

Technical Report

LABOUR IN A TEXTILE CITY
A STUDY OF WORKERS' NEEDS
AND WELFARE IN AHMEDABAD

By
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Area: Organization Behaviour

Abstract

The basic hypothesis of this study is that welfare expenditure undertaken by various independent agencies does not meet the felt needs of the workers. A socio-economic survey was conducted to identify these needs. The survey covered 356 'chawls' and 43 housing colonies in 7 areas where industrial workers live. The data suggest, inter-alia, that the immediate needs of the working class are : sanitary facilities, primary school, cooperative housing society, vocational school for children and vocational school for adults. Survey results generally validate the hypothesis of this study. Consequently, two action-oriented suggestions have been made: 1) the managements should, either singly, or in collaboration with trade unions, Municipal corporation and welfare agencies, provide a lead in formulation and execution of welfare projects; and 2) an apex body should be created to coordinate the activities of relevant welfare and funding agencies.

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PREFACE

It is increasingly being felt that the welfare expenditure incurred by employers, unions and the government has perhaps not met the actual needs of the workers. This study was undertaken with a view to understand the actual needs of the workers and to suggest certain welfare activities to meet these needs.

The study took approximately five months; the socio-economic survey itself was conducted during April to May 1972. I am thankful to my research assistants, Miss Minal Rindani and Mr. Prabhudas Patel who carried out the field work. I am also grateful to the management of the Arvind Mills who sponsored this project.

Needless to say, I alone am responsible for the views expressed in this report.

Pramod Verma

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SECTION I : CONCEPTS OF LABOUR WELFARE

1. Approaches to Labour Welfare

In the approach to the problem of welfare, several theoretical points can be identified. First, the Gandhian concept of industrial relations assumes that the employers are the trustees of national wealth. It is, therefore, necessary for them to take care of the basic needs of the workers. Welfare activity is thus an essential part of management function. Second, the prosperous concerns are normally in a position to pay a higher wage rate than they do. In the absence of such rates of payment for one reason or another, welfare benefits are added to wages. This also results from a paternalistic attitude of some employers toward their workforce. Third, labour legislation enjoins the employers to provide a prescribed standard of working conditions. Some employers tend to look upon these fringe benefits as welfare expenditure.

It may be asked whether welfare expenditure is a substitute for higher wages. One answer to this would be that a need-based wage level, instead of a marginal expenditure on welfare, should go a long way in satisfying the needs of the workers. In the short run, welfare activity should be guided by the following considerations:

- (1) It should be undertaken in accordance with the felt needs of the workers.
- (2) It should aim at the general development of the workers' personality.
- (3) It should ensure maximum participation by workers in the implementation of schemes.

2, Types of Welfare Activities

a) Statutory activities

Employers undertake certain financial obligations under the Factories Act, Standing Orders Act, ESI Act, Welfare Fund Act, etc.

The implementation of such acts falls short of the workers' expectations. Often, both the government and the employers are to blame for the shortcomings in the welfare provisions under these acts.

b) Voluntary schemes

Voluntary schemes can be classified as follows:

1. Educational which would include basic school, high school, technical school, etc.
2. Consumer needs which would include canteen, co-operative society, consumer society, grain shop, multi-purpose society, etc.
3. Credit society and banking facilities.
4. Housing society
5. Subsidised transport facilities
6. Cultural and recreational facilities.

Some of the difficulties in implementing these schemes relate to the distrust which the employees have for any plans initiated by management. If the implementation of these schemes is left to the workers' representatives, there is a danger of the funds being misappropriated. Thus there is usually a mutual distrust between management and workers on the implementation of these schemes. Consequently, many welfare programmes fail. Furthermore, once these activities are introduced, they become an added cost for the employers and are perceived by workers as matters for bargaining.

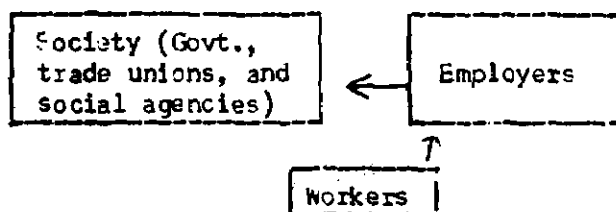
3. Return on Welfare Expenditure

A benefit-cost analysis of welfare expenditure shows the following returns for the employer:

1. Higher level of employee motivation
2. Low level of absenteeism
3. Increased efficiency and output
4. Projection of the image of a progressive employer, who considers the welfare of his workmen as one of his business objectives.

The first three returns are beneficial to the society in the long run. If the welfare activities produce a contented workforce and peaceful citizens, the society as a whole stands to gain. However, if the objective is exclusively image building, it might lead to unplanned welfare expenditure and might in fact degenerate into a political gimmick. Insofar as this is happening in the country, it is only a reflection of paternalism in the attitude of managements towards workers.

The employers may be justified in asking why they should be made responsible for the out-of-plant life of the workers. It may be argued that an employer should provide a prescribed set of conditions on the shop floor, which ensures job commitment, satisfaction, and involvement. Should it not be the responsibility of society to meet the basic needs of workers in their own communities? In a triangular relationship of this sort,



the most important question is: who should bear the cost of welfare expenditure? The alternative answers are:

1. Both the welfare agencies (including trade unions) and employers could together plan and execute such activities.
2. Individual agencies could plan and execute their programmes with an overall review by the government.

Growing ^{dis-}enchantment with welfare programmes is evident in the country. Different welfare agencies undertake activities without considering programmes run by others. Consequently, the programmes either overlap or are inadequate in important respects.

4. Inequities of Welfare Programmes

It is recognized that welfare programmes do not equally or equitably apply to employees within an organization, an area, or between organized and unorganized sectors in the economy.

Within an organization, employees (including managerial staff) are categorized according to salary, etc. Fringe benefits differ for each category. Insofar as these benefits relate to basic human needs, should they not be uniform for all categories of employees?

Likewise, employees from different organizations live together in an area. Community welfare activities could best be based on the principle of equal benefit to all the residents of the area. Nevertheless, if these activities are sponsored or supported by individual organizations, there is a danger that some residents might benefit more than the others.

5. Welfare Needs of Ahmedabad Workers

As it has already been indicated, the problem of labour welfare should be viewed in the context of workers' needs. Ahmedabad city has grown as a response to rapid industrialisation; the total population has increased accordingly. In 1971, the population of Ahmedabad was 15,91,832. It has been estimated that about 3,33,000 people live in the chawls of Ahmedabad.* Thus, about 28.65 per cent of total population live in chawls.

Ahmedabad city has about 1140 chawls, but the Municipal Corporation has information about 1094 such chawls. The data suggest:

- 1) 80 per cent of chawls are privately owned;
- 14 per cent owned by institutions and six per cent owner-occupied.

* These and other data quoted in this section are derived from M. Bhatt and V.K. Chawda, "Haunts of Hunger and Disease : A Study of Ahmedabad."

- 2) 57.37 per cent chawls are concentrated in nine municipal wards which are industrial areas.
- 3) Majority of the occupants in these chawls are industrial workers.

The data on physical facilities suggest:

- 1) 82 per cent occupants have no water facilities in their own homes;
- 2) 86.93 per cent chawls have community latrines, but 11.33 per cent chawls had no facilities at all.
- 3) 32.54 per cent chawls have connection of electricity for individual occupants.

These data clearly indicate a need-based welfare programme for industrial workers in Ahmedabad city. In order to suggest such a programme, it is necessary to develop criteria on the basis of two strategic choices.

- 1) The choice of areas which could be the centres for welfare activities; and,
- 2) The choice of the activities themselves, in accordance with the felt needs of the working-class population in the selected areas.

A socio-economic survey was conducted with a view to determine the felt-needs of industrial workers in specific areas of Ahmedabad. The survey findings are reported in Section II. It is followed by analysis and interpretation in Section III. Some suggestions are then offered in Section IV.

SECTION II : RESEARCH FINDINGS

1. Scope of the Survey

The survey was concerned with several facets of the workers' perception and "non-work" behaviour. First, it sought to enquire into the perceptions of the working class about employers, trade unions, and politics. Second, an attempt was made to understand the actual living conditions of the working class. Third, the social aspects of the workers' out-of-plant behaviour were assessed in terms of social habits, social life, and community involvement.

The survey was conducted through personal interviews on the basis of a questionnaire. A copy of the questionnaire is given in Appendix A. Two trained investigators conducted the survey.

The choice of respondents was made on the basis of a stratified random sample (Table 1). The seven areas covered by the survey were:

Asarwa
Chamanpura
Rakhial
Gomtipur-Rajpur
Naroda Road, Naroda, and Saijpur Bogha
Saraspur
Sardarnagar.

A total of 356 chawls were covered by the survey. According to the electoral lists, these areas had 474 chawls. Thus, the survey covered approximately 75 per cent of the chawls in these areas. Some houses (43) were also included in the survey* because some workers lived in poles*. One respondent was chosen at random from each chawl assuming that within a chawl there would not be any significant difference in the living conditions.

* A pole usually denotes a side street.

Table 1: Sample Size

Area	Sample chawls	Total no. of chawls	Sample chawls as % of total no. of chawls	Sample houses	Total no. of houses	Sample houses as % of total no. of houses	Total sample
Asarwa	48	59	81.35	-	-	-	48
Chamanpura	54	63	85.71	3	5565	0.05	57
Rakhial	101	130	77.69	-	-	-	101
Gontipur-Rajpur	53	102	51.96	-	-	-	53
Naroda Road, Naroda, and Safipur Bogha	84	100	84.00	13	8317	0.15	97
Saraspur	16	20	80.00	11	3377	0.32	27
Sardarnagar (Hansol village)	-	-	-	16	300	5.33	16
Total	356	474	75.15	43	17559	0.24	399

* As per the electoral lists

2. Socio-demographic Characteristics

To understand the various aspects of the workers' life, their socio-economic background was ascertained (Table 2).

a) Age

The respondents were distributed fairly well in the various age groups. Of those who were interviewed, 17.8 per cent belonged to the age group of 25 years and less, 30.8 per cent to the age group of 26 to 35 years, 27.6 per cent to the age group of 36 to 45 years, and 23.8 per cent to the age group of over 45 years.

b) Occupation

The preponderant group (81.5 per cent) consisted of karigars and workers such as doffers and weavers, seven per cent were fitters, mistries, helpers, etc., and 5.8 per cent were mukkadams and jobbers. Another five per cent were peons, watchmen, sweepers, etc. About one per cent were supervisors and foremen. Thus, most of the respondents were drawn from the ranks of skilled and semi-skilled workers.

c) Work experience

About 17 per cent of the respondents had work experience of 26 years and more, 25 per cent had experience between 16 and 25 years, 35 per cent had experience between six and 15 years, and 24 per cent had experience of five years and less. This was a fairly good mix.

d) Wages

The majority of the respondents belonged to the low income group. Seventy-six per cent of the respondents earned from Rs 201 to Rs 300 per month. Another 14 per cent earned less than Rs 200 per month. Rakhial, Naroda and Sardarnagar had a larger number of such workers than other areas. About 10 per cent of the sample earned between Rs 301 to Rs 400 and very few respondents earned more than Rs 401.

e) Marital status

Most workers were married and had a varying number of children. Of the respondents, 92.5 per cent were married, seven per cent were single, and 0.5 per cent were widowed.

Attribute	Frequency distribution (%)				
Age	25 years & less	26 to 35 years	36 to 45 years	Above 45 years	
	17.8	30.8	27.6	23.8	
Occupation	Supervisor/Foreman	Mukkadam/Jobber	Fitter/Mistry	Karigar, etc.	Peon, etc.
	0.8	5.8	7.0	81.5	5.0
Experience	5 years & less	6 to 15 years	16 to 25 years	Above 20 years	
	23.8	35.1	24.6	16.5	
Wages	Below Rs 200	Rs 201 to Rs 300	Rs 301 to Rs 400	Rs 401 and above	
	13.8	76.2	9.5	0.5	
Marital status	Married	Single	Widowed		
	92.5	7.0	0.5		
Education	Illiterate	Read and write	Std. I to IV	Std. V to VII	Std. VIII to X
	27.6	4.3	30.1	23.3	11.5
			Above matric 3.0	NA 0.3	
Rural-urban background	Rural	Urban			
	64.7	35.3			
Previous work experience (elsewhere)	Yes	No			
	49.1	50.9			
Main occupation in the past	Agricultural	Industrial	Business	Labour	White-collar
	1.8	34.6	1.0	8.5	1.5
	Trade	Others	Not applicable		
	0.3	1.5	50.9		
Regional	Gujarat and	Rajasthan	Madhya	Kerala/Mysore/	Others
	69.4	24.3	3.6	1.8	1.5

f) Education

The literacy standard was poor. About 28 per cent of the respondents had no education at all; 4.3 per cent could read and write, but had no formal education; 30 per cent had education between Standards I and IV; 23 per cent had education between Standards V and VIII; and only 12 per cent had education between Standards VIII and X. Three per cent had education up to matric level and above. /the

g) Rural-urban background

Although 65 percent of the respondents had a rural background only 1.8 per cent had ever undertaken an agricultural job. About 51 per cent of the respondents had never worked before, 34.6 per cent had worked in industrial jobs; 8.5 per cent had worked as labourers, etc.; and 1.5 per cent had worked as white-collar employees in the military, police, etc.

h) Regional background

In terms of their regional background, 70 per cent hailed from Gujarat and Maharashtra, another 24 per cent from Rajasthan and UP, three per cent from MP, 1.8 per cent from Kerala, Mysore, and Andhra, and 1.5 per cent from other regions of the country.

3. Workers' Attitudes

The attitudinal dimension of the workers' out-of-plant behaviour was determined through questions on management, trade unionism, and politics (Table 3).

A majority of those interviewed were positively inclined toward the managements. Of the respondents, 64.7 per cent believed that the managements were quite sympathetic in their dealings with them. On the other hand, 31.3 per cent felt that the managements were unsympathetic. A bare minority of 2.5 per cent thought that the managements were indifferent to their problems.

