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REPORT ON THE PILOT SURVEY
OF
BEGGARS AND DESTITUTES
IN
TRIVANDRUM CITY

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS
TRIVANDRUM

February 1960.

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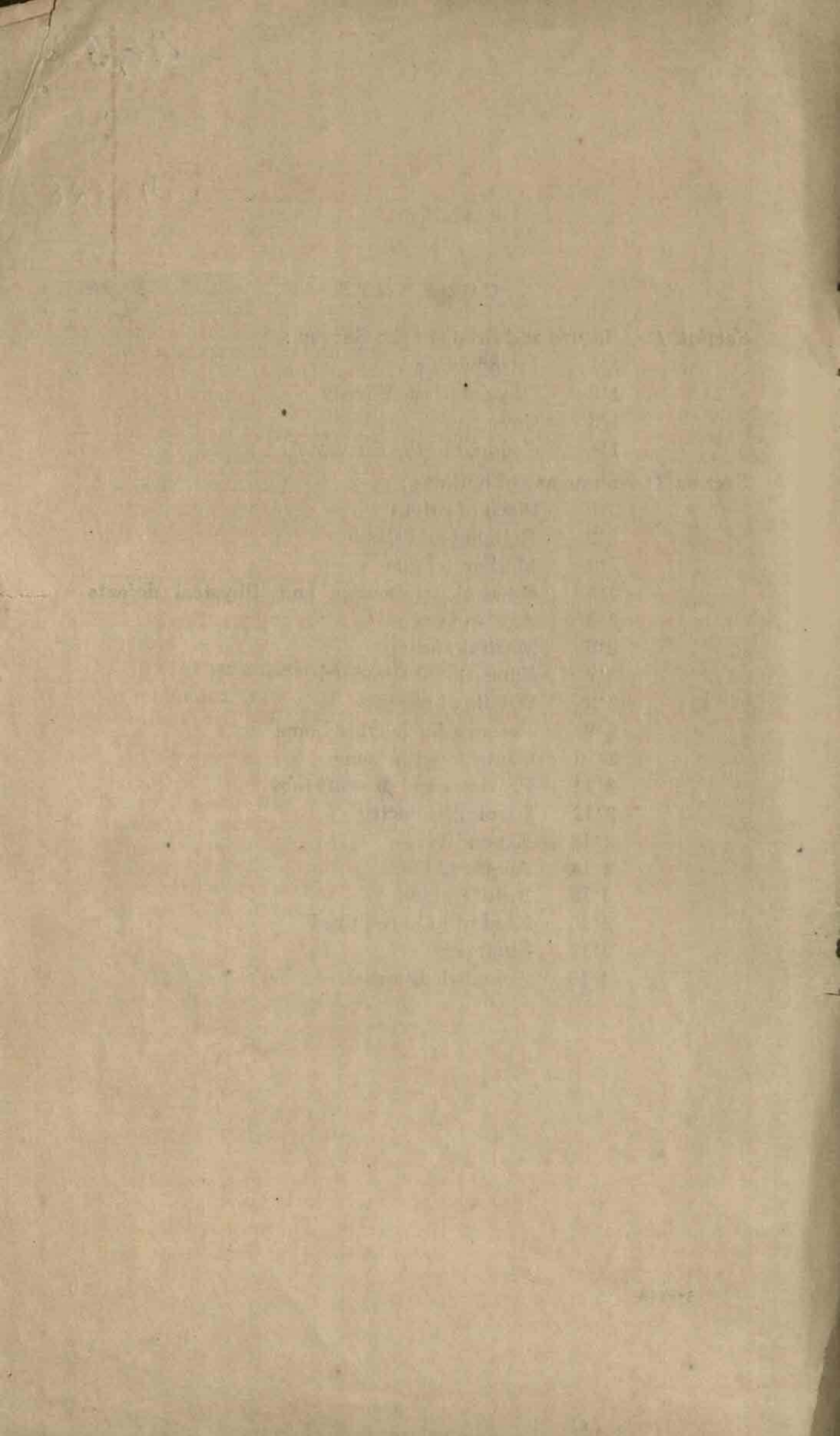
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REPORT ON THE PILOT SURVEY OF BEGGARS AND DESTITUTES IN TRIVANDRUM CITY.

