was paying dearness allowance on a slab basis. It was not linked to any index number. (Para 3.4)

13.35 House rent allowance : Only one of the units surveyed was paying house rent to its workers living in rented houses. (Para 3.51)

13.36 Attendance Bonus: Only one unit had a scheme of paying attendance bonus to its workers. (Para 3.53)

13.37 Concessions in kind : Some of the units were supplying tea/coffee free of cost once a day to workers on grinding job. (Para 3.6)

13.38 Bonus : Sixtyeight per cent of the units covered were paying bonus to their workers, rate of which ranged from 8.33 to 20 per cent of wages. (Para 3.7)

13.39 Fines and deductions : There was no practice of effecting deductions on account of fines, bad or indifferent work in any of the units covered. (Para 3.8)

13.4 Working Conditions

13.41 Shifts: All factories worked one shift a day. (Para 4.1)

13.42 Hours of work, work spreadover & rest interval

Though the hours of work as stated by the managements of or as displayed on the notice boards were within the prescribed limits yet the workers were seen working beyond these hours. Same was the position of workspreadover and rest interval. (Para 4.2)

13.43 Leave and holidays with pay :

13.431 Earned Leave : Majority of the workers (57%) were allowed earned leave. (Para 4.31)

13.432 Sick leave/Casual leave : None of the units covered was allowing sick or casual leave with wages to its workers. (Para 4.32-4.33)

13.433 National Holidays: Three National Holidays with wages were allowed by 57 per cent of the units covered. (Para 4.34)

13.434 Festival Holidays : Majority of the workers (57%) were allowed seven festival holidays with pay in a year. (Para 4.35)

13.44 Weekly-Off: Weekly off with pay was allowed to the monthly rated workers only. (Para 4.4)

13.45 Premium pay for overtime and late shifts

No worker was paid overtime/premium pay by any factory although in almost all the units the practice of working more than the prescribed hours was in existence. (Para 4.5)

13.46 Dangerous manufacturing process, dust & fumes

None of the processes was observed to be dangerous or giving off dust or fumes to affect the workers' health. (Para 4.6)

13.5 Welfare Amenities

13.51 Drinking water facilities : These facilities were generally provided by all the units surveyed.

(Para 5.1)

13.52 Rest Shelters : Rest shelters had been provided by two of the units covered. (Para 5.3)

13.53 Creches : Only one of the units surveyed had a creche for the use of women workers. (Para 5.4)

13.54 Conservancy: Toilets had been provided by only 50 to 57 per cent of the factories surveyed. (Para 5.5)

13.55 Medical facilities : Most of the managements were getting the workers treated from private doctors in case of any emergency. (Para 5.6)

- 13.56 First-aid boxes: Only 34 per cent of the factories surveyed were maintaining first aid boxes. These were not under the charge of trained first aiders and also deficient. (Para 5.61)
- 13.57 Housing : Only one factory had provided free accommodation to some of its workers. (Para 5.7)
- 13.6 Social Security
- 13.61 Provident Fund/Pension :
Fifty per cent of the factories covered had introduced Provident Fund/Pension Scheme in their units with overall coverage of 62 per cent of the total workers as its members. (Para 6.1&6.2)
- 13.62 Gratuity: The system of paying gratuity was prevalent in 36 per cent of the units surveyed. (Para 6.3)
- 13.63 Maternity Benefits : This benefit was being given to workers when applied for. (Para 6.4)
- 13.64 Industrial accidents : No fatal accident was reported to have taken place during 1980 in any of the units surveyed. (Para 5.5)
- 13.65 Occupational diseases: Incidence of occupational diseases was not reported by any of the managements or the sampled workers covered. (Para 6.6)
- 13.7 Industrial Relations
- 13.71 Trade Unions : Forty five per cent of the workers were members of the Agarbathi Workers Union, Karnataka. (Para 7.1)
- 13.72 Grievance procedure : Employees generally approached their immediate supervisors failing which the employers; and the union as a last resort for the redressal of any grievance. (Para 7.2)
- 13.73 Standing Orders: The units with higher employment had framed these orders regulating the service conditions of their workers. (Para 7.3)