Table 3: Workers Attitudes

Attribute	Frequency distribution (%)			
Attitude of the management	Sympathetic 64.7	Indifferent 2.5	Unsympathetic 31.3	DK 1.5
Interest in unionism	Very much 16.5	Average 55.6	Not at all 22.8	NA 5.0
Employers realization of workers' social needs	Always 18.3	Sometimes 4.5	Never 75.9	NA 1.3
Job satisfaction	Yes 63.9	Somewhat 16.8	No 18.8	NA 0.5
Type of person given political support	Trade union leader 10.3	Champion of the poor 69.2	Philanthropist 10.3	
	Rich 0.3	Rich and a Philanthropist 0.5	Freedom fighter 8.8	NA 0.8

NA = Not available

DK = Do not know

Of the respondents, 75.9 per cent believed that the employers did not realize such social needs of the workers as community life, housing, etc. Only 23 per cent or so thought that the managements did take into account these needs.

Despite their negative attitude towards employers, the workers were fairly satisfied with their jobs — 64 per cent of the respondents felt fairly satisfied and 16.8 per cent were somewhat satisfied; however, 18.8 per cent were not at all satisfied.

On the whole the workers had a positive attitude toward unionism — 16.5 per cent had a keen interest in unionism, while 56 per cent had on average interest. However, 22.8 per cent of the respondents were not interested in unionism at all. Another five per cent gave no opinion.

An overwhelming majority of the respondents (69.2 per cent) would support a champion of the poor and 10.3 per cent would support a trade union leader as their political representative. Again 10.3 per cent would support a philanthropist. Scarcely any preference was shown for a rich man or a man who was rich as well as a philanthropist. About 9.1 per cent would politically support a freedom fighter.

It is interesting to note that the workers seemed to differentiate between on the job and out-of-plant social life. While on the job, they seemed to be satisfied with their work and had a positive attitude toward management. In their social life, on the other hand, the workers seemed to have a negative attitude toward employers, philanthropists, and the rich. They were generally interested in trade unionism, but were not politically committed to support a trade unionist.

4. Housing Conditions

Table 4 gives the opinions that respondents had about their housing condition. They generally agreed that the housing condition was bad to poor. Of the respondents, 80.7 per cent held this opinion while the rest thought that the houses were moderately good.

Table 4: Housing Condition

Characteristic	Frequency distribution (%)				
	Ownership	Owner 12.3	Tenant 84.5	Free quarter 3.3	
House rent per month	Less than Rs 5 5.5	Rs 5 to Rs 9 48.4	Rs 11 to Rs 14 13.5	More than Rs 14 17.8	NR 14.8
General condition of the house	Good 4.3	Moderate 15.0	Bad/Poor 80.7		
Type of house	Kaccha 94.2	Pukka 5.8			
Description of the house	Brick walls and nalia roof 19.5	Brick walls and galvanized roof 38.3	Brick walls and rough roof 20.1		
	Mud walls and roof 8.5	Wooden walls and roof 2.3	Cement/plastered walls and roof 5.5	Others 5.6	
No. of rooms	One room 93.0	Two rooms 5.0	More than two rooms 2.0		
Ventilation	Yes 59.6	No 40.1	NA 0.3		
Light	Electricity 40.9	Kerosene 59.1			
Kitchen	Separate 13.8	Joint 86.2			
Bathroom	Separate 6.5	Joint 3.5	No 90.5		
Toilets	Separate 5.5	Joint 77.4	No 17.0		
Sources of water supply	Well 1.3	Tank 0.5	Tap 92.2	Other sources 6.0	

NA = Not available

The pattern of ownership revealed that 84.5 per cent of the respondents were tenants, 12.3 per cent owned their houses, and 3.3 per cent had a free quarter. The house rent paid varied from less than Rs 5 to more than Rs 14 per month. Apart from those who owned a quarter or had a free quarter (15 per cent), the majority, i.e., 48.4 per cent paid a monthly rent between Rs 5 and Rs 9. Only 5.5 per cent of the workers paid less than Rs 5, 13.3 per cent paid from Rs 10 to Rs 14, and 17.8 per cent paid more than Rs 14.

Of the respondents, 94.2 per cent had kaccha houses, while the rest had a pucca accommodation. The walls and roof of these houses varied from brick walls and galvanized roof (38.3 per cent) to mud walls and roof (8.5 per cent). About 20 per cent had brick walls and a rough roof. Another 20 per cent had brick walls and a makeshift roof. Very few had cement plastered walls and ceiling.

A majority of the accommodations had only one room. Only 7.5 per cent had two rooms or more in their houses. About 60 per cent of these houses had some ventilation. About 40 per cent of the houses had electric lights. The rest had to do with kerosene lamps. A majority of the houses (86 per cent) had a joint kitchen. The rest had a separate kitchen.

About 90 per cent of the houses did not have any bathroom, 3.5 per cent had joint bathrooms, and only 6.5 per cent had a separate bathroom. Joint toilets were provided in 77.4 per cent of the houses. About five per cent had separate toilets, whereas the rest, i.e., 17 per cent did not have any toilet. About 92 per cent of the houses had access to water taps. Other sources of water supply included tanks and wells.

The condition varied from one area to another. In general, the conditions were particularly bad in Chamapnura, Gontipur, Asarwa, and Rakhial. In Naroda, the situation was slightly better. About 55 per cent of the respondents in Saraspur thought that the housing condition was poor, but the rest were satisfied with it. In Sardarnagar, about 25 per cent of the respondents considered the housing condition bad, while the rest were satisfied with it. The ventilation was particularly bad in the houses in Chamanpura, Rakhial, Asarwa, and Sardarnagar. It was slightly better in Gontipur and Sardarnagar. Chamanpura, Rakhial, and Sardarnagar were badly off with regard to electricity. The shortage of bathrooms was generally felt in all the areas, while the shortage of toilets was felt most acutely in Naroda.

5. Possession of Articles

On the whole the respondents had very few articles of daily use (Table 5). Only 17.3 per cent of the respondents owned living room furniture. The respondents in Sardarnagar had the most living room furniture, while those in Asarwas had the least. Almost all respondents had at least one cot, but other furniture like chairs, tables, and steel cabinets were rarely found. Similarly, very few persons (14 per cent) had crockery for daily use.

About 29 per cent of the respondents had either a radio or a transistor. The percentage of people having these was fairly high (50 per cent) in Sardarnagar. About 33 per cent of the respondents in Saraspur, 36 per cent in Gontipur, 30 per cent in Rakhial, 19 per cent in Asarwa, and 16 per cent in Chamanpura owned a radio or transistor. Sewing machines were found in about 10 per cent of the houses. They were found mainly with families living in Rakhial, Gontipur, and Naroda. About 25 per cent of the houses, particularly those located in Asarwa, Chamanpura, and Naroda used lanterns. Only 12 per cent of the houses had electric fans.

About 43 per cent of the respondents owned watches. This percentage was fairly high in Sardarnagar, Gontipur, Asarwa, Naroda, and Rakhial. Another 25 per cent of the families particularly in Sardarnagar, Gontipur, Rakhial, and Naroda had clocks. About 13 per cent owned a bicycle. In Rakhial, Naroda, and Sardarnagar this was fairly common. On the whole, it appeared that articles which helped the worker either to keep time or to travel to the mill were available with the respondents, but articles of daily use which would make their living comfortable were not found.

6. Social Habits

workers

The social habits of industrial/were also ascertained (Table 6).

About 76 per cent of the respondents visited their native place. This proportion was fairly high in Chamanpura, Asarwa, Rakhial, and Gontipur. About 21 per cent visited their relatives' and friends' homes and about three per cent did no visiting at all. About 50 per cent of the respondents made from one to two visits, 15 per cent three to five visits, and about 33 per cent made more than five visits each year. The principal mode of travel was railway. About 63 per cent of

Table 5: Possession of Articles

Item	Frequency distribution (%)				
Living room furniture	Yes	No			
	17.5	82.7			
Cots	Yes	No			
	98.2	1.8			
Other furniture	Chair/bench	Table	Steel cabinet	All others	No
	13.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	83.2
Crockery	Yes	No			
	13.5	86.5			
Radio or Transistor or Gramophone	Yes	No			
	29.1	70.9			
Sewing Machine	Yes	No			
	9.5	90.5			
Lantern/Petromax	Yes	No			
	25.6	74.4			
Electric fan	Yes	No			
	11.5	88.5			
Watch	Yes	No			
	43.1	56.9			
Clock	Yes	No			
	24.3	75.7			
Bicycle	Yes	No			
	42.6	57.4			

Table 6 : Social Habits

Characteristics	Frequency distribution (%)			
Visits: Place	Native 75.9	Relative/Friends 21.1		No visiting done 3.0
Frequency of visits(Yearly)	1 to 2 times 49.6	3 to 5 times 13.0	More than 5 times 32.3	NA 3.0
Mode of travel	Rail 62.4	Bus 31.6	Foot 1.8	Others 1.3
				NA 3.0
Newspaper reading	Always 49.4	Sometimes 18.5		Never 32.1
Interest in news item	Local 20.1	National 48.4	International 27.3	No interest 4.3
Read journals	Yes 5.3	Sometimes 1.5		Never 93.2
Read books	Yes 19.8	Sometimes 9.3		Never 70.9
Visits to the cinema(monthly)	1 to 2 times 17.8	3 to 4 times 6.5	More than 4 times 1.5	
	Rarely 17.3	Never 56.9		
Play games (outdoor)	Yes 10.3	No 89.7		
Other types of recreation	Homeguards 0.8	Card playing 0.3	Others 2.8	No 96.2
Consumption habits		Yes	No	
	Tea	92.0	8.0	
	Pan	36.3	63.7	
	Into-xicants	4.0	96.0	

NA = Not available

the respondents travelled by railway, 32 per cent by buses, and the rest by other means. About 10 per cent of the respondents took part in recreation and games. Apart from these, no other recreation was available to a majority of the people (96.2 per cent). Some of them took part in activities such as playing cards, homeguards, and others.

About 92 per cent of the respondents drank tea, 72.4 per cent took tobacco, 36.3 per cent took betel leaf (pan), and four per cent took liquor and other intoxicants.

The political awareness of the respondents was evident from the data on newspaper reading habit. About 50 per cent of the workers read newspapers almost always, 19 per cent read ^{them} sometimes, and 32 per cent did not read newspapers at all. About half of the respondents were interested in national news; 20 per cent in local news, and 26 per cent in international, national, and local news. Only 4.3 per cent were not interested in the news. About seven per cent of the workers read magazines and journals sometimes. The rest did not read any journals. About 29 per cent of the respondents read books sometimes, while the rest did not read them at all.

About 17.8 per cent of the respondents visited the cinema once or twice, 6.5 per cent visited it three to four times, and 1.5 per cent visited ^{it} more than four times a month. About 75 per cent of the respondents did not visit the cinema at all.

7. Social Life

The workers were asked several questions regarding their social life (Table 7).

The respondents had one to nine children. About 43 per cent of the respondents had one to three children, 33 per cent had four to six children and six per cent had seven to nine children. About 11 per cent of the respondents were married, but did not have children. About 6.8 per cent of them were unmarried. Thus, about 39 per cent of respondents had more than three children. Of these, 38 per cent had one two school-going children, about 16 per cent had more than three school-going children, and 30 per cent did not have any children going to the school. Only 3.5 per cent of the respondents had one to two college-going children. About 41 per cent of the school-going children walked to their schools and three per cent went by bus or bicycle. Very few children went to college.

Table 7: Social Life

Characteristics	Frequency distribution (%)				
No. of children	No child	1 to 3	4 to 6	7 to 9	N.A.
	11.00	42.9	33.3	6.0	6.8
No. of school-going children	None	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 6	More than 6
	28.6	37.8	13.3	2.5	0.3
No. of college-going children	None	1 to 2	NA		
	78.9	3.5	17.5		
Transport arrangement for school children	Walking	Bus	Bicycle	NA	
	41.4	2.3	0.8	55.6	
Marketing facility (Local)	Yes	No			
	95.2	4.8			
Hospital facility (Local)	Yes	No			
	97.2	2.8			
Maternity hospital (Local)	Yes	No			
	87.2	12.8			
Sanitation facility (Local)	Yes	No			
	39.1	60.9			
Recreation facility (Local)	Yes	No			
	27.3	72.7			
Children's playground (Local)	Yes	No			
	22.8	77.2			
Adult education facility - (Local)	Yes	No	NA		
	17.0	83.0			
(Outside)	49.1	27.3	23.6		

NA = Not available

Almost all localities had local marketing facilities. Marketing facilities outside the locality were also available. About 98 per cent of the respondents said they had no local hospital. Hospital facilities outside their locality were available to all the respondents. About 88 per cent of the respondents said that local maternity facilities were available and all of them said that such facilities were available outside their locality.

About 39 per cent of the respondents said that local sanitation facilities were available and the rest said that such facilities were available outside their locality. This was particularly true of Saraspur, Naroda, Chamanpura, Asarwa, and Rakhial. Local sanitation facilities were available only in Gontipur and Sardarnagar.

Local recreation facilities were available only to a limited extent, and that too in Naroda and Gontipur alone. Asarwa and Saraspur had no recreational facilities. In Rakhial again, very few recreation facilities were available. Almost all the respondents said that recreation facilities were available to them, but outside their area.

Only 23 per cent of the respondents said that they had a children's playground in their area. In Sardarnagar, 75 per cent said that they had such a facility. In other areas, the percentage of respondents saying that a local children's play ground was available was Naroda: 29 per cent, Asarwa: 27 per cent, Rakhial: 20 per cent, Chamanpura: 16 per cent, and Gontipur: 9 per cent. All of them said that children's playgrounds were available outside their area. Again, local facilities for adult education were available in only 17 per cent of the cases. These areas were Gontipur, Saraspur, and Sardarnagar. About 10 per cent of the respondents in Rakhial, 11 per cent in Gontipur, 12 per cent in Naroda, and 12.5 per cent in Asarwa said that adult education facilities were not locally available. About 49 per cent of the people particularly in Asarwa, Gontipur, Naroda, Saraspur, and Sardarnagar had this facility available to them outside their areas. A fairly large number of respondents, particularly in Asarwa and Chamanpura, did not know about the facilities which existed in their area or outside it.

8. Community Involvement

The survey assessed the actual and potential involvement of

workers in welfare activities (Table 8).