SECTION 1: NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE SURVEY.

1.1: Introduction.—One of the important problems facing the Society today is the problem of beggars and destitutes. To obtain the information necessary to tackle the problem, a comprehensive statistical survey of beggars and destitutes was proposed by the Superintendent, Sree Chithra Home. The Department of Statistics suggested that a Pilot Survey may be conducted in Trivandrum City as a first step to study the problem of beggars and destitutes and that the experience gained from this survey may be profitably utilised for a State-wide Survey.

In G. O. Rt. No. 1118/59/Home, dated 16-6-1959, sanction was accorded for conducting a Sample Survey of beggars and destitutes in Trivandrum City, with the aid of some University Post-graduate students and Research Scholars.

A scheme for the Pilot Survey of Beggars and Destitutes was prepared by the Department of Statistics and was finalised in consultation with the Professor of Statistics and the Reader in Psychology of the University.

The scheme was put into operation in July-August 1959.

1.2: Objects of the Survey.—The survey was intended to throw light on the causes leading to beggary and the possibilities of giving gainful employment to healthy persons. The investigation of the socio-economic factors compelling them to make the street the hub of their existence was one of the major objects. The survey also aimed at finding out the places of origin of beggars. Apart from the nature of vagrancy, information on the family, the places of origin, age composition, marital status, religion, health conditions, clothing, mother tongue, literacy level, previous history, relatives, contacts with native environment, earning capacity, spending habits and recreation was also intended to be collected.

1.3: Coverage.—Religious mendicants and sanyasins who are looked upon with reverence have been excluded from the purview of the survey. The persons enumerated were those—

- i. who were found wandering without any settled place of abode and visible means of subsistence; or
- ii. found begging; or
- iii. found doing for a consideration any act under circumstances contrary to their well-being; or
- iv. who were destitutes, without means of subsistence other than charity; or
- v. who had no parents, guardians or relatives fit to exercise proper care and guardianship on them.

1.4: Conduct of the Survey.—In Trivandrum City the following 6 areas usually frequented by the beggars and destitutes were selected for the survey—

- i. East Fort Bus Stop,
- ii. Over-bridge,

- iii. Thampanoor Bus Stop,
- iv. Thampanoor Railway Station,
- v. Palayam Bus Stop and Market, and
- vi. Chalai Bazaar.

Investigation was conducted by 6 batches of University Post-graduate students of Statistics, Economics, Mathematics and Psychology on 27th July 1959 at dusk. In order to get reliable information and to win the confidence of the beggars, the beggars were promised alms which were disbursed after collecting the required information. Altogether 128 beggars and destitutes were interviewed on that day.

Information on beggars seeking alms from houses in the city was collected by selected Officers of the Department of Statistics, whose places of residence were uniformly scattered in the city. The survey was conducted on 8th August, 1959 and was fixed between 8 a. m. and 11 a. m. to avoid double counting of beggars. On that day 63 beggars were altogether interviewed. The schedules and instructions used for the survey are appended (see Appendix).

SECTION 2 : SUMMARY OF FINDINGS.

The following paragraphs present a summary of the findings of the survey. Wherever possible the results of 1951 census concerning the general population of Trivandrum District have been quoted for purposes of comparison. The special demographic features of the beggar and destitute population are also presented in the ensuing paragraphs.

2.1: **Place of origin.**—The following table gives the percentage distribution of beggars and destitutes according to their places of origin.

Sex.	Place of origin					Not recorded.	Total.
	Trivandrum City.	Trivandrum District.	Other Districts of Kerala.	Kanyakumari and Tinnevely Districts of Madras State.			
Male	22.5	28.8	2.6	2.1	13.6	69.6	
Female	12.6	7.9	0.5	..	9.4	30.4	
All	35.1	36.7	3.1	2.1	23.0	100.0	

It is clear from the above table that most of the persons have their origin in Trivandrum District and City proper. Only a very small percentage has migrated from other Districts of Kerala or Kanyakumari and Tinnevely Districts of Madras State which lie adjoining to Trivandrum District.

