

**Dangerous Katras/Properties In Delhi
A Situational Analysis**

Research Study No. 82

**(A Socio-economic, Physical and Environmental Survey of
Dangerous/Dilapidated Katras/Properties under the
Management Control of Slum Wing
Delhi Development Authority (DDA))**

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Chapter - I

Introduction

1.1 The report purports to present a situational analysis of the dangerous katras/properties under the management control of Slum Wing, Delhi Development Authority in the old parts of the city. There are 319 identified dangerous katras/properties having approximately 3000 households under the management control of Slum Wing, DDA in the old parts of the city. With the objective to formulate a policy decision on resettlement or improvement in the provision of minimum services and community facilities to the households in the dangerous katras/properties under the management control of Slum Wing, DDA, it was decided in a joint meeting to undertake a physical and socio-economic survey of 100 dangerous katras/properties out of 319 dangerous katras/properties comprising of at least 1000 households.

1.2 The list of 100 dangerous katras/properties distributed in different wards of the old city accommodating at least 1000 households was provided by the Slum Wing, Delhi Development Authority. During the discussion with the officials of the Slum Wing, DDA, it was decided to take up a complete enumeration of all the households in selected 100 dangerous katras/properties in different wards of the old parts of the city for a comprehensive situational analysis.

Accordingly, a schedule of questionnaires were prepared by NIUA. It consists of two parts i.e.

- i. Socio-economic survey of households.
- ii. Physical survey of dangerous katras/properties.

i. Socio-economic Survey Schedule: This schedule of questionnaire was designed with a view to collect information in respect of characteristics of households in the selected dangerous katras/properties such as age and sex composition, marital status, literacy, health, economic status, modes of transport used and relationship (distance) between the place of work and place of residence.

ii. Physical Survey of Katras/Properties Schedule: It contained information regarding characteristics of individual katras/properties indicating mainly the location, its land use, environmental conditions, availability of physical and social infrastructure and its approach to neighbouring residential development.

The draft questionnaires were duly approved by the Slum Wing, DDA.

1.3 Survey and the Data Processing:

The team of NIUA officers and research analyst visited the old parts of the city in Dec. 1989. A physical survey of 100 dangerous katras/properties and socio-economic survey of 1202 households accommodated in 100 dangerous katras/properties was carried out from 1st Feb. to 7th March 1990. The task of recording the data was assigned to the NIUA team comprising of 15

investigators/ research analysts including civil draughtsmans and 3 supervisors. Co-operation and assistance in conducting the survey was extended by the staff of Slum Wing, DDA at the site.

The actual data collected from the field regarding the physical survey of 100 dangerous katras/properties and socio-economic survey of 1202 households was transferred on the floppy by our computer unit. A copy of the floppy was handed over to the slum wing, DDA, for their record on 16th May, 1990 vide D.O. letter no. HEUP/NIUA/8122. All collected data was further processed by our computer unit and analysed. The present report has been derived from this information relating to 1202 households in 100 dangerous katras/properties.

Chapter - II

The Situational Analysis of Slums

Chapter - 2

The Situational Analysis of Slums

- 2.1 Organisation of the chapter
- 2.2 Location pattern
- 2.3 Demography
- 2.4 Economy
- 2.5 Housing
- 2.6 Land use
- 2.7 Environmental disadvantage due to location
- 2.8 Level of services.
- 2.9 Conclusions and recommendations.

2.1 Organisation of Chapter

This chapter attempts a comprehensive account of the selected dangerous properties and the households under the management control of slum wing, DDA. This chapter examines the location, demographic, economic and housing dimension of these properties and their level of services, such as water supply, environmental sanitation etc.

The discussion on the properties and households has accordingly been organised into the following sections:

- i. Location pattern
- ii. Demography
- iii. Economy
- iv. Housing
- v. Land use
- vi. Environmental disadvantage due to location
- vii. Level of service
- viii. Conclusions and recommendations

2.2 Location Pattern

2.2.1. The list of the 100 dangerous katras/properties to be undertaken for survey was provided by Slum Wing DDA. The distribution of these selected properties in different wards of the old parts of the city and the number of households accommodated in these properties are given below:

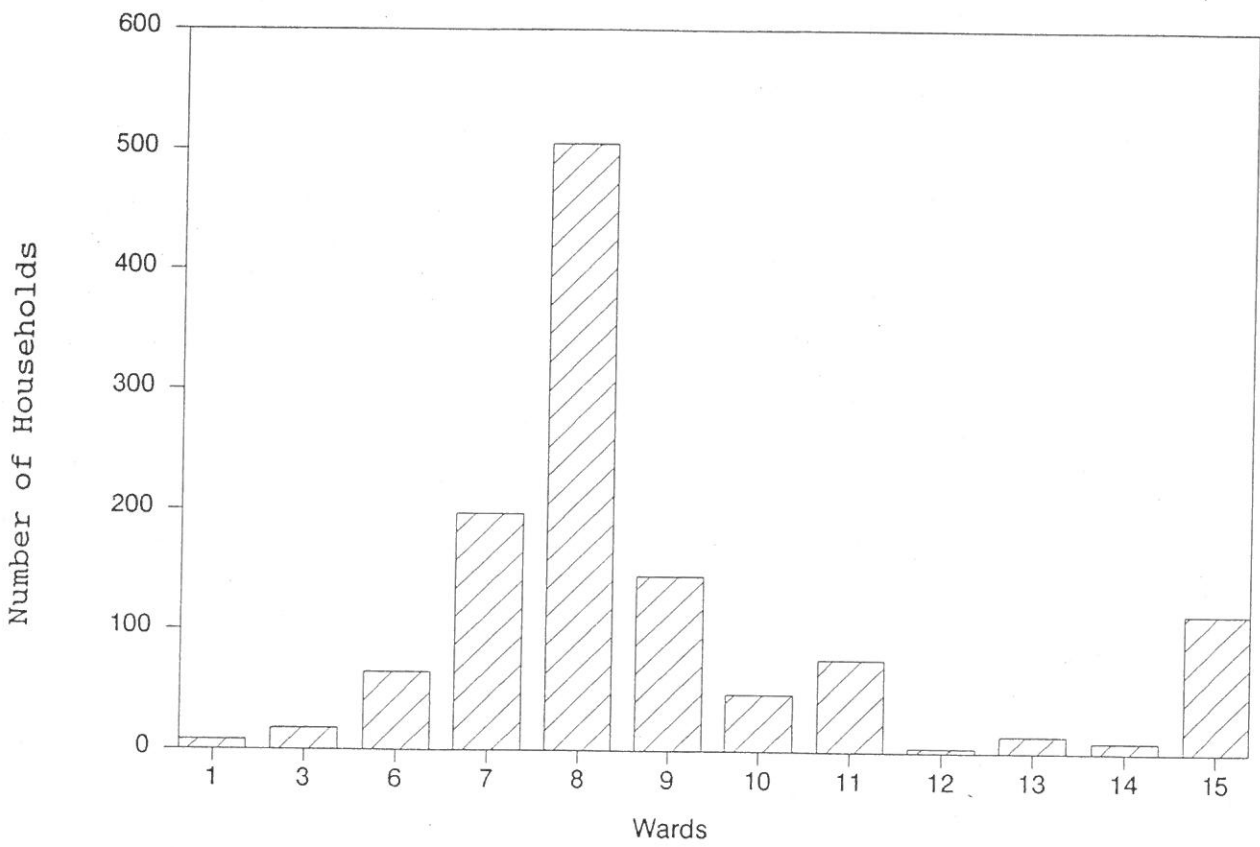
Table - 1
Number of Selected Properties and Households surveyed in
Different Wards.

S.no.	Ward no.	No. of properties	No. of households
1	1	1	8
2	3	1	18
3	6	6	64
4	7	13	197
5	8	35	505
6	9	19	145
7	10	6	47
8	11	5	76
9	12	1	4
10	13	2	14
11	14	1	9
12	15	10	115
Total		100	1202

It may be mentioned that all these properties are evacuee properties, which belonged to the persons who have migrated to Pakistan at the time of partition. With the constitutions of Delhi Development Authority these properties were handed over to Delhi Development Authority for their improvement and maintenance.

Chart - I

Distribution of Households in Different Wards



2.2.2. Number of Households With or Without Ration Cards

In all the households surveyed, 98.6 per cent of households have ration cards while only 1.4 per cent have no ration cards (Table - 2).

Table - 2

Total No. of Households With or Without Ration Cards

Ward no.	No. of properties	No. of households	With ration card	Without ration card
1	1	8	8	0
3	1	18	18	0
6	6	64	64	0
7	13	197	194	3
8	35	505	496	9
9	19	145	143	2
10	6	47	46	1
11	5	76	76	0
12	1	4	4	0
13	2	14	14	0
14	1	9	9	0
15	10	115	113	2
Total	100	1202	1185	17

2.3. Demography

2.3.1. Population

The survey recorded a total population of 6627 persons in 100 dangerous katras/properties. 42.16 per cent of the total population were concentrated in Ward no. 8 followed by Ward no. 7 and Ward no. 9 having 15.81 per cent and 13.10 per cent of total population respectively. Thus 71.07 per cent of total population were concentrated in total number of 67 properties in Ward no. 7,8 and 9 respectively with a distribution of 35 properties in Ward no.8, 19 properties in Ward no.9 & 13 properties in Ward no.7.

The concentration of population varied from the smallest of 23 in Ward no. 12 to the largest of 2794 in Ward no. 8. One ward had a population of over 2500, while three wards had between 500 to 1500, four of between 100 to 500 and the remaining four of less than 100 persons. (Table - 3).

Table - 3

Number of Properties and Households Surveyed and the Total Population Size in Different Wards.

Ward no.	No. of properties	No. of households	No. of persons	Percentage
1	1	8	35	0.53
3	1	18	76	1.15
6	6	64	317	4.78
7	13	197	1048	15.81
8	35	505	2794	42.16
9	19	145	868	13.10
10	6	47	279	4.21
11	5	76	415	6.26
12	1	4	23	0.35
13	2	14	102	1.54
14	1	9	49	0.74
15	10	115	621	9.37
Total	100	1202	6627	100.00

2.3.2. Average Size of the Household

The aim to design this table was to find out the average size of a household.

Table - 4

Percentage Distribution of Households According to Size

Family size	No. of households	Percentage
1	26	2.16
2	127	10.57
3	124	10.32
4	172	14.31
5	216	17.97
6	166	13.81
7	119	9.90
8	95	7.90
9	59	4.91
10 or more	98	8.15
Total	1202	100.00

Only 2 per cent or 26 households were one member households and 10.57 per cent or 127 households were two members households. There were 512 no. of households or 42.60 per cent of households containing between 3 to 5 members, 380 or 31.60 per cent containing between 6 to 8 members and 157 or 13.06 per cent of households had 9 to 10 or more members.

It was further observed that there was not large difference in the number of households in each of the size group having 2 or 3 members. 4 or 5 member size is the most common in all the households which were surveyed. Surprisingly, the number of households having 10 or more members constitute 8.15 per cent of the total number of households. The average size of the household as a whole was 5.5 which is slightly higher than that of 5.06 for urban Delhi in 1981.

2.3.3. Religious Composition

Hindus, constituted 61.08 per cent of the total population and the Muslims, who made 37.20 per cent of the total population were two main religious communities inhabiting these properties. All the households in Ward no. 1,3 and 12 comprising of 30 households were all Hindus, while in Ward no. 13 and 14, all the 23 households were exclusively Muslims.

Taking into consideration the Ward no. 6,7 and 10 which constituted about 66.97 per cent of the total population, a high degree of segregation by religion was characteristic feature of these wards. On the other hand, Ward no. 8 had more than 85 per cent of the Hindus population while Ward no. 9 constituted about 99 per cent of Muslims. (Table - 5).

Table - 5

Number of Persons According to Religion in Different Wards

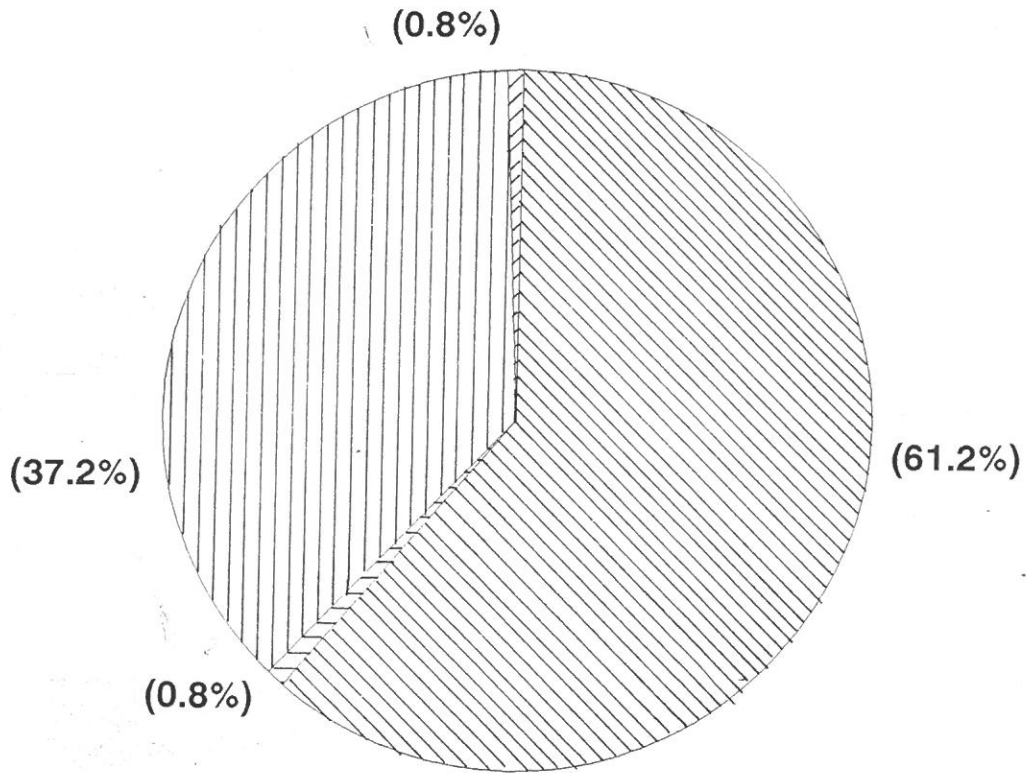
Ward no.	No. of proper-ties	No. of house-holds	No. of person	Number and percentage				
				Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Others
1	1	8	35	35 (100.00)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
3	1	18	76	76 (100.00)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
6	6	64	317	107 (33.75)	210 (66.25)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
7	13	197	1048	424 (40.46)	624 (59.54)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
8	35	505	2794	2383 (85.29)	377 (13.49)	30 (1.07)	0 (0.0)	4 (0.14)
9	19	145	868	5 (0.58)	856 (98.61)	7 (0.81)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
10	6	47	279	134 (48.03)	145 (51.97)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
11	5	76	415	305 (73.49)	97 (23.37)	13 (3.13)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
12	1	4	23	23 (100.00)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
13	2	14	102	0 (0.0)	102 (100.00)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
14	1	9	49	0 (0.0)	49 (100.00)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
15	10	115	621	556 (89.53)	5 (0.81)	0 (0.0)	56 (9.02)	4 (0.64)
Total	100	1202	6627	4048 (61.08)	2465 (37.20)	50 (0.75)	56 (0.85)	8 (0.12)


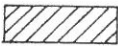
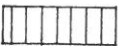
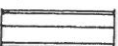
Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

The proportion of muslim population in Ward no. 6 accounted for 65 per cent of the total population in the Ward no.6 while in Ward no. 7 muslim population accounted for 60 per cent of total population in Ward no. 7.