The respondents were asked whether they liked living in their present communities. About 74 per cent replied in the positive, while rest the replied in the negative.

Only 7.5 per cent of the respondents held any position of responsibility in local associations. The rest were not actively involved in them.

Very few persons (3.88 per cent) devoted sufficient time to public and welfare activities in their community. Another five per cent gave some of their time to such activities. About 45 per cent of the respondents devoted very little time to such welfare activities, whereas about 46 per cent were not at all concerned with such activities.

About 12.5 per cent of the respondents made monetary contributions for the welfare of their area. About six per cent of those who made monetary contributions for educational purposes, 2.5 per cent for entertainment and common welfare, and 1.3 per cent for cultural activities. Asked whether the respondents would participate in welfare activities, an overwhelming majority replied in the positive. About 27 per cent of the respondents were prepared to help by collecting money, 22.8 per cent by organizing activities, and 18.5 per cent by providing financial aid. In addition, 14.3 per cent said they could give useful ideas for different schemes and 7.3 per cent were prepared to take the leadership role of making decisions, etc. Another 10 per cent wanted to help in other ways in promoting these activities.

About three-fourths of the respondents believed that there was cooperation among the people whenever a scheme was being implemented. However, 25 per cent thought that there was either disunity or a difference of opinion among the residents about welfare schemes.

The data revealed that there was a gap between interest in community activities and actual participation in such matters. However, the possibility of associating workers with the implementation of welfare schemes is present.

Table 8 : Community Involvement

Characteristics	Frequency distribution (%)				
Liked living in the community	Yes	No			
	74.4	25.6			
Held any position in a local organization	Yes	No	NA		
	7.5	92.2	0.3		
Devoted time to public or welfare activities	Sufficient time	Some time	Little time	Not at all	NA
	3.8	5.0	45.4	32.8	13.0
Made monetary contributions for welfare of the community	Yes	Sometimes	Never	NA	
	6.0	6.5	85.7	1.8	
Made contributions for any other purpose	Educational	Cultural	entertainment	Common welfare	NA
	6.0	1.3	2.5	2.5	87.7
Possible participation in welfare activity for the area	Collecting money	Organizing activities	Making decisions	Giving useful ideas	
	27.1	22.8	7.3	14.3	
	Giving financial aid	Any other	NA		
	18.5	6.8	3.3		
Was there cooperation etc. among workers in the implementation of a scheme	Cooperation	Disunity	Difference of opinion		
	73.7	10.0	15.5		
	Scheme was closed down		NA		
	0.5		0.3		

NA = Not applicable

9. Social Need

The final part of the survey related to the perceived needs of the workers. The respondents were asked to identify their major problems and to indicate what kind of facilities they would like to have in their areas. The data are summarized in Tables 9a and 9b.

About 34.6 per cent of the respondents were particularly keen on having community sanitary facilities. This need was particularly showing in areas such as Chamanpura, Rakhial, Asarwa, and Naroda. The respondents were also in favour of having a primary school for children. This need was particularly felt in Sardarnagar, Asarwa, Gontipur, Naroda, and Saraspur. The need for a co-operative housing society was felt by 13.3 per cent of the respondents, mainly from Sardarnagar, Saraspur, Naroda, Gontipur, and Rakhial. About 19 per cent of the respondents wanted vocational schools for children and for adults. These respondents mainly belonged to Saraspur, Naroda, and Gontipur.

Table 9.a: Major Problems Facing the Community of Residence

24

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Item	Aserwa	Chamanpura	Rakhial	Akasa Gomtipur	Naroda	Saraspur	Sardarnagar	Total
Housing conditions	10 (20.8)	7 (12.3)	17 (16.8)	17 (32.1)	21 (21.6)	5 (18.5)	-	77 (19.3)
Playground for children	-	-	-	2 (3.8)	-	1 (3.7)	-	3 (0.8)
Bathroom	1 (2.1)	2 (3.5)	2 (2.0)	-	2 (2.1)	1 (3.7)	-	8 (2.0)
Latrine	10 (20.8)	15 (26.3)	26 (25.7)	14 (26.4)	22 (22.7)	3 (11.1)	4 (25.0)	94 (23.6)
Drainage - cleanliness	4 (8.5)	7 (12.3)	12 (11.9)	4 (7.5)	10 (10.5)	-	6 (37.5)	43 (10.8)
Open space	-	-	1 (1.0)	3 (5.7)	1 (1.0)	1 (3.7)	-	6 (1.5)
Water tap	6 (12.5)	13 (22.8)	19 (18.8)	5 (9.4)	18 (18.6)	5 (18.5)	2 (12.5)	68 (17.0)
Electricity	9 (18.2)	7 (12.3)	14 (13.9)	3 (5.7)	2 (2.1)	2 (7.4)	-	37 (9.3)
Street light	-	1 (1.8)	-	1 (1.9)	-	-	-	2 (0.5)
Transport arrangement	1 (2.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Playground for children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre for social activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads	-	-	2 (2.0)	-	-	-	-	2 (0.5)
Hospital (Municipal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public phone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marketing facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No problems	6 (12.5)	5 (8.8)	8 (7.9)	4 (7.5)	21 (21.6)	9 (33.3)	4 (25.0)	57 (14.3)
Cannot say	1 (2.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.3)
Total	48 (100.0)	57 (100.1)	101 (100.0)	53 (100.0)	97 (100.0)	27 (99.9)	16 (100.0)	399 (100.2)

Table 9.b: Facilities Wanted in the Area

25

Item (1)	Area							Grand total (9)
	Asarwa (2)	Chananpura (3)	Rakhial (4)	Montipur (5)	Naroda (6)	Saraspur (7)	Sardarnagar (8)	
Primary school	21 (43.8)	7 (12.3)	19 (18.8)	11 (20.8)	26 (26.8)	6 (22.2)	9 (56.3)	99 (24.8)
School for adult education	- (0.0)	2 (3.5)	1 (1.0)	- (0.0)	3 (3.1)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	6 (1.5)
Vocational school for children	3 (6.3)	1 (1.8)	10 (9.9)	14 (26.4)	12 (12.4)	4 (14.8)	- (0.0)	44 (11.0)
Vocational school for adults	1 (2.1)	5 (8.8)	11 (10.9)	3 (5.7)	7 (7.2)	4 (14.8)	- (0.0)	31 (7.8)
Medical dispensary	2 (4.2)	1 (1.8)	3 (3.0)	1 (1.9)	1 (1.0)	1 (3.7)	2 (12.5)	11 (2.8)
Community sanitary facilities	18 (37.5)	37 (64.9)	39 (38.6)	12 (22.6)	30 (30.9)	2 (7.4)	- (0.0)	138 (34.6)
Co-operative housing soc.	2 (4.2)	2 (3.5)	15 (14.9)	9 (17.0)	15 (15.5)	6 (22.2)	4 (25.0)	53 (13.3)
Community centre for social activity	- (0.0)	2 (3.5)	3 (3.0)	3 (5.7)	3 (3.1)	4 (14.8)	1 (6.3)	16 (4.0)
Any other	1 (2.1)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.3)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

SECTION III : INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

The objective of this section is to understand the factors which affect the attitudes of workers. (The attitudes relate to management, politics, and community life.) This is achieved by correlating data for specific variables. The statistical results are provided in the tables.

1. Attitude toward Management

A majority of the respondents was positively inclined toward managements. Of the personal characteristics of the respondents only the rural-urban background, was correlated with the attitude toward management. Those who had a rural background believed that managements were unsympathetic towards them. However, a considerable number of respondents with an urban background also felt this way. However, a great majority in both categories also had a positive attitude toward managements.

It is surprising that a negative attitude toward managements was not necessarily reflected in a positive attitude toward unionism. Correlation was found between workers' attitude toward management and their perception about the managements' realization of workers' needs. Over 75 per cent of the workers felt that employers did not realize their social needs. Of these, a majority nevertheless felt that managements took sympathetic view towards workers. On the other hand, over 90 per cent of those who thought that employers did not realize their social needs were also the ones who took the view that managements in their establishments were unsympathetic toward them. A considerable amount of dissatisfaction with the employers was noticed and this was partly the reflection of the workers' view of managerial attitude toward them. The value of χ^2 in this case was 39.147 which was significant at 1% level.

Similarly, there seemed to be a correlation between job satisfaction and the view that management was sympathetic toward the workers. A large majority of the respondents believed that the management was sympathetic toward them and they also experienced job satisfaction. A large majority of those who were satisfied with their jobs

Table 1 : Attitude of the Management and Related Variable

Attitude of the management	<u>Rural urban background</u>		<u>Do employers realize your needs?</u>			
	Rural	Urban	Yes	Sometimes	Never	Cannot say
Sympathetic	172	86	64	17	174	3
Indifferent	6	4	2	0	7	1
Unsympathetic	81	44	7	1	116	1
Cannot say	1	5	0	0	6	0

$\chi^2 = 6.597$
 $df = 3$
 Significant at 10% level

$\chi^2 = 39.148$
 $df = 9$
 Significant at 1% level.

Attitude of the management	<u>Do you feel fairly satisfied with your job?</u>			
	Yes	Somewhat	No	Cannot say
Sympathetic	197	33	26	2
Indifferent	7	2	1	0
Unsympathetic	50	31	44	0
Cannot say	4	1	1	0

$\chi^2 = 55.477$

$df = 9$

Significant at 1% level.

were of the view that the management took a sympathetic view toward them. Even some of those who were not satisfied with their jobs were positively inclined toward management.

2. Interest in Unionism

A large majority of the workers was interested in unionism. Several of the personal characteristics of the respondents seemed to be correlated with this interest. Factors such as a workers' occupation, experience, earning, education, regional background, and past occupation seemed to explain their interest in unionism.

Trade unionism had a more definite appeal to manual workers than to respondents at higher levels. (The sample was heavily loaded in favour of manual workers.) Within the karigar and worker category, a large majority favoured unionism, but there was also a substantial minority which was not interested in unionism. However, there was a significant correlation between the two variables.

Work experience led to a more definite interest in unionism. Among those who had experience of five years and less, slightly less than 60 per cent were interested in unionism. However, a higher percentage of the workers with 6 to 15 years experience was interested in unionism. Those with 16 to 25 years experience again had a greater interest in unionism. However, the group of workers with experience of 26 years and more was less interested in unionism, although again a large majority was in its favour.

Those who earned between Rs 201 and Rs 300 seemed to be most interested from among the respondents in unionism. Similarly, the group earning between Rs 301 and Rs 400 was also interested in unionism. However, since a majority of the respondents earned Rs 201 to Rs 300, analysis is done for this particular group. About 40 per cent of this group was not interested in trade unionism. Therefore, although the value of χ^2 (62.382) was significant at 1% level, wages did not necessarily seem to reflect a person's interest in unionism.

Education also had a significant relationship with interest in unionism. About 65 per cent of the illiterate group were interested in unionism although a substantial minority was not. Similarly, those

Table 2: Interest in Unionism and Related Variables

Interest in unionism	Present occupation					Monthly wages			
	Supervisor	Jobber	Fitter/Mistry	Karigar	Peon, etc.	Below Rs 200	Rs 201- Rs 300	Rs 301- Rs 400	Above Rs 401
Very much	0	1	3	60	2	3	57	6	0
Average	1	17	14	175	12	27	165	26	1
Not at all	0	4	7	78	5	17	76	6	0
Cannot say	2	1	4	12	1	13	6	0	1

$\chi^2 = 36.283$
 df = 12
 Significant at 1% level

$\chi^2 = 62.383$
 df = 9
 Significant at 1% level

Interest in unionism	Experience				Education					
	5 yrs. & less	6 to 15 years	16 to 25 years	26 yr & more	Illiterate	Read & write	Std. I to IV	Std. V to VII	Std. VIII to X	Matric & above
Very much	8	22	22	14	11	4	22	20	6	3
Average	52	76	56	35	62	12	72	45	24	4
Not at all	21	36	20	17	34	2	20	25	12	1
Cannot say	14	5	0	1	3	11	5	3	4	4

$\chi^2 = 32.803$
 df = 9
 Significant at 1% level

$\chi^2 = 38.632$
 df = 15
 Significant at 1% level

who had education up to Standard VII were also somewhat less interested in unionism. Those respondents who had education up to Standard VIII and above seemed to be more interested in unionism. Therefore, education had some effect on interest in unions. The value of X^2 was 38.632 which was significant at 1% level.

Likewise, the regional and occupational background tended to influence workers' interest in trade unionism. Some other factors also affected a worker's view about trade unionism. As already mentioned, the view that the employers did not realize workers' social needs was positively correlated with the attitude toward unionism. Similarly, workers' views about politics tended to affect their attitude toward unionism. Likewise, the poor housing condition also influenced the workers' views about the union movement.

3. Employers Realization of Workers' Social Needs

None of the background factors was found to be significantly correlated with this variable. However, this negative attitude toward employers (i.e., the view that employers did not realize workers' needs) was correlated with a positive attitude toward management. Also, an interest in unionism was negatively correlated with the view that employers did not realize the workers' social needs.

A vast majority of those who preferred to support the champion of the poor for political representation was inclined to believe that the employers did not realize their social needs. This attitude cut across preference groups. Even among those who thought that the employers did realize their social needs, a majority preferred the champion of the poor as their political representative. Among those who thought that the employers did not realize their needs, some would accept the trade union leader or the philanthropist, and others the freedom fighter to politically represent them. However, a vast majority of those people felt that a champion of the poor would be able to represent them better.

On the whole, the view that employers did not realize workers' social needs depended largely upon the respondents' views about management, interest in unionism, and political attitudes.

Table 3: Employers' Realization of Workers' Social Needs and the Related Variable

Employers' realize workers' social needs	Trade Union leader	Cramp- ion of the poor	Rich	Philan- thropist	Rich & phil.	Freedom fighter	Cannot say
1 Yes	20	56	7	0	0	8	0
2 Sometimes	3	11	3	0	0	1	0
3 Never	36	205	31	1	1	26	3
4 Cannot say	0	4	0	0	1	0	0

$$\chi^2 = 49.128$$

$$df = 18$$

Significant at 1% level

4. Job Satisfaction

A worker's present occupation had some correlation with his job satisfaction. Similarly, educational and regional backgrounds were correlated with job satisfaction. Among the attitudinal aspects, attitude toward management, interest in unionism, and community involvement were the major correlates.