2.2: Religion and Caste.—A breakup according to religion shows that 74 per cent are Hindus, 17 per cent Christians and 9 per cent Muslims. Among the Hindus 46 out of the 74 per cent are from backward communities, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes while among Christians 7 are from backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. On the whole 53 per cent of the beggars and destitutes come from backward and scheduled communities. The general population of Trivandrum District consists of 70 per cent Hindus, 20 per cent Christians and 10 per cent Muslims and others. The break-up according to religion among the beggars and destitutes is found to be not statistically significant from that in the general population of Trivandrum District. In the general population of Trivandrum in 1951 nearly 8 per cent of persons belonged to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; the survey reveals that 17 per cent of the beggars and destitutes are from scheduled castes and tribes. This difference is statistically significant which shows that proportionately more persons from the scheduled castes and tribes have resorted to begging.

2.3: Mother tongue—Out of 100 persons in the general population in Trivandrum District there were 87 persons having Malayalam as Mother tongue and 12 Tamil. From the survey, 81 out of 100 beggars reported Malayalam as their Mother tongue and 17 Tamil. This is not significantly different from the linguistic break-up in the general population.

2.4: General Appearance and Physical Defects—The following table gives the percentage distribution of beggars and destitutes according to general appearance in broad age groups below 15 years, 15—54 years, 55 and above.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.

Age in years.		Healthy.	Unhealthy.	Total.
Below	15	15.7	2.1	17.8
15	— 54	34.6	22.0	56.6
55	& Above	9.9	15.7	25.6
	All	60.2	39.8	100.0

Out of 100 beggars 60 are healthy and more than 50 per cent of the healthy beggars are in the working age-group 15-54. It is also seen that 70 per cent of these persons have no physical defect of any kind. There are however 7 blind, 6 crippled, 5 deaf, 4 lame, 1 each who are dumb, imbecile and insane and 5 persons with other defects.

2.5: Age and Sex: The percentage distribution of beggars and destitutes according to age and sex is given below:

Sex.

Age in years.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Below	15	16.2	1.6	17.8
15	— 54	36.2	20.4	56.6
55	& Above	17.2	8.4	25.6
	All	69.6	30.4	100.0

Nearly 70% of the beggars and destitutes are males. A good number of children and old people are begging while over half the number is between the ages 15 and 55. In the general population of Trivandrum District 50% are males. It is therefore clear that proportionately more males are engaged in begging than females. Also the percentage of beggars and destitutes in the working age group (15-54) does not differ significantly from that in the general population in Trivandrum District (52%).

2.6: **Marital Status.**—The following table presents the percentage distribution of beggars and destitutes according to marital status and sex.

Marital Status

<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Single.</i>	<i>Married.</i>	<i>Widowed, divorced and separated.</i>	<i>All.</i>
Male	41.9	16.8	10.9	69.6
Female	5.8	4.2	20.4	30.4
Total	47.7	21.0	31.3	100.0

Only 21 per cent of the persons are married (with spouse living together) while 48% are single beggars and destitutes. In the general population in Trivandrum District the corresponding distribution is given below:

Marital Status

<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Single.</i>	<i>Married.</i>	<i>Widowed, divorced and separated.</i>	<i>All.</i>
Male	31.3	17.7	1.1	50.1
Female	25.2	18.6	6.1	49.9
Total	56.5	36.3	7.2	100.0

The two distributions are significantly different, as regards the proportion in all classes, except that of married males.

2.7: **Educational standard**—Out of 100 beggars and destitutes 62 are illiterate, 14 are literate only (i. e. able to read and/or write), 19 are post primary standard and 4 post secondary standard. In the general population of Trivandrum 50 per cent are illiterate. Thus according to literacy level the difference in distribution of beggars and the general population is negligible. Here it may be remarked that no objective tests were conducted to find out whether a beggar or a destitute person was literate or not. However it is worthwhile noting that some persons who have attained secondary standard and above are also found begging. On closely examining the schedules it was found that there were seven persons enumerated as having an educational

standard post secondary; two out of these 7 had physical defects; and the other 5 have been reported as brilliant people who are willing to work if offered any work and have been driven to beggary purely because of poverty and unfavourable circumstances.

