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SLUMS OF MADRAS CITY

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PREFACE

Madras Census has undertaken a few special studies. One significant study is on the slums of Madras City. It is our aim to make the City beautiful. The continued growth of slums in the City, unless checked by adequate and timely measures, will tend to make the City uglier with every decade. This book gives a complete picture of this problem. I do hope it will be useful to Administrators as well as Planners. It will also form a basis for further studies on slum and its varied social and economic aspects.

P. K. NAMBIAR

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It is my pleasant duty to acknowledge the able assistance given by the following members of my staff in the preparation of this volume :

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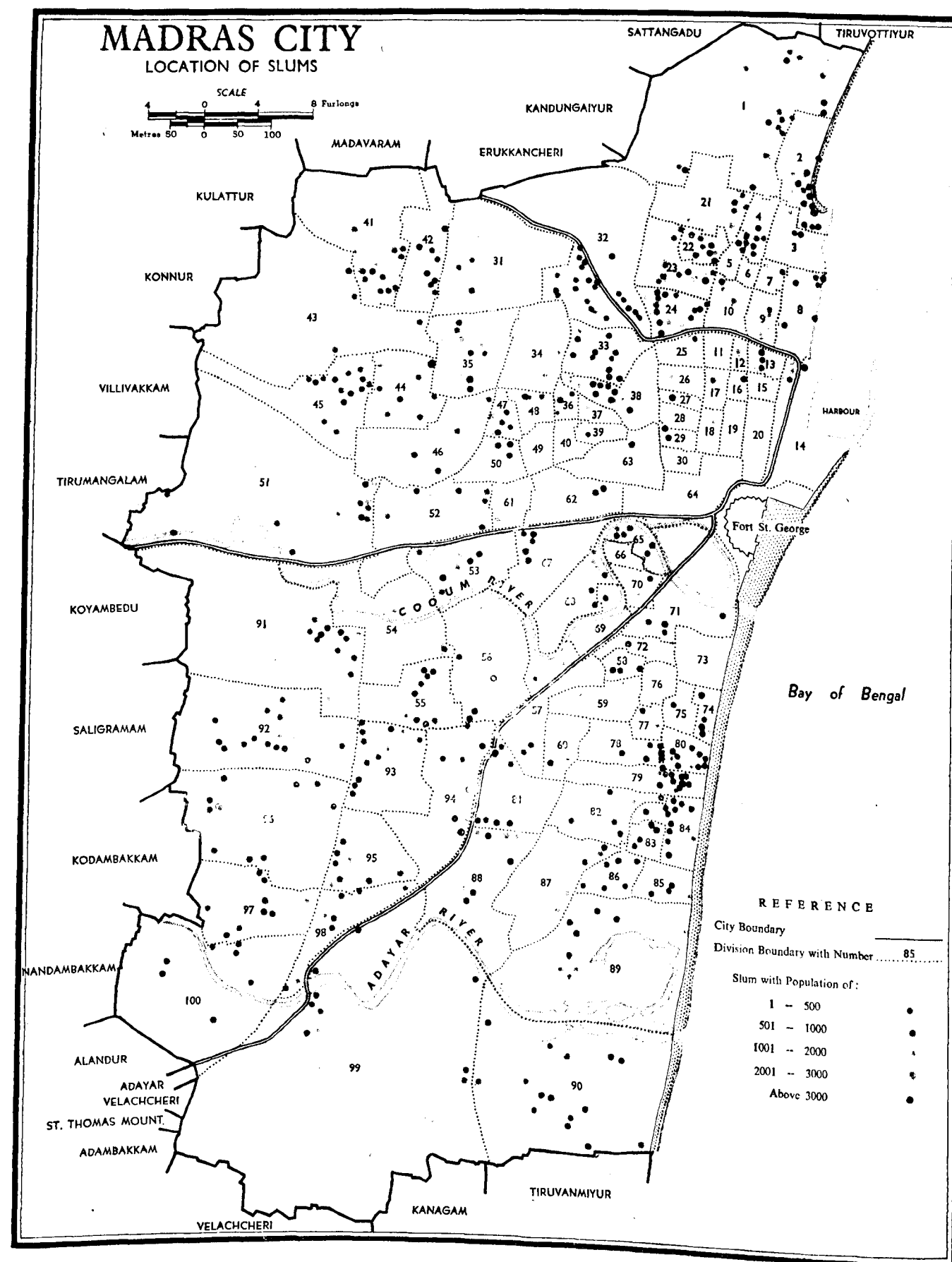
I also wish to place on record my appreciation of the good work done by The Ideal Printers, Madras-6, in printing this volume.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A detailed study of slums in Madras City was undertaken as part of 1961 Census. Its purpose was to know the background of the growth and continuance of slums. It is generally agreed that slum is not only a slur on the beauty of the City, but also reflects low living conditions of the majority of the working population. In order to undertake measures to improve the living conditions of slum dwellers, it is necessary to understand the full implications of the growth of slums. The views of the Planning Commission and the Union and State Governments are definite that slums should be removed. A number of measures have been evolved by the Government to eliminate slums in which the City Improvement Trust and the Corporation of Madras are engaged. But these measures, however beneficial they be, will not eliminate slums in the near future because they continue to thrive and grow on certain peculiar conditions prevailing in the slums.

The opposite view has been expressed by Sri C. Rajagopalachari in an article published in *The Mail* dated 7-9-1960. This article along with the views of the Planning Commission on slums is reproduced in Appendix I of this volume. On a perusal of the differing points of view, it is obvious that slum clearance is a much more complicated problem than is generally presumed to be and apart from considerations of finance, there are psychological and other factors which have to be overcome if slums are to be eliminated and the City made beautiful. The results of this study, I hope will help in focussing the attention of the authorities and the public spirited men to those aspects of slum clearance which need special emphasis.

My original intention was to make a list of the slums in Madras City and undertake a sample study of a few selected slums. Sri R. Balasubramaniam, the then Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras extended full facilities for such a survey. A questionnaire was evolved for this purpose. The first part contained questions on the general layout of the slum, the cause for its existence, the facilities available

like water tap, the number of huts, existence of recreational facilities and schools, prevalence of epidemic disease, nuisance caused to the neighbours and the number of births and deaths. The second part consisted of questions relating to each family. In addition to this, an investigator made a general survey of the slum.

According to the Corporation records, there were 306 slums in the city. Actually a complete survey of the slums has been made and the slums localised with the result that the number increased to 548.

I also had a discussion with Sri R. M. Mahadevan, Commissioner of Police, Madras on the possibility of the City Police co-operating with the Census Organisation in the study of slums in Madras City. He expressed his willingness to do so as crime and law and order problems are linked with the existence of slums. Accordingly, a few questions on law and order and crime were added to Part I of the questionnaire. The Commissioner also extended to me all facilities in getting the details of crime committed by the slum dwellers from the respective Police Stations.

I then discussed this project with Sri A. Mitra, Registrar General, India. He expressed the view that we would get a better picture of the slums in the City if a complete study of all slums could be arranged. The difficulty involved in undertaking such a study could not be minimised, but in view of its utility, it was attempted. The questionnaire was also approved by Sri Mitra with some useful additions. The questionnaire will be found in Appendix II.

Field Survey

The procedure for conducting the survey was as follows: Two Research Assistants with the assistance of a Sorter each started the work and the staff was subsequently strengthened by the appointment of three more Research Assistants, and three

Sorters. The study was supervised by Sri S. M. Sulaiman, Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras from 11-6-1961. Subsequently one Research Assistant and five Supervisors were appointed for the work. Madras City was divided into five ranges and each range was put under one Supervisor to start with. They did the investigation till 1-10-1961 when they were all given a Sorter. The minimum out-turn for Supervisor or Sorter was fixed at 50 families per day. The investigators contacted the head of each slum household and collected all relevant information. In the absence of the head, another responsible member of the household competent to supply the information was contacted. While filling Part II of the schedule, the Supervisor visited the slum and test-checked not less than 5% of the schedules. When the work in a slum was completed, the Supervisor made his final visit and filled in Part I (General) and also made enquiries about the slum from the neighbours and filled in Part III. He then collected information on crime from the police station and vital statistics from the Corporation Divisional Office. On 19-12-1961 five more Sorters were appointed in order to accelerate the pace of work. Thus there were five Supervisors and ten Sorters till the 2nd of January 1962, when five more Sorters were entertained to have the field work completed by the end of April 1962.

The Corporation list was prepared in 1953. Our investigation showed that it was not a complete list and contained a few omissions. Further in the course of our survey, new slums were discovered. The Research Assistant and the Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations in charge of this survey inspected these slums in order to satisfy themselves that the definition of slum covered the new areas also. The total number of slums surveyed was 548 containing 97,851 households and a population of 412,168.

Tabulation

The preparation of Tables was then taken up. It was found that 33 Tables could be prepared from the schedules - Tables 1 and 22 from Part I of the schedule and Tables 1 to 30, 32 and 33 from Part II of the schedule. Actually one form of the household schedule - Part II - was filled in for each household and no individual slip was filled in for each member of the household and hence tally mark method had to be employed for tabulation. The tabulation was first undertaken by the Regional Tabulation Office, Cuddalore. During the month of December 1961, the Regional Tabulation Office, Cuddalore completed

27 Tables for 47 slums. Then the work was concentrated in the Urban Tabulation Office at Royapuram. Tabulation was begun in the middle of December 1961 with a staff of two Supervisors and 50 Sorters with effect from 12th January 1961. Three teams consisting of one Supervisor, three Compiler Checkers and 10 Sorters were put on tabulation work. In May 1962, a fourth team was formed. The tabulation work was completed by the middle of June 1962.

The question of consolidation of the Tables was then taken up. The Census Organisation has simultaneously undertaken a study of the metropolitan City of Madras. For the purpose of this study, 100 divisions of the City have been grouped into 4 zones depending on the domination of a particular activity in each zone, of course keeping in mind geographical contiguity. The zones so formed are as follows :

Zone	Description
I Zone ...	Manufacturing area - Division Nos. 1 to 12, 21 to 25, 31 to 49
II Zone ...	Trade and commerce areas - Division Nos. 13 to 20, 26 to 30, 63 to 66
III Zone ...	Old residential areas - Division Nos. 50, 52 to 62, 67 to 88
IV Zone ...	New residential areas - Division Nos. 51, 89 to 100

This division was followed in consolidating the slum Tables. As such a consolidation will give only an abstract data for divisions. A Primary Census Abstract was prepared which will give at a glance, slum by slum, the details collected during this survey. It was prepared division-wise in two parts, one containing Tables on general and sociological aspects and the other on economic aspects. The consolidation of the Tables as well as the preparation of Primary Abstract was done with a staff of one U.D.C., two L.D.Cs. and seven Sorters from 16th June to the end of July 1962. A statement of the cost involved in the study is given in Appendix III.

Attitude of Slum Dwellers

The slum dwellers are in their attitude towards life different from other people. They view with suspicion any intruder into their locality, he be a Government servant, or a Corporation official or a Social worker. Most of them live in the constant fear of being evicted under Slum Clearance Schemes

sponsored by the Government, State Housing Board or the Corporation. There are also unauthorised squatters on Government, Corporation and private lands who hate the normal operation of the law under which they could be evicted. As such, it was necessary to create a proper atmosphere to conduct a survey successfully. In order to convince the slum dwellers of the peaceful object of this survey, the investigators got into touch with the office-bearers of the Social Welfare Association wherever they existed or the leaders of their locality and enlisted their support.

It was our good fortune that many of them came forward and willingly offered their help in facilitating this survey. Nevertheless, the investigators faced some critical situations owing to the non-cooperation and obstructive tactics of the slum dwellers. After completing the survey of a slum called Sambanda Mudaliar Thottam in Division No. 89, the investigator began the survey of the neighbouring slum called Kapalivanabojana Thottam. At this stage by a strange coincidence the Revenue officials of the Corporation of Madras began removing the huts in Sambanda Mudaliar Thottam. This was quite a disaster and the slum dwellers declined to give any information.

Probably they thought that this survey was a prelude to eviction. The Research Assistant visited the spot, contacted the leaders and explained the correct position. Then only the survey could be continued. In another slum called Rangoon Street in Division No. 57 the slum dwellers did not allow the investigators to enter the slum. The ownership of the slum vested with a third person and the superstructure was the property of the slum dwellers. The investigator met the land owner, took him to the slum and convinced the slum dwellers of the innocent nature of the survey. Another difficulty experienced was the absence of the heads of the households from the slums. Generally they belong to the labouring class and leave for their workspots early in the morning and return home late in the night. The investigators had to visit slums early in the morning or late in the evening. In spite of the difficulties we have indicated, the response from the slum dwellers was quite encouraging and the survey was rendered a success by the promptness with which they gave information.

In addition to the survey, we have conducted a few case studies which will be interesting to the reader. They will be found in Chapter XI of the Report.

CHAPTER II

DEFINITION OF A SLUM

What is a slum? A slum has been defined in the Oxford Dictionary as "a street, alley, court etc. situated in a crowded district of a town or city and inhabited by people of low income classes or by very poor; a number of these streets and courts forming a thickly populated neighbourhood of a squalid and wretched character". A better definition can be found in the Housing Act of 1930 in Great Britain. Though the word slum was not used as such in the Act, it laid down that the local administration may declare an unhealthy area to be a clearance area under the following conditions:— "That the dwelling houses in that area are by reason of disrepair or sanitary defects, unfit for human habitation, or are by reason of their bad arrangement, or the narrowness or the bad arrangement of the streets, dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the area, and that the other buildings, if any, in the area are for a like reason dangerous or injurious to the health of the said inhabitants". The sociologists of the Chicago school in the 1920s have made significant contribution in defining the word slum. Mr. Harvey Warren Zorbaugh has stated as follows:— "The common denominator of the slum is its submerged aspect and its detachment from the city as a whole. The slum is a bleak area of segregation of the sediment of society; an area of extreme poverty, tenements, ramshackle buildings of eviction and evaded rents; an area of working mothers and children, of high rates of birth, infant mortality, illegitimacy and death; an area of pawnshops and second-hand stores, of gangs, of "flops" where every bed is a vote. As distinguished from the vice area, the disintegrating neighbourhood, the slum is an area which has reached the limit of decay and is on the verge of reorganisation.... The slum harbours many sorts of people; the criminal, the radical, the bohemian, the migratory worker, the immigrant, the unsuccessful, the queer and unadjusted". The Conference summoned by President Hoover on Home Building and Home Ownership held in 1931 defined a slum "as a residential area where the houses and conditions of life are of a squalid and wretched character and which hence has become a social liability to the community... When we speak of a slum, the picture that comes to mind is a mass of more or less non-descript individual houses, tenements, stables,

dilapidated shops and absence of paint, accumulation of dirt, tin cans and rubbish. The picture is scented with a damp, mouldy odour, intermingled with the smell of decaying matter. We think of the slum as the abode of half-starved, filthily clothed children of diseased and crippled individuals; a place of poverty, wretchedness, ignorance and vice. We think of it as a recession from the normal standards of a sound society." Mr. James Ford has suggested a definition of the slum: "The slum is a residential area (comprising one or more lots, city blocks, or rural plots) in which the housing is so deteriorated (through poor upkeep ordinarily combined with obsolescence, age, depreciation or change in consumer demand) so sub-standard (owing to narrowness of streets, crowding of buildings upon the land or proximity of nuisances such as noxious factories, elevated railways, overshadowing warehouses, rail-roads, dumps, swamps, foul rivers or canals) as to be a menace to the health, safety, morality or welfare of the occupants". This definition agrees with the one adopted in the United States of America Housing Act of 1949 which declares that a slum may be said to include any predominantly residential area where the dwellings which by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement of design, lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities or any combination of these factors are detrimental to safety, health or morals.

The Bharat Sevak Samaj, Delhi Pradesh, which conducted a socio-economic survey of slums in old Delhi in 1956 kept before it the following definition: "The term slum should be applied to those parts of the city which may (on the face of it) be considered unfit for human habitation either because of the structures therein are old, dilapidated, grossly congested and out of repairs; or because it is impossible to preserve sanitation for want of sanitary facilities including ventilation, drainage, water supply etc; or because the sites by themselves are unhealthy". The Seminar on Slum Clearance held in Bombay in May 1957, has described a slum as a chaotically occupied unsystematically developed and generally neglected area which is over-populated and overcrowded with ill-repaired and neglected structures. The definitions do not give us a precise idea of what a

slum is. They generally indicate the conditions in which any particular area can be declared to be a slum. But if these definitions are adopted, the major portion of Madras City has to be declared as slum.

Definition adopted in the Survey

For the purpose of this survey, however, I have adopted a simple definition given by the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation: "According to us, a slum is taken to mean hutting areas with squalid surroundings. In such areas, huts are erected in a haphazard manner without proper access. Minimum basic amenities are lacking in these areas. Protected water supply and drainage arrangements do not exist in these areas. Houses are built up in close proximity not allowing free air to get in. The number of persons living in the slums is on the increase every day without restriction and the condition of these areas is worsening day by day. As the population is increasing in the City, not only slums of the above descriptions increase, but the built-up areas, which were once having all facilities of free ventilation and other hygienic conditions also take a turn for the worse and the built-up areas get unduly crowded. A house where six tenants can live with comfort is occupied by more than a dozen and this unhealthy and heavy congestion in the street houses makes the area worse than the hutted slums. So the term "slum" will also include such dwellings which on account of such over-crowding, dilapidation and lack of ventilation are detrimental to safety, health and social morals." In this survey, however, the second class of slums referred to by the Commissioner has been excluded. The survey has been limited to those areas in which huts have been put up in insanitary conditions and without proper facilities.

In Tamil, such areas are known as Cheri. Cheri is a town, village or hamlet. The quarters of the Pariahs are known as Para Cheri. In Tamil, Cheri is a village of shepherds. However, by a corruption in usage, a slum is known as Cheri in Tamil in colloquial parlance. By usage, Cheri came to mean exclusively Harijan quarters in villages. Actually, the use of Cheri for Harijan colonies in official records and correspondence was banned by the Government of Madras in 1957. It will be, therefore, interesting to find out what exactly is the precise meaning of cheri in Tamil literature and inscriptions. We reproduce in Appendix IV a note given by Dr. M. Rajamanickam, M.A.L.T., M.O.L., Ph.D., Reader in Tamil, University of Madras on the subject. The above discussion will show that slum as contemplated in our survey has a limited

significance and does not have the broad connotation contemplated by the British and American authorities and the general definitions adopted in other Cities of India.

Slums in other cities of India

Slums are found in all the major cities of India and to a lesser extent in minor cities. Slums can broadly be classified under two major heads:— 1) hutment colonies or bustees with no proper attention paid to principles of sanitation and 2) pucca buildings of utterly obsolete standards as regards the size of accommodation, light and ventilation, sanitary services and general layout of the area. According to Mr. P. R. Nayak, (Souvenir, Seminar on Slum Clearance—1957), "the former still crop up in cities from time to time and are invariably the result of the continuing migration from rural areas of people in search of temporary employment for it is known that there is a significant shift of population in these colonies. The acute scarcity of accommodation, the absence of any regular employment and above all a different background of environmental hygiene, unsuited to urban ways of living are the principal causes underlying the growth of such colonies. The pucca-built slum is, on the other hand, a heritage of the earlier times when civic standards were either non-existent or on current notions, primitive in character. The continued occupation or indeed over-crowding in such building today, despite the improvement in economic conditions is attributable to the absence of suitable alternative accommodation at reasonable rentals, ignorance of the advantages of better living conditions and sometimes contentment with one's lot, either fatalistic or born of acquisitive instinct." These remarks describe the conditions of slums in Bombay. In the capital of India, it exists in an acute and extensive form. Old Delhi has absorbed in course of the last century tremendous number of people without making any significant addition to its living accommodation. A detailed study of Old Delhi by Bharath Sevak Samaj of Delhi Pradesh in 1956 has shown that there are scattered over its 20 wards as many as 1787 slum units—61 bustees and 1726 katras including 727 large houses which are considered to be unfit for human habitation on account of congestion, dilapidation, lack of amenities, unsuitable location etc. They are inhabited by 48,500 families or over 225,000 persons, 47.5% of them live in the bustees and 52.5% in the katras. "The katra typically is a group, usually, of single room tenements constructed, normally in rows, to capacity within a compound, or an enclosure,

having a single common entrance. The houses, bracketed here with kattras are all large buildings each with a number of rooms or even flats serving as independent family tenements. The difference between the katra and this slum-house is only in the internal layout of the tenements; there is practically no difference in the stuff they are made of or in the internal and surrounding congestion, or in the availability of basic amenities. Both of them are located by and large in the heart of thickly populated parts of the City. A basti, on the other hand, is located on quite open areas in the outer-wards of the City. It can be described as a thick cluster of small kutchahouses or huts built on open land often in the authorized manner.

It should be added however that between the bustee hut and the katra tenement there is only the difference of the building material used; the former is commonly a kutchahouse mud and bamboo structure while the latter is often made of brick and mortar. In both cases, all possible extensions and improvisations are provided by using scrapped tin sheets and gunny cloth. In the matter of internal facilities there again is hardly anything to choose between the two; in size neither the hut nor the tenement over-reaches an area of 150 sq. ft.; typically neither can boast of more than one door and of any window. Both are equally ill-ventilated though it is of course true that air and light have somewhat greater chances of reaching and penetrating the hut." More than nine-tenths of the kattras have long outlived their normal span of life. Half of them need reconstruction and the other half are in need of major repairs. In the bustees most dwellings are improvised kutchahouses which are subject to an almost continual process of patching up and replacement; they cannot be considered to possess any life expectancy whatever. Sixty percent of the kattras lack ventilation entirely and for another almost 30% the provision is insufficient. Bustee huts do not generally possess any device for ventilation. Over 20% of the kattras have no facility for drainage and another about 45% have inadequate drains. Where they do exist, the drains suffer from neglect and prove in fact to be a source of insanitation. In the bustees the proportion of those with no drains and of those with inadequate drains comes to 31% and 62% respectively.

The basic amenities of water supply, latrines and electricity are throughout grossly inadequate. This lack it may be added is more acute in the bustees.

The situation is additionally aggravated by the presence of obnoxious trades which are carried on by

some slum families in their dwellings, and by the practice of keeping milch cattle and other animals within the slums. It is estimated that roughly about half the slum population is presently putting up with these nuisances.

The slum dwellers are generally tenants. In some cases, however, it is found that the houses are built by them and so tenancy relates only to the land. In some other cases where both land and houses are rented, land belongs to one party while houses belong to another party. The occupants are mainly of labouring classes including construction labourers, petty hawkers, dhobis, mochis, chamars, rickshaw-pullers, tongawalas etc. They belong to the lowest social and economic stratum and live in extreme misery and want.

A single room tenement is a common feature of the city of Bombay and more so in slum areas. Such tenement buildings are known as "chawls". They are more than a generation old and are usually three or four storeys high consisting of several rooms in a row with a common corridor on one side or rooms on either side of central corridor. The sanitary conveniences provided are of the minimum kind—a bathing place and latrine seat for six to eight tenements. The rooms are generally small, not more than 10' x 10' and each of them is a living room, kitchen and bed room combined in one. The material used in the construction of these buildings is not of high quality and little attention is paid to maintenance. The buildings are therefore dilapidated and discoloured. Slum dwellings are highly congested and are dark and dingy. In areas Sewri, Dharavi etc. houses are built on a low lying and mucky land, so that the dampness of the ground mingles with that driven in from the walls and leaking roofs. The Housing Panel appointed in connection with the Greater Bombay Scheme has described the essential features of the slums in its report of January 1946 thus: "overcrowding in rooms or tenements, close construction, bad lighting and ventilation, dirty and dilapidated appearance owing to total neglect of maintenance, filthy surroundings, insufficient and substandard sanitary arrangements and amenities and on the whole a sub-human sickening look and atmosphere about the place, often reeking with smell of rotting food or garbage thrown round about, slush, overflowing sewage owing to chokes and filthy soil pans, with most of the pull chains missing and flushing tanks out of order. The size of these slums can be imagined if it is remembered that nearly three million who form half the population of Bombay live in slum areas of which 140 have been listed. The statistics for

Bombay show that over a period when the population increased by 150 percent, there was only a 35% increase in the number of dwellings. It was found that in 1951 there were half a lakh people living at the rate of 20 or more persons in each dwelling which sometimes consisted of a mere room. The accommodation in Bombay is considered adequate for only 15 lakhs people whereas the population is 33 lakhs. If the rest of the city's population is to be adequately housed, it would involve construction of at least 250,000 tenements at an expenditure of about 150 crores of rupees. In addition to chawls Bombay has also some hutment colonies."

Slums are found both in the outskirts and in the heart of Calcutta. The major problem is the cluster of hutments in bustee areas which cover one eighth of the area of Calcutta and hold one fourth of the population. The slum dwellers are not merely working class people but also a lot of lower middle class "Babus". One of the Ex-Mayors of the Calcutta Corporation had spoken in vehement terms about the bustees in the year 1941 while conferring with the owners thereof:— "You will agree with me that the bustees are a disgrace to Calcutta. They have been there for decades and I feel that in this 41st year of the 20th Century, we would

unitedly do something that will make Calcutta habitable. To have these bustees, slums as they would be called elsewhere, in the heart of the city, nullifies any effort of the Corporation to make the city healthy and to give civic amenities to the citizens in many directions for which the Corporation has been spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees every year." The slum clearance in Calcutta would mean the uprooting of about seven lakhs of persons for whose rehousing alone a sum of Rs. 100 crores would be needed. At least 140,000 families will be involved in this process.

Abadis and Ahatas are the two types of hutment slums of Kanpur. Abadis are old, outlying villages which have come within city limits as a result of its expansion. Ahatas on the other hand are pockets of thickly built up and overcrowded areas consisting of kutchahouses without adequate lighting, ventilation and sanitary facilities. It is estimated that 60% of the population of Kanpur live in these slum areas. In Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay the problem has been accentuated by the large influx of refugees. It is estimated that in Bombay city there are 5 lakh pavement dwellers consisting of beggars, lepers, cripples, casual labourers and so on. In Madras there are 6,500 families of pavement dwellers who are mostly casual labourers and beggars.

CHAPTER III

THE ORIGIN, GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF SLUMS IN MADRAS CITY

The first Census of Madras was held in 1871. It had a population of 3,97,552 and had an area of 26.82 sq. miles. There was no change in the area till 1923. The area of the City became 29.396 sq. miles in 1923 by the addition of the suburb Mambalam otherwise called Thyagaraya Nagar or shortly T. Nagar. In the years 1945 and 1946, the number of suburban towns and villages in Saidapet taluk of Chingleput district were added to the City making its total area 49.74 sq. miles.

Names of the suburbs annexed

1. Aminjikarai
2. Periyakulam
3. Sembiam
4. Siruvallur
5. Peruvallur
6. Chinna Sembarambakkam
7. Ayanavaram
8. Puliur
9. Saligramam
10. Mambalam
11. Kodambakkam
12. Saidapet
13. Government Farm
14. Adyar

15. Mullam
16. Naduvakarai
17. Chinnakudal
18. Arumbakkam
19. Agaram (Vada)
20. Velacheri (Part)
21. Urur
22. Kottur
23. Pallipattu
24. Kalikundram
25. Guindy Park
26. Ikkattuthangal
27. Alandur
28. Thirumangalam (Part)

Thereafter there was no change in the area of the City. The suburbs of Madras City have developed highly urban characteristics owing to the location of industries and its close dependence on the city. The population of the city in 1961 was 1,729,141. Thus between 1941 and 1961 the city has doubled its population. The increase during 1941-51 was phenomenal, in that 5.35 lakhs of people were added to it. Table 1 prepared on the basis of the Census figures illustrates the rate of growth of the population of Madras City. The original nucleus of the city,

Table 1
Growth of Population in Madras City from 1871 to 1961.

Year	Population ('000)	Decennial increase ('000)	Annual increase ('000)	% Decennial increase	Indices
1871 Census	432	...	...	...	100.00
1881 "	441	9	0.90	2.09	102.09
1891 "	491	50	5.07	11.50	113.83
1901 "	553	62	6.17	12.56	128.12
1911 "	575	22	2.25	4.07	133.33
1921 "	592	17	1.62	2.81	137.07
1931 "	734	142	14.20	24.01	169.98
1941 "	881	147	14.79	20.17	204.26
1951 "	1,416	535	53.46	60.64	328.13
1961 "	1,729	313	31.31	22.11	400.69

viz. Fort and old Black Town was not laid out on any definite plan and it grew in an unplanned and uncontrolled manner. No definite scheme was drawn up for the development of suburbs. A haphazard growth led to the deterioration of the living conditions followed by gross inadequacy of basic amenities. The rapid growth of the population without adequate lateral expansion led to congestion of people in houses and houses on lands. The result of the concentration of large population within a comparatively limited space is the emergence of slums. The gravitational pull of the city had gained momentum during the period 1921-51 when depressed agricultural conditions prevailed in rural parts. During 1921-31. The landless labourers migrated to the city from the adjoining districts of Chingleput and North Arcot. The period 1941-51 also saw an unprecedented influx of population into the city owing to uncertain employment conditions in the villages due to the consecutive failure of monsoons. The location of new industries in and around the city during the post-war period also added to the migration. The city was unprepared for the reception of vast numbers and thereby conditions of over-crowding of the population of slums were created.

Table 2 shows the area, population and density (gross) of the 100 Corporation divisions. Table 3 shows the net density. The net density has been calculated by deducting the extent of land occupied by waterways, railways, burial grounds, industries and public buildings. The source is the map drawn by the Town Planning Department and the Corporation of Madras and inserted in the Administration Report of the Corporation for the year 1960-61. Based on the net density the 100 divisions of the Corporation can be grouped as under:

Net density range	Divisions
0—60	51 to 54, 56, 57 North of Mount Road, 69 South of Cooum, 81, 87 to 90; 93, 94, 96 South of Lake View Road, 97 and 100.
61—120	21, 23, 41 to 45, 46 West of Madavakkam Road, 55, 57 East of Mount Road, 59 West of Royapettah High Road, 62, West of Rundall's Road, 67, 68 West of Marshalls Road, 77, South of Peters Road, 78, 79, 82, 84, 86, 91, 92, 95, 96 North of Lake View Road, 98 and 99.

121—200	1, 2, 3 East of Suryanarayana Chetty Road, 8, 20, 22, 32 South of Railway line; 33 to 35, 38, 46 East of Madavakkam Tank Road, 49, 50, 60, 61, 80, 83 and 85.
Above 200	3 West of Suryanarayana Chetty Road, 4 to 7; 9 to 19; 24 to 31; 32, North of Railway line; 36, 37, 39, 40, 47, 48, 58, 59 East of Royapettah High Road, 63 to 66, 68 East of Marshalls Road, 69, North of Cooum; 70 to 76, and 77, North of Peters Road and 62, East of Rundall's Road.

It will be seen that the population is irregularly distributed in the city. The fact is that Madras is an agglomeration of towns and villages held together at some outlying points loosely by a web of communications which radiate from Fort St. George.

The Special Housing Committee appointed by the Corporation in 1933 estimated that there were 189 slum areas in the city containing a total of 15,942 huts. According to a civic survey of slums conducted by the Corporation in 1953-54, there were 306 slums in the city containing 57,436 families having a population of 265,000. The present survey has shown that there are 548 slums containing 59,573 huts or houses holding 97,851 households and a population of 412,168 which is about 23.8% of the total population of the city.

We have prepared a Primary Abstract for all the 548 slums in the city. It is published as Appendices V & VI, i. e. in two parts. Part I presents the data relating to the conditions of slums. Part II deals with the slum dwellings. Conditions of slums include area, number of houses, housing materials, house tenure, protected water supply, sanitary condition, lighting arrangements and educational facilities. Part II contains information about population, Scheduled Castes, extent of literacy, workers in household and non-household industry and income level.

For the purpose of this study, we have divided the city into 4 zones based on its characteristics.

Industrial Zone (Zone 1)

It is bounded on the east by the sea and the north by Tiruvottiyur Municipal Town which has developed urban characteristics similar to the city proper. The boundary between the city and Tiruvottiyur cannot be identified easily. It is the prominent

Table 2.

Area, population and density (gross) of the 100 divisions of the Madras Corporation.

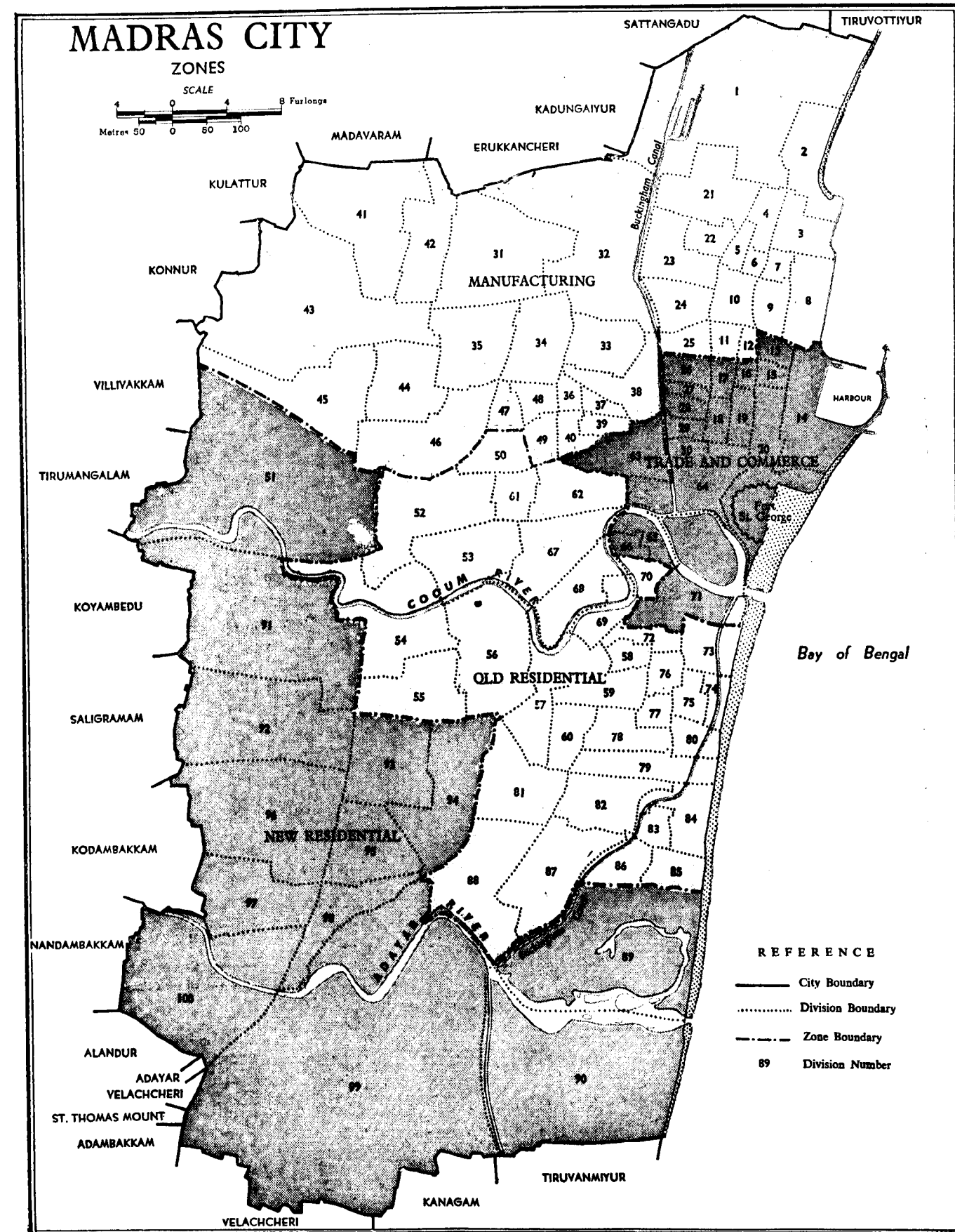
Division No	Area in sq. miles.	Area in acres.	Population	Density per sq. mile.	Density per acre.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	2.1629	1,384.256	23,377	10,808	17
2.	0.4529	289.856	18,122	40,013	63
3.	0.2520	161.280	16,602	65,881	103
4.	0.1613	103.232	15,917	98,679	154
5.	0.1113	71.232	13,754	123,576	193
6.	0.0713	45.632	12,865	180,435	282
7.	0.1320	84.480	15,723	119,114	186
8.	0.3121	199.744	19,477	62,406	98
9.	0.1984	126.976	17,187	86,628	135
10.	0.1810	115.840	14,324	79,138	124
11.	0.0891	57.024	16,908	189,764	297
12.	0.0510	32.640	13,353	261,824	409
13.	0.0837	53.568	15,584	186,189	291
14.	0.5100	326.400	16,404	32,165	50
15.	0.0656	41.984	11,432	174,268	272
16.	0.0517	33.088	10,877	210,387	329
17.	0.0767	49.088	16,085	209,713	328
18.	0.0818	52.352	11,946	146,039	228
19.	0.1250	80.000	12,894	103,152	161
20.	0.5490	351.360	18,085	32,942	51
21.	0.4989	319.290	17,547	35,171	55
22.	0.1792	114.688	18,737	104,559	163
23.	0.4331	277.184	19,977	46,126	72
24.	0.2410	154.240	13,103	54,369	85
25.	0.1155	73.920	16,592	143,654	224
26.	0.0983	62.912	21,954	223,337	349
27.	0.0524	33.536	15,345	292,844	458
28.	0.0696	44.544	9,951	142,974	223
29.	0.0604	38.656	10,575	175,083	274
30.	0.0799	51.136	14,674	183,655	287
31.	0.8650	553.600	22,886	26,458	41
32.	1.3200	844.800	22,451	17,008	27
33.	0.2880	184.320	23,787	82,594	129
34.	0.4025	257.600	15,191	37,742	59
35.	0.5025	321.600	18,770	37,353	58
36.	0.0845	54.080	10,344	122,414	191
37.	0.0655	41.920	15,172	231,634	362
38.	0.2965	189.760	18,060	60,911	95
39.	0.0915	58.560	15,048	164,459	257
40.	0.1321	84.544	18,376	139,107	217
41.	0.8290	530.560	20,464	24,685	39
42.	0.3019	193.216	16,078	53,256	83
43.	2.6509	1,696.576	15,227	5,744	9
44.	0.3109	198.976	19,712	63,403	99
45.	0.5300	339.200	21,951	41,417	65
46.	0.6001	384.064	18,148	30,242	47
47.	0.1178	75.392	18,078	153,464	240
48.	0.1237	79.168	17,442	141,002	220
49.	0.1272	81.408	13,403	105,370	165
50.	0.1847	118.208	15,088	81,689	128

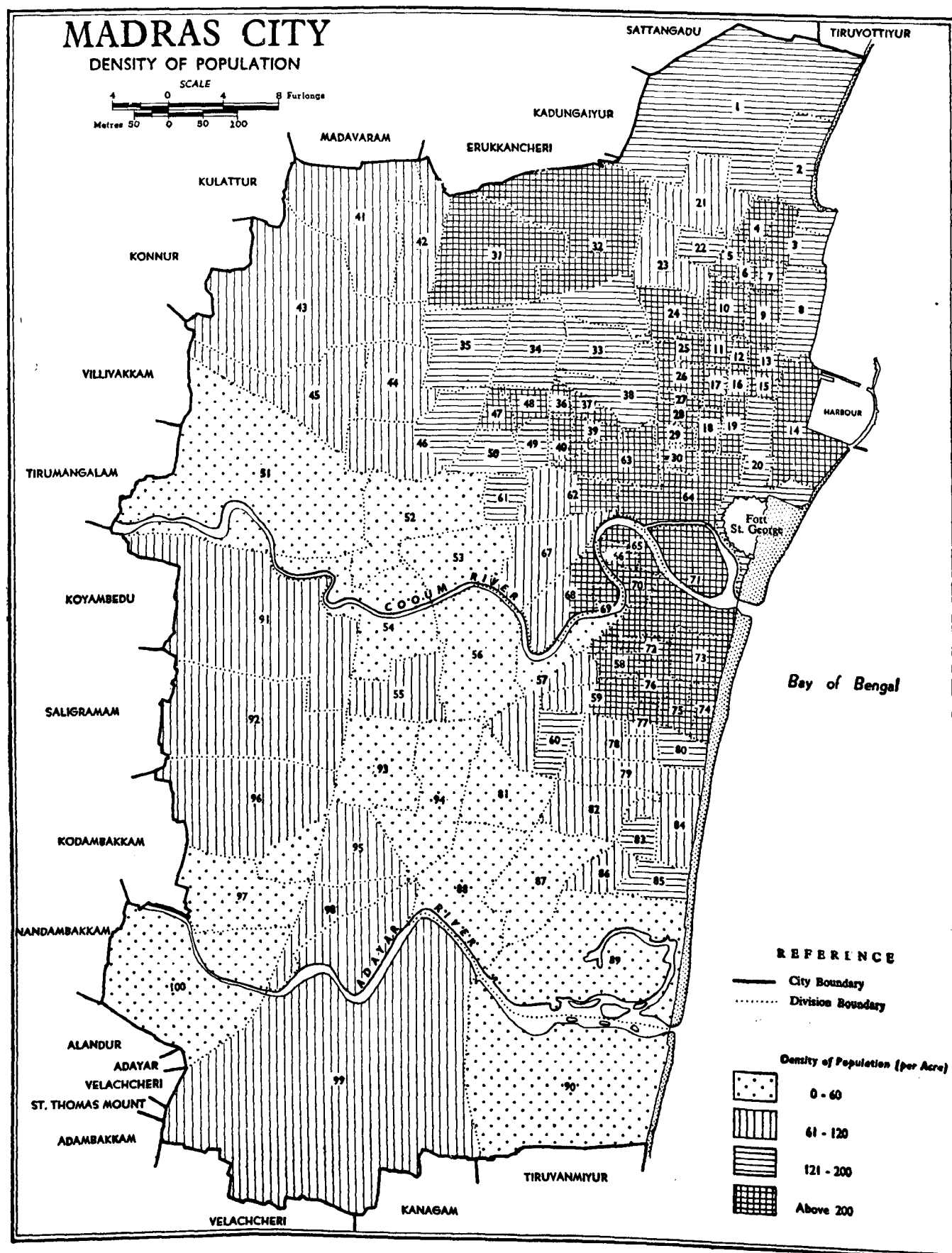
Table 2 Contd.

Division No.	Area in sq. miles.	Area in acres.	Population	Density per sq. mile.	Density per acre.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
51.	2.3891	1,529.024	21,450	8,978	14
52.	0.6186	395.904	18,339	29,646	46
53.	0.4513	288.832	15,395	34,113	53
54.	0.6754	432.256	18,755	27,769	43
55.	0.4210	269.440	16,840	40,000	63
56.	0.7479	478.656	18,043	24,125	38
57.	0.2501	160.064	11,987	47,929	75
58.	0.0742	53.888	14,666	174,181	272
59.	0.2061	131.904	18,359	89,078	139
60.	0.1631	104.384	16,082	98,602	154
61.	0.1771	113.344	15,080	85,150	133
62.	0.3526	225.664	15,506	43,976	69
63.	0.3321	212.544	13,894	41,837	65
64.	0.4588	293.632	21,950	47,842	75
65.	0.1859	118.976	16,015	86,148	135
66.	0.1524	97.536	14,549	95,466	149
67.	0.5670	362.880	17,834	31,453	49
68.	0.3751	240.064	17,167	45,766	72
69.	0.1797	115.008	13,631	75,854	119
70.	0.1050	67.200	13,867	132,067	206
71.	0.6332	405.248	16,587	26,196	41
72.	0.1685	107.840	17,928	106,398	166
73.	0.2535	162.240	15,773	62,221	97
74.	0.1390	88.960	14,847	106,813	167
75.	0.1573	100.672	18,390	116,910	183
76.	0.1286	82.304	19,110	148,600	232
77.	0.1253	80.192	17,996	143,623	224
78.	0.2827	180.928	18,161	64,241	100
79.	0.3048	195.072	15,816	51,890	81
80.	0.1418	90.752	12,376	87,278	136
81.	0.5236	335.104	16,856	32,193	50
82.	0.3838	245.632	15,460	40,281	63
83.	0.1038	66.432	13,004	125,279	196
84.	0.2609	166.976	16,871	64,665	101
85.	0.2104	134.656	18,276	86,863	136
86.	0.2195	140.480	15,151	69,025	108
87.	0.7666	490.624	18,473	24,097	38
88.	0.6906	441.984	17,230	24,949	39
89.	1.9966	1,277.824	24,140	12,091	19
90.	1.9616	1,255.424	14,086	7,181	11
91.	1.9516	1,249.024	31,663	16,224	25
92.	1.0866	695.424	30,461	28,033	44
93.	0.6245	399.680	22,508	36,042	56
94.	0.7735	495.040	23,277	30,093	47
95.	0.4685	299.840	21,777	46,482	73
96.	1.2526	801.664	27,588	22,025	34
97.	0.6026	385.664	16,661	27,649	43
98.	0.4215	269.760	19,337	45,877	72
99.	5.3240	3,407.360	24,351	4,574	7
100.	1.5186	971.000	20,531	13,520	21
Total	49.71	31,814.40	1,729,141	34,785	54

Table 3
Density nett/gross of the 100 divisions of the Madras Corporation.

Division (1)	Density range (persons per acre) (2)	Division (1)	Density range (persons per acre) (2)
1.	121-200/17	51.	0-60/14
2.	121-200/63	52.	0-60/46
3.	East of Suryanarayana Chetty Road 121-200/103	53.	0-60/53
	West of Suryanarayana Chetty Road, above 200/103	54.	0-60/43
4.	Above 200/154	55.	61-120/63
5.	Above 200/193	56.	0-60/38
6.	Above 200/282	57.	North of Mount Road, 0-60/75
7.	Above 200/186	58.	East of Mount Road, 61-120/75
8.	Above 200/98	59.	Above 200/272
9.	Above 200/135		West of Royapettah High Road, 61-120/139
10.	Above 200/124		East of Royapettah High Road, above 200/139.
11.	Above 200/297	60.	121-200/154
12.	Above 200/409	61.	121-200/133
13.	Above 200/291	62.	West of Rundall's Road, 61-120/69
14.	Above 200/50		East of Rundall's Road, above 200/69
15.	Above 200/272	63.	Above 200/65
16.	Above 200/329	64.	Above 200/75
17.	Above 200/328	65.	Above 200/135
18.	Above 200/228	66.	Above 200/149
19.	Above 200/161	67.	61-120/49
20.	121-200/51	68.	West of Marshall Road 61-120/72
21.	61-120/55		East of Marshall Road, above 200/72
22.	121-200/163	69.	South of Cooum 0-60/119
23.	61-120/72		North of Cooum above 200/119
24.	Above 200/85	70.	Above 200/206
25.	Above 200/349	71.	Above 200/41
26.	Above 200/349	72.	Above 200/166
27.	Above 200/459	73.	Above 200/97
28.	Above 200/223	74.	Above 200/167
29.	Above 200/274	75.	Above 200/183
30.	Above 200/287	76.	Above 200/232
31.	Above 200/41	77.	South of Peters Road 61-120/224
32.	North of Railway line above 200/27		North of Peters Road, above 200/224
	South of Railway line 121-200/27	78.	61-120/100
33.	121-200/129	79.	61-120/81
34.	121-200/59	80.	121-200/136
35.	121-200/58	81.	0-60/50
36.	Above 200/191	82.	61-120/63
37.	Above 200/362	83.	121-200/196
38.	121-200/95	84.	61-120/101
39.	Above 200/257	85.	121-200/136
40.	Above 200/217	86.	61-120/108
41.	61-120/39	87.	0-60/38
42.	61-120/83	88.	0-60/39
43.	61-120/9	89.	0-60/19
44.	61-120/99	90.	0-60/11
45.	61-120/65	91.	61-120/25
46.	West of Madavakkam Tank Road, 61-120/47	92.	61-120/44
	East of Madavakkam Tank Road, 121-200/47	93.	0-60/56
47.	Above 200/240	94.	0-60/47
48.	Above 200/220	95.	61-120/73
49.	121-200/165	96.	South of Lake view Road, 0-60/34
50.	121-200/128		North of Lake view Road, 61-120/34
		97.	0-60/43
		98.	61-120/72
		99.	61-120/7
		100.	0-60/21





industrial area of the city. It has the Burmah Shell, Esso and Caltex Oil Cos. with their installations. The important industrial establishments are— Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Railway Integral Coach Factory and Railway Workshop. The Thermal Power Station and Basin Bridge, Royapuram and Tondiarpet Railway Stations are located in this area. Close to the sea are located fishermen kuppams or cheris. The rest of the slums house the industrial labour of the zone. In the course of the last 15 years, portions of four fishermen kuppams called Bower kuppam, Pudumanai kuppam (east), Kasimode and Anathai kuppam located on the seashore in the divisions 2 and 8 have been washed away. The displaced persons have been rehabilitated in nearby Y. M. C. A. grounds, Devaraja Gramani Garden, Singaravelu Gramani Garden, Chockalinga Gramani Garden, Thondayar kuppam, Albert Jesudasan Colony and Palmyra kuppam situated on the west of Suryanarayana Chetty Road. In order to prevent sea erosion, a low concrete wall has been built over which a stone wall is being raised.

Commercial Zone (Zone 2)

It is bounded on the east by the sea. A major part of it is Black Town, now called George Town which along with the Fort forms the oldest element in the city's composition. Its highly favourable location close to the harbour and railway terminus encouraged the more and more intense use of the area for commercial purposes and steady expansion thereby forcing the residents to move further and further outwards. Large business and commercial houses are located in this zone. The China Bazaar, the most congested thoroughfare, the Kothawal Chavadi, the key market from which commodities flow to other markets in the city, the Harbour, the Central Railway Station, the Moore Market, the Government Hospital and the High Court are located

in the zone. It is overcrowded with practically no open space and no change in the internal structure of the zone can be contemplated.

Old residential Zone (Zone 3)

In this are included Purasawalkam, Vepery, Kilpauk, Chetpet, Egmore, Nungambakkam, Triplicane and Mylapore. Triplicane is a crowded locality and owes its fame to the ancient Sri Parthasarathi temple. Mylapore and Santhome are also places of antiquity. The former is noted for its ancient temple of Kapaleeswarar and the latter for the Santhome cathedral. The important landmarks in the zone are Egmore Railway Station, Fort, Secretariat buildings, the Chepauk Public Offices, the Island ground, the University buildings and the famous Marina beach.

The new residential Zone (Zone 4):

This is a crescent shaped girdle which sprawls from the Elliotts beach in the south-east to the eastern boundary of Villivakkam, a Class I panchayat in the north west. This is in continuation of the old residential area—Zone 3—in the west and the south. The important suburbs in the zone are Shenoy Nagar, Aminjikarai, Kodambakkam, T. Nagar, Alandur, Raja Annamalai-puram, Adayar, Saidapet and Guindy. Kodambakkam is famous for film industry as well as for Vadapalani temple dedicated to Lord Muruga. T. Nagar is a residential suburb where houses have been built on modern lines with open spaces all round. In Guindy, the recently built Government Industrial Estate, the Madras Race club and the spacious Raj Bhavan Campus with Gandhi Memorial Mantapam are found. Adayar is developing rapidly into a fashionable high class suburb. It is difficult to think of Adayar without remembering the world famous Theosophical Society. The office of the Collector of Chingleput, the Teachers, College, the Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education and the Madras Boat Club are located in Saidapet.