Job satisfaction was highly correlated with the view that management had a sympathetic attitude toward workers. On the other hand, there was a less significant correlation between job satisfaction and interest in unionism.

Surprisingly, there was a relationship between job satisfaction and community involvement. The respondents were asked whether they liked living in their community and a majority (75 per cent) of them replied in the affirmative. About 64 per cent of the respondents were positively satisfied and another 17 per cent somewhat satisfied with their jobs; but about 20 per cent were not at all satisfied with their jobs. Among those who were satisfied with their jobs, about 80 per cent liked living in their communities, whereas 20 per cent did not. However, a vast majority of even those who were not satisfied in their jobs liked living in their communities. The respondents cut across the two variables; but a large number of workers found their jobs satisfying and at the same time liked living in their communities.

5. Political Attitudes

As already mentioned a champion of the poor would get greater political support than any other person. Of the background factors, present occupation and marital status seemed to have some influence on this choice. Also, this choice was influenced by the attitude toward unionism, employers' realization of workers' needs, housing condition, newspaper reading habit, and the kind of facilities the respondents would like to have in their communities.

Among those who preferred to have a champion of the poor as their political representative, a substantial minority was not

Table 4: Job Satisfaction and Community Involvement

Job satisfaction	Like living in the community	
	Yes	No
Yes	201	57
Somewhat	41	26
No	53	19
Cannot say	2	0

$$\chi^2 = 8.519$$

$$df = 3$$

Significant at 5% level

Table 5: Political Attitudes and Related Variables

Political support given to	Interest in unionism				Newspaper reading habit		
	Very much	Average	Not at all	Cannot say	Yes	Sometimes	No
1.Trade union leader	11	24	5	1	20	10	11
2.Champion of the poor	38	160	67	11	120	53	103
3.Philanthropist	8	18	12	3	28	5	8
4.Rich	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
5.Rich and philanthropist	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
6.Freedom fighter	8	16	10	1	26	4	5
7.Cannot say	1	0	0	2	1	2	0

$$\chi^2 = 65.563$$

$$df = 18$$

Significant at 1% level

$$\chi^2 = 26.631$$

$$df = 12$$

Significant at 1% level

interested in unionism at all. Among those who wanted to have a trade union leader, again some were not interested in trade unionism. Among those who favoured the philanthropist, there was a substantial minority which was not in favour of unionism. There was a difference of opinion about trade unionism among those who preferred a freedom fighter.

A vast majority of those who favoured a champion of the poor felt that the employers did not realize their needs and such a response was equally true of other choices. To a very large extent, a negative attitude toward employers seemed to be correlated with the type of person chosen for political support. It can also be said that this relationship was not one of identity, and that even within the group that favoured the champion of the poor, a substantial number believed that employers did realize the needs of industrial workers. The political support in favour of a champion of the poor should be interpreted with this qualification in mind.

The perception about the housing condition also influenced the political choice, but only to a limited extent. From the group which preferred the champion of the poor, a substantial number had a negative attitude toward the housing condition.

The habit of reading the newspaper had a more definite influence on this choice. Those who did not read newspapers belonged mostly to the group which favoured the champion of the poor. On the other hand, some of those who read newspapers had other choices along with the majority choices. Therefore, political choice and newspaper reading were correlated to a significant degree. However, this observation is somewhat limited. It is logical to expect that in a country like ours, newspaper reading will tend to complicate political choice.

The preference pattern for local facilities reflected respondents' political attitudes. A vast majority of those who wanted community sanitary facilities would support a champion of the poor. The same was true of the choice for a primary school, vocational education, and a co-operative housing society. The first preference in this group, however, was for community sanitary facilities. A similar preference pattern emerged for those who preferred a trade union leader, a philanthropist, or a freedom fighter. On the whole, therefore, there was general agreement on the preference for facilities and a vast majority of those who wanted a certain kind of facility were also those who would support a champion of the poor.

6. Housing Condition

The perception about the housing condition was dependent upon age, wages, education, regional background, interest in unionism, political attitudes, and preference for community facilities.

People of all age groups perceived the quality of housing as poor, but this was more acutely felt by those belonging to the age groups of 26 to 35 years and 36 to 45 years. The value X^2 was significant at 5% level. Again, people from all income groups had a similar opinion about the housing facilities they had. Some people in the income groups of below Rs 200 and Rs 301 to Rs 400 were somewhat satisfied with their housing condition, but a vast majority of the respondents from each income group had some grievance about their housing. A positive correlation was found between the housing condition and income.

Some relationship was also found between the housing condition and interest in unionism. A majority of those who felt that the housing condition was poor were also interested in unionism.

The choice of a champion of the poor as a political representative was to some extent dependent upon the respondents' perception about the housing condition and vice versa. Finally, the kind of facilities that people wanted also affected their perception about the housing condition. Those who opted for community sanitary facilities felt that the housing condition was bad or poor. On the other hand, of those who wanted a primary school, a substantial minority felt that the housing condition was good or moderate. To some extent, this was also true of those who preferred adult education and so on. Thus, among those who felt that the housing condition was bad, slightly less than 50 per cent wanted community sanitary facilities.

Table 6: Housing Condition and Monthly Wages

Housing condition	Monthly wages			
	Below ₦ 200	₦ 201 to ₦ 300	₦ 301 to ₦ 400	₦ 401 and above
Good	3	11	2	1
Moderately good	10	39	11	0
Bad/poor	42	254	25	1

$$\chi^2 = 18.640$$

$$df = 6$$

Significant at 1% level

7. Community Involvement

Several questions were asked about the community involvement of respondents. For the purposes of this analysis two questions have been selected: 1) whether the respondents liked living in their communities and 2) how they would like to participate in the activities of the area. Both these indicate to some extent an interest in the community and a desire to participate in group activities. The fact that a majority of the respondents liked living in their communities could mean that the respondents were concerned with social behaviour rather than with the physical facilities available in their areas. Consequently, they would be prepared to support any group activity which might be forthcoming. However, they had not in the past taken any initiative in organizing such activities.

Two factors seemed to affect a worker's liking for his community: marital status and job satisfaction. About 93 per cent of the respondents were married and 75 per cent of the respondents liked living in their communities. It is, therefore, that the two variables would be correlated. However, it was found that a substantial minority of the married respondents were not satisfied with their community life. On the other hand, a large majority of the single respondents had an interest in the community. Nevertheless, the value of X^2 was 6.529 which was significant at 5% level. The other variable which seemed to affect the liking for living in the community was job satisfaction. A majority of those who liked living in their communities was fairly satisfied with their jobs. On the other hand, among those who were fairly satisfied with their jobs, a substantial minority was not well-disposed towards their communities. Thus no direct relationship was found between the liking for living in the community and job satisfaction, yet the value of X^2 was 8.519 which was significant at 5% level.

Regional background was correlated with participation in area activity. Since the majority of respondents hailed from Gujarat and Maharashtra, it was expected, that they would have an overwhelming influence on the methods by which the workers would be prepared to participate in area activities. Some of them were interested in organizing the activity, in making decisions, and in giving useful ideas for schemes. However, a large majority of them was interested in providing money for area activities. A similar picture emerged from other groups also. Therefore, substantial number of people was interested in the organizational decision-making and developing ideas for welfare activities in their community.

8. Choice of Facilities

The felt-need of the workers was primarily related to such facilities as sanitation, primary schools, co-operative housing society, and vocational education. Several variables were statistically correlated with the choice of facilities. These were: age, marital status, education, regional background, political attitude, and liking for the community.

Those in the age group 25 years and less, wanted sanitary facilities and primary schools for children and vocational schools for adults. Workers in the age group of 26 to 35 years predominantly wanted sanitary facilities, but at the same time, they also wanted primary schools and a co-operative housing society. Vocational education was given a lesser priority by this age group. Those belonging to the age group of 36 to 45 years emphasized sanitary facilities on the one hand and primary schools on the other. Vocational education got a third priority in this group. However, among those who belonged to the age group of 45 years and above, there was wider spread in favour of community facilities, vocational education, and primary schools. A preference for a co-operative housing society was also present. The relationship between the facilities wanted and the age group was not very strong, and consequently the value of X^2 was 22.620 which was significant at 10% level.

The married workers predominantly preferred sanitary facilities, but they also wanted other facilities such as primary schools, vocational education, and a co-operative housing society. Those who were single, however, did not seem to be interested in a housing society, but were keen on sanitary facilities and vocational education. The value of X^2 in this case was 16.671 which was significant at 10% level.

A much more significant relationship was found between the education level and the kind of facilities the respondents would like to have in their areas. The value of X^2 was 45.14 which was significant at 1% level. Among the illiterates, the majority opinion was in favour of sanitary facilities. Those who had education between standards I and IV predominantly preferred primary schools and vocational education. They also wanted a co-operative housing society. In the group with education between Standards V and VII, a much wider spread was noticed,

Table 7: Choice of Facilities and Related Variables

Choice of facilities	Age				Regional background				
	25 yrs. & below	26-35 years	36-45 years	Above 45 yrs	Gujarat & Maharashtra	Rajasthan & UP	MP	Kerala, Mysore, & Orissa	Others
1.Primary school	16	28	32	23	74	14	4	3	4
2.Adult education	16	13	26	27	68	12	2	0	0
3.Community sanitary facilities	24	45	38	30	75	51	5	4	2
4.Co-operative housing society	10	25	9	9	34	18	1	0	0
5.Medical dispensary	2	6	2	1	10	1	0	0	0
6.Centre for social activities	3	5	4	5	16	1	0	0	0
	$\chi^2 = 22.620$ df = 15 Significant at 10% level				$\chi^2 = 44.687$ df = 20 Significant at 1% level				

Choice of facilities	Marital status			Education					
	Married	Single	Widowed	Illiterate	Read & write	Std.I-IV	Std.V-VII	Std.VIII-X	Matric & above
1.Primary school	95	4	0	16	5	36	24	13	5
2.Adult education	73	9	0	18	4	28	23	7	2
3.Community sanitary facilities	126	9	2	59	7	29	27	12	3
4.Co-operative housing society	52	1	0	13	3	20	9	7	1
5.Medical dispensary	8	3	0	2	0	1	5	2	1
6.Centre for social activities	16	1	0	2	0	5	5	5	0
	$\chi^2 = 16.671$ df = 10 Significant at 1% level			$\chi^2 = 45.139$ df = 25 Significant at 1% level					

Table 7: cont'd

Choice of facilities	Wages				Political choice						
	Below Rs 200	Rs 201- Rs 300	Rs 301- Rs 400	Above Rs 400	Trade Union leader	Champion of the poor	Philan- thropist	Rich	Rich & phil.	Freedom fighter	Cannot say
1.Primary school	16	75	6	2	7	68	14	0	0	10	0
2.Adult education	75	66	11	0	12	52	10	0	0	6	2
3.Community sanitary facilities	20	106	11	0	14	100	11	0	1	11	0
4.Co-operative housing society	11	35	7	0	4	42	3	0	1	3	0
5.Medical dispensary	2	9	0	0	0	7	1	1	0	2	0
6.Centre for social activities	1	13	3	0	4	7	2	0	0	3	1
	$X^2 = 15.67$ df = 15 Nonsignificant.				$X^2 = 67.428$ df = 30 Significant at 1% level						

Choice of facilities	Housing condition			Like living in the community	
	Good	Medium	Bad/Poor	Yes	No
1.Primary school	8	22	69	79	20
2.Adult education	5	14	63	66	16
3.Community sanitary facilities	1	9	127	102	35
4.Co-operative housing society	2	9	42	32	21
5.Medical dispensary	1	3	7	8	3
6.Centre for social activities	0	3	4	10	7
	$X^2 = 25.366$ df = 10 Significant at 1% level			$X^2 = 10.772$ df = 5 Significant at 10% level	

but the emphasis on a co-operative housing society was less. Similar was the case in groups with education from Standards VIII to X as well as with those having qualifications up to matric and above. However, all groups wanted sanitary facilities. The illiterate workers as well as those who had education between Standards I and IV wanted a housing society. On the other hand, groups with education between Standards I and IV and Standards V and VII wanted a primary school. Similar preference was found for vocational education.

pattern

The regional background also had a significant statistical relationship with the preference pattern. In case of respondents hailing from Gujarat and Maharashtra, there was an almost equal distribution of choice among sanitary facilities, vocational education, and primary schools. They also mentioned a preference for a co-operative housing society and primary schools. The value of χ^2 was 44.687 which was significant at 1% level.

A significant correlation between the choice of facilities and political preference was noticed. The value of χ^2 in this case was 67.427 which was significant at 1% level. A majority of those who preferred to support a champion of the poor indicated sanitary facilities as their first preference. Those who preferred a philanthropist tended to favour primary schools, sanitary facilities, and vocational education, in that order. A wider spread was found among those who supported a freedom fighter, but the choice was in favour of sanitary facilities and a primary school. It should be remembered that a large majority of the respondents tended to favour a champion of the poor and their choice of facilities had an influence on the overall choice by the total number of respondents.

A majority of those who thought that the housing condition was bad or poor felt the need for sanitary facilities. They also mentioned a preference for a primary school, vocational education, and co-operative housing, in that order. Those who were satisfied with their housing condition were much less concerned with the sanitary facilities and co-operative housing. These respondents were much more in favour of primary schools and vocational education. The value of χ^2 in this case was 25.366 which was significant at 1% level.

The analysis shows that the choice for sanitary facilities or co-operative housing was dependent upon the housing condition.

However, the respondents who felt that the housing conditions were bad or poor were also in favour of such facilities as primary schools and vocational education. Not all of them wanted co-operative housing as their first preference. Consequently, it appears that although these people would like to own their houses and move into a better living conditions, they would at the same time like to have adequate sanitary and educational facilities in their areas.

Some correlation was found between the choice of a facility and the liking for living in the community. A majority of those who liked living in their community wanted sanitary facilities, primary schools, vocational education, and co-operative housing in that order. Thus, even though people liked living in their present communities they were still dissatisfied with the physical facilities available in these areas.

