

REPORT ON THE WORKING AND LIVING
CONDITIONS OF WORKERS IN METALWARE
INDUSTRY AT MORADABAD(U.P.)

(1981)

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

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 Government and the Labour Bureau was entrusted with working out of details and conduct of such surveys.

The first survey was conducted in the Building Construction industry in Delhi 1977-78 and the report thereon was released in 1979. This was followed by a survey in Jari Industry at Surat (Gujarat) in 1978, in the series, a survey in Fireworks industry in and around Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu was conducted in October, 1979 and report thereon was released in early 1981. The fourth in the series was Match factories in and around Sivakasi completed in 1981 and report released. The fifth such survey was Metalware industry in Jhaguar (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 and report drafted. The report relates to the Metalware Industry in Jhaguar. This analysis the data thrown up by the survey conducted in September, 1981.

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 indebted to the managements of various establishments but for whose help and cooperation this work would have taken a long time to complete. The Bureau has the opportunity

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to express its gratitude to Chief Inspector of Factories and Labour Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh.

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

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LABOUR BUREAU, CHANDIGARH
15th. July, 1982.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1. Importance and Location of Industry.

The making of metalware has a hoary past. Ever since man needed vessels to cook his food, to store things or beautify his temples/houses, he made goods out of metal to fulfill his different needs. With the passage of time and the advancement of civilisation the wares changed their form and shape to cater to the changing needs of mankind. In due course certain pockets of specialised craftsman developed who made wares of distinct type to fulfil specific requirements of both inland and foreign consumers. One of the most important metal artware centre in the country today is Moradabad in U.P.- a town well known for its brass/EPNS artwares. It is the hard and laborious work of artisans, who toil with their tools to create objects of supreme beauty which attract customers from every corner of the world to Moradabad. The contribution of exporters who are about 300 now and the U.P. State Brassware corporation is also worth taking note of, who have brought this town to its present fame for its attractive handicraft artware items. As a result of this the industry has invalued almost every home and there are now about 2,136 registered factories with an average employment of 13,503 workers. In addition to this, there are thousands of artisans connected with the industry in one or the other way. A number of ancillary industries like cardboard packet making, printing etc. have also come up to meet the requirements of this industry resulting in employment to a number of persons. The industry has also made a break through on the export touching the mark of about Rs.31 Crores and has become a big source of earning foreign exchange.

Genesis of the Survey

Some information on the working and living conditions of organised labour is available in India. Unorganised labour 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 employment 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 Industry in and around Sivakasi (Tamilnadu) have also been finalised and the same for Fireworks has been released. Surveys in Metalware Industry at Jagadhari (Haryana), Agarbathi Industry in Karnataka and Metalware Industry at Moradabad (UP) have also been completed and reports drafted.

1.3 Scope and Design of the Survey

1.3.1 The present survey covers establishments registered under the Factories Act, 1948 and U.P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1962. The frame used for the survey was based on information collected from the Chief Inspector of Factories and Labour Commissioner U.P. Total number of units in the frame thus covered was 2,136 employing 13,503 workers of these 1,863 units employing 8,115 were

registered under the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act and the other under the Factories Act.

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 of various size groups viz., Stratum-I-Group-I (below 10), Stratum-II-Group-I (10-19), Group-II (20-49), Group-III (50-99) and Group-IV (100 and above). Stratum-I is in respect of units registered under the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act and Stratum-II for those covered under the Factories Act.

In view of the large number of units in the frame and the restricted time schedule, it was decided to take 3% sample in case of units in Stratum-I and 10%, 20% and 100% in respect of Groups-I, II and III-IV of Stratum-II for the purpose of canvassing schedule 'A' (Working Conditions). Total number of units thus covered for Schedule 'A' was 99 employing 973 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 were selected as our samples. Total number of families thus covered for Schedule 'B' (Living Conditions) was 195. Statement 1.1 shows the number of Metalware 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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Relations and friends besides wife and children, living with the family and depending on the common pool for consumption expenditure were considered family members.

1.4 Questionnaires

Following schedules were canvassed during the survey:-

- I) 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.

1.6 Period of Survey

The field survey in Metalware Industry was launched in August, 1981 and completed in September, 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 Acts. In the absence of such records, field staff had to elicit information mostly through discussions with the managements. Location of units under the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act was found to be very difficult due to improper addresses available with us. For canvassing the living conditions Schedules, number of places in the rural area around Moradabad had to be visited which were not easily accessible.

Chapter-II

EMPLOYMENT

2.1 Composition of Working Force

For the purpose of this survey, a "Worker" means a person who was engaged by an 'employer' directly or through intermediary to do any skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled 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) other 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 89 percent of the working force and the remaining 11 percent were on non production jobs.

2.12 Employment of Women

Women were not employed by any of the factories surveyed. Non-employment of women in the industry was understood to be due to very strenuous jobs which could be handled only by men.

2.13 Child Labour

Employment of children below the age of 14 years was noticed in most of the units visited by our field staff, though this fact was not mentioned in the records of the employers. It was also found that some of the units were showing such workers (about 2 percent, as adolescents and accordingly they were treated as such.

2.14 Time-rated and Piece-rated workers

Statement 2.2 gives percentage distribution of production workers by method of payment. Ninetyone percent of the production workers were time-rated and the remaining nine percent piece-rated.

2.15 Employment Status

Statement 2.3 gives percentage distribution of directly employed production workers by employment status. The survey results reveal that 88 percent of the workers were permanent and the remaining temporary.

2.16 System of Recruitment

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

2.17 Length of Service

Statement 2.4 shows percentage distribution of workers by length of service. Fortyfive percent of the workers were having service less than one year and only 19 percent were in employment for more than five year. The remaining 36 percent were having service between one to five years.

CHAPTER - III

WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS3.1. Pay Period

Most of the production workers (88 per cent) were paid their wages on monthly basis while only 4 and 8 per cent of them were paid on weekly and daily basis respectively. The details are furnished in Statement 3.1 showing percentage distribution of production workers according to pay periods.

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. It may, however, be stated that the system of paying any allowance as a separate component of wages was not prevalent in any of the units visited. The minimum and maximum daily rates of men and adolescents ranged from Rs.3.08 to Rs.23.08 and Rs.4.62 to Rs.9.62 respectively for workers covered under the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act. The minimum and maximum rates of wages of men covered under the Factories Act ranged from Rs.6.15 to Rs.24.42 per day.

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 in most of the units, it cannot be specifically stated whether the earnings shown in the Statement were for normal working hours. However, minimum and maximum daily earnings of workers, employed on piece-rate basis by most of the establishments covered under the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, ranged from Rs.7.00 to Rs.35.00. Some of the factories covered under the Factories Act employing less than 20 workers were also having piece-rated workers whose range of earnings was Rs. 8.00 to Rs. 25.00 per day.