Table 4
Ownership of the sites of slums

Year	Owners							Total No. of slums
	Private	Corporation	Government	Port Trust	Corporation and Private	Government and Private	Government and Corporation	
1933	145	24	15	1	2	1	1	189
1953	205	48	45	1	3	2	2	306
1961	386	67	85	1	3	4	2	548

Table 5

Population and workers in Zones
Zone I (Manufacturing Areas)

Division No. & Name	Total population	Total Workers	Manufacturing	Trade & Commerce	Other services
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. New Washermanpet	23,377	7,295	2,327	847	2,483
2. Tondiarpet	18,122	4,847	1,054	608	914
3. Grace Garden	16,408 194	4,862 115	1,534	882	1,171 114
4. Sanjeevaroyanpet	15,917	4,499	1,599	985	1,102
5. Mottai Garden	13,754	4,267	1,390	898	979
6. Narayanappa Naick Garden	12,865	3,848	1,143	1,003	717
7. Singara Garden	15,723	4,733	1,286	895	1,328
8. Royapuram	19,477	5,597	1,324	848	1,303
9. Meenakshiammenpet	17,187	5,261	1,070	755	1,863
10. Old Washermanpet	14,324	4,468	1,173	749	1,410
11. Seven Wells (North)	16,908	5,161	1,348	1,104	1,708
12. Ammen Koil (North)	13,353	3,932	1,020	972	1,158
21. Korukupet	17,547	5,900	1,803	1,109	1,577
22. Kumaraswami Nagar	18,737	5,559	1,926	1,100	1,145
23. Dr. Vijayaragavalu Nagar	19,977	6,940	2,188	968	1,934
24. Basin Bridge.	13,103	4,096	1,074	601	1,368
25. Kondithope	16,592	4,750	1,325	954	1,338
31. Perambur	22,886	6,195	2,842	595	1,415
32. Vyasarpady	22,451	6,390	2,781	530	1,750
33. Pulianthope	23,787	7,308	2,784	898	2,133
34. Wadia Nagar	15,191	4,317	2,132	471	766
35. Thiruvika Nagar	18,770	5,042	2,665	408	1,111
36. Pattalam	10,344	2,967	1,032	441	882
37. Thattankulam	15,172	4,856	1,960	848	1,296
38. Dr. Besant Nagar	18,060	5,666	1,357	722	1,770
39. Choolai	15,048	4,289	1,439	1,017	1,152
40. Hospital Maidan	18,376	5,258	1,737	1,110	1,416
41. Sembiam	20,464	5,637	2,676	554	1,613
42. Siruvallur	16,078	4,815	2,204	476	1,184
43. Agaram	15,227	4,290	1,962	274	855
44. Nagamma Ammaiyar Nagar	19,712	5,922	2,177	609	2,018
45. Ayanavaram	21,951	6,569	3,106	567	1,532
46. Nammalwarpet	18,148	5,024	1,406	476	2,122
47. Otteri	18,078	5,521	1,870	729	1,914
48. Kosapet	17,442	5,130	2,507	738	1,031
49. Perumalpet	13,403	3,970	1,107	767	1,482

Zone II (Trade and Commerce Areas)

Division No. and Name	Total population	Total workers	Manufac- turing	Trade & commerce	Other services
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
13. Muthialpet	15,584	4,403	989	1,443	990
14. Harbour	16,404	6,822	822	1,628	1,529
15. Mannady	11,432	3,625	577	1,412	1,116
16. Ammen Koil (South)	10,877	3,409	621	1,208	1,115
17. Seven Wells (South)	16,085	4,562	816	1,941	1,127
18. Sowcarpet	11,946	4,107	440	2,377	1,078
19. Kothawalchavadi	12,894	4,884	739	2,343	1,309
20. Katchaleeswarar	18,085	7,379	703	2,160	3,456
26. Peddunaickenpet	21,954	6,362	1,469	1,767	1,917
27. Perumal Koil Garden	15,345	4,444	1,028	1,182	1,441
28. Trevelyan Basin	9,951	2,887	515	1,084	1,020
29. Elephant Gate	10,575	3,167	480	1,294	1,032
30. Edapalayam	14,674	4,452	817	1,972	1,205
63. Periamet	13,894	4,050	817	1,271	1,344
64. Park Town	21,950	7,508	925	2,538	3,107
65. Adikesavapuram	16,015	4,358	1,000	873	1,671
66. Chintadripet	14,549	4,102	1,283	967	1,241

Zone III (Old Residential Areas)

Division No. and Name	Total population	Total workers	Manufac- turing	Trade & commerce	Other services
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
50. Purasawalkam	15,088	4,483	979	874	1,605
52. Kilpauk	18,339	5,604	763	971	3,327
53. Chetpet	15,395	4,529	550	752	2,275
54. Nungambakkam	18,755	5,551	964	641	2,989
55. Sevagram	16,840	4,977	965	801	2,237
56. Thousandlights (West)	18,043	5,239	1,070	965	2,421
57. Thousandlights (East)	11,987	3,536	674	689	1,665
58. Pudupakkam	14,666	4,394	1,170	1,045	1,344
59. Amir Mahal	18,359	5,446	1,170	1,180	2,130
60. Royapettah	16,082	4,934	979	965	2,055
61. Gangadareswarar Koil	15,080	4,692	833	860	2,242
62. Dr. Ambedkar Nagar	15,506	4,847	811	1,167	2,179
67. Egmore	17,834	5,783	758	742	3,117
68. Pudupet	17,167	5,260	965	1,026	2,564
69. Komaleeswaranpet	13,631	4,100	1,129	934	1,384
70. Narasingapuram	13,867	4,057	1,152	655	1,458
71. Nehru Nagar	16,587	5,231	1,550	1,017	1,751

Slums of Madras City

Zone III Contd.

Division No. and Name	Total population	Total workers	Manufac- turing	Trade & commerce	Other services
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
72. Thiruvetteswaranpet	17,928	5,323	1,695	1,082	1,661
73. Chepauk	15,773	4,680	993	917	2,018
74. Marina	14,847	4,443	509	708	1,325
75. Triplicane	18,390	5,319	793	1,226	2,411
76. Jam Bazaar	19,110	6,306	1,352	1,853	1,908
77. Mirsahibpet	17,996	5,962	1,436	1,184	1,423
78. Azad Nagar	18,161	5,938	1,405	1,293	2,142
79. Durgahpuram	15,816	5,234	804	925	2,516
80. Krishnampet	12,376	3,871	728	483	1,747
81. Teynampet	16,856	5,362	1,021	735	2,865
82. Vivekanandapuram	15,460	4,606	665	838	2,516
83. Madhavaperumalpuram	13,004	3,760	767	936	1,469
84. Karaniswarapuram	16,871	5,187	920	997	2,108
85. Santhome	18,276	4,996	766	1,008	2,369
86. Mylapore	15,151	4,660	858	987	2,160
87. Beemannahpet	18,473	5,853	918	1,050	2,776
88. Alwarpet	17,230	5,487	1,284	677	2,456

Zone IV (New Residential Areas)

Division No. and Name	Total population	Total workers	Manufac- turing	Trade & commerce	Other services
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
51. Shenoy Nagar	21,450	6,662	1,545	868	2,948
89. Raja Annamalaipuram	24,140	7,170	1,517	1,331	2,818
90. Adayar	14,086	4,162	640	514	2,456
91. Aminjikarai	31,663	9,555	2,381	1,467	3,708
92. Vadapalani	30,461	9,479	1,910	1,360	4,612
93. Thiagaraya Nagar	22,508	7,135	982	1,221	3,926
94. Satyamurthi Nagar	23,277	7,329	869	907	4,461
95. Rajaji Nagar	21,777	6,814	1,027	1,406	3,237
96. Kamaraj Nagar	27,588	7,627	1,313	1,555	3,249
97. Saidapet North	16,661	5,540	1,391	600	1,568
98. Periapet	19,337	6,137	999	1,013	2,816
99. Guindy	24,351	7,281	1,134	568	4,148
100. Saidapet South	20,531	6,623	1,518	853	2,484



A typical slum



A slum on the bank of a canal

From Table 6, it will be seen that out of 100 Corporation divisions, 14 are free from slums of which 8 divisions belong to Zone 2. In 10 divisions, viz. 1) 2. Tondiarpet, 2) 23. Dr. Vijayaraghavula Nagar, 3) 24. Basin Bridge, 4) 32. Vyasarpadi, 5) 38. Dr. Besant Nagar, 6) 53. Chetput, 7) 74. Marina, 8) 84. Karneeswarapuram, 9) 88. Alwarpet, 10) 90. Adayar, the slum population is more than half of the divisional population. In 28 divisions the slum population is between 50 and 25% of the divisional population. In the remaining 48 divisions, the slum population is less than 25% of the divisional population.

Before we proceed to discuss in some detail the zone-wise distribution of the slums, we may examine how far the water courses that find their way through the city serve as fertile grounds for the growth of slums. The river Cooum bisects the city, more or less into two halves, the north and the south Madras. For a major part of its course in city limits, it runs through Zone 3. The river Adyar runs through the southern portion of the city and its full length lies in Zone 4. Otteri Nallah runs through north Madras and the major part lies in Zone 1. The Buckingham Canal runs right across the city, north to south and running close to the seashore passing through all the zones. All the zones abut the sea on the east. Table 7 shows the number of slums situated on the seashore and the banks of water course. Nearly 1/5th of the slums of the city, viz. 111 are located on the seashore and banks of water courses; the Buckingham Canal accounting for one half of such slums.

Tables 8 to 10 show the distribution of slums among the four zones. Zone 1 measuring less than a third of the total area has more than one-third of the total zonal population and more than 2/5th of the total slum population of the city. Zone 2 is the smallest zone and the incidence of slums is comparatively low. The reason is obvious. It is the oldest component of the city, the nucleus around which the city has grown. The density in this zone is high, but the slum population is only 5.33%. Zone 3 covers a little more than one-fifth of the total area of the city and occupies about three-tenths of the total city slum population. Zone 4 occupies the largest one, i.e. four-tenths of the city, but accommodates about 1/6th of the total city population and 1/5th of the city slum population. The intensity of the problem is not as high in this zone as in 1 and 3. Zone 4 is a recently developed area having open spaces. Although the total area occupied by the slums is 1,885 acres or 5.8% of the total area of the city, it provides shelter for 23.8% of the

total population. The average density in slum areas is 222 per acre.

Vital statistics of slum and non-slum areas

As part of the slum survey an attempt was made to compile the vital statistics of slum and non-slum areas and to obtain a comparative picture of the birth, death and natural increase rates and the infant death rates in the slum and non-slum areas. The data were collected from the Corporation Divisional Offices where such data are maintained and with the help of a list of areas notified by the Corporation of Madras as slums, the births, deaths and infant deaths were separated for slum and non-slum areas.

Out of the 10 divisions selected, in 8 divisions the birth rate was higher for slum areas than for non-slum areas and in one area they were equal. In the case of death rate and infant death rate all the 10 divisions show higher rates for slum areas. The birth rate for slum areas is found to be 43 and the corresponding death rate is 18. The natural increase rate for slum areas, therefore, works out at 25 per 1,000 persons. In the non-slum areas the birth rate is 30 per 1,000 persons and with a death rate of 12 per 1,000, the natural increase rate is 18 per 1,000 persons. For all the areas combined, we have a birth rate of 34 and a death rate of 14. Regarding infant mortality rate, the slum area is comparatively worse with an infant mortality rate of 124 per 1,000 live births whereas in the non-slum areas the figure is only 73.

Table 11 shows the birth, death and infant mortality rates in slum and non-slum areas of each of the ten selected divisions and in Table 12 the percentage variation of slum and non-slum figures are given. The highest variation in birth rate (69%) is noticed in the case of Rajajinagar (Division 95) whereas in the case of Kilpauk (Division 52) the slum figure was actually 3% less than the non-slum figure. In the case of death rate also Rajajinagar shows the highest variation (130%), whereas the least variation (13%) was observed in Muthialpet and Kilpauk. The highest variation in infant mortality rate (140%) was observed in Adyar (Division 90) whereas in the case of Santhome (Division 85) the infant mortality rate of slum area exceeds that of non-slum area by only 16%.

The above discussion clearly shows that the slum area has a birth rate 43% higher than the non-slum areas only to be checked by a parallel (50%) excess



Sea erosion near a slum



Wall under construction in Royapuram to check sea erosion

Table 6
Division-wise dispersal of slums

Division No.	No. of slums	No. of slum households	Slum population			No. of households in the division	Divisional population		
			Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	18	2,097	8,842	4,557	4,285	5,119	23,377	12,260	11,117
2.	17	3,519	16,283	8,314	7,967	3,621	18,122	9,395	8,727
3.	4	780	3,589	1,878	1,711	3,359	16,602	8,646	7,956
4.	5	497	2,181	1,134	1,047	3,375	15,917	8,155	7,762
5.	4	434	1,608	844	764	3,065	13,754	7,076	6,678
6.	...	...	...	...	...	2,796	12,865	6,638	6,227
7.	2	426	1,752	898	854	3,480	15,723	8,164	7,559
8.	6	755	3,649	1,911	1,738	3,494	19,477	9,967	9,510
9.	4	1,179	6,040	3,192	2,848	3,427	17,187	8,667	8,520
10.	3	685	3,651	1,888	1,763	3,148	14,324	7,432	6,892
11.	...	...	...	...	...	3,021	16,908	8,877	8,031
12.	1	427	2,147	1,088	1,059	2,585	13,353	6,926	6,427
13.	3	186	808	433	375	3,092	15,584	8,147	7,437
14.	4	1,407	7,166	3,681	3,485	2,664	16,404	10,091	6,313
15.	...	...	...	...	...	2,259	11,432	6,338	5,094
16.	1	165	837	434	403	2,078	10,877	5,705	5,172
17.	1	56	259	134	125	3,112	16,085	8,296	7,789
18.	...	...	...	...	...	2,278	11,946	7,034	4,912
19.	...	...	...	...	...	2,486	12,894	7,547	5,347
20.	...	...	...	...	...	3,016	18,085	10,947	7,138
21.	6	1,622	6,167	3,183	2,984	4,271	17,547	9,268	8,279
22.	8	1,457	5,254	2,670	2,584	4,246	18,737	9,678	9,059
23.	13	4,495	16,693	8,681	8,012	4,859	19,977	10,303	9,674
24.	15	2,426	9,802	5,101	4,701	2,931	13,103	6,927	6,176
25.	1	76	289	144	145	3,414	16,592	8,606	7,986

Table 6 Contd.

Division No.	No. of slums	No. of slum households	Slum population			No. of households in the division	Divisional population		
			Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
26.	1	541	1,853	951	902	4,439	21,954	11,316	10,638
27.	1	1,271	4,848	2,521	2,327	3,118	15,345	7,900	7,445
28.	...	...	...	...	...	1,842	9,951	5,246	4,705
29.	2	336	1,475	764	711	2,033	10,575	5,577	4,998
30.	...	...	...	...	...	2,767	14,674	7,773	6,901
31.	5	760	3,240	1,674	1,566	4,723	22,886	11,891	10,995
32.	23	2,614	11,548	5,983	5,565	4,793	22,451	11,649	10,802
33.	11	1,851	7,852	3,998	3,854	5,129	23,787	12,295	11,492
34.	2	755	3,692	1,877	1,815	3,008	15,191	7,927	7,264
35.	9	1,699	7,553	3,944	3,609	3,851	18,770	9,816	8,954
36.	3	737	3,589	1,832	1,757	1,979	10,344	5,332	5,012
37.	1	295	1,498	767	731	3,332	15,172	7,942	7,230
38.	11	2,195	9,549	4,980	4,569	4,002	18,060	9,376	8,684
39.	1	74	326	173	153	3,102	15,048	7,849	7,199
40.	...	...	...	...	...	3,592	18,376	9,521	8,855
41.	13	1,611	6,871	3,630	3,241	4,434	20,464	10,520	9,944
42.	9	1,238	5,637	2,974	2,663	3,429	16,078	8,341	7,737
43.	4	346	1,531	764	767	3,098	15,227	7,922	7,305
44.	8	1,253	5,548	2,858	2,690	4,218	19,712	10,165	9,547
45.	15	1,745	7,210	3,717	3,493	5,037	21,951	11,475	10,476
46.	4	400	1,777	917	860	3,396	18,148	9,777	8,371
47.	5	1,000	4,038	2,084	1,954	4,048	18,078	9,356	8,722
48.	3	657	2,687	1,410	1,277	3,818	17,442	9,023	8,419
49.	...	...	...	...	...	2,576	13,403	6,974	6,429
50.	3	459	1,968	1,005	963	3,150	15,088	7,741	7,347

Table 6 Contd.

Division No.	No. of slums	No. of slum households	Slum population			No. of households in the division	Divisional population		
			Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
51.	13	2,284	9,660	5,082	4,578	4,287	21,450	11,227	10,223
52.	7	898	3,887	2,061	1,826	3,486	18,339	10,078	8,261
53.	7	2,063	9,434	4,890	4,544	3,197	15,395	8,081	7,314
54.	3	667	3,057	1,604	1,453	3,655	18,755	10,657	8,098
55.	9	1,357	5,690	2,993	2,697	3,501	16,840	8,720	8,120
56.	4	1,595	7,035	3,654	3,381	3,519	18,043	9,177	8,866
57.	4	1,150	5,118	2,620	2,498	2,493	11,987	6,230	5,757
58.	3	354	1,468	763	705	2,957	14,666	7,556	7,110
59.	1	406	1,936	1,005	931	3,347	18,359	9,496	8,863
60.	2	737	2,674	1,324	1,350	3,234	16,082	8,329	7,753
61.	1	334	1,457	743	714	2,901	15,080	8,110	6,970
62.	2	823	3,742	1,903	1,839	2,816	15,506	7,970	7,536
63.	1	205	744	374	370	2,450	13,894	7,665	6,229
64.	...	...	...	...	...	3,140	21,950	13,544	8,406
65.	6	832	3,997	2,088	1,909	3,018	16,015	8,245	7,770
66.	...	...	...	...	...	2,770	14,549	7,507	7,042
67.	5	539	2,436	1,255	1,181	2,892	17,834	9,271	8,463
68.	6	1,256	5,868	3,026	2,842	3,159	17,167	8,924	8,243
69.	1	99	411	206	205	2,518	13,631	7,245	6,386
70.	2	296	1,332	736	596	2,727	13,867	7,300	6,567
71.	4	321	1,626	854	772	3,217	16,587	8,892	7,695
72.	1	136	655	342	313	3,424	17,928	9,430	8,498
73.	...	...	...	...	...	3,127	15,773	7,962	7,811
74.	5	1,784	8,817	4,572	4,245	3,024	14,847	7,814	7,033
75.	1	66	231	120	111	3,501	18,390	9,839	8,551

Table 6 Contd.

Division No.	No. of slums	No. of slum households	Slum population			No. of households in the division	Divisional population		
			Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
76.	...	...	...	...	...	4,084	19,110	10,302	8,808
77.	2	575	2,181	1,094	1,087	3,630	17,996	9,364	8,632
78.	6	1,002	3,930	2,025	1,905	3,765	18,161	9,635	8,526
79.	12	2,009	7,426	3,860	3,566	3,384	15,816	8,228	7,588
80.	10	1,341	5,579	2,841	2,738	2,713	12,376	6,254	6,122
81.	7	671	2,753	1,451	1,302	3,444	16,856	8,806	8,050
82.	6	723	2,860	1,410	1,450	2,787	15,460	8,211	7,249
83.	6	1,128	4,226	2,172	2,054	2,690	13,004	6,667	6,337
84.	13	2,169	8,802	4,550	4,252	3,337	16,871	8,840	8,031
85.	4	720	3,221	1,622	1,599	3,262	18,276	8,744	9,532
86.	6	575	2,260	1,139	1,121	3,162	15,151	7,935	7,216
87.	5	1,703	6,248	3,244	3,004	3,814	18,473	9,548	8,925
88.	8	3,138	12,087	6,294	5,793	3,807	17,230	8,950	8,280
89.	9	1,893	7,518	3,956	3,562	4,837	24,140	12,328	11,812
90.	15	2,150	8,860	4,688	4,172	2,573	14,086	7,231	6,855
91.	12	1,613	6,956	3,628	3,328	6,937	31,663	16,429	15,234
92.	15	1,373	5,489	2,866	2,623	6,730	30,461	16,131	14,330
93.	12	1,459	5,993	3,040	2,953	4,293	22,508	11,862	10,646
94.	7	2,826	11,346	5,822	5,524	4,626	23,277	12,100	11,177
95.	8	1,342	5,380	2,726	2,654	4,631	21,777	11,488	10,289
96.	10	1,422	5,734	2,987	2,747	5,445	27,588	14,377	13,211
97.	9	1,516	6,215	3,240	2,975	3,780	16,661	8,682	7,979
98.	8	1,581	5,986	3,135	2,851	4,078	19,337	10,139	9,198
99.	10	1,104	4,444	2,287	2,157	5,021	24,351	13,612	10,739
100.	10	1,090	4,092	2,108	1,984	4,453	20,531	10,675	9,856
Total	548	97,851	412,168	198,778	150,747	350,043	1,729,141	909,701	819,440

Table 6 Contd.

Division No.	No. of slums	No. of slum households	Slum population			No. of households in the division	Divisional population		
			Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
51.	13	2,284	9,660	5,082	4,578	4,287	21,450	11,227	10,223
52.	7	898	3,887	2,061	1,826	3,486	18,339	10,078	8,261
53.	7	2,063	9,434	4,890	4,544	3,197	15,395	8,081	7,314
54.	3	667	3,057	1,604	1,453	3,655	18,755	10,657	8,098
55.	9	1,357	5,690	2,993	2,697	3,501	16,840	8,720	8,120
56.	4	1,595	7,035	3,654	3,381	3,519	18,043	9,177	8,866
57.	4	1,150	5,118	2,620	2,498	2,493	11,987	6,230	5,757
58.	3	354	1,468	763	705	2,957	14,666	7,556	7,110
59.	1	406	1,936	1,005	931	3,347	18,359	9,496	8,863
60.	2	737	2,674	1,324	1,350	3,234	16,082	8,329	7,753
61.	1	334	1,457	743	714	2,901	15,080	8,110	6,970
62.	2	823	3,742	1,903	1,839	2,816	15,506	7,970	7,536
63.	1	205	744	374	370	2,450	13,894	7,665	6,229
64.	...	...	...	...	...	3,140	21,950	13,544	8,406
65.	6	832	3,997	2,088	1,909	3,018	16,015	8,245	7,770
66.	...	...	...	...	...	2,770	14,549	7,507	7,042
67.	5	539	2,436	1,255	1,181	2,892	17,834	9,271	8,463
68.	6	1,256	5,868	3,026	2,842	3,159	17,167	8,924	8,243
69.	1	99	411	206	205	2,518	13,631	7,245	6,386
70.	2	296	1,332	736	596	2,727	13,867	7,300	6,567
71.	4	321	1,626	854	772	3,217	16,587	8,892	7,695
72.	1	136	655	342	313	3,424	17,928	9,430	8,498
73.	...	...	...	...	...	3,127	15,773	7,962	7,811
74.	5	1,784	8,817	4,572	4,245	3,024	14,847	7,814	7,033
75.	1	66	231	120	111	3,501	18,390	9,839	8,551

Table 6 Contd.

Division No.	No. of slums	No. of slum households	Slum population			No. of households in the division	Divisional population		
			Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
76.	...	...	...	...	...	4,084	19,110	10,302	8,808
77.	2	575	2,181	1,094	1,087	3,630	17,996	9,364	8,632
78.	6	1,002	3,930	2,025	1,905	3,765	18,161	9,635	8,526
79.	12	2,009	7,426	3,860	3,566	3,384	15,816	8,228	7,588
80.	10	1,341	5,579	2,841	2,738	2,713	12,376	6,254	6,122
81.	7	671	2,753	1,451	1,302	3,444	16,856	8,806	8,050
82.	6	723	2,860	1,410	1,450	2,787	15,460	8,211	7,249
83.	6	1,128	4,226	2,172	2,054	2,690	13,004	6,667	6,337
84.	13	2,169	8,802	4,550	4,252	3,337	16,871	8,840	8,031
85.	4	720	3,221	1,622	1,599	3,262	18,276	8,744	9,532
86.	6	575	2,260	1,139	1,121	3,162	15,151	7,935	7,216
87.	5	1,703	6,248	3,244	3,004	3,814	18,473	9,548	8,925
88.	8	3,138	12,087	6,294	5,793	3,807	17,230	8,950	8,280
89.	9	1,893	7,518	3,956	3,562	4,837	24,140	12,328	11,812
90.	15	2,150	8,860	4,688	4,172	2,573	14,086	7,231	6,855
91.	12	1,613	6,956	3,628	3,328	6,937	31,663	16,429	15,234
92.	15	1,373	5,489	2,866	2,623	6,730	30,461	16,131	14,330
93.	12	1,459	5,993	3,040	2,953	4,293	22,508	11,862	10,646
94.	7	2,826	11,346	5,822	5,524	4,626	23,277	12,100	11,177
95.	8	1,342	5,380	2,726	2,654	4,631	21,777	11,488	10,289
96.	10	1,422	5,734	2,987	2,747	5,445	27,588	14,377	13,211
97.	9	1,516	6,215	3,240	2,975	3,780	16,661	8,682	7,979
98.	8	1,581	5,986	3,135	2,851	4,078	19,337	10,139	9,198
99.	10	1,104	4,444	2,287	2,157	5,021	24,351	13,612	10,739
100.	10	1,090	4,092	2,108	1,984	4,453	20,531	10,675	9,856
Total	548	97,851	412,168	198,778	150,747	350,043	1,729,141	909,701	819,440

Table 7

Slums situated on the seashore and banks of rivers and canals.

Total No. of slums in the city.	No. of slums on the seashore.	Per-centage to Col. I	No. of slums on the banks of Buckingham Canal	Per-centage to Col. I	No. of slums on the banks of Oteri Nulla	Per-centage to Col. I	No. of slums on the banks of Cooum river.	Per-centage to Col. I	No. of slums on the banks of Adayar river.	Per-centage to Col. I	Total of Col. 2, 4, 6, 8 & 10	Total of Col. 3, 5, 7, 9 & 11
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
548	17	3.0	55	10.0	17	3.0	14	2.6	8	1.5	111	20.1

Table 8

Area of the zones and slums

Zone	No. of Corporation divisions in the zone.	Area of the zone. (in acres)	Percentage	No. of slums	Area of the slums (in acres)	Percentage	Percentage of slum area to zone area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I	36	9,780.86	30.7	234	753.49	40.6	7.70
II	17	1,941.31	6.1	20	69.85	3.8	3.60
III	34	7,073.79	22.2	156	527.15	28.4	7.45
IV	13	13,037.63	41.0	138	504.61	27.2	3.87
Total	100	31,833.59	100.0	548	1,855.10	100.0	5.83

Table 9

Zonal distribution of houses and households including slums.

Zone No.	No. of houses	Percentage	No. of house-holds.	Percentage	No. of slum houses	Percentage	No. of slum house-holds.	Percentage	Average No. of households per house for the zone as a whole.	Average No. of slum households per house.	Percentage of slum houses to the total No. of houses.	Percentage of slum house-holds to the total No. of households.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
I	50,230	34.0	131,800	37.7	24,821	41.7	40,105	41.0	1.42	1.62	49.42	30.43
II	15,339	10.4	46,727	13.3	3,208	5.4	4,999	5.1	1.29	1.56	20.91	10.70
III	46,029	31.2	109,825	31.4	15,550	26.1	31,094	31.8	1.27	2.00	33.78	28.31
IV	36,096	24.4	61,691	17.6	15,994	26.8	21,653	22.1	1.08	1.35	44.31	35.10
Total	147,694	100.0	350,043	100.0	59,573	100.0	97,851	100.0	1.3	1.6	40.34	28.00

Table 11

Birth, death and infant mortality rates in slum and non-slum areas
in 10 selected divisions of Madras City in 1961.

Sl. No.	Division No.	Name of division	Slum	Population	Births			Deaths	Infant deaths	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality rate
			Non-slum		Males	Females	Total					
1.	8	Royapuram	S	3,649	119	103	222	87	27	61	24	122
			NS	15,828	303	289	592	198	30	37	13	51
2.	13	Muthialpet	S	808	15	14	29	14	4	36	17	138
			NS	14,776	236	226	462	220	43	31	15	93
3.	43	Agaram	S	1,531	31	28	59	21	5	36	14	85
			NS	13,696	186	179	365	118	21	27	9	58
4.	51	Shenoy Nagar	S	9,660	216	209	425	166	51	44	17	120
			NS	11,790	179	178	357	120	30	30	10	84
5.	52	Kilpauk	S	3,887	67	63	130	65	16	33	17	123
			NS	14,452	252	242	494	212	26	34	15	53
6.	56	Thousandlights	S	7,035	163	152	315	118	32	45	17	102
			NS	11,008	172	156	328	130	28	30	12	85
7.	85	Santhome	S	3,221	69	67	136	70	15	42	22	110
			NS	15,055	196	183	379	153	36	25	10	95
8.	88	Alwarpet	S	12,087	206	247	453	229	63	37	19	139
			NS	5,143	98	92	190	82	13	37	16	68
9.	90	Adyar	S	8,860	205	204	409	143	51	46	16	125
			NS	5,226	80	75	155	63	8	30	12	52
10	95	Rajaji Nagar	S	5,380	113	122	235	125	35	44	23	149
			NS	16,397	216	211	427	157	40	26	10	94
Total			S	56,118	1,204	1,209	2,413	1,038	299	43	18	124
			NS	123,371	1,918	1,831	3,749	1,453	275	30	12	73
			ALL	179,489	3,122	3,040	6,162	2,491	574	34	14	93

Table 10
Population of the zones.

Zone No.	Total population of the zone	Percentage	Slum population	Percentage	Percentage of slum population to total population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I	624,153	36.10	172,093	41.76	27.57
II	252,214	14.59	21,987	5.33	8.72
III	554,944	32.09	130,415	31.64	23.50
IV	297,830	17.22	87,673	21.27	29.43
Total	1,729,141	100.00	412,168	100.00	23.8

in the death rate. The infant mortality rate is also higher in the case of slum areas to the extent of 70%. These statistics throw light on the sorry state of affairs prevailing in the slums. It is rather disquieting to note that slum dwellers who constitute a little above a fifth of the city's population should be confronted with the problems of promiscuity, susceptibility and high fatality to diseases and woefully poor health conditions.

An attempt to tackle these problems, therefore, seems an imperative necessity.

Migration

In 1961 Census all persons who were enumerated in places other than their place of birth were treated as migrants. According to the Tables prepared in connexion with the 1961 Census, the total number of migrants to the city was 642,828 constituting 37% of the population. The average size of a household is 4.94. This will mean that 130,127 households are migrants to the city. Table 13 shows the source of migration for the general population of the city with urban rural break-up. Question 18 in Part II of the slum schedule relates to migration. It runs as follows: Question 18a - What was the previous place of residence of the family? Give the name of the locality and the district. 18b - Did the family move into the slum from outside the city or from other huts in the city? Again the migratory character of the members of the household was decided with reference to the head of the household. If the head of the household was a migrant, the entire household was also treated as migrant. The question was based on the previous place of residence of the head of the slum household and not on the place of birth. As such, only those households whose heads were born outside the city and who having moved into the city did not change the residence would not have figured as migrants. In other words, the figures would exclude those households whose heads had been born outside the city, but who got involved in intra-city movement after coming to the city. Actually 147 slums containing 15,657 households did not contain any migrants among its population. The percentage of migrant household is 7.2. This represents the migration of the head of households only. According to the special sorting of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, out of a total population of 215,499 Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the city, 56,281 or 26.1% are migrants. The slum survey has shown that 70% of the Scheduled Caste population live in slums.

The data, however, can be utilised to discuss the residential mobility and the source of migration.

From the figures in Table 13, we find 78.2% of the slum migrants households are from inside the State of Madras and the contribution by other States is only 20.2%. Among the neighbouring States, the share of Andhra Pradesh is the highest; next comes Kerala and then Mysore. This ranking of southern States is true of the general population but Kerala competes closely with Andhra Pradesh. The proportion of migrants from North Indian States in the general population is higher than that in the slums. The rural-urban breakup reveals some interesting features. In the case of migration from within the State, no difference is found between rural-urban sector. In the case of migration from outside the State, migrants from urban areas are more than the migrants from rural areas by three times. This disparity is not noticed in the case of migrants from other States in the general population.

It will be seen from Table 13 that the percentage of migrants from each State to total migrants from other States in the slum areas and the entire City works out as follows:

State from which migrated.	Migrants in slums	Migrants in the entire City
1. Andhra Pradesh	49.00	34.66
2. Mysore	9.40	12.75
3. Kerala	29.50	32.59
4. Other States of India	12.10	20.00
	100.00	100.00

It is observed from the above figures that the proportion of migrants from Andhra Pradesh to the slums to the total migrants in slums is greater than the proportion of migrants from that State to the City to the total migrants to the City from other States. With regard to Mysore and Kerala, the difference between the proportions is not very much. The proportion of migrants from States other than Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala to the slums to the total migrants in slums from outside Madras is, however, very much less than the proportion of migrants from those States to the City to the total migrants to the City from outside Madras State.

According to Table 14, Zone 1 has the least percentage of migrants. A reference to Table 69 (in Chapter VI) will indicate that 23% of the slums in Zone 4 came into existence in the last 10 years. Such a large number of new slums might have been created by the large number of migrants found in this Zone.

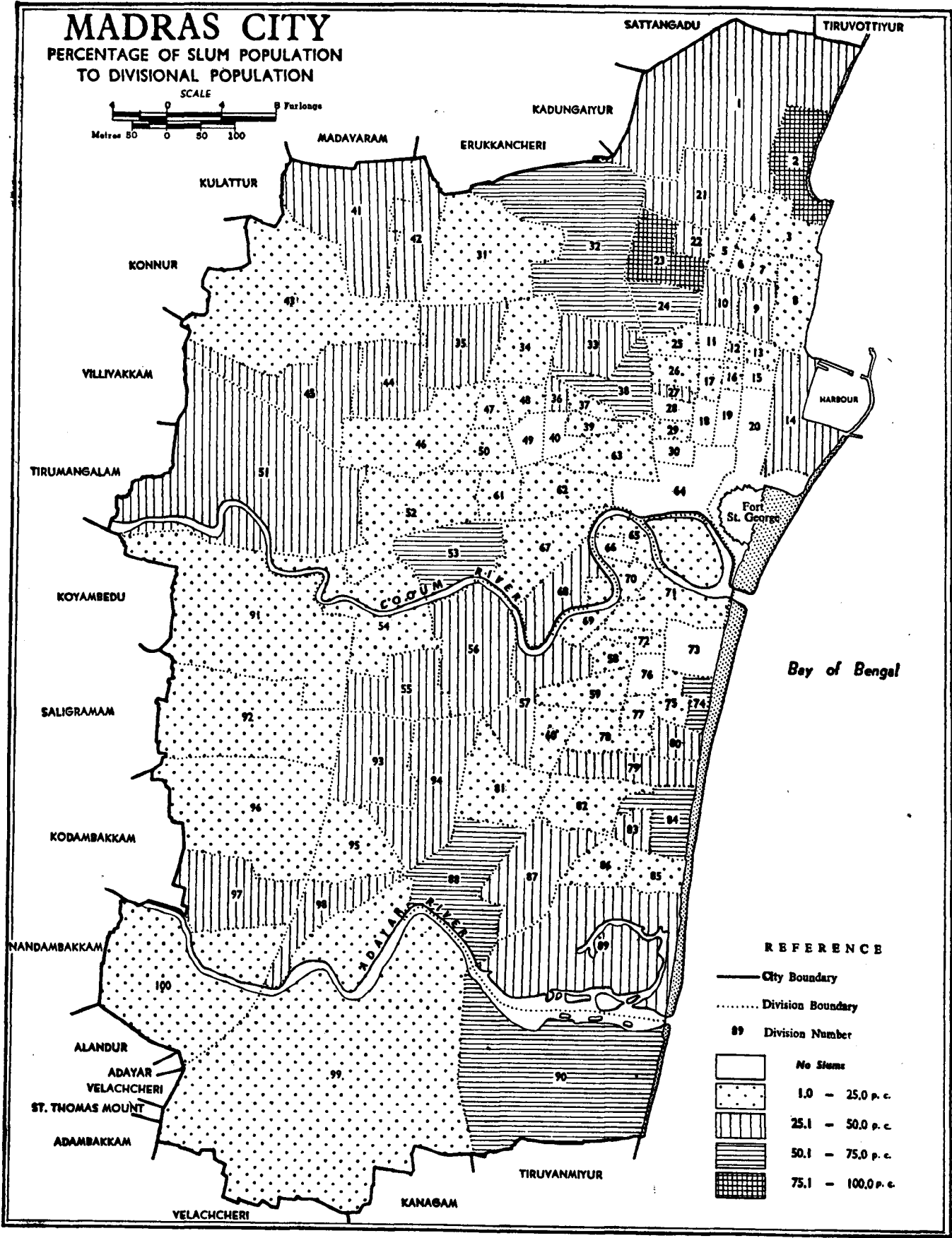


Table 12

Slum, Non-slum Differentials in birth, death and infant mortality rates in 10 selected divisions of Madras City in 1961

Sl. No.	Division No.	Name of division	Birth rate		Death rate		Infant mortality rate	
			Slum	Non-slum	Slum	Non-slum	Slum	Non-slum
				Percentage variation *		Percentage variation *		Percentage variation *
1.	8	Royapuram	61	37	24	13	122	51
2.	13	Muthialpet	36	31	17	15	138	93
3.	43	Agaram	36	27	14	9	85	58
4.	51	Shenoy nagar	44	30	17	10	120	84
5.	52	Kilpauk	33	34	17	15	123	53
6.	56	Thousandlights	45	30	17	12	102	85
7.	85	Santhome	42	25	22	10	110	95
8.	88	Alwarpet	37	37	19	16	139	68
9.	90	Adyar	46	30	16	12	125	52
10.	95	Rajajinagar	44	26	23	10	149	94
Total			43	30	18	12	124	73

* $\frac{S-N}{N} \times 100$

Table 13
Source of migration (slums)

Sl. No.	District, State and Country	A. Rural			B. Urban			C. Both		
		No. of House-holds.	Per-centage to 6	Per-centage to 8	Per-centage to C	No. of House-holds.	Per-centage to 6	Per-centage to 8	Per-centage to C	No. of House-holds.
1.	District Total	2,529	...	87.1	46.1	2,958	...	72.0	53.9	5,487
2.	Andhra Pradesh	211	57.7	...	30.5	481	45.9	...	69.5	692
3.	Mysore	10	2.8	...	7.5	123	11.8	...	92.5	133
4.	Kerala	105	28.8	...	25.2	312	29.8	...	74.8	417
5.	Rest of India	39	10.7	...	22.9	131	12.5	...	77.1	170
6.	Other States Total	365	100.0	12.6	25.8	1,047	100.0	25.5	74.2	1,412
7.	Other Countries	8	...	3	7.3	101	...	2.5	92.7	109
8.	Grand Total	2,902	...	100.0	41.4	4,106	...	100.0	58.6	7,008

Source of migration (entire city)

Sl. No.	District, State and Country	A. Rural			B. Urban			C. Unclassified			D. Total		
		No. of per-sons	Per-centage to 6	Per-centage to 9	No. of per-sons	Per-centage to 6	Per-centage to 9	No. of per-sons	Per-centage to 6	Per-centage to 9	No. of per-sons	Per-centage to 6	Per-centage to 9
1.	District Total	263,753	...	76.56	58.98	183,301	63.22	40.99	...	1.43	447,173	...	69.56
2.	Andhra Pradesh	35,107	43.47	...	59.15	24,124	26.77	40.64	...	0.21	59,355	34.66	...
3.	Mysore	5,262	6.51	...	24.11	16,529	18.34	75.72	...	0.17	21,829	12.75	...
4.	Kerala	29,498	36.52	...	52.85	26,208	29.09	46.95	...	0.20	55,818	32.59	...
5.	Rest of India	10,904	13.50	...	31.82	23,244	25.80	67.84	...	0.34	34,263	20.00	...
6.	Other States Total	80,771	100.00	23.44	47.16	90,105	100.00	52.61	4.66	0.23	171,265	100.00	26.64
7.	Other Countries	...	...	...	...	16,552	5.70	100.00	...	...	16,552	...	2.58
8.	Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.91	100.00	7,838	...	1.22
9.	Grand Total	344,524	...	100.00	53.60	289,958	100.00	45.10	100.00	1.30	642,828	...	100.00

The origin, growth and distribution of slums in Madras City

Table 14
Resident and in-migrant households by zones (slums)

Zone	Residents		In-migrants		Total
	No. of households	Percentage to total (col. 6)	No. of households	Percentage to total (col. 6)	No. of households
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I	38,058	94.9	2,047	5.1	40,105
II	4,592	91.9	407	8.1	4,999
III	28,858	92.8	2,236	7.2	31,094
IV	19,335	89.3	2,318	10.7	21,653
Total	90,843	92.8	7,008	7.2	97,851

CHAPTER IV

AGE-SEX COMPOSITION

In this chapter, I propose to discuss the general demographic characteristics of the slum population. This discussion will cover the important social aspects like civil condition, size of the households, family relationships, mothertongue, religion, Scheduled Castes, literacy and diet.

Age

Age has been recorded by the number of completed years for each member of the household. For a large number of residents of the slum, age determination is always a difficult problem. A number of them do not have any record showing the age and could not even indicate the exact date and month. The procedure followed in the Census enumeration of 1961 was to stimulate the memory of the persons interviewed by drawing their attention to outstanding occurrences of religious and historical significance. It is, however, a more difficult undertaking to collect the accurate information on age from some slum dwellers. Age returns will be found in Table 15. Comparison of age groups of the slum population with those of the general population does not, however, indicate any large disparity in age structure. The percentage of infants is 15.1 in the slum population as against 13.2 in the general population. The difference between the two figures is not very considerable; but it has some significance.

Sex

Indian cities have a preponderance of males. According to the Census data of 1961, of all the cities in India with a population exceeding one lakh, Elluru in Andhra Pradesh has recorded a surplus of women over men. Madras City had more men than women from the early days of Census history. This sex disparity was found in 1901. It has continued and in 1961 it has 901 women per 1,000 men. The sex-ratio varies from age group to age group. When we compared the general population with the slum population we found a larger number of women among the latter, i. e. 932

women per thousand men. Generally people who live in slums move with their families whenever they migrate to cities. The general population consists of a great percentage of middle class people in search of employment who leave their wives and children in their native places because of the high cost of living and shortage of accommodation.

Civil condition

Civil condition defines a person's status on the basis of the institution of marriage. The categories employed during the 1961 Census have been adopted for our study.

1. Never married—one who has not at any time entered into the state of matrimony
2. Married—one who is recognised by custom or society to be married or married according to religious rites or by registration or according to any form of marriage recognised by his or her community or is in stable *de facto* union and has not been widowed or divorced
3. Widowed—one who has lost his or her spouse by death and has not remarried
4. (a) Divorced or (b) separated—(a) one who after marital ties have been severed by custom or law, either social or religious or by mutual consent has never been remarried
(b) One who has separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no intention of living together again.

According to Table 16, civil condition of 48.1% of the slum population is never married; nearly four-fifths of them are infants and children. As against this, 369 males of the age group 15-19 and 140 females of the age group 10-14 have

AGE PYRAMID FOR SLUMS

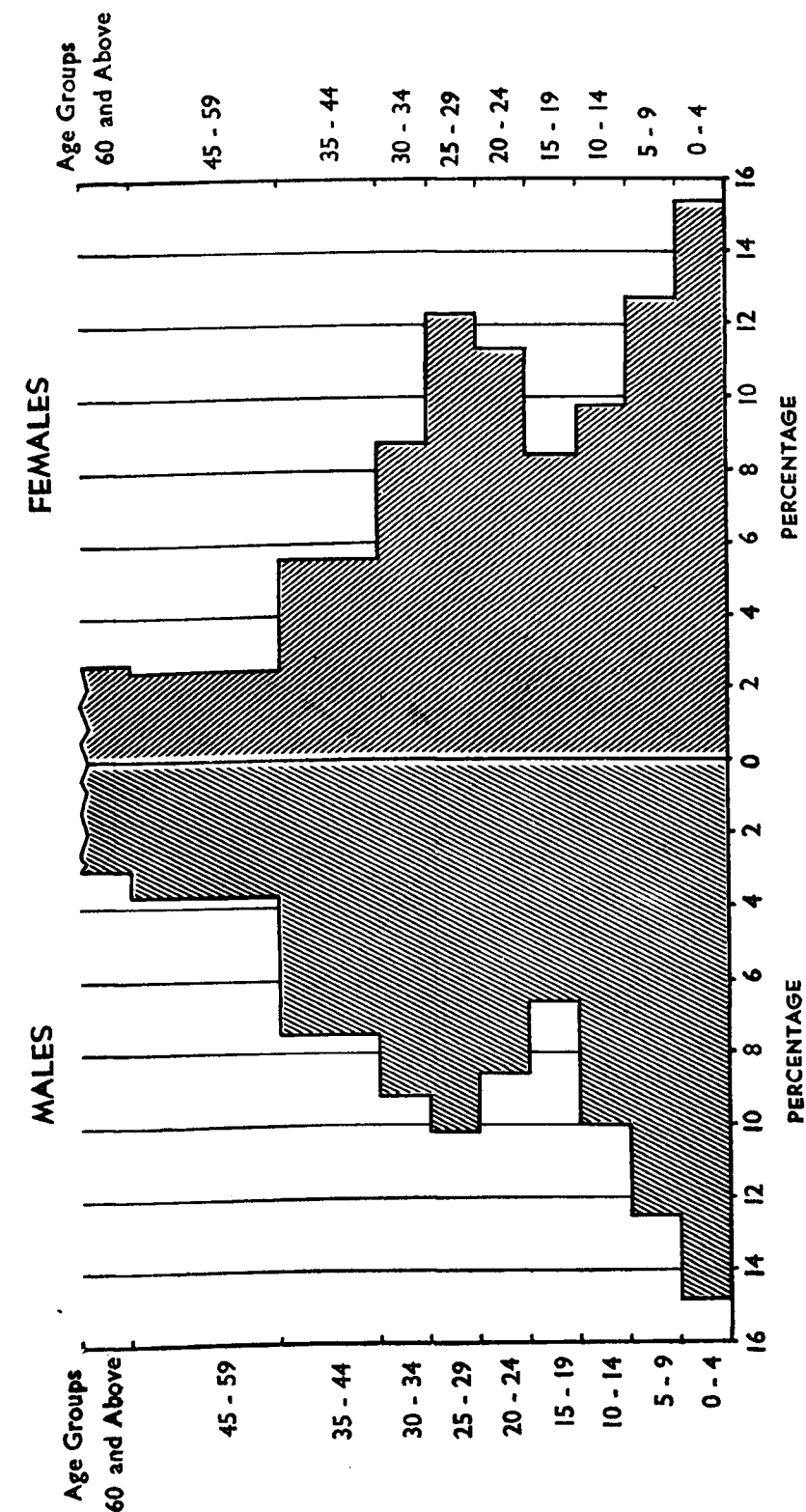


Table 15
Age and sex distributions

Sl. No.	Age-group	Slum population					City population						
		Males	Per-centage	Females	Per-centage	Both	Per-centage	Males	Per-centage	Females	Per-centage	Both	Per-centage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	0—4	31,639	14.8	30,512	15.4	62,151	15.1	115,854	12.7	113,073	13.7	228,927	13.2
2.	5—9	26,728	12.5	25,263	12.7	51,991	12.6	108,419	11.9	105,134	12.8	213,553	12.4
3.	10—14	21,401	10.0	19,428	9.8	40,829	9.9	94,676	10.4	89,243	10.9	183,919	10.6
4.	15—19	14,136	6.6	16,070	8.4	30,206	7.3	73,859	8.1	75,817	9.3	149,676	8.7
5.	20—24	18,389	8.6	23,486	11.3	41,875	10.1	96,714	10.6	88,832	10.8	185,546	10.7
6.	25—29	21,725	10.2	24,368	12.3	46,093	11.2	91,333	10.1	85,208	10.4	176,541	10.2
7.	30—34	19,593	9.2	17,277	8.7	36,870	9.0	75,725	8.3	62,195	7.6	137,920	8.0
8.	35—44	32,018	15.0	22,049	11.1	54,067	13.1	121,662	13.4	88,881	10.9	210,543	12.2
9.	45—59	21,447	10.1	15,034	7.6	36,481	8.9	95,841	10.6	75,370	9.2	171,211	9.9
10.	60 & above	6,314	3.0	5,291	2.7	11,605	2.8	35,517	3.9	35,615	4.4	71,132	4.1
11.	Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	Nil	72	Nil	173	Nil
Total		213,390	100.0	198,778	100.0	412,168	100.0	909,701	100.0	819,440	100.0	1,729,141	100.0

Table 16
Age, sex and civil condition in slums

Sl. No.	Age-group	Males					Females					Both				
		Never married	Married	Widowed	Separated	Total	Never married	Married	Widowed	Separated	Total	Never married	Married	Widowed	Separated	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	0-4	31,639	...	...	...	31,639	30,512	...	...	...	30,512	62,151	...	...	...	62,151
2.	5-9	26,728	...	...	...	26,728	25,263	...	...	...	25,263	51,991	...	...	...	51,991
3.	10-14	21,401	...	...	...	21,401	19,288	138	1	1	19,428	40,689	138	1	1	40,829
4.	15-19	13,767	366	...	3	14,136	7,320	8,646	57	47	16,070	21,087	9,012	57	50	30,206
5.	20-24	13,095	5,250	20	24	18,389	1,828	21,275	241	142	23,486	14,923	26,525	261	166	41,875
6.	25-29	4,946	16,555	154	70	21,725	420	23,235	554	159	24,368	5,366	39,790	708	229	46,093
7.	30-34	1,116	18,100	297	80	19,593	131	15,928	1,079	139	17,277	1,247	34,028	1,376	219	36,870
8.	35-44	585	30,349	973	111	32,018	114	17,584	4,117	234	22,049	699	47,933	5,090	345	54,067
9.	45-59	120	19,437	1,788	102	21,447	68	7,093	7,734	139	15,034	188	26,530	9,522	241	36,481
10.	60 & above	23	4,811	1,456	24	6,314	11	886	4,363	31	5,291	34	5,697	5,819	55	11,605
Total		113,420	94,868	4,688	414	213,390	84,955	94,785	18,146	892	198,778	198,375	189,653	22,834	1,306	412,168
Percentage		53.2	44.4	2.2	.2	100.00	42.7	47.7	9.1	.5	100.00	48.1	46.00	5.6	.3	100.00

Age-sex composition

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contracted marriage which indicates that practice of early marriage has not completely lost its hold on people. Only 5% of men and 2% of women above the age of 24 are found unmarried. Marriage is as popular among the slum population as it is among the general population and that too in spite of the fact that slum dwelling involves shortage of living space and lack of privacy. Again the low percentage of divorced and separated persons will suggest that by and large marriage life is fairly stable and remarriage is resorted to freely by slum dwellers.