	χ^2 df	of the manage- ment	in unionism	are realize needs	sefection support	con- dition	reading habit	child- dren	living in the commu- nity	icipation in area activit- ies	Facility
1. Age	12.52 (9)	13.33 (9)	9.08 (9)	5.74 (9)	25.2 (10)	13.67** (6)	7.71 (6)	206.01* (12)	2.14 (3)	19.14 (18)	22.62** (15)
2. Designation	5.79 (12)	36.28* (12)	6.09 (12)	19.65*** (12)	21.62** (24)	12.25 (8)	4.57 (8)	13.52 (16)	3.26 (4)	27.78 (24)	33.18 (20)
3. Seniority	10.15 (9)	32.80* (9)	14.46 (9)	11.03 (9)							
4. Total monthly wages	4.39 (9)	62.38* (9)	12.17 (9)	12.02 (9)	16.62 (16)	18.64* (6)	11.47*** (6)	32.3* (12)	1.53 (3)	23.13 (18)	19.68 (15)
5. Marital status			3.28 (6)		38.89* (12)	0.75 (4)	1.38 (4)	384.85* (8)	6.53** (2)	15.49 (12)	16.67** (10)
6. Education	11.4 (15)	38.63* (15)	15.49 (15)	25.15** (15)	36.66 (30)	21.02** (10)	219.82* (10)	46.50* (20)	4.04 (5)	28.67 (30)	45.14* (25)
7. Regional background	11.06 (12)	21.42** (12)	9.74 (12)	39.4* (12)	10.44 (24)	18.88** (8)	15.91** (8)	18.69 (16)	6.72 (4)	42.65** (24)	44.69* (20)
8. Rural-urban background	6.6*** (3)	4.94 (3)	1.72 (3)	1.03 (3)	3.75 (6)	0.45 (2)	0.70 (2)	1.20 (4)	0.72 (1)	8.40 (6)	5.97 (5)
9. Previous work experience(elsewhere)	0.49 (3)	13.63* (3)	2.43 (3)	2.15 (3)							
10. Main occupation in the past	9.25 (12)	26.59* (12)	11.02 (12)	9.33 (12)			10.34 (8)		1.37 (4)	19.42 (24)	
11. Attitude of the management		7.84 (9)	39.15* (9)	55.48* (9)		5.26 (6)					
12. Interest in unionism			37.89* (9)	18.83** (9)	65.35* (18)	22.24* (6)					
13. Do employers realize your needs in respect of community life, education, housing, etc.?					49.13* (18)	6.06 (6)				12.12 (16)	21.62 (15)
14. Job satisfaction						6.05 (6)			8.52** (3)		7.38 (15)
15. Reason for political support to a persons first preference						20.19*** (12)	26.63* (12)				67.43* (30)
16. General condition of the dwelling										9.13 (12)	25.37* (10)
17. Newspaper reading habit											
18. Number of children											25.2 (20)
19. Like living in the community										4.08 (6)	10.77*** (5)
20. Would you like to participate in welfare activities for the area?											
21. Facility you would like to have in your area first preference.											

Note: Degree of freedom provided below the value of χ^2

- * Significant at 1% level
- ** Significant at 5% level
- *** Significant at 10% level

SECTION IV: SUGGESTED WELFARE MEASURES

1. Welfare Agencies

Several agencies undertake welfare activities in the working-class areas of Ahmedabad. The Textile Labour Association (TLA) has a long history of welfare activities. The major activities it undertakes are:

General:

Boys hostel
 Majoor Sahakari Bank
 Khadi Co-operative Stores
 Sewa Mandal
 Library
 Ward Office - reading rooms
 Majoor Seva Dal
 Village development
 Co-operative movement
 Gymnasium centre
 Youth activities
 Workers Education Scheme
 Municipal complaints
 Police complaints
 Housing board complaints
 ESI complaints

For women:

Sewing classes
 Ladies hostel
 Embroidery classes
 Library and reading room

For children:

Children centres
 Games activities
 Bal Mandir

This is an impressive list of projects run by a trade union. The total expenditure on such activities has been progressively increasing. At present, TLA employs a large staff to supervise these activities. Its budget on such schemes is Rs.1.5 lakhs which constitutes about 10 per cent of its total expenditure.

The Gujarat Labour Welfare Board, a statutory body, is also engaged in labour welfare activities. At present, it has established 14 welfare centres where diverse social and economic activities are undertaken.

The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) also engages in welfare activities some of which are:

- Sewing classes for ladies
- Tailoring/carpentary trade for gents
- Creche with full staff
- Library and reading room
- Games for children
- Primary school
- Gymnasium centre, etc

The AMC has been spending an annual sum of Rs 50 lakhs on public health, Rs 140 lakhs on medical help, and Rs 200 lakhs on public education. However, this expenditure is incurred on the total population in Ahmedabad. Thus only a part of this expenditure is allocated to welfare activities.

Apart from expenditure on basic social services, the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has also been actively concerned with the physical facilities in the chawls. The AMC is empowered by law to regulate the drainage facility. Accordingly, AMC has undertaken a programme to provide drainage in all the chawl areas. About 60 per cent chawls have already been covered under this scheme. On the other hand, the AMC does not have any statutory rights to compel private owners of the chawls to provide water closets. Nevertheless, a scheme for environmental improvement has been sanctioned by the Central Government. Under this scheme, it is expected that occupants in 660 chawls would benefit.

The mill owners and charitable trusts in the city are also involved in spending large sums of money on general welfare. Unfortunately, the scope of such expenditure is much wider in terms of the activities covered. Such activities are not necessarily related to workers' welfare. Moreover, as a consequence of the lack of planning in welfare expenditure, such expenditure is thinly spread over activities and areas.

2. Impact of Welfare Expenditure

The total expenditure on welfare by TLA, AMC, and business organizations in Ahmedabad should go a long way in bettering the living conditions of mill workers in this city. But the survey data show that the workers are quite unhappy with their social situation. Consequently, their social and political attitudes are not too charitable toward the employers. It may be argued that this "welfare gap" is largely the workers' perception. Yet, such attitudes are basically a function of perceptions. The welfare expenditure should be related to the felt needs of the workers. The survey data reveal that the workers attach considerable importance to the followings:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Rank</u>
1. Community sanitary facilities	1 (34.6%)
2. Primary School	2 (24.8%)
3. Co-operative Housing Society	3 (13.3%)
4. Vocational school for children	4 (11.0%)
5. Vocational school for adults	5 (7.8%)

However, each area has its own problems and needs. Despite these variations, there seems to be a pattern. The survey highlights the

following facts:

Area	Items		
	Rank I	Rank II	Rank III
Asarwa	Primary school (43.8)	Sanitary facilities (37.5)	Vocational school for children (6.3)
Chamanpura	Sanitary facilities (64.9)	Primary school (12.3)	Vocational school for adults (8.8)
Rakhial	Sanitary facilities (38.6)	Primary school (18.8)	Co-operative housing society (14.9)
Gomtipur	Vocational School for children (26.4)	Sanitary facilities (22.6)	Primary School (20.8)
Naroda Road, Naroda, and Saijpur Bogha	Sanitary facilities (30.9)	Primary school (26.8)	Co-operative housing society (15.5)
Saraspur	Co-operative housing society (22.2)	Primary school (22.2)	Vocational schools for children and adults (20.6)
Sardarnagar	Primary school (56.3)	Co-operative housing society (25.0)	Medical dispensary (12.5)

Note: Figures in parentheses are the per cent of the total number of respondents.

3. The Action Plan

The survey data provides a rationale for under taking a specific programme in each area in accordance with the felt needs of the workers. Three crucial decisions are required to be made at this stage of the plan formulation:

1. Which areas should be accorded priority?
2. What kind of activities should be undertaken?
3. Who should undertake the responsibility of meeting the workers' needs in the selected areas?

It is necessary to go back to the survey data to answer the first question. If the housing condition is a criterion, then the areas with bad housing conditions should be accorded priority. From this point of view, the list of priority would be:

1. Chamanpura
2. Gomtipur-Rajpur
3. Asarwa
4. Rakhial

However, these areas are not very different from one another. The field report (Appendix B) supports this view. Nevertheless, individual judgement would differ.

The second question relates to the perceived needs of the workers. The task of meeting these needs cannot be achieved by a single agency. Several problems of logistics come up some of which are: availability of land, current ownership of chawls, system of municipal inspection, medium of instruction in primary schools, etc. To organize any activity along the lines of the revealed preference pattern, both monetary and human resources will have to be generated. For each suggested activity, a benefit-cost analysis will have to be done and a choice made from among the available alternative courses of action.

The third question raises a complicated set of issues already referred to in Section I of this report. Several alternatives emerge.

They are:

- Option 1.a An individual employer provides both capital and current finances to run selected welfare activities.
- 1.b Several employers provide capital and current finances.
- 2.a An individual employer provides the capital fund and lets AMC run the facilities.
- 2.b A group of companies provides the capital fund and lets AMC run the activities.
- 3. Employers provide the capital fund and let TLA/MCA run the activities.

The choice of the option depends on the extent to which employers are prepared 1) to provide all or part of the expenditure on welfare schemes and 2) to work in collaboration with TLA and AMC in implementing such schemes.

If, for example, the employers provide only the capital expenditure, they will require the co-operation of other organizations in planning and executing projects on welfare. The advantage of such a course of action will be that managements will not be bothered with the day-to-day problems in executing the project. An added advantage will be that through TLA the workers' representatives can also be taken into confidence.

The real danger in this approach is that the existing welfare agencies may not be able to bring forth the kind of dynamism required for such activities. This dynamism can be provided by managements in the choice of projects, their location, financial responsibility, etc. It is, therefore, suggested that wherever possible, the managements take the executive responsibility in organizing welfare activities.

In some other cases, where workers' cooperation is necessary, the managements should invite trade unions in executing the projects. Moreover, several projects may require support from the public

authorities. In such cases, the managements can act as a catalytic agent in bringing together the concerned parties and in supporting welfare measures.

The action plan envisaged here calls for the cooperation of all welfare agencies. Yet one of the basic difficulties has been the lack of coordination among these agencies. It may be suggested that the Government should set up an apex body to provide a direction for welfare activities. This body should 1) undertake surveys on social and physical needs of the industrial workers, 2) advise individual organizations on technical and financial matters, and 3) discuss the legal, economic and social difficulties in the implementation of welfare measures. Such a coordinated effort which will pool the private and public resources should prove extremely useful in ameliorating the conditions of chawl dwellers in Ahmedabad.

APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRESocio-Economic SurveyPART I

1. Area _____
2. Respondent _____
3. Age _____
4. Designation _____
5. What is the nature of your job? _____

6. Level of skill _____
7. Seniority _____
8. Total monthly wages Rs _____
(Inclusive of allowances, but excluding overtime and bonus)
9. Marital status: Married/Single/Widowed/Divorced.
10. Sex: Male/Female
11. Level of education _____
12. During the first five years of your life, where did you live most
of the time?

(City, town, or village) (State) (Rural or urban)
13. Before joining this company, did you work elsewhere?
Yes/No
14. If Yes, what was your main occupation in the past?

17. Do the employers realize your needs in respect of community life, education, housing, etc.?

Yes/No

18. Do you feel fairly satisfied with your present job?

Yes/Somewhat/No

PART II

19. If you are holding a position in the municipality or in any local association please mention it.

Name of the association	Position	From (year)	To (year)
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

20. Why would you politically support a person? (Please rank)

- Because he is a trade union leader
- Because he is a champion of the poor
- Because he is a philanthropist
- Because he is rich
- Because he is rich and a philanthropist
- Because he has been a freedom fighter

PART III

21. Please give information on the followings:

A. Housing

- Type _____
- Description _____
- General condition _____
- Rooms: No _____ Area _____
- Open space(area) _____
- Ventilation: Yes/No
- Lights: Electricity/Kerosene

- h) Kitchens: Separate/Joint/No
- i) Bathroom: Yes/No/Joint
- j) Toilets: Yes/No/Joint
- k) Ownership: Tenant/Owner
- l) House rent _____
- m) Sources of water supply:
 - (i) Well _____
 - (ii) Tank _____
 - (iii) Tap _____
 - (iv) Others _____

B. Possession of Certain Articles

- a) Furniture
 - (i) Living room furniture _____
 - (ii) Cots _____
 - (iii) Other furniture _____
- b) Crockery _____
- c) Radio or Transistor _____
- d) Gramophone _____
- e) Sewing machine _____
- f) Petromax _____
- g) Lanterns _____
- h) Elec. fan _____
- i) Watch _____
- j) Clock _____
- k) Bicycle _____

22. Would you like to have these facilities located in your area:
(Please rank)

- a) Primary school
- b) Adult education school
- c) Vocational school for children
- d) Vocational school for adults like sewing classes
- e) Medical dispensary
- f) Community sanitary facilities: . . . baths and latrines
- g) Co-operative housing society
- h) Community centre for social activity
- i) Any other

23. Have you made any monetary contribution for the welfare and prosperity of your area?

Yes/No

24. If yes, then mention for which of the following:

- a) Educational purpose
- b) Cultural purpose
- c) Entertainment purpose
- d) Common welfare
- e) Any other

25. How much time do you devote to public activities or welfare activities in your area?

- a) Sufficient time
- b) Some time
- c) Little time
- d) Not at all

26. Do you like living in this community?

Yes/No

27. In your opinion, what are the major problems facing your community of residence?

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

28. Keeping the past events in mind, please mention whether there is co-operation among the people or a difference of opinion between them, whenever a scheme is in the process of implementation?

~~Co-operation/Disunity/Difference of opinion/The scheme is closed down.~~

29. In which of the following ways can you participate in the welfare activities of the area?

- a) Collecting money
- b) Organizing the activity
- c) Making decisions
- d) Giving useful ideas for different schemes
- e) Giving financial aid
- f) Any other

30. Are you interested in local news or in national news?

Local/National

APPENDIX B:FIELD REPORT

In accordance with the objective of the project, "Socio-economic Survey of Ahmedabad Mill Workers," we decided to visit the chawls located in the mill areas. We visited seven areas: They are: Asarwa, Chamanpura, Rakhial, Gontipur, Rajpur, Naroda Road and Saijpur bogha, Saraspur, and Sardarnagar.