13.8 Living Conditions

13.81 Family characteristics, Marital status, literacy

Average family size was 4.73 persons consisting of 1.62 men, 1.77 women and 1.34 children. Fifty per cent of the family members were males and the remaining females. Thirtysix per cent of the family members were married and 28 per cent unmarried. Majority of the family members (59%) were illiterate. Only 14 per cent had education below primary standard. Illiteracy was more prevalent amongst women. (Para 8.11 to 8.13)

13.82 Economic status : Earners and earning dependents accounted for 54 per cent of the family members while 22 per cent of the workers were females and 27 per cent males.

(Para 8.14)

13.9 Family Income & Receipts : Average monthly income per family from all sources was reported to be Rs.515.06. Per capita income worked out to Rs.108.89 consisting of Rs.79.72 from selected occupations and Rs.28.26 from non-selected occupations. Forty per cent of the total family income was contributed by men, 22 per cent by women and remaining by adolescents and children. (Para 9.1)

13.10 Standard of living and Dietary Habits

13.101 Sickness and Treatment : Only 3 per cent of the total family members reported sickness, 78 of these were of ordinary type. Allopathic type of treatment was found to be most popular with the workers. (Para 10.11)

13.102 Possession of durable household articles & Livestock.

Only 13 per cent of the families reported possession of cycles and 22 per cent had items like radio/transistor. Most popular heating arrangement for cooking purposes was ordinary 'choolha'. Only 12 per cent of the families possessed bedstead/cot while 9 per cent had chairs. Possession of wrist watches was reported by 15 per cent of the families surveyed. Most of the families

From prepage:-

used aluminium utensils and earthen pots. Brass and stainless steel ranked next in popularity. Maintenance of livestock was negligible.

(Para 10.12)

13.103 Clothings, Dietary habits and source of recreation

Khadi/cotton clothes were found to be very popular with the working class. Per capita consumption of milk and meat per month was as low as 2.63 litres and 0.27 kg. respectively. Banana was the most popular fruit consumed by the workers. Smoking of bidi was reported by 44 per cent of the family members covered. Cinema was the most popular source of recreation.

(Para 10.13 to 10.15)

13.11 Housing Conditions

13.111 Ownership and type of landlord

Seventy nine percent of the families covered were living in privately rented houses. Only seven per cent of the workers had been provided accommodation free of rent by the employers.

(Para 11.11)

13.112 Number of living rooms etc. per family

Eightyseven per cent of workers' families were living in one room tenements and only 10 per cent in two room tenements.

(Para 11.12)

13.113 Condition of dwellings

Only 34 per cent of the dwellings were of pucca structure and 30 per cent were 'Kutchha'. Separate kitchen and bath room had been provided in case of 46 per cent and 34 per cent of the dwellings, respectively. Only 18 per cent of the dwellings had provision of separate latrine. Fortythree per cent of the dwellings had electricity and 40 per cent had proper ventilators. Drinking water points were outside the premises mostly. However, source of drinking water was tap in most of the cases. Approach roads to dwellings were independent in a good majority of cases. Drainage system was satisfactory in a majority of the cases. Surroundings of the dwellings were mostly good. (Para 11. 13)

13.12 Assets and indebtedness; Migration and special features

13.121 Ownership of house etc.: Only 9 per cent of the families reported ownership of house and 2 per cent of agriculture land. (Para 12.11)

13.122 Extent of indebtedness : Twentyfive per cent of the workers were under debt. The amount of loan was more than Rs.2,000 and less than Rs.1,000 in 14 per cent and 54 per cent of the cases, respectively.

(Para 12.12)

13.123 Purpose of loan

Purpose of loan was marriage in a majority of the cases. (Para 12.13)

13.124 Source and terms of loan

Sixtyone per cent of the loans were from friends/relatives while 30 per cent were from money-lenders and shopkeepers. Nature of security in case of loans from moneylenders and shopkeepers was generally jewellery. (Para 12.14)

13.125 Special features

The industry being labour intensive, the employers faced scarcity of labour. The workers in the industry have organised themselves to some extent. A good number of them are members of a trade union, operating in the area, which takes care of their interests (Para 12.15)

13.126 Migration

Eighteen per cent of the workers reported migration from outside places. (Para 12.16)

STATISTICAL

TABLES

Statement 1.1

Number of Agarbathi manufacturing units and workers employed.