It will be seen that the figures for never married among males are somewhat high, among the married both the sexes have the same figures and among widows and widowers the figures for females are higher than the males. Two reasons can be given for this. Firstly the marriage age of men is higher than that of women. Men marry after 21, but most women do so between the ages of 13 and 21. Secondly by nature, women are inclined to be more dependent and prefer to get married earlier. Social customs also compel women to get married. The fact that the number of married women is more or less equal to the number of married men suggests that the slum dwellers generally bring their wives to the city. The greater number of widows than widowers suggests that widow remarriage is not common among the slum dwellers. A widower always has a better chance of securing a partner than a widow. Another reason is that women often marry men several years older and thus the chances for wives outliving their husbands are greater.

A comparative study of the position in slums and in the city in respect of early marriage and widow remarriage will be of interest. Among the slum dwellers, 3% of the male age group 15-19 and 7% of the female age group 10-14 are married. In the general population only 1.2% of these categories is in married state. Perhaps we may say that (1) the lack of education among the slum dwellers has made them prefer early marriages and (2) that sexual urge is created earlier by sharing sleeping space with others and (3) that marriage in slums does not cost much.

The percentage of widows among the general female population of the city is 11% while among the slum female population it is only 9%. It is possible that widow remarriage is more common

among the latter category. It is further found that 61% of the widows belong to the age group 45 and above. Normally, only age has prevented them from remarrying.

Slum household

We will now discuss the two chief features, the size of the households and the structure of the family relationship. The size of a family is an important factor in the study of congestion. The average size of a family in the slum is 4.21. No variation is found in the four zones in to which the city has been divided. In India, 5 members constitute a normal size family. Actually a slum family is a little smaller in the city and the size is 4.93. As generally the slum dwellers are poor and accommodation is inadequate, they do not as a rule permit more members of the family to live in the house. The girls get married and leave their parents. Further the upper class and the middle class keep with them domestic servants.

Table 17 gives the distribution of slum family based on size. Families consisting of 4 members and more form 76% of the slum population. Medium sized households seem to be more common as 44.8% of the total is falling under this group.

The head of the household is a person on whom the chief responsibility of the household rests. This person can be of either sex and need not always be the eldest member. The principle followed by us was when any household wanted to acknowledge a particular person as head of the household, though that person did not contribute anything towards the maintenance, that request was complied with. The urban family at present is in transition towards the natural or biological family which generally consists of the couple and their unmarried children. But the transition has not been completed and many families still exhibit the features of a joint family. The first five relationships in Table 18 constitute a natural family which could also be called a western type of family. The percentage of natural families on this basis is 87.26. The shortage of living space has accelerated the transition to natural families in slums. The table shows that the heads of families are males. Only 319 are women with their husbands living. The proportion of sons is found larger than that of daughters. This is to be expected because the daughters leave the house early after marriage.

Table 17

Size of households in slums.

Sl. No.	Size (No. of members)		Households		Persons	
			Number	Percentage to 6	Number	Percentage to 6
1.	1	Single-member	4,532	4.6	4,532	1.1
2.	2-3	Small	36,776	37.6	93,756	22.8
3.	4-6	Medium	43,802	44.8	210,217	51.0
4.	7-9	Large	10,899	11.1	82,961	20.1
5.	10 & above.	Very large	1,842	1.9	20,702	5.0
6.	Total		97,851	100.0	412,168	100.0

Table 18

Distribution of household members by relationship in slums.

Relationship to Head		Number of Members		Percentage to 9
(1)		(2)		
1.	Self	97,842		
2.	Wife	81,651		23.73
3.	Husband	319		19.81
4.	Son	100,438		0.08
5.	Daughter	79,423		24.37
6.	Son-in-law	2,223		19.27
7.	Daughter-in-law	4,645		0.54
8.	Others	45,627		1.13
9.	Total	412,168		11.07
				100.00

Language

Spoken language is a great social force binding people and creating among them a feeling of fellowship. The question of language was not included in the schedule, but it was later found that this information would be useful in understanding the social pattern of the slum dwellers. The question was therefore, included later and information collected on 333 slums. The results are summarised in Table 19. Tamil is the most important language among slum dwellers and is spoken by 85.1% of them. Telugu and Urdu rank next each having 6.6% of the total population. These three language groups constitute 98.3% of the city's slum population. It will be of interest to examine the impact of migration on the language composition of the city's slums. Actually 7.2% of the total slum households are among the migrants. Percentage of Tamil-speaking people is 77.2% while among the residents it is 85.6%. Percentage of Urdu-speaking people among the migrants is 5 as against 6.7 among the residents. The percentage of Telugu and Malayalam speaking people among the migrants has tended to increase in relation to their percentage among the original residents.

Comparison can now be made between the language of the slum population and the city population. Tamil forms 71%, Telugu 15% and Urdu 6% of the total population. No difference is noticed in the percentage of Urdu in the slum and general population. But a significant variation has been recorded between Tamil and Telugu. The Tamil speaking people form 85.1%, as against 71% of the general population, while Telugu speaking people form 6.6% of the slum population as against 15% of the general population.

Religion

Mr. Christopher Dawson in his book "Progress and Religion" states :

"We are only just beginning to understand how intimately and profoundly the vitality of a society is bound up with its religion. It is the religious impulse which supplies the cohesive power which unifies the society and culture. The great civilisations of the world do not produce the great religions as a kind of cultural by-product; in a very real sense the great religions are the foundations upon which

the great civilisations rest. A society which has lost its religion becomes, sooner or later, a society which has lost its culture."

India provides a classical example of a culture and a society based on religion. The institution of religion has been dominated to a great extent by the caste system. No doubt our Constitution has declared India as a secular State but we cannot forget our past and ignore the importance of caste in our society. In keeping with the principles underlying the 1961 Census enumeration, no question was included in the schedule for survey of castes. Census reports compiled prior to our Independence classified population not only by religion, but also by caste. Caste was not included in the 1951 Census. Again in 1961, the details of castes were collected only for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Table 20 shows the classification of slum population into seven religious groups — (1) Hindu (2) Muslim (3) Christian (4) Jain (5) Buddhist (6) Sikh and (7) Indefinite beliefs.

In the general Census of 1961, Hindus constituted 85.8%, Muslims and Christians 6.3% and 7.9% respectively. We have also given in the table a religious break-up for the city population based on 1951 Census. This will help us to know whether any changes in the religious composition have occurred in the decade 1951-61. The trend is that the percentage of Hindus is on the increase while that of the Muslims and Christians is on the decrease. The composition of the religious pattern of the slum population is more or less similar to the general population.

It is an interesting point to study whether influenced by ties of religion and occupation, people professing the same religion and belonging to the same community or following the same occupation have a tendency to segregate themselves and form slums. We have omitted caste characteristic in our survey on slums. Our data on religious composition is based on individuals and not in terms of houses. All that one can do is to study whether any concentration of religious groups or community can be found in a particular slum. For this purpose, we assume that a particular religious group or community can be stated to be concentrated in a slum if more than 70% of the population belong to that group or community.

Table 19

Mother tongue of slum population.

Language	Number of persons														
	Zone I			Zone II			Zone III			Zone IV			All Zones		
	Resi- dents.	Migra- nts.	Resi- dents.	Resi- dents.	Migra- nts.	Migra- nts.	Resi- dents.	Resi- dents.	Migra- nts.	Resi- dents.	Migra- nts.	Per- cen- tage to 10.	Migra- nts.	Per- cen- tage to 10.	Total (cols. 10 and 12).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
1. Tamil	61,271	2,801	10,652	817	73,633	5,419	45,428	2,567	190,984	85.6	11,604	77.2	202,588	85.1	
2. Telugu	8,153	899	799	146	3,008	307	2,368	152	14,328	6.4	1,504	10.0	15,832	6.6	
3. Malayalam	494	287	52	66	444	300	233	173	1,223	0.6	826	5.5	2,049	0.9	
4. Kannada	622	31	...	...	83	127	11	15	716	0.3	173	1.2	889	0.4	
5. Urdu	10,193	507	177	...	3,149	130	1,342	118	14,861	6.7	755	5.0	15,616	6.6	
6. Hindi	105	6	14	8	43	3	137	6	299	0.1	23	0.2	322	0.1	
7. English	290	7	...	...	239	4	23	6	552	0.2	17	0.1	569	0.2	
8. Other Indian languages	82	32	21	33	56	49	17	...	176	0.1	114	0.8	290	0.1	
9. Foreign languages other than English	...	...	...	...	2	13	...	...	2	0.0	13	0.0	15	0.0	
10. Grand Total	81,210	4,570	11,715	1,070	80,657	6,352	49,559	3,037	223,141	100.0	15,029	100.0	238,170	100.0	

Age-sex composition

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Table 19-A

Number of slums and number of households surveyed.

	Slums	Households	Persons
Zone I	125	20,945	85,780
Zone II	7	3,140	12,785
Zone III	104	21,215	87,009
Zone IV	97	14,251	52,596
All Zones	333	59,551	238,170

Table 20

Religious composition in slums.

Religion	No. of persons in slum.	Percentage to total slum population.	Percentage of persons in the city to total city population in.	
			1961	1951
Hindu	353,605	85.8	85.0	81.7
Muslim	25,789	6.3	7.5	9.9
Christian	32,682	7.9	6.9	7.8
Jain	5	...	0.4	0.6
Budhist	24	...	...	
Sikh	63	...	0.1	
Indefinite beliefs	...	...	0.1	...
Total	412,168	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 21
Scheduled castes among slum dwellers.

Households			Persons					Total scheduled caste population in the city.	Percentage of slum scheduled caste population to city scheduled caste population.
Total No. of slum households.	Total No. of slum scheduled caste households.	Percentage of 2.	Total slum population.	Scheduled castes slum dwellers		Percentage of 7			
				Males	Females		Population		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
97,851	34,686	35.45	412,168	77,778	72,969	150,747	36.57	214,103	70.4

Table 22
Literacy of slum population

Age-group	Total		Literate with- out educational level				Primary or junior basic.		Matric		Pre-University course.		Graduates		Others	
	Males	Females	Males		Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
0-4	31,639	30,512	31,639	30,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-9	26,728	25,263	10,241	12,429	15,792	12,329	695	505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-14	21,401	19,428	4,672	8,107	7,644	5,674	9,078	5,642	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-19	14,136	16,070	4,883	10,814	2,807	1,792	5,661	3,154	670	280	83	21	23	9	11	...
20-24	18,389	23,486	7,729	19,492	4,696	1,796	4,687	1,839	1,101	325	95	20	66	14	13	...
25-29	21,725	24,368	10,748	21,322	6,110	1,647	3,774	1,230	943	158	85	5	63	5	2	1
30-34	19,593	17,277	10,394	15,447	5,868	1,035	2,700	718	535	70	52	1	38	6	6	...
35-44	32,018	22,049	17,753	19,978	9,540	1,335	3,924	673	723	58	39	4	37	1	2	...
45-59	21,447	15,034	13,029	14,166	6,059	595	1,843	241	457	28	32	1	23	2	4	1
60+	6,314	5,291	4,531	5,096	1,367	137	307	50	90	7	5	...	14	...	...	1
	213,390	198,778	115,619	157,363	59,883	26,340	32,669	14,052	4,526	931	391	52	264	37	38	3
Percentage for slum population	100.0	100.0	54.2	79.2	28.1	13.2	15.3	7.1	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percentage for city population	100.0	100.0	30.4	51.8	26.0	22.7	26.1	20.3	Males	13.5	Females	4.5	1.0	0.2	3.0	0.5

Age-sex composition

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As 85.8% of the slum dwellers are Hindus, the preponderance of Hindus could be found in most of the slums. The houses can be studied on the basis of caste. We have not collected any data on caste, but we have however, estimated the number of Scheduled Castes. 36.6% of the slum dwellers are Scheduled Castes. In 121 slums, more than 70% of the population belong to the Scheduled Castes. In another 77 slums, they form 50 to 70% of the population. Again certain communities are found to dominate in certain slums. Fishermen community is found in the village Mullikuppam in Division 89 and Odaikuppam in Division 90. Dhobies are found in the slums of Vannanthurai in Division 90 and Attu Cheri in Division 99. In certain slums, persons belonging to Islam and Christianity are found in considerable numbers. The following are the examples.

Slums with a preponderance of Muslims

Sl. No.	Division No. & Name	Name of the Slum	Percentage of Muslims to total population
1.	2—Tondiarpet	West Pudumanaikuppam	100
2.	77—Mirsaibpet	Anaikulam	77
3.	80—Krishnampet	Neelan Basha Dharga	100
4.	84—Karaniswarapuram	Basha Garden	70

Slums with a preponderance of Christians

Sl. No.	Division No. & Name	Name of the Slum	Percentage of Christians to total population
1.	2—Tondiarpet	Kasima Thottam	90
2.	3—Grace Garden	Amaravathikuppam	72
3.	38—Besant Nagar	Aseervadapuram	79
4.	68—Pudupet	Anglo-Indian tenements	98
5.	81—Teynampet	Indian Christian Temperance Association	91

Scheduled Castes

The economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continue to be deplorable in spite of the welfare measures initiated by the Government. The condition of Scheduled Castes in the city is not different from that of their brethren elsewhere, though the caste system does not retain its rigidity and has shown a tendency to disintegrate. Table 21 shows the position of the castes in the slums. More than 70% of the Scheduled Caste population of Madras City live in slums. They form 37% of the slum population. In 121 slums Scheduled Castes are found in concentration of more than 70%. Such segregation will not help the proper development of the Scheduled Castes who have to undergo a transformation in their outlook in general.

The size of a Scheduled Caste household is 4.34 persons while that of the non-Scheduled Caste is 4.13. It indicates a slightly lower rate of transition towards the natural families among the Scheduled Castes. It also suggests that the level of income is a little lower in Scheduled Caste families than others.

Literacy and education

Study of the literacy level will help us to understand the social and cultural advancements of slum dwellers. In our survey, a person is considered literate if he could read and write any language. Persons who are literates might have passed some examination and the highest examination passed by any individual has been recorded in our survey. Table 22 gives the literacy and education of the slum residents. The percentage of literate persons is 45.8 for males and 20.8 for females and 33.8 for both. They compare unfavourably with the corresponding figures for the general population which are 69.6, 48.2 and 59.4 respectively.

The above percentages are for the aggregates in age groups including infants and children. For infants the question of literacy is not relevant and they could be better left out of consideration. Again persons who are less than 14 years of age could be educated if proper facilities are afforded. The development of a society should be judged by the literacy level of persons who have passed the age of 14 years. The literacy percentages for the adult sections of the population are as follows :

Sex	Total persons	Literates	Percentage
Males	133,622	64,555	48.4
Females	123,571	17,256	14.0
Persons	257,193	81,811	31.8

The number of literates among the adult women belonging to slums is smaller than the number among the corresponding section of the general population. It is doubtful whether a scheme for adult literacy will work for women. Perhaps it may work among men. There is, however, scope for persons interested in adult literacy campaigns to run night schools and adult literacy centres in all the slums of the city.

Literates have been split into 6 categories according to the educational level attained by them.

1. Literate without educational level
2. Primary or Junior Basic
3. Matriculation
4. Pre-University
5. Graduates
6. Others

About 20.9% of the slum population excluding children aged 0-4 has been returned as literate without educational level, i.e., one-fifth of the people can just read and write. Another 11.3% have completed some course in primary schools. Thus 32.2% of the slum population above the age of 4 are either literate or have undergone some studies in the elementary school. Normally any standard of education below the level of matriculation cannot be considered to be useful. Only 1.5% of the total slum population have reached matriculation. The ratio of matriculates between men and women is 5:1. 443 persons only have passed the Pre-University. Normally education among the slum population ends with matriculation. In the age group 15-19 only 83 males and 21 females have

passed the pre-university examination. It gives one female for 4 males, thereby indicating that girls generally do not continue their education after matriculation. The educated ones among women form a much smaller proportion than the educated among the males. In the adult population for every educated female there are 3 educated males. The position regarding literacy and education is unsatisfactory among the slum dwellers, more so among females.

From the age-sex distribution of the slum population, it is found that children constitute 22.5% of the total. The school-going age group is 6-14 (both inclusive). For our study we have to deduct from the age group 5-14 the number of children aged 5 years. No single-year age return has been prepared for the slum population. Children aged 5 years constitute 2.7% and 2.9% in the general population for males and females. Adopting these percentages, we have worked the population of school-going children in the slums.

	Males	Females	Persons
1. No. of children in the age group 5-14	48,129	44,691	92,820
2. No. of children aged 5 years	5,761	5,764	11,525
3. School going children (age group 6-14)	42,368	38,927	81,295

We have 81,295 children of the school going age who form 20% of the slum population. The number of children not attending school is 30% of the school going age children, i.e., 24,481. The proportion of non-school going children is more among girls than boys; the proportion among boys is 39% and among girls 61%. This indicates the tendency to discount female education among the slum dwellers.

Again the comparison of the percentage on literacy among the age group 5-14 between the slum population and the general population will highlight the attitude of the slum dwellers.

	Population in the age group 5-14		Literates		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
For the city as a whole	203,095	194,377	160,297	137,566	78.9	70.8
For slums only	48,129	44,691	33,216	24,155	69.0	54.0

The position in the slums is unsatisfactory. The sex ratio among literates in the age group 5-14 is 7:5. The scheme for free and compulsory education was launched by the Corporation about 35 years ago. But much remains to be done to persuade the children to study.

In our survey we have elicited the reasons for not sending children to schools from the heads of households. The information is summarised in Table 23. Non-availability of school facilities can no longer be advanced as a reason for not sending children to schools. The numbers of elementary schools and basic schools run by the Corporation, Government

and private agencies in the city for the year 1960-61 are given below:

1. Corporation complete schools	270
2. Corporation incomplete and feeder schools	31
3. Government schools	6
4. Private schools	238
Total ...	545

Table 23

Non-school-going children in slums — Reasons for not attending school.

	Number of children			
	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage
1. Lack of Schools	35	0.4	43	0.3
2. Useful in domestic work	...	...	3,122	20.4
3. Financial	5,649	58.8	6,940	45.4
4. Not keen on education	2,662	27.7	3,492	22.9
5. Other causes	1,257	13.1	1,681	11.0
Total	9,603	100.0	15,278	100.0

The slum people generally send their children to Corporation schools where free education is provided. The Corporation is enthusiastic about the education of children and in order to get over the problem of inadequacy of accommodation, it adopts the shift system wherever necessary and schools are run in two shifts. The following lines from the Corporation Administration Report for the year 1960-61 are worth quoting. "The rush of pupils for admission in the Corporation schools is increasing year after year. The Corporation is fully alive to the problem of accommodation and for catering to the needs of children of school age who are not yet brought under instruction. With better facilities for accommodation and adequate subsidies from Government, the Corporation hopes to achieve the object of cent percent enrolment of school age children in the city in the near future".

We find that the proportion of those in whose case it was pleaded that they could not afford was quite large. Those who are not keen on education form half of those who could not afford it. What prevents slum dwellers from sending their children to schools is their low income. Therefore, apart from provision of educational facilities, some inducement should be given for the slum dwellers to send their children to schools by providing financial help to cover the educational expenses. The provision of midday meals to poor children can be said to be the first step in this direction. The number of poor children was 28,730 till 20th August 1960 and 33,895 from 22nd August 1960 onwards. An expenditure of Rs. 468,663 was incurred by the Corporation during 1960-61 in addition to the utilisation of rice donated by "CARE". But much more has to be done to cover other expenses like cost of books, stationery, clothes etc. Proper education will not only benefit them directly by raising their status, but will also rescue them from social vices which the enforced idleness is likely to foster.

This is one side of the picture. To have a proper living, they want their children to be gainfully employed thus depriving them of the opportunity of education. Twenty percent of the female children in the slums are detained in the homes to look after the house and babies when the adult members of the families are out for work.

Again, the importance of education has not been realised by the slum dwellers nor do they care to think about it. Illiteracy is the lowest in the age

groups 10-14 and 15-19. It rises steadily in the higher age groups until it is 83% in the age group 60 and above. The older generation had no opportunity to get educated in their younger age. Another point which strikes us is the illiteracy in the age group 5-9 of children of both the sexes. The percentage has fallen considerably in the next age group 10-14. This indicates that a considerable percentage of those who send their children to school do so at a later stage. This is more pronounced in the case of females. The percentage of female illiteracy in the age group 15-19 is 67.2 while it is only 46 in the age group 5-14. It is quite in accordance with what can be expected because sending girls to schools is a more recent phenomenon.

Food

The percentage of slum people who are vegetarians is negligible as may be seen from Table 24. A special survey of the food habits of the people has been undertaken separately by the Census organisation. One hundred and sixty-eight sample households in Madras City were covered by this survey in which information about food consumption, the number of inmates with their age and sex, monthly income of the household etc. was collected. Of these, 46 are slum households with a population of 187 and are distributed in 8 Corporation divisions. We have made an analysis of this data.

Table 24
Type of diet

Type of diet	Number of households	Percentage
Vegetarian	445	0.6
Non-vegetarian	79,406	99.4
Total	79,851	100.0

The slum dwellers generally take for breakfast cold rice or carry-overs of the previous day. Of the 46 households, 44 take three meals a day, one two meals a day and one, one meal a day. Of the 44 households who take three

meals a day, 11 have tiffin consisting of Iddli or Dosai in the morning and rice in the noon and night. The slum dwellers cook generally twice a day, but in the general population, 50% cook thrice, 48% twice and 2% once a day.

No. of cookings done in a day	No. of households
Thrice	6
Twice	38
Once	2

The fact that slum dwellers are non-vegetarians should not make one think that they take good and adequate quantities of meat at frequent intervals. The non-vegetarian part of their dishes generally consists of cheap varieties of fish, both fresh and dried and beef and occasionally meat in small quantities. The frequency is once or twice a week as can be seen from the following figures :

No. of occasions on which non-vegetarian dish is taken in a week	No. of households
Four times	1
Twice	14
Once	31

Of the 46 households forty-one households take vegetables. Generally no fruit is taken. Out of the 46 households, only 9 take milk. Sugar is used only by 6 households. The habit regarding coffee and tea is indicated below :

No. of times coffee or tea is taken in a day	No. of households
Twice	22
Once	3
Nil	21

The non-drinking of coffee or tea is not due to the dislike of them, but due to poverty.

Table 25 shows the balanced diet recommended for an adult by nutritional experts. Most of the slum dwellers cannot afford a balanced diet.

Table 25
Composition of the balanced diet.

Items of food	Balanced diet in oz.
Cereals	14
Pulses	3
Vegetables	10
Fruits	3
Milk	10
Sugar and Jaggery	2
Vegetable oil, ghee etc.	2
Fish and meat	3
Eggs	1 egg

CHAPTER V

OCCUPATION AND EARNING

In any study of the slums, an analysis of slum dwellers' economic status on the basis of occupation is of great value. We have adopted the definition of the term "Worker" as used in the Census of 1961—a person is deemed to be a worker if he is engaged in some productive or economic activity. A seasonal worker is also treated as a worker provided he has some regular work for more than an hour per day throughout the greater part of the working season. A person regularly employed in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce is treated as a worker if he was employed during any of the 15 days preceding the day on which the investigator visited the household. Anyone interested in further details of our classification of worker and non-worker may refer to the publications of 1961 Census.

Size of employment

Table 26 shows the distribution of workers by sex and age groups in the whole of Madras City and Tables 27 to 31 in the slums. The percentages of workers in the general population and the slum dwellers are more or less equal i.e. 30%. But the occupations pursued by both the classes do not bear any comparison either in nature or in its lucrativeness. Again the slum dwellers have to put their children to work in larger numbers to augment their income. The percentage of working children in the general population is 1.42 while it is 4.49 in the slum population. The disparity is more marked in the case of male children. Even in the age group 15-34 the percentage is higher in the case of slum dwellers which indicates that they start earning a little earlier to the detriment of their education. The figures for old persons aged 60 and above tell the same story. The occupations which the slum dwellers follow during the prime of their lives yield only low income and they do not earn anything to sustain them in their old age. They are, therefore, forced to continue to work even in later life. The data further provide evidence of the larger number of male workers among the slum

population in all age groups. In the female section, there is excess in all the age groups except among the cohort 15-34 where a deficiency of 3.04% is recorded. This perhaps reflects the greater interest evinced by the better educated women in the general population in getting themselves gainfully occupied in life.

About 8.18% of the total workers among slum dwellers are women and they constitute nearly 8.16% of the total number of women above the age of 9. We will now study the position of workers in the various zones with the help of Tables 28 to 31. The percentage of male workers in the age group 0-14 is comparatively low in zone II. This can be attributed to the fact that this zone is the commercial centre of the city with the harbour located in it where there is greater demand for able bodied men to work as labourers in the docks and business houses. In the male age-groups of 15-34 and 35-59, no disparity is observed among the four zones. In the male group 60+ we find that the percentage is higher in zones III and IV than in zones I and II. The latter two being manufacturing and commercial zones, respectively, offer less scope for employment of old persons. Among the female workers, the percentage is the lowest in zone II. They cannot perhaps do the work expected of able bodied men. Further, commercial firms located in this zone provide employment only for educated women. Next is zone I. This is a manufacturing zone and does not offer much scope for employment of unskilled women. The percentages in zones III and IV are a little higher for they are residential zones where there is demand for the services of women as domestic servants and maids.

Normally the labour force is drawn from the age group 15-59. In order to calculate the available labour force, we have to add up persons reported to be seeking jobs, never employed and unemployed, to the workers. The rest will constitute students and persons not seeking jobs on account of different reasons like illness, physical or mental disability, old age and receipt of unearned income who can be treated as unemployable

for all practical purposes. The concept of the working age population is usually utilised to make a comparison of manpower resources and besides the ratio of this group to the total population reflects the restrictions which age structure imposes on the livelihood of a population. In the slum population of the city, 59.59% of the people belong to the age group 15 to 59. The analysis of the figures of the male working group will be found in Table 32.

We have not attempted a similar study of women as they do not supply much of labour force. In order to ascertain the magnitude of the readily available labour force among both the sexes we have taken into account workers and unemployed and never employed persons from all the age groups. The results are summarised in Table 33. The percentage of labour force for the male section is 56.98 while it is only 5.26 for the female thus indicating that the contribution to the economy of the slums by women is insignificant. The percentage is 32.04 for both the sexes. This is rather low. Efforts to enlarge the size are needed in view of the generally recognised need to raise the level of family income.

It will be of interest to correlate the size of employment in a family to the size of the family itself. As tabulation of the data for all the households involve a lot of labour, it was considered sufficient to select 5% of the slums and do sample tabulation. Accordingly 25 slums having 2,565 households were selected and the data tabulated. The results are presented in Tables 34 to 38. It will be seen that in nearly 75% of the households, there is only one working member. Among the rest those with two workers predominate with 17%. Only about 1.4% of the households have more than 3 workers while 2.3% have no worker at all.

Occupational pattern

For occupational distribution, we have used the national classification of occupations evolved by the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. In the schedule filled in for each household, only the nature of work of each member was recorded. Unfortunately industrial category relating to the occupation was not ascertained by our investigators. Hence it has been possible to assign only the occupational codes and tabulate the data. The code structure contains as many as 331 occupational families (3 digit code numbers) which are too numerous for an analysis.

We have, therefore, clubbed certain families which have small figures.

Tables 39 to 43 have been prepared accordingly indicating the occupational distribution of slum dwellers. The conclusion is obvious. The slum dwellers are engaged in odd jobs involving heavy manual labour or petty occupations. We have, therefore, abridged the list confining ourselves to principal occupations. Tables 44 and 45 have been prepared accordingly to show the main occupations or groups of occupations for men and women workers separately. Among men, "General Labourers" top the list followed by unskilled office workers like peons, then by construction workers and then by fishermen. Among women, general labourers occupy the first place followed by domestic servants like cooks and maids and then by cleaners and sweepers.

Subsidiary occupations

In the schedule, a question was included to find out whether the head of the household, if he is a worker, or other principal worker in the household does any other subsidiary work. The answers to this question are summarised in Table 46. Thirtyfour such persons have answered the question in the affirmative. The insignificant number may show two things—that the heads of households in general are not keen on subsidiary occupations or alternately the response to the question has not been adequate. The subsidiary occupations which count are animal rearing, general labour and deep sea fishing.

Occupational changes

In order to ascertain how far the slum dwellers took advantage of the better employment opportunities under the Five Year Plans, the following question was put in the schedule. "What was your previous occupation? Why did you leave it?" The answers are summarised in Table 47. Only 2,011 persons or 1.6% of the total number of workers have changed their occupations. The pursuit of the same work from the beginning by the bulk of the slum dwellers may indicate that they are satisfied with the settled state of affairs and are at home with their respective jobs. They are not prepared to take any occupational risk and prefer "browsing on the old meadow" to think in terms of "fresh woods and pastures new." A sort of inertia exists in the approach of slum-dwellers towards gainful employment. Among the people who have changed their occupation, 56% have done so on account of low income.

Table 26

Distribution of workers in Madras City by sex and age-group
(Entire city population)

Age-group	Males			Females			Persons		
	Total males	Workers	Percentage of workers	Total Females	Workers	Percentage of workers	Total population	Workers	Percentage of workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0-14	318,949	7,073	2.22	307,450	1,798	0.58	626,399	8,871	1.42
15-34	337,631	253,837	75.18	312,052	26,337	8.44	649,683	280,174	43.12
35-59	217,503	199,123	91.55	164,251	21,603	13.15	381,754	220,726	57.82
60 & above	35,517	15,004	42.24	35,615	2,163	6.07	71,132	17,167	24.13
Age not stated	101	39	38.61	72	4	5.55	173	43	24.86
Total	909,701	475,076	52.22	819,440	51,905	6.33	1,729,141	526,981	30.48

Table 27

Distribution of workers in slums in all zones by sex and age-group.

Age-group	Males			Females			Persons		
	Total population	Workers	Percentage of workers	Total population	Workers	Percentage of workers	Total population	Workers	Percentage of workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0-9	58,367	52	0.09	55,775	17	0.03	114,142	69	0.06
10-14	21,401	1,573	7.35	19,428	234	1.20	40,829	1,807	4.43
15-34	73,843	60,103	81.39	81,201	4,384	5.40	155,044	64,487	41.59
35-59	53,465	50,381	94.23	37,083	5,192	14.00	90,548	55,573	61.37
60 & above	6,314	3,178	50.34	5,291	439	8.30	11,605	3,617	31.17
Total	213,390	115,287	54.03	198,778	10,266	5.16	412,168	125,553	30.46

Table 28

Distribution of workers in slums in Zone I by sex and age-group.

Age-group	Males			Females			Persons		
	Total population	Workers	Percentage of workers	Total population	Workers	Percentage of workers	Total population	Workers	Percentage of workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0-9	24,181	30	0.12	23,163	8	0.03	47,344	38	0.08
10-14	9,006	613	6.81	8,215	55	0.67	17,221	668	3.88
15-34	30,688	24,290	79.15	34,338	1,349	3.93	65,026	25,639	39.43
35-59	22,498	21,070	93.65	15,099	1,717	11.37	37,597	22,787	60.61
60 & above	2,694	1,219	45.23	2,211	193	8.73	4,905	1,412	28.78
Total	89,067	47,222	53.02	83,026	3,322	4.00	172,093	50,544	29.37

Table 29

Distribution of workers in slums in Zone II by sex and age-group.

Age-group	Males			Females			Persons		
	Total population	Workers	Percentage of workers	Total population	Workers	Percentage of workers	Total population	Workers	Percentage of workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0-9	3,088	...	...	3,163	...	...	6,251	...	...
10-14	1,087	50	4.60	989	3	0.30	2,076	53	2.55
15-34	4,237	3,507	82.77	4,362	108	2.48	8,599	3,615	42.04
35-59	2,687	2,521	93.82	1,853	220	11.87	4,540	2,741	60.37
60+	281	129	45.91	240	25	10.42	521	154	29.56
Total	11,380	6,207	54.54	10,607	356	3.36	21,987	6,563	29.85

Table 30

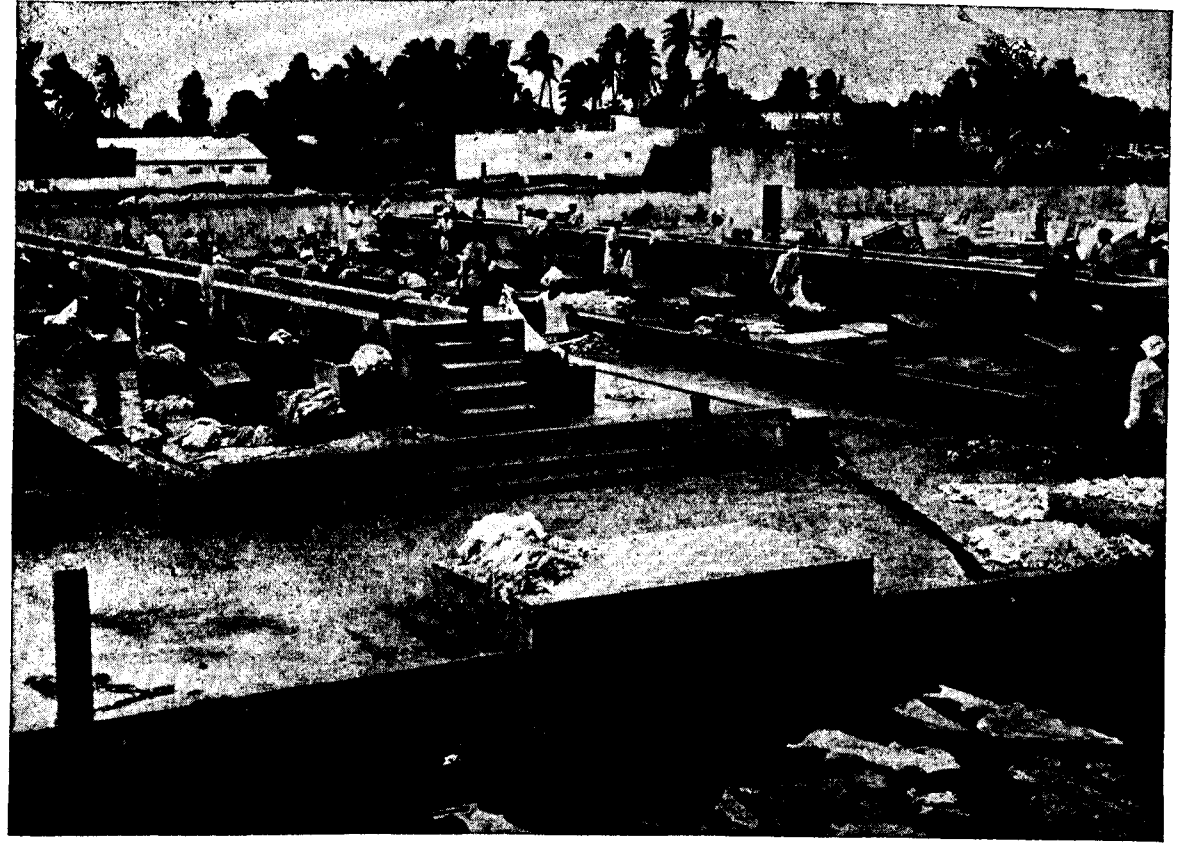
Distribution of workers in slums in Zone III by sex and age-group.

Age-group	Males				Females			Persons		
	Total population	Workers	Percentage of workers	Total population	Workers	Percentage of workers	Total population	Workers	Percentage of workers	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
0-9	18,487	14	0.08	17,712	2	0.01	36,199	16	0.04	
10-14	6,722	565	8.41	6,158	105	1.71	12,880	670	5.20	
15-34	23,324	19,077	81.79	25,174	1,886	7.49	48,498	20,963	43.22	
35-59	16,780	15,817	94.26	12,235	2,141	17.50	29,015	17,958	61.89	
60+	2,065	1,154	55.88	1,758	144	8.19	3,823	1,298	33.96	
Total	67,378	36,627	54.36	63,037	4,278	6.78	130,415	40,905	31.37	

Table 31

Distribution of workers in slums in Zone IV by sex and age-group.

Age-group	Males			Females			Persons				
	Total population	Percentage of workers		Total population	Percentage of workers		Total population	Percentage of workers			
		Workers	(3)		(4)	Workers		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
0-9	12,611	8	0.06	11,737	7	0.06	24,348	15	0.06		
10-14	4,586	345	7.52	4,066	71	1.75	8,652	416	4.81		
15-34	15,594	13,229	84.84	17,327	1,041	6.01	32,921	14,270	43.34		
35-59	11,500	10,973	95.41	7,896	1,114	14.11	19,396	12,807	62.32		
60+	1,274	676	53.06	1,082	77	7.12	2,356	753	31.96		
Total	45,565	25,231	55.37	42,108	2,310	5.49	87,673	27,541	31.41		



Corporation "Dhobikana" — the workspot of washermen living in slums

Table 32

Distribution of the male members of the slums in Madras City within the working age-group 15-59

Serial No.	Category of members in working age-group 15-59	No. of members	Percentage
1	Employed	110,484	86.79
2.	Unemployed and Never employed	6,076	4.77
3.	Unemployable	6,153	4.83
4.	Students	4,595	3.61
Total		127,308	100.00

Residence and workspot

People's tendency to congregate in and around their place of work has been assumed to be one reason for the development of slums. In order to examine to what extent it is so in the case of slums in Madras City, a few questions were put in the schedule. They related to the distance the head of the household or the principal worker of the household had to travel to reach the workspot from home and the means used. The data collected are analysed in Table 48. It may be seen that 41.5% of the principal workers do not have any fixed place for work. They in fact move from one place to another in search of work. Most of them are not employed in any organised sector. The fact that majority of workers reach their places of work on foot will show that they are able to secure work near their home. Apart from 41.5% of the workers who have no fixed place of work, another 36.1% of the workers live within a distance of 2 miles from the place of work. We can therefore assume that about 77% of the workers live in and around their usual place of work. It therefore follows that nearness of the workspot is one of the most important factors forcing them to live where they are living today in the slums.

Deducting from the total number of workers the two categories indicated above, we are left with 20,933 workers for whom the problem of transport exists. 8,353 persons or 39.9% of them walk from their home to their place of work, 2,978 or 14.22% use cycles, 5,455 or 26.06% use buses and 4,147 or 19.81% use

trains. It may be added that those who walk to the place of work have not been able to secure accommodation near the workspot on rents within their capacity and are compelled by economic factors to cover the distance by walk. Incurring of any expenditure on transportation may mean a reduction in the proportion of expenditure on food.

Monthly earnings

We will now discuss the monthly earnings of slum dwellers, i.e. what money they get in return for their employment. We have followed the usual procedure of calculating earnings per month. Money incomes of all the workers in a household have been added to give the aggregate income of the household. The earnings do not, however, uniformly accrue on a monthly basis to all the slum dwellers. The occupations pursued by the majority of them are of such a nature that they do not fetch uniform income day to day. It fluctuates considerably. Most of the slum dwellers do not maintain any accounts and the figures of income collected by us are approximations worked out from their memory. It is really difficult to get the correct information regarding family income and the general tendency will be to underestimate the income.

Table 49 gives the distribution of all slum households according to income groups. A majority of them, say 82.6% are found in the income group of Rs 26—100. The figure is an index of both low earnings and under-employment. When we examine zone-wise the households which earn more than Rs. 100/-, we find that the proportion is slightly

Table
Sex-wise distribution of the

Zone	Males								Females	
	Population	Employed		Unemployed and Never employed		Labour force		Population	Employed	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage		No.	Percentage
I	89,067	47,222	53.02	2,712	3.04	49,934	56.06	83,026	3,322	4.00
II	11,380	6,207	54.54	377	3.31	6,584	57.85	10,607	356	3.36
III	67,378	36,627	54.37	2,131	3.16	38,758	57.53	63,037	4,278	6.78
IV	45,565	25,231	55.37	1,084	2.38	26,315	57.75	42,108	2,310	5.49
Total	213,390	115,287	54.03	6,304	2.95	121,591	56.98	198,778	10,266	5.17

33
slum-dwellers in the labour force.

Total										
Unemployed and Never employed		Labour force		Population	Employed		Unemployed and Never employed		Labour force	
No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
49	0.06	3,371	4.06	172,093	50,544	29.37	2,761	1.60	53,305	30.97
8	0.07	364	3.43	21,987	6,563	29.85	385	1.75	6,948	31.60
79	0.13	4,357	6.91	130,415	40,905	31.37	2,210	1.69	43,115	33.06
48	0.11	2,358	5.60	87,673	27,541	31.41	1,132	1.29	28,673	32.70
184	0.09	10,450	5.26	412,168	125,553	30.46	6,488	1.58	132,041	32.04

Table 34

Distribution of 100 households
in the slums in all Zones by size of household and number of employed members.
(Based on 5% sample)

Size of household	Total	No. of employed members in each household				
		Nil	1	2	3	4 & above
Total	100.00	2.34	74.97	17.08	4.17	1.44
1—2	20.86	1.01	18.56	1.29	...	...
3—4	38.99	0.67	31.73	5.54	0.90	0.15
5—6	26.78	0.58	18.13	6.20	1.52	0.35
7 & above	13.37	0.08	6.55	4.05	1.75	0.94

Table 35

Distribution of 100 households
in the slums in Zone I by size of household and number of employed members.
(Based on 5% sample)

Size of household	Total	No. of employed members in each household				
		Nil	1	2	3	4 & above
Total	100.00	1.87	75.58	17.74	3.39	1.42
1—2	22.55	0.89	20.14	1.52	...	...
3—4	38.24	0.45	31.02	5.79	0.80	0.18
5—6	25.49	0.44	17.83	5.53	1.25	0.44
7 & above	13.72	0.09	6.59	4.90	1.34	0.80

Table 36

Distribution of 100 households
in the slums in Zone II by size of household and number of employed members.
(Based on 5% sample)

Size of household	Total	No. of employed members in each household				
		Nil	1	2	3	4 & above
Total	100.00	...	73.53	18.38	3.68	4.41
1—2	20.59	...	20.59	...	...	...
3—4	50.74	...	40.44	7.36	1.47	1.47
5—6	15.44	...	6.62	6.61	1.47	0.74
7 & above	13.23	...	5.88	4.41	0.74	2.20

Table 37

Distribution of 100 households
in the slums in Zone III by size of household and number of employed members.
(Based on 5% sample)

Size of household	Total	No. of employed members in each household				
		Nil	1	2	3	4 & above
Total	100.00	2.79	71.73	18.80	5.43	1.25
1—2	20.06	0.98	17.55	1.53	...	...
3—4	39.69	0.83	32.04	5.85	0.97	...
5—6	27.44	0.84	16.99	7.66	1.95	...
7 & above	12.81	0.14	5.15	3.76	2.51	1.25

Table 38

**Distribution of 100 households
in the slums in Zone IV by size of household and number of employed members.
(Based on 5% sample)**

Size of household	Total	No. of employed members in each household				
		Nil	1	2	3	4 & above
Total	100.00	3.23	78.10	13.41	4.24	1.02
1—2	18.68	1.53	16.30	0.85	...	...
3—4	36.84	1.02	30.73	4.24	0.85	...
5—6	31.07	0.68	22.75	5.60	1.53	0.51
7 & above	13.41	...	8.32	2.72	1.86	0.51

higher in zones I and II which are the manufacturing and commercial areas; zone I, has 16.%, zone II, 15.5%, zone III, 14.2% and zone IV, 9.9%.

We will now examine the pattern of distribution of incomes earned by slum families with reference to the family size and total family income. Table 50 presents the households as distributed by size in the different income ranges. Even among the single member households, 22.3% have an income of less than Rs. 25/-, a sum on which no person can subsist. The general trend that emerges from the data is that income does increase in direct relations to the size of the house.

With the aid of Table 50, we will now attempt to correlate the size of the household with the per capita income. The per capita income decreases with the increase in the size of households. Every person will have to be provided with a balanced diet which is quite essential for the maintenance of good health. The cost of a balanced diet required for an adult has been worked out as Rs. 1.14 per day. Adopting the average consumption unit of 0.76 per head, the average cost of food requirement for a person can be estimated at Rs. 0.87 per day or for a month Rs. 26.10.

Average cost of cloth requirement for a month is Rs. $1.50 \times \frac{18}{12}$ = Rs. 2.25

Average cost of monthly rent for an individual (assuming a monthly rent of Rs. 10.50 for single-storeyed one-roomed house for a family of 4.21 members) is

$$\dots \frac{10.50}{4.21} = \text{Rs. } 2.49$$

Fuel, lighting and other miscellaneous items-20% of total minimum wage	=	Rs. 8.31
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Cost of food per month = Rs. 26.10

Living wage estimate or minimum level of subsistence for an individual

Rs. 39.15

Another way of comparison is possible based on the National Income. The Madras Government have indicated that the State income (both rural and urban) for 1960-61 for

Table 39

Nature of occupation of workers in slums in all zones.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers.					
		Persons	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage	Persons	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			
	0. Professional, technical and related workers	2,733	2.18	2,051	1.78	682	6.64				
1.	Physicians, surgeons, dentists	83	0.07	80	0.07	3	0.03	Physicians	66	63	3
2.	Nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians	712	0.57	549	0.48	163	1.59	Nursing attendants and related workers	284	265	19
3.	Teachers	931	0.74	465	0.40	466	4.54	Teachers, middle and primary schools	358	174	184
4.	Artists, writers and related workers	506	0.40	470	0.41	36	0.35	Actors and related workers	157	130	27
5.	Rest	501	0.40	487	0.42	14	0.13	Musicians and related workers	159	155	4
	1. Administrative, executive and managerial workers	669	0.53	657	0.57	12	0.12				
6.	Administrators, executive officials, Government	163	0.13	162	0.14	1	0.01	Administrators and executive officials Central Govt.	126	126	...
7.	Rest	506	0.40	495	0.43	11	0.11				
2.	Clerical and related workers	8,879	7.07	8,729	7.57	150	1.46				
8.	Clerical and related workers other than unskilled office workers	3,714	2.96	3,584	3.11	130	1.27	Ministrial assistants and clerks	2,743	2,662	81
9.	Unskilled office workers (Peons, daftries etc.)	5,165	4.11	5,145	4.46	20	0.19				

Table 39 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers		
		Persons		Males		Females		Persons
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
3.	Sales workers	8,156	6.50	6,798	5.90	1,358	13.23	Males
10.	Working proprietors, retail traders	3,710	2.96	2,883	2.50	827	8.06	Females
11.	Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	4,179	3.33	3,651	3.17	528	5.14	Hawkers pedlars and street vendors
12.	Rest	267	0.21	264	0.23	3	0.03	Salesmen and shop assistants
4.	Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	7,195	5.73	7,074	6.14	121	1.18	
13.	Fishermen and related workers	4,419	3.52	4,404	3.82	15	0.15	Fishermen deep sea
14.	Loggers and other forestry workers	375	0.30	372	0.32	3	0.03	Wood cutters
14-A	Farm workers, animals, birds and insect rearing	921	0.74	857	0.74	64	0.62	
14-B	Gardeners (Malis)	1,232	0.98	1,216	1.06	16	0.16	
15.	Rest	248	0.19	225	0.20	23	0.22	
5.	Miners, Quarrymen and related workers	6	...	5	...	1	0.01	
16.	Quarrymen	1	...	1	...	...	...	
17.	Rest	5	...	4	...	1	0.01	

Table 39 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers		
		Persons		Males		Females		Persons
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
6.	Workers, transport and communication occupations	8,208	6.54	8,176	7.09	32	0.31	Males
18.	Drivers, road transport	7,062	5.63	7,051	6.11	11	0.11	Females
19.	Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and dispatchers transport	48	0.04	47	0.04	1	0.01	Motor vehicle drivers
20.	Postmen and messengers	293	0.23	292	0.25	1	0.01	Rickshaw pullers
21.	Workers in transport and communications n.e.c.	505	0.40	503	0.44	2	0.02	Other drivers of Road Transport
22.	Rest	300	0.24	283	0.25	17	0.16	Signalmen and Pointsmen
7 & 8	Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not classified elsewhere.	74,156	59.07	69,456	60.25	4,700	45.78	Postmen
23.	Spinners, piecers, winders, knitters dyers etc.	2,913	2.32	2,863	2.48	50	0.49	Conductors, road transport
24.	Drawers and weavers	1,649	1.31	1,499	1.30	150	1.46	Workers, transport occupations
25.	Tailors, dressmakers and garment makers	2,040	1.63	1,996	1.73	44	0.43	
26.	Shoe makers and shoe repairers	1,246	0.99	1,231	1.07	15	0.14	
27.	Blacksmiths, hammersmiths and forgers	323	0.26	321	0.28	2	0.02	

Table 39 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers	
		Persons	Percentage	Males	Females	Percentage	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
28.	Moulders and core makers	144	0.12	142	0.12	2	0.02
29.	Metal making and treating workers, other than serial Nos. 27 and 28	27	0.02	26	0.02	1	0.01
30.	Jewellers, goldsmiths and silver-smiths	558	0.44	558	0.49	...	...
31.	Fitters, machinists, tool makers and machine tool fitters	761	0.61	758	0.66	3	0.03
32.	Mechanics-repairmen (except electrical and precision instrument repairmen)	2,639	2.10	2,634	2.29	5	0.05
33.	Steel metal workers	722	0.58	717	0.62	5	0.05
34.	Tool makers, machinists, plumbers other than serial nos. 31, 32 & 33	1,637	1.30	1,630	1.41	7	0.07
35.	Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers	1,410	1.12	1,404	1.22	6	0.06
						Electricians, Electrical repairmen and related workers	700
36.	Carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers coopers and related workers	2,745	2.19	2,735	2.37	10	0.10
37.	Painters and paperhangers	1,266	1.01	1,259	1.09	7	0.07
38.	Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers n.e.c.	5,301	4.22	4,953	4.30	348	3.39
39.	Compositors, printers, engravers, bookbinders and related workers	1,345	1.07	1,319	1.14	26	0.25
						Masons	4,031
						Bookbinders	359
						Compositors	307
40.	Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	422	0.34	381	0.33	41	0.40
						Potters and related workers	165
							151
							14

Table 39 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers	
		Persons	Percentage	Males	Females	Percentage	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
41.	Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage	1,749	1.39	1,357	1.18	392	3.82
						Butchers	408
						Bakers	344
							240
							104
42.	Chemical and related process workers	134	0.11	133	0.12	1	0.01
43.	Tobacco preparers and products makers	3,753	2.99	3,085	2.68	668	6.51
						Beedi makers	3,606
44.	Craftsmen and production process workers n.e.c.	594	0.47	546	0.47	48	0.46
45.	Testers, packers, sorters and related workers	397	0.32	385	0.33	12	0.11
						Packers	356
							347
46.	Stationary engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers	365	0.29	364	0.32	1	0.01
47.	Labourers	39,464	31.43	36,643	31.78	2,821	27.48
48.	Rest	552	0.44	517	0.45	35	0.34
9.	Service, sport and recreation workers	15,043	11.98	11,839	10.27	3,204	31.21
49.	Watchmen and chowkidars	1,531	1.22	1,528	1.33	3	0.03
50.	Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	3,564	2.84	1,600	1.39	1,964	19.13
						Butlers, maids and other domestic servants	2,607
							917
51.	Waiters, bartenders and related workers (Institutional)	865	0.69	856	0.74	9	0.09
							1,690

Table 39 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers		
		Persons		Males		Females		
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
52.	Building care takers, cleaners and related workers	5,224	4.16	4,161	3.61	1,063	10.35	Cleaners and Sweepers 5,210 4,147 1,063
53.	Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers	845	0.67	844	0.73	1	0.01	
54.	Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	1,927	1.53	1,769	1.53	158	1.54	Dhobies 1,810 1,653 157
55.	Rest	1,087	0.87	1,081	0.94	6	0.06	
	10. Workers not classifiable by occupation	508	0.40	502	0.43	6	0.06	
56.		508	0.40	502	0.43	6	0.06	
Grand Total		125,553	100.00	115,287	100.00	10,266	100.00	

Table 40

Nature of occupation of workers in slums in zone I

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers.		
		Persons		Males		Females		
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	0. Professional, technical and related workers	915	1.81	678	1.44	237	7.14	
1.	Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists	42	0.08	41	0.09	1	0.03	Physicians 33 32 1
2.	Nurses, Pharmacists and other medical and health technicians	269	0.53	211	0.45	58	1.75	Nursing attendants and related workers 109 102 7
3.	Teachers	353	0.70	179	0.38	174	5.24	Teachers, middle and primary schools 149 78 71
4.	Artists, writers and related workers	83	0.17	81	0.17	2	0.06	Painters, decorators and commercial artists 34 33 1
5.	Rest	168	0.33	166	0.35	2	0.06	Musicians and related workers 40 39 1
	1. Administrative, executive and managerial workers	241	0.48	235	0.50	6	0.18	
6.	Administrators, executive officials, Government	67	0.13	67	0.14	...	...	Administrators and executive officials, Central Government 55 55 ...
7.	Rest	174	0.35	168	0.36	6	0.18	
	2. Clerical and related workers	2,622	5.19	2,584	5.47	38	1.14	
8.	Clerical and related workers other than unskilled office workers	1,457	2.88	1,426	3.02	31	0.93	Ministerial assistants and clerks 1,106 1,087 19
9.	Unskilled office workers (Peons, daffries etc.)	1,165	2.31	1,158	2.45	7	0.21	

Table 40 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers	
		Persons	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
						Persons	Males Females
	3. Sales workers	3,130	6.19	2,539	5.38	591	17.79
10.	Working proprietors, retail traders	1,537	3.04	1,106	2.34	431	12.97
11.	Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers (330 + 339 + 331)	1,490	2.95	1,332	2.82	158	4.76
						Hawkers and street vendors	812 664 148
12.	Rest	103	0.20	101	0.22	2	0.06
	4. Farmers, fishermen, hunters loggers and related workers	2,336	4.62	2,315	4.90	21	0.63
13.	Fishermen and related workers	1,944	3.85	1,942	4.11	2	0.06
						Fishermen in deep sea	1,537 1,537 ...
14.	Loggers and other forestry workers	108	0.21	106	0.22	2	0.06
14-A	Farm workers, animals, birds and insect rearing	157	0.31	144	0.30	13	0.39
14-B	Gardeners (Malis)	80	0.16	78	0.17	2	0.06
15.	Rest	47	0.09	45	0.10	2	0.06
	5. Miners, quarrymen and related workers	4	0.01	3	0.01	1	0.03
16.	Quarrymen	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	Rest	4	0.01	3	0.01	1	0.03
	6. Workers, transport and communication occupations	3,024	5.98	3,012	6.38	12	0.36
18.	Drivers, Road transport	2,496	4.94	2,491	5.28	5	0.15
						Cycle rickshaw drivers and rickshaw pullers	726 726 ...