We first started work in the Asarwa ward. It included the New Mental hospital and Civil hospital areas. The ward is quite large and has 50 chawls. It was a difficult task locating the chawls since they are far removed from each other. In trying to locate the chawls, we came across some people who were helpful and others who were indifferent.

The day we first visited a chawl, we contacted a respondent and explained to him the purpose of our visit. At first he was quite willing to cooperate, but half way through the interview he started saying that he did not have the time and would think about the questions and give replies the next day. Meanwhile, a crowd of people had gathered around us, majority of whom were ladies. They were curious about the purpose of our visit and started asking us questions. We had to satisfy their curiosity before continuing the interview. Subsequently, we convinced the respondent and he was willing to cooperate with us. Such instances of hesitation we came across almost throughout our enquiry.

In Asarwa, most of the people who live in the chawls work in the nearby mills. They are very poor and illiterate. Their houses which are more like huts are small and located in private chawls. The chawls are very dirty and do not have the minimum facilities of daily life. The workers' main complaint related to the lack of toilets, bathrooms, and urinals. The housing condition on the whole was very bad and unhygienic. Most people in Asarwa were co-operative and hospitable. They offered us drinks and sometimes even lunch.

After completing the field work in Asarwa, we began work in Chamanpura. Most people in this area belonged to the vaghari community. Here too some persons did not like to be interviewed. As the people were illiterate they could not understand the purpose of our project. They first thought that we had come from the government. They partly overcame their hesitation once we explained our objectives. They were satisfied with the explanation and gave the necessary answers. An interesting episode took place in a chawl where vagharies lived. The police had raided the chawl to locate intoxicants a few days before our visit. When we went there

the residents of the chawl thought we were helping the police. We had to clarify the purpose of our visit to them.

The election campaign was in full swing during the period of our survey. In Rakhial, we were often asked about the political views we held, and the party we belonged to, etc. We were also subjected to long lectures on the candidates' election process, etc. We were often told, "Whenever an election is to take place, you come and inquire about our difficulties and inconveniences, but nothing is done after the election." We had to convince the respondents that we did not represent any party. While we interviewed any one respondent, many other people would complain about the lack of necessary facilities. Sometimes they asked us what we were going to do about these complaints. Their main problems were about water-taps, toilets, drainage, etc. Most people in Rakhial live in one room kuccha houses, which are usually dirty and without lights and ventilation.

It was difficult to locate the chawls in the Gomtipur-Rajpur area. The dwellers in these chawls belong to the harijan and muslim communities. They are very poor and as many as five to seven persons live in one small room. Sewing classes are run in this area by the Majoor Mahajan. Many women take advantage of these classes. They also have a municipal school and a library.

In Naroda, it was relatively easy to locate the chawls. This area has several mills. Most people living in these chawls work in the nearby mills. They were generally cooperative, could easily understand the purpose of our visit, and answered our questions very satisfactorily. In Naroda and Saijpur Poghla village, the people mainly live in small and scattered houses. It has very few chawls. Many people seemed to be habituated to taking liquor, but they denied this upon enquiry. They did admit an occasional drink or two. The major complaint in this area related to the absence of water-taps and poor housing conditions.

In Saraspur, most workers live in poles and not in chawls. Houses here are much better than the chawl houses.

They seemed to be happy because they owned their houses. These workers were economically better off than those we visited in other areas. Some of the respondents did not cooperate with us. In general, people in this area were found to be considerate.

In Sardarnagar-Kubarnagar, the majority of the inhabitants are Sindhies and many of them are engaged in business. In Hansol village, 90 per cent of the people are mill workers. Most of them have their own houses. These people were kind, cooperative, and very helpful. Their

housing condition was not at all bad. They did not have many complaints and problems.

Our overall impression of the field work is that the people were generally helpful, cooperative, courteous, and hospitable. They were mostly poor, illiterate, and dirty. They were generally very curious about our visit and had to be convinced about the purpose of our visit which we invariably could. They were very eager to know what the outcome of our survey would be and when they would get all the facilities. They generally complained about their major problems. As it was the election time, many of the respondents asked us about the parties, candidates, promises, and their actions.

The chawls we visited were usually very dirty. The housing condition was fairly poor and the houses were kept dirty. In the rainy season, people underwent a good deal of hardship. Economically, these people were very backward as these large families had only one earning member. They did not have any social life nor did they go out for recreation. They were very dirty in their habits. They usually took drinks, but when questioned about it they would parry the question by saying they did not have money to spend on drinks.

APPENDIX C: FREQUENCY TABLESFrequency Table 1: Variable: Age

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saraspur	Sardar nagar	
25 years and below	5 (10.4)	11 (19.3)	21 (20.8)	8 (15.1)	20 (20.6)	2 (7.4)	4 (25.0)	71 (17.8)
26 to 35 years	25 (52.1)	16 (28.1)	30 (29.7)	13 (26.4)	28 (28.9)	5 (18.5)	5 (31.3)	122 (30.8)
36 to 45 years	10 (20.8)	18 (31.6)	26 (25.7)	18 (32.1)	25 (25.8)	12 (44.4)	2 (12.5)	111 (27.6)
Above 45 years	8 (16.7)	12 (21.1)	24 (23.8)	14 (26.4)	24 (24.7)	8 (29.6)	5 (31.3)	95 (23.8)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 2: Variable: Designation

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Supervisor/ Foreman	- (0.0)	1 (1.8)	1 (1.0)	- (0.0)	1 (1.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	3 (0.8)
Mukkadam/ Jobber	4 (8.3)	1 (1.8)	10 (9.9)	1 (1.9)	5 (5.2)	2 (7.4)	- (0.0)	23 (5.8)
Fitter/ Mistry/ Helper/ etc. Operator/ Wireman	8 (16.7)	2 (3.5)	3 (3.0)	2 (3.8)	8 (8.2)	2 (7.4)	3 (18.8)	28 (7.0)
Karigar/ Worker (doffer, weaver, etc.)	35 (72.9)	52 (91.2)	77 (76.2)	49 (92.5)	77 (79.4)	23 (35.2)	12 (75.0)	325 (81.5)
Peon/ Watchman/ Sweeper/ extra labourer	1 (2.1)	1 (1.3)	10 (9.9)	1 (1.9)	6 (6.2)	- (0.0)	1 (6.3)	20 (5.0)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 3: Variable: Seniority

Distribution Scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
5 years and below	11 (22.9)	11 (19.3)	30 (29.7)	9 (17.0)	21 (21.6)	7 (25.4)	6 (37.5)	95 (23.8)
6 to 15 years	22 (45.8)	25 (43.9)	32 (31.7)	14 (26.4)	36 (37.1)	6 (22.2)	5 (31.3)	140 (35.1)
16 to 25 years	10 (20.8)	14 (24.6)	22 (21.8)	16 (30.2)	26 (26.8)	7 (25.9)	3 (18.8)	98 (24.6)
26 years and above	5 (10.4)	7 (12.3)	17 (16.8)	14 (26.4)	14 (14.4)	7 (25.9)	2 (12.5)	66 (16.5)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 4: Variable: Wages

Distribution Scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Below Rs 200	5 (10.4)	4 (7.0)	17 (16.8)	4 (7.5)	19 (19.6)	3 (11.1)	3 (18.8)	55 (13.3)
Rs 201 to Rs 300	39 (81.3)	48 (84.2)	74 (73.3)	43 (81.1)	69 (71.1)	20 (74.1)	11 (68.8)	304 (76.2)
Rs 301 to Rs 400	4 (8.3)	5 (8.8)	9 (8.9)	6 (11.3)	9 (9.3)	3 (11.1)	2 (12.5)	38 (9.5)
Rs 401 and above	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	1 (1.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	1 (3.7)	- (0.0)	2 (0.5)
Not ascertained DK	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	0 (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

DK = Don't know

Frequency Table 5: Variable: Marital Status

Distribution Scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Married	48 (100.0)	54 (94.7)	92 (91.1)	51 (96.2)	83 (85.6)	26 (96.3)	15 (93.8)	369 (92.5)
Single	- (0.0)	3 (5.3)	7 (6.9)	2 (3.8)	14 (14.4)	1 (3.7)	1 (6.3)	28 (7.0)
Widowed	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	2 (2.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	2 (0.5)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 6: Variable: Education

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
None	9 (18.8)	22 (30.6)	37 (36.6)	11 (20.8)	23 (23.7)	5 (18.5)	3 (18.8)	110 (27.6)
Read and write	3 (6.3)	3 (5.3)	5 (5.0)	1 (1.9)	4 (4.1)	1 (3.7)	- (0.0)	17 (4.3)
Std. I to Std. IV	12 (25.0)	14 (24.6)	29 (28.7)	22 (41.5)	30 (30.9)	10 (37.0)	3 (18.8)	120 (30.1)
Std V to Std. VII (Middle)	15 (31.3)	14 (24.6)	14 (13.9)	11 (20.8)	29 (29.9)	4 (14.8)	6 (37.5)	93 (23.3)
Std. VIII to Std. X	7 (14.6)	3 (5.3)	13 (12.9)	8 (15.1)	6 (6.2)	6 (22.2)	3 (18.8)	46 (11.5)
Matric and above	2 (4.2)	1 (1.8)	3 (3.0)	- (0.0)	4 (4.1)	1 (3.7)	1 (6.3)	12 (3.0)
Not ascertained	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	1 (1.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	1 (0.3)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 7: Variable: Rural - Urban Background

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Rural	35 (72.9)	32 (56.1)	69 (68.3)	33 (62.3)	64 (66.6)	14 (51.9)	11 (68.8)	258 (64.7)
Urban	13 (27.1)	25 (43.9)	32 (31.7)	20 (37.7)	33 (34.0)	13 (48.1)	5 (31.3)	141 (35.3)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 8: Variable: Previous Work Experience (elsewhere)

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Yes	21 (43.8)	27 (47.4)	44 (43.6)	25 (47.2)	55 (56.7)	14 (51.9)	10 (62.5)	196 (49.1)
No	27 (56.3)	30 (52.6)	57 (56.4)	28 (52.8)	42 (43.3)	13 (48.1)	6 (37.5)	203 (50.9)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 9: Variable: Main Occupation in the Past

Distribution scale	Total							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Agricultural job	4 (8.3)	- (0.0)	2 (2.0)	- (0.0)	1 (1.6)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	7 (1.8)
Industrial, mill, or factory job	6 (12.5)	16 (28.1)	32 (31.7)	21 (39.6)	43 (44.3)	11 (40.7)	9 (56.3)	138 (34.6)
Business, includ- ing shopkeepers and proprietors	3 (6.3)	- (0.0)	1 (1.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	4 (1.0)
Labourer - peon, driver, sweeper, servant, cook, etc.	6 (12.5)	9 (15.8)	7 (6.9)	2 (3.8)	8 (8.2)	2 (7.4)	- (0.0)	34 (8.5)
White collar services in- cluding military, police, clerk, etc.	- (0.0)	1 (1.8)	1 (1.0)	2 (3.8)	1 (1.0)	1 (3.7)	- (0.0)	6 (1.5)
Tradi- tional traders and craft - barber and porter	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	1 (1.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	1 (0.3)
Others	2 (4.2)	1 (1.8)	1 (1.0)	- (0.0)	1 (1.0)	- (0.0)	1 (6.3)	6 (1.5)
Not applicable/ DK (if did not work elsewhere)	27 (56.3)	30 (52.6)	57 (56.4)	28 (52.8)	42 (43.3)	13 (48.1)	6 (37.5)	203 (50.9)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

DK = Don't know

Frequency Table 10: Regional Background

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Gujarat and Maharashtra	41 (85.4)	34 (59.6)	53 (52.5)	44 (83.0)	63 (64.9)	21 (77.8)	16 (100.0)	277 (69.4)
Rajasthan and UP	6 (12.5)	22 (38.6)	34 (33.7)	7 (13.2)	23 (23.7)	5 (18.5)	- (0.0)	97 (24.3)
Madhya Pradesh	1 (2.1)	1 (1.8)	8 (7.9)	- (0.0)	1 (1.0)	1 (3.7)	- (0.0)	12 (3.6)
Kerala, Mysore, and Andhra	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	4 (4.0)	1 (1.9)	2 (2.1)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	7 (1.8)
Others	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	2 (2.0)	1 (1.9)	3 (3.1)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	6 (1.5)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 10: Variable: Attitude of the Management

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Sympathetic	38 (79.2)	39 (68.4)	66 (65.3)	30 (56.6)	61 (62.9)	77 (63.0)	7 (43.8)	258 (64.7)
Indifferent	4 (8.3)	2 (3.5)	2 (2.0)	1 (1.9)	1 (1.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	10 (2.5)
Unsympathetic	6 (12.5)	14 (24.6)	33 (32.7)	22 (41.5)	34 (35.1)	9 (33.3)	7 (43.8)	125 (31.3)
Not ascertained/ cannot say/DK	- (0.0)	2 (3.5)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	1 (1.0)	1 (3.7)	2 (12.5)	6 (1.5)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

DK = Do not know

Frequency Table 12: Variable: Interest in Unionism

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Very much	14 (29.2)	4 (7.0)	15 (14.9)	11 (20.8)	19 (19.6)	3 (11.1)	- (0.0)	66 (16.5)
Average	28 (58.3)	38 (66.7)	60 (59.4)	23 (43.4)	48 (49.5)	13 (48.1)	12 (75.0)	222 (55.6)
Not at all	6 (12.5)	15 (26.3)	24 (23.8)	17 (32.1)	17 (17.5)	9 (33.3)	3 (18.8)	91 (22.8)
Not ascertained/ cannot say/ Not applicable (if no union)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	2 (2.0)	2 (3.8)	13 (13.4)	2 (7.4)	1 (6.3)	20 (5.0)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 13: Variable: Employers Realization of Workers' Needs