3.4 Dearness Allowance

There was no system of paying dearness allowance as a separate component of wages in any of the units visited.

3.5 Cash Allowance

3.51 City Compensatory and House Rent Allowance

There was no unit in the industry paying city compensatory or house rent allowance to any of the workers.

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

None of the units surveyed reported any scheme of paying attendance bonus to its workers.

3.54 Production/Incentive Bonus

Payment of production/incentive bonus was not reported by any of the units visited.

3.6 Concessions in Kind

Some of the units reported serving free tea to their workers once/twice a day. One of the units visited reported supply of free clothes to its workers once a year.

3.7 Bonus

Bonus was being paid to the workers by about 93% of the factories registered under the Factories Act. The rate of payment in these cases was 8.33 to 20 percent of workers wages.

Four percent of the units registered under the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act were also paying bonus to their workers at the rates ranging from 10 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 working conditions in the Metalware Industry at Moradabad as observed at the time of the survey are given below:-

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

4.2 Hours of work, work spreadover 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. The daily working hours for commercial establishments are 8 per day with 1½ hour interval after 5 hours work as per U.P.Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1962. 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 generally 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 spreadover and rest intervals as per the records maintained by the units 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 workers who have completed 240 days of 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. The leave entitlement, under the U.P.Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1962, is 15 days after 12 months continuous service.

On a visit to the units, it was observed that percentage of units allowing leave to their workers was 83 in case

of those covered under the Factories Act and only 10 per cent in respect of units registered under the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act.

4.32 Sick Leave: Ten percent of the factories in Stratum II i.e. covered under the Factories Act were reported to be allowing sick leave to their workers.

4.33 Casual Leave : None of the units visited was allowing casual leave to its workers.

4.34 National Holidays : Three National Holidays were allowed to workers by 30 percent of units in Stratum-I (cover under Shops and Commercial Establishments Act) and 87 percent of the factories registered under the Factories Act.

4.35: Festival Holidays : Seven to twelve festival holidays were allowed by 32% of the units in Stratum-I and 83 percent of the factories in Stratum-II.

4.4 Weekly Off with Pay: Weekly off with pay was allowed to monthly rated workers only who were 88 percent of the total production workers.

4.5 Premium Pay for overtime and late-shifts, Compensatory holidays

The Factories Act, 1948 and U.P.Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1962 provides payment of overtime beyond the prescribed limit of working hours per day or week at double the normal rates of earnings. Although 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 Fume
Processes giving off dust, fumes etc. were mainly buffing, acid washing, polishing, chilai etc., workers on these jobs were not provided with any protective equipments. Soap was, however, given for washing purposes.

CHAPTER-V
WELFARE AMENITIES

5.1 Drinking water Facilities

Drinking water facilities were generally, observed to be provided in almost all the units visited.

5.2 Washing Facilities : The survey results revealed that majority of the units had provided washing places for the use of their workers.

5.3 Rest Shelters

One of the units visited was required to maintain a rest shelter but it had not done so.

5.4 Canteens : None of the units surveyed had canteen for the use of workers.

5.5 Conservancy

Latrines and urinals had been provided by all the factories in Stratum-II and 58 percent of the units in Stratum-I.

5.6 Medical Facilities : Workers were observed to be taken care of by the Employees State Insurance Scheme or by the private doctors arranged by the managements in case of emergency.

5.7 First-aid Boxes

Every factory is required to maintain a first-aid box or boxes according to the number of workers in a factory. Standards have also been prescribed in respect of the items in each box which should be accessible to the workers and kept under the charge of a trained first-aid-er.

Eighty percent of the factories in Stratum-II and 17 percent of those in Stratum-I were observed to be maintaining first-aid boxes.

From prepart :

The contents of the first-aid boxes were usually found to be not as per the requirements of the rules. These were also not under the charge of trained persons.

5.8 Housing

Only two factories covered under the Factories Act had provided accommodation free of rent to a few workers in the premises of the units. The percentage of such workers to the total working force in Stratum-II was about 2 percent.

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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 10 years of their existence, are required to institute provident fund for the benefit of their employees. The Scheme framed under the Act is applicable to the Metalware Industry at Moradabad. Statement 6.1 shows the percentage distribution of units covered the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme.

Results of the survey revealed that 67 percent of the factories in Stratum-II had set up Provident Funds. Seventy percent of the workers in these factories were members of the Scheme.

6.2 Pension

The Employees' Family Pension Scheme provides long term protection to the families of the industrial workers, covered by the Employees Provident Fund Act, who die prematurely while in service. As such families of the 70 percent of the workers under the EPF Act were having coverage under the Scheme.

6.3 Gratuity

Under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, gratuity is payable to an employee on the termination of his employment after rendering service for not less than five years or on superannuation or retirement or death or disablement. None of the units visited reported any system of paying gratuity to its workers.

6.4 Industrial Accidents

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 as amended from time to time and the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 provide for payment of compensation

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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. There was no fatal accident in any of the factories during 1980.

6.5 Occupational Diseases

Incidence of occupational diseases was not reported by any of the managements/sampled workers. But it was understood that workers in buffing sections of factories manufacturing steel utensils are affected and are liable to suffer from T.B. However, none of the units visited had provided any protective articles like masks etc. in buffing sections.

CHAPTER- VII

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

7.1 Trade Unions

The workers do not appear to have organised themselves in this industry and none of the sampled workers reported membership of any union.

7.2 Procedure

A 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 in none of the factories visited such a procedure was in existence. In case of any complaint or grievance, the employees generally approached their immediate supervisors and failing to get a satisfactory solution went direct to the employer.

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, determination of periods and hours of work, Holidays, termination of employment, redressal of grievance etc. is obligatory for all those factories which employ 100 or more workers. It was observed that the unit covered under the Act had not framed Standing Orders.

CHAPTER- VIII

DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS

B.1. Family Characteristics

B.11 Size, Age and Sex

Statement 8.1 furnishes some details on family size, age and sex distribution of family members etc. Average family size was 4.42 persons consisting of 1.61 men, 1.28 women and 1.53 children. Fifty five percent of the family members were males and the remaining 45 percent females. Children less than 14 years of age constituted 35 percent of the total while those in the age group 18-60 years constituted 60 percent.

B.12 Marital Status

Statement 8.2 presents the percentage distribution of family members by marital status. Fortysix percent of the family members were married and fifteen percent unmarried. None of the sampled workers was a divorcee and child marriage was not reported by any family.

B.13 Literacy

Statement 8.3 gives the percentage distribution of family members by level of literacy. Sixtyone percent of the family members were illiterate and 26 percent literate. Only three percent were Matriulates/Higher Secondary and one percent Intermediate. Percentage of degree holders was negligible and none had any technical education.