Chart - II

Distribution of Population According to Religion



-  Hindu
-  Sikh
-  Muslim
-  Christian

2.3.4. Caste Composition

Among the total of 6627 persons, 50 per cent belonged to a variety of scheduled castes. More than 62 per cent of these scheduled castes were in Ward no. 8. It is notable from the Table 6 that in Wards which have more than 90 per cent of total population as Hindus also have more than 90 per cent of the total population listed as scheduled castes except in Ward no. 15 where two-third of the total Hindu population were listed as scheduled castes. (Table - 6)

Table - 6

Number of Persons According to Castes in Different Wards

Ward no.	No. of proper-ties	No. of house-holds	No. of person	Number and percentage		
				S.C.	S.T.	Others
1	1	8	35	0	0	35
3	1	18	76	0	0	76
6	6	64	317	67	0	250
7	13	197	1048	414	0	634
8	35	505	2794	2022	13	759
9	19	145	868	0	10	858
10	6	47	279	134	0	145
11	5	76	415	305	0	110
12	1	4	23	23	0	0
13	2	14	102	0	0	102
14	1	9	49	0	0	49
15	10	115	621	318	8	295
Total	100	1202	6627	3283 (49.54)	31 (0.47)	3313 (49.99)

2.3.5. Educational Level

The children below the age group of 5 years which accounted for 10.61 per cent of total population were excluded while considering the education level of persons. Out of the remaining 89.39 per cent of total population as many as 36.33 per

cent were recorded as illiterate. Only 0.33 per cent were just literate and 26.82 per cent had completed their primary education 17.44 per cent were at least middle pass while 13.20 per cent were at least matric. Only 3.89 per cent of total population had the college education. (Table - 7)

The literacy rate and education level were relatively high in Ward no. 1 where all the persons were recorded as literate and had attained the educational level of primary or high school.

The incidence of illiteracy by contrast was the highest in Ward no. 8 where almost 40.10 per cent of the total population could not read or write.

The different wards obviously differed in their literacy and educational levels. These differences were related to the regional background and ethnic compositions. It may be mentioned here, that literacy rate in old parts of city i.e. 53.06 per cent were lower compared to the literacy rate of 63.02 per cent for Delhi (U.T. (urban)).

None the less, the existing low level of literacy in the wards called for a vigorous literacy programme.

Table - 7

Literacy Rate

Ward no.	No. of proper-ties	No. of house-holds	No. of persons above 5 years	Children below 5 years	Illiterate	Literate	Primary	Middle	H.Sec.	College	Higher studies	Not Answered
1	1	8	35	0	0	0	9	3	15	8	0	0
			(0.59)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.57)	(0.29)	(1.92)	(3.49)	(0.0)	(0.0)
3	1	18	72	4	10	0	21	9	28	4	0	0
			(1.22)	(0.57)	(0.46)	(0.00)	(1.32)	(0.87)	(3.58)	(1.75)	(0.0)	(0.0)
6	6	64	284	33	97	0	72	39	42	28	1	5
			(4.79)	(4.69)	(4.51)	(0.00)	(4.53)	(3.78)	(5.37)	(12.23)	(12.50)	(6.10)
7	13	197	924	124	414	2	245	149	86	18	2	8
			(15.60)	(17.64)	(19.24)	(4.08)	(15.42)	(14.42)	(11.00)	(7.86)	(25.00)	(9.76)
8	35	505	2476	318	863	8	724	445	306	72	1	37
			(41.80)	(45.23)	(40.10)	(16.33)	(45.56)	(43.08)	(39.13)	(40.17)	(12.50)	(45.12)
9	19	145	784	84	306	33	719	122	100	28	2	14
			(13.23)	(11.95)	(14.22)	(67.35)	(11.26)	(11.81)	(12.79)	(12.23)	(25.00)	(17.07)
10	6	47	256	23	118	0	60	52	20	2	0	4
			(4.32)	(3.27)	(5.48)	(0.00)	(3.78)	(5.03)	(2.56)	(0.87)	(0.00)	(4.88)
11	5	76	364	51	125	0	80	75	69	12	1	2
			(6.14)	(7.25)	(5.81)	(0.00)	(5.03)	(7.26)	(8.82)	(5.24)	(12.50)	(2.44)
12	1	4	19	4	8	0	5	5	1	0	0	0
			(0.32)	(0.57)	(0.37)	(0.00)	(0.31)	(0.48)	(0.13)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
13	2	14	91	11	49	0	31	5	2	1	0	3
			(1.54)	(1.56)	(2.28)	(0.00)	(1.95)	(0.48)	(0.26)	(0.44)	(0.00)	(3.66)
14	1	9	46	3	10	0	17	13	3	2	0	1
			(0.78)	(0.43)	(0.46)	(0.00)	(1.07)	(1.26)	(0.38)	(0.87)	(0.00)	(1.22)
15	10	115	573	48	152	6	146	116	110	34	1	8
			(9.67)	(6.83)	(7.06)	(12.24)	(9.19)	(11.23)	(14.07)	(14.85)	(12.50)	(9.76)
Total	100	1202	5924	703	2152	49	1589	1033	782	229	8	82
			(89.39)	(10.61)	(36.33)	(0.83)	(26.82)	(17.44)	(13.20)	(3.87)	(0.14)	(1.38)

2.3.6. Age and Sex Ratio:

The table below gives a clear position of age and sex composition.

Table - 8

Distribution of Households According to Age/Sex Composition

Age groups	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)
0 - 4	377 (5.70)	323 (4.88)	700 (10.58)	856
5 - 9	481 (7.27)	381 (5.76)	862 (13.03)	792
10 -14	402 (6.08)	386 (5.83)	788 (11.91)	960
15 -19	388 (5.87)	418 (6.32)	806 (12.19)	1077
20 -24	374 (5.65)	455 (6.88)	829 (12.53)	1216
25 -29	346 (5.23)	348 (5.26)	694 (10.49)	1005
30 -35	276 (4.17)	216 (3.27)	492 (7.44)	782
36 -39	201 (3.04)	147 (2.22)	348 (5.26)	731
40 -44	145 (2.19)	117 (1.77)	262 (3.96)	806
45 -49	86 (1.30)	125 (1.89)	211 (3.19)	1453
50 -54	114 (1.72)	87 (1.32)	201 (3.04)	763
55 -59	76 (1.15)	65 (0.98)	141 (2.13)	855
60 - above	143 (2.16)	137 (2.07)	280 (4.23)	958
Total	3409 (51.54)	3202 (48.46)	6614* (100.00)	940

Note: * Excluded 13 persons recorded as eunuch.

As apparent from the Table - 8, more than one tenth of the total population belongs to the age-group below 5 years. In this age group, 5.73 per cent were males and 4.88 per cent were females 24.94 per cent persons fall within the age group of 5 to 14 years of which 13.35 per cent were males and 11.59 per cent were females. The largest segment of the population was in the age groups of 15 to 29 years accounting for 35.20 per cent and with a break-up of 16.74 per cent of males and 18.46 per cent of females respectively. Thus, more than 70 per cent of total population were below 30 years. The third largest segment fall in the age groups of 30 to 44 years accounting for 16.65 per cent with 9.39 per cent of males and 7.26 per cent of females. Next in order were the age groups of 45 to 59 year accounting for 11.36 per cent of the population with 4.17 per cent of males and 7.19 per cent of females. The population over 60 years accounted for 4.23 per cent with 2.16 per cent as males and 2.07 per cent as females.

There were 13 eunuch living in these properties. Though the disparity in sex ratio persists in all age groups but it was much higher in the age groups between 20 to 24 and 45 to 49 years i.e. 1216 females per 1000 males and 1453 females per 1000 males respectively.

2.3.7. Number of School Going Children in Different Age Groups

It may be seen from the Table - 9 that 9.81 per cent of the total persons in the age group of 5 to 9 years and 9.26 per cent of the total persons in the age group of 10 to 14 years

and 4.36 per cent of the total persons in the age group of 15 to 19 were school going children. Between the age group of 10-14 years there was a tendency to give up education and start earning a living at an early age. This tendency was clearly visible more in the girls than boys. This may be due to the fact that girls when attain the age of 10 years were forced to leave the school and assist in the household work. (Table - 9).

Table - 9

Ward Wise/Age Wise Classification of the School Going Children
(Age in years)

Ward No.	No. of persons	5 - 9			10 - 14			15 - 19			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	35	4	1	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	4	3	7
3	76	7	2	9	5	5	10	2	4	6	14	11	25
6	317	18	12	30	11	14	25	7	6	13	36	32	68
7	1048	61	46	107	61	51	112	25	22	47	147	119	266
8	2794	169	125	294	131	113	244	67	46	113	367	284	651
9	868	36	43	79	40	48	88	19	16	35	95	107	202
10	279	13	9	22	9	20	29	5	10	15	27	39	66
11	415	15	15	30	13	9	22	18	8	26	46	32	78
12	23	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
13	102	9	5	14	3	9	12	2	2	4	14	16	30
14	49	1	4	5	2	2	4	1	2	3	4	8	12
15	621	34	20	54	39	27	66	16	10	26	89	57	146
Total	6627	368	282	650	315	299	614	162	127	289	845	708	1553
				(9.81)			(9.26)			(4.36)			(23.43)
M	Male		F	Female		T	Total						

2.3.8. Time of Arrival of the Households

For the purpose of our analysis, the time of arrival of the households was seen in terms of pre-independence and post-independence period.

The Table - 10 revealed that only 39.02 per cent of the total households were living in the selected properties

before independence. 50 per cent of the total households made their entry between 1947-58 and more than half of these households made their entry in the selected properties in the Ward 7 and 8 which were characteristics of scheduled castes (Hindu) population. During the span of nearly 30 years i.e. 1958-87, only 10.98 per cent of households were new entrants in the selected properties. (Table - 10, 11 and 12).

Table - 10

Distribution of Households According to the Time of Their Arrival

Ward no.	No. of proper- ties	No. of house- holds	Number and percentage of households					
			Before 1947	Since 1947	Since 1957	Since 1967	Since 1977	Since 1987
1	1	8	1 (0.21)	7 (2.22)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
3	1	18	5 (1.07)	6 (1.90)	2 (0.68)	3 (4.29)	2 (3.64)	0 (0.0)
6	6	64	18 (3.83)	19 (6.03)	22 (7.43)	4 (5.71)	0 (0.0)	1 (14.29)
7	13	197	80 (17.05)	47 (14.92)	63 (21.28)	4 (5.71)	3 (5.45)	0 (0.0)
8	35	505	215 (45.84)	121 (38.41)	119 (40.20)	26 (37.14)	22 (40.00)	2 (28.71)
9	19	145	49 (10.45)	32 (10.16)	37 (12.5)	13 (18.57)	12 (21.82)	2 (28.71)
10	6	47	23 (4.90)	8 (2.54)	8 (2.70)	5 (7.14)	3 (5.45)	0 (0.0)
11	5	76	32 (6.82)	17 (5.40)	22 (7.43)	4 (5.71)	1 (1.81)	0 (0.0)
12	1	4	2 (0.43)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.86)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
13	2	14	7 (1.49)	4 (1.27)	3 (1.01)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
14	1	9	4 (0.85)	3 (0.95)	2 (0.68)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
15	10	115	33 (7.04)	41 (13.02)	18 (6.08)	9 (12.86)	12 (21.82)	2 (28.7)
Total	100	1202	469 (39.02)	305 (25.37)	296 (24.63)	70 (5.82)	55 (4.58)	7 (0.58)

Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total.

Chart - III

Distribution of Households According to their Time of Arrival

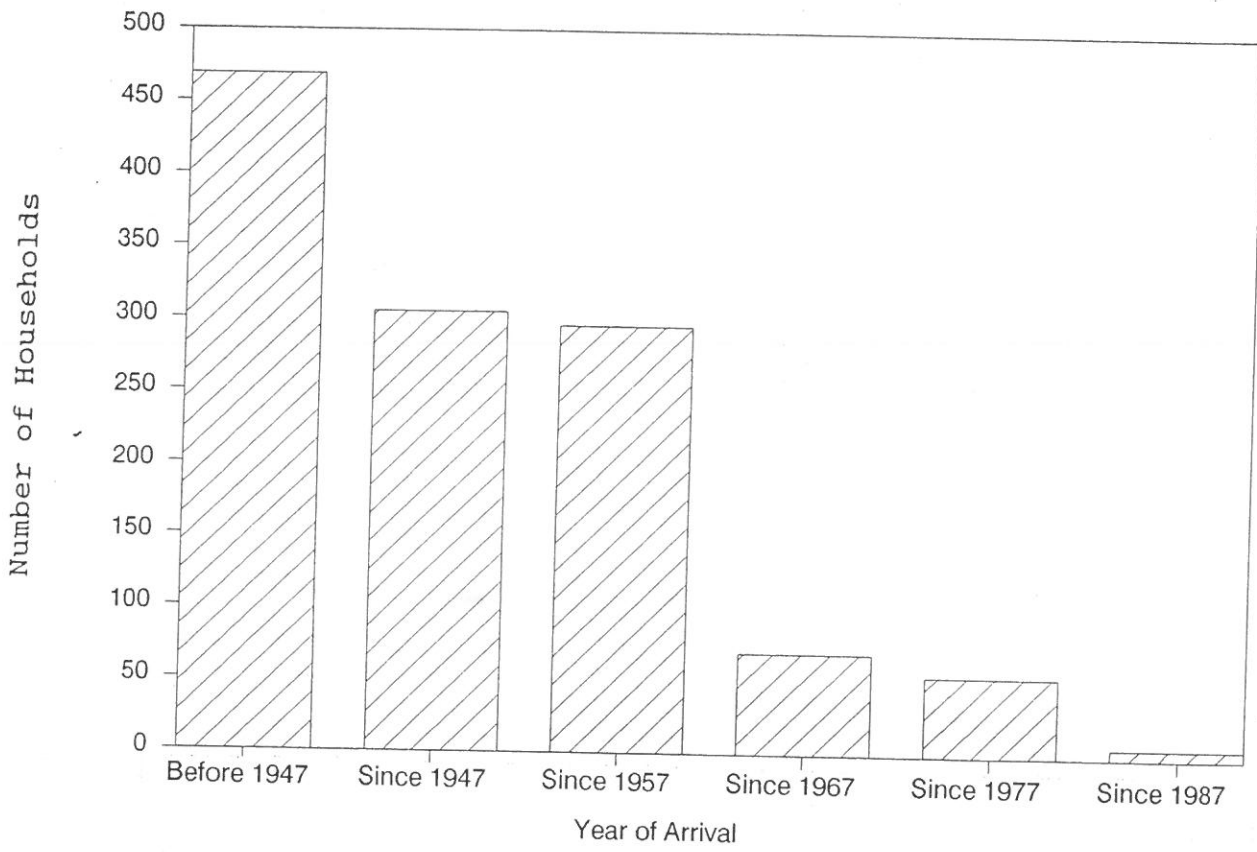


Table - 11

Number and Distribution of Population According to Religion and the Time of Arrival

Ward No.	No. of proper- ties	No. of house- holds	No. of person	Before 1947					Since 1947					Since 1957					
				H	M	S	C	O	H	M	S	C	O	H	M	S	C	O	
				1	1	8	35	5	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	18	76	14	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
6	6	64	317	18	82	0	0	0	36	78	0	0	0	41	39	0	0	0	0
7	13	197	1048	195	276	0	0	0	104	180	0	0	0	111	157	0	0	0	0
8	35	505	2794	1048	206	16	0	0	660	72	14	0	0	505	61	0	0	0	0
9	19	145	868	3	303	0	0	0	0	209	7	0	0	0	171	0	0	0	0
10	6	47	279	88	64	0	0	0	28	27	0	0	0	11	22	0	0	0	0
11	5	76	415	134	36	11	0	0	76	38	0	0	0	78	11	2	0	0	0
12	1	4	23	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	2	14	102	0	55	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0
14	1	9	49	0	29	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
15	10	115	621	176	0	0	19	0	179	0	0	32	4	87	0	0	5	0	0
Total	100	1202	6627	1693	1051	27	19	0	1144	649	21	32	4	842	483	2	5	0	0
				25.55	15.86	0.41	0.29	0.0	17.26	9.79	0.32	0.48	0.06	12.71	7.29	0.03	0.08	0.0	0.0

Contd..