Table 40 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers	
		Persons	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
						Persons	Males Females
19.	Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic controllers and despatchers, transport	22	0.04	22	0.05	...	...
20.	Postmen and messengers	100	0.20	100	0.21	...	Postmen 59 ...
21.	Workers in transport and communications n.e.c.	243	0.48	241	0.51	2	0.06
						Workers in transport occupation n.e.c.	135 135 ...
22.	Rest	163	0.32	158	0.33	5	0.15
	7 & 8 Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not classified elsewhere.	33,466	66.21	31,716	67.16	1,750	52.68
23.	Spinners, piecers, winders, knitters dyers etc.	2,523	4.99	2,501	5.29	22	0.66
24.	Drawers and weavers	419	0.83	401	0.85	18	0.54
25.	Tailors, dressmakers and garment makers	795	1.57	784	1.66	11	0.33
26.	Shoe makers and shoe repairers	649	1.28	642	1.36	7	0.21
27.	Blacksmiths, hammermiths and forgers	174	0.34	173	0.37	1	0.03
28.	Moulders and care makers	81	0.16	79	0.17	2	0.06
29.	Metal making and treating workers other than serial Nos. 27 & 28	13	0.03	12	0.02	1	0.03
30.	Jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths	278	0.55	278	0.59	...	...
						Conductors, road transport	73 71 2

Table 40 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers		
		Persons	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
31.	Fitters, machinists, tool makers and machine tool fitters	351	0.79	349	0.74	2	0.06	
32.	Mechanics-repairmen (except electrical and precision instrument repairmen)	1,058	2.09	1,057	2.24	1	0.03	
33.	Steel metal workers	442	0.87	439	0.93	3	0.09	
34.	Tool makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers other than serial Nos. 31, 32 & 33	733	1.45	733	1.55	...	...	
35.	Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers	427	0.85	426	0.90	1	0.03	Electricians, electrical repairmen and related electrical workers 198
36.	Carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers copers and related workers	851	1.68	850	1.80	1	0.03	Carpenters 793
37.	Painters and paperhangers	228	0.45	228	0.48	...	...	
38.	Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers n.e.c.	924	1.83	872	1.85	52	1.57	Masons 661
39.	Compositors, printers, engravers, bookbinders and related workers	603	1.19	596	1.26	7	0.21	Book binders 163
								Compositors 115
40.	Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	307	0.61	280	0.59	27	0.81	Furnacemen, kilnmen and ovenmen 101
								Potters and related clay formers 76

Table 40 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	Number of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers		
		Persons	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
41.	Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers	839	1.66	703	1.49	136	4.10	Butchers 263
42.	Chemical and related process workers	90	0.18	89	0.19	1	0.03	
43.	Tobacco preparers and products makers	2,860	5.66	2,388	5.06	472	14.21	Beedi makers 2,734
44.	Craftsmen and production process workers n.e.c.	277	0.55	257	0.54	20	0.60	
45.	Testers, packers, sorters and related workers	107	0.21	102	0.21	5	0.15	Packers 92
46.	Stationary engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers	117	0.23	117	0.25	...	...	Oilers and greasers stationary engines motor vehicles and related equipment 49
47.	Labourers	18,038	35.69	17,088	36.19	950	28.60	
48.	Rest	282	0.56	272	0.58	10	0.30	
9.	Service, sport and recreation workers	4,487	8.88	3,822	8.09	665	20.02	
49.	Watchmen and chowkidars	509	1.01	508	1.08	1	0.03	
50.	Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	607	1.20	246	0.52	361	10.87	Butlers, maids and other servants, domestic 440
51.	Waiters, bartenders and related workers (institutional)	280	0.55	275	0.58	5	0.15	

Table 40 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	Number of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers		
		Persons	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
52.	Building caretakers, cleaners and related workers	2,043	4.04	1,782	3.77	261	7.86	Cleaners and sweepers
53.	Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers	302	0.60	301	0.64	1	0.03	
54.	Laundress, dry cleaners and pressers	434	0.86	398	0.84	36	1.08	Dhobies
55.	Rest	312	0.62	312	0.66	...	...	
56.	10. Workers not classifiable by occupation	319	0.63	318	0.67	1	0.03	
		319	0.63	318	0.67	1	0.03	
Grand Total		50,544	100.00	47,222	100.00	3,322	100.00	

Table 41

Nature of occupation of workers in slums in zone II

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	Number of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers		
		Persons	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0.	Professional, technical and related workers	87	1.32	69	1.11	18	5.06	
1.	Physicians, surgeons, dentists	2	0.03	2	0.03	...	...	
2.	Nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians	23	0.35	20	0.32	3	0.84	Nursing attendants and related workers.
3.	Teachers	22	0.33	10	0.16	12	3.37	Teachers in middle school
4.	Artists, writers and related workers.	27	0.41	24	0.39	3	0.85	Musicians and related workers
5.	Rest	13	0.20	13	0.21	...	...	
1.	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	28	0.43	28	0.45	...	...	
6.	Administrators, executive officials, government	9	0.14	9	0.14	...	...	
7.	Rest	19	0.29	19	0.31	...	...	
2.	Clerical and related workers	479	7.30	477	7.69	2	0.56	
8.	Clerical and related workers other than unskilled office workers.	213	3.25	211	3.40	2	0.56	Ministerial assistants and clerks.
9.	Unskilled office workers (peons, daftries etc.)	266	4.05	266	4.29	...	...	

Table 41 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	Number of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers		
		Persons		Males		Females		Persons
		Percentage	(3)	Percentage	(4)	Percentage	(5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3.	Sales workers	318	4.84	250	4.03	68	19.10	
10.	Working proprietors, retail traders.	146	2.22	99	1.60	47	13.20	
11.	Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	146	2.22	125	2.01	21	5.90	Salesmen and shop assistants 71 68 3
12.	Rest	26	0.40	26	0.42	...	...	
4.	Farmers, fishermen, hunters loggers and related workers	184	2.80	180	2.90	4	1.12	
13.	Fishermen and related workers	123	1.87	121	1.95	2	0.56	Fishermen deep sea 121 121 ...
14.	Loggers and other forestry workers	11	0.17	11	0.18	...	...	Wood cutter 11 11 ...
14-A	Farm workers, animals, birds and insect rearing	41	0.62	40	0.64	1	0.28	
14-B	Gardeners (Malis)	9	0.14	8	0.13	1	0.28	
15.	Rest	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5.	Miners, Quarrymen and related workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16.	Quarrymen	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17.	Rest	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6.	Workers, transport and communication occupation	552	8.41	550	8.86	2	0.56	
18.	Drivers, road transport	502	7.65	502	8.09	...	...	Cycle rickshaw drivers & rickshaw pullers 236 236 ...
19.	Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport	4	0.06	3	0.05	1	0.28	

Table 41 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	Number of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers		
		Persons		Males		Females		Persons
		Percentage	(3)	Percentage	(4)	Percentage	(5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
20.	Postmen and messengers	8	0.12	8	0.13	...	...	Postmen 6 6 ...
21.	Workers in transport and communications n.e.c.	10	0.15	10	0.16	...	...	
22.	Rest	28	0.43	27	0.43	1	0.28	
7 & 8	Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not classified elsewhere	4,321	65.85	4,156	66.95	165	46.35	
23.	Spinners, piecers, winders, knitters, dyers etc.	43	0.65	41	0.66	2	0.56	
24.	Drawers and weavers	3	0.05	3	0.05	...	...	
25.	Tailors, Dressmakers and garment makers	33	0.50	31	0.50	2	0.56	
26.	Shoe makers and shoe repairers	1	0.01	1	0.02	...	...	
27.	Blacksmiths, hammersmiths and forgemen.	11	0.17	11	0.18	...	...	
28.	Moulders and core makers	2	0.03	2	0.03	...	...	
29.	Metal making and treating workers other than serial Nos. 27 & 28	5	0.08	5	0.08	...	...	
30.	Jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths	17	0.26	17	0.27	...	...	
31.	Fitters, machinists, tools makers and machine tool fitters	26	0.40	26	0.42	...	...	
32.	Mechanics, repairmen (except electrical and precision instrument repairmen)	66	1.01	66	1.06	...	...	
33.	Steel metal workers	33	0.50	33	0.53	...	...	

Table 41 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	Number of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers	
		Persons	Percentage	Males	Females	Percentage	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
						Persons	Males Females
34.	Tool makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers other than serial Nos. 31, 32 & 33	112	1.71	112	1.80	...	...
35.	Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers	26	0.40	26	0.42	...	Electricians, electrical repairmen & related workers 12 12 ...
36.	Carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, coopers and related workers	32	0.49	32	0.52	...	Carpenters 32 32 ...
37.	Painters and paperhangers	93	1.42	93	1.50	...	...
38.	Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers n.e.c.	94	1.43	87	1.40	7	Masons 54 ...
39.	Compositors, printers, engravers, book binders and related workers.	10	0.15	10	0.16	...	...
40.	Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	5	0.08	3	0.05	2	0.56
41.	Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers	65	0.99	36	0.58	29	8.15
42.	Chemical and related process workers	1	0.01	1	0.02	...	...
43.	Tobacco preparers and products makers	29	0.44	28	0.45	1	0.28 Beedi makers 23 22 1
44.	Craftsmen and production process workers n.e.c.	8	0.12	8	0.13	...	...
45.	Testers, packers, sorters and related workers	22	0.33	22	0.35	...	Packers 12 12 ...

Table 41 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers	
		Persons	Percentage	Males	Females	Percentage	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
						Persons	Males Females
46.	Stationary engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers	18	0.27	18	0.29	...	...
47.	Labourers	3,549	54.09	3,428	55.22	121	33.99
48.	Rest	17	0.26	16	0.26	1	0.28
	9. Service, sport and recreation workers	581	8.85	484	7.80	97	27.25
49.	Watchmen and chowkidars	67	1.02	67	1.08	...	...
50.	Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	75	1.14	19	0.31	56	15.73 Butlers, maids and other domestic servants 63 13 50
51.	Waiters, bartenders and related workers (institutional)	57	0.87	57	0.92	...	...
52.	Buildings caretakers, cleaners and related workers	219	3.34	179	2.88	40	11.24 Cleaners and sweepers 219 179 40
53.	Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers	104	1.58	104	1.68	...	...
54.	Laundrerers, dry cleaners and pressers	14	0.21	13	0.21	1	0.28
55.	Rest	45	0.69	45	0.72	...	...
	10. Workers not classifiable by occupation	13	0.20	13	0.21	...	...
56.		13	0.20	13	0.21	...	...
Grand Total		6,563	100.00	6,207	100.00	356	100.00

Table 42

Nature of occupation of workers in slums in zone III

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers	
		Persons	Percentage	Males	Females	Percentage	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	0. Professional, technical and related workers	1,085	2.65	795	2.17	290	6.78
1.	Physicians, surgeons, dentists	17	0.04	17	0.05	...	...
						Physicians	15
2.	Nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians	285	0.70	216	0.59	69	1.61
						Nursing attendants and related workers	110
						Pharmacists and pharmaceutical technicians	61
3.	Teachers	371	0.91	162	0.44	209	4.89
						Teachers, middle and primary schools	115
4.	Artists, writers and related workers	243	0.59	235	0.64	8	0.19
						Painters, decorators and related workers	72
5.	Rest	169	0.41	165	0.45	4	0.09
						Actors and related workers	56
						Musicians and related workers	79
							78
							1
	1. Administrative, executive and managerial workers	232	0.57	226	0.62	6	0.14
6.	Administrators, executive officials, government	44	0.11	43	0.12	1	0.02
						Administrators and executive officials Central Government	33
							32
							1
7.	Rest	188	0.46	183	0.50	5	0.12

Table 42 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers	
		Persons	Percentage	Males	Females	Percentage	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	2. Clerical and related workers	3,701	9.05	3,623	9.89	78	1.82
8.	Clerical and related workers other than unskilled office workers	1,322	3.23	1,247	3.40	75	1.75
						Ministerial assistants and clerks	947
9.	Unskilled office workers (Peons, dafties etc.)	2,379	5.82	2,376	6.49	3	0.07
3.	Sales workers	2,969	7.26	2,507	6.85	462	10.80
10.	Working proprietors, retail traders	1,158	2.83	945	2.58	213	4.98
11.	Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers (330+339+331)	1,724	4.22	1,476	4.03	248	5.80
						Hawkers pedlars and street vendors	1,226
12.	Rest	87	0.21	86	0.24	1	0.02
4.	Farmers, fishermen, hunters loggers and related workers	3,066	7.50	3,022	8.25	44	1.83
13.	Fishermen and related workers	1,895	4.64	1,884	5.14	11	0.26
						Fishermen, deep sea	1,616
14.	Loggers, and other forestry workers	197	0.48	196	0.54	1	0.02
						Wood cutters	185
14-A	Farm workers, Animals, birds and insect rearing	334	0.82	316	0.86	18	0.42
14-B	Gardeners (Malis)	611	1.49	602	1.64	9	0.21
15.	Rest	29	0.07	24	0.07	5	0.12
	5. Miners, quarrymen and related workers	2	...	2	...	...	...
16.	Quarrymen	1	...	1	...	...	...
17.	Rest	1	...	1	...	...	...

Table 42 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons			Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers						
		Persons	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			
6.	Workers, transport and communication occupation	3,085	7.54	3,071	8.38	14	0.33	Motor vehicle drivers	1,268	1,268	...
18.	Drivers, road transport	2,710	6.63	2,708	7.39	2	0.05	Cycle rickshaw drivers and rickshaw pullers	935	935	...
19.	Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport	13	0.03	13	0.03	...	...	Signalmen and pointsmen	10	10	...
20.	Postmen and messengers	125	0.31	124	0.34	1	0.02	Postmen	67	67	...
21.	Workers in transport and communications n.e.c.	157	0.38	157	0.43	...	...	Conductors, road transport	75	75	...
22.	Rest	80	0.19	69	0.19	11	0.26	Workers in transport occupation n.e.c.	45	45	...
7 & 8	Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not classified elsewhere	20,115	49.17	18,477	50.45	1,638	38.29				
23.	Spinners, piecers, winders, knitters, dyers etc	170	0.42	165	0.45	5	0.12				
24.	Drawers and weavers	522	1.28	419	1.14	103	2.41				
25.	Tailors, dressmakers and garment makers	745	1.82	728	1.99	17	0.40				
26.	Shoe makers and shoe repairers	429	1.05	422	1.15	7	0.16				
27.	Blacksmiths, hammersmiths and forgemen	75	0.18	75	0.20	...	...				

Table 42 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers					
		Persons	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage	Persons	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			
28.	Moulders and coremakers	36	0.09	36	0.10	...	...				
29.	Metal making, treating workers other than serial Nos. 27 and 28.	2	...	2	...	...	...				
30.	Jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths	168	0.41	168	0.46	...	...				
31.	Fitters, machinists, tool makers and machine tool fitters	209	0.51	209	0.57	...	...				
32.	Mechanics, repairmen (except electrical and precision instrument repairmen)	950	2.32	950	2.59	...	...				
33.	Steel metal workers	171	0.42	169	0.46	2	0.05				
34.	Tool makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers other than serial Nos. 31, 32 & 33	508	1.24	508	1.39	...	...				
35.	Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers	537	1.31	534	1.46	3	0.07	Electricians, electrical repairmen and related workers	271	270	1
36.	Carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, coopers and related workers	953	2.33	951	2.60	2	0.04	Carpenters	925	924	1
37.	Painters and paperhangers	523	1.28	521	1.42	2	0.04				
38.	Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers n.e.c.	2,142	5.24	2,006	5.48	136	3.18	Masons	1,594	1,574	20
39.	Compositors, printers, engravers, bookbinders and related workers	472	1.15	458	1.25	14	0.33	Compositors	115	114	1
								Book binders	122	121	1

Table 42 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers		
		Persons		Males		Females		
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
40.	Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	29	0.07	25	0.07	4	0.09	Potters and related clay formers 16 14 2
41.	Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers	527	1.29	400	1.09	127	2.97	Bakers and confectioners 132 84 48 Butchers 75 75 ...
42.	Chemical and related process workers	13	0.03	13	0.04	...	...	
43.	Tobacco preparers and products makers	810	1.98	618	1.69	192	4.49	Beedi makers 809 617 192
44.	Craftsmen and production process workers n.e.c.	197	0.48	180	0.49	17	0.40	
45.	Testers, packers, sorters, and related workers	197	0.48	193	0.53	4	0.09	Packers 180 177 3
46.	Stationary engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers	135	0.33	135	0.37	...	...	Oilers and greasers, stationary engines, motor vehicles and related equipment 86 86 ...
47.	Labourers	9,402	22.99	8,420	22.99	982	22.96	
48.	Rest	193	0.47	172	0.47	21	0.49	
49.	9. Service, sport and recreation workers	6,515	15.93	4,774	13.03	1,741	40.70	
	Watchmen and chowkidars	562	1.37	561	1.53	1	0.02	

Table 42 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers		
		Persons		Males		Females		
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
50.	Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	2,030	4.96	1,004	2.74	1,026	23.99	Butlers, maids and other servants, domestic 1,452 569 883
51.	Waiters, bartenders and related workers (Institutional)	350	0.86	349	0.95	1	0.02	
52.	Building caretakers, cleaners and related workers	2,350	5.75	1,680	4.59	670	15.66	Cleaners and sweepers 2,340 1,670 670
53.	Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers	282	0.69	282	0.77	...	...	
54.	Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	505	1.23	464	1.27	41	0.96	Dhobies 450 409 41
55.	Rest	436	1.07	434	1.18	2	0.05	
56.	10. Workers not classifiable by occupation	135	0.33	130	0.36	5	0.11	
		135	0.33	130	0.36	5	0.11	
Grand Total		40,905	100.00	36,627	100.00	4,278	100.00	

Table 43

Nature of occupation of workers in slums in zone IV

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers,		
		Persons	Percentage	Males	Females	Percentage	Persons	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	0. Professional, technical and related workers	646	2.35	509	2.02	137	5.93	
1.	Physicians, surgeons, dentists	22	0.08	20	0.08	2	0.09	Physicians 17 15 2
2.	Nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians	135	0.49	102	0.40	33	1.43	Nursing attendants and related workers 49 45 4
3.	Teachers	185	0.67	114	0.45	71	3.07	Teachers, Primary & Middle Schools 88 49 39
4.	Artists, writers and related workers	153	0.56	130	0.52	23	0.99	Actors and related workers 98 75 23
5.	Rest	151	0.55	143	0.57	8	0.35	
	1. Administrative, executive and managerial workers	168	0.61	168	0.67	...	...	
6.	Administrators, executive officials, government	43	0.16	43	0.17	...	...	Administrators and executive officials Central Govt. 30 30 ...
7.	Rest	125	0.45	125	0.50	...	...	
	2. Clerical and related workers	2,077	7.54	2,045	8.11	32	1.39	
8.	Clerical and related works other than unskilled office workers.	722	2.62	700	2.78	22	0.95	Ministerial assistants and clerks 548 535 13
9.	Unskilled office workers (Peons, daffries etc.)	1,355	4.92	1,345	5.33	10	0.44	

Table 43 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers		
		Persons	Percentage	Males	Females	Percentage	Persons	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	3. Sales works	1,739	6.31	1,502	5.95	237	10.26	
10.	Working proprietors, retail traders	869	3.16	733	2.91	136	5.89	
11.	Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers (330+339+331)	315	1.14	304	1.20	11	0.48	Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors 499 409 90
12.	Rest	555	2.01	465	1.84	90	3.89	
	4. Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	1,609	5.84	1,557	6.17	52	2.25	
13.	Fishermen and related workers	457	1.66	457	1.81	...	...	Fishermen, deep sea 362 362 ...
14.	Loggers and other forestry workers	59	0.21	59	0.23	...	...	Wood cutters 59 59 ...
14-A	Farm workers, animals, birds and insect rearing	389	1.42	357	1.42	32	1.39	
14-B	Gardeners (malis)	532	1.93	528	2.09	4	0.17	
15.	Rest	172	0.62	156	0.62	16	0.69	
	5. Miners, quarrymen and related workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16.	Quarrymen	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17.	Rest	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6. Workers, transport and communication occupations	1,547	5.62	1,543	6.12	4	0.17	
18.	Drivers, road transport	1,354	4.92	1,350	5.35	4	0.17	Motor vehicle drivers 809 809 ...
19.	Inspectors, supervisors traffic controllers and dispatchers, transport.	9	0.03	9	0.04	...	...	Signalmen and pointsmen 8 8 ...

Table 43 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers		
		Persons	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
20.	Postmen and messengers	60	0.22	60	0.24	...	...	Postmen
21.	Workers in transport and communications n.e.c.	95	0.34	95	0.38	...	...	Conductors, road transport
22.	Rest	29	0.11	29	0.11	...	...	
23.	7 & 8 Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not classified elsewhere.	16,254	59.02	15,107	59.87	1,147	49.65	
23.	Spinners, piecers, winders, knitters, dyers etc.	177	0.64	156	0.62	21	0.91	
24.	Drawers and weavers	705	2.56	676	2.68	29	1.25	
25.	Tailors, dressmakers and garment makers	467	1.70	453	1.79	14	0.61	
26.	Shoe makers and shoe repairers	167	0.61	166	0.66	1	0.04	
27.	Blacksmiths, hammersmiths and forgers	63	0.23	62	0.25	1	0.04	
28.	Moulders and care makers	25	0.09	25	0.10	...	...	
29.	Metal making, treating workers, other than serial Nos. 27 and 28	7	0.03	7	0.03	...	...	
30.	Jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths	95	0.34	95	0.38	...	...	
31.	Fitters, machinists, tool makers and machine tool fitters	175	0.64	174	0.69	1	0.04	
32.	Mechanics, repairmen (except electrical and precision instrument repairmen)	565	2.05	561	2.22	4	0.17	

Table 43 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	Number of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers		
(1)	(2)	Persons	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage	(9)
33.	Steel metal workers	76	0.28	76	0.30	...	...	
34.	Tool makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers other than serial Nos. 31, 32 & 33	284	1.03	277	1.10	7	0.30	
35.	Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers	420	1.53	418	1.66	2	0.09	Electricians, Electrical repairmen and related workers 219
36.	Carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers coopers and related workers	909	3.30	902	3.57	7	0.30	Carpenters 884
37.	Painters and paperhangers	422	1.53	417	1.65	5	0.22	
38.	Bricklayers, plasterers & construction workers n.e.c.	2,141	7.77	1,988	7.88	153	6.62	Masons 1,722
39.	Compositors, printers, engravers, bookbinders and related workers	260	0.94	255	1.01	5	0.22	Compositors 76
								Bookbinders 69
40.	Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	81	0.29	73	0.29	8	0.35	Potters and related clay formers 73
41.	Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers	318	1.15	218	0.86	100	4.33	Bakers, confectioners and related workers 61
								Butchers 59
42.	Chemical and related process workers	30	0.11	30	0.12	...	...	
43.	Tobacco preparers and products makers	54	0.20	51	0.20	3	0.13	Beedi makers 40
44.	Craftsmen and production process workers n.e.c.	112	0.41	101	0.40	11	0.48	Basket weavers and related workers 38

Table 43 Contd.

Sl. No.	Nature of occupation	No. of persons				Occupational families in which there is preponderance of workers		
		Persons		Males		Females		Persons
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
45.	Testers, packers, sorters and related workers	71	0.26	68	0.27	3	0.13	Packers
46.	Stationary engine and excavating and lifting equipment operators and related workers	95	0.34	94	0.37	1	0.04	Oilers and greasers, stationary engine
47.	Labourers	8,475	30.77	7,707	30.54	768	33.25	
48.	Rest	60	0.22	57	0.23	3	0.13	
49.	9. Service, sport and recreation workers	3,460	12.56	2,759	10.93	701	30.35	
50.	Watchmen and chowkidars	393	1.43	392	1.55	1	0.05	
50.	Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	852	3.09	331	1.31	521	22.56	Butlers, maids and other domestic servants
51.	Waiters, bartenders and related workers (Institutional)	178	0.64	175	0.70	3	0.13	
52.	Building caretakers, cleaners and related workers	612	2.22	520	2.06	92	3.98	Cleaners, sweepers
53.	Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers	157	0.57	157	0.62	...	...	
54.	Laundresses, dry cleaners and pressers	974	3.54	894	3.54	80	3.46	Dhobies
55.	Rest	294	1.07	290	1.15	4	0.17	
56.	10. Workers not classifiable by occupation	41	0.15	41	0.16	...	...	
		41	0.15	41	0.16	...	...	
Grand Total.		27,541	100.00	25,231	100.00	2,310	100.00	

Table 44
Principal occupations of slums dwellers (males) in Madras City.
(All zones)

Occupational description		No. of males	Percentage
1.	General labourers	36,643	31.78
2.	Unskilled office workers (Peons, daftries etc.)	5,145	4.46
3.	Masons and other construction workers	4,953	4.30
4.	Fishermen and related workers	4,404	3.82
5.	Cleaners, sweepers & watermen	4,147	3.60
6.	Clerks and assistants	3,584	3.11
7.	Beedi makers	2,938	2.55
8.	Retailers (trade)	2,883	2.50
9.	Spinners, piecers, knitters, dyers etc.	2,863	2.48
10.	Carpenters and joiners	2,735	2.37
11.	Motor vehicle drivers	2,678	2.32
12.	Mechanics, repairmen miscellaneous (except electrical & precision instrument repairmen)	2,634	2.29
13.	Drivers, road transport (miscellaneous)	2,229	1.93
14.	Cycle rickshaw drivers and rickshaw pullers	2,144	1.86
15.	Hawkers and street vendors	2,118	1.84
16.	Tailors	1,996	1.73
17.	Dhobies	1,769	1.53
18.	Fitters, plumbers, welders etc.	1,630	1.41
19.	Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	1,600	1.39
20.	Salesmen and shop assistants	1,533	1.33
21.	Watchmen	1,528	1.33
22.	Weavers	1,499	1.30
23.	Electrical workers	1,404	1.22
24.	Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers	1,357	1.18
25.	Printing press workers	1,319	1.14
26.	Painters	1,259	1.09
27.	Shoe makers and repairmen	1,231	1.07
28.	Others	15,064	13.07
Total		115,287	100.00

Table 45

Principal occupations of slum dwellers (females) in Madras City
(All zones)

Occupational description	Females	Percentage
1. General labourers	2,821	27.48
2. Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	1,964	19.13
3. Cleaners, sweepers and waterwomen	1,063	10.35
4. Retailers (Trade)	827	8.06
5. Beedi makers	668	6.51
6. Hawkers and street vendors	478	4.65
7. Teachers (Elementary schools & miscellaneous)	431	4.20
8. Construction workers (miscellaneous)	275	2.68
9. Food & beverage workers (miscellaneous)	267	2.60
10. Dhobies	158	1.54
11. Weavers	150	1.46
12. Clerks & assistants	130	1.27
13. Others	1,034	10.07
Total	10,266	100.00

Table 46

Slum dwellers with two different occupations.

Nature of secondary occupation		Nature of primary occupation		Persons
Code	Description	Code	Description	
330	Salesmen and shop assistants whole sale and retail trade.	754	Sheet metal workers.	1
331	Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors.	442	Log fellers and wood cutters.	1
401	Cultivators (Tenant)	330	Salesmen and shop assistants wholesale and retail trade.	1
411	Farm workers, animals, birds and insects rearing.	043	Pharmacists and pharmaceutical technicians.	1
		301	Working proprietors, retail trade.	1
		331	Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors.	1
		704	Drawers and weavers	1
		710	Tailors, dress makers and garment makers	1
		791	Bricklayers, plasterers, masons.	1
		899	Labourers, n.e.c.	1
430	Fishermen, deep sea.	301	Working proprietors, retail trade.	2
		331	Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors.	1
		753	Mechanics, repairmen (except electrical and precision instrument repairmen).	1
		899	Labourers n.e.c.	1
431	Fishermen, inland and coastal waters.	791	Bricklayers, plasterers, masons.	1
		899	Labourers, n.e.c.	1
729	Leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers n.e.c.	899	Labourers, n.e.c.	1
741	Jewellers, goldsmiths, silversmiths.	899	Labourers, n.e.c.	1
770	Carpenters, joiners, pattern makers (wood).	899	Labourers, n.e.c.	1
791	Bricklayers, plasterers, masons.	411	Farm workers, animals, birds and insects rearing.	1
		704	Drawers and weavers.	1
842	Cheroot, cigar and beedi makers.	709	Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers, n.e.c.	1
		719	Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers n.e.c.	1
		899	Labourers, n.e.c.	2
899	Labourers, n.e.c.	430	Fishermen, deep sea.	1
		610	Deck ratings (ship), barge crews and boatmen.	1
		706	Bleachers, dyers and finishers (excluding printers).	1
		859	Craftsmen and production process workers, n.e.c.	1
		899	Labourers, n.e.c.	1
911	Cooks, cook-bearers (domestic and institutional).	704	Drawers and weavers.	1
912	Butlers, bearers waiters, maids and other servants (domestic).	706	Bleachers, dyers and finishers (excluding printers).	1
		811	Potters and related clay formers.	1
Total				34

Table 47
Number of slum dwellers who have changed their occupations

Zone	Reasons for changing occupation	Hard work	Low income	Long distance	Other reasons	All cases	Total number of workers in the slums	Percentage of workers who have changed their occupation
I	Actual Number	58	522	23	356	959	50,544	...
	Percentage	6.1	54.4	2.4	37.1	100.0	...	1.9
II	Actual Number	12	129	...	42	183	6,563	...
	Percentage	6.5	70.5	...	23.0	100.0	...	2.8
III	Actual Number	44	310	6	142	502	40,905	...
	Percentage	8.8	61.8	1.1	28.3	100.0	...	1.2
IV	Actual Number	22	165	77	103	367	27,541	...
	Percentage	6.0	44.9	21.0	28.1	100.0	...	1.3
Total		136	1,126	106	643	2,011	125,553	...
Percentage		6.7	56.0	5.3	32.0	100.0	...	1.6

Table 48
Distance to workspot from residence and mode of transport

Distance in miles	Mode of Transport				Total	
	Walk	Cycle	Bus	Train	Number	Percentage
Less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile	18,260	137	36	22	18,455	19.8
$\frac{1}{4}$ — 1	9,680	450	318	130	10,578	11.4
1 — 2	3,553	291	516	205	4,565	4.9
2 — 3	5,271	829	1,397	464	7,961	8.5
3 — 5	2,362	1,352	2,500	1,134	7,348	7.9
5 & above	720	797	1,558	2,549	5,624	6.0
No fixed place	3,7890	348	313	176	38,727	41.5
Total	77,736	4,204	6,638	4,680	93,258	100.0
Percentage	83.4	4.5	7.1	5.0	100.0	

NOTE :—These details relate to the head of household if he is a worker; if the head of household is not a worker, details pertain to the principal worker of the household.

Table 49
Income range of households in slums in all zones.

Monthly income (in Rupees)	Zone I		Zone II		Zone III		Zone IV		All Zones	
	Number of house-holds		Number of house-holds		Number of house-holds		Number of house-holds		Number of house-holds	
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
0—25	1,333	3.3	108	2.2	1,116	3.6	714	3.3	3,271	3.3
26—50	13,435	33.5	1,474	29.5	12,377	39.8	9,505	43.9	36,791	37.6
51—100	18,895	47.1	2,640	52.8	13,182	42.4	9,296	42.9	44,013	45.0
101—150	4,553	11.4	520	10.4	2,823	9.1	1,558	7.2	9,454	9.7
151—200	1,194	3.0	152	3.0	930	3.0	374	1.7	2,650	2.7
201—300	558	1.4	80	1.6	484	1.5	162	0.8	1,284	1.3
301 & above	137	0.3	25	0.5	182	0.6	44	0.2	388	0.4
Total	40,105	100.0	4,999	100.0	31,094	100.0	21,653	100.0	97,851	100.0

Table 50
Household size and household income in slums

Income range (in Rupees)	Size of Households									
	A		B		C		D		E	
	1 Member	2-3 members	4-6 members	7-9 members	10 members & above	Total	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
0—25	1,009	1,406	3.8	43.0	757	1.7	23.2	93	0.8	2.8
26—50	2,128	17,233	46.9	46.8	15,247	34.8	41.5	2,064	18.9	5.6
51—100	1,261	15,668	42.6	35.6	21,312	48.7	48.4	5,217	47.9	11.8
101—150	110	1,970	5.4	20.8	4,737	10.8	50.1	2,188	20.1	23.2
151—200	16	352	1.0	13.3	1,177	2.7	44.4	795	7.3	30.0
201—300	8	119	0.3	9.3	458	1.0	35.7	422	3.9	32.8
300 & above	...	28	...	7.2	114	0.3	29.4	120	1.1	30.9
Total	4,532	36,776	100.0	37.6	43,802	100.0	44.8	10,899	100.0	11.1
								1,842	100.0	1.9
								97,851	100.0	

Madras State is Rs. 1,186.85 crores. According to 1961 Census, the State population is 33,686,953. The per capita income works out to Rs. 352.31 per annum or Rs. 29.36 p.m. We may ignore the fact that the income is likely to be more in Madras City.

Thus the average monthly income of a slum dweller can be compared with the following two factors and his economic status studied :

1. Living wage estimate or minimum level of subsistence for an individual in Madras City Rs. 39.15 p.m.
2. Per capita income for the Madras State Rs. 29.36 p.m.

Activity if not working

There are persons who are not engaged in cultivation, agricultural labour, industry, trade, profession or service. They have been grouped into 6 categories in our survey. They are as follows :—

Student	A full time student or child attending school
Housewife	Any person engaged in unpaid household chores or housewife or adult woman who does no other work
Dependent	Any dependent including infant or a child not attending school ; a person permanently disabled from work because of illness, accident or old age

Never employed A person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment

Others They will include retired persons not employed again, persons living on royalty or rent, dividend receivers, persons of unspecified source of existence etc.

We have prepared the Tables zone-wise (Tables 52 to 55) with a consolidated Table (Table 56). A corresponding Table (Table 57) for the general population of the City has been also presented. Students are found in the age groups 0-14 and 15-34. The percentage of female students is approximately one-third of male students. The percentages of students in the general population are definitely higher. 5,634 males and 7,795 females have been shown as dependents in the working age group 15-59. The percentage of dependents in slums is higher than that in the general population. We do not have any data to decide whether they are unemployable due to illness or physical or mental disability. Females in the age group 15-59 do nothing more than keeping the homes. Unless women start working and supplement the income earned by men, it is difficult to raise the standard of living of slum dwellers. Cottage industries and handicrafts like spinning and embroidery can be developed in the slums. Among men 2,998 are unemployed and 3,306 are never employed. Under the category "others", there are 1,156 males and 214 females who constitute 1.2% and 0.1% of the non-working slum population. But the corresponding percentages in the City population are 6.11 and 0.73. This high divergence can be explained by the fact that slum dwellers have to live by the sweat of their brow and they do not have any unearned income.

Table 51
Cumulative frequency of the number of households in the slums of Madras City
(By level of income and size of household)

Level of income (Rupees)	Size of Household												All cases, the average, size being 4.21
	1 Member		2-3 members		4-6 members		7-9 members		10 members & above				
	Number of house-holds	Per-centage	Number of house-holds	Per-centage	Number of house-holds	Per-centage	Number of house-holds	Per-centage	Number of house-holds	Per-centage			
301 & above	...	...	28	...	114	0.3	120	1.1	126	6.9	388	0.4	
201 & above	8	0.2	147	0.3	572	1.3	542	5.0	403	21.9	1,672	1.7	
151 & above	24	0.6	499	1.3	1,749	4.0	1,337	12.3	713	38.7	4,322	4.4	
101 & above	134	3.0	2,469	6.7	6,486	14.8	3,525	32.4	1,162	63.1	13,776	14.1	
51 & above	1,395	30.8	18,137	49.3	27,798	63.5	8,742	80.3	1,717	93.2	57,789	59.1	
26 & above	3,523	77.7	35,370	96.2	43,045	98.3	10,806	99.2	1,836	99.7	94,580	96.7	
Nil & above	4,532	100.0	36,776	100.0	43,802	100.0	10,899	100.0	1,842	100.0	97,851	100.0	
Living wage estimate or minimum level of subsistence per month		39.15		97.88*		195.75*		313.20*				164.82*	
Estimated average monthly income in Madras State		29.36		73.40**		146.80**		234.88**				123.61**	

* Figures arrived at by multiplying Rs. 39.15 by the mid point of each class.

** Figures arrived at by multiplying Rs. 29.36 by the mid point of each class.

Table
Age, sex and type of activity of

Age group	Student				Dependent				Housewife			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0—14	13,063	86.7	9,443	93.3	19,416	82.3	21,278	82.3	...	...	591	1.4
15—34	2,007	13.3	674	6.7	2,070	8.8	1,840	7.1	...	...	30,430	69.7
35—59	...	...	...	...	933	3.9	1,471	5.7	...	...	11,877	27.2
60 & above	...	...	...	...	1,169	5.0	1,261	4.9	...	...	739	1.7
Total	15,070	100.0	10,117	100.0	23,588	100.0	25,850	100.0	...	...	43,637	100.0
Percentage	36.0		12.7		56.4		32.4		...	...	54.8	

Table

Age, sex and type of activity of

Age group	Student				Dependent				Housewife			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0—14	1,479	85.5	1,044	89.2	2,629	87.5	3,049	86.4	...	...	56	1.0
15—34	251	14.5	126	10.8	158	5.3	207	5.8	...	...	3,914	71.2
35—59	...	...	...	...	113	3.8	193	5.5	...	...	1,417	25.8
60 & above	...	...	...	...	103	3.4	81	2.3	...	...	110	2.0
Total	1,730	100.0	1,170	100.0	3,003	100.0	3,530	100.0	...	...	5,497	100.0
Percentage	33.4		11.4		58.1		34.5		...	...	53.6	

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non-workers in slums in zone I.

Unemployed				Never employed				Others				Total			
Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
19	1.2	3	10.7	41	3.6	...	...	5	1.0	...	...	32,544	77.8	31,315	39.3
1,239	79.5	20	71.4	1,048	90.8	20	95.2	34	7.2	5	9.8	6,398	15.3	32,989	41.4
280	18.0	5	17.9	61	5.3	...	...	154	32.4	29	56.9	1,428	3.4	13,382	16.8
20	1.3	...	...	4	0.3	1	4.8	282	59.4	17	33.3	1,475	3.5	2,018	2.5
1,558	100.0	28	100.0	1,154	100.0	21	100.0	475	100.0	51	100.0	41,845	100.0	79,704	100.0
3.7		...		2.8		...		1.1		0.1		100.0		100.0	

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non-workers in slums in zone II.

Unemployed				Never employed				Others				Total			
Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
5	3.5	...	...	12	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,125	79.8	4,149	40.5
103	71.0	2	66.7	218	94.0	5	100.0	...	...	...	...	730	14.1	4,254	41.5
34	23.4	1	33.3	2	0.8	...	...	17	27.0	22	47.8	166	3.2	1,633	15.9
3	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	73.0	24	52.2	152	2.9	215	2.1
145	100.0	3	100.0	232	100.0	5	100.0	63	100.0	46	100.0	5,173	100.0	10,251	100.0
2.8		...		4.5		...		1.2		0.5		100.0		100.0	

Table
Age, sex and type of activity of

Age group	Student				Dependent				Housewife			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0—14	10,678	88.1	7,758	93.1	13,896	86.2	15,381	85.0	...	...	623	1.9
15—34	1,449	11.9	576	6.9	956	5.9	810	4.5	...	...	21,799	67.8
35—59	...	...	...	...	549	3.4	1,012	5.6	...	...	9,039	28.1
60 & above	...	...	...	...	728	4.5	896	4.9	...	...	698	2.2
Total	12,127	100.0	8,334	100.0	16,129	100.0	18,099	100.0	...	...	32,159	100.0
Percentage	39.4		14.2		52.4		30.8		...	...	54.7	

Table
Age, sex and type of activity of

Age group	Student				Dependent				Housewife			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0—14	7,185	89.0	4,744	94.1	9,619	88.1	10,624	85.1	...	...	357	1.6
15—34	888	11.0	298	5.9	526	4.8	620	5.0	...	...	15,311	69.0
35—59	...	...	...	...	325	3.0	622	5.0	...	...	6,141	27.7
60 & above	...	...	...	...	453	4.1	614	4.9	...	...	390	1.7
Total	8,073	100.0	5,042	100.0	10,923	100.0	12,480	100.0	...	...	22,199	100.0
Percentage	39.7		12.7		53.7		31.3		...	...	55.8	

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non-workers in slums in zone III.

Unemployed				Never employed				Others				Total			
Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
11	1.2	...	...	42	3.6	...	...	3	0.8	1	1.1	24,630	80.1	23,763	40.4
718	74.0	20	90.9	1,073	92.4	56	98.2	51	14.0	27	30.7	4,247	13.8	23,288	39.6
235	24.2	2	9.1	45	3.9	1	1.8	134	36.8	40	45.5	963	3.1	10,094	17.2
6	0.6	...	...	1	0.1	...	...	176	48.4	20	22.7	911	3.0	1,614	2.8
970	100.0	22	100.0	1,161	100.0	57	100.0	364	100.0	88	100.0	30,751	100.0	58,759	100.0
3.2	...	...	...	3.8	...	0.1	...	1.2	...	0.2	...	100.0	...	100.0	...

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non-workers in slums in zone IV.

Unemployed				Never employed				Others				Total			
Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
14	4.3	...	...	24	3.2	...	...	2	0.8	...	...	16,844	82.8	15,725	39.5
231	71.1	4	100.0	678	89.3	43	97.7	42	16.5	10	34.5	2,365	11.6	16,286	40.9
75	23.1	...	...	36	4.7	1	2.3	91	35.8	18	62.1	527	2.6	6,782	17.1
5	1.5	...	...	21	2.8	...	...	119	46.9	1	3.4	598	3.0	1,005	2.5
325	100.0	4	100.0	759	100.0	44	100.0	254	100.0	29	100.0	20,334	100.0	39,798	100.0
1.6	...	...	...	3.7	...	0.1	...	1.3	...	0.1	...	100.0	...	100.0	...

Table

Age, sex and type of activity of

Age group	Student				Dependent				Housewife			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0—14	32,405	87.6	22,989	93.2	45,560	84.9	50,332	83.9	...	...	1,627	1.6
15—34	4,595	12.4	1,674	6.8	3,710	6.9	3,477	5.8	...	...	71,454	69.0
35—59	...	...	...	...	1,920	3.6	3,298	5.5	...	...	28,474	27.5
60 & above	...	...	...	...	2,453	4.6	2,852	4.8	...	...	1,937	1.9
Total	37,000	100.0	24,663	100.0	53,643	100.0	59,959	100.0	...	...	103,492	100.0
Percentage	37.7		13.1		54.7		31.8		...	...	54.9	

Table

Age, sex and type of activity of

Age group	Student				Dependent				Housewife			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0—14	155,151	77.1	124,010	86.2	156,075	87.8	180,359	81.2	...	...	877	0.2
15—34	46,055	22.9	19,796	13.8	11,409	6.4	15,467	7.0	...	...	247,573	62.8
35—59	64	...	47	...	4,607	2.6	12,994	5.9	...	...	127,178	32.3
60 & above	...	...	...	...	5,637	3.2	13,127	5.9	...	...	18,365	4.7
Age not stated	5	...	5	...	51	...	51	...	...	...	12	...
Total	201,275	100.0	143,858	100.0	177,779	100.0	221,998	100.0	...	...	394,005	100.0
Percentage	46.31		18.74		40.91		28.92		...	...	51.33	

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non-workers in slums in all zones.

Unemployed				Never employed				Others				Total			
Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
49	1.7	3	5.3	119	3.6	...	...	10	0.9	1	0.5	78,143	79.7	74,952	39.8
2,291	76.4	46	80.7	3,017	91.3	124	97.6	127	11.0	42	19.6	13,740	14.0	76,817	40.7
624	20.8	8	14.0	144	4.3	2	1.6	396	34.2	109	50.9	3,084	3.1	31,891	16.9
34	1.1	...	...	26	0.8	1	0.8	623	53.9	62	29.0	3,136	3.2	4,852	2.6
2,998	100.0	57	100.0	3,306	100.0	127	100.0	1,156	100.0	214	100.0	98,103	100.0	188,512	100.0
3.0		...		3.4		0.1		1.2		0.1		100.0		100.0	

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non-workers among the city population.

Unemployed				Never employed				Others				Total			
Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
38	0.4	...	...	184	1.0	4	0.3	428	1.6	402	7.2	311,876	71.8	305,652	39.8
5,943	60.8	435	80.6	17,701	91.9	1,501	97.1	2,686	10.1	943	16.9	83,794	19.3	285,715	37.2
3,357	34.4	75	13.9	1,300	6.7	37	2.4	9,052	34.1	2,317	41.4	18,380	4.2	142,648	18.6
428	4.4	30	5.5	80	0.4	3	0.2	14,368	54.2	1,927	34.5	20,513	4.7	33,452	4.4
1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	68	...
9,767	100.0	540	100.0	19,270	100.0	1,545	100.0	26,534	100.0	5,589	100.0	434,625	100.0	767,535	100.0
2.24		0.08		4.43		0.20		6.11		0.73		100.00		100.00	

CHAPTER VI

HOUSING

Housing is an important human requirement. Table 58 contains an analysis of slums based on the nature of construction. More than 79% of the slum houses are huts. They are of cheap materials of construction and cost less than Rs. 100/- and consist of one room only. They are mostly flimsy structures constructed with mud and thatch. They are impermanent and are liable to destruction by fire and heavy rain. The meanest of huts is built with poles and old kerosene tins and canisters beaten flat and nailed across. Such a construction will be unbearable in the summer. A somewhat better type of hut has a thatched roof. The thatched roof made of palm leaves or fronds and at times with a layer of paddy straw spread over is easily combustible and the mud walls sometimes crumble and collapse in the monsoon rains. People who are economically better off have put up tiled roofs resting on mud walls. Some well-to-do people who prefer to live in slums have built pucca houses. However, a typical slum house is built of mud walls with a thatched roof.

The design of the hut is such that they afford bare shelter. They are built low and their height from floor to roof ranges from 4 ft. to 10 ft. Inside many a hut, a man cannot stand erect, but will have to crawl. The huts generally have only one room which serves for all purposes. They do not have any verandah, window or chimney. Cooking is done inside and the smoke has to seep through the thatch as best as it can.

The walls inside the huts are generally plastered with mud. In a few cases, white-washing is done with lime. Some huts do not have even mud walls. The walls are made of thatch with poles put criss-cross. The roof has normally two slopes and in many cases it leaks. Renewal of thatch is not made periodically. The floor is of mud. The huts have only one entrance in front, and no proper door is found but only a *thatti*.

The huts are usually built in close proximity to one another and in surroundings very unsatisfactory. They lie scattered without any order or alignment.

There is no light or air as the roof is low and no windows are provided. There is no cleanliness because there is no drainage, no safety because the construction is flimsy, no privacy because there is no sufficient space and no permanence because the site belongs to another. The misery in which the slum dweller lives is heightened when his son gets married and a second couple has to live under his roof. The hardships that stem from bad housing reach the peak during the rainy season when the hours spent elsewhere could be healthier than those spent inside a hut. The number of people who sleep in these huts is usually limited by the floor space and during the rainy night, sleeping out of doors being impossible they are like sardines in a tin. The summer reduces the need for clothing and shelter to the minimum and the slum dwellers do not experience much difficulty. In brief, these huts are dark and dank and far removed from health and decency. A slum is, however, found with a few good huts here and there which provide better comforts.

The 1931 Census Report of the City of Madras contains the following remarks:

"A side light on the nature of many Madras dwellings is given by the fact that 14,000 metal number plates were issued during the enumeration. In other words, a number of dwellings existed offering no surface on which a number could be painted, not even a substantial door post or indeed a door at all. They consist generally of a low mud wall plus a palm thatch, and can be found in rows in the heart of the city and on its margins generally associated with the depressed classes and often bearing rents of surprising dimensions." The practice of supplying number plate is still in vogue and it has been supplied to a larger number of persons.