B.14 Economic Status : Statement 8.4 shows

percentage distribution of family members by sex and economic status. Of the 862 family members covered 31 percent were found to be earners and that too only men and adolescents. Only one percent males and a few females were earning dependents. Amongst the non-earners females (48%) outnumbered the males (23%).

CHAPTER- IX
INCOME AND RECEIPTS

9.1 Family Income And Receipts

Income and gross receipts in respect of family members of the sampled workers were collected for the calendar month preceding the date of survey. Income included all receipts from paid and self-employment, pension, interest, and rent etc. but not inflated by diminution of assets or increase in liabilities like sale of property or borrowings, if any. The value of receipts in kind and of goods consumed from family enterprise was 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 earnings from all sources was found to be Rs.485.09. Out of this total 97 percent was from paid employment in selected occupations and only two percent from non selected occupations and one percent from other sources. Per capita monthly income was Rs.109.75 consisting of Rs.106.26 from paid employment in selected occupations and Rs.2.69 from non selected occupations and the remaining Rs.0.80 from other sources. Contribution of men to family income was about 59 percent. The remaining 41 percent of the family income was from women (20%) and adolescents (21%).

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CHAPTER- X

QUALITATIVE STANDARD OF LIVING AND DIETARY HABITS

10.1 During the survey, an effort was made to study certain material and non-material aspects of level of living relating to sickness, possession of durable goods, type of clothes predominantly used, dietary habits and source of recreation etc. of workers in Metalware Industry at Moradabad. Data on these aspects are collected from 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. There were only 22 cases (about 3%) of sickness reported by the families surveyed. Of these, 68% were of temporary ailments like malaria, influenza, typhoid, mumps etc. and the remaining 32 percent were of chronic diseases like mental illness, tuberculosis rheumatic fever diabetics, asthma etc.

Duration of sickness in case of 68 percent of the ailments was less than 15 days. Fourteen percent reported the duration of sickness from 15 to less than 90 days and the remaining 18 percent reported the same for more than 360 days. Regarding the type of treatment taken by the patients. Allopathic type of treatment was found to be most popular(95%). Next in preference was Ayurvedic treatment (5%).

10.12 Possession of durable household articles

Statement 10.2 gives the percentage distribution of families reporting possession of various durable articles. Fortyeight percent of the families possessed by-cycles. Possession of radio/transistor was reported by 22 percent of the workers and electric fan by only 5 percent of them.

The most popular heating arrangement for cooking purposes was ordinary Choolha (89%) while 14 percent of the families reported the use of charcoal anjithi. Only three percent of the families used kerosene stove.

Majority of the families (74%) were having bedsteads/cots in their houses. Chairs and tables were also found in 25 percent and 14 percent respectively of the houses visited.

A good number of workers (36%) were having wrist watches while 11 percent reported possession of sewing machines.

Most of the families (87%) were using aluminium utensils. Next in use were brass (80%), iron (57%) and earthenware (44%) and stainless steel (25%) utensils.

Maintenance of milch cow/buffalo was reported by 13% of the families. Only one percent were maintaining poultry.

10.13 Clothings

Statement 10.3 shows the percentage of families by type of clothes used by men, women and children. Cotton clothes were very popular amongst men and women while children had preference for nylon/terricot clothes. Majority of the family members had woolle clothes as well.

10.14 Dietary Habits.

Data on consumption of milk, 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.

Most of the families (91%) reported consumption of milk and its per capita consumption per month in case of reporting families was found about 3 litres. Only one percent of the families

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reported use of ghee/butter. Consumption of meat was reported by 72 percent of the families and its per capita consumption in case of reporting families was about 6kg. Eggs were being consumed by 4 percent of the families surveyed. Bananas were observed to be the most popular fruit with the working class and their consumption was reported by 48 percent of the families visited. In respect of consumption of intoxicants and tobacco products, five percent and 62 percent of the family members reported use of liquor and bidi smoking respectively.

10.15 Sources of Recreation

Data was collected on the sources of recreation patronised by the sampled families which is presented in statement 10.5. It was noticed that cinema was the most popular source of entertainment amongst the workers.

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CHAPTER- XI

HOUSING

11.1 Housing

During the survey, information was collected about the conditions of dwellings/residential houses of the sampled workers' families alongwith other related items like their location, number of living rooms, latrines etc., drainage/sewerage system, ventilation and lighting arrangements etc. The position as observed has been discussed below :

11.11 Ownership and type of Landlord

Statement 11.1 shows the percentage distribution of families by ownership of dwelling and type of landlord. Fortyfour percent of the workers covered were living in their own or jointly owned houses while 52 percent were in rented houses. Only in 4 percent of the cases the accommodation was provided free of rent by the employers.

11.12 Number of Living rooms etc. per family

Statement 11.2 gives the percentage distribution of dwellings by number of living rooms and average floor area per family/person. Fiftythree percent of the workers' families were living in one room tenements and 35 percent in two room tenements. Floor area per family was about 26 sq.metres while the same per person was about 6 sq.metres.

11.13 Conditions of dwellings

Statement 11.3 shows the percentage distribution of families by ownership of dwellings by various characteristics. Only 32 percent of the sampled families were living in pucca houses while 26 percent were in kutchha dwellings. The remaining 42 percent were having partly pucca/kutchha houses. Separate kitchen was provided for 51 percent of the dwellings. The remaining 49 percent were using one corner of the living room or some space outside the dwellings for cooking purposes.

Only 18 percent of the dwellings had provision of a separate bath room while 50 percent had no bath rooms. Only 17 percent of the dwellings had a separate latrine facility while 40 percent were using common latrines. Others did not have such facility in the premises.

Majority of the sampled dwellings (52%) had no electricity and were using kerosene oil for lighting purposes. Only 11 percent of the dwellings had proper ventilation arrangements and 20 percent had no ventilators at all.

Drinking water points in a majority of the cases (56%) were outside the premises. In the remaining 44 percent of the dwellings this facility was available in the premises. Source of drinking water was water tap in 40 percent of the cases and well water in respect of 53 percent of the families surveyed. Only 3 percent of the dwellings had satisfactory drainage system. While 42 percent had no drainage at all. It was found to be unsatisfactory in case of 47 percent of the dwellings visited.

Surroundings of only 17 percent of the dwellings were satisfactory while 83 percent of the houses had filth/refuge all around. Likewise environments in case of 82 percent of the dwellings were observed to be most unsatisfactory.