Table - 11 (Contd..)

Ward No.	No. of proper- ties	No. of house- holds	No. of person	Since 1967					Since 1977					Since 1987					
				H	M	S	C	O	H	M	S	C	O	H	M	S	C	O	
1	1	8	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	18	76	16	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	6	64	317	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
7	13	197	1048	6	9	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	35	505	2794	91	10	0	0	0	74	28	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	0
9	19	145	868	0	92	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
10	6	47	279	2	22	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	5	76	415	13	12	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	1	4	23	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	2	14	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	1	9	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	10	115	621	31	5	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	1202	6627	184	151	0	0	0	166	106	0	0	0	19	25	0	0	4	0
				(2.78)	(2.28)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.50)	(1.60)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.29)	(0.38)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.06)	0.0

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total population.

H= Hindu S= Sikh O= Others.
M= Muslim C= Christian

Table - 12

Distribution of Population According to Caste and the Time of Arrival

Ward No.	No. of properties	No. of households	No. of persons	Before 1947			Since 1947			Since 1957			Since 1967			Since 1977			Since 1987		
				SC	ST	OTH	SC	ST	OTH	SC	ST	OTH	SC	ST	OTH	SC	ST	OTH	SC	ST	OTH
1	1	8	35	0	0	5	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	18	76	0	0	14	0	0	31	0	0	9	0	0	16	0	0	6	0	0	0
6	6	64	317	15	0	85	26	0	88	22	0	58	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	10
7	13	197	1048	188	0	283	104	0	180	111	0	157	6	0	9	5	0	5	0	0	0
8	35	505	2794	931	13	326	569	0	177	387	0	179	77	0	24	54	0	48	4	0	5
9	19	145	868	0	10	298	0	0	216	0	0	171	0	0	92	0	0	66	0	0	15
10	6	47	279	88	0	64	28	0	27	11	0	22	2	0	22	5	0	10	0	0	0
11	5	76	415	134	0	47	76	0	38	78	0	13	13	0	12	4	0	0	0	0	0
12	1	4	23	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	2	14	102	0	0	55	0	0	30	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	1	9	49	0	0	29	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	10	115	621	124	1	70	121	0	94	60	0	32	3	0	33	10	7	52	0	0	14
Total	100	1202	6627	1490	24	1276	924	0	926	669	0	663	118	0	217	78	7	187	4	0	44
				(22.48)	(0.36)	(19.25)	(13.94)	(0.0)	(13.97)	(10.10)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(1.78)	(0.0)	(3.27)	(1.17)	(0.11)	(2.82)	(0.06)	(0.0)	(0.66)

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total.

2.4 Economy

2.4.1. Occupational Structure

The occupational structure of earners among the households had been considered on the basis of four categories, which however did not exactly correspond to the census and other recognised classification of occupations. The main elements of the classification were the type of employment and skill involved. The detailed nature of occupations and the corresponding occupational categories under which they have been grouped are given in Appendix 'A'.

Of the 1901 earners, 46.76 per cent were engaged as household industrial workers such as shoe makers, carpenters, plumbers and pipe fitters, plastics product makers, jewellery workers and metal engravers etc., 21.15 per cent in sales as merchant and shop keepers, retail trade, selling agent, and news vendors etc., 20.46 per cent in service as sweepers, cleaners and related workers, laundrymen and dhobi etc. and 11.63 per cent as white collar workers and semi professionals as accountants, teachers, photographers, clerks, musicians and singers etc. Looking at the pattern of female participation in employment, it was found that out of 304 female earners, more than half of these earners were engaged as household industrial workers, assisting the family business while 28.62 per cent were in service engaged as office attendant, ayaha, nurses and maids etc., and 10.33 per cent were in clerical jobs and 7.52 per cent were in sales as street vendors, canvassers and news vendors etc. and 3.95 per cent as semi professionals. (Table - 13)

The analysis of the occupational structure of the earners indicated that a relatively lesser number of earners were employed as white collar workers or semi professionals while a large number of them were occupied as household industrial workers, petty businessmen, hawker, shopkeepers or vendors.

Most of them were predominantly in informal secondary and tertiary occupations. These occupations in the present stage of the city's economic development can in no way be regarded as non essential. As a matter of fact in the context of the technological development, the entire gamut of these essential services is provided by these workers at a very low level of wages thus enabling the city's economic system to function economically and efficiently. The labour product exported by these earners in the old parts of the city serves valid demands of the population of metropolitan city.

Further, with the passage of time, the evolution of economic linkages have gradually been strengthened between community in the old parts of the city and the larger city community which is vital and beneficial to the social and economic development of the city.

2.4.2. Monthly Income Patterns

As expected, an overwhelming majority of households in selected properties belonged to the medium income group. Only 5.75 per cent of household had a monthly income above Rs.2,500 while 39.60 per cent of household had a monthly income of Rs. 1001 to Rs.2500 and 39.10 per cent of household had a monthly

income of Rs.501 to Rs.1000. One in every seven household had an income of less than Rs.500 each.

It may be mentioned here that the household with one earner having monthly income of less than Rs.300 also includes 76 households (435 persons) which get income only from the sources such as rent from property, pension and charity etc.

The highest proportion of earners was obtained in the income group of Rs.2501 to Rs.5000 followed by the income group of Rs.5000 and above where 39 per cent and 37 per cent respectively of the total household members were earning. In the income group of Rs.1001 to 2500 this percentage fell to 33 per cent. Its down-ward trend continued in the subsequent lower income groups. The lowest percentage of earners (9 per cent) were in the case of household whose monthly income did not exceed Rs. 300. (Table - 14 and 15).

The higher proportion of earners in the higher income group may be due to larger household size comprising of more members in the working age group. The participation ratio among male is as high as 46.84 whereas substantial number of females (9.50 per cent) also works.

Table - 14

Distribution of Household Income and Number of Earners

Income range	No. of households	Percentage to total households	Number of persons	Average size of the households	No. of earners			Percentage	Proportion of earners to the total population	Average no. of earner per households
					Male	Female	Total			
<= 300	109	9.07	435	3	28	12	40	2.10	9	0
301 - 500	78	6.49	383	4	79	19	98	5.16	25	1
501 - 1000	470	39.10	2384	5	518	77	595	31.30	24	1
1001- 2500	476	39.60	2931	6	812	163	975	51.29	33	2
2501- 5000	63	5.24	441	7	144	29	173	9.10	39	2
> 5000	6	0.50	53	8	16	4	20	1.05	37	3
	1202	100.00	6627	5	1597	304	1901	100.00	28	1
				(84.01)	(11.99)	(100.00)				

Chart - IV

Distribution of Earners According to Income

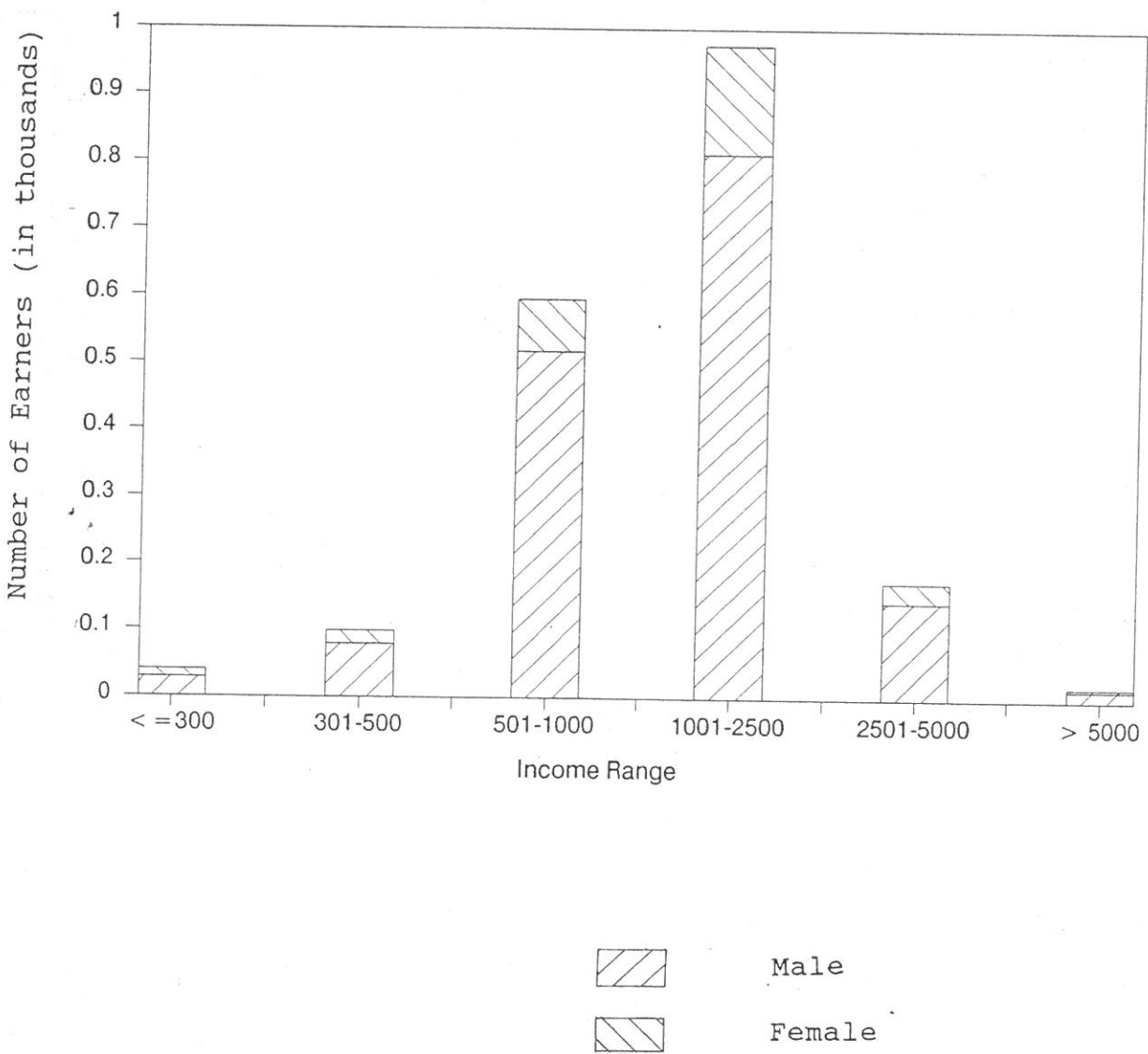


Table - 15

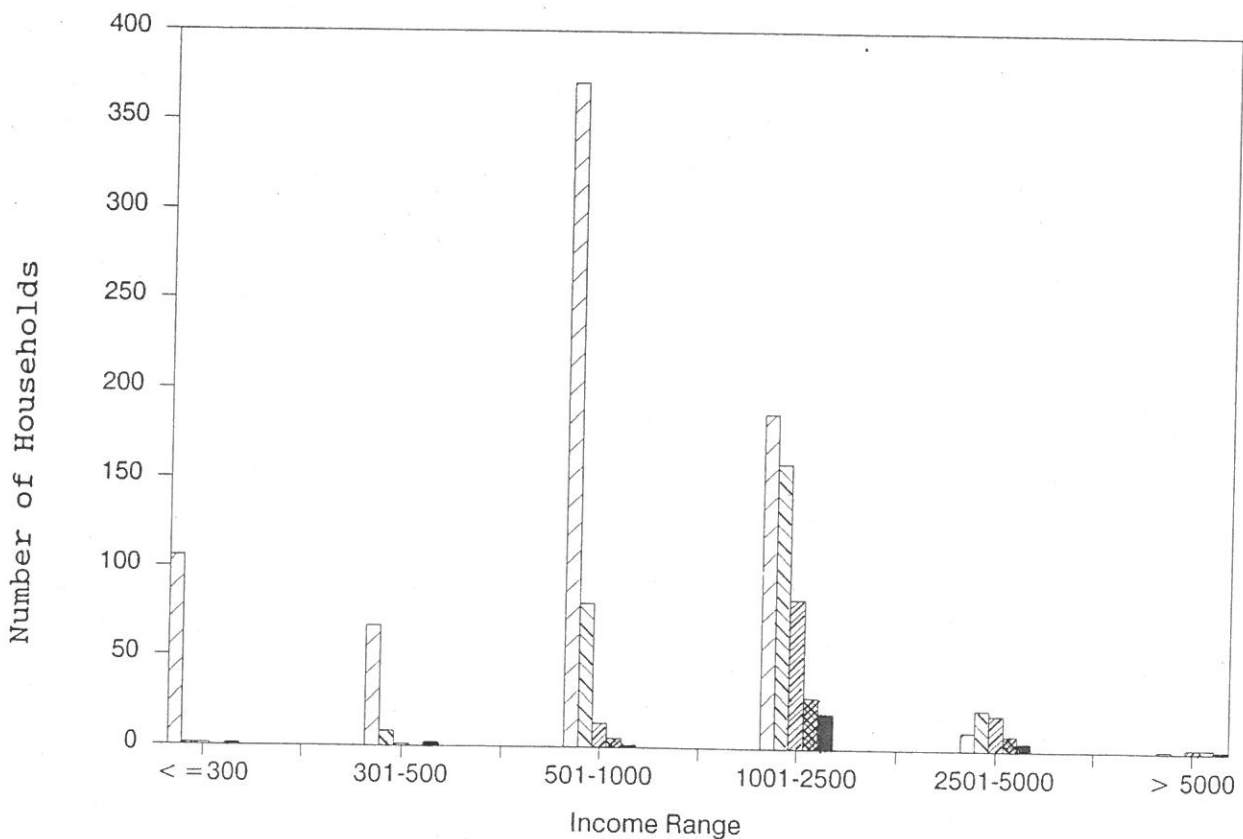
Number and Percentage of the Households in the Households
Income/Earners Group






Income range	No. of house- holds	One earner		Two earners		Three earners		Four earners		More than four	
		No. of house- holds	Percent- age	No. of house- holds	Percent- age	No. of house- holds	Percent- age	No. of house- holds	Percent- age	No. of house- holds	Percent- age
<= 300	109	106	4.50 (97.25)	1	0.37 (0.92)	1	0.84 (0.92)	0	0.00 (0.00)	1	3.57 (0.92)
301 - 500	78	67	10.06 (85.90)	8	2.96 (10.26)	1	0.84 (1.28)	0	0.00 (0.00)	2	7.14 (2.56)
501 - 1000	470	371	55.71 (78.94)	80	29.63 (17.02)	13	10.92 (2.77)	5	11.63 (1.06)	1	3.57 (0.21)
1001- 2500	476	187	28.08 (39.29)	159	58.89 (33.40)	83	69.75 (17.44)	28	65.12 (5.88)	19	67.86 (3.99)
2501- 5000	63	10	1.50 (15.87)	22	8.15 (34.92)	19	15.97 (30.16)	8	18.60 (12.70)	4	14.29 (6.35)
> 5000	6	1	0.15 (16.67)	0	0.00 (0.00)	2	1.68 (33.33)	2	4.65 (33.33)	1	3.57 (16.67)
	1202	742		270		119		43		28	
		(61.73)		(22.46)		(9.90)		(3.58)		(2.33)	

Note: Bracketed figures are percentage distribution of households in different income group.