Size group of factories with employ- ment. size of workers.	Sampling frame		Selected Sample		Actual sample	
	No. of factor- ies.	No. of workers employed.	No. of Factor- ies.	No. of workers employed.	No. of factor- ies.	No. of workers employed.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Group-I (Below 10)	20	123	10	64	25	138
Group-II (10-19)	65	905	16	226	11	153
Group-III (20-49)	42	1074	14	346	14	447
Group-IV (50 to 149)	39	2601	13	860	5	407
Group-V (150 & above)	4	1318	4	1318	1	478
All Factories	170	6021	57	2814	56	1523

Percentage Distribution of workers by broad occupational groups.

Size group of factories.	Percentage of production and related workers including supervisory staff							
	Direct Labour				Watch & Ward Staff			
	Men-	Women-	Adolescent-	Total	Men-	Women-	Adolescents-	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Group-I	78	90	100	92	-	-	-	-
Group-II	69	100	-	93	3	-	-	1
Group-III	72	96	100	87	1	-	-	1
Group-IV	57	100	-	92	4	-	-	1
Group-V	77	98	-	95	8	-	-	1
All Factories	71	99	100	91	3	-	-	1

Statement 2.1 (Contd.)

Percentage Distribution of workers by broad occupational groups.

Size group of factories.	Other workers				Total workers			Grand Total of all workers.
	Men-	Women-	Adolescents-	Total	Men-	Women-	Adolescents.	
-	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Group-I	22	1	-	8	33	66	1	100
Group-II	28	-	-	6	21	79	-	100
Group-III	27	4	-	13	39	55	6	100
Group-IV	39	-	-	7	19	81	-	100
Group-V	15	7	-	4	17	83	-	100
All Factories	26	1	-	8	25	73	2	100

Percentage Distribution of workers by method of payment.

Size group of factories.	Total no. of workers covered		Percentage distribution of workers into			
	Direct-	Contract	Time- Rated-		Piece Rated.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
			Direct-	Contract	Direct-	Contract
Group-I	127	-	24	-	76	-
Group-II	143	-	23	-	77	-
Group-III	390	-	18	-	82	-
Group-IV	374	-	11	-	89	-
Group-V	452	-	23	-	77	-
All Factories	1,486	-	19	-	81	-

Percentage Distribution of workers employed direct by employment Status

Size group of factories.	No. of workers in the units covered.	Percentage distribution of workers by employment status		
		Permanent	Temporary-	Casual
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Group-I	127	47	47	6
Group-II	143	52	48	-
Group-III	390	83	17	-
Group-IV	374	97	3	-
Group-V	452	80	20	-
All Factories	1,486	79	20	1

Percentage Distribution of production workers according to length of service.

Size group of factories.	Total no. of production workers.	Percentage of workers whose length of service was				
		Less than one year.	One year to - less than five years.	Five years- to less than ten years.	Ten years- to less than -15 yrs.	Fif- teen years - and - above.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Group-I	127	57	18	16	7	2
Group-II	143	48	20	7	13	12
Group-III	390	30	40	25	5	-
Group-IV	374	15	35	25	17	8
Group-V	452	20	26	22	20	12
All Factories	1,486	27	31	22	13	7

Statement 3.1

Percentage Distribution of production workers according to pay periods.