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Narda	Aras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Yes, always	19 (39.6)	10 (17.5)	16 (15.8)	5 (9.4)	18 (18.6)	2 (7.4)	3 (18.8)	73 (19.3)
Sometimes	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	8 (7.9)	3 (5.7)	3 (3.1)	2 (7.4)	2 (12.5)	18 (4.5)
Never	28 (58.3)	47 (82.5)	76 (75.2)	45 (84.9)	73 (75.3)	23 (85.2)	11 (68.8)	303 (75.9)
Not ascertained/ Cannot say	1 (2.1)	- (0.0)	1 (1.0)	- (0.0)	3 (3.1)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	5 (1.3)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 14: Variable : Job Satisfaction

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Yes	32 (66.7)	36 (63.2)	69 (68.3)	30 (56.6)	62 (63.9)	16 (59.3)	10 (62.5)	255 (63.9)
Somewhat	8 (16.7)	12 (21.1)	11 (10.9)	10 (18.9)	17 (17.5)	5 (18.5)	4 (25.0)	67 (16.8)
No	8 (16.7)	8 (14.0)	21 (20.8)	13 (24.5)	17 (17.5)	6 (22.2)	2 (12.5)	75 (18.8)
Not ascertained/ cannot say	- (0.0)	1 (1.8)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	1 (1.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	2 (0.5)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 15: Variable: Reasons for Politically Supporting a Person: First Preference

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gontipur	Naroda	Seraspur	Sardarnagar	
Because he is a trade union leader	1 (2.1)	5 (8.8)	15 (14.9)	15 (28.3)	2 (2.1)	2 (7.4)	1 (6.3)	41 (10.3)
Because he is a champion of the poor	36 (75.0)	44 (77.2)	74 (73.3)	24 (45.3)	72 (74.2)	19 (70.4)	7 (43.8)	276 (69.2)
Because he is a philanthropist	3 (6.3)	5 (8.8)	6 (5.9)	4 (7.5)	11 (11.3)	6 (22.2)	6 (37.5)	41 (10.3)
Because he is rich	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	1 (6.3)	1 (0.3)
Because he is rich and a philanthropist	1 (2.1)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	1 (1.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	2 (0.5)
Because he has been a freedom fighter	6 (12.5)	3 (5.3)	6 (5.9)	10 (18.9)	9 (9.3)	- (0.0)	1 (6.3)	35 (8.8)
DK/Cannot say/Not ascertained	1 (2.1)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	2 (2.1)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	3 (0.8)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

DK = Do not know

Frequency Table 16: Variable: Ownership of Houses

Distribution scale	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	Grand total
Owner	4 (8.3)	- (0.0)	5 (5.0)	8 (15.1)	15 (15.5)	9 (33.3)	8 (50.0)	49 (12.3)
Tenant	43 (89.6)	56 (98.2)	92 (91.1)	44 (83.0)	76 (78.4)	18 (66.7)	8 (50.0)	337 (84.5)
Free quarter	1 (2.1)	1 (1.8)	4 (4.0)	1 (1.9)	6 (6.2)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	13 (3.3)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 17: Variable: House Rent (per month)

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Ghaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Less than Rs 5	5 (10.5)	2 (3.5)	9 (8.9)	1 (1.9)	4 (4.1)	1 (3.7)	- (0.0)	22 (5.5)
Rs 5 to Rs 9	25 (52.1)	32 (56.1)	55 (54.5)	41 (77.4)	28 (28.9)	12 (44.4)	- (0.0)	193 (48.4)
Rs 10 to Rs 14	7 (14.6)	13 (22.8)	16 (15.8)	2 (3.8)	14 (14.4)	2 (7.4)	- (0.0)	54 (13.5)
More than Rs 14	6 (12.5)	10 (17.5)	13 (12.9)	- (0.0)	31 (32.0)	3 (11.1)	8 (50.0)	71 (17.8)
Not ascertained/ Not applicable (if owner/free quarter)	5 (10.4)	- (0.0)	8 (7.9)	9 (17.0)	20 (20.6)	9 (33.3)	8 (50.0)	59 (14.8)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Variable Table 18: Variable: General Housing Condition

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Good	- (0.0)	2 (3.5)	2 (2.0)	- (0.0)	4 (4.1)	4 (14.8)	5 (31.3)	17 (4.3)
Medium	5 (10.4)	2 (3.5)	16 (15.8)	4 (7.5)	18 (18.6)	8 (29.6)	7 (43.8)	60 (15.0)
Bad/Poor	43 (89.6)	53 (93.0)	83 (82.2)	49 (92.5)	75 (77.3)	15 (55.6)	4 (25.0)	322 (80.7)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 19: Variables: Type of House

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gontipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Kachha	48 (100.0)	54 (94.7)	98 (97.0)	51 (96.2)	88 (90.7)	24 (80.9)	13 (81.3)	376 (94.2)
Pakka	- (0.0)	3 (5.3)	3 (3.0)	2 (3.8)	9 (9.3)	3 (11.1)	3 (18.8)	23 (5.8)
	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 20: Variable: Description of the House

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Brick walls & roof(nalia)	8 (16.7)	9 (15.8)	17 (16.8)	7 (13.2)	24 (24.7)	12 (44.4)	1 (6.3)	78 (19.5)
Brick walls & steel galvan- ized roof	27 (56.3)	18 (31.6)	22 (21.8)	23 (43.4)	48 (49.5)	5 (18.5)	10 (62.5)	153 (38.3)
Brick walls & (rough)roof	10 (20.8)	12 (21.1)	34 (33.7)	16 (30.2)	6 (6.2)	2 (7.4)	- (0.0)	80 (20.1)
Mud walls & roof	1 (2.1)	11 (19.3)	15 (14.9)	1 (1.9)	3 (3.1)	2 (7.4)	1 (6.3)	34 (8.5)
Wooden walls & roof	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	4 (4.0)	2 (3.8)	2 (2.1)	1 (3.7)	- (0.0)	9 (2.3)
Cement plastered walls and ceiling	- (0.0)	3 (5.3)	3 (3.0)	2 (3.8)	9 (9.3)	2 (7.4)	3 (18.8)	22 (5.5)
Others/ cement roof/ wooden	2 (4.2)	4 (7.0)	6 (5.9)	2 (3.8)	5 (5.2)	3 (11.1)	1 (6.3)	23 (5.8)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 21: Variable: Number of Rooms

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gumtipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
One room	47 (97.9)	57 (100.0)	100 (99.0)	53 (100.0)	88 (90.7)	21 (77.8)	5 (31.3)	371 (93.0)
Two rooms	1 (2.1)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	7 (7.2)	6 (22.2)	6 (37.5)	20 (5.0)
More than two rooms	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	1 (1.0)	- (0.0)	2 (2.1)	- (0.0)	5 (31.3)	8 (2.0)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 22: Variable: Ventilation

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gontipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Yes	26 (54.2)	22 (38.6)	57 (56.4)	41 (77.4)	61 (62.9)	22 (81.5)	9 (56.3)	238 (59.6)
No	22 (45.8)	35 (61.4)	43 (42.6)	12 (22.6)	36 (37.1)	5 (18.5)	7 (43.8)	160 (40.1)
Not ascertained	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	1 (1.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	1 (0.3)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 23: Variable Light

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gontipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Electricity	17 (35.4)	12 (21.1)	33 (32.7)	28 (52.8)	45 (46.4)	16 (59.3)	12 (75.0)	163 (40.9)
Kerosene	31 (64.6)	45 (78.9)	68 (67.3)	25 (47.2)	52 (53.6)	11 (40.7)	4 (25.0)	236 (59.1)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 24: Variable : Type of Kitchen

Distribution scale	Area						
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Narod.	Saras- pur	Sarda- nagar
Separate	3 (6.3)	5 (8.8)	18 (17.8)	5 (9.4)	15 (15.5)	7 (25.9)	2 (12.5)
Joint	45 (93.8)	52 (91.2)	83 (82.2)	48 (90.6)	82 (84.5)	20 (74.1)	14 (87.5)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16

Frequency Table 25: Variable: Bathroom

Distribution scale	Area						
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sarda- nagar
Yes	3 (6.3)	3 (5.3)	4 (4.0)	- (0.0)	8 (8.2)	3 (11.1)	5 (31.3)
No	40 (83.3)	51 (89.5)	97 (96.0)	53 (100.0)	86 (88.7)	23 (85.2)	9 (56.3)
Joint	5 (10.4)	3 (5.3)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	3 (3.1)	1 (3.7)	2 (12.5)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16

Frequency Table 26: Variable : Toilet

Distribution	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
	2 (4.2)	2 (3.5)	2 (2.0)	- (0.0)	4 (4.1)	9 (33.3)	3 (18.8)	22 (5.5)
	4 (8.3)	3 (5.3)	8 (7.9)	- (0.0)	40 (41.2)	- (0.0)	13 (81.3)	68 (17.0)
nt	42 (87.5)	52 (91.2)	91 (90.1)	53 (100.0)	53 (54.6)	18 (66.7)	- (0.0)	309 (77.4)
al	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 27: Variable: Sources of Water Supply

Distribution	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
ll	2 (4.2)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	3 (3.1)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	5 (1.3)
rk	1 (2.1)	1 (1.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	2 (0.5)
o	31 (64.6)	56 (98.2)	101 (100.0)	53 (100.0)	85 (87.6)	27 (100.0)	15 (93.8)	368 (92.2)
ners	14 (29.2)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	9 (9.3)	- (0.0)	1 (5.3)	24 (6.0)
al	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 28: Variable: Possession of Living Room/Furniture

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Yes	3 (6.3)	5 (8.8)	17 (16.9)	5 (9.4)	19 (19.6)	9 (33.3)	11 (68.8)	69 (17.3)
No	45 (93.8)	52 (91.2)	84 (83.2)	48 (90.6)	78 (80.4)	18 (66.7)	5 (31.3)	330 (82.7)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 29: Variable: Possession of Cots

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Yes	48 (100.0)	57 (100.0)	98 (97.0)	52 (98.1)	94 (96.9)	27 (100.0)	16 (100.0)	392 (98.2)
No	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	3 (3.0)	1 (1.9)	3 (3.1)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	7 (1.8)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 30: Variable: Possession of Other Furniture

Distribution scale	Area							Grand Total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Chair/Bench	7 (14.6)	2 (3.5)	7 (6.9)	12 (22.6)	12 (12.4)	7 (25.9)	5 (31.3)	52 (13.0)
Table	3 (6.3)	- (0.0)	1 (1.0)	1 (1.9)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	5 (1.3)
Steel cabinet	1 (2.1)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	3 (11.1)	1 (6.3)	5 (1.3)
No	36 (75.0)	54 (94.7)	92 (91.1)	40 (75.5)	83 (85.6)	17 (63.0)	10 (62.5)	332 (83.2)
All others	1 (2.1)	1 (1.8)	1 (1.0)	- (0.0)	2 (2.1)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	5 (1.3)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 31: Variable: Possession of crockery

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Yes	8 (16.7)	6 (10.5)	17 (16.8)	8 (15.1)	9 (9.3)	4 (14.8)	2 (12.5)	54 (13.5)
No	40 (83.3)	51 (89.5)	84 (83.2)	45 (84.9)	88 (90.7)	23 (85.2)	14 (87.5)	345 (86.5)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 32: Variable: Possession of Radio or Transistor

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gontipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Yes	9 (18.8)	9 (15.3)	30 (29.7)	19 (35.8)	31 (32.0)	9 (33.3)	8 (50.0)	115 (28.8)
No	39 (81.3)	48 (84.2)	71 (70.3)	34 (64.2)	66 (68.0)	18 (66.7)	8 (50.0)	284 (71.2)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 33: Variable: Possession of Gramophone

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gontipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Yes	1 (2.1)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	1 (0.3)
No	47 (97.9)	57 (100.0)	101 (100.0)	53 (100.0)	97 (100.0)	27 (100.0)	16 (100.0)	398 (99.7)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 34: Variable: Possession of Sewing Machine

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Yes	5 (10.4)	3 (5.3)	12 (11.9)	9 (17.0)	6 (6.2)	2 (7.4)	1 (6.3)	38 (9.5)
No	43 (89.6)	54 (94.7)	89 (88.1)	44 (83.0)	91 (93.8)	25 (92.6)	15 (93.8)	361 (90.5)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 35: Variable: Possession of Lantarns

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Yes	30 (62.5)	29 (50.9)	8 (7.9)	5 (9.4)	24 (24.7)	3 (11.1)	2 (12.5)	101 (25.3)
No	18 (37.5)	28 (49.1)	93 (92.1)	48 (90.6)	73 (75.3)	24 (88.9)	14 (87.5)	298 (74.7)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 36: Variable: Possession of Electric Fan

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Yes	4 (8.3)	2 (3.5)	11 (10.9)	6 (11.3)	9 (9.3)	7 (25.9)	7 (43.8)	46 (11.5)
No	44 (91.7)	55 (96.5)	90 (89.1)	47 (88.7)	88 (90.7)	20 (74.1)	9 (56.3)	353 (88.5)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 37: Variable: Possession of Watch

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Yes	22 (45.8)	15 (26.3)	42 (41.6)	25 (47.2)	45 (46.4)	13 (48.1)	10 (62.5)	172 (43.1)
No	26 (54.2)	42 (73.7)	59 (58.4)	28 (52.8)	52 (53.6)	14 (51.9)	6 (37.5)	227 (56.9)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 38: Variable: Possession of Clock

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gontipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Yes	9 (18.8)	9 (15.8)	23 (22.8)	16 (30.2)	23 (23.7)	8 (29.6)	9 (56.3)	97 (24.3)
No	39 (81.3)	48 (84.2)	78 (77.2)	37 (69.8)	74 (76.3)	19 (70.4)	7 (43.8)	302 (75.7)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 39: Variable: Possession of Bicycle

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gontipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Yes	12 (25.0)	17 (29.8)	51 (50.5)	18 (34.0)	49 (50.5)	12 (44.4)	11 (68.8)	170 (42.6)
No	36 (75.0)	40 (70.2)	50 (49.5)	35 (66.0)	48 (49.5)	15 (55.6)	5 (31.3)	229 (57.4)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 40: Variable: Number of Children