Chart - V

Distribution of Households According to Number and the Income of Earners of the Households



-  One earner
-  Four earners
-  Two earners
-  More than four earners
-  Three earners

Of the total 1202 households, for which we have information in regard to earners and household incomes, 61.73 per cent are single earner household, 22.46 per cent are two earners households, 9.90 per cent are three earners households and 5.91 per cent are more than three earners households. It was also found that of the single earner families, 55.7 per cent were in the income range of Rs. 501 to Rs. 1000. For 2 earners families, 58.89 per cent were in the income range of Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2500 and 3 earners families, 69.75 per cent of earners were in the income range of Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2500. Having four earners in the household, 65.12 per cent of earners were in the income range of Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2500.

The medium household income was nearly Rs.1100 per month. The average size of the household in the selected properties being about 5.5 persons, the per capita income worked out as only Rs.200 per month or Rs.2400 per year. The amelioration of the economic situation of the households must receive a top priority in any scheme of things.

2.4.3. Distance to Work Place and Mode of Transport

It was found through data that the persons who have reported some occupation did not have to travel long distances to reach their work place.

Out of the 1901 persons who have reported some occupation in 1202 households, 84.01 per cent are males and 15.99 per cent are females.

Nearly 27.46 per cent of persons who have reported some occupations carried on their economic activity within the house itself. Nearly 53 per cent of them had to travel a distance upto 5 kms. to reach to work place. Evidently, 80 per cent of the earners were living within 5 kms. from their work place.

It is also notable that 69.70 per cent of earners either have their work place within the house or travel on foot, or by bicycle. Only 28.98 per cent of earners travel by bus or by scooter or by motor cycle. The above discussion confirms that persons who have reported some occupation had the proximity to their work place. (Table 16 and 17)

Table - 16

Mode of Transport Used by the Persons Who Have Reported Some Occupation

Mode of transport	Male	Percent to total	Female	Percent to total	Total	Percent to total
Onfoot	685	36.04	63	3.31	748	39.35
Bus	404	21.25	43	2.26	447	23.51
Cycles	52	2.74	3	0.15	55	2.89
Scooter/Motor cycle etc.	96	5.05	8	0.42	104	5.47
At home	341	17.94	181	9.52	522	27.46
No response	19	1.00	6	0.32	25	1.32
Total	1597	84.01	304	15.99	1901	100.00

Chart - VI

Mode of Transport used by the Earners

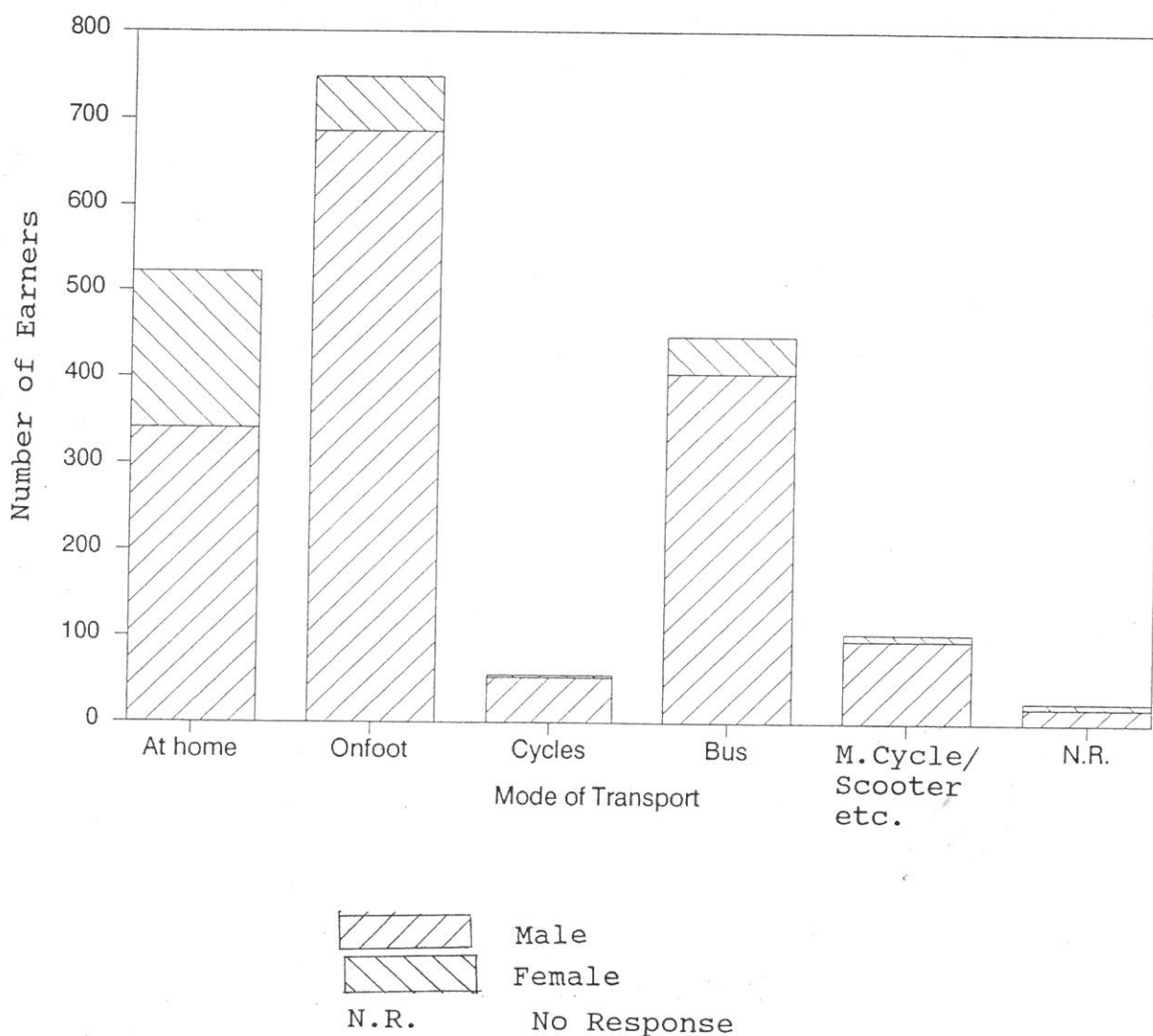


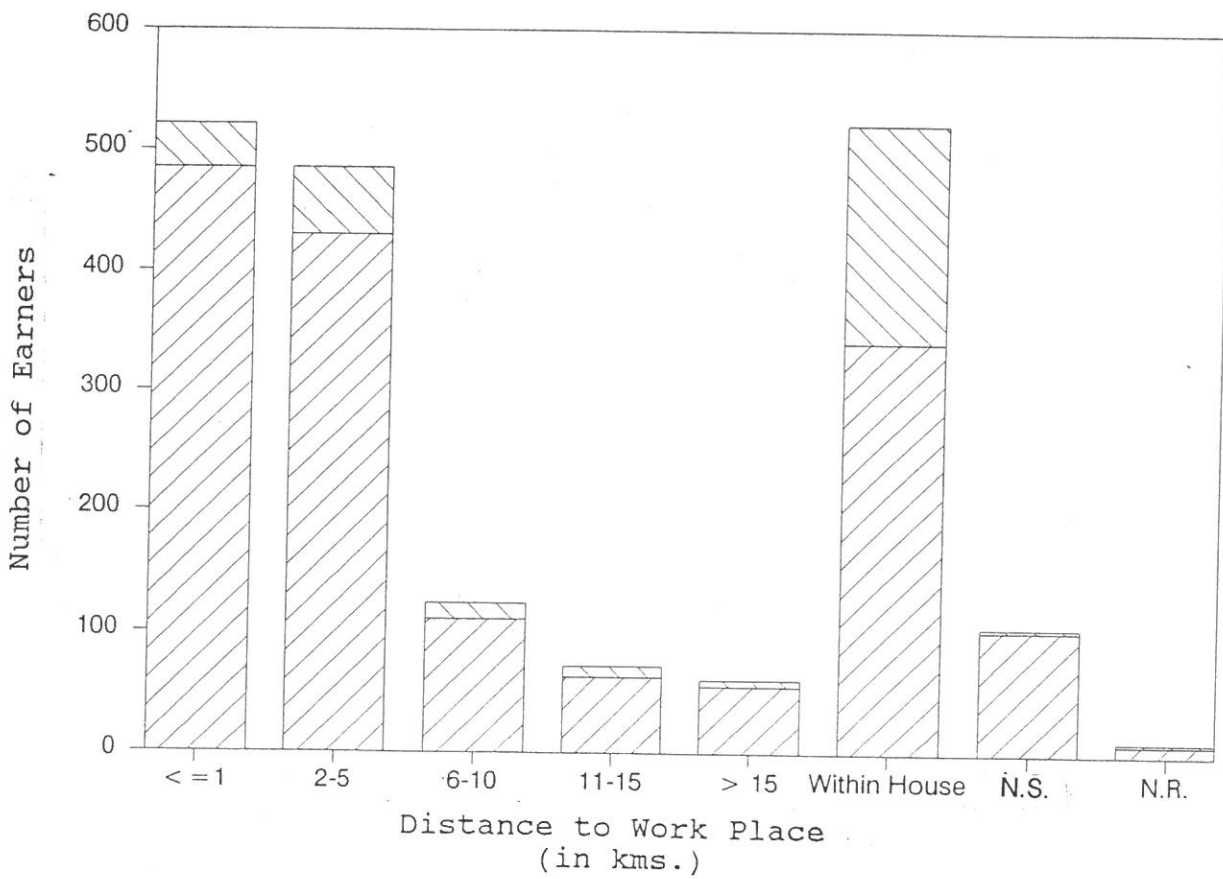
Table - 17


Distance to Work Place

Distance to work place (in kms.)	Male	Percent to total	Female	Percent to total	Total	Percent to total
<= 1	485	25.52	36	1.89	521	27.41
2 - 5	430	22.62	55	2.89	485	25.51
6 - 10	111	5.84	13	0.68	124	6.52
11- 15	63	3.32	9	0.47	72	3.79
> 15	56	2.95	5	0.26	61	3.21
At home	341	17.94	181	9.52	522	27.46
Not certain	102	5.37	3	0.15	105	5.52
Not responded	9	0.47	2	0.11	11	0.58
Total	1597	84.01	304	15.99	1901	100.00

Chart - VII

Distance to Work Place (in kms.)



 Male

 Female

N.S. Not Specified

N.R. No Response

2.4.4. Monthly Rent Paid

In all the households surveyed 80.45 per cent of the household were not paying any rent while 13.89 per cent of households were paying less than Rs. 20.00 per month (Table -18).

Table - 18
Monthly Rent Paid (in Rs.)

Range (in Rs.)	No. of households	Percentage -
Nil	967	80.45
5	41	3.41
5-10	70	5.82
11-20	56	4.66
21-50	30	2.50
51-100	3	0.25
Above 100	9	0.75
No response	26	2.16
Total	1202	100.00

2.5 Housing

2.5.1. Distribution of Houses by Number of Rooms

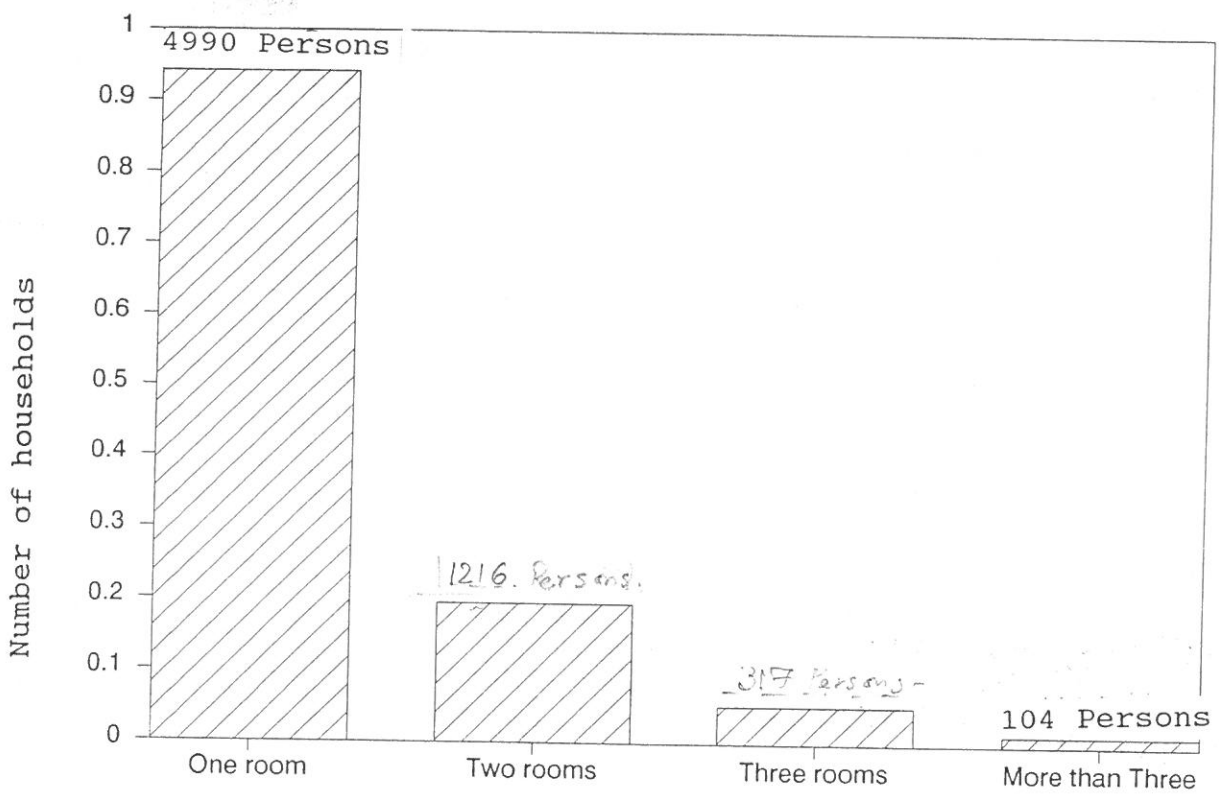
As many as 78.2 per cent of households were recorded as having one room structure which accommodates more than 75 per cent of the total population, another 16.2 per cent of the households with two room units accommodating 10.35 per cent of total population and only 5.6 per cent with three or more room structure.