Size group of factories.	Percentage of workers whose pay period was			
	Direct Labour			
	Month	Fortnight-	Week -	Daily
1	2	3	4	5
Group-I (Below 10)	44	-	50	7
Group-II (10-19)	58	-	42	-
Group-III (20-49)	92	-	8	-
Group-IV (50-149)	100	-	-	-
Group-V (150 & above)	23	77	-	-
All Factories	66	23	11	Negligible

Range of earnings per day of piece-rated workers by sex and occupation

Sr. No.	Occupation	Range of earnings per day according to size-group of factories									
		Group-I		Group-II		Group-III		Group-IV		Group-V	
		Min.-	Max.	Min.-	Max.	Min.-	Max.	Min.-	Max.	Min.-	Max.
1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<u>MEN</u>											
1.	Packer	4=30	13=40	5=76	14=90	3=66	12=00	3=75	14=25	---	---
<u>WOMEN</u>											
1.	Packer	2=60	8=00	3=20	6=01	---	---	---	---	---	---
2.	Bathi Roller	1=50	6=13	1=75	6=57	1=97	8=00	1=33	7=00	5=83	7=70
<u>ADOLESCENTS</u>											
1.	Packer	---	---	---	---	2=02	6=00	---	---	---	---
2.	Bathi Roller	---	---	---	---	3=20	4=85	---	---	---	---

Statement 4.1

Percentage distribution of units according to duration of work spreadover and rest interval.

Size group of factories.	Total No. of units.	Percentage of units where work spreadover was					Percentage of units where rest interval for workers was				
		8 ¹ / ₂ hrs.	9hrs.	9 ¹ / ₂ hrs.	10hrs.	11hrs.	1/2hr.	1hr-1 ¹ / ₂ hrs.	2hrs.	3hrs.	
1.	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Group-I	25	4	48	4	40	4	4	48	4	40	4
Group-II	11	-	64	9	27	-	-	64	9	27	-
Group-III	14	7	57	29	7	-	7	57	29	7	-
Group-IV	5	20	60	20	-	-	20	60	20	-	-
Group-V	1	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	100	-
All factories	56	5	54	12	27	2	5	54	12	27	2

Statement 4.2

Percentage of units granting various types of leave and holidays with pay to workers. ^{the}

Size group of factories.	Total no. of units covered.	Percentage of units granting				
		Earned Leave	Sick Leave	Casual Leave	National Holidays	Festival Holidays
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group-I	25	32	-	-	32	32
Group-II	11	36	-	-	36	36
Group-III	14	100	-	-	100	100
Group-IV	5	100	-	-	100	100
Group-V	1	100	-	-	100	100
All Factories	56	57	-	-	57	57

Statement 6.1

Percentage distribution of units covered under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme.

Size group of factories.	Total no. of units covered.	Total no. of workers employed.	No. of units reporting E.P.F.S.	No. of workers covered under EPFS
1	2	3	4	5
Group-I	25	127	6(11)	33(2)
Group-II	11	143	4(7)	62(4)
Group-III	14	390	12(21)	265(16)
Group-IV	5	374	5(9)	365(24)
Group-V	1	452	1(2)	218(15)
All Factories	56	1,486	28(50)	943(63)

N.B.: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total units/workers covered/employed (56/1486)

Percentage distribution of units paying gratuity

Size group of factories.	Total no. of units covered.	Units reporting gratuity
1	2	3
Group-I	25	5(24)
Group-II	11	4(36)
Group-III	14	6(43)
Group-IV	5	3(60)
Group-V	1	1(100)
All Factories	56	20(36) 3

N.B.: Figures in brackets show percentage of units paying gratuity out of the total units in each size group.

Statement 8.1

Percentage distribution of family members by age and sex.

Sl. No.	Age.	Members.			Percentage distribution of all members.	
		Male-	Female-	Total	Male@ -	Female @
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.
1.	Below 14 years.	126	108	234	15	13
2.	14 to 18 years.	53	47	100	7	5
3.	18 to 60 years.	216	247	463	26	30
4.	Above 60 years.	15	16	31	2	2
	All Members.	410	412	828	50	50
@ Percentage to total male & Female members (i.e. 828) Average family size = $828 \div 175 = 4.73$ + Men = 1.62 Women = 1.77 Children = 1.34						

Percentage distribution of family members by Marital Status.

Sl. No.	Marital Status	No. of members			Percentage distribution of all members.	
		Male-	Female-	Total	Male@	Female @
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Married	149	151	300	18	18
2.	Un-married	132	94	225	17	11
3.	Widowed	3	59	62	--	7
4.	Divorced	--	6	6	--	1
5.	Others £	126	108	234	15	13
	All Members	410	418	828	50	50

---= Negligible

@ = Percentage of respective figures to the Grand Total (828)

£ = Below 14 years of age.