The Madras Sanitary Welfare League which made a general survey of the conditions of the slums in the city in 1933, has referred to the slum houses as ill-planned and ill-kept in the following words:—

Table 58

Slums classified by the nature of house construction

Nature of construction	Number of slums				
	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV	All zones
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1)					
1. Thatched huts cent percent	42	2	40	57	141
2. Thatched huts above 75%	116	8	80	67	271
3. (a) Thatched huts above 50% and Tile-roofed huts above 25%	26	2	13	5	46
(b) Thatched huts above 50% and Tin-roofed huts above 25%	3	1	1	...	5
(c) Other cases — thatched huts above 50%	6	1	5	2	14
4. Tiled huts above 50%	8	...	...	3	11
5. (a) Tiled huts above 50% and Thatched huts above 25%	8	1	9	1	19
(b) Tiled huts above 50% and Tin-roofed huts above 25%	1	...	...	...	1
(c) Other cases — tin-roofed huts above 50%	2	1	1	...	4
6. Tin-roofed huts above 75%	1	...	1	1	3
7. (a) Tin roofed huts above 50%; and thatched huts above 25%	1	...	2	...	3
(b) Tin roofed huts above 50% and Tile-roofed huts above 25%	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Other cases — tin - roofed huts above 50%	1	...	...	...	1
8. Huts with thatched, tiled and tinned roofs — 50% above	6	...	2	2	10
9. Pucca houses cent percent	6	3	2	...	11
10. Pucca houses above 75%	5	...	...	...	5
11. Pucca houses above 50%	2	1	...	...	3
Total	234	20	156	138	548

"The cheris are characterised by certain very definite features. The first of these is the hopeless state of the dwelling. The huts which are generally made of mud and thatch or of old kerosene tins are low hovels, without any aperture for light or air except a doorway so small that one has to stoop to enter. The average size is 8 feet by 9 feet, though many are smaller. In some cheris the huts are built back to back, or are separated only by the narrowest alleys, with the result that there is overcrowding of the very worst kind. In most cases, the houses are so flimsy that they afford no effective shelter either in the monsoon or in the hot weather."

Information relating to housing conditions in the slums has been collected on the following points:—

Tenure status, size of the house or hut, number of rooms and number of households in a house, quantum of rent, reasons for settling in slums, attitude to decongestion measures and fire accidents.

Tenure status

The data relating to tenure status are exhibited in Table 59. We have analysed the data under the following four broad heads:

1. Owned — the site and the structure both owned by the dweller.
2. Rented — the site and the structure both belong to a third party.
3. Structure owned — the superstructure alone owned by the dweller and not the site, a nominal land rent being paid to the land owner.
4. Free — the site and the structure do not belong to the dweller nor does he pay any rent.

On the whole, 22.8% of the households own the houses in which they live. 56.1% do not have any right over their dwellings. 21.1% are partial owners in the sense that the superstructure belongs to them. This trend is in keeping with the high price of land in a city like Madras where the poor people are compelled to live in rented houses or in partially owned houses.

Table 59

Households classified by tenure status

Nature of title or right	Number of households in zone									
	Zone I		Zone II		Zone III		Zone IV		All zones	
	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Owned	9,947	24.8	498	10.0	5,712	18.4	6,162	28.5	22,319	22.8
2. Rented	21,359	53.3	3,585	71.7	18,811	60.5	7,459	34.4	51,214	52.3
3. Structure owned	7,077	17.6	769	15.4	5,491	17.6	7,259	33.5	20,596	21.1
4. Free	1,722	4.3	147	2.9	1,080	3.5	773	3.6	3,722	3.8
Total	40,105	100.0	4,999	100.0	31,094	100.0	21,653	100.0	97,851	100.0

A comparative study of the distribution by zones can now be attempted. More full-owners can be found in zones IV and I. The reason is obvious. They are outlying areas which girdle zones II and III. The industrial-cum-residential growth in a sizeable part in zone I is of recent origin. Zone IV is a new residential area at which sites were available at reasonable rates. Full ownership is the lowest in zone II, it being the core of this city. Next comes zone III which is the old residential area. Normally, we should expect more households living in rented houses in zones II and III and this is reflected in slums also. The number of such households in zone II is more than double that of zone IV. Maximum partial ownership is found in zone IV which is a residential area with open spaces offering scope for the erection of huts.

Our survey has unearthed a peculiar type of tenancy where the land belongs to one party and the

structure to another party, and the dwellers pay rent to both.

We have already described the smallness of the living space available in the slum huts. Physically they cannot accommodate more than one household. In the 59,573 houses, 97,581 households are accommodated. We have prepared Table 60 in which households are distributed according to the size range of living space. Under the slum improvement scheme, the standard size of a hut has been put at 300 sq. ft. The living space available in 80% of the households is below this standard. Only for 20% of the households, the living space can be considered to be adequate.

As the evils found in slums from the health and moral point of view are a result of overcrowding, great stress has been laid by the Union Government on density regulations, according to which 20 to 25 families

Table 60

Total number of households in the slums of Madras City (By zone and size range of living space)

Size range of living space	Zone I		Zone II		Zone III		Zone IV		All zones	
	Absolute figure	Per- centage	Absolute figure	Per- centage	Absolute figure	Per- centage	Absolute figure	Per- centage	Absolute figure	Per- centage
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Less than 100 sq. ft.	10,950	27.30	3,530	70.62	16,792	54.00	10,327	47.69	41,599	42.51
100—199	11,363	28.33	993	19.86	9,293	29.89	6,416	29.63	28,065	28.68
200—299	4,051	10.10	183	3.66	1,580	5.08	2,367	10.93	8,181	8.36
300—399	6,712	16.74	52	1.04	1,340	4.31	1,272	5.87	9,376	9.58
400—499	1,574	3.93	27	0.54	518	1.67	444	2.05	2,563	2.62
500—999	3,547	8.84	214	4.28	1,435	4.61	749	3.46	5,945	6.08
1,000—1,199	392	0.98	...	...	38	0.12	27	0.13	457	0.47
1,200—1,799	689	1.72	...	...	58	0.19	39	0.18	786	0.80
1,800—2,399	146	0.36	...	...	8	0.03	4	0.02	158	0.16
2,400 & above	681	1.70	...	...	32	0.10	8	0.04	721	0.74
Total	40,105	100.00	4,999	100.00	31,094	100.00	21,653	100.00	97,851	100.00

may live in one acre. They have also indicated that the size of a plot allotted for a family should be 1,000 to 1,200 sq. ft. The density regulations of 20 to 25 families per acre takes into account the space needed for purposes like roads, streets, schools and playgrounds besides the allotment of plots of 1,000 to 1,200 sq. ft. In other words, the minimum area required to rehabilitate a slum family inclusive of land for these purposes works out to 1,742 sq. ft. All the slum houses have practically no open space. Table 60 shows that out of 97,851 households, 2,122 are each in possession of living space of not less than 1,000 sq. ft. Taking into account the mid-point of each class interval, we may estimate roughly the extent of land occupied by the 2,122 households and proceed to calculate the extent of land required to rehabilitate the remaining 95,729 households who are in possession of living space of less than 1,000 sq. ft.

Size range of living space	Mid point	Total No. of households	Total extent occupied
1,000—1,199 sq. ft.	1,100 sq. ft.	457	502,700 sq.ft.
1,200—1,799 sq. ft.	1,500 ..	786	1,179,000 ..
1,800—2,399 sq. ft.	2,100 ..	158	331,800 ..
2,400 and above	3,000 ..	721	2,163,000 ..
		2,122	4,176,500 ..
			or 95.88 acres
Total area of the slums (vide Table 8)			1,855.10 acres
Total area occupied by 2,122 slum-households who are in possession of 1,000 and more sq. ft.			95.88 acres
Area occupied by the remaining 95,729 households			1,759.22 acres
Area required at the rate of 1,742 sq. ft. per household for 95,729 households			3,828.28 acres
Area available			1,759.22 acres
Additional area of land required for rehabilitation			2,069.06 acres

Further, a large number of huts are unauthorised encroachments in public and private lands which may perhaps be affected in due course. Thus, we need more than 2,069 acres of land to accommodate the present slum population.

The total accommodation available in a slum household is limited not only in area, but also in the number of rooms. The slum houses mostly consist of one room which is used as a kitchen and living room. Table 61 shows the distribution of slum households on the basis of number of rooms. If we leave out single member households and consider only the households of larger sizes, we find that over 95% manage with one-roomed houses. The percentage of households consisting of more than 3 members who live in one-roomed houses is 57. Households exclusive of single member households having more than two rooms number only 1,244. This is 1.3% of the total.

A further study of the living conditions based on the number of households occupying each house has been made and the results analysed in Table 62. Seventy one percent of the houses accommodate single household each; but this could not be a satisfactory position because living space available for 80% of the households is less than 300 sq. ft.

Rent

We have already seen that 52.3% of the households live in rented dwellings and most of the slum houses have no amenities. As the Corporation charges only a monthly rent of Rs. 4/- for a pucca tenement, any rent above Rs. 4/- per month should be deemed to be high. It will be seen from Table 63 that 61% of the households pay a monthly rent of Rs.5/- and above. The monthly income of 82.6% of the households ranges between Rs.26 and Rs.100. If we assume that the monthly average income is Rs. 63/-, the quantum of rent paid viz. Rs. 5/-, forms 8% of the monthly earnings. This cannot be considered to be high and this is one of the factors which has made the slum dweller prefer living in slum houses.

Reasons for settling in slums

We have already pointed out that 77% of the households live in areas in and around their normal place of work. We have classified the reasons for settling in the slums under 8 broad headings, viz. own house, structure owned, low rent, rent free, proximity to workspot, nearness to relatives, other reasons and no special reasons. Table 64 presents the figures compiled by us. Ownership of the house, ownership of the super-structure and low rent are the three important

Housing

Table 61

Total number of households in the slums of Madras City
(By size of households and number of rooms)

Size of household	Number of rooms											
	1		2		3		4		5 & above		Total	
Number of members	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	4,454	4.81	64	1.57	9	1.03	3	1.10	2	1.80	4,532	4.63
2—3	35,756	38.64	858	21.09	125	14.29	29	10.66	8	7.21	36,776	37.58
4—6	41,308	44.65	2,026	49.79	325	37.14	103	37.87	40	36.04	43,802	44.77
7—9	9,618	10.40	870	21.38	285	32.57	88	32.35	38	34.23	10,899	11.14
10 & above	1,388	1.50	251	6.17	131	14.97	49	18.02	23	20.72	1,842	1.88
Total	92,524	100.00	4,069	100.00	875	100.00	272	100.00	111	100.00	97,851	100.00

Table 62

Slum houses classified by the number of occupied households

Serial number	Slum houses with	Number of slum houses					Percentage to the total number of slum houses
		Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV	All zones	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	One household	18,172	2,498	8,961	12,715	42,346	71.1
2.	Two households	3,190	269	2,889	1,993	8,341	14.0
3.	Three households	1,521	189	1,608	735	4,053	6.8
4.	Four households	793	130	898	297	2,118	3.5
5.	Five households	434	44	535	131	1,144	1.9
6.	Six households	275	20	255	59	609	1.0
7.	Seven households	141	24	142	24	331	0.6
8.	Eight households	102	11	94	15	222	0.4
9.	Nine households	54	9	51	9	123	0.2
10.	Ten households and above	139	14	117	16	286	0.5
Grand Total		24,821	3,208	15,550	15,994	59,573	100.0

Table 63

Total number of slum households in rented huts
(By zone and monthly rent)

Rent range in rupees	Number of households									
	Zone I		Zone II		Zone III		Zone IV		All zones	
	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage	Num- ber	Per- centage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Below 1	422	1.98	16	0.45	570	3.03	488	6.54	1,496	2.92
1—2	1,239	5.80	339	9.45	742	3.94	810	10.86	3,130	6.11
3—4	6,940	32.49	1,476	41.17	4,815	25.60	2,079	27.87	15,310	29.89
5—10	11,255	52.69	1,467	40.92	10,641	56.57	3,625	48.60	26,988	52.70
11—20	1,277	5.98	229	6.39	1,524	8.10	356	4.77	3,386	6.61
21 & Above	226	1.06	58	1.62	519	2.76	101	1.36	904	1.77
Total	21,359	100.00	3,585	100.00	18,811	100.00	7,459	100.00	51,214	100.00

factors that make the slum dwellers live where they are. The percentage of households coming under these categories is 83. We have tried to ascertain whether they are willing to shift from the present residence. Seventy four percent have answered the question in the negative. This highlights the attachment of the slum dwellers towards the spot in which they live. This psychological aspect has to be taken into consideration for failings in slum clearance.

Fire accidents

Slums built of combustible materials like thatch are vulnerable to fire accidents. The Fire Services Organisation has recorded 57 cases in the slums of the city during the year 1961. The details of these are given in Tables 66 to 68. Out of 61 which took place in the City during that year, 57 were in the slums. 212 huts were destroyed involving loss of property worth Rs. 53,121/-. A study of the reasons for such accidents reveal that 47 cases are due to carelessness in tending ovens, handling naked lamps and in throwing lighted bidi and cigarette ends.

Overcrowding

Overcrowding is a regular feature of slums which has become more pronounced during the last four decades. It reached its peak during the period 1941-51 which showed a remarkable increase in the population of Madras City. During World War II, the increase in the number of houses did not keep pace with the increase in population. The shortage of building materials felt after this period prevented the construction of more houses to house the increasing population. Some improvement has been recorded after 1951. But house building has not progressed to that extent in the city as to provide for all its persons accommodation on reasonable rent. Overcrowding in slums is the maximum in zone III—a hut accommodates two households. This zone is the oldest residential area in the city and persons who have settled in the past developed a sentimental attachment and are generally unwilling to move elsewhere. Zone I comes second in overcrowding as it is an industrial area. Zone II ranks third, but the position is aggravated by the presence of a large number of pavement dwellers.



Huddled huts without proper ventilation and lighting



A row of slum hovels



Huts in a grave-yard

Table 64
Reasons for settling in slum

Reasons	Number of households	Percentage
1. Own house	22,194	22.68
2. Structure-owned	20,521	20.97
3. Low rent	38,414	39.26
4. Free	3,681	3.76
5. Proximity to workspot	5,444	5.57
6. Nearness to relatives	2,817	2.88
7. Other reasons	3,916	4.00
8. No special reason	864	0.88
Total	97,851	100.00

Table 65
Willingness to quit the slum

Willingness or otherwise	Number of slum households	Percentage
Number of households willing to quit slum	25,315	25.87
Number of households not willing to quit slum	72,536	74.13
Total	97,851	100.00

The position regarding pavement dwellers has been discussed separately. Zone II has the highest density as it represents the commercial centre of the city. It can hardly find room for construction of more slums. House rent is the highest in this zone and that is why perhaps the labouring classes prefer to live on the pavement. Overcrowding is least felt among the slum dwellers in zone IV. It is a recently developed area where open space can be found easily for putting up tenements.

Age of slums

It is difficult to determine the age of slum because there is a tendency on the part of the slum dwellers themselves to exaggerate its age. The data collected by us are based on the opinions expressed by senior members and Welfare Associations attached to a slum. Table 69 sums up the figures compiled in our study. Zone II contains the largest percentage of slums of more than 50 years old and zone III follows. Zone I ranks third and zone IV last. This is as it should be because zone II is the earliest area to be developed and constitutes the commercial centre of the City. Sixtyfive per cent of the slums are more than 25 years old and the ages of 35% of the slums are 25 years and less. But it is a significant fact that 21% of the slums are of the age 11-25 years. These slums have been formed during the active movement of populations towards the city during the Second World War. The number of slums of 10 years old and less is small. This, perhaps, can be attributed to the awakening among the general public against the creation of slums and the reversal in the tendency of migration towards city in search of work and employment.

Area, dwelling and population

A number of slums have sprung upon low lying vacant lands. The area of each slum has been estimated by our investigators; the figures are however, approximate. While estimating the area, not only the built-up portions, but also portions occupied by streets, lanes, intervening open spaces and ponds situated within the slum have been taken into consideration. In every slum, there are spots which cannot be used because of physical unsuitability, but we have not made allowance for this fact in compiling the figures. The estimate thus relates to the total gross area lying within the boundaries of the slum indicated by the dwellers at the time of the visit of our investigators. Table 70 gives for the four zones, details regarding area, average number of households per slum etc.

Table 66
Fire accidents in the city, 1961

Sl. No.	Date of accident	Hour of accident	Exact time of receipt of information by the fire service authorities	Place of accident	When fire-fighting commenced and ended	Number of men and vehicles employed	Cause of accident	Loss of house and other property	
								Number of huts and houses destroyed	Total value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	25- 1-1961	10.15	10.30	29, Cochrane Basin Road Moolakothalam	...	16 men 3 vehicles	Not known	1 hut	Rs. 10
2.	18- 2-1961	15.57	16.00	4, Ganesapuram, 1st Street Teynampet	16.05 to 16.15	17 men 3 vehicles	Careless throwing of cigarette butt	1 hut	20
3.	7- 3-1961	16.45	16.51	Kannigapuram, Velacheri, Guindy	16.55 to 17.15	17 men 4 vehicles	Spark from oven	1 hut	59
4.	18- 3-1961	12.20	12.30	Mandavali Lane, Mylapore	...	18 men 4 vehicles	Spark from oven	1 hut	10
5.	28- 3-1961	14.15	19.14	15, 3rd Street, Barber's Bridge Road, Triplicane	...	14 men 4 vehicles	Spark from naked lamp	6 huts	10
6.	15- 4-1961	00.10	00.25	Ghouse Mohideen 2nd Street, Royapuram	...	16 men 4 vehicles	Nacked lamp kept burning	1 hut	20
7.	15- 4-1961	10.10	10.12	Kumarappa Mudali Street, Kodambakkam	...	19 men 5 vehicles	Spark from kitchen oven	2 huts	15
8.	21- 4-1961	17.05	17.17	Shamala Studios Viriambakkam, Kodambakkam (Non-slum)	17.31 to 18.12	18 men 3 vehicles	Careless leaving of half smoked cigarette	...	...
9.	24- 4-1961	07.45	07.49	11/C, Choolaimedu High Road Kodambakkam	07.58 to 08.17	17 men 3 vehicles	Not known	1 hut	5
10.	24- 4-1961	18.55	18.59	No. 9, Indrani Nagar, Aminjikarai	19.04 to 19.30	18 men 3 vehicles	Spark from naked light	1 hut	50
11.	24- 4-1961	11.10	11.18	14, Mosque Street Aminjikarai	11.23 to 11.44	17 men 3 vehicles	Spark from oven	1 hut	10

Table 66 Contd.

Sl. No.	Date of accident	Hour of accident	Exact time of receipt of information by the fire service authorities	Place of accident	When fire-fighting commenced and ended	Number of men and vehicles employed	Cause of accident	Loss of house and other property	
								Number of huts and houses destroyed	Total value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
12.	29-4-1961	19.15	19.20	112, Vellapan Naicken Garden, Vannia Teynampet	19.24 to 19.42	17 men 2 vehicles	Naked lamp kept inside the hut	...	Rs. 50
13.	30-4-1961	13.20	13.39	11, Vathiar Subramania Mudali Street, Saidapet	13.50 to 19.25	16 men 3 vehicles	Careless throwing of beedi butt	2 thatched huts	200
14.	1-5-1961	16.08	16.11	Sanarpalayam, Aminjikarai	16.18 to 16.31	18 men 3 vehicles	Not known	1 thatched hut	20
15.	12-5-1961	01.25	01.49	Anadaikuppam, Panamarathotti, Royapuram	...	...	Naked lamp	7 thatched dwelling huts in one row	350
16.	12-5-1961	19.00	12.02	98/14, Dr. Natesan Road, Junction of B. B. Road, Mylapore	...	15 men 4 vehicles	Careless throwing of cigarette butt	1 hut	15
17.	14-5-1961	02.30	02.48	3rd Street, Anandan Chettiar Nagar, Kodambakkam, Saidapet	02.59 to 03.19	16 men 4 vehicles	Spark from naked light	1 hut	30
18.	21-5-1961	15.30	15.53	Melpattadai Ponnappa Mudali Street, near Burial ground, Perambur	16.02 to 17.43	16 men 3 vehicles	Spark from oven	26 huts	2,000
19.	25-5-1961	13.45	13.50	Aalayamman Koil Street, Vannia Teynampet	13.52 to 14.14	17 men 3 vehicles	Spark from oven	1 hut	20
20.	25-5-1961	18.50	18.56	Varadaraja Mudali 4th Bank Salai near Harbour Police Station	19.01 to 19.43	20 men 4 vehicles	Spark from oven	1 hut	2
21.	28-5-1961	10.00	10.16	9/15, Arni Rangan Street, Korukupet	10.21 to 11.19	17 men 3 vehicles	Spark from oven	1 hut	50
22.	29-5-1961	17.00	17.20	Mudaliandan Garden St., Vanniya Teynampet	17.26 to 18.00	17 men 3 vehicles	Spark from oven	1 hut	50

Table 66 Contd.

Sl. No.	Date of accident	Hour of accident	Exact time of receipt of information by the fire service authorities	Place of accident	When fire-fighting commenced and ended	Number of men and vehicles employed	Cause of accident	Loss of house and other property	
								Number of huts and houses destroyed	Total value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
23.	30-5-1961	03.00	04.06	Rangan Reddy Street Ayanavaram	04.13 to 07.32	42 men 8 vehicles	Suspected arson	12 thatched houses	Rs. 11,000
24.	30-5-1961	17.30	17.36	134, A. Venkatachala Mudali St., Mirsahibpet	17.42 to 18.08	18 men 3 vehicles	A child while playing set fire to the hovel	1 hut	5
25.	13-6-1961	13.00	13.41	35, Gollavar Agraharam Road Tondiarpet	13.47 to 14.08	19 men 3 vehicles	Spark from a lighted oven	1 thatched hut	75
26.	18-6-1961	11.45	11.52	61, Thiruvika Nagar 2nd Lane, Pulianthope	11.55 to 12.19	17 men 3 vehicles	Spark from oven	1 thatched hut	200
27.	30-6-1961	12.00	12.11	17, Boag Road, T. Nagar Madras	12.11 to 12.36	18 men 3 vehicles	Due to naked lamp	1 roof of thatched hut damaged	5
28.	3-7-1961	17.15	17.26	Mosque Garden Jones Road Saidapet	17.38 to 19.21	18 men 4 vehicles	Spark from oven	19 huts	5,000
29.	4-7-1961	20.00	21.11	13/1, 4th Street, Sundarapuram Pulianthope	21.21 to 22.06	17 men 3 vehicles	Naked lamp	1 hut	400
30.	5-7-1961	19.22	14.27	Subbaroya Chetty 4th Lane Nammalvarpet	19.34 to 20.18	15 men 3 vehicles	do.	3 huts	250
31.	9-7-1961	15.35	15.40	Shiva Shanmugapuram	15.42 to 16.09	17 men 3 vehicles	Spark from oven	1 hut	20
32.	3-8-1961	14.45	14.58	Seni Amman Koil Street Tondiarpet	15.05 to 15.33	16 men 3 vehicles	Children playing with match	1 hut	25
33.	10-8-1961	08.30	9.04	31-C, Appasamy Garden Tondiarpet	09.16 to 10.01	20 men 3 vehicles	Spark from oven	Row of 10 huts (Thatched)	600
34.	1-9-1961	20.25	20.29	19, Madavakkam Street Kelly's, Madras	20.33 to 21.10	16 men 3 vehicles	Naked light	1 hut	25
35.	3-9-1961	01.15	01.44	Muthiah Mudali Street Old Washermanpet	01.48 to 03.36	19 men 3 vehicles	do.	1 thatched house	4,000

Table 66 Contd.

Sl. No.	Date of accident	Hour of accident	Exact time of receipt of information by the fire service authorities	Place of accident	When fire-fighting commenced and ended	Number of men and vehicles employed	Cause of accident	Loss of house and other property	
								Number of huts and houses destroyed	Total value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
36.	5-4-1961	03.45	04.19	Chinnaia Naidu Maidan Moolakadai	04.35 to 05.25	12 men 2 vehicles	do.	1 hut	Rs. 150
37.	5-9-1961	18.13	18.15	Murugesu Mudali Street Choolai, Perambur, Barracks	18.19 to 19.12	17 men 3 vehicles	Spark from oven	16 thatched house	15,000
38.	12-9-1961	14.15	14.23	Poonamallee High Road Aminjikarai	14.29 to 14.55	18 men 3 vehicles	Due to cigarette butt	A row of thatched huts	10
39.	13-9-1961	11.00	11.12	16, Nayakkanar Street Nellankuppam, Madras-33	11.20 to 11.49	19 men 3 vehicles	Naked light	1 hut	5
40.	13-9-1961	20.00	20.09	Muthia Mudali Garden Ice House	11.20 to 11.49	19 men 3 vehicles	do.	1 hut	5
41.	27-9-1961	18.25	18.35	Sabapathy Poofari Street Ayanavaram	18.42 to 19.32	17 men 3 vehicles	Naked light kept close to the roof	1 thatched hut	500
42.	3-10-1961	18.30	18.35	Othavada Street Ramalingapuram, Otteri	18.41 to 20.44	17 men 3 vehicles	Naked light	10 thatched houses	1,500
43.	10-10-1961	09.30	09.47	59, Thiruvengadapuram Kodambakkam	09.55 to 10.12	19 men 3 vehicles	Spark from oven	1 hut	10
44.	25-10-1961	13.50	14.02	Velacheri Kasi Road Madras-16	14.13 to 14.41	19 men 3 vehicles	Spark from oven	1 hut	25
45.	21-11-1961	17.40	17.48	1st Cross Road Mandavelipakkam	17.59 to 18.35	18 men 3 vehicles	Naked light	1 hut	150
46.	22-11-1961	16.45	17.17	13-A, Vinayagar koil Street Guindy	17.23 to 18.07	18 men 3 vehicles	Spark from oven	1 hut	300
47.	23-11-1961	10.10	10.20	Gopalapuram, Perumal Koil Street, Sembiam	10.35 to 11.06	15 men 3 vehicles	Careless throwing of cigarette end	1 hut	50
48.	24-11-1961	10.45	10.47	23-A, Kanniappan Koil Street Perambur (Non-Slum)	10.58 to 11.12	17 men 3 vehicles	Spark from Chimney	1 thatched cow shed	20

Table 66 Contd.

Sl. No.	Date of accident	Hour of accident	Exact time of receipt of information by the fire service authorities	Place of accident	When fire-fighting commenced and ended	Number of men and vehicles employed	Cause of accident	Loss of house and other property	
								Number of huts and houses destroyed	Total value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
49.	25-11-1961	07.15	07.20	154, Pilliarkoil Street Alwarpet, Madras	07.26 to 08.00	16 men 3 vehicles	Children playing with match	1 hut	Rs. 20
50.	22-11-1961	09.40	09.43	154, Pilliarkoil Street Alwarpet, Madras	10.26	15 men 3 vehicles	Spark from oven	1 hut	10
51.	25-11-1961	18.10	18.15	Shiva Shanmugapuram Teynampet	18.18 to 19.02	18 men 3 vehicles	Spark from oven	1 hut	5
52.	25-11-1961	19.20	19.39	148, Alwarpet Street	19.43 to 20.16	18 men 3 vehicles	Careless smoking	1 hut	10
53.	26-11-1961	12.15	12.39	Munuswamy Naicken Street D'Mello's Road, Choolai (Non-Slum)	12.43 to 13.29	16 men 3 vehicles	Spark from oven	2 thatched shed	250
54.	2-12-1961	19.15	19.26	15, Gulam Abbas Ali Khan Street, Thousand Lights (Non-Slum)	19.30 to 19.44	18 men 3 vehicles	Naked lamp	1 Dwelling house	10
55.	11-12-1961	08.30	08.44	90, Chockalingam Gramani Street, Royapuram	08.53 to 09.13	21 men 3 vehicles	Spark from oven	1 hut	50
56.	16-12-1961	23.10	23.16	72, Thiruvottiyur High Road	23.31 to 00.14	12 men 3 vehicles	Careless throwing of smoking matter	1 hut	70
57.	19-12-1961	13.45	14.12	Vinayagapuram Harijan Colony, Tondiarpet	14.22 to 15.02	19 men 3 vehicles	Spark from oven	3 huts	100
58.	24-12-1961	13.45	13.51	7/65, Appasamy Mudali Street, Chetpet	14.01 to 14.31	18 men 3 vehicles	Spark from oven	2 huts	100
59.	25-12-1961	11.30	11.35	Opp. to Kamaraj Colony Madras-21	12.05 to 14.25	15 men 4 vehicles	Arson due to enmity	52 thatched huts	10,000
60.	25-12-1961	23.55	00.07	Kuppam Road, Tondiarpet	00.13 to 00.56	17 men 3 vehicles	Suspected enmity between persons	1 thatched hut	400
61.	30-12-1961	14.55	15.00	110/7, Bathri Karai Kodambakkam High Road	15.14 to 15.21	20 men 3 vehicles	Hot ashes	1 thatched hut adjoining a cow shed	50



Slum dwellings with roofs made of canister material



A slum with tin-roofed dwellings

Table 67

Fire accidents - Abstract.

1. Total number of accidents in the city	61
2. Number of accidents in the slums	57
3. Number of slum huts destroyed	212
4. Total value of loss sustained in slums	Rs. 53,121

Table 68

Fire accidents in slums - Causes.

Reasons for accidents	Number of accidents
1. Spark from oven	23
2. Spark from naked lamp	17
3. Careless throwing of lighted 'bidi' or cigarette ends	7
4. Suspected arson due to enmity	3
5. Other causes	7
Total	57



A hut with roof made up of several cheap materials

Table 69

Age of slums

Age range	Number of slums									
	Zone I		Zone II		Zone III		Zone IV		All Zones	
	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Over 50 years	67	28.6	8	40.0	47	30.1	25	18.1	147	26.8
2. 50 to 26 years	86	36.8	5	25.0	71	45.5	50	36.2	212	38.7
3. 25 to 11 years	53	22.7	6	30.0	26	16.7	32	23.2	117	21.4
4. 10 to 6 years	16	6.8	1	5.0	9	5.8	14	10.2	40	7.3
5. 5 years & less	12	5.1	...	...	3	1.9	17	12.3	32	5.8
Total	234	100.0	20	100.0	156	100.0	138	100.0	548	100.0

Table 70

Zonal distribution of area and population of slums

	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV
1. Number of slums	234	20	156	138
2. Average land area per slum in square yards	15,585.01	16,903.70	16,355.16	17,697.90
3. Average number of houses per slum	106.07	160.40	99.68	115.89
4. Average land area per house in square feet including streets, open spaces etc.	1,322.35	948.46	1,476.70	1,374.31
5. Average number of households per slum	171.39	249.95	204.51	156.90
6. Average number of persons per slum	735.44	1,099.35	836.99	635.31
7. Average number of persons per house	6.93	6.85	8.39	5.48
8. Average number of persons per household	4.29	4.40	4.19	4.05

The average land available for a hut is more or less the same in zones I, III and IV. Area in zone II is, however, two thirds of the average, thereby reflecting the highest density in the zone. The actual extent of shelter or what may be called living space is much smaller than what is indicated by the table. The size of the huts in slums will be discussed later which will give an idea of the smallness of the living space. The civic survey of 1953-54 showed that the minimum and maximum density in slums varied from 145 to 960 persons, i.e., 30 to 200 families per acre. The average number of persons per slum hut exceeds 8 in zone III, 6 in zones I and II and 5.5 in zone IV. The average size of a slum household is more or less the same in all the zones and is approximately 4.

Distribution of slums by size

97,851 households living in the slums of Madras City are unevenly distributed in 548 slum areas. In terms of households, the size of slum ranges from 6 to 2,344. The slums have been classified according to the size into 8 categories and exhibited in Table 71. A combined study of Tables 70 and 71 will be of interest. The average size of slums is the smallest in zone IV and the largest in zone II. Slums of the categories 1 to 3 account for 12,087 or 12.35% of the households. Slums of the category 8 afford shelter for 21,346 or 21.82% of the households. The rest of the slum population live in slums of intermediate categories.

Condition of structures

As indicated earlier, the total number of tenement houses is 2,334 spread over 33 places. Except in one place where the roof is thatched in all other cases, the roof is pucca. The average size of a common vacant house is 25' x 10'. It consists of a single room with a small veranda.

Table 71
Distribution of slums by size

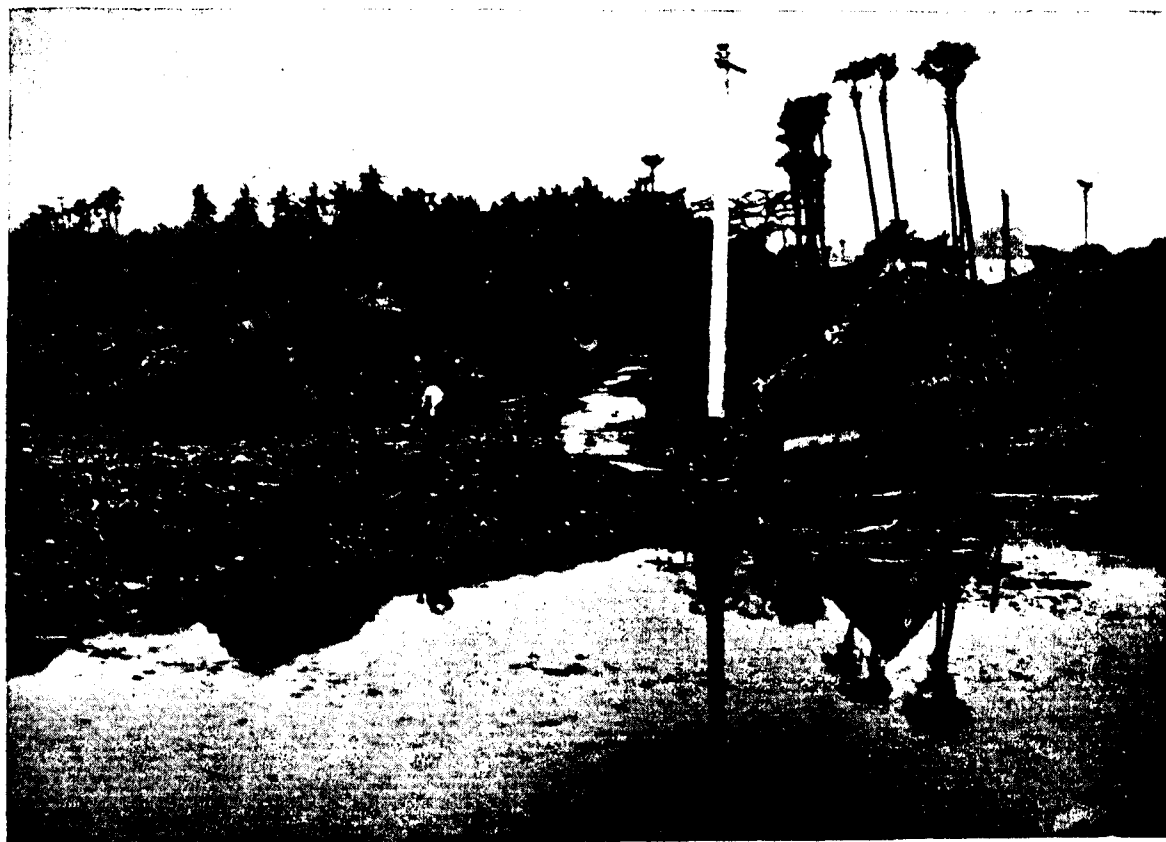
	Number of households	Number of slums	Total number of households	Total number of persons
1. 25 and below	23	399	1,656	
2. 25 to 49	57	2,241	9,412	
3. 50 to 99	133	9,447	39,540	
4. 100 to 199	183	26,108	110,534	
5. 200 to 299	71	17,547	73,059	
6. 300 to 399	35	11,651	51,571	
7. 400 to 499	19	9,112	38,421	
8. 500 and above	27	21,346	87,975	
		548	97,851	412,168



A typical slum scene after heavy rains



Havoc caused by monsoon in a slum



Slum streets under water during rainy season



A water-logged slum in a low-lying area

in front. The kitchen is located either in a corner of a room or behind the room. It has no separate latrine. The residents use the common latrine and tap. Some of the tenements are double-storeyed. Table 72 gives the list of tenements and Corporation divisions in which they are located. The total number of tenements is insignificant and forms less than 4% of the total number of slum houses. No tenements are found in zone IV. Table 58 exhibits the slums classified by the nature of construction. 141 slums consist only of kutchu huts. 271 slums consist of more than 75% of the thatched huts. In 65 slums more than 50% are thatched. Thus more than half the dwellings are thatched in 477 slums which represent 87% of the total number of slums in the City. The number of slums in which tiled huts predominate is 35. Tin roofed huts are found in large numbers in 7 slums. In 19 cases, pucca houses exceed 50% of the total number of houses and they are mostly tenements built by the Corporation. Table 73 gives the break-up of slum dwelling classified by the type of roof. Thatched roof dominates to the extent of 79% of the total number of houses. Next in rank comes the tiled roof with 13.3%. The share of tin roof and terrace is insignificant, but in zone II, the share of terrace is comparatively higher, viz, 23.4%. In this connection, it may be pointed out that zone II is the oldest zone in which out of 3,208 slum houses, 437 or 13.6% are tenement houses. Further, a number of slum houses were built when building materials were cheap. Table 74 gives the break-up of slum dwelling classified by the type of wall. Sixty-eight per cent of the dwellings rest on mud walls which in practice means piled-up earth. In zone II only 'burnt brick' exceeds 'mud'. Again, this is due to the fact that in Zone II, 437 are tenement houses.

Basic amenities

Lack of basic amenities is one of the chief characteristics which distinguishes slums from other areas. We will, therefore, study the position of slums under four vital amenities—drainage, water supply, latrines and lighting.

Drainage

Drainage is a major problem facing the slums. A large number of them are low lying and are 2' to 4' below the road level, so that the sullage water can never flow away and in the rainy season storm water finds its way into the

slums and gets mixed up with the sullage water. With the exception of pucca tenements and a few other slums which are served by the City Sewage System, the rest of the slums do not have any drainage. Some of the improved slums (improved 122 and partially improved 21) have an open ditch system of drainage. The sullage water flowing through the side ditches collects in a common cistern which is emptied in lorries belonging to the Corporation. In unimproved slums people bury iron drums perforated with holes at the bottom or merely dig open pits outside their houses. The sullage water from these improvised cess-pits is transported by means of bullock cart by the Corporation. In highly congested slums, the huts are built in a haphazard manner and no drainage is possible. Even during the dry weather many slums are rendered dirty and insanitary for want of drains by which sullage water can be eliminated. The picture as revealed by our survey can be summed up as follows:—

1. No. of slum areas served by the City Sewage system.	50
2. Number of slums served by masonry side ditches.	63
3. Number of slums served by open earthen ditches.	152
4. Number of slums where no drainage system exists.	283

Monsoon always brings into sharp focus the problem of drainage in slums. Flooding occurs in low lying slums. Storm water rushes in so that the entire slum area is inundated and the huts are surrounded by water 2' to 3' deep. On such occasions, the slum dwellers have to wade through to enter their homes. Sometimes the huts with weak walls collapse rendering a number of families homeless.

After a heavy downpour, a regular feature in the City is the pumping of stagnated water by the Corporation authorities from the flooded slums. This work lasts even for a few hours in the case of slums in low lying areas. Didirnagar in Division 32, Choolaimedu in Division 91, Government canal bund hutting ground in Division 94, Didirnagar (Kodambakkampuram) in Division 96, Appavunagar in Division 98 and Mosque garden in Division 100 are typical examples of slums becoming water-logged during heavy rains.

Table 72

List of tenements, quarters, lines and colonies in Madras City
which are surveyed under slum survey scheme

Serial number	Division number	Name of tenements	Number of tenement houses	Number of other huts & houses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1	Seniammankoil	59	11
2.	8	Palmyrahkuppam or Palmyrah Depot Corporation Lines or Old & New Tenements	61	42
3.	9	Anjaneyapuram or Sweepers Tenements or Corporation Scavengers' Tenements Colony	11	214
4.	9	Drivers Line Tenements or Scavengers Colony	31	3
5.	10	Model Lines or Cemetery Road Lines	238	145
6.	12	Bunder Rama Naicken Garden Model Lines	152	132
7.	13	Salai Vinayagarkoil Street Lines	14	1
8.	14	Harbour Tenements or Corporation old lines	110	155
9.	14	New Harbour Tenements or Corporation New Lines	75	215
10.	16	Asirvadhapuram	158	7
11.	23	Sweepers line or Corporation Model Lines	40	25
12.	23	Swathantharapuram	37	13
13.	24	Drivers line in pensioners line or Scavengers Line	30	...
14.	24	New Labour Lines	24 (huts)	...
15.	24	Corporation Model Lines or Scavengers Line	5	22
16.	24	Pensioners Line or New Pensioners Line	36	11
17.	32	Genesapuram Labour Quarters	98	...
18.	33	Paddisonpuram lines	102	11
19.	35	Breesles Nagar (Resettlement)	105	...
20.	36	Conransmith Nagar	106	...
21.	36	Kalyana Maistry Garden or Kurushedipuram	54	334
22.	37	Slum in Old Slaughter House Corporation Lines or Tahattankulam or Angalamankoil Street	20	135
23.	38	Bojipalayam Old & New lines or Dr. Besent Nagar	316	...
24.	39	Koravankulam Lines	66	...
25.	47	Tenements in Chellapa Mudali street	52	...
26.	47	Vettiyan Hutting Ground	8	88
27.	53	Jaganathapuram Lines	31	729
28.	65	Cox Colony or Coxpuram	80	...
29.	67	Swamy Reddipuram (Corporation Model Lines)	65	...
30.	68	Anglo-Indian Quarters or Tenements or Model Lines	20	...
31.	68	Transport Lines	79	64
32.	74	Ayodhikuppam or Ayodhi Nagar Corporation Tenements	21	281
33.	79	Rotary Nagar	30	237

Table 73

Type of roof in slums

Type of roof	Zone I		Zone II		Zone III		Zone IV		All Zones	
	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Houses with thatched roof	19,024	76.7	1,559	48.6	11,910	76.6	14,441	90.3	46,934	78.8
Houses with tiled roof	3,583	14.4	813	25.4	2,575	16.6	969	6.1	7,940	13.3
Houses with tin roof	596	2.4	83	2.6	312	2.0	303	1.9	1,294	2.2
Houses with other roof	1,618	6.5	753	23.4	753	4.8	281	1.7	3,405	5.7
Total	24,821	100.0	3,208	100.0	15,550	100.0	15,994	100.0	59,573	100.0

Table 74

Type of wall in slums

Type of wall	Zone I		Zone II		Zone III		Zone IV		All Zones	
	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage	Num-ber	Per-centage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Mud	16,387	66.0	1,035	32.3	10,466	67.3	12,617	78.8	40,505	68.0
Un-burnt brick	391	1.6	37	1.1	429	2.8	404	2.5	1,261	2.1
Burnt brick	6,257	25.2	1,483	46.3	4,205	27.0	2,199	13.8	14,144	23.7
Others	1,786	7.2	653	20.3	450	2.9	774	4.9	3,663	6.2
Total	24,821	100.0	3,208	100.0	15,550	100.0	15,994	100.0	59,573	100.0

The slum dwellers put up temporary earthen bunds in front of the doors of their huts in order to prevent the entry of storm water into the huts. They also protect the mud walls by heaping earth or stones. People who can afford, plaster the mud wall upto a height of 2' to 3' with cement. The slum called "Chetti Thottam" in Royapuram, is nearly 10' to 15' below the road level. The slum is located in a basin and water drains into it from all sides and no outlet exists for rain water. Flooding is common even during light rains and stagnation persists till the entire water is absorbed by the subsoil. At times, some of the slum dwellers drain the storm water into the nearby underground drainage by making a hole on its side at a convenient point. Before the erection of Massey's factory, water used to find its way into a tank on the eastern side. But after the construction of the factory, the tank was effaced and a wall built along the eastern side of the slum, thereby preventing any possibility of water escaping. "Attu Cheri" in Guindy, is situated on the left bank of the river Adyar to the east of Marmalong bridge. During floods in the river, water enters the slum and causes damage to the huts. The inhabitants leave their huts, move to safer places like Corporation schools and other public buildings and return to their homes after the floods subside. Same is the fate of other low

lying areas situated on the banks of the river Adyar. The condition of the slums during the heavy monsoon in 1960 became so serious that the Chief Minister of Madras himself had to visit a few slums and provide a stimulus for the execution of relief measures.

Water supply

The only source of drinking water is the municipal water tap; in some slums situated on the sea shore, bore pumps have been erected to supplement public taps. In some slums in the periphery of the City, open wells have been dug for drinking water, bathing and cleaning. This well water cannot be used for drinking, for most of them are insanitary. The parapet wall and the platform are generally in disrepair, so that sullage water flows into the well thereby contaminating it. No attention is paid to the maintenance of the wells except during epidemics.

It is a well-known fact that the City's water supply is inadequate even for the normal population. According to the Administration Report of The Madras Corporation for 1960-61, the average supply of water per head per day works out to 18 gallons for an estimated population of 18 lakhs. Dr. B. N. Ghosh in his "Treatise on

Table 75

Water supply in slums

Particulars	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV	All Zones
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Number of slums	234	20	156	138	548
2. Number of slums with no water facility	45	3	15	72	135
3. Percentage of number 2	19.2	15.0	9.6	52.2	24.6
4. Number of slums having public taps	189	17	141	66	413
5. Number of households benefited by public taps	34,319	4,338	27,996	11,625	78,278
6. Number of households with private taps	651	579	2,267	108	3,605
7. Number of public taps	917	187	653	294	2,051
8. Number of households per public tap	31.1	23.3	42.9	39.5	38.2



Public tap is the source of water for most of the slum dwellers



Public tap is used for washing purposes too !



A row of huts in a slum on the right is seen a typical bath-room



Domestic animals add to insanitation in slums

Hygiene and Public Health” gives the following information on the quantity of water needed by an individual :-

Particulars	Gallons
<i>Households</i>	
Fluids as drink	0.33 per head
Cooking	0.75 „ „
Ablution	5.00 „ „
Utensils and house-washing	3.00 „ „
Laundry washing	3.00 „ „
Water closets	5.00 „ „
Trade and manufacturing	5.00 „ „
Municipal (watering streets, bath fountains, flushing)	5.00 „ „
Total	27.08 „ „

The average supply per head in the City is less by 9 gallons. The supply in slums is much lower than the normal supply in the City. Table 75 gives the actual position of water taps in slums.

Out of 548 slums, 135 containing 15,968 households do not have any public tap. The remaining 413 slums housing 78,278 families have 2,051 taps to meet all their needs. 38 families or 490 persons depend on one single public fountain. As the capacity of one fountain is estimated at 1000 to 1200 gallons per day, it can supply 60 persons or 12 families. This calculation is based on the assumption that flow of water in the tap is steady throughout the day. Actually a limited supply is allowed between 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. The supply is cut off by the Corporation with a view to keep the mains filled in and to have flow in all low level street taps and houses. Thus the effective capacity of a tap is reduced considerably. The consequent pressure on public hydrants can well be imagined. It is a common sight to see women queue up in front of public fountains awaiting their turn to draw water. The situation in the slums not covered by Corporation tap is much worse. The people have to use public hydrants which are situated at a distance. The number of households in slums which have the benefit of private taps is 3,605 which is approximately 3.7% of the total number of households living in the slums. The shortage of water is more keenly felt in zone IV which is at a greater distance from the headworks in Kilpauk.

Table 76

Latrines in slums

Particulars	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV	All Zones
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Total number of slums	234	20	156	138	548
2. Number of slums without public convenience	179	11	54	124	368
3. Percentage of number 2	76.5	55.0	34.6	89.9	67.2
4. Number of slums with public convenience	55	9	102	14	180
5. Number of households benefited by public convenience	12,458	3,235	18,101	3,919	37,713
6. Number of households with private latrines	505	421	3,361	269	4,556
7. Number of public convenience	89	19	113	16	237
8. Number of private latrines	505	421	3,361	269	4,556

Latrines

No latrine is found in 368 slums or 67.2% containing 55,582 households. The total number of public latrines in the remaining slums is 237 and they serve 37,713 families. On an average, 159 families use one latrine daily. The types of latrine that are in use are the dry variety and the flush-out. The former is not quite effective. It is generally misused and the cleaning arrangements are so imperfect that it cannot be used throughout the day. This coupled with the inadequacy of latrines leads the slum dwellers to ease in the vicinity of latrines, street corners, lanes and open spaces, thus making the entire locality foul. Even the water-borne or flush-out latrines are not used properly. The hardships suffered by people in slums which do not have latrines are quite real. The women are compelled to get up early in the morning and travel some distance and use some *thope* or open ground for easing themselves. Comprehensive schemes for constructing 275 improved types of public latrines in thoroughfares, slums, cheris and hutting grounds at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.65 lakhs were drawn up by the Corporation and implemented.

What has been done by the Corporation is inadequate to meet the present needs and a great deal more remains to be done.

The number of households served by private latrines is 4,556 representing 4.7% of the total number of households. In certain slums like Lalagundakakka Thope in Division 23, where the huts are situated too closely and are provided with latrines, another problem has to be faced. One person's latrine is often next to his neighbour's kitchen or sleeping place. There are also instances where Muslim women who observe *pardha* do not wish to leave their houses to use public latrines. They sometimes use part of their house as latrine.

Lighting

Street lighting could not be found in 177 or 32% of slums. Of the remaining 371 slums, 357 are illuminated by electricity and 14 by oil lamps. Oil lamps are found in areas added to the City in 1946 and they are being progressively replaced by electric lights.

Table 77
Lighting in slums

Particulars	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV	All Zones
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Total number of slums	234	20	156	138	548
2. Number of slums without lighting facilities	57	10	40	70	177
3. Percentage of number 2	24.3	50.0	25.6	50.7	32.3
4. Number of slums with oil lamps	2	Nil	3	9	14
5. Percentage of 4	0.9	Nil	1.9	6.5	2.6
6. Number of slums with electric lights	175	10	113	59	357
7. Percentage of 6	74.8	50.0	72.5	42.8	65.1
8. Total number of oil lamps	19	Nil	17	133	169
9. Total number of electric lights	1,564	187	955	508	3,214



Huts in filthy surroundings



Slum under insanitary conditions

Additional sources of insanitation

The habit of dumping garbage, domestic refuse and sweepings in the open streets and lanes in an indiscriminate manner without using the dust bins provided for the purpose is rampant among the slum dwellers. This adds to the insanitary conditions found in the slums. Cleaning of cooking utensils and washing of clothes are done in front of the house or near the public fountains thereby spilling dirty water in streets and lanes. In a few slums where dhobies live, for instance Pappan Thottam in Division 1, washing of dirty clothes is done in open spaces situated in the slum. Certain obnoxious trades are also carried on in slums. The specific trades that we have come across are petty shops where eatables are prepared in open ovens in verandahs of houses or in front of houses in open streets and vending of rotten vegetables, fruits, nuts, fish, boiled or parched grams, peas and tubers. They are spread on streets exposed to dirt and flies. Straw bundles imported from outside the City are sold in the slums. Cowdung cakes are manufactured and sold in the streets. Cobblers do colouring and drying of hides and manufacture footwear.