Table - 19
 Distribution of Households According to
 Number of Rooms and Population

Ward	No. of prope- rties	Total house- holds	No. of persons	Rooms and Population							
				One room	Popu- lation	Two rooms	Popu- lation	Three rooms	Popu- lation	More than three rooms	Popu- lation
1	1	8	35	8	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	18	76	8	38	8	26	2	12	0	0
6	6	64	317	49	250	11	45	4	22	0	0
7	13	197	1048	172	905	22	129	3	14	0	0
8	35	505	2794	394	2070	81	558	22	113	8	53
9	19	145	868	114	656	26	179	5	33	0	0
10	6	47	279	39	222	7	48	0	0	1	9
11	5	76	415	71	385	3	13	2	17	0	0
12	1	4	23	3	14	1	9	0	0	0	0
13	2	14	102	13	92	1	10	0	0	0	0
14	1	9	49	3	10	5	26	1	13	0	0
15	10	115	621	67	313	29	173	14	93	5	42
100	1202	6627	941	4990	194	1216	53	317	14	104	

Chart - VIII

Distribution of Households according to
Number of Rooms



2.5.2. Type of Houses

Surprisingly, 97.60 per cent of housing units in these 100 properties were pucca or semi pucca.

Table - 20

Distribution of Housing Units According to Type of Houses

Ward no.	No. of properties	Pucca	Semi-pucca	Kutcha	Total
1	1	4	4	0	8
3	1	23	4	3	30
6	6	83	0	0	83
7	13	194	23	8	225
8	35	661	62	12	735
9	19	173	8	0	181
10	6	38	19	0	57
11	5	52	15	16	83
12	1	0	5	0	5
13	2	15	0	0	15
14	1	16	0	0	16
15	10	157	31	0	188
All	100	1416	171	39	1626

2.5.3. Plot Size of Dangerous Katras/Properties

The properties in different wards showed a great variation in plot sizes. For example, 29 per cent of plot sizes were bigger than 2000 sq. ft. and 29 per cent of plot sizes were in the size of 500-1000 sq.ft., 20 per cent of plot sizes were in the size of 1000-1500 sq.ft. while 17 per cent of the plot sizes were in the size group of 100-500 sq.ft.

Out of the 29 properties with plot size bigger than 2000 sq. ft., 62 per cent of the properties were located in Ward no, 7,8 and 15 Further, 23 per cent of households in these wards had more than two rooms each. (Table 21).

Table - 21

No. of Properties in Different Plot Size Range (in sq. ft.)

Ward no.	< 100	100-500	500-1000	1000-1500	1500-2000	>2000	Total
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
6	1	2	0	0	0	3	6
7	0	1	5	2	0	5	13
8	0	9	9	6	3	8	35
9	0	1	7	8	1	2	19
10	0	2	2	0	0	2	6
11	0	1	2	1	0	1	5
12	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
13	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
14	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
15	0	1	2	2	0	5	10
Total	1	17	29	20	4	29	100

2.5.4. Number of Storeys in the Dangerous Katras/Properties

About 48 per cent of the total properties were 3 storey building, while 41 per cent of the properties were 2 storey building. (Table - 22).

Table - 22

Distribution of Properties According to Number of Storeys

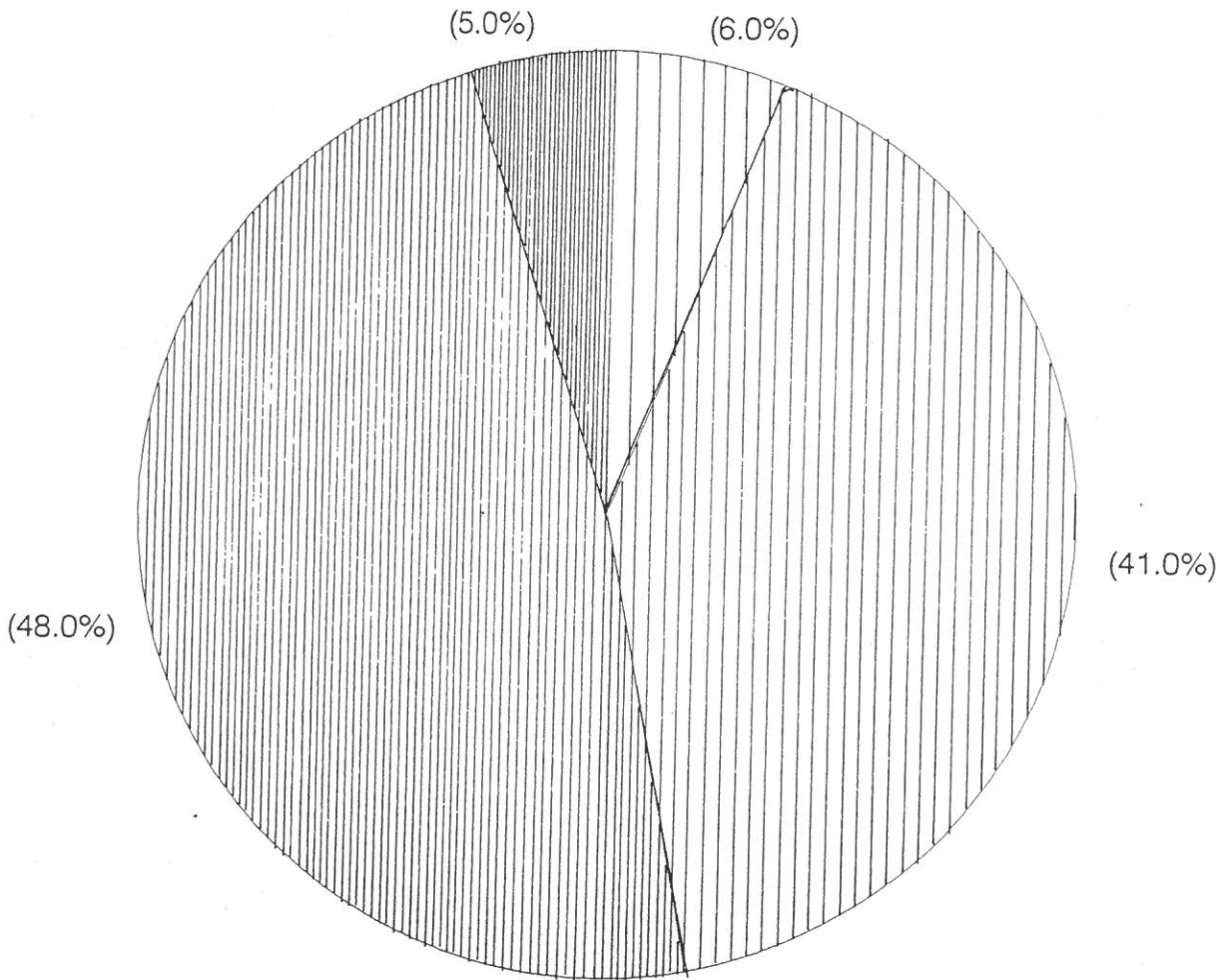
Ward no	Only GF	GF+FF	GF+FF+SF	GF+FF+SF+TF	Total
1	0	1	0	0	1
3	0	0	1	0	1
6	1	1	4	0	6
7	0	6	5	2	13
8	3	14	17	1	35
9	0	5	13	1	19
10	1	4	1	0	6
11	0	4	1	0	5
12	1	0	0	0	1
13	0	0	2	0	2
14	0	0	1	0	1
15	0	6	3	1	10
Total	6	41	48	5	100


GF Ground Floor
SF Second Floor


FF First Floor
TF Third Floor

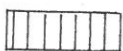
Chart - IX


Distribution of Properties according to Number of Storeys



 Only ground floor

 Upto second floor

 Upto first floor

 Upto third floor

2.6 Use of the Structure

2.6.1. Out of 100 properties, 46 per cent of them are being used exclusively for residential purposes, while 54 per cent of them are being used either as Residential-cum-commercial or residential-cum-industrial or both purposes.

Table - 23

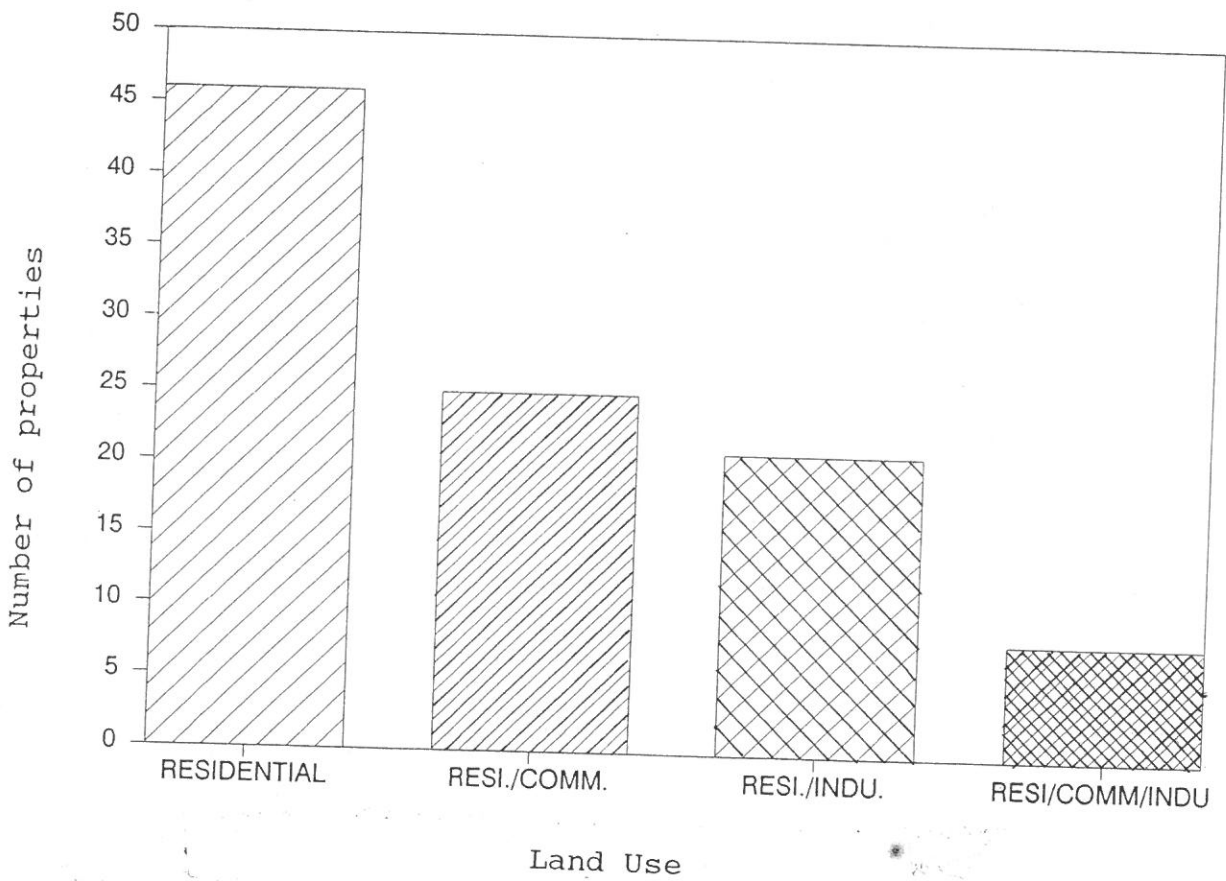
Distribution of Properties Under Various Uses





Use of the properties	Total no. of properties	Total no. of Households	Percentage	Total no. of persons	Percentage
Residential	46	417	34.69	2256	34.04
Residential-cum-Commercial	25	321	26.71	1770	26.71
Residential-cum-Industrial	21	318	26.46	1790	27.01
Residential-cum-Commercial-cum-Industrial	8	146	12.15	811	12.24
All	100	1202	100.00	6627	100.00

35 per cent of the total selected households were accommodated in the properties which were used exclusively for residential purposes, while 65 per cent of the households were accommodated in the properties which were either used as residential-cum-commercial or residential-cum-industrial or both.

Chart - X

Distribution of Properties under Different uses



-  Residential
-  Residential cum Commercial
-  Residential cum Industrial
-  Residential com Commercial cum Industrial

2.7 Environmental Problem

2.7.1. Under environmental conditions, noise, pollution, bad smell, smoke stagnant water, fire hazards etc. have been taken into consideration. These pollution exist both inside as well outside the properties. The environment of the properties is determined by the quality of life of the inhabitant. The level of environmental quality is based on personal observation and interviews with head of the households accommodated in 100 properties.

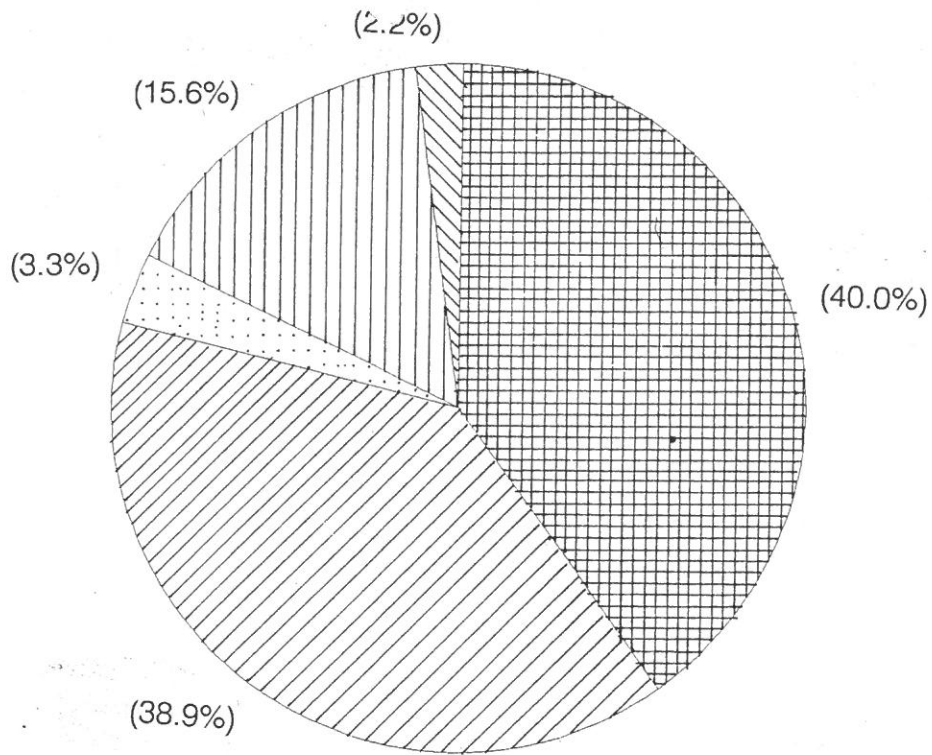
The Table 24 shows the position of environmental problems in 100 properties distributed in different wards. (Table 24).