Statement 8.3

Percentage distribution of Family Members by sex and level of literacy

Sl. No.	Level of Literacy	No. of members		Percentage distribution of all members.	
		Male	Female	Male @	Female @
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Illiterate	205	282	25	34
2.	Below Primary	67	53	8	6
3.	Primary	39	22	5	3
4.	Middle	37	24	5	
5.	Matric/Higher Sec.	28	18	3	
6.	Intermediate	4	--	1	--
7.	Graduation	2	--	--	--
8.	Technical Education	--	--	--	--
9.	Others £	28	19	3	2
All Members.		410	418	50	50

Grand Total= 328

@= As percentage to grand total (i.e. 828)

£= Children below 5 years.

--= Negligible.

Percentage distribution of family members by sex and Economic Status.

Sl. No.	Economic Status.	Number of Members.		Percentage distribution of all members.	
		Male-	Female	Male @-	Female @
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Earner	223	185	27	22
2.	Earning dependent	22	21	3	2
3.	Non-earning dependent (Others)	165	212	20	26
	All Members	410	418	50	50
@ as percentage of grand total (828)					

Average Monthly Earnings and per capita monthly income by source.

Sl. No.	Sex.	Selected Occupations			Non-selected occupation.			Total		
		Cash-	Kind-	Total	Cash-	Kind-	Total	Cash-	Kind-	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Men	119.97	-	119.97	80.75	-	80.75	200.72	-	200.72
2.	Women	114.05	-	114.05	00.81	-	00.81	114.86	-	114.86
3.	Adolescents	106.00	-	106.00	23.00	-	23.00	129.00	-	129.00
4.	Children	037.06	-	037.06	29.12	-	29.12	066.18	-	066.18
(i)	Total Average	377.08	-	377.08	133.68	-	133.68	510.76	-	510.76
(ii)	Percentage to total earnings.	073.21	-	073.21	025.95	-	025.95	099.17	-	099.17
(iii)	Per capit income.	079.72	-	079.72	028.26	-	028.26	107.98	-	107.98

Monthly income from self employment		Income from other sources like rents, pension, regular remittances etc.	Total (Col.12, 13 & 14)	TOTAL		
Recovery and maintenance of Live-stock, pig, poultry, etc.	Others			Cash	Kind	TOTAL
= 12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0.23	4.07	-	4.30	205.02	-	205.02 (39.81%)
-	-	-	-	114.86	-	114.86 (22.30%)
-	-	-	-	129.00	-	129.00 (25.04%)
-	-	-	-	066.18	-	066.18 (12.85%)
0.23	4.07	-	4.30	515.06	-	515.06 (100.00%)
0.04	0.79	-	0.83	100.00	-	100.00
0.05	0.86	-	0.91	108.89	-	108.89

NOTE : (i) Per capita income has been derived by dividing total average family income by family size i.e. 4.73
(ii) Percentage has been derived by total income i.e. Rs.515.06
(iii) Figures in brackets indicate percentage income of men, women, adolescents and children to total income.

Statement 10.1

Percentage distribution of sickness by (i) type (ii) duration and (iii) type of treatment.

It.m.	No. of persons.	Percentage distribution of cases.
1.	2.	3.
A. <u>Type of Sickness</u>		
(i) Temporary ailment	18	78
(ii) Chronic ailment	5	22
Total	23	100
B. <u>Type of treatment</u>		
(i) Homeopathic	1	4
(ii) Allopathic	22	96
Total	23	100
C. <u>Duration</u>		
(i) Less than 7 days	2	9
(ii) 7 to less than 15 days	10	43
(iii) 15 to less than 30 days	6	26
(iv) 30 to less than 90 days	5	22
Total	23	100

STATEMENT 10.2

Percentage of distribution of families reporting possession of durable household articles.