Another insanitary practice is keeping cattle and pigs within the slums. The bovine population of the City, according to 1961 Cattle Census is as follows:—

White cattle	18,643
Buffaloes	14,409
Goats	1,870
Sheep	619
Horses & Ponies	794
Total	36,335

The cattle owned by the slum dwellers are generally kept tied in streets, backyards or open grounds close by. In a number of cases, they live with their owners. A good percentage of *jutka* and cart drivers live in slums. They tie the horses and bullocks in and around their houses. A lot of nuisance is caused by pigs reared in slums. They are slaughtered in the open and the flesh sold. Slum dwellers live in the midst of a number of public health enemies, all trying to overwhelm them. In another chapter we have discussed in detail the diseases to which they fall victims due to contamination of food and water, bad housing, gross overcrowding, congestion, ill-ventilation, ill-lighting, filthy surroundings and malnutrition. "The saying that the health of a people is the wealth of a people is not merely a pious aphorism. Certainly, the converse is true that a community burdened with ill-health is an impoverished community. There is a vicious circle; disease, under-production, poverty, poor health services and more diseases are manifest in those under-developed countries where the majority of people are afflicted with gross diseases which rob them of vitality and initiative and which create social lethargy. A peasant, sick of a fever at the critical periods of planting and harvesting cannot grow enough food or earn enough to buy it. Malnutrition, in turn, exposes him to infectious and other diseases. Not only are he and his family impoverished but all the standards of his are degraded physically and in morale". These observations of the United Nations' Department of Social Affairs in the Preliminary Report on the World Social Situation with special reference to standards of living (New York, 1952) apply with greater force to the conditions found in the slums of Madras.



A petty vendor in a slum street

CHAPTER VII

CAUSATION OF SLUMS

One object of our study is to find out how slums are caused. Slum is in a sense as old as civilization itself. Slums are found in highly industrialised and developed countries like the United States of America. Mr. James Ford in his book 'Slums and Housing' has dealt exhaustively with the causative factors of slums and blighted areas under the conditions prevailing in America. According to him, the following are the causes: (1) Physical conditions (2) Population growth (3) Economics (4) Engineering and Architecture (5) Political factors and (6) Social Organisation and set-up.

"The physical factors comprise topography, land configuration, climate and natural resources, none of which in itself is a cause of slums. If, however, man makes unwise use of physical features, slums may originate. If in his so called improvements he makes scars upon the face of Nature by cutting highways straight up steep inclines or through sandhills or rock or otherwise fails to adapt his uses to the features provided by Nature, the region may become undesirable for living and utilised only by persons of low standards; thus a slum may develop. Many cities show slums on the edges of swamps, in hollows, adjacent to railroad tracks or as in Pittsburgh on hillsides where street systems and housing were not conformed to topography. Similarly, slums may grow up on the borders of rivers and harbours if man pollutes them by dumping his refuse or emptying his sewers there. Such regions may become slums because persons, who because of their poverty, can make no other choice, or who, because of their ignorance, do not deplore the injury done to their site". "The population factors comprise the movement and pressure of population, immigration and rapidity of growth. These of themselves do not produce slums". "Population at times grew very rapidly; the leading citizens and law-makers were preoccupied with other problems; and the new population was left to shift for itself. Speculators, seeing a chance for profit, built types of houses

which they thought would bring them the most rapid return on their invested capital. The houses were ignorantly planned, poorly built and crowded with tenants, many of whom were untrained for urban living". Slums may also arise out of population movement when commercial and industrial establishments invade residential areas when the more cultured and well-to-do families move to less crowded regions leaving their own houses which are converted into multiple dwellings for families in less fortunate circumstances. "The economic factors are represented in the change of location of commercial and industrial establishments and the pressure of new shops and factories upon neighbouring residential areas as well as the rise in land values consequent upon population growth and commercial or industrial pressure." "The engineering and architectural factors in slum causation cover all errors in the planning and designing of cities of their street systems and public utilities of residences and their internal equipment, of transit and transportation facilities and of municipal sanitation." The political and administrative factors: "Survivals of old principles of land ownership and control are at the bottom of our difficulties". It cannot be gainsaid that "in one sense or another all the factors so far considered have grown out of our social structure and organisation, or the social process. The ignorance of landlord, tenant or public official; the lack of perspective in each; speculation, greed, corruption, apathy, fashion and imitation; the use of standards which create obsolescence—all originate in our social system". "The poor are inured to poverty and hardship and are incapable of making proper use of better housing. There are persons who believe that slum conditions are all that the poor deserve". These observations cannot directly apply to the conditions obtaining in India. They no doubt highlight those causes which have operated even in India in creating slums. According to Sri C. R. Desai, Housing Commissioner, Chief Executive and Administrative Officer, Bombay Housing Board, the following are the causes for the incidence of slums:

- (a) Hutments built by vested interests to exploit the situation for rack-renting due to large influx of rural population for gainful employment in the area.
- (b) Old houses constructed more than 50 years ago which have now deteriorated into slums.
- (c) Bustis, ahatas and cheris created by vagrants.
- (d) Connivance of the local authority in not checking their growth at the proper time.
- (e) Allowing industrial growth in cities in spite of absence of arrangement for housing the labour employed in the industries.
- (f) Absence of planning.

Let us now analyse these factors seriatim:

- (i) **Item (a):** With the advent of industrial era and the growth of textile centres in the latter part of the 19th century, large number of people have migrated from the rural areas to cities for gainful employment. Nothing was done by industry to meet the housing need of the labour which it employed. The workers, therefore, started living in huts built in the neighbourhood by certain vested interests. The Second World War brought in greater influx of people into the cities because of increased industrial activity and boom in trade and occupation. This caused great congestion in the cities. The war, therefore, aggravated the problem. The land in the city's developed areas was costly and carried with it high rent. The landlords, therefore, spent the minimum on the superstructure in order to bring the rent within the rent-paying capacity of the people occupying these structures. They used sub-standard building materials, without any regard to the minimum requirements for a healthful living and utilised every inch of space for construction thereby bringing into these areas a high import of housing density. Lack of sanitary conditions, excessively dense population and haphazard and ugly layouts without any open space or

regular access became the features of these areas. This is one reason for the growth of slums.

- (ii) **Items (b) and (c):** These are not applicable to the development of slums in Madras City.
- (iii) **Item (d):** The huts were built on lands given by the local authority or the owner on lease. No particular building regulation was imposed. Actually the city disowned the responsibility for such construction. This disorderly growth of the city has tended to continue and has been responsible for the rise of slums in certain parts. Proper regulation from the Corporation would have ensured that there was no unplanned growth of huts.
- (iv) **Item (e):** Industries and business have given rise to congestion in areas where provision for housing labour is impossible.

- (v) **Item (f):** The growth of a slum is due to absence of planning. All the cities in India have grown without any plan with factories, office buildings and shops springing up endlessly in the urban area. Dr. D. K. Lakdaval, Professor of Economics, University of Bombay has viewed the problem from an economic angle: "Slums owe their existence to various causes of which lack of knowledge of sanitation and ventilation at the time houses were constructed is the single most important, and this is a non-economic cause. But the moment we think of the remedy, the cost of alternative accommodation has to be thought of and this obviously has an economic aspect".

It will be interesting to know the views of the Government of India on the subject: "In fact every city or town in India of any commercial or industrial importance is now plagued by hutment slums, causing many public health and sociological problems. These hutting colonies have sprung up as a result of a large influx of poor people into cities already having an acute housing shortage... India has been a predominantly agricultural country. In the past the village with its cottage and small scale industries was a largely self-sufficient economic unit and the villagers formed a secure

base for the nation's economy..... The joint family system and the fact that most of the city dwellers continue to belong to rural families, acted as a safeguard against unemployment. The march of the industrial age disrupted this economic system. The villages lost vitality. There was a great withdrawal from the villages to textile centres and various manufacturing concerns. These factories generally cropped up within city limits, very often in the central part of the city. This had a direct effect on land values within towns and cities. Landlords, therefore, spent the minimum on the superstructure in order to bring the rents within the paying capacity of the people occupying them.... With time there was a natural increase in population in the cities. Immigration was also accelerated by the various current events, very often by drought and famine conditions in rural areas..... Unavailability of land was more acute than ever. Finances could only be spared for the several major demands that the nation was called upon to face all of a sudden..... The Census figures vividly reveal the gravity of the situation. India's urban population increased by 10.6 millions between 1931 and 1941 and by 18.1 millions between 1941 and 1951. In the same period, the number of occupied houses in urban areas increased only by 1.8 millions and 1.7 millions respectively. These could meet the needs of 9 millions and 8.5 millions people at best".

The Madras Corporation has given the following as the causes for the growth of slums in the city:

1. Execution of post-Independence development schemes and the consequent demand for labour.
2. Lack of demand for labour in rural areas. Villagers who do not find gainful work, move to the city where they are sure to get some employment or other.
3. Consecutive failure of monsoons and drought conditions in the villages.
4. Influx of population after the cessation of the Second World War and consequent acute scarcity for housing accommodation at reasonable rent.

There is a tendency for richer classes to move to the City. This creates a demand for labour for domestic and auxiliary services. Industrial

concerns in the city also attract labour from rural areas. These homeless people have erected their shelters with thatched roofs at the minimum cost in a haphazard manner without proper alignment of streets and other amenities such as water supply and drainage.

5. Inability of the casual labourers who are daily wage earners to live in street houses paying economic rent.
6. Lack of civic consciousness and a growing apathy to respect law in their eagerness to encroach and squat on any open land or road margins.
7. Desire to occupy any place near the workspot.

The families living in the slums are generally daily wage earners like unskilled workers engaged in various trades and jobs, rickshaw and hand-cart pullers, domestic servants, etc. In most of the slums which have sprung up on lands owned either by the Government or the Corporation or private individuals, the huts and other superstructures are erected by different individuals and rented. Usually some private individual puts up huts or other structures on the land unauthorisedly and the labour class readily occupy these huts by paying rents unmindful of any civic amenities. When the Corporation authorities try to evict them, they realise that they have been duped. They resist all attempts to evict them. Encouraged by the inability of the local authority to liquidate slums as soon as they spring up, more areas begin to develop as slums. In due course the occupants feel that it is the duty of the Government to make them the owners of the lands they have occupied unauthorisedly. They also develop the feeling that these areas should be developed and provided with amenities. The following are other causes responsible for the growth of slums:— The deterioration in the economic condition of our villages has set up a constant drift of unemployed labour to towns in search of employment. Agriculture has not sufficiently been remunerative and cottage industry has not been extensive in rural areas. The growing family of a villager with a consequent increase in his financial obligations and the various social disabilities that he has to suffer in the village are additional factors that drive him to the city. There is an old saying in Tamil: "If you are ruined, go to a town" (கெட்டுப் பட்டினம் செல்). The rapid

growth in communication has bridged the gulf that formerly existed between the town and the village. Depressed agricultural conditions in the countryside induced by the precipitous drop in prices between 1921 and 1931 have driven large number of landless Adi Dravida labourers towards the city. The general indifference to protect public property which is a recent development is another cause. Today the official is afraid of complaints from the public and is not prepared to take any step which will result in public agitation. Again such agitation is encouraged by political parties. The attitude of the owners of private land has also contributed to the growth of slums. Some land owners who do not have sufficient resources to utilise the land properly try to collect whatever they can by leasing the land. Flimsy structures are put up with mud and thatch by paying a monthly rent of Re. 1/- per plot. These private slums yield considerable income to the owner of the land.

Shortage of housing

The Census of 1961 discloses an increase of 228.0% in the population of the city over that of 1921, i.e., from 527,000 to 1,728,892 while the increase in the number of houses is only 128.6% for the corresponding period, i.e., from 64,600 to 147,694. It is obvious that expansion of building has not kept pace with the increase in population. More areas are becoming congested resulting in deterioration of housing conditions. The total number of families in the city is 350,043 in 1961. The average size of a family is 5. But the average number of persons who reside in a house is 12. In other words, 2.5 families live in a house. The high cost of living in cities after the Second World War has compelled the middle class city dwellers to a sub-standard living.

Pavement dwellers

In our survey we have only covered the persons living in slums. But Madras City has a more significant problem in having a number of persons who cannot find accommodation even in slum areas. They have come to the city in search of employment and are compelled to sleep at night on the pavements or in any public building or even under bridges. Majority of the pavement dwellers belong to rural areas who have migrated to the city in search of employment. They seek work as casual labourers in the Madras docks and private factories. As such, they wish to be as

near to their workspot as possible. Residence on the pavement means a saving in rent. A large number of beggars who live in the city on the alms given by the people also sleep on pavements. In the last decade, the pavement population has risen in direct proportion to the expanding employment opportunities created in the city.

Mr. C. W. Ranson in his book on Madras City entitled "A City in Transition" has referred to the problem of the homeless, i.e., pavement dwellers. According to him, no general survey of the housing conditions and problems of the city would be complete which omitted a reference to those who have no houses. "The warm and equable climate of Madras encourages the street dweller and a considerable element of the Madras City's population consists of persons who have no dwelling other than the side walk and want none. Floating labour comes in by families to work in Wall Tax Road and other such neighbourhoods. These family groups may be found camping out in many of the Madras thoroughfares. They are not tramps, but ordinary citizens in all but the possession of a house. Many persons found sleeping on house or shop pials and verandahs were probably classed by enumerators with the bonafide occupations of these last and the dimensions of this contribution to the City's population are greater than is usually recognised". (Census Tables—City of Madras, 1931).

An independent Census of the floating or houseless population was taken by Madras Corporation on behalf of the Special Housing Committee of the Corporation in 1933. Seventy-eight enumerators were employed in this count. The final count was made during the night of November 25, 1933. "The persons enumerated were found sleeping on roadside or platforms, pials of vacant houses, choultries, plank projections in front of shops, etc. A number of persons, members of a family or friends were found wrapped up in one single torn blanket on account of the cold weather. They were mostly clad in rags. Some were sleeping on torn mats with pillows and with a few vessels, pots and baskets closeby. These utensils are used by them for cooking purposes. Some beggars and "paradesees" were found with tin vessels, sticks, etc. Their conditions as a whole were reported to be pathetic and deplorable". (Report of the Special Housing Committee, 1934, Madras Corporation.)

The allusion to cold weather is explained by the fact that north-east monsoon occurs in November in Madras City. The total number of houseless people enumerated at this count was 10,749. They were classified as follows:

1. People with definite place of work	... 4,734
2. People with no definite place of work	... 3,358
3. Beggars and coolies	... 181
4. Beggars	... 2,476

Item 1 refers to persons in regular employment, item 2 to casual labourers and item 3 to casual labourers who find a subsidiary income by begging. The largest number of houseless persons, 1,479 were found in Kotwal Bazaar, 1,114 persons in Esplanade and 1,022 in Park Town. The report concludes with the following observations: "These unfortunate people generally make their abodes near the places where they find some means of living. The coolies working in the harbour were found sleeping on the platforms on the sides of North Beach Road, verandahs of godowns and offices in Moore St., Narayanappa Naick Street, and Krishnankoil St. The coolies working in the Kotwal Bazaar were found mostly in Loan Square, pials and verandahs of offices and godowns in Malayaperumal St. Similarly large number of the homeless people were found sleeping in front of godowns and shops in Bunder Street, Godown Street, China Bazaar Road and on roadside platforms in China Bazaar Road, near Law College Police Station and the open land adjoining that place, in Rasappa Chetty Street, Nainiappa Naick Street and Devaraja Mudali Street on the sides of roads or verandahs and on plank projections in front of shops in the localities. In the area adjoining the Ripon Buildings were found large number of beggars sleeping on the pavements and on both sides of the General Hospital road".

The Madras Corporation conducted a survey of the pavement dwellers in the city on 15-10-1960. The survey revealed that 3,538 pavement dwelling families lived on the city road pavements of which about 3,200 families lived in North Madras and nearly 400 families in South Madras. During 1961 Census, a count of the houseless population was

made. Persons who do not reside in houses, vagrants, beggars, nomadic tribes, tramps, sadhus, fakirs, and persons living on boats were classified as houseless. In Madras City this enumeration was conducted on the nights of 28th February to 4th March, 1961. The number of houseless persons enumerated in each Corporation division is given in Appendix VII. The total number of persons is 9,032 (5,773 males and 3,259 females). As in the past, the pavement dwellers are concentrated in Harbour, Kotwal Chavadi, Katchaleeswarar and Park Town divisions.

The problem of pavement dwellers is as difficult as slum dwellers. A few attempts have been made in the past to clear the pavements with the help of the police. But Government are not in favour of using any force in ejecting the families. To some extent, pavement clearance is made complicated by the impact of politics, but the fact remains that it is a major socio-economic problem which has to be tackled with sympathy and understanding.

The Corporation of Madras formulated two schemes of slum clearance, one to rehabilitate the 3,200 families living in Madras in the Vyasarpadi neighbourhood and the other to rehabilitate the 400 families in the west Madras neighbourhood in Aminjikarai and Shenoinagar. These two schemes were prepared on the basis of the civic survey records of the pavement dwellers conducted by the Corporation in 1960. They have now been transferred to the State Housing Board and the work of slum improvement for the whole city has been entrusted to them. The schemes provided for housing facilities to the pavement dwellers in developed open plots with amenities like drainage, water supply, individual f. o. l. and bath, street light and road, tenancy being on rental basis. The first scheme was launched in 1962 when 332 families in North Madras were housed at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs in open developed plots with amenities in Vyasarpadi. The second scheme was launched in April 1963. Sixty-seven families living on the pavements in Drivers' Street near the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Egmore would be shifted and housed in open developed plots in Krishnadoss Road, Perambur. The scheme is expected to cost about Rs. 1 lakh. The families are given plots measuring about 1,000 sq. ft., roofing materials and cash of Rs. 32.60. Transport

facilities for removing their belongings to the new sites were also given. For the new houses, the families will have to pay a monthly rent of Rs. 3/-. This is a more constructive approach than evicting them with the help of police. It should, however, be conceded that the pavement dwellers who are mostly labourers and beggars may be somewhat reluctant to move to a distant place from the heart of the city where they are now predominant.

The State Housing Board has applied its mind to the solution of this problem more thoroughly

than it has tackled the slum clearance. Four schemes for the rehabilitation of 5,500 pavement dwellers in the Vyasarpadi North Madras neighbourhood area have been evolved under the Third Five Year Plan, at an estimated cost of Rs. 43.33 lakhs. Besides these schemes, there are also proposals for the construction of night shelters in North Madras area at a cost of about Rs. 7 lakhs. It is, however, necessary that in rehabilitating the pavement dwellers, the slum conditions are not created in the areas to which they are moved.

CHAPTER VIII

SLUMS AND CRIMES

The impact of slums on crime is an interesting study. We reproduce below a statement showing the number of grave crimes reported in the State for the year 1960. More theft cases are recorded

in the City than in other parts of the State. The value of the property involved in theft cases and recovered during 1960 has also been given in another statement.

District	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	House-breaking	Theft (cattle)	Theft (ordinary)	Total
Madras City	16	...	12	141	37	3,655	3,861
Chingleput	20	...	15	565	114	1,385	2,099
South Arcot	53	2	16	717	295	1,520	2,603
Thanjavur	56	4	12	901	248	1,825	3,046
Tiruchirapalli	58	15	23	804	324	1,644	2,868
Madurai North	45	5	21	275	159	846	1,351
Madurai Urban	29	3	12	251	91	1,198	1,584
Ramanathapuram	55	9	19	321	189	1,026	1,619
Tirunelveli	86	3	51	648	155	1,256	2,199
Kanyakumari	9	...	2	157	22	490	680
North Arcot	52	2	15	882	223	1,462	2,636
Salem	121	8	17	709	283	1,380	2,518
Coimbatore	111	11	21	636	233	1,565	2,577
Nilgiris	6	...	...	186	5	178	375
Railway Police, Tiruchirapalli	...	...	...	7	...	953	960
Total	717	62	236	7,200	2,378	20,383	30,976

District	Property		Percentage of recovered to lost
	Lost	Recovered	
Madras City	782,732	282,787	36.1
Chingleput	417,864	136,197	32.6
South Arcot	393,007	132,505	34.0
Thanjavur	444,305	135,218	30.4
Tiruchirapalli	455,002	167,256	36.8
Madurai Urban	166,328	66,707	40.1
Madurai North	153,014	91,985	60.0
Ramanathapuram	168,393	71,206	42.3
Tirunelveli	146,709	79,543	59.2
Kanyakumari	77,310	18,543	23.8
North Arcot	362,468	100,540	27.7
Salem	373,540	148,587	38.8
Coimbatore	409,017	178,404	43.6
Nilgiris	64,371	33,059	51.2
Railway Police, Tiruchirapalli	115,158	31,040	27.0
Total	4,529,218	1,673,577	37.0

As the City is more prosperous, the value of properties involved should be comparatively much higher in the City than in other districts of the State. A statement is given below indicating the number of cases in 1960 covered by Sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code involving security for good behaviour.

District	Number put up	Number bound over	Number pending disposal	Percentage
Madras City	4,239	4,200	5	99.2
Chingleput	315	231	25	79.7
South Arcot	199	119	19	66.1
Thanjavur	268	206	21	83.4
Tiruchirapalli	400	294	21	77.6
Madurai Urban	253	155	28	68.9
Madurai North	727	507	77	78.0
Ramanathapuram	359	178	64	60.3
Tirunelveli	555	423	32	80.9
Kanyakumari	75	52	4	73.2
North Arcot	265	205	24	85.1
Salem	243	176	10	75.5
Coimbatore	274	222	22	88.1
Nilgiris	46	33	2	75.0
Railway Police, Tiruchirapalli	492	412	22	87.7
Total	8,710	7,413	376	88.9

4,239 cases occurred in the City out of a total of 8,710 in the State.

No register is maintained in any Police Station which gives figures for offences committed by slum dwellers as well as non-slum dwellers. We have, therefore, made a detailed study of the registers maintained in 34 police stations and on the basis of the residential address of the accused given in the records, classified him as slum dweller or non-slum dweller. We have compiled data on certain types of offences generally committed in the City. They are :

1. Offences affecting the human body, Sections 299 to 377 I. P. C.
2. Offences against property, Sections 379 to 462 I. P. C.
3. Prohibition offences, Section 4 (1) (a) and 4 (1) (j) of the Prohibition Act.
4. Cotton betting, Section 49 of Madras City Police Act.

The data have been further classified into juvenile and non-juvenile accused. Table 78 gives the data for 34 Police Stations in 1961. While 23.8% of the City's population live in slums, the number of accused drawn from the slums is considerable according to the crime statistics. Out of a total number of 233 accused concerned in 193 cases under Category 1, 60 accused (25.75%) belong to the slums. Out of a total of 1,893 accused concerned in 1,779 cases of theft, 496 accused (26.20%) belong to the slums. Prohibition offences are more in slums than in other parts. Out of a total number of 16,831 accused involved in 16,815 cases, 6,813 belong to the slums (40.48%). Under cotton betting, out of a total of 738 accused concerned in 724 cases, 249 accused (33.74%) hail from slums. It, therefore, follows that in offences involving economic consideration, the share of the slums is much more pronounced than non-slums. Juvenile delinquency is also more pronounced in the slums under categories 2 to 4. In category 2, out of a total of 162 juvenile accused, 48 (29.63%) belong to slums. In category 3, out of a total of 129 juvenile accused, 48 (37.21%) belong to slums. In category 4, the number of juvenile accused belonging to slums is double that of non-slum areas. Out of 1,068 Known Depredators (K. Ds.), 366 (34.27%) belong to the slums. Our general conclusion is that a greater tendency is shown by slum dwellers towards offences under Prohibition. But the fact remains that the

attention of police is more likely to be concentrated in slums than in other places for locating crimes and as such the pattern may not represent a true picture of the crime in the City.

Juvenile delinquency

With slum is associated a peculiar social problem which faces the administrator and sociologist, viz., juvenile delinquency. No standard definition of a juvenile has been adopted throughout India. In Madras, where Children Act operates, a child is a person between 7 and 18 years of age. The Act classifies persons below the age of 18 into three categories: 1. Child means a person under the age of 14 years and when used in reference to a child sent to a certified school, applies to that child during the whole period of detention notwithstanding that child attaining the age of 14 years before the expiration of that period. 2. Young person means a person who is 14 years of age or upwards under the age of 18 years. 3. Youthful offender means any person who has been convicted of an offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment and who at the time of such conviction was under the age of 18 years.

The Act also provides for the commitment of youthful offenders to Senior Certified Schools upto the age of 21. The following definition of a delinquent used in the State of Illinois, U. S. A. illustrates broadly what acts constitute juvenile delinquency.

“A delinquent child is any male who while under the age of 17 years or any female child who while under the age of 18 years violates any law of this State or is incorrigible, or knowingly associates with thieves, vicious or immoral persons, or without just cause and without the consent of parents, guardian or custodian, absents itself from its home or place of abode or growing up in idleness or crime, or knowingly frequents a house of ill-repute, or knowingly frequents any policy-shop or place where a gambling device is operated, or frequents any saloon or dram-shop where intoxicating liquors are sold; or patronises or visits any public pool room or bucket-shop; or wanders about in the street in night time without being on any lawful occupation; or habitually wanders about any rail-road, yards, or tracks or jumps or attempts to jump on any moving train, or enter any car or engine without lawful authority, or uses vile, obscene, vulgar or indecent

language in any public place or about any school house; or is guilty of any indecent or lascivious conduct.”

The Madras School of Social Work has conducted a study of juvenile delinquency in Madras with special reference to slum areas between February 1957 and October 1957. It was initiated by the Advisory Board of Social Welfare, Ministry of Education, Government of India. The report was finalised in March, 1959. Usually juvenile offenders in the City are committed to Government certified schools only, while destitutes are sent to certified schools, both private and Government. Recently, the Madras City Council for Child Welfare started a home for children to which destitutes are being sent. Details regarding children in certified schools interviewed and not interviewed in connection with this study are given in the following statement.

Details	Total number of children interviewed	Children not interviewed	Total
Boys	186	53	239
Girls	22	3	25
Total	208	56	264
	(78.79%)	(21.21%)	(100.00%)

No sampling of children was made for the purpose of the survey. The intention was to interview all of them, but only 208 could be covered. Fifty-six children could not be interviewed as they were absent on long leave due to illness at the time of the survey. Of the children interviewed, 78 belonged to families residing in the slums of the City. Though the slums have only 23.8% of the total population of the City, their contribution to delinquents is 37.5%. A few research students have also written theses on Juvenile Delinquency. We have seen a survey report of the Madras School of Social Work as well as the thesis prepared by Kumari G. Padma Prabha of Stella Maris College, Madras, for the Diploma in Social Service of the University of Madras. The title of the thesis is “A study of the influence of the social and economic conditions on a group of delinquents.” It was prepared in July 1962. She studied 50 children from the

Juvenile Guidance Bureau, Madras. She interviewed them with the help of a questionnaire prepared for this purpose. In writing this chapter, we have made use of the data collected in these two studies, in addition to what we have collected. The data relating to 1957 represent the compilation by the Madras School of Social Work and those relating to 1962 by Kumari G. Padma Prabha, B.Sc., (Hons.)

Juvenile delinquency is a social problem of serious import. This problem has been intensified by the urbanisation and the disintegration of the caste system in this country. The fabric of modern society has become so complex that the small unit, the house, has lost its proper function in shaping the citizen of to-morrow. Like all other social problems, juvenile delinquency has its roots in social disorganisation.

Young persons are exposed to moral dangers in overcrowded slum areas. Again, the anti-social elements in the slums who provide bad company to children not only corrupt the young minds, but also use them for illegal purposes like carrying liquor or pilfering things, sometimes the children having no idea of what they are doing. The City also offers temptation to the young in the form of cinema and advertisement.

An analysis of the offences for which children were apprehended shows that most of the children committed offences like wandering due to destitution and petty thefts of properties, valued from a few annas to a few rupees. The following statement will highlight the nature of offences committed by juvenile delinquents.

Statement A				
Category of offence	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
1. Prohibition	58	1	59	28.37
2. Uncontrollable	11	4	15	7.21
3. Gambling	3	...	3	1.44
4. Ticketless travel	4	2	6	2.89
5. Trespass	5	...	5	2.40
6. Immoral association	...	1	1	0.48
7. Murder	2	...	2	0.96
8. Causing grievous hurt	1	...	1	0.48
9. Theft	95	14	109	52.41
10. Pocket picking	3	...	3	1.44
11. House breaking	4	...	4	1.92
Total	186	22	208	100.00

Statement showing the distribution of slum dwelling juvenile offenders according to sex and nature of offence is given below.

Statement B				
Nature of offence	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
Prohibition	24	1	25	31.93
Uncontrollable	4	2	6	7.74
Gambling	1	...	1	1.29
Ticketless travel	2	...	2	2.58
Tresspass	3	...	3	3.87
Murder	2	...	2	2.58
Theft	33	5	38	48.72
Pocket picking	1	...	1	1.29
	70	8	78	100.00

Statement showing the distribution of juvenile offenders according to the number of offences committed in 1957 (excluding 15 uncontrollable sent to certified schools), is given below.

Statement C			
Number of offences	Number of children		Total
	Males	Females	
First offence	98(56.0)	16(88.9)	114(59.1)
Second offence	53(30.3)	2(11.1)	55(28.4)
Third offence	17(9.7)	...	17(8.9)
Fourth offence	3(1.7)	...	3(1.5)
Fifth offence	4(2.3)	...	4(2.1)
	175(90.7)	18(9.3)	193(100.0)

* Figures in brackets indicate percentage.

A comparison of Statements A and B shows that the proportion of Prohibition offences committed by slum children is slightly higher than that for the total number of children. Petty thefts account for nearly half the cases. We will now examine the statistics of juvenile delinquency for the years 1960 and 1961. The juveniles put up before courts under the various heads during the years 1960 and 1961 are given below :—

Details	1960	1961
1. Serious offences against person	24	29
2. Serious offences against person and property	36	34
3. Minor offences against person	28	5
4. Minor offences against property	708	628
5. Public nuisances	551	1,878
6. Special and local laws	3,789	2,361
Total	5,136	4,935

The following are details of some of the sub-heads under Heads 5 and 6.

Particulars	Put up before courts	
	1960	1961
a. Gambling	1,353	721
b. Immoral traffic Act	54	86
c. Begging offences (Sec. 71-A of M. C. P. Act)	204	189
d. Destitution (Sec. 29 of Madras Children's Act)	2,166	1,363

Under the "Real Delinquency" headings, viz I to V and sub-heads (a) and (b), a slight fall has been recorded under minor offences against person, minor offences against property, and a sharp fall in the number of destitution and gambling cases. A slight increase has been recorded under immoral traffic offence. Restoration to parents, fines and admonition continued to be the method of disposal of cases in Courts. The comparative figures for the relevant modes of disposals are given below :

Details	1960	1961
Probation	183	74
Reformatory school	2	1
Borstal school	23	9
Approved schools	229	360
Other institutions	83	100

The figures indicate a drop under probation and an increase under institutional treatment of offenders in 1961.

The economic condition of delinquent children is of vital importance to any study of delinquency. It is almost axiomatic that children from families where poverty and economic want persist are more likely to have frustrations resulting from their failure to satisfy basic physical needs than those from the better off families. But economic want itself cannot be a direct cause of delinquency for were it so, all children of poor families must exhibit delinquent propensities. All the same, it cannot be denied that poverty breeds conditions favourable to anti-social conduct.

Distribution of delinquents by parental occupation classes, Madras, 1957

Sl. No.	Occupation	Number	Percentage
1.	Unemployed	3	1.47
2.	Domestic servants (a)	38	18.63
3.	Unskilled and casual labourers (b)	47	23.04
4.	Skilled workers (c)	58	28.43
5.	Petty shopkeepers (d)	46	22.55
6.	Clerical employees	10	4.90
7.	Landlords	2	0.98
Total		204 (e)	100.00

- (a) Only the principal earner is taken into account.
- (b) Coolies, porters, hand cart and rickshaw pullers, etc.
- (c) Blacksmiths, goldsmiths, tinkers, carpenters, mechanics, barbers, dhobies, etc.
- (d) Bidi and pawn shop keepers, vegetable and sweetmeat sellers and other pavement hawkers.
- (e) Orphans excluded.

Occupational distribution of slum dwelling families of juvenile delinquents, Madras, 1957

Sl. No.	Occupation*	Number of earners	Percentage
1.	Skilled	14	17.90
2.	Unskilled	32	41.20
3.	Petty shop keepers	14	17.90
4.	Domestic servants	18	23.00
Total		78	100.00

* Occupation of principal earner only is taken into consideration.

The percentage of unskilled workers is much greater in the slums. A greater number of domestic servants is also found among slum dwellers.

Table 78
Offences booked by police within Madras city, 1961

Type of offence	Section	Committed by slum-dwellers with the age-group				Committed by non-slum dwellers with the age-group			
		Below 18 years		18 years and above	Below 18 years		18 years and above		
		Number of cases	Number of persons involved	Number of cases	Number of persons involved	Number of cases	Number of persons involved	Number of cases	Number of persons involved
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Offences affecting the human body	I. P. C. Sec. 299 to 377	1	1	52	59	4	4	136	169
2. Offences against property	I. P. C. Sec. 379 to 462	48	48	449	488	107	114	1,175	1,243
3. Prohibition offences	Prohibition Act 4 (i) (a) and 4 (i) (j)	47	48	6,755	6,765	81	81	9,932	9,937
4. Cotton betting	Sec. 49 of City Police Act	4	4	240	245	2	2	478	487
		100	101	7,496	7,557	194	201	11,721	11,836

NOTE:

(a) Total number of K. Ds. in the station limits : 1,068

(b) Total number of K. Ds. living in slums : 366

(c) Total number of K. Ds. living in non-slums : 702

Table 79

Income and size of families having juvenile delinquents, Madras, 1957

Monthly income in rupees		Size of family										Total	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1—20	3	2	2	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	16	8.16	
21—40	1	2	2	8	7	7	3	2	...	2	34	17.35	
41—60	1	3	8	9	14	1	1	1	...	...	38	19.39	
61—80	...	2	6	5	6	5	3	1	1	1	30	15.32	
81—100	...	1	1	7	7	4	4	2	...	...	26	13.26	
101—120	...	...	1	5	3	1	1	3	...	...	14	7.14	
121—140	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	2	1	1	11	5.61	
141—160	...	...	1	4	4	2	2	1	2	2	18	9.18	
161—180	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	7	3.57	
181—200	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.02	
Total	5	10	22	45	52	25	14	13	4	6	196	100.00	
Percentage	2.56	5.10	11.22	22.96	26.53	12.76	7.14	6.63	3.06	2.04	100.00		

NOTE :

- (a) Number of families whose income was not known : 7
 (b) Orphans' families whose income was not known : 5

Nature of employment in the families of the delinquents, 1962

Nature of employment	Number of persons belonging to each group
Skilled occupation	18
Unskilled occupation	72
Total	90

Occupation of fathers, 1962

Employment of fathers	Number in each group
Skilled occupation	10
Unskilled occupation	35
Unemployed	5
Total	50

Employment of mothers outside home, 1962

Employment of mothers	Number in each group
Employed mothers	16
Unemployed mothers	32
Mothers dead	2
Total	50

Families of delinquent children classified by number of children, 1962

Number of children in the family	Number in each group
One child	6
Three and below	12
Between four and six	29
Between seven and ten	2
Above ten	1
Total	50

We also find that persons pursuing occupations of unskilled nature are more. Of the 50 families, 32 families have each four and more children.

Family income of slum dwelling juvenile delinquents, Madras, 1957

Monthly income in rupees	Members in the family										Total	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1-20		1	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	8	10.80
21-40		...	1	1	6	3	1	5	1	...	18	23.10
41-60		...	1	3	4	5	1	2	...	...	16	20.60
61-80		...	...	3	1	5	...	3	1	2	15	18.60
81-100		...	...	1	4	2	2	2	1	...	12	15.40
101-120		...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	4	5.10
Not known		...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	5	6.40
Total		1	5	9	15	20	7	14	5	2	78	100.00

No member of a slum family has an income of more than Rs. 120/- per month. The number of slum dwelling families in the lower income groups is also proportionately higher. The mean monthly income of the families in the slums is Rs. 59.50 and the annual per capita income is Rs. 120/- if the average size of a family is assumed to be 6. This is far below the national per capita income.

Average income per month of the families, 1962

Income group	Number of families in each group
No income	2
Below Rs. 15/-	1
Between Rs. 15 and Rs. 50	11
Between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100	19
Between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150	6
Between Rs. 150 and Rs. 200	4
Between Rs. 200 and Rs. 400	3
Above Rs. 400	1
Not known	3
Total	50

Per capita income of the families, 1962

Per capita income (per month)	Number of family in each group
Below Rs. 10	7
Between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20	21
Between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30	10
Between Rs. 30 and Rs. 40	3
Between Rs. 40 and Rs. 50	2
Between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100	1
Above Rs. 100	1
Not known	5
Total	50

Parental background

The parental background of the slum children interviewed by the Madras School of Social Work may now be discussed. It was found that 24 (30.7%) of the 78 children studied by them lived with both their parents, while 17 (21.8%) had lost both parents and lived with relatives. The remaining 47.5% had lost either of the parents due to death or separation. Thus, except the 24

children whose parents (both) are living, 54 children (69.3%) can be said to have come from disappointed homes.

Education

The following statements show the educational level attained by all the juvenile delinquents and the slum dwelling juvenile delinquents interviewed by the Madras School of Social Work.

Juvenile delinquents—educational levels, Madras, 1957

Standard reached	Number of boys	Number of girls	Total	Percentage
First	16	3	19	14.18
Second	28	4	32	23.89
Third	19	2	21	15.68
Fourth	18	1	19	14.18
Fifth	21	2	23	17.15
Sixth	13	...	13	9.72
Seventh	4	...	4	2.98
Eighth	2	...	2	1.48
Ninth	1	...	1	0.74
Total	122	12	134*	100.00
	(91.04%)	(8.96%)	(100.00%)	

* Excludes 74 delinquents who never attended school.

Educational attainments of slum dwelling delinquents, Madras, 1957

Standard reached	Number of children	Percentage
First	14	17.8
Second	26	33.2
Third	16	20.5
Fourth	9	11.5
Fifth	8	10.3
Sixth	5	6.7
Total	78	100.0

No child from the slum had an education above the 6th standard. A larger concentration of slum children is found in the lower standards compared to the total group.

Educational standards of the children, 1962

Education of boys	Number
No schooling	20
Primary school	15
Middle school	10
High school	5
Total	50

Kumari G. Padma Prabha has also studied the aspect of the educational qualification of both the parents of the delinquent children interviewed by her.

Educational qualification of the father, 1962

Educational qualification of father	Number
Illiterates	32
Primary education	8
Middle school	9
High school	...
Graduate	1
Total	50

Among mothers, there is proportionately larger number of illiterates. Lack of education of the parents, especially the father can be responsible for the parent's not evincing adequate interest in their children's education. Better education perhaps helps the parents to understand their children better.

Educational qualification of the mother, 1962

Educational qualification of mother	Number
No schooling	46
Primary school	4
Total	50

Housing conditions

The statements below and Tables 80 and 81 illustrate the housing condition of the families of the juvenile delinquents interviewed by the Madras School of Social Work.

Housing conditions of slum families, Madras, 1957

Number of rooms	Number of members in the family									Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	1	5	8	15	19	6	12	4	1	71 (91.02)
2	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	7 (8.98)
	1	5	9	15	20	7	14	5	2	78 (100.00)

Housing conditions of juvenile delinquents, Madras, 1957 (Types)

Description	Owned			Rented			Free			Pavement	Total		Grand Total
	Kutcha†	Pucca‡	Pucca‡	Kutcha	Pucca	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Pucca		Kutcha	Pucca	
Slum*	23	1	52	1	1	...	76 (37.47)	2 (0.98)	78 (38.45)	...	...	...	...
Non-slum†	10	13	33	1	58	4	44 (21.69)	75 (36.90)	119 (58.59)	...	...	...	...
Pavement	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 (2.96)	...	6 (2.96)	6	...	...	...
Total	33 (16.25)	14 (6.89)	85 (41.88)	2 (0.98)	59 (29.06)	4 (1.98)	126	77	203** (100.00)	6 (2.96)	...	...	...
Grand Total	47 (23.14)	144 (70.94)	...	6 (2.96)	...	...	203** (100.00)	6 (2.96)	203** (100.00)	...	...	...	...

* Slum refers to overcrowded, squalid hutting areas, mostly of thatched huttments—locally termed 'cherries'

† Non-slum refers to those areas which form part of residential localities or small streets and bye-lanes.

‡ Kutcha means mud-walled and thatch-roofed.

£ Pucca means brick-walled and tile-roofed or terraced.

** Five orphans excluded.

Figures in brackets are percentages.

Table 81

Housing conditions of juvenile delinquents, Madras, 1957 (Accommodation)

Description of tenement	Number of members in the family												Total	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
One-room	5	9	16	37	41	3	3	2	...	...	...	116	57.14	
Two-room	...	3	5	6	10	8	11	8	3	3	3	57	28.08	
Three-room	...	...	1	3	3	3	11	3	1	1	2	27	13.30	
Four-room	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	1.48	
Total	5 (2.46)	12 (5.91)	22 (10.84)	46 (22.65)	54 (26.60)	25 (12.34)	14 (6.89)	14 (6.89)	5 (2.46)	6 (2.95)	203*	100.00		

* Five orphans excluded

Generally, the housing condition is unsatisfactory. But it is worse in the case of slum dwellers. 91.02% of the slum families live in one-roomed huts. Most of these rooms are found to be of the size 9'x8'. Of the 71 families residing in single-roomed huts, 42 (above 60%) are large-sized families consisting of 6 or more members. Kumari G. Padma Prabha also found that 60% of the children live in single-roomed huts and 16% in large multi-storeyed houses. Even among the latter category, most of the households were in occupation of only one room and only very few have two or more rooms. She has also studied two other aspects—place of birth of the delinquents and their employment.

Place of birth of delinquents, 1962

Place of birth	Number
Cities	30
Small Towns	5
Villages	15
Total	50

Employment of delinquents, 1962

Employment of children	Number
Employed	40
Unemployed	8
Students	2
Total	50

60% of the delinquents belong to cities. 80% of the delinquents were employed. Because of their low levels of education, they are compelled to take up any employment at a young age. A craving for independence begins early, and expensive and undesirable habits such as smoking, drinking, gambling etc., are acquired.

Recreation facilities

About the availability of recreation facilities, the Madras School of Social Work has made the following observations. "As regards recreation facilities, it was found that none of the slum children had access to any organised play-centre. They played about in the streets by their own ingenuity and had no play equipments. Adult members of the family hardly cared to restrict the movements of the children who in the company of others took to wandering and pilfering. Public thoroughfares become their places of recreation. Trespassing and other petty misdemeanours on their part brought them to the notice of the police". The Madras School of Social Work concludes in its report as follows:—

"If we wish to have fewer delinquents, or if we wish to modify the model of life of those who are already delinquents, a way must be found to modify those aspects of community life which provide the adequate setting for delinquent careers and which give to those careers the sanctioned approbation on which all social behaviour depends".

Madras City is a pioneer in the field of Correctional Administration. The first Children's Act to be introduced in the country was the Madras Children's Act of 1920, though Bombay had the first Juvenile Court functioning. The First Probation Officers were attached to the Juvenile Court through the Children's Aid Society. Later, probation was introduced both for adults and juveniles and the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society organised it. Probation is now under the Jail Department. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society was the first of its kind in the country.

One of the oldest Certified Schools, now Approved School in Chingleput, is of many years' standing besides its Junior Certified Schools in Ranipet (North Arcot District) and Thanjavur. One of the oldest orphanages is the Madras Society for Protection of Children Home of 55 years' standing and is the first private orphanage to be recognised to receive destitute children from courts. The first After-Care Home for children was attached to the Children's Aid Society.

The Juvenile Court, which has to-day a galaxy of Lady Honorary Magistrates deals with the work of the juveniles of many categories—delinquents, destitutes, and those who need

protection. To-day we have a vast network of institutions for the protection and care of these children. There are several Government Institutions, Approved Schools, Reformatory Schools, Borstals, etc., run on the lines of Public Schools. Besides, there are many more private institutions, orphanages and the like. Further, there are Government Reception Homes for such children both in Madras and other parts of the State where children awaiting appearance before Juvenile Courts are housed.

The following are the institutions at present run by the Government for the care, protection or treatment of juvenile offenders.

1. Senior and Junior Certified School for Girls, Madras.
2. Juvenile Court, Madras.
3. Reception Home, Madras.
4. Junior Certified School for Boys (Bala Vihar) Madras City.
5. Junior Certified School for Boys and Girls (Seva Samajam Boys and Girls Home) Madras City.
6. Junior Certified School for Boys and Girls (Madras Society for Protection of Children) Madras City.

The Central Social Welfare Board was constituted in 1953 and various committees were appointed to study the existing facilities for children, women, the handicapped and correctional. While recounting her experiences during her tours throughout the country as the Chairwoman for the Handicapped and Correctional Panel, Mrs. Clubwala Jadhav has made the following observations in the Souvenir of Juvenile Guidance Bureau of May, 1962:—

“Except for the Bombay State and West Bengal and to a limited degree Delhi, there were hardly any institutions for receiving categories of these groups of children. There was no probation except in Bombay City only for juveniles, while in Ahmedabad there was one Probation Department for adults. In most of the States in India there was no Children's Act or Children's Courts. Several of the children were housed in jails in a different section called “The Juvenile Jail” and several others housed with adults. In one State I found two children tied and handcuffed and fettered

and when I asked why it was so, I was told that they have committed the sin of being a destitute and according to medieval law in that former princely State, they were fettered. In another State, nearer home, we were told that delinquents were sent to neighbouring States and if that was not possible, they were put into jails.”

Later, the Central Social Welfare Board formed a Committee in After-care. The term “after-care” normally refers to the programmes and services organised for the rehabilitation of ex-prisoners and delinquent juveniles. The Committee suggested After-care hostels, Service, Guidance and Counselling and Programmes of Vocational Training. Bombay, Madras and Uttar Pradesh gave a lead in after-care work.

More than 250 children were produced before the juvenile courts in Madras City every month on charges of being “destitutes”, under the provisions of the Madras Children's Act. These children, along with those who are convicted for being “uncontrollable”, which comes within the purview of Section 30 of the Act, form more than 60% of the total juvenile delinquents brought to the courts in the City.

Compared to crimes that juveniles in advanced countries commit, our child offenders are really “soft”.

Reception home

The Government Reception Home for Boys and Girls, Egmore, is the oldest and the biggest short-stay institution in Madras State affording care and shelter to the helpless and socially handicapped children. Children brought by the Police to this institution are detained there till they are suitably restored to their parents or relatives or sent to various Approved Schools after trial by the Juvenile Court.

The institution had, in the beginning of the year 1961, 262 boys, 12 girls and 26 infants on its rolls. 5,466 children (4,835 boys, 279 girls and 352 infants) were admitted. 5,400 (4,788 boys, 268 girls and 344 infants) were discharged during the year and 366 children (309 boys, 23 girls and 34 infants) remained at the end. Of the 5,466 children admitted during the year, 5,026 were Hindus, 131 Christians and 309 Muslims. 4,698 children stayed in the Home for periods ranging from one week to three weeks, 760 from three weeks to three

months and only 8, over three months. Among the new admissions, 4,504 were destitutes, 6 uncontrollables and 956 petty offenders. Among the discharged, 2,913 were handed over to their parents, 456 were sent to the Approved Schools and 2,031 were otherwise disposed of.

Eighteen boys were admitted into the Boys' Club during the year. Only one out of these underwent special observation and treatment for a longer period in the Juvenile Guidance Bureau while the rest had come and gone for special treatment in the various hospitals and for Government Technical Examinations in the City.

The children get homely, nourishing and wholesome food with various dishes. There is a fairly well-equipped dispensary attached to the Home to look after the health of the children. Though the institution is a short-stay one, children are taught the three R's and rudimentary principles of civics. There is a Nursery Section for the infants between 3 and 8 years of age under a Nursery-trained teacher. There are facilities to keep the children usefully engaged in some crafts like spinning and tailoring. There is adequate provision for physical training. Special attention is also paid to religious and moral instruction.

Juvenile Guidance Bureau

The Juvenile Guidance Bureau, the first psychiatric clinic in Madras State was formed under the auspices of the Indian Conference of Social Work as an adjunct of the Juvenile Court. At the time of its inception, viz., the 14th August, 1954, its services were designed to be solely diagnostic, with emphasis on identifying mental defectives with a view to placement. This service was carried on till 1959, when a reappraisal of the work carried out till then created hope to undertake therapy in select cases. With the appointment of a full-time psychologist by the help of the Government of Madras that year, it was possible to do a larger number of case studies of problem children, not only as required by the courts but also as requested by various approved institutions in the State and other private organisations and agencies. In other words, the Bureau does the difficult task of assessing the personality of the child offender and of remedying the defects by means of psychological therapy. Out of a few hundreds of juveniles brought by the police and

other agencies to the courts every month, about 40 are sent to the Bureau for investigation. Each child stays here for about two weeks. During the first week, he is allowed to play and move about freely to get himself accustomed to the new surroundings. In the second week, he is given an intelligence test to determine his I. Q. (Intelligence quotient) rating and a personality test. The findings are correlated with the report of the Probation Officer, who investigates the family background of the child, and the reasons why the child took to crime are analysed, and proper treatment suggested to the magistrate.

The reports submitted by the Bureau consist of the basic reaction of each particular child to the offence, its reaction to its parents or home situations and the main motivational trends that play a part both towards its offence and towards its rehabilitation. These reports also recommend the proper vocational training and other psychological approaches to these children when they are placed in the different Approved Institutions and Private Homes.

Apart from this major work, some of the children who need psychological help, are given counsel and therapy over a period of time.

The case load for the period December 1960 to December 1961 is as follows:—

Details	Boys	Girls	Total
Govt. reception homes	252	34	286
Girls' approved schools	7	...	7
Boys' approved schools	5	...	5
Private cases	2	..	2
Total	266	34	300

The Bureau also provides facilities for field study for the students of the School of Social Work, Madras, the students of the different colleges in the City where Social Sciences are taught, the students of the Criminology Course and other institutions who are interested in Children's rehabilitation work like the Holy Angel's Convent, C. S. T. Missionary Students, the Andhra University School of Social Work, etc.

In short, the Bureau is a great laboratory where subtle experiments with children and their emotions are made carefully, with a view to understand "problem children" and to help them get over their various complexes in the best possible way.

Juvenile Aid Police Unit

A special "Juvenile Aid Police Unit" was constituted and it started functioning since August 1960. It handles the investigations of all cases involving juveniles of the destitute category and in assisting the juvenile courts in handling all juveniles. The Unit rounded up a total of 3,198 destitute children during 1961 of which it restored 1,748 after field enquiries and put up only the rest, i.e., 1,363 before court.

Childrens' clubs

The Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India prepared a model scheme regarding the establishment of Boys' Clubs and circulated it among the States for organising such clubs. The "introduction" to the model scheme and "objects of the clubs" as set forth in the scheme is reproduced below: "*Introduction:* There is no subject more humane and more distressing, perhaps, than the subject of juvenile delinquency; and no branch of this subject more worthy of study than its prevention. One has only to think of the millions of children throughout India who are delinquent to realise that society must offer something better than fear of the law and a life spent in and out of its prisons.

Since the end of the Second World War there has been an alarming increase in juvenile delinquency in many countries. In India, the incidence of the juvenile delinquency is also increasing.

The police being the protectors of society should be among the first to make an effort to solve this problem. One way of preventing juvenile delinquency is the establishment of boys' clubs by the police. The experiment has been successfully tried in U.K., U.S.A., New South Wales and many other countries. In New South Wales, the practical result of the police boys' clubs has not only been 40% fall in juvenile delinquency but the growth of a fine spirit of co-operation and friendship between the police and the boys in the areas where such clubs were formed. *Objects of the Police Youth Clubs:* The objects of the Police boys' clubs should be:

- to afford children an opportunity of participating in clean, healthy recreations;
- to instruct children in the principles of good citizenship;
- to inculcate an appreciation of the need for observance of the laws of the State;
- to encourage music, literature, art and culture among the young, particularly as regards such who, by reason of their circumstances, may be unable to obtain or may need such benefits or advantages;
- to awaken citizens to their responsibility towards adolescents".