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CHAPTER-XII

ASSETS, INDEBTEDNESS AND SPECIAL FEATURES

12.1 Assets and Indebtedness

Information about assets held at the place of residence or at the native place and debts, if any, was collected from the sampled workers/families. 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 given below:

12.11 Ownership of House

Statement 12.1 gives the percentage of families reporting ownership of house, house-sit and agricultural land. Ownership of a house was reported by 46 percent of the families surveyed. Eleven percent of the families had agricultural land. Average value of assets per reporting family worked out to Rs.7,409 and Rs.10,455 respectively.

12.12 Extent of Indebtedness

Statement 12.2 shows the percentage distribution of families by amount of debt. The results of the survey revealed that 8 percent of the families were under debt. The amount of loan varied from Rs.101 to Rs.1,000 in case of 50 percent of the families and more than Rs.2,000 in respect of 19 percent of the families.

12.13 Purpose of Loan

Statement 12.3 furnishes the percentage distribution of families reporting loan and amount of loan by purpose. Purpose of loan in 42 percent of the cases was marriage and other ceremonies. Only 26 percent loans were for production purposes like purchase of livestock etc.

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. Fortythree percent of the loans were from friends and relatives, 27 percent from money-lenders and 20 percent from Banks. Rate of interest was maximum (36 to 72%) in case of loans from money-lenders. Loans taken from friends/relatives and employers were interest free. Nature of security was land/jewellery in case of loans from Banks and money lenders and without security from other sources. Mode of repayment was cash in all cases.

12.15 Special Features

The industry being labour intensive the employer is always facing the problem of scarcity of trained labour. He is always on the look out for ways and means to attract labour to ensure production. For this purpose the advances loans to workers so that they remain with him. The rural labour from surroundings villages is also attracted to the industry. The workers burdened with heavy loans keep on shifting from one unit to another, for better terms, thus depriving themselves of the benefits of continuous service.

12.16 Migration

Statement 12.6 shows the percentage of workers by migration and length of stay. Only 3 percent of workers had migrated from other places. Most of them had come to this place more than five years back.

CHAPTER- XIII
IMPORTANT FINDINGS

Main findings as revealed by the survey in Metalware Industry at Moradabad are presented in the following paragraphs :-

13.1 General : Seventh in the series of the Unorganised Sector Surveys, the present one covered 99 units employing 973 workers out of a total of 2,136 factories employing 13,503 workers.
(Para 1.31)

13.2 Employment
Production workers employed directly constituted 89% of total working force.
(Para 2.11)

13.21 Employment of Women : Employment of women was not noticed in the industry. (Para 2.12)

13.22 Employment of Children : Child Labour was employed but their names were not in the records of the units visited. (Para 2.13)

13.23 Time-rated and Piece-Related Workers
Ninetyone percent of the production workers were time-rated and the remaining 9 percent piece-rated. (Para 2.14)

13.24 Employment Status : Most of the workers (88%) were permanent and the remaining 12 percent temporary. (Para 2.15)

13.25 Length of Service : Fortyfive percent of the workers were in service for less than one year.
(Para 2.17)

13.3 Wage-Rates and Earnings :

13.31 Pay Period : Most of the workers (88%) were paid their wages on monthly basis.
(Para 3.1)

13.32 Wage Rates Per Day of Time-rated workers
Minimum and maximum earnings of production workers ranged from Rs.3.08 to Rs.24.42 in case of men and from Rs.4.62 to Rs.9.62 in respect of adolescents.
(Para 3.2)

13.33 Earnings per day of Piece-rated workers

The earnings of piece-rated workers ranged from Rs.7.00 to Rs.25.00 per day.

(Para 3.3)

13.34 Dearness Allowance : There was no practice of paying dearness allowance as a separate component of wages.

(Para 3.4)

13.35 Cash Allowance : None of the units surveyed was paying any cash allowance in the shape of compensatory or house rent to its workers.

(Para 3.51)

13.36 Concession in kind : Provision of free tea to workers once/twice a day was reported by some of the units visited.

(Para 3.6)

13.37 Bonus : Bonus was being paid by most of the factories registered under the Factories Act.

(Para 3.7)

13.38 Fines and Deductions : There was no practice of affecting deductions on account of bad or indifferent work, in any of the units covered.

(para 3.8)

13.4 Working Conditions-

13.41 Shifts : All factories worked only one shift a day.

(Para 4.1)

13.42 Hours of work, work spread over and rest interval

Though the working hours as stated by the managements were within the prescribed limits, the workers were seen working beyond these hours in most of the units surveyed.

(Para 4.2)

13.43 Leave and Holidays with pay

13.431 Earned Leave : Earned leave was allowed by 83 percent of the factories covered under the Factories Act while only 10 percent of the factories covered under the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act were allowing leave with pay.

(Para 4.31)

13.432 Sick Leave : Ten percent of the factories covered under the Factories Act were reported to be allowing sick leave to their workers.

(Para 4.32)

13.433 Casual Leave : None of the units visited was allowing casual leave to its workers.

(Para 4.33)

13.434 National Holidays : Most of the units (87%) covered under the Factories Act and 30% of the establishments covered under the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act were allowing 3 National Holidays with pay to the workers.

(Para 4.34)

13.435 Festival Holidays : Seven to twelve festival holidays were being allowed to workers by 83 percent of factories covered under the Factories Act, and 32 percent of those covered under the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act.

(Para 4.35)

13.436 Weekly off with pay : Weekly off with pay was allowed to monthly rated workers only.

(Para 4.4)

13.437 Premium Pay for overtime and late shifts.

None of the units reported payment of overtime although in most of the factories the practice of working more than the prescribed hours was noticed.

(Para 4.5)

13.438 Dangerous manufacturing processes, Fumes, Dust etc.

None of the units had adopted any precautionary measures to safeguard workers employed on jobs like buffing, acid washing, polishing, chillai, etc.

(Para 4.6)

13.5 Welfare Amenities

13.51 Drinking Water Facilities

These facilities had been provided by almost all the units surveyed. (Para 5.1)

13.52 Washing Facilities: Majority of the units had provided washing places for their workers.

(Para 5.2)

13.53 Rest Shelters : It had not been provided by any of the units visited. (Para 5.3)

13.54 Canteens : None of the units visited had the provision of canteen facilities for workers.

(Para 5.4)

13.55 Conservancy : Latrines and urinals had been provided by all the factories registered under the Factories Act and 58 percent of those under Shops and Commercial Establishments Act.

(Para 5.5)

13.56 Medical Facilities : Most of the units were covered under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme and getting facilities from the same. Others were having arrangements with private doctors to attend to their emergency cases. (Para 5.6)

13.57 First-aid Boxes : Most of the factories (80%) covered under the Factories Act and 17 percent of those covered under the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act were maintaining first aid boxes. The contents of these boxes were mostly observed to be deficient. (Para 5.7)

13.58 Housing : Only two factories covered under the Factories Act had provided accommodation free of rent to some workers. (Para 5.8)

13.6 Social Security

13.61 Provident Fund/Pension : Sixtyseven percent of the factories covered under the Factories Act had Provident Fund/Pension Scheme in their units with overall coverage of 70 percent of the workers as its members. (Para 6.1 & 6.2)

13.62 Gratuity

None of the units visited reported any system of paying gratuity to its workers.