Durable goods possessed.	Number of families reporting possession of articles.	Percentage of families reporting possession of articles to total number of families covered.
1	2	3
<u>Conveyance</u>		
1. Cycle	23	13
2. Others (Scooter, Motor Cycle, etc.)	1	1
<u>Musical Instrument</u>		
3. Radio/Transistor	38	22
4. Others/Harmonium etc.)	3	2
<u>Electrical Gadgets</u>		
5. Electric fan	2	1
6. Fluorescent Tube	3	2
7. Others (Electric iron etc.)	23	13
<u>Heating Arrangements/Cooking</u>		
8. Kerosene Stove	21	12
9. Charcoal Angithi	2	1
10. Ordinary Choochla	143	82
11. Others (gas stove etc.)	6	3
<u>Furniture & Fixtures</u>		
12. Chair	16	9
13. Table	5	3
14. Bed Stead/cot	21	12
15. Bench/ stool	10	6
16. Others (Almirah, Sofa-Set etc.)	3	2
<u>Other Household Items</u>		
17. Sewing Machine	10	6
18. Wrist Watch	26	15
19. Time Piece/Wall clock	9	5
20. Others (Pressure cooker etc.)	--	--

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(Statement 10.2 contd.)

1.	2	3
<u>Utensils</u>		
21. Stainless steel	60	34
22. Copper	5	3
23. Aluminium	142	81
24. Iron	20	11
25. Brass	76	43
26. Earthenware	117	67
27. Others(Glass etc.)	43	25
<u>Live-stock</u>		
28. Cow	1	1
29. Goat	--	--
30. Sheep	1	1
31. Pig	--	--
32. Poultry	--	--
33. Others	--	--

Statement 10.3

Percentage of families by type of clothes used.

Sex.	No. of families reporting use of			
	Khadi/cotton (course)	Cotton fine	Nylon/ terricot	Others
1	2	3	4	5
Men	86	74	41	-
Women	80	68	30	-
Children	89	78	36	-

Statement 10.4

Average Consumption per family and per capita consumption of milk and milk products, meat and meat products, intoxicants, tobacco and Tobacco products per month.

Items	Percentage families reporting consumption	Average consumption per family		Per capita consumption	
		Reporting families	All Families	Reporting-families	All-families
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>(a) Milk/Milk Products</u>					
(i) Milk(Litres)	90	12.56	11.27	2.63	2.38
(ii)Ghee/Butter(kg.)	4	0.43	0.02	0.13	Neg.
(iii)Curd(kg.)	11	1.10	0.13	0.21	0.03
<u>(b) Meat and Meat Products</u>					
(i) Meat (kg.)	78	1.34	1.035	0.27	0.22
(ii)Eggs(Nos.)	26	14	4	3	1
(iii)Fish Fresh(kg.)	15	0.87	0.13	0.18	0.03
(iv)Fish(Dry) (kg.)	11	0.38	0.10	0.17	0.02
<u>(c) Fruit</u>					
(i) Banana(Dozen)	49	1.81	0.88	0.37	0.19
(ii)Chicko(Nos.)	18	14	2	2	1
(iii)Orange(Nos.)	8	10	8	2	Neg.
(iv)Apple(Nos.)	5	1.17	0.06	0.35	0.01
<u>(d) Intoxicants</u>					
(i) Ganja(Rs.)	7	11.50	0.79	2.42	0.17
(ii)Country Liquor	12	15.90	1.91	2.69	0.40
(iii) ^(Rs.) Toddy(Rs.)	6	15.20	0.87	2.82	0.18
<u>(e) Tobacco and Tobacco Products</u>					
(i) Bidi (Rs.)	44	17.89	7.87	3.26	1.66
(ii) Cigarette(Rs.)	16	9.17	1.47	1.47	0.31
(iii) Pan (Rs.)	14	6.08	0.94	1.38	0.20

Neg.= Negligible.

Statement 11.1

Percentage distribution of families by ownership of dwellings and type of landlord

Total no. of families covered.	Percentage families living in houses							
	Self-owned		Provided by employers			Provided by govt. public body on rent.	Pri- vate ren - ted.	Others free with relative.
	Independently -	Jointly	Rent free	On subsidised rent	On market rent			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
175	8	-	7	-	-	3	79	3

Statement 11.2

Percentage distribution of dwellings by number of living rooms and average floor area per person and per family.