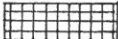




Table - 24

Environmental Disadvantages of the Property Due to Location									
Ward no.	Noise	Smell	Smoke	Stagnant water	Fire hazard	Others	Total	No. of properties	No. of households
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18
6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	64
7	6	5	0	1	0	0	12	13	197
8	16	19	3	6	2	1	47	35	505
9	7	6	0	3	0	0	16	19	145
10	2	3	0	0	0	0	5	6	47
11	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	76
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
13	2	1	0	2	0	0	5	2	14
14	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	9
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	115
Total	36	35	3	14	2	1	91	100	1202

Chart - XI

Distribution of Properties according to Environmental Disadvantages



-  Noise
-  Smell
-  Smoke
-  Stagnant water
-  Fire Hazard

1. Bad Smell

The problem of bad smell was faced in those properties which are either used as residential cum commercial having meat shop etc. or in properties which are used as residential cum industrial having household industries e.g. manufacturing of leather goods, dyes, packing of spices, floor mills etc.

This problems can be solved if such obvious and hazardous household industries are shifted from these settlements to appropriate locations.

2. Noise

The problem of bad smell was faced in 70 per cent of the selected properties. These are such properties which are either used as residential cum industrial or are near to such establishments. The problem of noise caused by household industries such as floor mills, printing machines, industries using leather etc., can be solved by shifting these industries to appropriate locations.

3. Dilapilated Structure

During the survey, atleast one property was found to be in such a bad condition i.e. tilted walls and bent columns etc. that it may collapse at any moment causing damage to the households accommodated in this property. The households in this property may be

resettled at new areas. (Property no - 2819, Ward no.8, Hindu Bara, Shankar Gali, Sita Ram Bazar Delhi - 6).

4. Other Environmental Problems (Sun light. Ventilation, Sewerage and Pucca Drains.

It may be seen from the table below that 94 per cent of the properties did not have pucca drains.

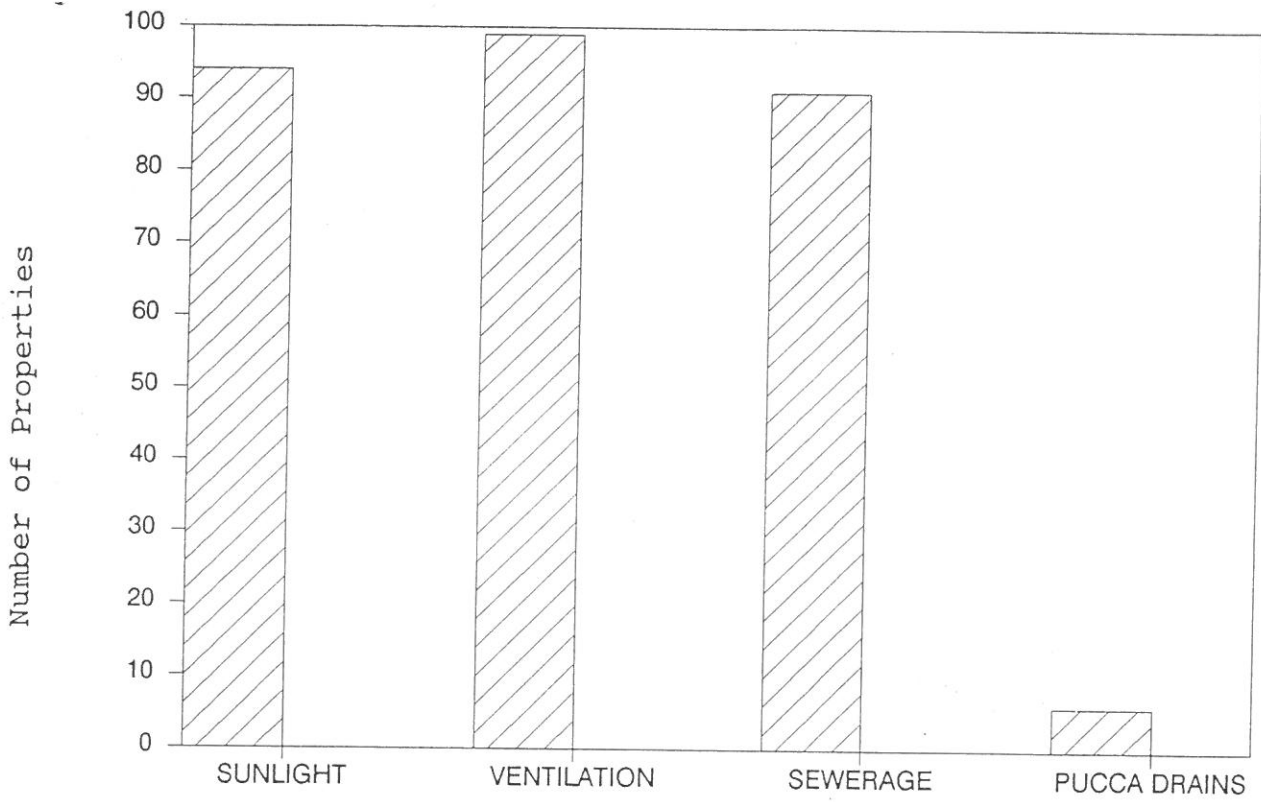
Table - 25

No. of Properties and Households Having With or Without Proper Facility

Facilities	No. of properties			No. of households		
	With	Without	Total	With	Without	Total
Sunlight	94	6	100	1163	39	1202
Ventilation	99	1	100	1200	2	1202
Sewerage	91	9	100	1143	59	1202
Pucca Drains	6	94	100	47	1155	1202

Chart - XII

Distribution of Properties with Sunlight,
Ventilation, Sewerage, and Pucca Drains



2.8. Level of Services and Facilities

2.8.1. Accessibility and availability of services and facilities are taken to be most important part of environment. By way of physical variable, an attempt has been made to measure the level of environmental quality.

2.8.2. Water : Sources of Water Supply:

Out of the total households, 57.57 per cent were dependent upon tap water, another 27.19 per cent of households collected water from public stand posts and the remaining 14.64 per cent fetched water from hand pumps.

Though tap water is the main source of water supply, but 35.10 per cent of household in Ward no. 8 and more than 72 per cent of households in Ward no. 11 depended upon public stand posts. (Table - 26).

However, all the households dependent in the tap water did not have an individual connection of the water supply. It may be seen from the table that only 18.05 per cent of the households had private tap connections within the house while 33.53 per cent of households shared the source of tap water supply jointly within the property and 12.15 per cent of the household depended on the community tap or hand pump within the

Table - 26

Distribution of Households According to Source and Type of Water Supply

Ward no.	No. of households	No. of properties	Tap			Hand pump			Public stand post
			P	J	C	P	J	C	
1	88	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	0
3	18	1	5	13	0	0	0	0	0
6	64	6	11	18	9	0	7	5	14
7	197	13	9	79	21	4	21	10	53
8	505	35	98	115	25	13	36	41	177
9	145	19	44	75	10	2	5	7	2
10	47	6	15	23	4	0	0	4	1
11	76	5	3	8	0	0	4	6	55
12	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
13	14	2	1	3	0	0	10	0	0
14	9	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	0
15	115	10	27	56	2	0	0	1	29
	1202	100	217 (18.05)	403 (33.53)	72 (5.99)	19 (1.58)	83 (6.16)	74 (27.19)	334

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total households.

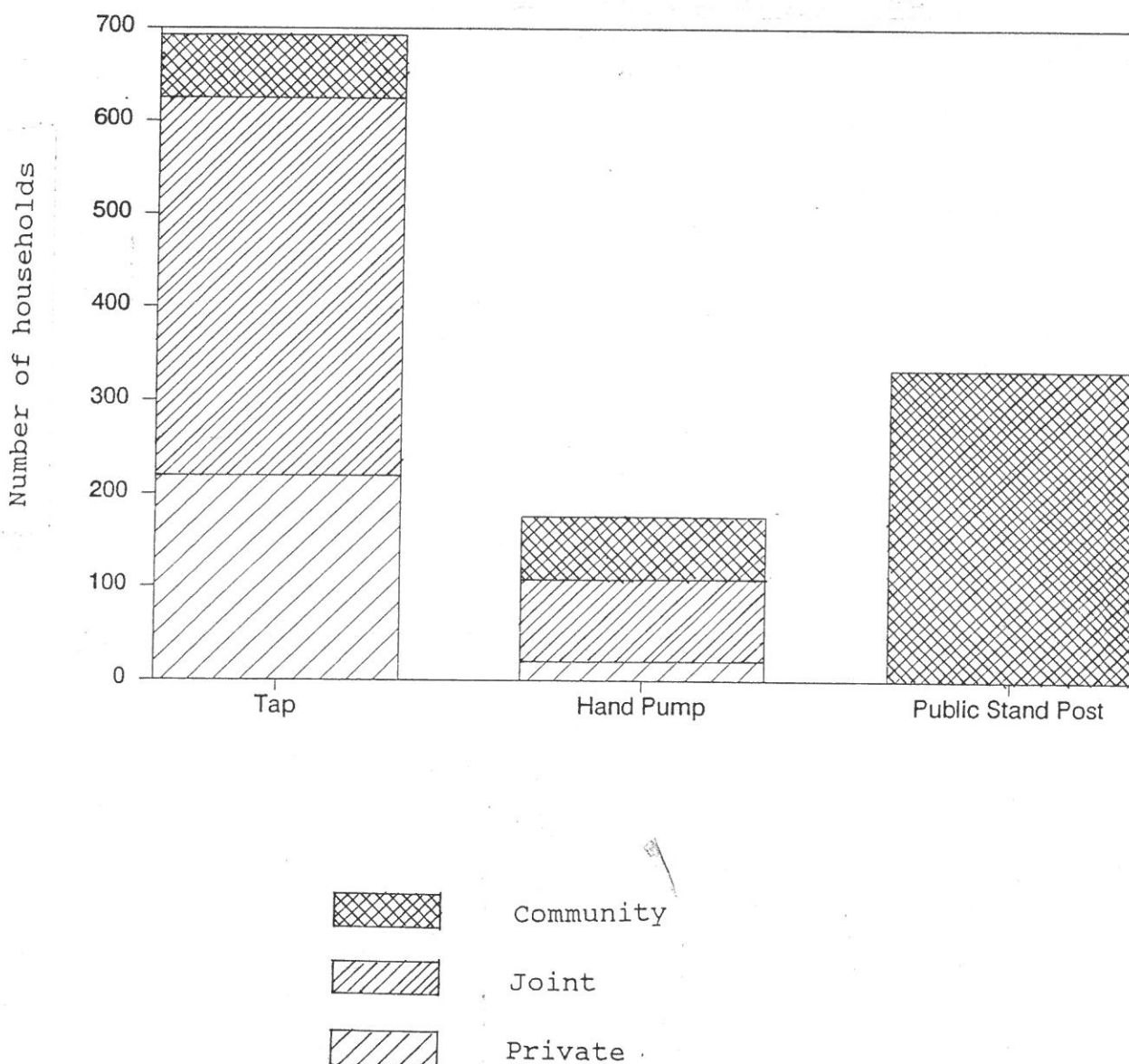
P Private

J Joint

C Community

Chart - XIII

Distribution of Households According to the Source and Type of Water Supply



property. More than one-fourth of the total households depended on public stand post outside the property. Water was available close by to the majority of households depended upon the public stand posts for procuring water.

It followed that overwhelming majority of the households i.e. more than 80 per cent depended upon the source of water supply shared by more than one household.

It was also observed that the households which were having joint source of water supply, few of them were paying flat rate ranging from Rs.10 to Rs.20 per month for water charges shared by each household using the service.

2.8.3. Availability of Latrines and Bathrooms

a) Latrines:

Only 13.81 per cent of the total households have their own toilet, while 48.25 per cent of households shared the toilet with their neighbours within the property and 33.69 per cent of households depended on the community latrines outside the property.

It may be seen from the Table 27 that more than 70 per cent of households in Ward no. 3, 11 and 12 depended on using community latrines. Which are mainly of water flush type.

Table -27
 Distribution of Households According to
 Availability and Type of Latrine and Bathrooms

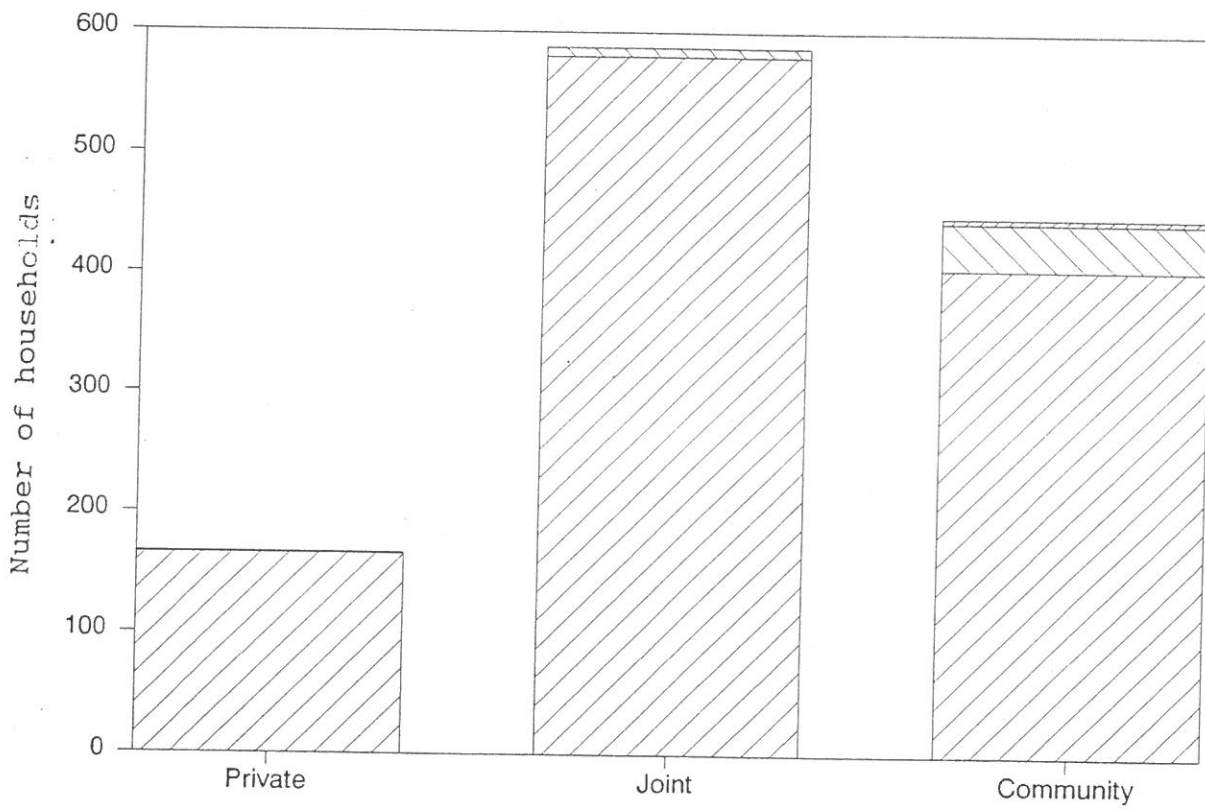
Ward no.	No. of households	Latrines									Bathrooms			
		Private			Joint			Community			Private	Joint	Community	Without bathrooms
		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3				
1	8	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	3
3	18	0	0	0	5	0	0	13	0	0	4	7	0	7
6	64	9	0	0	26	0	0	29	0	0	11	9	0	44
7	197	10	0	0	94	0	0	92	0	1	6	45	0	146
8	505	61	0	0	242	5	0	155	39	3	79	186	25	215
9	145	46	0	0	93	5	0	3	0	0	37	47	0	61
10	47	9	0	0	31	0	0	7	0	0	5	32	0	10
11	76	4	0	0	18	0	0	54	0	0	1	13	0	62
12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
13	14	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	0
14	9	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0
15	115	25	0	0	44	0	0	46	0	0	26	16	1	72
16	1202	166	0	1	580	7	0	405	39	4	173	379	26	624
		(13.81)	(0.0)	(0.08)	(48.25)	(0.58)	(0.0)	(33.69)	(3.24)	(0.33)	(14.39)	(31.53)	(2.16)	(51.91)

1 Flush latrines 2 Night soil 3 Septic tank with flush toilet

Figures in parenthesis refer percentage to total households.