(Para 6.3)

13.63 Industrial Accidents : There was no fatal accident in any of the factories during 1980.

(Para 6.4)

13.64 Occupational Diseases : Incidence of any occupational disease was not reported by any of the managements or sampled workers. But it was understood that workers in buffing section of the factories manufacturing steel utensils are liable to suffer from T.B.

(Para 6.5)

13.7 Industrial Relations

13.71 Trade Unions : None of the workers covered under the survey reported membership of any trade union.

(Para 7.1)

13.72 Grievances Procedure : There was no prescribed procedure for ventilation of and attending to grievances of the workers in any of the units surveyed.

(Para 7.2)

13.73 Standing Orders : Standing Orders had not been framed by the units required to do so.

(Para 7.3)

13.8 Living Conditions

13.81 Family Characteristics, Marital Status Literacy

Average family size was 4.42 persons consisting of 1.61 men, 1.28 women and 1.53 children. Fortysix percent of the family members were married and 15 percent unmarried. Fiftyfive percent of the family members were males and the remaining 45 percent females. Sixtyone percent of the family members were illiterate and 26 percent literate. None of them had any technical qualification.

(Para 8.11- 8.13)

13.82 Economic Status

Thirtyone percent of the family members were earners and only one percent males and a few women were earning dependent. (Para 8.14)

13.9 Family Income and Receipts

Average family income from all sources was reported to be Rs.485.08. Per capita income worked out to Rs.109.75 consisting of 99 percent from paid employment and only one percent from other sources. (Para 9.1)

13.10 Standard of Living & Dietary Habits

13.101 Sickness & Treatment : Sickness was reported by only about 3 percent of the family members during 1980. Of these, 68 percent were in respect of temporary ailments and duration of sickness was reported to be less than 15 days. Allopathic treatment was most popular amongst the workers families. (Para 10.11)

13.102 Possession of durable household articles

Only 4 percent of the families reported possession of scooter/motor cycle while 48 percent had bicycles. Twenty two and five percent of the families reported possession of radio/transistor and fan respectively. Most popular heating arrangement for cooking purposes was the ordinary choolha. Seventyfour percent of the families had bedsteads/cots in their houses. While chairs and tables were possessed by 25 percent and 14 percent of the families respectively. Possession of wrist watches and sewing machines was reported by 36% and 11 percent of the families visited. Most of the families were using aluminium and brass utensils. Next in preference were earthen wares and stainless steel utensils. Thirteen percent of the families were maintaining cow/buffalo

(Para 10.12)

~~113.103~~

Clothings, Dietary Habits and source of Recreation

Cotton and wollen clothes were being used by a majority of the families. Per capita consumption of milk and meat was 3 litres and about 6 kgs. respectively. Amongst fruits, banana was observed to be quite popular with the working class families. Bidi smoking was reported by 62 percent of the workers covered. Cinema was observed to be the most popular source of recreation.

-(Para 10.13-10.15)

13.11 Housing Conditions

13.111 Ownership & Type of Landlord

Fortyfour percent of the workers covered were living in their own houses. Only in 4 percent of the cases the employers had provided accommodation to workers free of rent. (Para 11.11)

13.112 Number of Living rooms etc. per family

Fiftythree percent of the workers families were living in one room tenements and 35 percent in two room tenements. (Para 11.12)

13.113 Condition of Dwellings : Only 32 percent dwellings visited were pucca and the remaining were kutcha(26%) and partly pucca/kutcha (42%). Separate kitchen was observed in 51 percent of the dwellings. Only 18 and 17 percent of the dwellings had separate bath room and latrine respectively. Majority (52%) of the dwellings had no electricity. Only 11 percent of the houses had proper ventilation arrangements. Tap water was available to 40 percent of the families. Only 3 percent of the dwellings had satisfactory drainage system. Surroundings/ environments in most of the cases were most unsatisfactory. (Para 11.13)

13.12 Assets And Indebtedness

13.121 Ownership of House etc.: Fortysix percent of the families reported ownership of house and 11 percent of agricultural land. (Para 12.11)

13.122 Extent of Indebtedness : Eight percent of the families were under debt. The amount of loan was from Rs.101 to Rs.1,000 in 50 percent of the cases and more than Rs.2,000 in 10 percent of them.

(Para 12.12)

13.123 Purpose of Loan : Purpose of loan was marriage and other ceremonies in 42 percent of the cases and 26 percent of the loans were for purchase of livestock etc. (Para 12.13)

13.124 Sources & Terms of Loans : Fortythree percent of the loans were from friends and relatives which were free of interest. Loans from money-lenders were 27 percent of the total loans which carried interest ranging from 36 to 72 percent.

(Para 12.14.)

13.125 Special Features and Migration : The industry being labour intensive, attracts workers from the surrounding villages. But still scarcity of trained labour always exists and the employer is always on the look out for trained workers. For this purpose he gives advances to attract workers and tries to keep the workers with him. Due to this workers keep on shifting from one unit to another, for better terms and deprive themselves of the benefits of continuous service. (Para 12.15)

13.126 Migration : Only 3 percent of workers had migrated from outside and most of them had come to this place more than five years back.

(Para 12.16)

Number of Metalware Manufacturing Factories and workers employed.

Group of factories with employment size of workers.	Sampling frame		Selected sample		Actual Sample	
	No. of Factories	- Number of workers.	Number of Factories	- Number of workers	Number of Factories	- Number of workers
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>Stratum-I</u>						
Group-I(below 10)	1863	8,115	57	254	69	267
<u>Stratum-II</u>						
Group-I(10-19)	177	2,236	18	225	14	192
Group-II(20-49)	85	2,391	17	473	14	351
Group-III(50-99)	9	542	9	542	1	54
Group-IV (100 and above)	2	219	2	219	1	109
All Factories	2,136	13,503	103	1713	99	973

NOTE : Units were selected by adopting simple random sampling and Schedule 'A' was canvassed, their employment size were known and then these factories were re-distributed among groups according to their employment size. Hence there is variation in figures given in Cols.(4) and (6) as well as in Col.(5) and(7)

Percentage Distribution of workers by broad occupational Groups.