2·8: Details of parents—From the survey it was found that 68 per cent of the beggars have address. Regarding parents, the male parent of 22 per cent of beggars is living on the date of survey while the female parents of 30 per cent are living. Nearly 13 per cent of beggars do not know whether their parents are living or dead. The following table shows the distribution of parents of beggars according to educational standard.

	Illiterate.	Literate only.	Primary.	Secondary and above.	Not recorded.	All.
Father	29	6	7	2	56	100
Mother	29	4	5	3	59	100

Here it is seen that 29 per cent are illiterate but more than half the total have no recorded information and hence it is difficult to draw any inference from the distribution. The occupational distribution of parents show that 2 per cent of male parents and 1 per cent female parent are beggars; 24 per cent of beggars have their father's occupation as unskilled labour, 12 per cent skilled labour and 17 per cent clerical and other professions. The mothers of 8 per cent of beggars were reported to be unskilled labourers, 3 per cent skilled labourers and 12 per cent have clerical and other professions as occupations. Here again 45 per cent of beggars have not reported any occupation for their father while 76 per cent have not reported any occupation for their mother.

2·9: Reasons for leaving Home.—Analysing the reasons reported by the beggars and destitutes for their having left home, 40 per cent gave the reason as poverty at home. Seventeen per cent had to leave home because they were orphans. Due to the neglect of parents 8 per cent of the persons left home while 3 per cent had the cause as neglect of relatives. It is interesting to note that 3 out of 100 left home because of their ambitious and adventurous spirit and 2 persons left home because of "the lure of the city". The 'influence of associates' was the reason for 1 per cent of persons to leave home. 23 per cent reported other reasons for the same and 3 per cent did not report any reason at all. Poverty at home and absence of a responsible person to look after are the predominant reasons which made the persons leave their homes and take to begging.

2.10: Contacts with Home.—Though the persons had left their homes and had resorted to begging 77 per cent have direct contacts with home. Thirteen per cent have information about their homes through relatives and 8 per cent through friends. One per cent of beggars and destitutes have contacts with their homes through correspondence and the remaining 1 per cent have not reported anything about the same.

2.11: Previous and present jobs.—It was found that 62 per cent of the persons had some previous work and 38 per cent had no work. Twenty per cent of persons were coolies, porters etc., 15 per cent had own account work and 4 per cent were engaged in agriculture and allied jobs. There were 12 per cent of domestic workers, and 11 per cent had some odd jobs other than those specified.

The present job of 59% of persons is exclusively begging while 32% are having their major occupation as coolies, porters etc. 4% have some own account work and 5% have some odd jobs. Considering present and previous jobs therefore it may be remarked that persons who had no work previously and some own account workers and some engaged in agriculture domestic work and odd jobs have resorted to begging. It may be seen that only 59% are actual beggars while others seek alms occasionally only.

2.12: Earnings.—The average earnings of a person for a day is 77 nP. in non-rainy season. During the rainy season however the average earnings come to 46 nP. only. This is a significantly low figure when compared with that in the non-rainy season. Only those persons who reported any earnings are considered for this calculation. The non-reporting is nearly 50% as regards earnings in rainy season.

2.13. Expenditure.—Nearly 27% of beggars did not give any information about their daily expenditure. 34% spend an amount of 8 annas (Rs. 0.50) or more for food while 10% spend only 4 annas or less for their food. Analysing monthly expenditure it is seen that 1.6% spend only less than 5 rupees for food while 16.2% spend between 5 and 10 rupees and 56.5% spend above 10 rupees for food.

The following table gives the per capita expenditure on food, clothing, smoking and pansupari, cinema and other entertainments per month. Here 32 persons (18 male and 14 female) who either did not give any information or reported that they spend nothing of their own but give what they get to their households are not considered.