Chart - XIV

Distribution of Households According to Type of Latrines



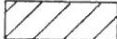


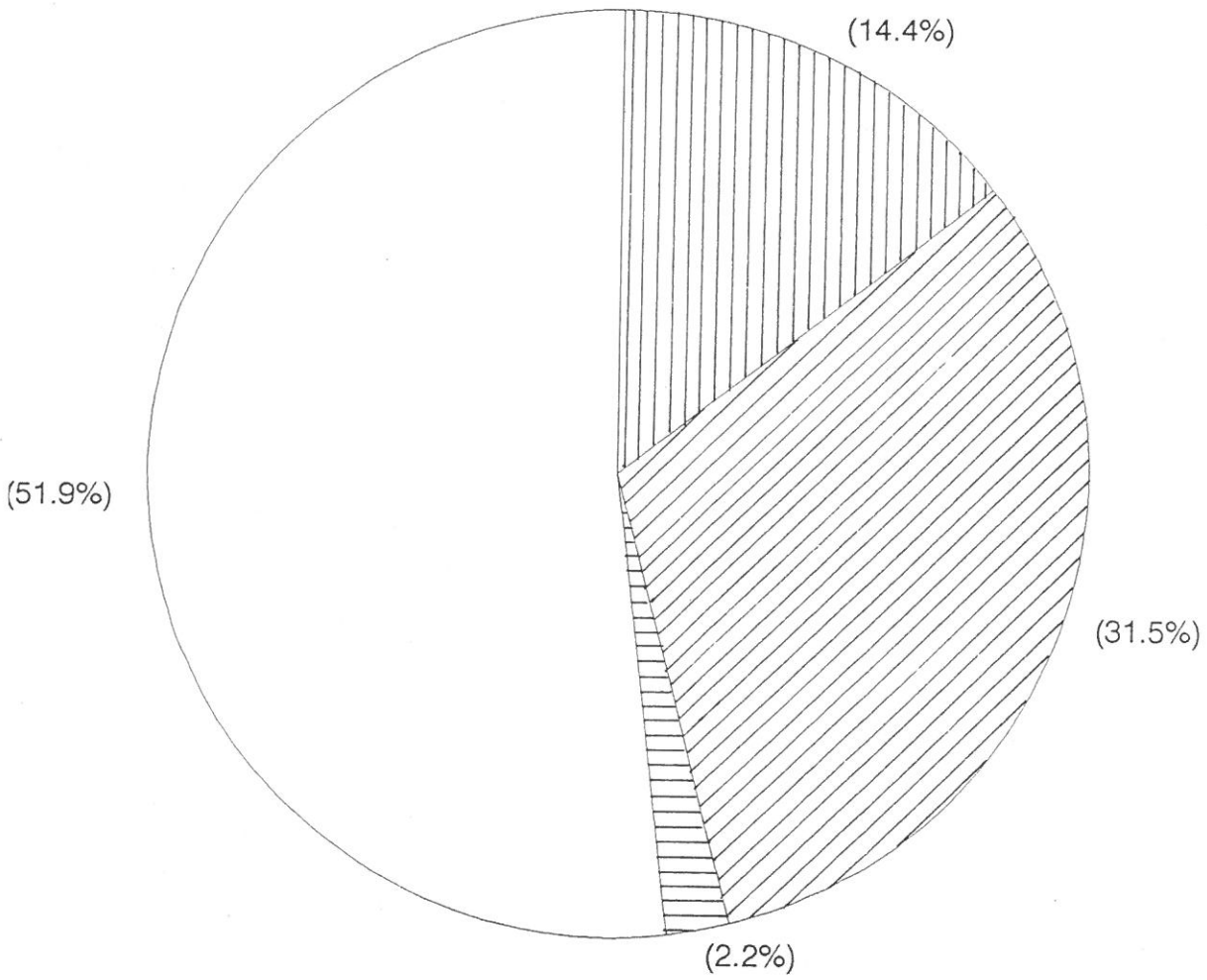


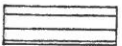
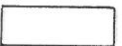
-  Flush
-  Night soil
-  Septic tank

Chart - XV

Distribution of Households According to Type of Bathrooms



-  Private
-  Joint
-  Community
-  Without Bathrooms

b) Bathrooms

More than half of the total households in the selected properties in different wards did not have any separate bathrooms, while nearly one-third of the households shared the common bathroom with their neighbours within the property. (Table - 27).

2.9. Conclusions and Recommendations

2.9.1. The list of the 100 dangerous katras/properties to be undertaken for survey was provided by Slum Wing DDA. These 100 properties are accommodated in 1202 households having a total population of 6627 persons distributed in 12 different wards in the old parts of the city.

2.9.2. The concentration of population varied from the smallest of 23 in Ward no. 12 to the largest of 2794 in Ward no. 8. One ward had a population of over 2500, while three wards had between 500 to 1500, four of between 100 to 500 and the remaining four of less than 100 persons.

2.9.3. There was not a large difference in the number of households in case of the size group having 2 and 3 members. 4 or 5 member size is the most common in all the households which were surveyed. Surprisingly, the number of households having 10 or more members constitute 8.15 per cent of the total number of households. The average size of the household as a whole was 5.5 which is slightly higher than that of 5.06 for urban Delhi in 1981.

2.9.4. Hindus, constituted 61.08 per cent of the total population and the Muslims, who made 37.20 per cent of the total population were two main religious communities inhabiting these properties. All the households in Ward no. 1,3 and 12 comprising of 30 households were all Hindus, while in Ward no. 13 and 14, all the 23 households were exclusively Muslims.

2.9.5. Among the total of 6627 persons accommodated in 100 properties, 50 per cent belonged to a variety of scheduled castes. The Wards which have more than 90 per cent of total population as Hindus also have more than 90 per cent of the total population listed as scheduled castes.

2.9.6. The children below the age group of 5 years which accounted for 10.61 per cent of total population were excluded while considering the education level of persons. Out of the remaining 89.39 per cent of total population as many as 36.33 per cent were recorded as illiterate. Only 0.33 per cent were just literate and 26.82 per cent had completed their primary education 17.44 per cent were at least middle pass while 13.20 per cent were at least matric. Only 3.89 per cent of total population had the college education.

The different wards obviously differed in their literacy and educational levels. These differences were related to the regional background and ethnic compositions. It may be mentioned here, that literacy rate in old parts of city i.e. 53.06 per cent were lower compared to the literacy rate of 63.02 per cent for Delhi (U.T. (urban)).

None the less, the existing low level of literacy in the wards called for a vigorous literacy programme.

2.9.7. There were 13 eunuch living in these properties. Though the disparity in sex ratio persists in all age groups but it was much higher in the age groups between 20 to 24 and 45 to 49 years i.e. 1216 females per 1000 males and 1453 females per 1000 males respectively.

2.9.8. In the age group of school going children, there was a tendency to give up education and start earning a living at an early age. This tendency was clearly visible more in the girls than boys. This may be due to the fact that girls when attain the age of 10 years were forced to leave the school and assist in the household work.

2.9.9. The data on time of arrival of the households revealed that only 39.02 per cent of the total households were living in the selected properties before independence. 50 per cent of the total households made their entry between 1947-58 and more than half of these households made their entry in the selected properties in the Ward 7 and 8 which were characteristics of scheduled castes (Hindu) population. During the span of nearly 30 years i.e. 1958-87, only 10.98 per cent of households were new entrants in the selected properties.

2.9.10. The analysis of the occupational structure of the 1901 earners in 1202 households accommodated in 100 properties indicated that a relatively lesser number of earners were employed as white collar workers or semi professionals while a

large number of them were occupied as household industrial workers, petty businessmen, hawker, shopkeepers or vendors.

Most of them were predominantly in informal secondary and tertiary occupations. These occupations in the present stage of the city's economic development can in no way be regarded as non essential. As a matter of fact in the context of the technological development, the entire gamut of these essential services is provided by these workers at a very low level of wages thus enabling the city's economic system to function economically and efficiently. The labour product exported by these earners in the old parts of the city serves valid demands of the population of metropolitan city.

2.9.11. The highest proportion of earners was obtained in the income group of Rs.2501 to Rs.5000 followed by the income group of Rs.5000 and above where 39 per cent and 37 per cent respectively of the total household members were earning. In the income group of Rs.1001 to 2500 this percentage fell to 33 per cent. Its down-ward trend continued in the subsequent lower income groups. The lowest percentage of earners (9 per cent) were in the case of household whose monthly income did not exceed Rs. 300.

The higher proportion of earners in the higher income group may be due to larger household size comprising of more members in the working age group. The participation ratio among male is as high as 46.84 whereas substantial number of females (9.50 per cent) also works.

2.9.12. Of the total 1202 households, for which we have information in regard to earners and household incomes, 61.73 per cent are single earner household, 22.46 per cent are two earners households, 9.90 per cent are three earners households and 5.91 per cent are more than three earners households. It was also found that of the single earner families, 55.7 per cent were in the income range of Rs. 501 to Rs. 1000. For 2 earners families, 58.89 per cent were in the income range of Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2500 and 3 earners families, 69.75 per cent of earners were in the income range of Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2500. Having four earners in the household, 65.12 per cent of earners were in the income range of Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2500.

The medium household income was nearly Rs.1100 per month. The average size of the household in the selected properties being about 5.5 persons, the per capita income worked out as only Rs.200 per month or Rs.2400 per year. The amelioration of the economic situation of the households must receive a top priority in any scheme of things.

2.9.13. It was found that the persons who have reported some occupation did not have to travel long distances to reach their work place.

Nearly 27.46 per cent of persons who have reported some occupations carried on their economic activity within the house itself. Nearly 53 per cent of them had to travel a distance upto 5 kms. to reach to work place. Evidently, 80 per cent of the

earners were living within 5 kms. from their work place confirming that persons who have reported some occupation had the proximity to their work place.

2.9.14. In all the households surveyed 80.45 per cent of the household were not paying any rent while 13.89 per cent of households were paying less than Rs. 20.00 per month.

2.9.15. In all the households surveyed, 98.6 per cent of households have ration cards while only 1.4 per cent have no ration cards.

2.9.16. As many as 78.2 per cent of households were recorded as having one room structure which accommodates more than 75 per cent of the total population, another 16.2 per cent of the households with two room units accommodating 10.35 per cent of total population and only 5.6 per cent with three or more room structure.

2.9.17. There are total number of 1626 rooms in 100 properties surveyed. Out of these 1626 rooms, it was found that nearly 13 per cent of the rooms are in a bad conditions with Kutcha or Semi Pucca rooms, and requires urgent structural repair and maintenance. However, the 87 per cent of the rooms which are found to be of Pucca type may also long only for next 7 to 10 years and calls for sturctural repairs and maintenance after a period of 5 to 7 years.

2.9.18. 46 per cent of the total properties are being used exclusively for residential purposes, while 54 per cent of them

are being used either as Residential-cum-commercial or residential-cum-industrial or both purposes.

35 per cent of the total selected households were accommodated in the properties which were used exclusively for residential purposes, while 65 per cent of the households were accommodated in the properties which were either used as residential-cum-commercial or residential-cum-industrial or both.

2.9.19. The position of environmental problems are given below:

1. Bad Smell

The problem of bad smell was faced in those properties which are either used as residential cum commercial having meat shop etc. or in properties which are used as residential cum industrial having household industries e.g. manufacturing of leather goods, dyes, packing of spices, floor mills etc.

This problems can be solved if such obvious and hazardous household industries are shifted from these settlements to appropriate locations.

2. Noise

The problem of bad smell was faced in 70 per cent of the selected properties. These are such properties which are either used as residential cum industrial or are near to such establishments. The problem of noise caused by household industries such as floor mills, printing machines, industries using

leather etc., can be solved by shifting these industries to appropriate locations.

3. Dilapidated Structure

During the survey, atleast one property was found to be in such a bad condition i.e. tilted walls and bent columns etc. that it may collapse at any moment causing damage to the households accommodated in this property. The households in this property may be resettled at new areas. (Property no - 2819, Ward no.8, Hindu Bara, Shankar Gali, Sita Ram Bazar Delhi - 6).

2.9.20. Out of the total households, 57.57 per cent were dependent upon tap water, another 27.19 per cent of households collected water from public stand posts and the remaining 14.64 per cent fetched water from hand pumps.

However, all the households dependent in the tap water did not have an individual connection of the water supply and shared the source of water supply jointly with their neighbours. More than one-fourth of the total households depended on public stand post outside the property. Water was available close by to the majority of households depended upon the public stand posts for procuring water. The study revealed that more than 80 per cent of the households shared the source of water supply jointly.

It was also observed that the households which were having joint source of water supply, few of them were paying flat

rate ranging from Rs.10 to Rs.20 per month for water charges shared by each household using the service.

2.9.21. Only 13.81 per cent of the total households have their own toilet, while 48.25 per cent of households shared the toilet with their neighbours within the property and 33.69 per cent of households depended on the community latrines outside the property.

2.9.22. More than half of the total households in the selected properties in different wards did not have any separate bathrooms, while nearly one-third of the households shared the common bathroom with their neighbours within the property.

2.9.23. Our investigation of the attitudes and opinions of the households in the selected properties/katras under the management control of Slum Wing. DDA, revealed the dissatisfaction of the households with regard to the environment. However, majority of the households showed their enthusiasm and willingness for the improvement of the properties/katras in order to improve the living condition.