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Nasarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gontipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
No children	4 (8.3)	8 (14.0)	11 (10.9)	7 (13.2)	10 (10.3)	3 (11.1)	1 (6.3)	44 (11.0)
1 to 3 children	29 (60.4)	25 (43.9)	50 (49.5)	17 (32.1)	32 (33.0)	10 (37.0)	8 (50.0)	171 (42.9)
4 to 6 children	13 (27.1)	18 (31.6)	28 (27.7)	19 (35.8)	37 (38.1)	12 (44.4)	6 (37.5)	133 (33.3)
7 to 9 children	2 (4.2)	4 (7.0)	5 (5.0)	8 (15.1)	4 (4.1)	1 (3.7)	- (0.0)	24 (6.0)
More than 9 children	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)
Not appli- cable (if un- married)	- (0.0)	2 (3.5)	7 (6.9)	2 (3.8)	14 (14.4)	1 (3.7)	1 (6.3)	27 (6.8)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table No.41: Variable: Number of School Going Children

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gontipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
None	16 (33.3)	18 (31.6)	31 (30.7)	11 (20.8)	25 (25.8)	9 (33.3)	4 (25.0)	114 (28.6)
1 to 2 children	24 (50.0)	23 (40.4)	41 (40.6)	13 (24.5)	31 (32.0)	10 (37.0)	9 (56.3)	151 (37.8)
3 to 4 children	3 (6.3)	4 (7.0)	10 (9.9)	14 (26.4)	17 (17.5)	4 (14.8)	1 (6.3)	53 (13.3)
5 to 6 children	1 (2.1)	1 (1.8)	2 (2.0)	6 (11.3)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	10 (2.5)
More than 6 children	- (0.0)	1 (1.8)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	11 (0.3)
Not applicable (if no child- ren or if un- married)	4 (8.3)	10 (17.5)	17 (16.8)	9 (17.0)	24 (24.7)	4 (14.8)	2 (12.5)	70 (17.5)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 42: Variable : Number of College Going Children

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gontipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Cardar- nagar	
None	43 (89.6)	47 (82.5)	82 (81.2)	38 (71.7)	69 (71.1)	22 (81.5)	14 (87.5)	315 (78.9)
1 to 2 children	1 (2.1)	- (0.0)	2 (2.0)	6 (11.3)	4 (4.1)	1 (3.7)	- (0.0)	14 (3.5)
More than 2 children	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)
Not applicable (if no child- ren or if un- married)	4 (8.3)	10 (17.5)	17 (16.8)	4 (17.0)	24 (24.7)	9 (14.8)	2 (12.5)	70 (17.5)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 43: Variable : Transport Arrangement for School Children

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gontipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Walking	20 (41.7)	22 (38.6)	35 (34.7)	32 (60.4)	37 (38.1)	12 (44.4)	7 (43.8)	165 (41.4)
Bus	1 (2.1)	1 (1.8)	1 (1.0)	1 (1.9)	3 (3.1)	- (0.0)	2 (12.5)	9 (2.3)
Bicycle	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	2 (2.0)	- (0.0)	1 (1.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	3 (0.8)
Others	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)
Not applicable if no children or no one going to school or if they are at their native place)	27 (56.3)	34 (59.6)	63 (62.4)	20 (37.7)	56 (57.7)	15 (55.6)	7 (43.8)	222 (55.6)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 44: Variable: Local Marketing Facility

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gontipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Yes	46 (95.8)	56 (98.2)	94 (93.1)	52 (98.1)	90 (92.8)	26 (96.3)	16 (100.0)	380 (95.2)
No	2 (4.2)	1 (1.8)	7 (6.9)	1 (1.9)	7 (7.2)	1 (3.7)	- (0.0)	19 (4.8)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 45: Variable: Local Hospital

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Caras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Yes	47 (97.9)	57 (100.0)	99 (98.0)	52 (98.1)	92 (94.8)	27 (100.0)	14 (87.5)	388 (97.2)
No	1 (2.1)	- (0.0)	2 (2.0)	1 (1.9)	5 (5.2)	- (0.0)	2 (12.5)	11 (2.8)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 46: Variable: Local Maternity Facility

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Caras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Yes	45 (93.8)	57 (100.0)	100 (99.0)	50 (94.3)	53 (54.6)	27 (100.0)	16 (100.0)	348 (87.2)
No	3 (6.3)	- (0.0)	1 (1.0)	3 (5.7)	44 (45.4)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	51 (12.8)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 47: Variable: Local Sanitation

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Yes	16 (33.3)	14 (24.6)	48 (47.5)	39 (73.6)	24 (24.7)	- (0.0)	15 (93.8)	156 (39.1)
No	32 (66.7)	43 (75.4)	53 (52.5)	14 (26.4)	73 (75.3)	27 (100.0)	1 (6.3)	243 (60.9)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 48: Variable: Local Recreation Facility

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Pakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Yes	- (0.0)	6 (10.0)	15 (14.5)	29 (54.7)	58 (59.8)	- (0.0)	1 (6.3)	109 (27.3)
No	48 (100.0)	51 (89.5)	86 (85.1)	24 (45.3)	39 (40.2)	27 (100.0)	15 (93.8)	290 (72.7)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 49: Variable: Local Playground for Children

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Yes	13 (27.1)	9 (15.8)	20 (19.8)	4 (7.5)	28 (28.9)	5 (18.5)	12 (75.0)	91 (22.8)
No	35 (72.9)	48 (84.2)	81 (80.2)	49 (92.5)	69 (71.1)	22 (81.5)	4 (25.0)	308 (77.2)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 50: Variable: Local Adult Education Facility

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Yes	6 (12.5)	14 (24.6)	10 (9.9)	6 (11.3)	12 (12.4)	7 (25.9)	13 (81.3)	68 (17.0)
No	42 (87.5)	43 (75.4)	91 (90.1)	47 (85.7)	85 (87.6)	20 (74.1)	3 (18.8)	331 (83.0)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 51: Variable: Outside Adult Education Facility

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Yes	23 (47.9)	13 (22.8)	28 (27.7)	26 (49.1)	77 (79.4)	13 (48.1)	16 (100.0)	196 (49.1)
No	3 (6.3)	8 (14.0)	61 (60.4)	21 (39.6)	7 (7.2)	9 (33.3)	- (0.0)	109 (27.3)
Do not know/ not ascertained	22 (45.8)	36 (63.2)	12 (11.9)	6 (11.3)	13 (13.4)	5 (18.5)	- (0.0)	94 (23.6)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 52: Variable: Places Visited

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Native place	44 (91.7)	52 (91.2)	82 (81.2)	43 (81.1)	61 (62.9)	18 (66.7)	3 (18.8)	303 (75.9)
Relatives/ Friends place	3 (6.3)	3 (5.3)	18 (17.8)	8 (15.1)	31 (32.0)	8 (29.6)	13 (81.3)	84 (21.1)
Nowhere	1 (2.1)	2 (3.3)	1 (1.0)	2 (3.8)	5 (3.2)	1 (3.7)	- (0.0)	12 (3.0)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 53: Variable: Frequency of Visits (yearly)

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
1 to 2 times	23 (47.9)	37 (64.9)	57 (56.4)	25 (47.2)	44 (45.4)	9 (33.3)	3 (18.8)	198 (49.6)
3 to 5 times	- (0.0)	10 (17.5)	18 (17.8)	8 (15.1)	17 (17.5)	7 (25.9)	- (0.0)	60 (15.0)
More than 5 times - So many times	24 (50.0)	6 (14.0)	25 (24.8)	18 (34.0)	31 (32.0)	10 (37.0)	13 (81.3)	129 (32.3)
Not appli- cable (if no visits made)	1 (2.1)	2 (3.5)	1 (1.0)	2 (3.8)	5 (5.2)	1 (3.7)	- (0.0)	12 (3.0)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 54: Variable: Mode of Visits

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa pura	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Rail	32 (66.7)	49 (86.0)	72 (71.3)	36 (67.9)	44 (45.4)	14 (51.9)	2 (12.5)	249 (62.4)
Bus	15 (31.3)	4 (7.0)	26 (25.7)	15 (28.3)	44 (45.4)	10 (37.0)	12 (75.0)	126 (31.6)
Foot	- (0.0)	2 (3.5)	2 (2.0)	- (0.0)	2 (2.1)	1 (3.7)	- (0.0)	7 (1.8)
Others	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	2 (2.1)	1 (3.7)	2 (12.5)	5 (1.3)
Not appli- cable (if no visits made)	1 (2.1)	2 (3.5)	1 (1.0)	2 (3.8)	5 (5.2)	1 (3.7)	- (0.0)	12 (3.0)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 55: Variable: Newspaper Reading

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Yes, always	28 (58.3)	14 (24.6)	49 (48.5)	35 (66.0)	42 (43.3)	16 (59.3)	13 (81.3)	197 (49.4)
Sometimes	5 (10.4)	20 (35.1)	13 (12.9)	5 (9.4)	24 (24.7)	7 (25.9)	- (0.0)	74 (18.5)
No/Never	15 (31.3)	23 (40.4)	39 (38.6)	13 (24.5)	31 (32.0)	4 (14.8)	3 (18.8)	128 (32.1)
Not ascertained	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 56: Variable: Interest in Local News or National News

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
National	25 (52.1)	30 (52.6)	47 (46.5)	24 (45.3)	45 (46.4)	14 (51.9)	8 (50.0)	193 (48.4)
Local	8 (16.7)	12 (21.1)	17 (16.8)	12 (22.6)	22 (22.7)	5 (18.5)	4 (25.0)	80 (20.1)
International	13 (27.1)	10 (17.5)	34 (33.7)	15 (28.3)	26 (26.8)	7 (25.9)	4 (25.0)	109 (27.3)
Neither	2 (4.2)	5 (8.8)	3 (3.0)	2 (3.8)	4 (4.1)	1 (3.7)	- (0.0)	17 (4.3)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 57: Variable: Journal Reading

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Yes	4 (8.3)	5 (2.8)	5 (5.0)	1 (1.9)	2 (2.1)	3 (11.1)	1 (6.3)	21 (5.3)
Sometimes	1 (2.1)	- (0.0)	1 (1.0)	2 (3.8)	- (0.0)	2 (7.4)	- (0.0)	6 (1.5)
No	43 (89.6)	52 (91.2)	95 (94.1)	50 (94.3)	95 (97.9)	22 (81.5)	15 (93.8)	372 (93.2)
Not ascertained	- (0.)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 58: Variable: Book Reading

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Yes	9 (18.8)	14 (24.6)	18 (17.8)	13 (24.5)	16 (16.5)	8 (29.6)	1 (6.3)	79 (19.8)
Sometimes	4 (8.3)	1 (1.8)	1 (1.0)	9 (17.0)	15 (15.5)	4 (14.8)	3 (18.8)	37 (9.3)
No	35 (72.9)	42 (73.7)	82 (81.2)	31 (58.5)	66 (68.0)	15 (55.6)	12 (75.0)	283 (70.9)
Not ascertained	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 59: Variable: Visits to the Cinema

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
1 to 2 times in a month	8 (16.7)	11 (19.3)	20 (19.8)	10 (18.9)	15 (15.5)	5 (18.5)	2 (12.5)	71 (17.8)
3 to 4 times in a month	1 (2.1)	3 (5.3)	6 (5.9)	3 (5.7)	8 (8.2)	1 (3.7)	4 (25.0)	26 (6.5)
More than 4 times	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	1 (1.0)	1 (1.9)	4 (4.1)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	6 (1.5)
Rarely/ Sometimes	8 (16.7)	6 (10.5)	13 (12.9)	9 (17.0)	20 (20.6)	9 (33.3)	4 (25.0)	69 (17.3)
Never	31 (64.6)	37 (64.9)	61 (60.4)	30 (56.6)	50 (51.5)	12 (44.4)	6 (37.5)	227 (56.9)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 60: Variable: Games Played

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Yes (Cricket, football, etc.)	4 (8.3)	4 (7.0)	8 (7.9)	5 (9.4)	15 (15.5)	3 (11.1)	2 (12.5)	41 (10.3)
No	44 (91.7)	53 (93.0)	93 (92.1)	48 (90.6)	82 (84.5)	24 (88.9)	14 (87.5)	358 (89.7)
Not ascertained	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 61: Variable: Other Types of Recreation

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Homeguards activity	- (0.0)	2 (3.5)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	1 (1.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	3 (0.8)
Playing cards	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	1 (1.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	1 (0.3)
Others	- (0.0)	1 (1.8)	2 (2.0)	2 (3.8)	4 (4.1)	2 (7.4)	- (0.0)	11 (2.8)
No	48 (100.0)	54 (94.7)	98 (97.0)	51 (96.2)	92 (94.8)	25 (92.6)	16 (100.0)	384 (96.2)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 62: Variable: Tea

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman-pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras-pur	Sardar-nagar	
Yes	43 (89.6)	55 (96.5)	93 (92.1)	49 (92.5)	88 (90.7)	26 (96.3)	13 (81.3)	367 (92.0)
No	5 (10.4)	2 (3.5)	8 (7.9)	4 (7.5)	9 (9.3)	1 (3.7)	3 (18.8)	32 (8.0)
Total	43	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 63: Variable: Pan

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa pura	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Yes	14 (29.2)	27 (47.4)	39 (38.6)	20 (37.7)	29 (29.9)	13 (48.1)	3 (18.8)	145 (36.3)
No	34 (70.8)	30 (52.6)	62 (61.4)	33 (62.3)	68 (70.1)	14 (51.9)	13 (81.3)	254 (63.7)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 64: Variable: Tobacco

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Yes	31 (64.6)	49 (86.0)	71 (70.3)	39 (73.6)	71 (73.2)	20 (74.1)	8 (50.0)	289 (72.4)
No	17 (35.4)	8 (14.0)	30 (29.7)	14 (26.4)	26 (26.8)	7 (25.9)	8 (50.0)	110 (27.6)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399

Frequency Table 65: Variable: Intoxicants

Distribution scale	Area							Grand total
	Asarwa	Chaman- pura	Rakhial	Gomtipur	Naroda	Saras- pur	Sardar- nagar	
Yes	- (0.0)	1 (1.3)	5 (5.0)	3 (5.7)	5 (5.2)	1 (3.7)	1 (6.3)	16 (4.0)
No	48 (100.0)	56 (98.2)	96 (95.0)	50 (94.3)	92 (94.8)	26 (96.3)	15 (93.8)	383 (96.0)
Total	48	57	101	53	97	27	16	399