Items.	Per capita expenditure.	
	Amount	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Food ..	16.95	80.0
Clothing ..	1.03	4.8
Smoking & pansupari ..	2.11	10.0
Cinema & other entertain- ments ..	0.56	2.6
Others (including rent) ..	0.54	2.6
Total ..	21.19	100.0

From the above table it is seen that the per capita expenditure is Rs. 21.19. It would be interesting to compare the expenditure pattern with that of the general population. A sample survey was conducted in 1957 by the Department of Statistics to study the effects of prohibition on the economic, cultural and moral aspects of the life of the people in Kerala. From the survey it was seen that the per capita expenditure on all items together varied from Rs. 7.57 to Rs. 12.83 for the income group below Rs. 50. The persons in the household income group Rs. 50-99 had their per capita expenditure varying from 15.52 to 18.29 while those in household income group Rs. 100 to 199 had their per capita monthly expenditure varying from 18.77 to 25.51. The per capita expenditure of beggars is therefore on a par with that of persons in the monthly income group Rs. 100-199. In the general population the per capita expenditure is much distorted by the inclusion of children. It is not the case for the beggars and destitutes. The beggars on the whole are spending as much as any normal person, if not more. A lion's share of the expenditure is on food. On testing it is found that the percentage expenditure on food, for beggars and destitutes is significantly greater than that of the persons in the household income group Rs. 100-199. In regard to clothing the difference is not significant. It is found that some beggars spend a small amount as rent also. The expenditure of beggars on smoking and pansupari is significantly more than that on the same items in the general population. This is also due to the fact that while most of the beggars spend an amount on these items, in the general population, the proportion of persons who have the habit is different. Nearly 93% of persons spend all that they get, while 7% of the persons save a small amount. 4% of the beggars and destitutes are reported to be with debt.

On the whole the beggars and destitutes are getting as much as they want and are leading a hand-to-mouth existence with no cares or worries about the future.

2. 14. Acquired habits.—40% of the beggars and destitutes did not give any information on acquired habits. 34% acquired the smoking habit, 9% the chewing habit and 6% indulge in sexual practices. 1% of persons are addicted to drugs and a small per cent of persons have gambling as a habit. 1.5% of persons have all the above habits. The habits are mostly self acquired while 15% is reported as due to influence of friends.

2. 15. Future Plans.—The enumerated persons were asked to state whether they liked their present job or not. 35% of persons answered in the affirmative while 53% reported that they did not like it. 9% did not give any answer and 3% answered that they were unable to give a specific answer. Further 57 out of 100 persons reported their willingness to take up another job while 25% were not inclined to change their present job. Here again 13% were doubtful and 5% did not give any answer,

When asked to state whether they wished to stay in a safe place 73% answered in the affirmative and 9% opposed the suggestion. 10% could not say anything and 8% did not care to give an answer. On further questioning 42% of persons were reported as having an inclination to work and study and 35% did not have such a desire. There were 14% who could not say anything and 9% who did not give any answer.

It is evident therefore that most of the persons are desirous of leading a normal life, to take up some work and stay in a safe place. But it is surprising to note that only 18% wanted to join home or parents or guardians.

2. 16. Kind of help required.—The following table shows the percentage of persons who required specific kinds of help.

	Kind of help.						All
	Shelter and work.	Accommodation.	Work and study.	Help for business.	Others.	Not recorded.	
Percentage of persons ..	24	23	18	10	16	9	100

Apart from the 9% who have not reported anything, the others were desirous of getting some help so as to lead a social life.

2. 17. Summary.—To recapitulate, the beggars and destitute s have been forced to resort to their present mode of living due to poverty and lack of responsible persons to shape their living. Though most of them get sufficient amount for their existence they are desirous of leading a normal life. They were earnest in

their desire of getting some help so as to rehabilitate themselves. Some of the persons were having some previous gainful work other than begging and some are still having some odd jobs. The majority of persons have no physical defect of any kind and are of normal health. If offered suitable jobs they are willing to take up jobs also. The persons belong mostly to the working age group 15-55 years.

While these are the results of a survey in Trivandrum City it would be worthwhile conducting such surveys in the other towns of the State also so that the various factors compelling the persons to make the street the hub of their existence and to lead an unsocial life can be found out.