The rank order of the amenities and services that were considered to be important and vital in improving the environmental conditions by the households were a) Environmental sanitation, b) Water arrangements and c) Lavatories and bathrooms. Thus, while formulating the programmes for improvement and allocating priorities in the properties/katras in different wards, it may be important to base them upon the priorities expressed by the households which may ensure the

peoples participation and involvement in the successful implementation and operation of the programme.

It was also discussed with the households that if proper facilities and improvement were to be provided, it might be necessary to relocate or reorganise these properties/katras. In this connection, the households were asked to express their views with regard to the relocation and reorganisation.

In response, it revealed that 56.07 per cent of the total households were unaware of the slum improvement or clearance programmes. While 72 per cent of the total households were prepared to move out for relocation within the distance of 2 to 4 kms, (30.22 per cent) and 5 to 10 kms (28.11 per cent), the remaining 28 per cent of the household who did not want to move out from this place ascribed the dislocation of work link (62.27 per cent) and dislocation of community link (31.29 per cent) as the main reasons for not moving out and opted for the improvement at the same site. It may not be out of place to mention here that infact majority of the households who are prepared to move out wanted to get relocated within the distance of 10 km. only. This may be seen in the light of the resettlement strategy which is generally at the peripheral locations keeping in view the availability and the cost of the land price. Thus, it seems that majority of the households may not opt for relocation in the peripheral locations of the city area if the choice of locations are in the peripheral areas.

Surprisingly, nearly half of the total households were prepared to spend Rs.50 per month for the tenements of their own, though at present more than 80 per cent of the households were not paying rent at all and only 3.41 per cent of them were paying Rs.5 per month as rent.

The environmental degradation of the properties/katras has focussed attention to the fact that the minimum level of physical amenities and services like drainage and sewerage, latrines and bathrooms etc. is the immediate need, to improve the physical environment of these properties/katras. However, it may be suggested that wherever necessary, authority (DDA, Slum Wing) may provide the sanitary facilities and take other steps to maintain or improve the living environment of the households. After incurring the expenditure, the authority could recover the amount spent by it in suitable instalments from the households keeping in view the income and the economic status of the households. In the case of very poor families, recovery could be made in instalments spread over a longer limit period and it could even be remitted, in full or part, in deserving cases.

APPENDIX 'A'

A List of Occupation

Code No. Categories

A. Professionals (100-269)

100 Mathematicians
129 Accountants, Auditors & Related Workers, n.e.c.
132 Geographers
140 Lawyers
149 Jurists, (including petition writers), n.e.c.
150 Teachers, University & Colleges
151 Teachers, Higher Secondary, High School
152 Teachers, Middle School
159 Teachers, n.e.c.
173 Photographers, other
180 Composers, Musicians and Singers
269 Working Proprietors, Directors, Managers & Related
Executives Other Services

B. Clerical (300-389)

300 Clerical Supervisors (Office), Superintendents, Head
Clerks & Section Heads
302 Ministerial and Office Assistants
309 Clerical and Other Supervision, n.e.c.
320 Stenographers & Steno Typists
321 Typists
330 Book-Keepers & Accountants Clerks
350 Clerks, General
353 Library Clerks

- 358 Office Attendants, (Peons Daftries etc.)
- 359 Clerical and Related Workers (including Proof Readers & Copy Holders), n.e.c.
- 361 Post Masters, Telegraph Masters & Others Supervisors
- 371 Conductors, Transport
- 389 Mail Distributors & Related Workers, n.e.c.

C. Sales (401-444)

- 401 Merchants and Shop Keepers, Retail Trade
- 412 Selling Agents
- 430 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Demonstrators
- 431 Street Vendors, Canvassers and News Vendors
- 444 Auctioneers

D. Service (500-599)

- 500 Hotel and Restaurant Keepers
- 520 Cooks and Cook-Bearers
- 521 Butlers, Bearers & Waiters
- 529 Cooks, Waiter, Bartenders, & Related Workers (Domestic and Institutional) n.e.c.
- 530 Ayaha, Nurse, Maids
- 531 Domestic Servants
- 539 Maids and Related House Keeping Service Workers, n.e.c.
- 541 Sweepers, Cleaners & Related Workers
- 550 Laundrymen, Washermen & Dhobis
- 560 Hair Dressers, Barbers, Beauticians & Related Workers
- 584 Watchmen, Chowkidars & Gate Keepers
- 599 Service Workers, n.e.c.

- E. Households Industries (652-999)
- 652 Gardeners & Nursery Workers
 - 689 Fishermen & Related Workers, n.e.c.
 - 729 Metal Processors, n.e.c.
 - 750 Supervisors & Foremen, Spinning, Weaving, Knitting,
Dyeing & Related Processes
 - 755 Weavers & Related Workers
 - 759 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers & Related Workers,
n.e.c.
 - 771 Grain Millers, Parchers & Related Workers
 - 774 Buchers & Meat Preparers
 - 776 Dairy Products Processors
 - 777 Bakers, Confectioners, Candy & Sweet Meat Makers &
other Food Processors
 - 778 Tea, Coffee, & Cocoa Preparers
 - 779 Brewers & Aerated Water & Beverage Makers
 - 791 Tailors and Dress Makers
 - 792 Fur Tailors & Related Workers
 - 795 Sewers & Embroideres
 - 796 Upholsters & Related Workers
 - 801 Shoemakers & Show Repairers
 - 809 Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers and Rlated Workers,
n.e.c.
 - 811 Carpenters
 - 819 Carpenters, Cabinet Makers & Related Workers, n.e.c.
 - 836 Metal Grinders, Polishers & Tool Sharpeners
 - 839 Blacksmith, Tool Makers & Machine Tool Operations,
n.e.c.
 - 840 Supervisors & Foremen, Machinery Fitting, Assembling,
Repairing & Precision Instrument Making (Except
Electrical)

- 842 Machinery Fitters & Machine Assemblers
- 843 Motor Vehicle Mechanics
- 845 Mechanics, Repairment, Other
- 849 Machinery Fitters, Machine Assemblers & Precision Instrument Makers (Except Electrical), n.e.c.
- 850 Supervisors & Forement Electrical & Electronic Equipemtn Fitting, Assembling, Installing and Repairing
- 851 Elecctricians, electrical fitters & related workers
- 859 Electrical Fitters & Related Electrical and Electronic Workers, n.e.c.
- 871 Plumbers & Pipe Fitters
- 872 Welders and Flame Cutters
- 874 Metal Plate & Structural Metal Workers
- 879 Plumbers, Welders, Sheet Metal & Structural Metal Preparers & Erectors, n.e.c.
- 880 Supervisors, Jewellery & Precious Metal Working
- 881 Jewelers, Goldsmiths & Silversmiths
- 889 Jewelery and Precious Metal Workers and Metal Engravers, n.e.c.
- 899 Glass Fsormers, Potters and Related Workers, n.e.c.
- 901 Plastics Product Makers
- 903 Tyre Makers & Vulcanisers
- 911 Paper & paper Board Products Makers
- 921 Compositors
- 923 Printing Pressmen
- 927 Book Binders & Related Workers
- 928 Photographic Darkroom Workers
- 929 Printers & Related Workers, n.e.c.
- 932 Painters, Spray & Sign Writing
- 939 Painters, n.e.c.

955 Plasterers

959 Well Differs and Construction Workers, n.e.c.

976 Packers, Labellers & Related Workers

980 Supervisors & Forement, Transport Equipment Operation

983 Drivers, Railways

987 Drivers, Animal & Animal Drawn Vehicle

988 Cycle Rickshaw Drivers & Rickshaw Pullers

989 Transpsort Equipemtn Operators and Drivers, n.e.c.

999 Labourers, n.e.c.

APPENDIX B

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR A SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS

Number of Property

Address

Name of the head of the household

Name of respondent

Ward number, if any

House Number/Street

INVESTIGATOR'S RECORD

1.	Name of the Investigator				

2.	Date of Interview				

3.	Sl. No. of Questionnaire				

4.	Name of Supervisor				

5.	First checking	Incomplete	Rejected	Completed	

6.	Requires Correction/ Completion of page no.	1	2	3	4 5

7.	Second checking	Accepted	Rejected	Signature	

A. IDENTIFICATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD

1. Relationship with the head of household

- 1. Head
- 2. Spouse of the head
- 3. Married son/daughter
- 4. Spouse of Married son/daughter
- 5. Unmarried son/daughter
- 6. Grand son/daughter
- 7. Father/mother/father-in-law/sister-in-law
- 8. Brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law
- 9. Servant/employee/other

2. Does the family have a Ration Card?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

3. Caste

- 1. Scheduled Caste
- 2. Scheduled Tribe
- 3. Other
(Please specify)

4. Religion

- 1. Hinduism
- 2. Islam
- 3. Christianity
- 4. Sikhism
- 5. Jainism
- 6. Buddhism
- 7. Zoroastrianism
- 8. Others

5.a Monthly rent paid (Actual in Rs.); 0, if owner

[]

5.b How long have you been living in this house (in years)

[]

B. HOUSING PARTICULARS

1. Location of the house

1. Basement
 2. Ground Floor
 3. First Floor
 4. Second Floor

2. Size (Plinth area) of the house (in sq. feet)

3. Number of rooms in the house

4. Type of Structure

1. Pucca
 2. Semi pucca
 3. Kutcha

5. Source of water supply

1. Tap
 2. Hand pump
 3. Public standpost

6. Type of water connection

1. Private
 2. Joint
 3. Community

7.a If private

1. Metered
 2. Unmetered

7.b If community, do you pay the water charges?

1. Yes
 2. No

7.c If yes, average amount paid in a month for water charges

7.d In case of joint/community tap, number of households using it

8. Availability of Latrine

1. Private
 2. Joint
 3. Community

9. Type of Latrine

1. Flush latrines
 2. Night soil collection
 3. Septic tank with flush toilet

10. Availability of bathroom

1. Private
 2. Joint
 3. Community

11. Availability of Electricity

1. With meter
 2. No meter
 3. Combined meter for property

12.a If metered, average amount paid in a month for electricity charges (Rs.)

12.b Garbage

1. Removed regularly
 2. Removed occasionally

13. Present use of house/room

1. Only residential
 2. Residential cum commercial
 3. Residential cum industrial

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND INCOME

.	Name	Relation to self	Age	Sex	Marital Sta- tus	Education	Present occupa- tion	Distance of work place (in kms.) Educa- tional institu- tion if student (in kms.)	Mode of con- vey- ance	Present monthly income (Rs.)
.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

D. EXPENDITURE PATTERN OF THE FAMILY

Item	Expenditure (p.m.)	Percentage
1. Food		
2. Clothing		
3. Health		
4. Shelter		
5. Transportation		
6. Education		
7. Recreation		
8. Miscellaneous (pl. specify)		

E. SAVINGS AND BORROWINGS

1. Do you have saving

1. Regular
 2. Occasional
 3. Never

2. Amount saved last month (Rs.)

3. What is your present total saving (Rs.)

4. Where do you deposit your saving? (Give two main places)

1. No saving
 2. At home
 3. Post office
 4. Bank
 5. Insurance
 6. Provident Fund
 7. Relatives

5. Do you borrow

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Never |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Regular |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Occasional |

6. Amount borrowed last month (Rs.)

7. What is your total indebtedness (Rs.)

8. Reason for borrowing (Give two main reasons)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Not borrowed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Household expenses |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Ceremonies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Illness |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Travel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Business |

9. Source of borrowing (Give two main reasons)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Not borrowed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Money lender |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Grocer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Employer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Chit Fund |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Banks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Friends |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Relatives |

10. Security of loan (mention two main reasons)

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Not borrowing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. No security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Ornaments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Land |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Bond |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Utensils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Any other (pl. specify) |

F. DETAILS OF DURABLE AND SEMI DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS POSSESSED

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Wrist watch |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Fan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Radio/Transistor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Sewing machine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Bicycle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Scooter/Motor cycle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Car |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. T.V. |

G. OTHER PARTICULARS

1. Are you aware of slum clearance/improvement work in Delhi?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. No |

2.a Would you like to move from this place within Delhi?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Yes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. No |

2.b If no, reasons for not seeking a change

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Dislocation of work link |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Dislocation of community link |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Dislocation of children's education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. General apathy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Lack of interest in new environment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Distance of dispensary/hospital |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Distance of market |

3. How much maximum you can spend every month (Rs.) for a tenement of your own?

4. To what distance you would like to shift from the present residence?

H. LOCATION OF KATRA/RESIDENTIAL UNIT (SKETCH MAP)
(TO BE ATTACHED)

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR A SURVEY OF PROPERTIES

Number of Property

Address

Ward No.

INVESTIGATOR'S RECORD

1. Name of the Investigator

2. Date of Interview

3. Sl. No. of the Questionnaire

4. Name of the Supervisor

5. First checking Incomplete Rejected Completed

6. Requires Correction/ 1 2 3 4 5
Completion of page no.

7. Second checking Accepted Rejected Signature

1. Ownership of property

 1. Single
 2. Joint

2. Plot size (in sq. feet)

3. Number of storeys in the property

 1. Only ground floor
 2. Upto 1st floor
 3. Upto 2nd floor
 4. Upto 3rd floor

4. Floor area of the property size (in sq. feet)

5. F.A.R (Floor Area Ratio)

6. Number of households at
 1. Basement
 2. Ground floor
 3. First floor
 4. Second floor

7. Total number of households

8. Total number of persons

9. Present use of the property

 1. Residential
 2. Residential cum commercial
 3. Residential cum industrial
 4. Any other (please specify)

10. Proportion of the total floor area
(including basement if any) used for (in sq.feet)

- 1. Residential
- 2. Commercial
- 3. Industrial
- 4. Any other (please specify)

11. Total number of shops/commercial establishments in the property

11. (a) Number and type of shops/commercial establishments

1. Wholesale trade

i) Textiles and its products

ii) Stationary

iii)

iv)

2. Warehousing/Godowns

3. Retail trade

i) Textiles

ii) Stationary

iii) General merchant

iv)

v)

4. Repair

5. Hotels, Guest house,
Lodging house

11. (b) Number and type of industrial establishments

Name	Furni- tures/ Fixtures and other wood and paper products	Electri- cal/ Electro- nic applian- ces	Leather/ Rubber and plastic product	Textile product	Metal/ metal product/ trans- port equip- ment and parts/ miscella- neous
------	---	--	---	--------------------	---

1. Household industry (with maximum no. of 5 workers and 1 Kw power) : : : : :

2. Industrial units upto 9 workers : : : : :

12. Please indicate the specific nature of industrial establishments

:

13. Distance from the metalled road (in kms.)

:

14. Nature of the main street

: 1. Straight
2. Zig-Zag

15. Width of main street (in feet)

:

16. Nature of side street

: 1. Straight
2. Zig-Zag

17. Width of side street (in feet)

18. Environmental disadvantage of the property due to location

1. Noise

2. Smell

3. Smoke

4. Stagnant water

5. Fire hazard

6. Any other

19. Whether the property get proper sun-light

1. Yes
 2. No

20. Number of households with proper ventilation

21. Availability of sewerage facility within the property

1. Yes
 2. No

21. (a) If no, availability of cemented or pucca drains within the property

1. Yes
 2. No

21. (b) If no, describe where the water flows out of the property

1. To the main street
 2. To the side street
3. Any other

22. Location and lay-out plan of the property (to be attached)