Size group of factories.	Percentage of Production and related workers including Supervisory staff.																			G.Total
	Direct				Contract				Watch & Ward				Others workers				TOTAL			
	M	W	A	Total	M	W	A	Total	M	W	A	Total	M	W	A	Total	M	W	A	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<u>Stratum-I</u> Group-I	96	-	100	96	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	100 (98)	-	100 (2)	100
<u>Stratum-II</u> Group-I	93	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	3	-	-	3	100 (100)	-	-	100
Group-II	87	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	8	-	-	8	100 (100)	-	-	100
Group-III	75	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	21	-	-	21	100 (100)	-	-	100
Group-IV	85	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	9	-	-	9	100 (100)	-	-	100
All Factories	89	-	100	89	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	7	-	-	7	100 (100)	-	100 (..)	100

NOTE: i) Col.18 to 20 figures given in brackets indicate the percentage of men, women and adolescents in relation to total number of workers given in Col.21.

ii) - = NIL

iii) .. = Negligible.

Distribution of Production workers by Methods of Payment.

Size group of factories.	Total No. of workers covered		Time-rated		Piece-rated	
	Direct-	Contract	Direct-	Contract	Direct-	Contract
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Stratum-I</u>						
Group-I	267	-	73	-	27	-
<u>Stratum-II</u>						
Group-I	192	-	95	-	5	-
Group-II	351	-	100	-	-	-
Group-III	54	-	100	-	-	-
Group-IV	109	-	100	-	-	-
All Factories	973	-	91	-	9	-

NOTE : --= NIL

Percentage Distribution of Directly employed production workers 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
<u>Stratum-I</u>				
Group-I	267	70	29	1
<u>Stratum-II</u>				
Group-I	192	79	21	-
Group-II	351	100	-	-
Group-III	54	100	-	-
Group-IV	109	100	-	-
All Factories	973	88	12	(..)
NOTE: - = NIL .. = Negligible				

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 but less than 5 yrs.	Five years but less than 10 years.	Ten yrs. but less than 15 yrs.	15 yrs and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Stratum-I</u>						
Group-I	267	63	32	4	1	-
<u>Stratum-II</u>						
Group-I	192	51	25	21	3	-
Group-II	351	35	41	14	6	4
Group-III	54	81	19	-	-	-
Group-IV	109	28	52	9	6	5
All Factories	973	45	36	12	3	4

STATEMENT 3.1

Percentage Distribution of Production Workers according to Pay Period.

Size group of Factories.	Percentage of workers whose pay period was			
	Direct Labour			
	Month	Fortnight	Week	Daily
1	2	3	4	5
<u>Stratum-I</u>				
Group-I	59	-	17	24
<u>Stratum-II</u>				
Group-I	95	-	-	5
Group-II	100	-	-	-
Group-III	100	-	-	-
Group-IV	100	-	-	-
All Factories	88	-	4	8
NOTE: - = NIL				

Range of Average Daily Earnings of Time-rated workers by sex and occupation.

Occupation	Range of Wage rates per day according to size group of factories (Rs.)				
	Stratum-I	Stratum-II			
	Group-I	Group-I	Group-II	Group-III	Group-IV
<u>MALE</u>					
Coolie/Labour	6.73 to 6.73	5.77 to 10.00	7.12 to 10.58	-	-
Chilai/Scrapping	7.69 to 19.23	6.54 to 16.35	9.62 to 15.38	9.62 to 11.15	-
Cleaner/dhulai	15.00 to 15.00	-	13.46 to 20.70	-	8.46 to 12.69
Cutter	-	8.08 to 12.50	7.69 to 20.31	-	-
Dhalai	4.62 to 19.23	10.00 to 10.00	9.62 to 19.23	-	-
Fitter	-	6.15 to 10.00	8.08 to 11.54	8.08 to 11.54	6.15 to 10.00
Helper	3.08 to 15.38	7.69 to 12.50	8.08 to 17.69	10.00 to 11.54	-
Juariwala	10.00 to 15.00	-	13.00 to 18.08	10.38 to 13.46	-
Latheman	9.62 to 11.54	7.68 to 13.46	9.62 to 19.23	-	-
Polisher	3.85 to 21.15	8.65 to 15.38	8.08 to 18.27	8.08 to 13.46	9.23 to 17.88
Packer	7.31 to 23.08	7.69 to 16.73	9.62 to 19.23	8.08 to 11.15	6.92 to 23.46
Plater	-	7.69 to 18.27	10.58 to 22.12	10.00 to 11.59	8.46 to 24.42
Pressman	8.65 to 23.08	6.54 to 10.00	9.62 to 16.92	-	-
<u>ADOLESCENTS</u>					
Electroplating	4.62 to 4.62	-	-	-	-
Polisher	9.62 to 9.62	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT 3.3

Range of Average Daily Earnings of Piece-rated workers by sex and occupations.

Occupation	Range of average daily earnings according to size group of factories.				
	Stratum-I Group-I	Stratum-II Group-I		Group-III	Group-IV
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>MEN</u>					
Chhalia/Scrapping	8.00to 25.00	8.00to15.00	-	-	-
Casting	20.00to 25.00	-	-	-	-
Dhalai/Melting	10.33to 25.00	-	-	-	-
Grinding	10.00to 15.00	-	-	-	-
Juari/Welding	7.00to 16.50	-	-	-	-
Melting	15.00to 15.00	10.00to25.00	-	-	-
Polishing	10.00to 25.00	-	-	-	-
Repairing	20.00to 20.00	15.00to15.00	-	-	-
NOTE: No female or adolescent workers are there in the Metalware Industry.					

Percentage Distribution of Units According to Duration of Work spread-over and Rest Interval.

Size Group of factories.	Total No. of units.	Percentage of units whose spread-over was.				Percentage of units where rest interval for workers was.			
		8 1/2 hrs.	9 hrs.	10 hrs.	11 hrs.	1/2 hr.	1 hr.	2 hrs.	3 hrs.
1.	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.
<u>STRATUM-I</u>									
Group-I	69	-	71	28	1	-	71	28	1
<u>STRATUM-II</u>									
Group-I	14	-	93	7	-	-	93	7	-
Group-II	14	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	-
Group-III	1	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	-
Group-IV	1	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	-
Total Stratum-II	30	-	97	3	-	-	97	3	1
All Factories	99	-	79	20	1	-	79	20	1

STATEMENT 4.2

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

Size group of factories.	Total no. of units.	Percentage of units granting				
		Earned Leave	Sick Leave	Casual Leave	National Holidays	Festival Holidays
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>STRATUM-I</u>						
Group-I	69	10	-	-	30	32
<u>STRATUM-II</u>						
Group-I	14	71	-	-	79	71
Group-II	14	93	7	-	93	93
Group-III	1	100	100	-	100	100
Group-IV	1	100	100	-	100	100
Total Stratum	30	83	10	-	87	83
All Factories	99	32	3	-	47	47

STATEMENT 6.1

Percentage Distribution of Units covered under Employees Provident Fund Scheme.