2.18. Acknowledgments.—Dr. (Miss) A. George, Professor of Statistics, and Dr. E. I. George, Reader in Psychology in the University of Kerala were kind enough to co-operate with the Department of Statistics in the conduct of the survey and the finalisation of the report. Their services in this regard were very valuable and require special mention. The students of M. A. and M. Sc. classes in Statistics, Mathematics, Economics, and Psychology who did the enumeration work sparing no pains to elicit the required information from the beggars and destitutes at night on the day fixed for enumeration also deserve special mention. The services of the officers of the Department of Statistics who collected information from beggars visiting their households on the day specified for the survey are also acknowledged.

Sri S. B. Sen, the then Director of Statistics was wholly responsible for the organisation and technical aspects of the survey.

APPENDIX I

SCHEDULE FOR THE PILOT SURVEY OF BEGGARS AND DESTITUTES IN TRIVANDRUM CITY.

Work spot.....

Block I — Personal details

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Serial Number..... | 7. Address if any..... |
| 2. Name..... | |
| 3. Sex..... | 8. Mother tongue..... |
| 4. Marital status..... | 9. General appearance } Health..... |
| 5. Age..... | } Physical |
| 6. Religion & Caste..... | } defect..... |
| | 10. Clothing..... |
| | 11. Literacy level..... |

Block II — Family particulars.

	Living, dead or unknown	Age (If dead age at death)	Educa- tion	Employ- ment	Monthly earnings
Father					
Mother					
Husband/ Wife					
Brothers					
Sisters					
Children					
Near Relations					

Block III — Previous history

1. When did you leave your home? _____

2. What were the reasons for leaving home? _____

3. How long have you been in Trivandrum? _____

4. When did you } First time
come to Triv- } Second time
andrum. } Third time

5. Do you have contacts with your home? _____

6. How do you maintain contacts? _____

Regular/Occasional/None

Direct contact/correspondence/
information from Relatives/
Friends.

Block IV—Occupation

1. Have you had any work previously? If so give details. _____
2. At what age did you first start working? _____
3. What are the types of work that you do? Unskilled/Skilled/No work. _____
4. What is your present jobs? _____
5. Who introduced you to this job? Own effort/effort of friends/relatives/others (specify) _____
6. Have you any special liking for or knowledge of any job? Like it/do not like it/cannot say/must do for bread. _____
7. Do you take to begging? Yes/No/sometimes. _____
Maximum. Minimum.
8. Average daily earnings } Week days
 } Holidays
 } Rainy season _____
9. *Expenditure.*
- | S. No. | Item | <i>Daily expenditure.</i> | <i>Monthly expenditure.</i> |
|--------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Food | _____ | _____ |
| 2. | Clothing | _____ | _____ |
| 3. | Smoking | _____ | _____ |
| 4. | Pansupari | _____ | _____ |
| 5. | Cinema | _____ | _____ |
| 6. | Other entertainments | _____ | _____ |
| 7. | Other expenses including rent (if any) | _____ | _____ |
10. Have you any savings? If yes, with whom left? _____
11. Are you indebted to anyone? If yes, to whom? Banks/Co-operative Societies/Friends/Others (specify) _____
12. Are you exploited by anybody?
 (a) Whether exploited, but resisted.
 (b) What kind of exploitation? Bodily/In employment/Financial/By unrespectable adults/By respectable persons/By gangs. _____

* No imputed value need be given to these items received gratis.

Block V—Leisure and habits

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|------------------|---------------|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------|--|--|-------|--|--|-------|--|--|-------|--|--|
| 1. How do you spend your leisure time? | Cards play, other games, gambling, gossiping, any other way (specify) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Habits:
Smoking
Gambling
Sexual practices
Drugs addictions
Any other habit (specify) | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>Self.</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>Influence</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>Others</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>of friends.</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>(specify.)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"><hr/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"><hr/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"><hr/></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"><hr/></td> </tr> </table> | <i>Self.</i> | <i>Influence</i> | <i>Others</i> | | <i>of friends.</i> | <i>(specify.)</i> | <hr/> | | | <hr/> | | | <hr/> | | | <hr/> | | |
| <i>Self.</i> | <i>Influence</i> | <i>Others</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>of friends.</i> | <i>(specify.)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Do you belong to a group? | Yes/No. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Does your group mix with any anti-social gang? | Yes/No/sometimes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Have you any particular friend? | Yes/No. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Where do you sleep at night? | No fixed place/in a separate room/share a room/work place (specify) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Are you under the control of anybody? | Yes/No. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Block VI—Future plans