Total no. of families covered.	Total family members.	Percentage of houses having				Floor area per family (Sq.Mts.)	Floor area per person (Sq.Mts.)
		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	More than three rooms		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
175	828	87	10	2	1	18.3	3.86

STATEMENT 11.3

Percentage distribution of dwellings by various characteristics.

Item	No. of reporting families	Percentage of families.
1	2	3
<u>(a) Type of Structure</u>		
Pucca	60	34
Kutchra	52	30
Partly Pucca & Partly Kutchra	63	36
<u>(b) Provision for Kitchen</u>		
Independent	81	46
Common	27	16
Not provided	67	38
<u>(c) Provision for Bath-room</u>		
Independent	59	34
Common	64	37
Not provided	52	29
<u>(d) Provision for latrine</u>		
(i) Provided	32	18
Independent		
Shared	125	72
(ii) Not Provided	18	10
<u>(e) Lighting Arrangement</u>		
Electricity	75	43
Kerosene	100	57
<u>(f) Ventilators</u>		
(i) Provided		
Good	70	40
Tolerable	92	53
(ii), Bad	13	7
<u>(g) Drinking water facilities</u>		
Independent	28	16
Outside	100	62
Common within premises	7	4
Outside	31	18

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Statement 11.3 contd.

1.	2.	3.
<u>Source of water</u>		
Tap	162	92
Well	10	6
Tube well	2	1
Hand Pump	1	1
<u>(h) Approach Passage to dwellings.</u>		
Independent	132	75
Not independent	43	25
<u>(i) Provision of drains and Sewage</u>		
No drains	25	14
Unsatisfactory	47	27
Satisfactory	103	59
<u>(j) Surroundings</u>		
Good	154	88
Presence of filth/ refuse	19	11
Others	2	1

Statement 12.1

Percentage of families reporting ownership of house, house-site and agricultural land and average value of assets per reporting family.

Sr. No.	Form of assets.	Number of families covered.	Percentage of families reporting ownership	Average value of assets per reporting family(Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	House	175	9	10,191
2.	House-site	175	-	-
3.	Agricultural land	175	2	7,000

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Statement 12.2

Percentage Distribution of families by amount of debt.

Amount of debt. (Rs.)	Percentage distribution of reporting families.
1.	2.
Upto Rs.100	-
Rs.101 -Rs.200	11
Rs.201-Rs. 500	32
Rs.501-Rs. 1000	11
Rs.1001-Rs. 1500	14
Rs.1501-Rs. 2000	18
Rs.2001- and above.	14
Absolute Total	44
Percentage of families under debt.	25

Statement 12.3

Percentage distribution of families reporting loan and amount of loan by purpose.

Sr. No.	Purpose of loan	Percentage of families reporting indebtedness.	Percentage distribution of amount of loan.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Sickness and child birth	23	13
2.	Household consumption.	27	18
3.	Productive purpose (Purchase of livestock, raw material etc.)	9	12
4.	Marriage	36	52
5.	Fundral	5	5
Total		100	100
Absolute Total		44	Rs. 63,325

Statement 12.4

Percentage distribution of loans by source, nature of security, rate of interest and mode of payment.

Sr. No.	Source of loan.	Percentage of loan total reporting families.	Nature of security	Rate of interest.	Mode of payment.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Co-operative Credit Societies	2	House	9%	Cash
2.	Employer	-	-	-	-
3.	Money-lender	30	Jewellery	24% to 120%	Cash
4.	Shopkeepers	7	Jewellery	30%	Cash
5.	Others(Friends & relatives)	61	No security	15% to 60%	Cash

Percentage distribution of workers by migration & length of stay.

Total no. of families covered.	Number of workers migrated from outside.	Percentage distribution of migrants to total workers covered.	Length of stay of migrants			
			Less than one year.	1 year to less than 5 years.	5 years to less than 10 years.	10 years and above.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
175	31	18	-	3	16	81

TARINDER
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