Size group of factories.	Total number of units/factories.	Total number of workers employed	No. of units reporting E.P.F.S.	No. of workers covered under E.P.F.S.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>STRATUM-I</u>				
Group-I	69	267	1(1)	6(2)
<u>STRATUM-II</u>				
Group-I	14	192	8(57)	85(44)
Group-II	14	351	10(71)	245(70)
Group-III	1	54	1(100)	54(100)
Group-IV	1	109	1(100)	109(100)
All Stratum-II	30	706	29(67)	493(70)
All Factories	99	973	21(21)	499(51)

STATEMENT 8.1

Percentage Distribution of Family Members by Age and Sex.

Sl. No.	Age.	Member			Percentage distribution of all members	
		Male-	Female-	Total	Male@	- Female @
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Below 14 years.	162	137	299	19	16
2.	14 years to 18 years.	25	20	45	3	2
3.	18 yrs. upto 60 yrs.	275	217	492	32	25
4.	Above 60 years.	13	13	26	1	2
All Members.		475	387	862	55	45

NOTE : @ Percentage of respective figures to total of all members.(i.e. 862)
 Average family size = $862/195 = 4.42$
 Men = 1.61, Women = 1.28, and children = 1.53

STATEMENT 8.2

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	201	196	397	23	23
2.	Un-married	94	32	126	11	4
3.	Widowed	18	22	40	2	2
4.	Divorced	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Others €	162	137	299	19	16
	All Members	475	387	862	55	45

* Percentage of respective figure to the grand total i.e. 862

£ Percentage of respective figure to the grand total i.e. 862

@ Below 14 years of age.

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-	Total	Male @	Female @	TOTAL
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Illiterate	255	266	521	30	31	61
2.	Below Primary	72	29	101	8	3	11
3.	Primary	38	19	57	4	2	6
4.	Middle	37	7	44	4	1	5
5.	Matric/Hr.Secondary	14	4	18	2	1	3
6.	Intermediate	6	3	9	1	..	1
7.	Graduation & Above	3	..	3	..	-	-
8.	Technical Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Others £	50	59	109	6	7	13
	All Members.	475	387	862	55	45	100

NOTE : @ As percentage of respective group to the total of all members.
£ Below 5 years of age.

STATEMENT 8.4

PERCENTAGE Distribution of Family Members By Sex and Economic Status.

Sl. No.	Economic Status.	No. of members.			Percentage Distribution of all members.		
		Male-	Female-	Total	Male @ -	Female @-	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Earners	270	-	270	31	-	31
2.	Earning Dependent	7	4	11	1	..	1
3.	Others	198	383	581	23	45	68
All Members		475	387	862	55	45	100

@ As percentage of Grand Total i.e. 862

.. Negligible

- NIL

STATEMENT 9.1

Average Monthly Earnings and Per capita monthly income by source.

Net income in cash from

Sex	Income from						Rearing & Main- -tenance of live- stock.	Rent	Others	Total	Cash		Total
	Selected Occupation			Non-selected occupation							(2+5 +11)	(3+6)	
	Cash-	Kind-	Total	Cash-	Kind-	Total							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Men	272.15	-	272.15	11.88	-	11.88	0.61	0.25	2.69	3.55	287.58	-	287.58
Women	95.00	-	95.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.00	-	95.00
Adoles- cents.	102.50	-	102.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102.50	-	102.50
Total average income	469.65	-	469.65	11.88	-	11.88	0.61	0.25	2.69	3.55	485.08	-	485.08
Percentage to total income	(97%)	-	(97%)	(2%)	-	(2%)	(..)	(..)	(1%)	(1%)	(100%)	-	(100%)
Per Capita income	106.25	-	106.25	2.69	-	2.69	0.14	0.05	0.61	0.80	109.75	-	109.75

NOTE: Per capita income has been derived by dividing the total average family

income by family size viz., 4.42.

- = NIL

.. = Negligible

STATEMENT 10.1

Percentage Distribution of cases of sickness by (i) Type (ii) Duration and (iii) type of treatment.

Item.	No. of persons.	Percentage distribution of cases
1	2	3
A. <u>Type of Sickness.</u>		
(i) Temporary ailment	15	68
(ii) Chronic ailment	7	32
TOTAL	22	100
B. <u>Duration.</u>		
(i) Less than 7 days.	8	36
(ii) 7 to less than 15 days	7	32
(iii) 15 to less than 30 days	2	9
(iv) 30 to less than 90 days	1	5
(v) 90 to less than 360 days	-	-
(vi) 360 days and above	4	18
TOTAL	22	100
C. <u>Type of Treatment.</u>		
(i) Ayurvedic	1	5
(ii) Allopathic	21	95
(iii) Homeopathic	-	-
(iv) Others	-	-
TOTAL	22	100

STATEMENT 10.2

Percentage Distribution of Families reporting possession of various durable articles.

Durable goods Possessed.	No. of families reporting possession of articles.	Percentage of families reporting possession of articles to the total no. of families covered.
1.	2.	3.
<u>CONVEYANCE</u>		
1. Cycle	97	48
2. Others(Scooter/motor cycle etc)	8	4
<u>MUSIC INSTRUMENTS</u>		
3. Tape Recorder	2	1
4. Radio/Transistor	42	22
5. Others(Harmonium etc.)	3	2
<u>ELECTRICITY GADGETS</u>		
6. Electric fan.	10	5
7. Flourescent Tube	4	2
8. Others(Electric iron etc.)	25	13
<u>HEATING ARRANGEMENT FOR COOKING</u>		
9. Kerosene Stove	6	3
10.Charcoal Angithi	27	14
11.Ordinary Choochla	173	89
12.Others(Gas stove etc.)	-	-
<u>FURNITURE & FIXTURES</u>		
13.Chair	48	25
14.Table	27	14
15.Bed Stead/Cot	145	74
16.Bench/Stool	18	9
17.Others(Almirah, sofa-set etc).	4	2
<u>OTHER HOUSEHOLD ITEMS</u>		
18.Sewing Machine.	22	11
19.Wrist Watch	71	36
20.Time Piece/Wall Clock	10	5
21.Others(Pressure Cooker etc.)	2	1
<u>UTENSILS</u>		
22.Stainless Steel	49	25
23.Gooper	35	18
24.Aluminium	159	87
25.Iron	111	57
26.Brass	156	80
27.Earthernware	86	44
28.Others(Glass etc.)	5	3
<u>LIVESTOCK</u>		
29.Milch cow/Buffalo	25	13
30.Goat	2	-
31.Sheep	-	-
32.Pig	-	-
33.Poultry	2	1
34.Others	-	-

STATEMENT 10.3

Percentage of Family Members by type of clothes used.