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Do you like your present occupation? | Yes/No. |
| 2. Do you like to take up a suitable job? | Yes/No/cannot say. |
| 3. Do you wish to stay in a safe place? | Yes/No/cannot say. |
| 4. Do you like to work and study? | Yes/No/cannot say. |
| 5. Do you wish to go back to your house/parents/guardians? | Yes/No/undecided. |
| 6. What kind of help would you like to have? | Accommodation/shelter work/return home/work and study/help for business school/others (specify) |

Remarks of Investigator

Name of Investigator

Signature with date

.....
.....

APPENDIX II

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE SCHEDULES OF THE
PILOT SURVEY OF BEGGARS AND DESTITUTES
IN TRIVANDRUM CITY.

The schedule contains 6 blocks dealing with personal details, family particulars, previous history, occupation, leisure and habits and future plans of the persons. Space is left towards the end for the Investigator to record his opinion about the persons and the variety of the information recorded.

Block I

Personal details.—In this block, the name, sex (male, female or eunuch), age in completed years, religion and address (local, temporary or permanent) may be recorded against the respective items. The marital status may be entered in codes—Single—1, married—2, widow—3, divorced—4, separated—5, others (specify)—6. Against item 8 the name of the language spoken by the mother may be entered. Against item 9 enter the codes on health—Good health—1, Looks normal—2, Sickly—3, and physical defects—lame—1, crippled—2, hard of hearing—3, deaf—4, partially blind—5, blind—6, dumb—7, imbecile—8, insane—9, others (specify)—10.

The information on clothing may be entered in codes—Clean and sufficient—1, clean but insufficient—2, in rags—3, dirty but sufficient—4, insufficient—5.

The literacy level may be noted in codes—Illiterate—1, able to read only—2, literate—3, primary—4, secondary—5, above secondary—6.

Block II

Family particulars.—The details, whether living or dead, age, education, employment and monthly wages, of the father, mother, husband/wife, brother, sisters, children and near relatives of the person may be entered in this block. If dead the age at death may be given. If there are more than one brother or sister, details may be entered in separate lines. Similarly details of children and near relatives (the sex and nature of relation may be specified) may be entered in separate lines. In the case of persons whose family is with them the details of the members of the family may be obtained from the head of the family and no separate schedule need be filled in for each person. The fact may be noted as Investigator's remarks. If however there is another member of the same family who is independent of others a separate schedule may be filled in. In the case of a person who has no family but is forlorn and forsaken the fact may be noted as Investigator's remarks.

Block III

Previous history.—Against questions 1 and 3 enter the answer in codes, Quiet recently—1, 3 months ago—2, 6 months ago—3, 1 year ago—4, 2 or more years ago—5.

Against question 2, the answer should be in codes; poverty at home—1, neglect by parents—2, neglect by relatives—3, no parents or guardians to look after and no means of subsistence—4, ambition and adventure—5, lure of the city—6, influence of associates—7, influence of gangs—8, others (specify)—9.

Block IV

Occupation.—The questions entered are self explanatory. Wherever there are answers given against the questions the relevant ones may be retained and the others scored off.

Block V

Leisure and habits.—Here against question 1, retain the appropriate answers and cancel the others. Against question 2, if the influence is from a friend, the column against the habits under 'friend' may be ticked. If it is not self acquired nor due to influence of friends the mode of influence may be described under 'others'. Similarly the entry in the row 'other habits' may be made after specifying the habit. The other questions are self explanatory.

Block VI

Future plans.—The questions are self explanatory.

7. *Tabulation.*—The tabulation will be done at the Statistical Laboratory by the Junior M. Sc. students in Statistics in corroboration with the Department of Statistics.

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