The Madras City Children's Club was inaugurated on 23-10-60. Its objects are:

- to provide children with facilities for healthy recreation;
- to provide children with facilities for occupational training that will enable them to earn a living;
- to instruct children in the principles of good citizenship;
- to encourage literature, art, music and other cultural activities amongst children who by reason of their economic and social circumstances are not able to obtain the benefits of such activities.

The main idea underlying a childrens' club is to locate centres in slums and other backward urban areas, which will provide recreational facilities for children. Levels of civic consciousness and morality are very low in such areas and the environment actively promotes criminality and anti-social behaviour amongst children and youths living in such areas. The Children's club is intended to draw all the youths and children into healthy sports and other activities which will make for a wholesome influence on their bodies and minds, and wean them away from the influences that make for delinquency.

At present, there are two such clubs in Madras City under the management of the Madras City Children's Club, one in Cox Cheri, Chintadripet and the other in Albert Jesudoss Colony, a fishermen's slum in Royapuram. They are said to

be doing good work in channelising juvenile activity in these slums into healthy and wholesome directions.

Chintadripet Club

The former City Improvement Trust (now the State Housing Board) authorities placed at the club's disposal 4 rooms in their tenements in Cox Square on the edge of the "Cheri" to serve as a convenient centre for all the slum children to come and play indoor games and read magazines and periodicals provided there. The Corporation of Madras and the Collector of Madras placed at the club's disposal, a fine site on the bank of the Cooum river, for use as a playground, where swings, slides, gymnastic equipment and facilities for games like volley ball, tennikoit and basket ball are provided. The Club has a total daily attendance of 100 to 120 children.

Donations and a benefit film show brought the finances needed for this club. The Central Social Welfare Board has given a grant of Rs. 7,000 to this Club. A qualified games instructor has been appointed to conduct the daily activities. Two boy leaders have been selected from amongst the children who are to collect all the children daily from the slum and bring them to the Club and organise their games. Local leadership is thus encouraged. Milk is distributed to all children after games in the evenings. Occasionally, donors have given the club children, enjoyable feasts. The Madras Film Society has helped to exhibit interesting and entertaining films at the Club playground roughly once a month. Plans are under way to start a hobbies' section for the club and to initiate social studies in the area with the help of the Madras School of Social Work.

Royapuram club

An ideal location was got in the middle of Albert Jesudoss Colony, a colony of fisherfolk, where the Fisheries Department of the Government of Madras readily placed at the disposal of the Police Department, a fine site, 6 grounds in area, for use as a playground for the club.

Provision for volley ball, tennikoit, horizontal bar, parallel bar, swings and see-saw has been made. Boys make full use of the adjoining ground for junior foot-ball game. There are also facilities for indoor games like carroms, draughts, snake and ladder, etc., to be played during hot and rainy hours.

Physical training class (Drill) is being conducted twice a week. There is a talk on good behaviour and morals once a week with anecdotes from the lives of great men. The day's work starts with a prayer by one of the boys. Film shows are conducted periodically.

On an average, 202 children are using the ground. 128 children are given milk every day. Hot milk slightly sweetened with palm-gur is supplied.

We may conclude this chapter with the optimistic note that the various steps taken by the social welfare organisations and the police to discourage crime and juvenile delinquency in slums will go a long way in elevating the moral stature of the present occupants of the slums whose children, we do hope, will cease to be the future slum dwellers.

CHAPTER IX

SLUM CLEARANCE

Slum clearance programmes

It is generally admitted that slums should be eliminated and the City made beautiful and that the most serious obstacle to such a policy is the large amount of money needed for this purpose. Considerable thought has been given to the subject of slum clearance which includes slum improvement and should by implication include slum prevention also. As the object of the Five Year Plans is to establish a socialistic pattern of society, slum clearance in any form gets the highest priority. The theoretical aspect of slum clearance was discussed in a seminar held in Bombay in May 1957. One important suggestion put forward at the seminar was the necessity to have a planned programme of slum clearance, so that its difficult phases could be so adjusted as to give the plan a continuity. "The first phase would include working out initial coefficient of adjustment, building up sound relationship with the slum dwellers on a neighbourhood and area basis, providing increased civic amenities on a temporary basis, developing social education programmes and working towards evolving a machinery for social cooperation at which the socialists, administrators and peoples' representatives work together. The second phase would include initiating pilot slum clearance projects, preparing blue prints for the new building projects with the continued cooperation of all concerned. The third phase would include clearing of slum property after giving compensations, providing alternate temporary accommodation to de housed people, demolition of the slum property which would synchronise with building up the new housing projects. The fourth and the final phase would be resettlement of the slum dwellers with a continued programme of social education, civic and social services and strict adherence to the bye-laws regarding overcrowding, sub-letting, etc." Any slum clearance involves human psychology, in that it is not possible to upset persons living in a particular locality and having local attachment nor is man by nature inclined to move from where he is, unless proper incentive is given to him.

The Selected Buildings Project Team on slum clearance in its report in April 1958 suggested the following measures to restrict the influx of population from villages to cities and provide for planned urban growth.

1. Dispersal of population and industry by removing industries from over-crowded cities.
2. Limiting further expansion of industries in big cities.
3. Fixing an optimum limit to the population of a city from the point of view of efficient administration and economical planning of the utility services.
4. Establishment of self-contained new industrial estates which would enable the shifting of small industries now located in the heart of cities and towns.
5. Establishment of satellite towns to accommodate the over-flow of population from cities.
6. Establishment of dormitory towns on the outskirts of cities.
7. Carrying industries to the villages and thus stopping the influx of villagers into congested towns.
8. Preparation of Master Plan for each town and city to guide urban growth by principle rather than by expediency which among other things should determine the right population densities for individual areas, allocate lands for housing, for industry, commerce and for recreation and provide for the development and redevelopment of residential neighbourhoods.
9. Permitting the State authorities to draw upon the Central Town Planning Organisation for necessary guidance and help.

10. Adoption of the principle of zoning, i. e., the division of a city or town into areas for purposes such as land value calculation, regulation of height of buildings, densities of population and so on with provision for separate zones for residential, industrial and business purposes.

11. Formation of a modern town planning legislation.

Some of these suggestions are on the lines indicated by Mr. W. A. Robson in planning the "Metropolitan region of tomorrow" and have got a theoretical approach to a difficult problem. That problem as far as Madras City is concerned is to resettle 97,000 families in better conditions. In the course of our study of the various aspects of Madras State, we have seen that there is a check on urban migration and the tendency is for new industries to get established in rural areas. Therefore, what is important for Madras is not a plan for the future, but a plan for the present.

The Government of India and the State Governments have expressed their readiness to shoulder increased responsibility in slum clearance. In a personal letter addressed to the Chief Ministers of all States in the beginning of 1962, the Prime Minister had appealed to them to give their personal attention to the speedy elimination of slums in all cities and towns. According to him, the aim of slum clearance should be to provide better accommodation in the same locality or in the proximity. It is unfair that poor people are thrown out and prosperous people are given room. While replying to a civic address presented to him by the Bangalore Municipal Corporation on 17-7-1962, the Prime Minister stated that the test of a big city was not the fine and imposing buildings it had, but depended on the manner in which the problem of the slums was tackled and the kind of care bestowed on the welfare of children on whom the future depended.

The sixth Housing Ministers' conference held at Bhubaneswar in November 1961 considered the scheme of slum clearance. One important aspect was indicated by Sri B. Gopala Reddi, Union Minister for Works, Housing and Supply. "Perhaps the drive towards the achievement of the target among our administrators and engineers in the physical sense was so great that it robbed the entire project of its social and emotional content. Just building the houses or providing the open developed plots was not enough, those dwelling units must be dwelt in and in order

that this be so, their rents must be within the paying capacity of the slum dwellers and they must be located in areas which can provide them with employment or are not far away from their places of work". "The fixed notion that the slum dwellings of mud and thatch must necessarily be substituted by steel and cement, that there was no alternative but to pay the market value of the land, despite the fact that the market rate was high, because the land had been misused for so long were factors which would ruin the economics and take the social content out of any slum clearance project". "There was a considerable amount of preparatory work which must be done before embarking on a slum clearance project. It must consist first of explaining the purport of the slum clearance project to those who lived in that slum; secondly of discussing it with them and inviting their suggestions as to how best it could be done; thirdly of making them feel that the project was their own and not something imposed upon them by the all knowing and powerful persons on the top and lastly of gaining their confidence, cooperation and help in seeing the project through".

The Conference suggested four specific measures. The State Governments should prepare and implement master plans for growing towns and cities, arrange for settlement of migrants seeking employment in new industries, enforce municipal bye-laws and building regulations and prevent squatting on Government or public lands which are not required immediately. All these ideas, however sound they may be, have a little unreality behind them because even in Madras City, more than 20% of the people live in slums and about one lakh houses are required to rehabilitate them. None of these measures can solve the problem which exists today.

Efforts in the City

At this stage, it will be desirable to have an idea of what has been done in this arduous task of slum clearance. This has received the attention of the Corporation of Madras for a number of years. Ever since 1908, the Corporation with its limited resources has tried to solve this problem by constructing tenements in various parts of the City. It built 2,000 houses at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. It could house 2% of the total slum families. The return per annum on capital outlay ranged less than 1½% to 5% and was sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance. In 1933, a special Housing Committee examined the question of improving the slums, but nothing could be done for want of finance. Till 1951 the policy adopted was to

shift the slums from inside the City to the outskirts and even outside the City. In 1952 the Government of Madras constituted a Housing Advisory Committee and on its recommendation changed the policy from clearance to improvement, i.e., to improve the slum areas into habitable areas at an economic cost. The main principles of the Slum Improvement Scheme were as follows:—

1. The existing slums should be improved with proper layout and provision of amenities.
2. The surplus families in the slums are to be accommodated in new places not far away from their workspots by acquiring additional lands and developing the same.
3. Each family is to be provided with developed plot of 800 square feet each with individual f. o. l. and bath room and supplied with building materials worth about Rs. 150/- for erecting their own huts with their own labour, the plinth area of the hut being 300 square feet raised to 1' height from the ground level with 5' in the rear.

The Corporation decided to improve a few slums on the above lines. It took a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs with the approval of the State Government and drew the loan in two instalments of Rs. 15 lakhs each in 1952 and 1953. It improved 40 slums after providing it with all civic amenities like good roads, streets, street lights, water through public fountains, drainage with individual f. o. l. and washing platforms for each hut. This involved designing of suitable layouts rearranging the existing huts. The Government paid a subsidy of 50% of the actual expenditure on improvement of slums on Government lands and 25% of the expenditure on Corporation and private lands. The only return which the Corporation could expect by the implementation of such improvement schemes is in the indirect form of better health conditions to the residents of the City. The rent that is realised ranges from 50 nP. to Re. 1/- and they do not even cover the cost of maintenance of amenities to the colonies. The Corporation also acquired 23 acres of land in Perambur and Kodambakkam for rehabilitating the dehouseed families. It also developed certain areas, viz., Market Farm, Tondiarpet, Korukkupet Dumping ground and New Colony beyond the slaughter house, Perambur, for housing colonies for pavement dwellers and those dehouseed from existing slums. Five hundred families were thus settled. Each family was given an

extent of land varying from 800 to 1,200 square ft. However, the attempts of the Corporation in the early stages were limited to the slums owned by them. No private slum could be tackled on this basis.

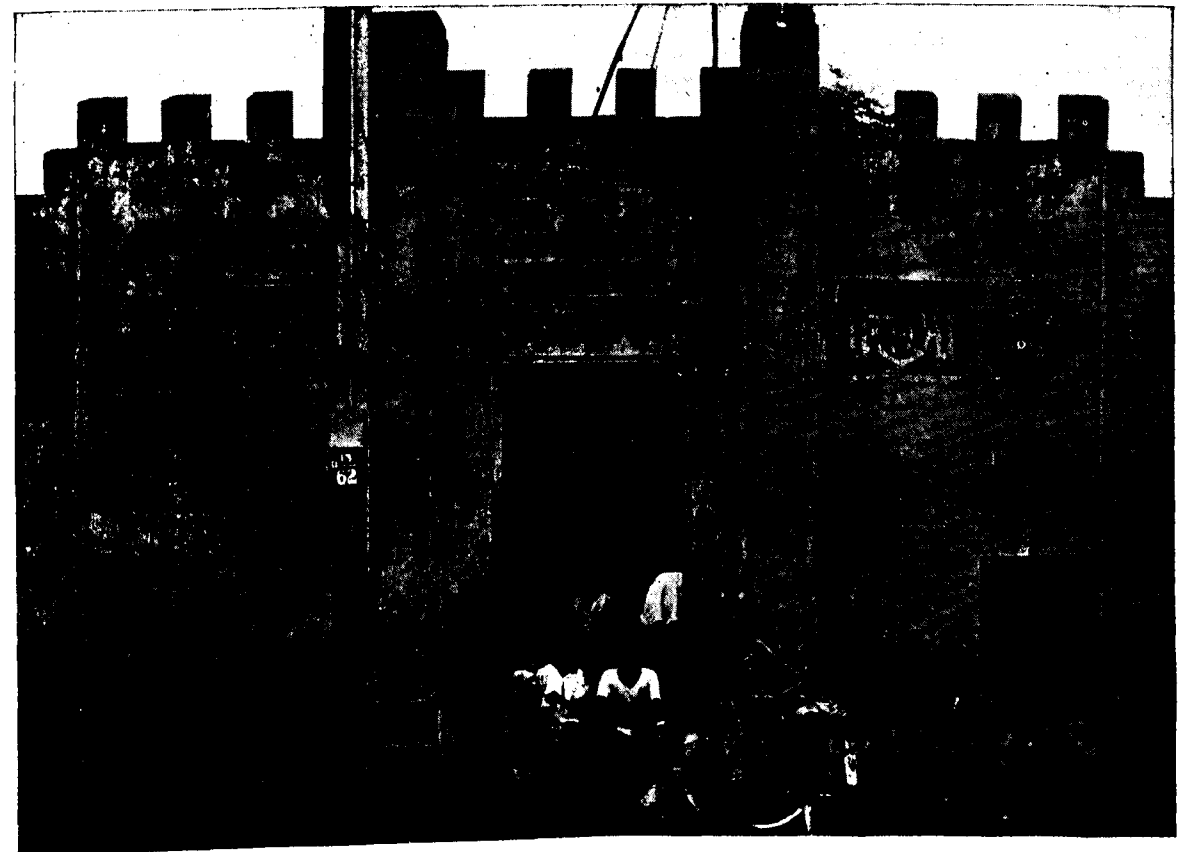
In 1953, a comprehensive scheme for improvement to slums in the city (240 in number) was prepared at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.19 crores. The State Government in 1954 enacted the Madras Slum Acquisition of Land Act which was designed to check the growth of new slums of private lands and which would help the authorities in acquiring the slum areas at a cheaper rate and thereafter undertake measures to improve them. The work was entrusted to the Corporation and the City Improvement Trust. The work in North Madras was entrusted to the Corporation and South Madras to C. I. T., the river Cooum dividing the City for this purpose.

The principle of slum clearance was accepted in the First Five Year Plan itself, but a scheme for slum clearance was finalised by the Government of India in May 1956. An allotment of a sum of Rs. 168 lakhs for clearance or improvement of slums in the city was made in November 1957, under the Second Five Year Plan. The Corporation was given Rs. 112 lakhs and the C.I.T. Rs. 56 lakhs. The scheme envisaged the provision to open developed plots each measuring 1,000 to 1,200 sq. ft. with necessary civic amenities including individual f. o. ls. and washing platforms and of pukka tenements with a minimum floor area of 200 sq. ft. The ceiling cost fixed by the Union Government for open plot development is Rs. 1,250 per family including the cost of land and amenities of which 62½% is given as subsidy (37½% by the Union and 25% by the State), and the balance of 37½% as loan. The ceiling cost for tenement construction is Rs. 3,500 per family, the quantum of subsidy and loan being regulated as per open plot development.

Central Government's measures

The following is the pattern of financial assistance:—

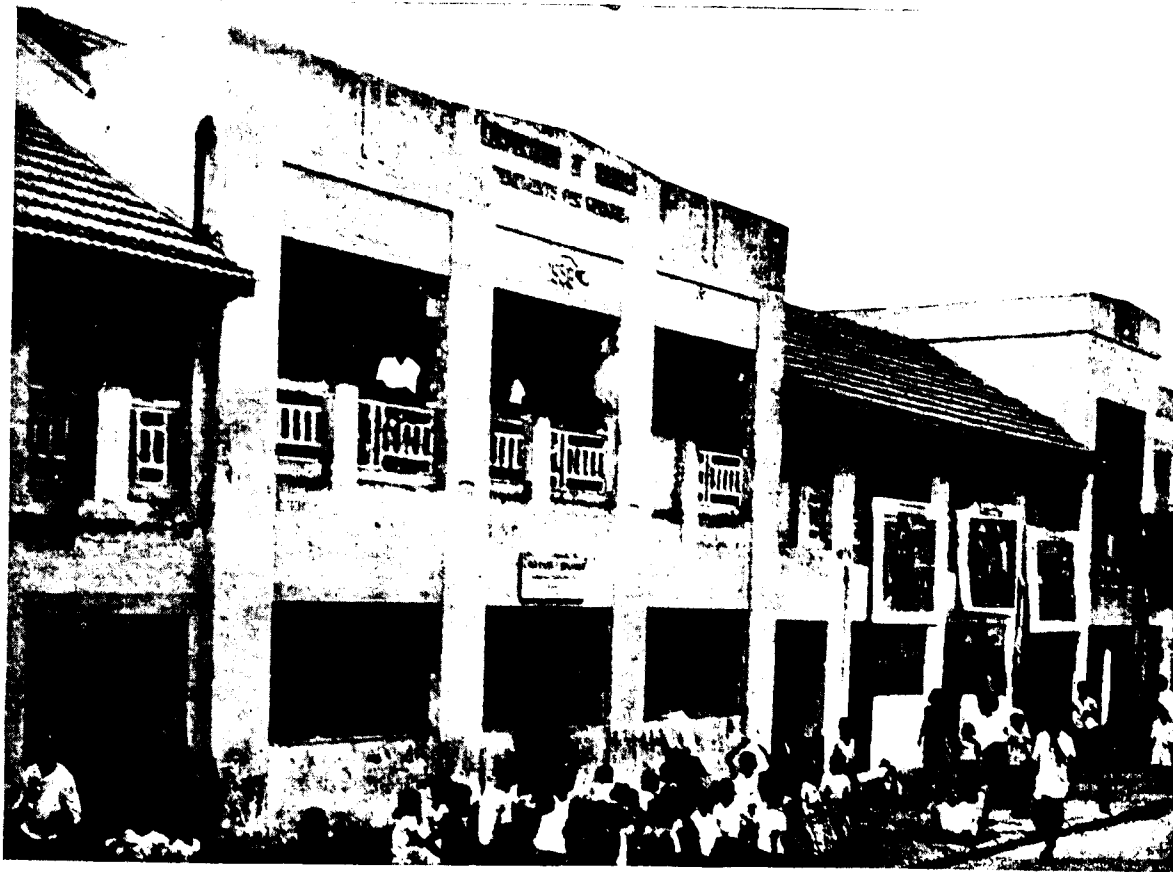
- 37½% of the cost of the approved project is given as loan by Central Government.
- 37½% of the cost of the approved project is given as subsidy by Central Government.
- 25% of the cost of the approved project is given as subsidy by State Government.



“Home for the Homeless” run by the Corporation



Inside view of the ‘Home for the Homeless’



Tenements near harbour



Tenements for sweepers

The loan is disbursed in one or two instalments. Fifty percent of the subsidy is given when essential services are rendered and 40% after the completion of the projects. Ten percent is given when audited accounts are presented.

A. Features of open developed plots—Ceiling cost Rs. 1,250 per family :

Under this scheme, only 20 to 25 families should be settled in each acre. Each family is provided with a developed plot not less than size 20' X 40' measuring 880 sq. ft. The size of the plot must be 1,000 to 1,200 sq. ft. in the outskirts of the city. Each plot is also provided with a 1' high earthen platform of about 300 sq. ft. to serve as a basement for the standard hut. The amenities provided are.

1. A pukka flush-out latrine 4' X 3' size and an enclosed bath-cum-washing place 4' X 4' connected to the underground sewer or drains.
2. Water supply through public fountains at the rate of one P.F. for every 8 families.
3. Roads, street lights and avenue trees and reservation of areas for schools, play-grounds, parks, etc.
4. As an additional aid, building materials worth Rs. 125 (like bamboos, casuarina posts, coconut leaves, bricks, etc.) and another Rs. 25 in cash are given to each family to enable them to construct a hut on self-help basis. (The materials supplied have to be supplemented by their own).
5. The monthly rent will be charged at Rs. 2/- per mensem for open plots costing Rs. 700 and Rs. 3/- per mensem for plots costing Rs. 1,000 with all essential services.

B. Pukka structures :

I. Accommodation

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Room | 120 sq. ft. |
| 2. Verandah and kitchen | 72 sq. ft. (84 sq. ft. in case of multi-purpose room) |
| 3. Bath room | 16 sq. ft. |
| 4. Lavatory | 12 sq. ft. |
| Total plinth area | 220 sq. ft. |

(With sanitary installations, water supply and electricity)

II. Density :

	Families per acre
1. Single storeyed	20 to 25
2. Double storeyed	30 to 35
3. Three storeyed	40 to 45
4. Four storeyed & above	50 to 60

III. Monthly rent :

Rent will be charged as follows :

Outside Bombay and Calcutta

	Cost Rs. nP.	Standard rent Rs. nP.
i. Single storeyed 1 roomed	3,500.00	10.50
ii. Double storeyed 1 roomed	3,700.00	11.00
iii. Multi-storeyed 1 roomed(except- ing (iv) below)	3,700.00	11.00
iv Multi-storeyed in congested areas in the heart of towns with population over 3 lakhs	4,600.00	13.00

In Bombay and Calcutta

i. Single storeyed 1 roomed	4,600.00	15.50
ii. Double storeyed 1 roomed	4,850.00	16.50
iii. Multi-storeyed 1 roomed	6,000.00	19.60

The cost of construction in Madras is as high as in Calcutta. The ceiling cost fixed for Madras is, therefore, found to be low. The State Government agreed to meet the excess cost over ceiling as an additional subsidy from State funds. Though open development plot scheme has a larger coverage, it has its own limitations. The policy of the State Government was to construct 20% of tenements with open developed plots in future schemes. Accordingly, the Government sanctioned under the Second Five Year Plan 13 schemes for the Corporation of Madras at a cost of Rs. 76.23 lakhs. It would rehabilitate 2,588 families in open developed plots and 892 in pukka tenements. The present policy of the State Government is to see that 25% of the slum dwellers are provided with tenements and the rest with open developed plots.

Two statements, one showing the sanctioned slum improvement scheme, the financial aid received from the Government and the expenditure incurred for the execution of the sanctioned schemes during the Second Plan period and another showing the number of plots or tenements completed and the number of families rehabilitated year-wise, are furnished in Appendices VIII & IX. In addition, the Corporation provides essential amenities like road, water supply and drainage. In other slums, the expenditure is met from the old slum loan and grant account. The Government sanctioned from time to time subsidies equal to 25% of the expenditure incurred on Corporation and private slums and 50% of the expenditure incurred on slums on Government lands.

City Improvement Trust

The idea of entrusting the housing problem to an independent statutory body was evolved at the instance of the Corporation. The C.I.T. Act was passed in 1945. It came into existence in 1946. Under the Act, a Trust Board consisting of a Chairman, Collector of Madras, Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras, Director of Town Planning and Director of Public Health as ex-officio members and two councillors of the Corporation and three outsiders to be appointed by Government, was constituted into a Committee. The activities of the C.I.T. as envisaged in the Act were:

1. Opening up congested areas
2. Clearing slums
3. Laying out or altering streets
4. Providing open spaces for ventilation or recreation
5. Demolishing or constructing buildings
6. Acquiring lands for the said purposes and for the rehousing of persons displaced by the execution of improvement schemes

The first major improvement of the scheme under the Slum Clearance was the Cox Cheri Improvement Scheme in Chintadripet. Two blocks of apartment were constructed at a cost of Rs. 3½ lakhs. Two blocks of 48 tenements were rented to lower middle class families on a rent of Rs. 48 p.m. In addition to this, cheaper and smaller pukka blocks of tenements costing Rs. 60,000/- were constructed and rented to slum dwellers. The tenement

consists of a living room 10' × 8', a kitchen, a verandah and a latrine. The cost of each tenement worked out to Rs. 800/-. A rent of Rs. 3/- was charged. It gave an annual return of Rs. 2,880/-. The remaining de-housed slum dwellers were rehoused in Trustpuram and Kodambakkam where 35 acres of land were acquired for giving accommodation to the poor and lower middle class people. The following slums were improved during the period 1947-55.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. 1950-51 Sakthiganapathy-puram C.I.T. Nagar and part of Cox Square | 100 families were housed and 40 families were rehoused in Kodambakkam |
| 2. 1951-52 Mandaveli Street area (Mandavelipakkam) | 250 families rehoused in 1/3 ground plots |
| 3. 1952-53 Sreerampet slum in Mambalam South Scheme area (now known as C.I.T. Nagar Soorsha Makhan Slum) | 300 families rehoused |
| 4. 1953-54 Masthan Garden Slum, Mambalam South Area (now known as C.I.T. Nagar) | 300 families |
| 5. 1954-55 Cox Colony | 80 families |

The total cost of the schemes was Rs. 12 lakhs. Under the Second Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 56 lakhs was sanctioned to the C.I.T. for the improvement of slums in South Madras. Two statements showing the financial aspects and the physical targets achieved by the C.I.T. in the execution of the sanctioned schemes under the Second Five Year Plan are furnished as Appendices X and XI. An important scheme of the C.I.T. was Santhome Foreshore Slum Scheme. In 1956, a project for the construction of 900 tenements for rehabilitation of slum dwellers of 4 slums in the Foreshore, viz., Mullikuppam, Srinivasapuram, Nochikuppam and Dooming Kuppam in the Santhome Foreshore area opposite to Hotel Oceanic was devised. As the first stage, 500 tenements were constructed. As slum dwellers did not like the tenements, 260 tenements were diverted to the low paid employees of the State Government. The remaining 240 tenements formed part of a revised scheme for 440 tenements. In these tenements, each tenant has a living room and a kitchen and amenities like bath, f. o. l. and electric light.



A clean street in an improved slum

Realities of the problem

What has been done under slum clearance is more a gesture than a reality. It has only tackled a small percentage of slum dwellers and this achievement is counteracted by the increase in the number of slums as has been revealed by our survey. Apart from the difficulty involved in tackling a major problem like slum clearance and the huge financial commitment involved, a typical slum dweller is unwilling to move from the area in which he is. He dislikes being uprooted from his old moorings. He wants to live, as nearly as possible, to where he works. He is inclined to suspect the motives of those who wish to improve his lot and is often led by the local leader. He considers any slum improvement an uncalled for interference in his fundamental freedom to live peacefully. He will prefer to die on the spot rather than be shifted. Mr. Ranson who called this tendency as "slum mind", added that it might well drive the propagandist to cynical despair.

There are some examples of this attitude towards slum clearance. When Meenambal Sivarajanagar Slum Improvement Scheme was implemented, one of the slum dwellers filed a suit in the City Civil Court against the Corporation for interfering with his living in the slum. The suit was dismissed on 31-1-1961. In Karimedu Cheri, a stalemate was created by the refusal of the families rendered surplus to move to the alternate site. Under the Kalyanapuram Slum Improvement Scheme, the slum dwellers refused to shift to the alternative site and filed a suit against the Corporation for restraining it from removing their huts. The opposition to the improvement of slum areas is offered by vested interests. Some slum dwellers give on rent, portions of their huts for amounts ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 p.m. This secondary source of income will be denied to the slum dwellers. Another opponent of slum clearance is the owner of the slum area. Through his agency he opposes any idea of improvement, for it will result in the destruction of an easy source of income. It is always difficult to acquire lands on which slums have sprung up and also of vacant lands needed to accommodate a part of the slum families. The people have not hesitated to file writ petitions in the High Court and get stay orders. No tenement scheme is popular with slum dwellers. The rent charged is beyond their capacity.

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Prevention of slums

It is desirable that any growth of slums should be checked. The view of the Government of Madras is summarised in the address of the Governor to the joint session of the Madras Legislature in January 1963:

"The number of slums in certain areas in this State is on the increase and they are likely to become a source of danger to public health and sanitation of the said areas. Under the existing law, it has not been possible to arrest the growth of slums effectively to eliminate congestion and to provide for certain basic needs such as streets, water supply and drainage in them and to clear those which are unfit for human habitation. To obviate this difficulty, legislation is on the anvil to provide for the removal of unhygienic and insanitary conditions prevailing in slums for better accommodation and improved living conditions for slum dwellers and for the acquisition of land for the purpose of improving or developing slum areas, re-developing slum clearance and rehabilitating slum dwellers".

Whether any legislation can achieve this object is a different question. Any clearance of slums which involves the uprooting and resettlement of 23% of the city's population needs a long range plan taking into account the psychological, social and economic factors which lead to living in slums. It should also take into account the income and expenditure pattern of each family and their attachments to their castemen and to the closeness to the place of work. The State Housing Board Act 1961 was enacted with a view to coordinate the execution of housing and improvement schemes in the State. The slum improvement work in the city which had hitherto been carried out by the two agencies, viz., the Madras Corporation in North Madras and C.I.T. in South Madras was entrusted to the new statutory Housing Board. This involves only the change of agency, but does not involve any change in policy.

Industrial housing

With a view to solve the problem of housing industrial workers, various schemes have been drawn up and being implemented by the Government. Co-operative Societies have also been formed by the employees of major industrial establishments like B & C Mills, the Simpson Group, etc.



Playing cards is a popular recreation in slums

The Low Income Group Housing Scheme introduced in 1954 is another step to improve the housing facilities in the city. The Government are also taking steps to evacuate cattle from the congested parts of the city and provide accommodation for them in the Milk Colony at Madhavaram and other proposed colonies.

In his book "Slums and Housing", Mr. Ford observes that in suggesting city planning as a device for slum prevention, the importance of conceiving of the Master Plan as a functional whole within which any provision for housing must be dependent should be recognised. He opines that one should also leave enough elasticity in the planning to take care of those factors, now unknown, which may affect modes of living and earning in the future.

Hence it is essential to plan for the present on the basis of present knowledge and at the same time to study all current trends. Mr. Ford points out that "a city planning policy in its negative side, then, consists in ridding life of petty annoyances, obstructions, and all elements which thwart productiveness and happiness. On its positive side it is concerned with the development of a milieu which will encourage man to put forth his best energies, increase his joy in living and induce his creative participation in life's highest values."

It is an admitted fact that city planning is of vital importance to arrest the proliferation of slums. Such a plan if implemented in Madras City would undoubtedly contribute towards making it a veritable "City Beautiful".

CHAPTER X

CONCLUSION

From the analysis so far made, we can conclude that slums constitute an environment which has prevented a section of our population in having proper economic development. The conduct of a human being is as much determined by environment as by heredity. To a certain extent, an unhealthy collection of persons living in sub-standard conditions tends to retard and even paralyse the human values. We have so far discussed the existence of the slum dwellers from the social and economic point of view which distinguishes them from the rest of the population.

Slum and tenement dwellers

One method of slum improvement which has been adopted is to resettle the slum dwellers and provide them with better accommodation in the same locality or in the proximity. Such better accommodation has been provided in the following slum tenements in Madras City:

Sl. No.	Corporation Division Number	Number of families	Name of the slum tenements affording better accommodation
1.	9	42	Drivers line tenements
2.	10	415	Model lines
3.	13	17	Salai Vinayagarkoil St., tenement
4.	24	30	Corporation Model lines
5.	24	63	Drivers line
6.	26	541	Sundara Mudalipuram
7.	35	131	Bristle Nagar tenement
8.	38	182	Boghi Palayam
9.	39	74	Kuravankulam
10.	65	80	Cox colony
11.	68	23	Anglo-Indian tenements

To what extent this method of rehabilitation is effective will be discussed by a comparative study of the persons dwelling in the tenements and in the slums in general. We have prepared a few tables comparing the conditions of living of the tenement dwellers and the slum dwellers under certain main heads.

Table 82 presents the percentage of school going children. It is found that 26.81% of the school-going children living in the slums of Madras City do not attend school for some reason or other. The corresponding percentage among those who have been settled in the tenements is less by 5% being 21.19.

The reasons given by the slum dwellers and the tenement dwellers for not sending their children to school are presented in Table 83. 25% of the slum dwellers are not keen on education; but among the tenement dwellers, only 19% are not keen. Tenement dwellers, however, use a greater percentage of children in domestic work. A lesser percentage of children are not put to school due to financial difficulties among the tenement dwellers.

Table 84 presents the type of activity of the youngsters falling within the age group 0-14. It is noticed that 42% of the tenement dwellers are students as against 36% of the slum dwellers. This low percentage can normally be attributed to poverty in which case there should be a high proportion under workers. The fact is contrary to this expectation. Nearly 62% of slum dwellers are mere dependents while the corresponding percentage of tenement dwellers is only 56.

The attitude towards education can also be assessed by the percentage distribution of population by their educational standard. Table 85 presents the relevant data. The illiteracy among slum dwellers is 66%, while among the tenement dwellers it is only slightly less, 63%. Perhaps

the improvement in environment has effected a small change in the attitude of the tenement dwellers towards education.

Table 86 presents the percentage of workers and non-workers by broad age groups. It is observed that in every age group, the percentage of workers is fairly less in the case of tenement dwellers. The percentage is more or less equal in the age group 15-34. The proportion of workers in the age group 0-9 and 35 and above is far less among tenement dwellers than among slum dwellers.

Level of income

Table 87 presents the data on income expressed in terms of percentage. It will be observed that under each size of household the percentage of households earning Rs. 0-25 and Rs. 26-50 p.m. is less among tenement dwellers. But the percentage is more in the higher income groups. This shows that tenement dwellers earn higher income. The tenement dweller has a tendency to learn skilled labour which gives him a better earning capacity.

Students, dependents, housewives, unemployed and never employed persons constitute the economically inactive population. Table 88 presents the distribution of such population by broad age groups on the basis of which a comparative study can be made on the tenement dwellers and slum dwellers. The percentage of students among slum dwellers is high in the age group 0-14, but low in the age group 15-34. Actually, education among slum dwellers is limited to below 14 years of age. Among tenement dwellers the percentage of students in the age group 15-34 is higher suggesting that they go in for higher education. Less women are employed among tenement dwellers than among slum dwellers. This follows the pattern in the general population where the women of Madras City do not work, unlike women in other parts of the State. In the case of slums, less proportion of housewives are noticed in the age groups 0-14, 35-59 and 60 and above. The earning capacity of the slum dwellers is comparatively less than the tenement dwellers and consequently the household income is

very poor. To compensate this shortfall, females in the age groups are forced to seek employment and as such, they cannot attend to the household duties as tenement dwellers do. But a fairly higher percentage of tenement dwellers seek employment in the age group 15-34, but not so in the old ages of 35-59 and 60 and above. The economic life of the tenement dweller is much better planned than the slum dwellers.

The above discussion will show that better habitation of the tenement dweller has resulted in greater development of his personality. His condition of living is better than the slum dweller, but not comparable with the member of the general population. Any scheme by which better tenements are given to the slum dwellers is a step in the right direction, but cannot solve all the sorrows which a slum dweller is subjected to in the city. This needs a change in the economic standard of the slum dwellers as well as the availability of accommodation in the city.

The following words of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru epitomise the future course of action with regard to the improvement of the lot of the slum dwellers: "While alternative accommodation will necessarily have to be provided, something has to be done meanwhile to improve slum conditions. The argument that any improvement might lead to their perpetuation is not one that we can accept. Improving them means better water supply, lighting, latrine, drains and generally greater cleanliness. It is clear that it can only be achieved with the cooperation of the people concerned. This means that every attempt should be made to interest these people to educate them and to rely upon their help. To some extent, the approach has to be on the lines of the community development schemes in rural areas, though inevitably this will have to be adopted to the conditions existing in the city which are very different". The facts and figures presented in this report and this stirring appeal of the late Prime Minister should provide guidelines for tackling the ticklish problem of slums.

Table 82
Non-school-going children of the slums of Madras City

Sl. No.	Category	Percentage of Non-school-going Children
1.	Slum Tenements	21.89
2.	All the Slums	26.81

Table 83
Reasons of slum dwellers for the non-attendance of schools

Reasons for non-attendance	Percentage of children living in	
	Slum tenements	All the slums
(1)	(2)	(3)
Lack of schools	Nil	0.31
Useful in domestic work	38.13	12.55
Financial difficulty	37.12	50.60
Not keen on education	19.19	24.73
Others	5.56	11.81
Total	100.00	100.00

Table 84
Slum population in the age-group 0-14 (By type of activity)

Type of activity	Percentage within slum tenements	Percentage within all the slums
(1)	(2)	(3)
Workers	0.42	1.21
Students	41.73	35.74
Dependents	56.17	61.88
Housewives	1.47	1.05
Unemployed	...	0.03
Never employed	0.21	0.08
Other non-workers	...	0.01
Total	100.00	100.00

Table 85
Literacy in the slums of Madras City

Educational standard	Percentage of slum dwellers living in	
	Slum tenements	All slums
(1)	(2)	(3)
Illiterate	63.3	66.2
Literate without educational level	22.3	21.0
Primary or junior basic	13.0	11.3
Matric	1.3	1.3
Pre University	...	0.1
Graduates	0.1	0.1

Proportion of workers and non-workers in each age-group of the slum dwellers in Madras City

Table 87
Percentage of slum households distributed by income and size

Percentage of slum households distributed by income and size

Table 88
Distribution of non-working slum dwellers by activity and age-group

[illegible]

CHAPTER XI

CASE STUDIES

In a social survey, a combination of more than one method will give better results. The schedules have served the purpose of securing information of more general nature from as many persons as possible. The case method deals with a deeper and intensive study of individual cases from as many angles as possible and is commonly resorted to in social work. We made a few case studies the presentation of which will be of interest to the reader.

I. Arokiasamy, the dealwood box-maker

Madras is the chief commercial centre in the south. One will be inclined to think that those who are engaged in manufacturing packing materials including dealwood cases will be able to look after themselves. As such, the story of Arokiasamy, a joiner who lives in Amaravathikuppam, a slum in Division 3 (Grace Garden) will be of interest.

Arokiasamy is aged 52. His ancestors have been living in the City for three generations. The hut in which he is now put up was acquired by his father about 18 years ago. Five sons and seven daughters were born to his father, of whom 3 sons and 5 daughters died during infancy. His elder brother Mariadoss who got married about 16 years ago left the family and set up a separate home. Arokiasamy's father was addicted to drinking and was hence arrested frequently under the Prohibition law. Arokiasamy and his brother used to manage sureties and release their father on bail. The burden of court fines would also fall on them. Unable to bear the mounting nuisance on this score and financial difficulties arising out of it, Arokiasamy's brother decided to set up a separate home immediately after his marriage. The unwholesome environments in which Arokiasamy lived had a bad effect on him. Even at the early age of 18 he developed illicit intimacy with a girl of fishermen community named Pappa. His parents did not approve of his action. So he hired a separate hut in

Kasimathottam, a neighbouring slum, and lived with his paramour as man and wife for about 2 years. Matters came to a head when the girl conceived. Arokiasamy's father who came to know of it picked up a row with his son for getting enmeshed inescapably with a woman of a different community. The parents of the girl, doubtful of the possibility of a regular marriage between the pair, made Pappa abort against the wish of Arokiasamy. This gave rise to misunderstanding and Pappa eloped with another fellow.

When Arokiasamy was living with Pappa another event took place. A married couple by name Gnanaprakasam and Pichamma came to the City from Pulicat in Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district. Pichamma was the daughter of the paternal aunt of Arokiasamy. Gnanaprakasam was suffering from paralysis and his wife accompanied him to the City to have him treated. Arokiasamy had Gnanaprakasam admitted in the Government Stanley Hospital, Royapuram. Medical aid proved of no avail and the man passed away. Pichamma was quite young, her age being 17 then. Her tragic plight very much moved Arokiasamy. She returned to her native place Pulicat. Arokiasamy might not have dreamt then that she would be his future wife. A few months later she delivered a male child.

By the time the posthumous child was about a year old, the elopement of Pappa with the other fellow had taken place. Arokiasamy began to think of getting himself married. This time he was determined to go in for a woman of his own caste to avoid unhappy consequences. A burnt child dreads the fire. The image of Pichamma was still fresh in his memory. He approached his widowed aunt and sought the hand of Pichamma. She agreed. Arokiasamy took Pichamma to the City and had his marriage with her formally registered. Then he led her to the altar in the local church. Pichamma had no other alternative but to take with her the one

year old boy named Selvaraj, born to her through her first husband. Arokiasamy's parents did not participate in this marriage.

Arokiasamy's elder brother died in 1960 leaving behind him his widow and three children. His father died in April 1962. Arokiasamy made his appearance and attended the funeral ceremony of his father. His two sisters had already been married and they had left for their husbands' homes. Arokiasamy with his wife and kids stayed back in his father's hut. Under the evil advice of his sisters his mother shortly left the house and started living with one of his sisters. The sisters contend that Arokiasamy is not entitled to any share in the hut, he having failed to maintain his father in his old age. His brother's widow has also joined hands with his mother and sisters. His father had raised a sum of Rs. 100/- mortgaging the hut. Arokiasamy has since redeemed the mortgage. The haggling over the hut is not yet over. The matter is said to be under arbitration by Panchayatdars. One of his sisters loaned Rs. 300/- for the funeral expenses of his father of which he has repaid a lump sum of Rs. 200/- and is repaying the balance in monthly instalments of Rs. 10/- as settled in a "Panchayat".

Three sons and two daughters were born to Arokiasamy through Pichamma. Unfortunately, all the three sons expired within a year of their birth due to malnutrition and fever. The female children which survive are aged 3 years and 7 months respectively. Selvaraj is now aged 12.

The consecutive deaths of all the three sons born to Arokiasamy made us go deeper into the causes of their death. The sons occupied the first three ranks. We all know that spacing gestation forms a part of the normal hygiene of healthy women. Medical opinion has it that a woman left to her own instincts does not feel like having an off-spring before a period of two years has elapsed since the previous child-birth. It is by this time that the previous child is a toddler and her system sufficiently recoups to embark on another pregnancy. Even in the good old days according to Leo Tolstoy, the minimum period required was two years. It could, with definite advantage, be stretched to three years in order to enable the mother to make a complete recovery from the drain on her health and to build up her bodily resources. In the case of Pichamma, the interval between

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child-births was less than 18 months for the first three children. Evidently, frequent child-bearing before the previous child was able to move about on its own and help itself to some extent, and lack of care and nutrition were additional factors hastening the death of these children. The interval between the last two daughters is about 3 years and both are alive.

The hut is made of mud and thatch. Its measurements are 20' X 15' with some open space 5 feet wide in front. It has walls only on three sides with no wall in the front, but a fence. There is no door. The western half partitioned off with a bamboo "thatti" serves as his workshop and the eastern half as the kitchen. The inmates take their bed in the workshop portion. The hut is not electrified and kerosene lamps are in use. There are no amenities like bath or lavatory and recourse is had to public convenience.

Arokiasamy is a Catholic Christian by birth. The conversion took place during his great grandfather's time. He had heard his father say that they originally belonged to "Mudaliar" community. Pichamma is also a Roman Catholic. The couple attend the Sunday services in the church. Arokiasamy's father did not send him to school but started giving him training in the making of dealwood cases even at the early age of seven. Arokiasamy in his turn did not send Selvaraj to school. The boy is assisting him in his work. Arokiasamy knows merely to sign his name in Tamil but he can neither read nor write. His wife is also an illiterate.

Let us now consider the nature of occupation of Arokiasamy. He buys used-out dealwood boxes from the bazaar, dismantles them and makes dealwood cases afresh out of them to meet the orders he collects from business firms. His fortune fluctuates with the demand for his finished products. At the time of interrogation he was having in his possession dealwood planks worth Rs. 80/-. The scrap is sold out as firewood. His work fetches him a monthly average income of Rs. 75/-. He will be having work for about 20 days in a month. The period of idleness is a result of lack of demand for the finished products. His tools are saw, chisel, hammer, plane, cutting-pliers, file and scale.

The income is not adequate to meet the bare necessities of life. No wonder Arokiasamy is driven to go in for loans carrying exorbitant rates of interest. His monthly average expenditure is of

the order of Rs. 85/- and is composed of the following: Rs. 50/- on rice, Rs. 20/- on provisions, Rs. 10/- on vegetables, fish, meat, etc., and Rs. 5/- on miscellaneous items. Thus his budget is deficit by Rs. 10/-. Experience has shown that for about three months in a year, there will be good demand for his products when his income will get doubled up. For the last two years, his fortune has been on the decline. Due to slump in the market arising from keen competition from persons following the same vocation as his, the demand for his finished products has languished with the result he has been forced to raise loans pledging jewels, cycle, watch, metalware, sarees, etc., with three pawn-brokers. The funeral expenses of his father and the redemption of the mortgage on the house property have accentuated the situation. Apart from the sum of Rs. 100/- which he owes to his sister he is indebted to the extent of Rs. 300/-. Repayment has become a problem.

Two of the pawn-brokers taking advantage of the panicky condition created by the recent rigging of the bullion market have served notices on Arokiasamy demanding the immediate redemption of the gold jewels pledged. Arokiasamy has represented to them in person that they could dispose of the jewels, take away necessary amount from the sale proceeds towards the repayment of the loan and interest thereon and pay him the balance. He is awaiting the final reply from the pawn-brokers. Experience has shown that pawn-brokers are very wary and advance only half the value of the jewels. Instances may not also be wanting to show that at times they create record for higher amounts than what are actually advanced. Even piece-meal repayments may go unaccounted. It is really tragic that poor people who have pledged their ornaments to ward off some immediate crisis or other, have been not only made to lose them but also threatened with legal proceedings for the recovery of the so-called difference between the sale-price of the ornaments and the pawn-value plus interest and other charges. It is quite likely that in the "distress sales"—the market term for plain cheating—of jewellery, the borrowing public are made to lose considerably. We may not be far wrong if we say that a majority of the slum dwellers are the regular clientele of the pawn-brokers who literally fleece them. Arokiasamy is a typical instance in point. His life exemplifies the truth of the maxim that "he who goes a-borrowing, goes a-sorrowing."

The family cooks twice a day during noon and night. Rice is the staple diet. In the morning they take bare tea bought from the nearby tea-stall without any tiffin. The side-dish for lunch and supper is vegetable, "sambar" or fish sauce. Meat being costly is rarely purchased, say once or twice in a month. Arokiasamy is a smoker. He drinks tea in the evening also.

The members of the household are attired in a humble way. While at work, Arokiasamy wears half-trousers. He puts on full pant and shirt while going to church. His wife wears a "saree" with a blouse. She has no ornaments on her body, all the ornaments having been pledged with the pawn-brokers. Her ornaments are a "thali" and ear and nose studs. They are worth about Rs. 300/-. It is considered highly inauspicious to pledge the "thali" (Mangalya Sutra) a symbol of sacrament; but straitened circumstances have driven Arokiasamy to take the extreme step of even pledging his wife's "thali". In the place of "thali", his wife is now wearing an oval-shaped silver pendant with the figure of the Holy Mother, Mary etched on one side and the holy cross on the reverse. Cloth is purchased once or twice a year during festive occasions. Arokiasamy could not purchase any cloth for the last Christmas (1962) for want of money. He is at the moment in the dumps.

Arokiasamy has no time to think of any recreation. An occasional visit to cinema is the only diversion for the family. There is no night school in the slum.

II. Chinnamuthu, the fisherman

Chinnamuthu is the head of a fisherman family in Bowerkuppam, a slum by the side of Suryanarayana Chetty Street on the shore of the Bay of Bengal in Division No. 2, Tondiarpet. The family has been living there for more than three generations. The slum, though small is a congested one. Sea erosion common in this part of the coast has been arrested by the recent construction of a stone-wall. Chinnamuthu had to shift his hut to the interior quite a few times due to sea erosion. Under the stress of World War II, he had to evacuate along with other fishermen in the year 1942 to Kaladipetkuppam in the north but after the cessation of hostilities the families returned to their original places and pitched their huts.

Chinnamuthu is aged 48 years. His father was a fisherman and he died a decade ago. Being the only male issue of his father, he inherited his father's catamaran, nets, etc., and took to fishing at the age of 16. Till then, he had no specific work except in assisting his father in mending the nets. He has married his paternal aunt's daughter. Her age is 37. The size of the family has been reduced by the deaths of his children. Three out of his five children died prematurely. The two surviving children are his eldest daughter aged 20 and his last son, a tot 3 years old. His daughter no longer lives with him having left the family after getting married last year. The three intermediary children died while quite young due to fever. Chinnamuthu being illiterate is superstitious and believes in fatalism. So he rolled his last son on the dust, bored his nose and named him Kuppan, as is the practice among the poor folk to pacify the wrath of the Gods. His daughter's marriage cost him Rs. 500/-. He supplemented the sum of Rs. 200/- which he got through chit fund by raising a private loan of Rs. 300/- from a relative of his. He spent Rs. 300/- on jewels and the rest on other marital expenses.

The hut in which Chinnamuthu lives consists of only one room. Its dimensions are 12' x 8'. The land belongs to the Government but the super structure is his. It is made of mud and thatch. It was last repaired in 1958 and now its roof is leaky. It has only one entrance in the front. There is neither a verandah nor a backyard nor a window. Chinnamuthu is a Hindu by religion. There is a temple in the slum dedicated to Goddess "Uchakali Amman". He offers worship occasionally. The annual festival in the temple takes place in the Tamil month of Adi.

Being poor, Chinnamuthu could not go in for a fishing boat. His only possession is a catamaran. A catamaran consists of 3, 5 or 7 logs of varying length ranging from 6' to 10'. The logs are tied with a strong rope, the longest being kept in the middle to form the improvised craft—catamaran. The logs are of light wood made from "Mara" or "Malai Vembu" tree, the latter being more pliable and durable. The life of a catamaran is about 5 to 7 years. The other accessories are oars, sail-mast, pole, plank, rope, etc. The whole set will cost about Rs. 1,000 to 1,500. The other important equipment is net. Nets are made either of synthetic (i.e. Nylon twine and Terylene) or

cotton twine. Nylon net is costlier than cotton net; but from the point of view of catches, it is better. Being white in colour, it attracts fishes and being stronger it is useful to enmesh big fishes. But the only snag about the nylon net is that at times it is damaged by "sea-rats". Cotton net is cheaper and is useful in hauling up smaller varieties of fish.