Sex.	Type of clothes used			
	Khadi/cotton coarse.	Cotton fine	Nylon/ Terricot	Others Woolen
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Men	87	74	70	77
Women	93	80	54	75
Children	67	61	69	66

STATEMENT 10.4

Average consumption per family & per capita of milk & milk products, meat and meat products, fruit, intoxicants, Tobacco and Tobacco Products.

Item	Percentage of families reporting consumption	Average consumption per family		Per capita consumption	
		Reporting families -	All families	Reporting-families-	All-families
1	2	3	4	5	6
(a) Milk & Milk Products					
Milk (Litre).	91	14.61	13.03	3.33	3.02
Ehee/Butter(kg.)	1	1.00	0.01	0.20	..
(b) Meat & Meat Products					
Meat (kg.)	72	28.42	20.41	6.23	4.62
Eggs.(Nos.)	4	0.15	0.01	0.03	..
Fish Dry(kg.)	1	2.00	0.02	0.80	..
Fish Fresh(kg.)	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Fruits					
Banana(Rs.)	48	5.53	2.64	1.24	0.60
Apple (Rs.)	4	4.31	0.18	0.77	0.04
Others(Rs.)	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Intoxicants					
Ganja(Rs.)	2	38.00	0.58	9.50	0.13
Country Liquor (Rs.)	5	21.05	4.08	4.68	0.25
Toddy(Rs.)	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Tobacco & Tobacco Products					
Bidi (Rs.)	62	11.54	7.10	2.54	1.61
Cigrattes(Rs.)	7	11.64	0.84	2.40	0.19
Tobacco(Rs.)	1	7.50	0.08	3.75	0.02
Others(Rs.)	13	7.20	0.92	1.67	0.21
.. = Negligible					
- = NIL					

STATEMENT 10.5

Percentage Distribution of Family by source of Recreation.

Source of Recreation	No. of families reporting	Percentage of reporting families to total families.
1	2	3
1. Cinema	128	66
2. Drama and other cultural functions	2	1
3. Games etc.	2	1

STATEMENT 11.1

Percentage Distribution of families by ownership of Dwelling and type of landlord.

Total number of families covered.	Percentage of families						
	Living in self owned houses.		Provided by employer			Provided by Public Govt. body rent free	Private- ly rented.
	Independent- lly	Jointly	Rent - free	On subsi- -dised rent.	On market rent		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
195	28	16	4	-	-	-	52

STATEMENT 11.2

Percentage Distribution of Dwellings by number of living rooms and Average 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
195	862	53	35	8	4	26.62	6.02

STATEMENT 11.3

Percentage Distribution of Dwellings by various characteristics.

Item	No. of reporting families.	Percentage of families.
1	2	3
(a) <u>Type of Structure</u>		
Pucca	62	32
Kutchra	51	26
Partly Kutchra and Partly Pucca	82	42
(b) <u>Provision for Kitchen</u>		
Provided	99	51
Not provided	96	49
(c) <u>Provision for Bath rooms</u>		
Independent	35	18
Common	63	32
Not Provided	97	50
(d) <u>Provision for Latrine</u>		
(i) <u>PROVIDED</u>		
Independent	33	17
Shared	78	40
(ii) <u>NOT PROVIDED</u>		
Going to fields	84	43
Using public latrines.	-	-
(e) <u>Lighting Arrangement</u>		
Electricity	94	48
Kerosene	101	52
(f) <u>Ventilation</u>		
(i) <u>PROVIDED</u>		
Adequate	22	11
Inadequate	134	69
(ii) <u>NOT PROVIDED</u>		
39		20
(g) <u>Drinking water facility</u>		
Inside the premises	86	44
Outside the premises	109	56
(i) <u>Source of drinking water</u>		
Tap	78	40
Well	103	53
Handpump	5	2
Tubewell	9	5

STATEMENT 11.3 CONTINUED

1.		2.	3.
(j)	<u>Surroundings</u> Good Presence of filth/ refuge	33 162	17
(k)	<u>Environment</u> Good Stinking	36 159	18 82
(l)	<u>Provision of Drain and sewerage provided.</u> (1) <u>PROVIDED</u> Unsatisfactory Moderately satis- -factory Satisfactory (ii) Not Provided	91 16 5 83	47 8 3 42

STATEMENT 12.1

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

Sl. No.	Form of asset	No. of families covered.	Percentage of families reporting ownership	Average value of assets per reporting family(Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	House	195	46	7,409
2.	House-site	195	-	-
3.	Agricultural land	195	11	10,855
4.	Cattle Shed	195	-	-
5.	Others	195	-	-
NOTE: - NIL		-	-	-

STATEMENT 12.2

Percentage Distribution of families by amount of debt.

Amount of debt in (Rs.)	Percentage distribution of families.
1	2
Upto Rs.100	-
Rs.101 to Rs.200	12
Rs.201 to Rs.500	19
Rs.501 to Rs.1000	19
Rs.1001 to Rs.1500	19
Rs.1501 to Rs.2000	12
Rs. 2001 and above	19
TOTAL	100
ABSOLUTE TOTAL	16

STATEMENT 12.3

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

Sl. No.	Purpose of loan	Percentage of families reporting indebtedness.	Percentage distribution of amount of loan outstanding.
1	2	3	4
1.	Sickness	6	2
2.	Childbirth	-	-
3.	Household consumption	38	30
4.	Productive purposes (like purchase of livestock etc.)	19	26
5.	Marriage and other ceremonies.	37	42
6.	Education	-	-
7.	Others (like house repairs/ construction etc.)	-	-
	TOTAL	100	100.00
	ABSOLUTE TOTAL	16	Rs. 22,450.00
	NOTE ; - = NIL		

STATEMENT 12.4

Percentage Distribution of loan by source, Nature of Security, Rate of interest and mode of payment.

Sl. No.	Source of loan	Percentage of loan	Nature of security	Rate of interest	Mode of Payment.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cooperative Credit Society	-	-	-	-
2.	Nationalised Bank	20	Land/Jewellery	14%	Cash
3.	Other Commercial Bank	-	-	-	-
4.	Employer	6	No Security	No interest	Cash
5.	Money lender	27	Land/Jewellery	36% to 72%	Cash
6.	Shopkeeper	4	No Security	No interest	Cash
7.	Others(friends and relatives)	43	No security	No interest	Cash

STATEMENT 12.5

Percentage Distribution of workers by Migration and length of service.

Total number of workers covered.	No. of workers migrated from outside.	Percentage distribution of migrants to total workers covered.	Length of stay of migrants			
			Less than one year.	1 yr. to less than 5 years.	5 yrs to less than 10 years.	10 years to less and above.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
195	6	3	-	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%