The catamaran owned by Chinnamuthu consists of 5 logs. It was repaired about two years ago at a cost of Rs. 400/- out of his own savings. He owns two nets, one nylon and the other cotton. Their worth is about Rs. 400/-. He takes with him 5 to 7 of his fellowmen whenever he sets out on the high seas. They usually start in the early hours of the morning and return in the evening. At times, they go out in the evening and come back in the next morning. The catamaran tosses like a toy on the huge breakers and fighting against the on-coming waves, it gradually vanishes on the blue horizon of the sea. The group generally goes 10 to 20 miles from the shore. There have also been a few occasions when they have drifted far into the sea. While the catamaran proceeds, they watch for the movements of shoal of fish and haul up where favourable signs are indicated. They will also get clues about the concentration of fishes in particular areas from other groups of fishermen who may be paddling back home after the day's toil. After a few rounds of fishing, the group returns to the shore. They are sometimes rewarded with good catches, if the weather is favourable. The value of the catches normally used to range between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15. Sometimes they may return empty-handed. This they think is due to "evil eye". So when they set out for the next catch, they lit camphor and offer prayers. The highest catch which Chinnamuthu has come across fetched about Rs. 100/-. Such occasions may occur about half a dozen times in a year. The day's catch is divided into two equal halves, one share allotted to Chinnamuthu as the owner of the fishing apparatus and the other divided equally among all those who participated in the day's operations. The small fish is retained by Chinnamuthu for his household consumption and the rest immediately rushed to the market through his wife for sale.

Chinnamuthu goes back to his hut to take food and have a well-earned rest which, however, does not last long, for he is back on the blanched

sands of the sea shore to spread his net for drying and mending.

Chinnamuthu being a seasoned fisherman is familiar with the ever-changing moods of the sea. He seldom ventures to go out fishing in foul weather when the sea is rough. Rainy season brings squally weather and restricts very much the scope of fishing. At times the Fisheries Department gives fishermen warnings of gales and storms. Nevertheless, there may be a few occasions when they will be caught unexpectedly in gales and storms. Time will then hang heavily on them and even a minute will look an interminable age. Chinnamuthu had to suffer twice like this in his life. Fortunately, he did not lose any of his fishing equipment although his limbs got numbed with fear.

The average monthly income of Chinnamuthu is about Rs. 60/-. His household expenditure is of the order of Rs. 55/- a month—Rs. 35/- on rice, Rs. 16/ on provisions and Rs. 5/- on miscellaneous items. The family cooks once in a day late in the evening. Rice is the staple diet. They take cold rice in the morning. During noon, they take some cheap tiffin and tea. Supper is their main meal with "Sambar" or fish sauce. Meat is a costly delicacy for them and is consumed once in a month. While setting out on the high seas they take with them cold rice sufficient for one meal. Chinnamuthu is a 'bidi' addict. A sort of fermented rice called "sondi chor" in Tamil is much liked by him. Cooked rice smeared with gingelly oil is put in a pot to which is added certain other substances, sealed air-tight and buried underground for about 3 or 4 days. When taken out the rice particles look bloated emitting a peculiar odour. Consumption of this rice mixed with a little water is said to cause slight intoxication which enables one to drown the physical strain of sea-faring. Chinnamuthu added that the Police round off those who prepare "sondi chor" treating the process as an offence under the Prohibition Act. Though he did not confess categorically that he used to take this rice every now and then, his talk suggests it.

The inmates of the family are clad in very simple dress. Chinnamuthu normally wears a 2 yards' white "dhoti" with a towel and when occasion warrants, a shirt. His wife wears a "saree" with a blouse. She has no ornaments worth the name except a pair of gold studs in her ears and glass bangles in her hands.

The financial position of the family is not quite satisfactory. To tide over days of unsuccessful catches and idle season, he used to borrow from well-to-do persons in the vicinity who charge interest at 12 nP. per rupee per mensem. Chinnamuthu is indebted to the extent of Rs. 750/- of which a sum of Rs. 250/- represents the cash loan obtained from the Fishermen's Cooperative Society of which he is a member. It is on long-term basis repayable in monthly instalments spread over 10 years. The rate of monthly instalment is Rs. 2.50. He gets his requirements of twine from the Cooperative Society. The private loan is repaid in unequal instalments depending on the occasional sumptuous catches. His assets are about Rs. 1,500 consisting of the catamaran, the hut and 2 nets.

The hut is devoid of any amenities like bath, latrine or water tap. The inmates resort to the public convenience and water tap. There is no underground sewage system for the slum. The hut is not electrified and kerosene lamps are in use.

There is no recreation facility close to the slum. Chinnamuthu goes to the cinema occasionally. There is no school for adults in the slum. It should be appreciated that Chinnamuthu is conscious of his illiteracy and is anxious to put his only son under instruction. If his son is successful in his studies, he will try his luck in securing for him a 'white collar' job or else he will have to take up the traditional profession of fishing. He is not inquisitive enough to know about outside events but lends a patient hearing if any one were to tell him about them. He wants to live close to the sea shore and will not be lured by the prospect of better housing with amenities elsewhere.

III. Farid Khan, the 'bidi' maker

Farid Khan is a migrant to the City. His flight took place in 1927. Caught in a cruel web of family circumstances, his life looked desolate in his native place, Tirupathur, in North Arcot District. He was born in 1913. When he was a child, his father unable to find a living, deserted the family. His whereabouts are not known. His mother being a "ghosha" lady could not stir out in search of employment. Instead of sympathising with the lot of the family, the relations made fun of his father's incapacity to support the family and his consequent desertion. Under the merciless grip of poverty, the mother could not think of

sending Farid Khan to school. On the other hand, she thought work for him. At the age of eight, he started earning by working in a local "bidi" factory called "Showkat Bidi Factory". His job was to cut the "bidi" leaves to size. With experience, his wages increased. In the course of a year, from the incredibly low daily wages of half an anna equivalent to 3 nP. of today, he started earning 4 annas. He could not make both ends meet with this pittance.

Five years rolled by when his maternal aunt who was living in Madras happened to visit him and his mother. Moved at the plight of the family, the aunt advised them to go over to Madras. The family accompanied the aunt to the City. They lived at the aunt's house at Mascan Chavadi in Division 16, Ammankoil South, for a number of years. Farid Khan with the help of his aunt's son secured employment in 'Tajmahal Bidi Factory'. He used to roll 1,000 bidis a day and earn 6 annas. This income too was quite inadequate. Somehow they got on running a common kitchen with the aunt's family.

Farid Khan married Zainab in 1935. Her age then was 16. She is not a blood relation of his. She also comes of a poor family. Soon after the marriage, the family started a separate home in a portion of some other house in Mascan Chavadi. A male child was born to them in the year 1943 but unfortunately it had an attack of small pox at the age of two and succumbed to it. Farid Khan's mother also died in the next year. The couple was very much grieved at this loss. The wife did not conceive for a second time in spite of medical attention. They are now reconciled to their lot.

The family lived in Mascan Chavadi till 1952 when it moved to its present dwelling in Lalagunta slum in Division 23. This dwelling is a portion of a tin-roofed hut, the walls of which are made of thatch. The living space available to the family is 10' x 6'. The tenancy is of a peculiar nature. The land belongs to one person and the structure to a different person. The hut consists of three apartments in one of which the owner of the structure lives. He collects rent from the tenants who occupy the remaining two apartments. Farid Khan is one of the tenants and he pays a rent of Rs. 5/- per mensem. The hut is devoid of any amenities like lavatory, bath, etc. The inmates

resort to public convenience. They use kerosene lamps. During the heat of summer, the tin-roof is unendurable.

Karim Bidi Factory is one of the flourishing 'bidi' factories in the City located on the Basin Bridge Road. It has many agents who arrange to distribute raw materials to workers at their doors and collect finished products from them every week on payment of wages. His present dwelling being nearer to this factory, Farid Khan terminated his connection with Taj Mahal Bidi Factory and switched over to Karim Bidi Factory. His hair turning grey with age, he is now able to roll only 750 bidis a day. His wife assists him in cutting the bidi leaves. They earn about Rs. 1-12 nP. per day. If they roll more, say 1,000 bidis a day, they earn Rs. 1-50. During spells of incessant rain, they may be out of work, because the chances for drying tobacco dust to be put inside the 'bidis' are restricted. Farid Khan is not a member of any Trade Union.

The process of bidi-making and the equipment required for it are extremely simple. A flat basket containing a little pile of chopped tobacco, a bundle of leaves shaped for rolling the bidis, a roll of inferior cotton, a knife and a pair of deft fingers constitute the equipment of the bidi maker. He squats cross-legged, on the floor with his basket beside him, and rolls the tobacco into leaves, tying each separate bidi with cotton and tucking in the ends of the roll to prevent the tobacco from falling out, and performing the whole series of actions with quite amazing skill and dexterity. The completed 'bidis' are in turn tied in bundles of 25. These bundles are collected from the workers by the agents and taken to the factory premises. There they are evenly spread over a pan with the broader side at the bottom and heated to a very mild temperature over the oven. Then the bundles are distributed among the workers mostly women, who take them home along with the labels supplied by the factory. They untie the bundles, fasten a label to each of the bidis and tie them again in bundles of 25. These bundles are put in wrappers before they are released to the market.

The monthly average aggregate earning of the family comes to Rs. 40/-. The break-up for the household expenditure is as follows:—

1. Rice Rs. 20/-
2. Provisions Rs. 10/-
3. House Rent Rs. 5/-
4. Miscellaneous Rs. 5/-

Clothes are purchased once or twice in a year generally during festivals. Thus they live at subsistence level. Farid Khan does not think of changing his occupation as he doubted his suitability for any job other than bidi-making.

The staple food of the couple is rice which is cooked and taken twice a day at noon and night. In the morning they drink a cup of tea got from a tea-stall nearby. During the course of the day, Farid Khan used to have his second and third cups of tea. He is also a chain smoker of bidis. Being engaged in bidi rolling round the clock perhaps he could not resist the temptation of smoking the bidis which he himself makes. Their usual sauce is 'sambar' with vegetables. They buy fish twice or thrice in a week when it is cheap. They consume meat twice or thrice in a month. Farid Khan looks wane and thin though his wife is slightly better. He often falls a prey to fever and cough.

Farid Khan normally wears a 'lungi'. He wears a shirt whenever he goes out. His wife wears a saree and a blouse. Her ornaments are studs in the ears and the nose with glass bangles in her hands. She does not observe 'purdah'. The cooking utensils consist of earthen wares, a few aluminium vessels and wooden articles like ladle. Farid Khan is pious and attends Friday congregations in the nearby mosque when he dons a cap. The mother-tongue of the inmates is "Urdu".

The financial condition of the family is poor. To tide over the brief spells of idleness when they are out of work, they borrow money from 'Pathans' who charge an exorbitant interest of 12 nP. per rupee per week. At the time of interrogation, Farid Khan was free from the clutches of debt, his last loan having been cleared three months ago. Farid Khan is an unlettered person. He knows only to sign his name in Urdu. He did not make any attempt to learn the alphabets. He has no curiosity even to know about happenings in the outside world. He is not interested in any recreation, being fed up with life. Once in a way he sees cinema. Whenever he visits a cinema, he takes his wife.

The Corporation of Madras is taking preliminary steps to construct an over-bridge at the Railway level crossing of Washermenpet in Tiruvottiyur High Road. The execution of this work, Farid Khan fears, may lead to the removal of the hut in which he lives. He is smitten with feelings of sorrow over his helpless position in not having acquired for himself a spot to live where he can breathe his last, in peace. Also lies deeper in his heart the distressing thought that his wife and himself will be thrown to the tender mercies of his relations in their old age.

IV. Doraikannu, the harbour 'thandal'

Madras, the chief port in the south, offers great scope for employment of able-bodied men to work as loaders and unloaders. The stevedores and the labour employed by them are controlled by the Madras Dock Labour Board.

Doraikannu who lives in one of the tenements called "Corporation New Lines" in Harbour Division, is an employee under the control of the Dock Labour Board. His parents hailed from a village called Pattalam in Madurantakam Taluk, Chingleput district and their vocation was agricultural labour. Due to failure of monsoon and consequent unemployment, they fled to Madras City in search of work. The father secured employment as a coal worker in the Harbour.

The family put up a hut measuring 15' x 12' in the locality where "Corporation New Lines" now stand. Three sons and an equal number of daughters were born to the couple of whom Doraikannu, the eldest son, and two sisters survive.

There was a devastating fire probably in the year 1920 when the huts in the locality including Doraikannu's were gutted. With the ex-gratia grant disbursed by the Government, the victims reconstructed the huts. The Madras Corporation put up the pukka tenements called "New Corporation Lines" in 1938 on the site and Doraikannu's family moved into one of the tenemental houses. His parents passed away about a decade ago.

Doraikannu was born in the year 1900. He is an Adi Dravida. His mother-tongue is Tamil. He married Lakshmi in the year 1922 when she was 17. She died last year at the age of 56 due to a lingering ailment, Asthma. She was of the same caste but not related to him. Doraikannu at the outset got himself employed as a serang

under Messrs. Volkart Brothers who were then shipping and clearing agents. Once, a heavy deal-wood case containing some machinery fell accidentally on his right thigh and he broke his femur. He was treated in the Stanley Medical Hospital. During the period of his treatment, he was paid a subsistence allowance of Rs. 30/- a month by the Company. The declaration of the Second World War had its repercussions on exports and imports. During the period of lull he was thrown out of employment. He was forced to join the Navy as a winchman in May 1942. He rose upto foreman (Stevedore) equivalent to Havildar rank. He was awarded 'Burma Star' and "War Medal" for his meritorious services. He was

discharged in March 1947 at the close of the Second World War. On return he was appointed a "thandal" i.e., head mazdoor under the Dock Labour Board.

Doraikannu through his first wife brought forth two sons. He married a second wife in the year 1942. She belongs to the same caste but is not related to him. Her age then was 18. The first wife was an asthma patient for a long time and was almost incapacitated and this was the reason that prompted him to seek a second wife who remains barren to this day. The sons are married. The family has grown very big as could be seen from the following statement:—

Name	Male/ Female	Age	Relation- ship to head of household	Married or not married	Age at marri- age	Literacy and educa- tion	Nature of work
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Doraikannu	M	62	Head	M.	22	0	Thandal D.L.B.
Kamakshi	F	38	Wife	M.	18	0	Housewife
Irusappan	M	36	Son	M.	22	III F	Thandal D.L.B.
Muniammal	F	32	Daughter-in-law	M.	16	0	Housewife
Manimegalai	F	15	G. D.	N.M.	...	VI C	Student
Chandran	M	12	G. S.	N.M.	...	V C	Student
Devaki	F	8	G. D.	N.M.	...	II C	Student
Maheswari	F	6	G. D.	N.M.	...	I C	Student
Malliga	F	4	G. D.	N.M.	...	0	Dependent
Mahendran	M	3	G. S.	N.M.	...	0	Dependent
Gunalexmi	F	1	G. D.	N.M.	...	0	Dependent
Krishnan	M	28	Son	M.	21	V C	Winchman
Balammal	F	24	Daughter-in-law	M.	15	0	Housewife
Poyyamozhi	M	8	G. S.	N.M.	...	V C	Student
Jayaraj	M	7	G. S.	N.M.	...	III C	Student
Kamaraj	M	4	G. S.	N.M.	...	II C	Student
Santhalaxmi	F	1	G. D.	N.M.	...	0	Dependent

M.—Male; F.—Female; G.S.—Grand son; G.D.—Grand daughter; M.—Married; N.M.—Not married;
 0—Illiterate; F—Form; C—Class; D.L.B.—Dock Labour Board.

It is heartening to note that there has been no death in the family except that of Doraikannu's first wife. The inmates maintain fairly good health. The sons of Doraikannu are not interested in family planning.

Doraikannu and his wife are illiterate. But the former has learnt to put his signature in English while in military service. His first daughter-in-law is also an illiterate.

The bread-winners of the family are Doraikannu and his two sons. Like the father, the sons are also employed under the Dock Labour Board as 'Thandal' and Winchman respectively. Each of them get a monthly salary of Rs. 75/-. The sons started earning even at the early age of 16 by working as general labourers either in the Harbour or outside. The father and the sons earn some extra income by doing piece-work outside normal working hours. At times, there will be such a heavy rush for shipping cargo that the Dock Labour will not be able to cope with the work necessitating the employment of additional labour resorting to piece-work system. The family used to take advantage of such occasions and earn extra money. During the year 1962, the family has thus earned an extra income of about Rs. 1,200. The women members attend merely to household duties. The family has no source of unearned income.

Corporation New Lines is a group of double-storeyed tenements consisting of blocks built in a rectangular shape with four blocks on the sides and one block running in the middle. The family occupies a tenement in the ground floor. It consists of a room fronted by a verandah with a kitchen in the rear. It has got two entrances. The rent is Rs. 4/- per mensem. The family being big found one tenement too inadequate for its requirements. They, therefore, secured another tenement in the upstairs last year paying Rs. 4/- as additional rent. There are 110 tenements on the whole which are served by 4 water taps, 4 bath-rooms and 7 public conveniences provided with 21 seats. The tenements are not electrified and kerosene lamps are in use. The monthly household expenditure of the family is approximately Rs. 300/-, the break-up for which is as follows: rice Rs. 100/-, provisions Rs. 50/-, vegetables, pulses, fish, meat, etc., Rs. 50/-. The family does not grudge spending on ceremonies and festivals. Doraikannu spent about Rs. 1,000 on the marriage of each of his sons. One of his

grand-daughters attained puberty six months back. He spent Rs. 150/- on the function connected with it. Pongal and Deepavali are the important festivals observed.

The members of the family take three meals a day. Breakfast consists of tiffin like "iddli" and "uppuma" together with coffee prepared at home. For lunch and supper they cook rice with "sambar" or fish sauce. Almost daily they eat either fish, mutton or beef. Occasionally, they have vegetable "sambar". They do not consume milk as such. In the morning coffee, however, is added $\frac{1}{4}$ m.m. of milk. The earning members drink tea in the evening at hotels. They are also smokers. Doraikannu admits that he used to consume arrack during Pre-Prohibition days and that he has given up the drinking habit. There are brass and aluminium utensils and earthenware worth in all about Rs. 100/- in the house.

The male members of the family wear 'dhoties' and shirts at home. When they are out at work, they prefer shirts and banians. Women wear sarrees and blouses. Boys put on half-trousers and shirts. Girls wear petticoats and jackets and babes, gowns. Doraikannu's wife has no jewels on her body. Her jewels consisting of a necklace, chain and ear-studs have been pledged with a pawn-broker. The daughters-in-law are wearing gold-studs in the ears and nose.

The family in spite of its three earning members is running into debt. Evidently, it is not run on economical lines. Because of over-spending, the family has been forced to borrow to the tune of Rs. 1,000 of which Rs. 500 is from a pawn-broker on the pledge of jewels and household metalware, the rate of interest being 0.03 nP. per rupee per mensem. The remaining Rs. 500/- has been borrowed from the Madras Dock Labour Cooperative Society of which a sum of Rs. 150 has been repaid.

There is a community centre provided for the benefit of the tenement dwellers. At present, a Corporation day-school is run in it. In the evenings, the Y.M.C.A. conducts night classes for children. The Y.M.C.A. has also rented a tenemental room from the Corporation in which it runs a Recreation Club with facilities for indoor games like carrom for the tenement-dwellers to relax. Doraikannu's sons are members of the Club.

The family members do not suffer from any social disabilities. Doraikannu and his sons have enrolled themselves in the I. N. T. U. C. They are merely passive members.

The whole family is linked together by the strong bonds of love and kindness. Doraikannu is so much attached to his sons that he may not like the parting of his sons during his life time. The family, is therefore, likely to continue as a joint family. Doraikannu asserts that he will continue to work so long as he is physically fit. His sons and himself are contributing about Rs. 20/- on an average to the Provident Fund. His younger son Krishnan has taken out a Double Benefit 28 year Life Insurance Policy for a sum of Rs. 3,000 on 24-1-62 and he pays a monthly premium of Rs. 10.24 nP. Doraikannu has no definite plans for his last days. He banks on the good nature of his sons and his second wife.

All the members of the family profess Hinduism. Though they visit local temples they make it a point to go on a pilgrimage once in a year in the Tamil month of 'Adi' to Periyapalayam, a village in Chingleput District where there is a temple dedicated to the deity "Periyapalayathammam".

V. Murugesan, the rickshaw-puller

R. Murugesan, an Adi-Dravida by caste, is a resident of the slum Brindavanam (East) in Division 53, Chetput. He has a chequered career.

Kaladikuppam in Gingee Taluk, South Arcot district is his native place. His father was the village Talayari. Murugesan was studying in II Standard in the local elementary school at the age of 11. The strict discipline in the school was misconstrued as nagging by the boy and he made bold to escape into the wide world. Unknown to his family, he walked up a distance of 8 miles to reach the nearest railway station, Mylam and boarded the train for Madras without ticket. In the railway compartment, he caught the eye of an Adi-Dravida who had married at Kaladikuppam. After making solicitous enquiries of the boy, the man asked him to come and stay with him at his house at St. Thomas Mount. They got down at Tambaram and proceeded to St. Thomas Mount by electric train. Murugesan did not like the idea of staying with a known person. So he departed. He stole himself into the military barracks outwitting the sentinel. He ingratiated himself with

the military personnel and did for them petty jobs like boot polishing, getting coffee, cigarettes, etc., from stalls and assisting them in lifting luggages while they moved out into camps and lived on the money he so earned. He frequented cinema houses. He also took to toddy drinking. After a month, he joined as a cowboy under a milkman at St. Thomas Mount on a pay of Rs. 20/- p. m. with free meals. But the work was arduous. He, therefore, decided to quit it.

After 3 months, Murugesan came to Egmore Railway Goods yard and started working as a helper under a hand-cart puller. He spent the nights in the goods yard itself or on pavements. He earned Rs. 2.50 a day. A year rolled by. One night he was sleeping with five other friends in the goods yard. A police constable accosted them and wanted them to come to the police station. They demurred. A verbal wrangle ensued which ended in a skirmish. The cop phoned up the police station. A police party arrived on the scene and rounded off the gang. To their surprise a case of theft was foisted on them (it is only Murugesan's version) and they were convicted and sentenced by the Court to undergo 6 months rigorous imprisonment. After serving the sentence, he resumed his hand-cart work.

Murugesan's father and his brothers were long searching for him. His father and one of his brothers who had come to Madras stumbled on him. They took him to the village where he spent about 3 years assisting in the cultivation of the family lands. He quarrelled with one of his brothers and left for Madras. His age then was 16. He worked as a gardener at Aminjikarai for a couple of years. Then, he changed his occupation in quick succession. For 6 months he was a rickshaw-puller, for the next 6 months an assistant in a firewood depot at Choolai and then for one year he worked in a soda factory at Purasawalkam. Out of his savings, he bought 2 rickshaws for Rs. 140/-. He worked on one of them and earned daily Rs. 2 to 3. The other he hired out for 6 annas a day. He lived like this for 2½ years. He hired out both the rickshaws and left for his village.

Then Murugesan's marriage with Poovathal, a distant relation of his, took place. She was aged 13 and had not come of age then. He got his share of the family landed property, i.e., one 'cawnie' of wet land and quarter 'cawnie' of dry

land (1 'cawnie' = $\frac{166}{121}$ acres) and set up a separate home. He lived in the village for 3 years. Then leaving his wife in the village, he set out for Madras and employed himself as a rickshaw-puller. He acquired a hut for Rs. 45/- at Jagannathapuram, a slum in Division 53. His wife joined him 6 months later. They lived here for 2 years. News of his father's death came. He sold his hut for Rs. 125/- and the couple left for the village.

This time they happened to stay in the village for about 2 years. Then they came back to Madras. He sold his two rickshaws for Rs. 95/-. He got himself employed as gardener under a doctor at Aminjikarai and lived in an out-house in the doctor's compound. His pay was Rs. 40/- p.m. The couple continued there for about 3 years. The first daughter was born. Her present age is about 11. The next, a male child, was also born here.

Finding the pay inadequate, Murugesan left the doctor, hired a hut at Jagannathapuram (a slum) and worked as a general labourer. His first son died here due to small-pox. Another female child born to him also passed away within a year of its birth due to fever. They were blessed with two more children, a boy whose present age is 4 years and a daughter aged 2 years. His old mother joined him.

About 2 years ago he encroached upon the railway land near Chetput Railway Station and built a hut. The congeries of huts in the locality are known by the name Brindavanam (East). The walls of the hut are made of tin sheets and the roof of thatch. In another six months, he put up a second hut of the same type. The walls are about 3' high. The huts cost him Rs. 200/- which he borrowed from a lady and the rate of interest being 2 annas per rupee per mensem. The huts face each other and the roofs being very low, the inside is dark. He partitioned each hut into two portions; occupying one portion himself, he rented out the remaining three on a monthly rent of Rs. 6/- each. For sometime, say for about 6 months, he worked as a rickshaw-puller at Kodambakkam to which place he used to go up and down ticketless in the electric train. Once he was caught and fined Rs. 15/-. For the last 9 months, he is employed as a rickshaw-puller cum domestic servant

in a house at Chetput itself. His employer owns a rickshaw. He has to take his master's son to school free of charge and also do other menial jobs at home as a recompense for which he is not only fed in the morning and noon in his master's house, but also permitted the use of rickshaw to convey to school six more children belonging to three other families and earn Rs. 70/- p.m. He has now a feeling that he is at last settled in life after considerable struggle for over a score of years. His wife merely keeps the house.

What he earns here is supplemented by the grain-rent he receives from his lands in the village. His own elder brother is his tenant. In normal years he will get 4 'marakkals' of rice, 2 'marakkals' of ragi and 1 'marakkal' of cholam from his lands (1 'marakkal' = 4 Madras measures). He has no savings to his credit. On the other hand, he is indebted to the extent of Rs. 200/-. When advised to save for a rainy day, he quoted a Tamil epigram "செலவு இரு" meaning "a mean fellow has double expenditure", and added that however much he might try to be tight-fisted, he had to meet unforeseen expenditure. He mentioned a few items like medical expenses and frequent visits by guests from his village.

The living space available to him in the hut measures 9' x 8'. The hut is devoid of any amenities like bath, lavatory, etc. The inmates make use of public convenience and water tap. Kerosene lamps are in use. The slum is served by the underground drainage system but it does not reach Murugesan's hut.

Rice is the staple diet of the family and is cooked twice in a day during noon and night. In the morning, grown-ups take cold rice and children eat tiffin bought from hotels. Weekly once they take beef. Murugesan is not a beef eater and he takes mutton once a week. Fish is taken twice or thrice a week. On other occasions, they have vegetable 'sambar.' Milk is never consumed. The family purchases its food requirements day to day. The daily expenses are as follows:

Rice (1½ m.m. roughly)	Rs. 1-50 nP.
Vegetable	25 ..
Grocery items	12 ..
Firewood	25 ..
Cowdung cakes (for fuel)	6 ..
Tiffin for children	31 ..

The cooking utensils consist mostly of mud pots. There are a few brass and aluminium vessels worth in all about Rs. 75/-. Murugesan does not smoke but chews pan. He avers that he has bid good-bye to the drinking habit since Prohibition.

The family members wear simple apparel. Murugesan puts on a dhoti or half-trouser with a shirt and towel on. Women wear cotton sarees and blouses. He used to purchase clothes for Deepavali (Rs. 15) and Pongal (Rs. 20). At times he used to get free old clothes from his master. His wife wears gold ear and nose studs worth Rs. 100/- and silver anklets worth Rs. 45/-. His children wear silver waist-cords and anklets worth Rs. 25/.

The inmates of the family talk Tamil at home. Murugesan knows only to sign his name. However, he is interested in knowing world news. He, therefore, makes it a point to have newspaper read out to him by others. His wife is illiterate. His first daughter studying in II standard proved mischievous, and he was forced to discontinue her studies. She is now employed as a domestic servant in a house at Aminjikarai for the last two months and earns Rs. 5/-p.m. She stays at the employer's house. He wants to educate his younger children. Nowadays none in the family sees the cinema. They do not suffer from any social disabilities.

Murugesan has no religion. Every year in the Tamil month of Panguni he undertakes a trip to Mylam in South Arcot district and offers worship to Lord Murugan in the temple there. He used to avail himself of this opportunity to visit his village as well.

Murugesan is aged 38. He is slim and keeps fairly good health. His wife is suffering from some chronic skin disease. His mother has been maintaining indifferent health for quite some time. She frequently falls a victim to cold and cough.

The neighbours of Murugesan are mostly Adi-Dravidas. Except for a few families, the rest in the neighbourhood, according to Murugesan are involved in shady and questionable transactions. He speaks of illicit distillation, debauchery and pocket-picking indulged in by some riff-raffs who live in the slums.

It has to be admitted that the city has cast its irresistible spell on Murugesan and proved to be his best haven in life. He has dabbled in a variety of pursuits, viz., chokra, cowboy, hand-cart puller,

gardener, agriculturist, rickshaw puller, assistant in a firewood depot, worker in an aerated-water factory, general labourer, domestic servant and rentier. We do not venture to hazard a guess about his future.

VI. Chandrasekaran, the casual labourer

At the outset it may be advantageous to indicate briefly what the expression "casual labourer" connotes. Employment is usually divided into regular and casual employment. The criterion of continuity or say, of stable availability of work may generally be accepted as the distinguishing feature. Those who are not assured of continuous employment and who in practice move from place to place in search of work may be said to be casually employed persons.

We have seen that 37,890 or 41.5% of the slum workers have no fixed place of work. Chandrasekaran, the person of our study is one among them. He lives in Periapalayathamankoil I street in the slum called Periyapalayathamankoil slum in Division 24, Basin Bridge. The slum takes its name from the deity Periyapalayathamman in whose honour a temple stands at the entrance to the slum.

There are 202 houses in the slum of which 13 are pukka houses and 42 are houses with tiled roof. The rest are thatched huts. The pukka houses stand next to the hovels. The inhabitants are mostly Adi-Dravidas. The huts have no private water taps or electric lights. Public water taps and street lights are available in the slum. Huts are not provided with private latrines and the inhabitants resort to public conveniences. Sullage water finds its way into open masonry side drains which empty into the underground drainage system.

Chandrasekaran lives in a portion of a choultry belonging to Periapalayathamankoil situated in the slum. The choultry is a country tile-roofed building. About 20 or 30 years ago devotees in and around Madras City used to visit the temple in the slum during the Tamil month of Adi for the annual Adi Brahmotsavam festival which will last for about 13 days. The choultry was intended to accommodate the pilgrims congregating during the festival occasion. With the march of time and the development of transit facilities, pilgrims nowadays visit the temple during the annual festival, offer worship and return home the same evening. The temple is not under the control of the Hindu Religious Endowment Board. Its affairs are managed by a committee of

four persons who hail from the slum. The choultry contains four apartments which have been rented out to different persons. Chandrasekaran occupies the biggest apartment carrying a monthly rent of Rs. 5/-. The choultry building is not provided with water tap, latrine and electric light. The occupants make use of public water taps and conveniences. The portion of the choultry in the occupation of Chandrasekaran consists of two rooms and a verandah. The overall measurements are 27' x 8'. The front room is used as bed-room and the other as kitchen.

Chandrasekaran's family consists of nine members at present. His parents live with him. His father is aged 52 and his mother 45. He has three brothers aged 26, 16 and 12 and a sister aged 3 years. Chandrasekaran is aged 22 and he is a bachelor. His elder brother is also a bachelor, but he has chosen a woman of 22 years as his mistress about a year ago. She belongs to the same community. The parents of Chandrasekaran did not object to this intimacy. There is no talk of uniting the couple in regular wedlock. The mistress is in the family way.

Chandrasekaran's grandfather migrated to Madras City from Pungathur village in Tiruvellore taluk, Chingleput district. His grandfather built a pukka house in the slum which was disposed of by Chandrasekaran's father about 10 years ago and the family returned to the village *en bloc* and lived there for about 1½ years. Finding life hard in the village the family migrated again to the city. This time they moved into the choultry.

There are four earning members in the family including Chandrasekaran who manages the affairs of the family. Chandrasekaran's father inherited immovable properties worth about Rs. 50,000/- from his father. He took life easy. He did not make any serious attempt to make a living. He squandered money on litigation. The size of the family growing, the cost of maintenance also went up. Naturally Chandrasekaran's father had to liquidate the immovable properties one by one and the last was disposed of about 10 years ago. Chandrasekaran's primary work is construction. He is for the last two years attached to a petty building contractor. Wherever the contractor takes up work, Chandrasekaran goes there. When his services are not required by the contractor, he works as a general labourer. On the whole he will get work for about 20 days in a month and earn about Rs. 40/-. His elder brother used to collect used-out charcoal and cinder from workshops, hotels and households and sell them to lime-kiln

owners. He used to earn about 50 nP. to Re. 1/- a day. He is an easy-going person and spends on himself most of his earnings. His father works as a petty broker in the sale of lime from lime-kilns and earns 50 nP. to Re. 1/- per day. His next younger brother gets work for two to three days in a week in a foundry closeby. His daily wage is Rs. 1.50. Thus, the total monthly income of the family ranges between Rs. 80 and Rs. 100.

The day-to-day expenditure of the family on food is as follows :

Rice (2 m. m.)	Rs. 2.25
Provision and vegetables	Re. 1.00
Tiffin and tea	Re. 0.75
Total	Rs. 4.00

Thus the family will require about Rs. 120/- to balance a humble food budget. Whenever the income falls short they live on inadequate diet. Clothes are purchased once in a way.

The staple food of the family is rice. Cooking is done once in a day in the evening. In the mornings some cheap tiffin and tea are taken. For lunch they have cold rice. During nights they take fresh cooked rice. Vegetable sambar is the usual sauce. Fish is taken once or twice in a month and meat once a month. The family does not go in for milk or butter-milk.

The family members are dressed in poor clothes. The common wear for men consists of dhoti and shirt. Women wear cheap cotton sarees and jackets. The only ornament is his mother's thali.

Mud pots and aluminium utensils are used for cooking. There are no brass or copper vessels worth the name in the family.

The inmates of the family belong to Adi-Dravida community which is a scheduled caste. In the city they suffer from no social disabilities. The family gradually lost its status by the dissipation of its property.

The family members talk Tamil at home. Chandrasekaran failed in the E. S. L. C. examination. His father has passed fourth class and his elder brother and his next younger brother seventh class. The third brother stopped away from school while studying in fourth class. His last brother is

studying in third class in the Corporation Elementary School. His mother and the mistress of his elder brother are illiterates.

There is a reading room cum recreation club styled 'Ambedkar Peravai' in the slum. Tamil dailies are available in the reading room. Facilities for games like carrom and football are provided. The club is run on the subscriptions and donations by the slum dwellers.

The family which was once prosperous is now in straitened circumstances. However, it is gratifying to note that they have not gone in for any loans. But the family is in arrears of house rent for the last 1½ years. The other tenants occupying the choultry are also in arrears of rent. It is ascertained that the tenants are taking advantage of the fact that the temple committee is not armed with legal authority to collect the rent.

VII. Pothaiah, the scavenger

Pothaiah is a scavenger of the Cleansing Department of the Madras Corporation. There are nearly 5,000 sweepers in all. The Corporation instead of having a surface drainage system in the unsewered areas has allowed the growth of thousands of small cesspools which are daily cleansed by a fleet of scammel-type motor vans and also by the traditional type of carts fitted with circular barrels and drawn by bullocks. Motor vans cannot negotiate narrow and winding lanes in the slums. Hence the need for bringing into use bullock drawn carts.

Pothaiah is in the service of the Cleansing Department of the Madras Corporation as a scavenger whose duty is to cleanse cesspools in an unsewered area in Division 2 Tondiarpet, by means of a bullock drawn barrel cart. He joined the Corporation in the year 1929. He collects the sullage water and empties it into the masonry washing platform attached to the public convenience on 'Kuppam Road' in Division 2 wherefrom it finds its way into the underground sewage system. After the day's work, he has to bring the bullock and cart safely to the Corporation depot, wash the bull and feed it. The depot is in Division 9 and it is common to Divisions 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 12 to 16 and 20. The distance between the depot and the workspot of Pothaiah is about two miles. The city is served by 9 such depots.

Pothaiah is an Adi-Andhra and hails from Sayyipettah Lakshmipuram in Kavali Taluk, Nellore district which district originally formed part of the composite Madras State prior to the separation of Andhra. The family had about 25 cents of dry land. He lived with his parents, two brothers and two sisters in the village doing agricultural labour. His elder brother left for Madras in the year 1919 and with the help of a relation of his who was already employed in the Corporation, secured a scavenger's job in the Corporation. After ten years the elder brother asked Pothaiah to go over to Madras and the latter arrived in Madras in 1929. He was then aged 16. He was lucky enough to secure a scavenger's job in the Corporation within a month of his arrival. He lived with his brother in a portion of a hut belonging to one of his relations in Anjaneyapuram alias Anjaneyanagar, a slum in Division 9, Meenakshiammanpet. He got married at the age of 29 to a girl named Ankamma, 21 years old who belonged to another village, Thimmareddipalayam in Kavali taluk, Nellore district. She is not a blood relation of his, but belonged to his community. The marriage took place at the village. Immediately after the marriage he took his wife to Madras. Accommodation problem arose. His brother and himself constructed a hut abutting the compound wall of a cemetery situated close to the Corporation cattle depot. The side walls are of mud and the roof is made of canisters beaten flat. The front wall is 4' high. The hut was partitioned into two by means of a bamboo 'thatti' his brother occupying one portion and himself the other. The living space available to him is 11' x 6½'. Pothaiah continues to live in this hut till today. The site belongs to the Corporation. He does not pay any land rent. The hut has only one entrance. The door is made of dealwood. The walls are plastered with clay. The floor is of mud. It is a one-roomed hut with no windows, verandah or backyard. It is devoid of any amenities like bath, latrine, tap, etc. The inmates make use of public convenience and water tap. Kerosene lamps are in use. The heat becomes unbearable during dog days, the roof being made of canisters.

Pothaiah brought forth six sons and two daughters of whom three sons and one daughter survive. The rest died within a few weeks of their birth. The daughter is aged 10. She was not put under instruction and merely serves as a

baby sitter looking after the last child 3 years old. The other two sons are aged 9 and 7 respectively. The first boy is studying in III class and the second in I class in the nearby Corporation elementary school. They get free gifts of slates, books and pencils from the Corporation. They also get free mid-day meal.

Pothaiah has borrowed a sum of Rs. 200/- from one of his neighbours on personal security, the rate of interest being 0.06 nP. per rupee per mensem. He is repaying it in monthly instalments of Rs. 10/-. Both Pothaiah and his wife are illiterate. However he knows to sign his name in Telugu which is the monther tongue of all the inmates of the family.

What Pothaiah earns as a scavenger is supplemented by the earnings of his wife who works as a construction labourer. Having started on a pay of Rs. 17.50 about 33 years ago he has now come to draw Rs. 73/- which consists of the following:

(a) Basic pay in the time scale Rs. 50-1-60	Rs. 56/-
(b) House rent allowance	Rs. 7/-
(c) Dearness allowance	Rs. 5/-
(d) Yoking allowance	Rs. 3/-
(e) Unclean allowance	Rs. 2/-
Total	Rs. 73/-

He works in two shifts, i.e., 6 A.M. to 10-30 A.M. and 2-45 P.M. to 5-15 P.M. during March to August and 6-15 A.M. to 10-45 A.M. and 2-30 P.M. to 5-00 P.M. during September to February. He gets half holiday on Saturdays and Sundays. His wife gets work for about 20 days in a month. Her daily wage is one rupee. Thus the overall income of the family comes to Rs. 103/- per mensem.

Normally Pothaiah should be able to balance the income and expenditure unless his wife goes out of work. His expenses are as follows:

1. Rice	Rs. 45/- p.m.
2. Provisions	Rs. 30/- p.m.
3. Vegetables, fish, mutton, beef, etc.	Rs. 20/- p.m.
4. Miscellaneous	Rs. 5/- p.m.
5. Clothing	Rs. 60/- per annum

Though he hails from a Telugu district, there is nothing special about his food. As usual, rice is the staple diet. The family cooks twice in a day. Vegetable sambar and fish or beef sauce constitute the side dish for lunch and supper. In the morning, cold rice is taken. Pothaiah drinks a cup of tea from the hotel before leaving for work. Mud pots and a few aluminium utensils are found in the hut. Pothaiah gets a free supply of two sets of khaki uniform from the Corporation in a year. Generally, he wears the uniform round the clock. On rare occasions he wears a dhoti and a shirt. His wife wears a saree and a blouse. The daughter puts on a petticoat and a jacket. The youngest boy wears a gown and the other two boys who attend school wear shorts and shirts. Pothaiah is a cigar smoker.

Pongal is the chief festival for the family. Deepavali and Telugu New Year's Day are the other important festivals observed by the family. Scavengers are also eligible for the grant of festival advance equivalent to 1½ times the basic pay free of interest recoverable in ten equal monthly instalments. Pothaiah was sanctioned a festival advance of Rs. 84 for the last Deepavali. He used to get 'baksheesh' during Deepavali, Pongal and Ayudhapuja from some households. On each occasion, the 'baksheesh' may come to about Rs. 10/-. There is a small temple in the slum dedicated to Goddess Ankamma. Puja is offered weekly in the temple in turn by the households inhabiting the slum. The annual temple festival falls in the month of August. He does not suffer from any social disability.

There is an adult literacy school in the slum, but neither Pothaiah nor his wife has taken advantage of it. Once in a way, the family members see cinema.

It is common knowledge that during the rainy season the slums are inundated and the cesspools in unsewered areas overflow. To a specific question whether any extra load of work is undertaken by him during the rainy season, Pothaiah answered in the negative. He said that he would do his work restricting to the shift hours and nothing more. He added that he could not help the overflowing of cesspools flooded with storm water.

Pothaiah is a member of the Corporation Labour Union. He has been discharging his duties all these years to the satisfaction of his superiors.

He joined the scavengers' strikes that took place in the years 1946 and 1948. The former lasted for a month and the latter for 10 days. The strikes were launched to accomplish increase in emoluments. His role in these strikes was merely passive. His pay was withheld for the strike periods. During the currency of strikes, he admits, the cesspools overflowed letting loose olfactory horrors and people suffered a good deal. He is happy that he has always been getting a servicable bull. He has not therefore suffered any hardship on account of the obduracy of bulls which a few of his co-workers had to put up with. Pothaiah is a subscriber to the Bonus Fund since July 1946. He contributes Rs. 1.50 a month and the Corporation in its turn contributes an equal amount to his account. He expects to get about Rs. 1,000/- at the time of his retirement.

It is really an irony of circumstances that Pothaiah whose duty is to cleanse the cesspools to ensure sanitation should himself keep his own dwelling in an unhygienic way. When confronted with this fact, he offered the excuse that his dwelling itself is a one-roomed mean hovel in which the whole routine of life has to be gone through by all the inmates. He has been trying for the allotment of a tenemental house ever since he entered the Corporation service but in vain. He is conscious of the advantages of

better living conditions and will willingly move into a tenement if allotted.

VIII. Sivapatham, the cobbler

Chettithottam, a slum in Division 8, Royapuram, is low lying, just on the north of Royapuram Railway overbridge. To an onlooker, the whole slum will look like a basin. The houses are closely packed.

Sivapatham who lives in this slum is by profession a cobbler. Thirty eight years of hard life has taught him that the profession pursued in an indigenous way will not prove lucrative. He did not choose it. It was forced on him by tradition.

His father lived in Korukupet (Division 21). The family moved into Chettithottam when Sivapatham was a suckling. To start with they lived in a hut that belonged to a relation. Sivapatham has no information about his father's birth place.

He lost his father when he was about 14 and his mother when he was 28. He married Kanakambaram, a girl of 14 when he was 18. The marital expenses amounted to Rs. 50/. His wife hails from the same slum. She belongs to the same community as his, viz., Chakkiliyan (Scheduled Caste) but is not related to him. He has half a dozen children, three sons and three daughters.

Name	Male/ Female	Age	Relationship to the head of household	Married or not married	Literacy and education	Nature of work
1. Sivapatham	M	38	Head	M.	0	Cobbler
2. Kanakambaram	F	34	Wife	M.	0	Housewife
3. Kuppaiah	M	13	Son	N. M.	0	Trade apprentice
4. Govindamma	F	9	Daughter	N. M.	I Class	Student
5. Murthy	M	7	Son	N. M.	I Class	Student
6. Gajendran	M	5	Son	N. M.	0	Dependent
7. Mohana	F	3	Daughter	N. M.	0	Dependent
8. Baby	F	0	Daughter	N. M.	0	Dependent

M—Male; F—Female; M.—Married; N. M.—Not Married; 0—Illiterate.

Sivapatham did not attend school but started assisting his father in shoe-repairing even at the early age of 10. For the last few years he is attached to Rafee Leather Works, Park Town. He makes hold-all belts and chappals for the concern which supplies him with necessary materials. He earns a wage of Rs. 1-12 for a dozen belts. He can make four dozens a day. The chappals he makes are of different designs. Ordinary designs fetch him a wage of Rs. 1-25 per pair, and novel ones Rs. 2 per pair. He can make 4 pairs of the former and three pairs of the latter a day. The firm provides him work for about 20 days a month. For the remaining 10 days he either does not work or does odd jobs which are not so remunerative.

Sivapatham is, however, capable of spending every pie of the hundred rupees which he earns in a month—sixty rupees on rice, twenty on assorted provisions, ten on sundry edibles and ten on miscellaneous items. Cooking is done once a day in the evening. Taking cold rice in the morning, the inmates go in for cheap tiffin and tea during the afternoon and a square rice meal with vegetable sambar at night. Fish sauce thrice a week and mutton sauce twice a month are substituted for vegetable sambar. Sivapatham drinks an additional cup of tea in the evenings. He is habituated to 'bidi' smoking. He avers he does not touch intoxicants.

His costume is simple. Dhoti and shirt are the usual wear for him. His wife wears sarees and jackets. His daughters are clad in frocks and sons in shirts and shorts. Ornaments are practically nil except for glass bangles worn by women. The household utensils are mostly earthenware, a few being aluminium.

Sivapatham is not above want. Whenever he is hard-pressed for money, he takes loans from his neighbours. At the time of interrogation he had no loans to repay.

His first son was not sent to school. He is for the past about one year learning the art of shoe-making under a shoe manufacturer at Royapettah. Beyond being fed, the son gets no payment in cash.

Sivapatham does not live in an independent hut. In a hut partitioned into two, one portion is occupied by him and the other by his mother-in-law. The site does not belong to them; but the superstructure is theirs. They pay no rent to the landlord. The

walls and roofs are both made of coconut fronds. The floor is of mud. The living space available to him measures 6' x 6'. The hut is in a bad state of disrepair. It is needless to point out that the hovel is without any amenities like latrine, tap, light, drainage, etc. Public convenience and water taps are used by the inmates of the family.

Sivapatham is an illiterate. He merely knows to sign his name in Tamil, though his mother tongue is Telugu. There is no adult literacy school in the slum. The inmates of the family do not suffer from any social disability. They see cinema once in a way.

Sivapatham's only ambition in life is to procure a sewing machine so that he can not only better his prospects, but also place his sons on a better footing. How to make up a sum of Rs. 250/- is his problem. He hopes that the Harijan Welfare Department will sooner or later come to his rescue.

IX. Muthamma, the milk vendor

This is the story of a courageous woman, a woman practically alone in life buffeted by the winds of fate and chance but yet fighting them with dignity and fortitude. Since a number of slum dwellers manage to eke out their existence by selling milk, the life history of this woman has been taken up for case study.

Muthamma, who lives in a slum in New Boag Road, T. Nagar, originally belonged to Sothupakkam village of Madurantakam taluk. Her father, Yadava by caste was a petty agriculturist and owned a few acres of dry land. On this land he sowed maize and ragi and the money he got out of the land was barely sufficient to feed his four children. Muthamma was the eldest of the children. She had two other younger sisters and a kid brother. Even at the age of 12, Muthamma was married. That happened in the year 1911. Her husband who belonged to the same village was also the son of a farmer. The War broke out in 1914 and like all bold young men of his time, Muthamma's husband also volunteered to enlist. He was sent abroad to serve in the Madras Regiment. Muthamma cannot give details regarding the theatre of operations. All that she could do during these dark years was to pray for her husband's safety. Her prayers were not in vain and he returned a hero to his locality. During the entire four year period when he was out, Muthamma did not see him even once. All the time she was staying in her father's house.

The War ended, peace was declared and Muthamma's husband along with many young men was discharged. Then came the problem of rehabilitation. Muthamma's husband refused to live in the village. He was on the look out for new fields to conquer. So in the year 1921 he decided to migrate to the city. In spite of his experience during the War, he could not get a suitable job. A disillusioned man, he tried to get one in various firms in the city as a peon or a watchman. But no one would give him a job. This dissipated him and he undertook a job as a cooly in the harbour and for sometime lived with his wife in the harbour slum area. In spite of certain hardships, there was a happy life and in 1922 to them was born a daughter. The fond mother named the child as Avudaiamma. Then occurred an event which was enough to bring Muthamma's world crumbling down her ears in ruins. Her husband contracted pneumonia due to exposure one cold December night. Medical help was not forthcoming in the slum and within a few days Muthamma became a widow. Afterwards there was not much hope left and the tearful Muthamma, with her daughter just one year old, went back to Sothupakkam to live with her aged parents. In Sothupakkam she lived with memories of her husband and with one thought—to bring up her daughter and see that she did not suffer the same fate as her mother. In the year 1942, Muthamma's daughter Avudaiamma married a young man of her community, a Yadava youth by name Arumugham. By dint of hard work and with some money left to her by her dead husband, Muthamma had managed to save enough to buy a couple of buffaloes which she was keeping in her village. There are small tea-shops in Sothupakkam. With one measure of milk which she was able to get daily, she sold the milk to these tea-shops and made a small but steady income. For 3 years, things were all right and Arumugham and Avudaiamma stayed with her in the village. But Arumugham was bitten by the wonder bug. He decided to better his fortunes by migrating to Madras. In spite of the pleadings of both his wife and mother-in-law, he had made up his mind to leave the village. It was history repeating itself and when her daughter and son-in-law decided to shift, Muthamma also decided to go along with them to Madras. They reached Madras early in 1947 and Arumugham got a job as a cleaner in a motor workshop. Another friend of Arumugham who was in Madras had told him about the jobs which were easy-picking in Madras and it was on the

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advice of this friend that Arumugham had decided to come to Madras. This friend who was staying in a slum in New Boag Road introduced Arumugham, his wife and mother-in-law to the other persons living in the slum and a small piece of land, 2 cents in extent was set apart for Arumugham to construct his hut. Muthamma had also come with her buffaloes to the city and while Arumugham worked as a cleaner and obtained an income of Rs 45/- p.m., Muthamma sold the milk yielded by the two buffaloes to the surrounding houses and earned an income of about Rs. 60/- p.m. Thus the trio were able to live comfortably on Rs. 100 every month. This created a lot of jealousy among their neighbours in the slum and as time passed by, there were frequent quarrels between Arumugham and others. But yet according to the unwritten code among the slum dwellers, though fights were frequent, no ostracism was practised against Muthamma and her son-in-law. The land on which they had built their hut originally belonged to a local Chettiar but after two or three successful attempts by him to evict the slum dwellers, he decided to give up the unequal battle. He advertised the land for sale and Muthamma on hearing of it decided to purchase the land on which she had constructed the house. So she negotiated with this Chettiar and bought the 2 cents of land paying Rs. 60 for it. Thus the land on which her hut was erected became her own property. Her hut, because of her income, was the best in the area and though it had a single room, it was wide and spacious, albeit constructed of thatch. The flooring was very neat and Muthamma took care to see that it was daily washed with liquid cowdung. She also lived well, had three meals a day in which rice formed the main constituent. She was also in the habit of taking coffee and butter-milk. This was to be expected as she owned two buffaloes and utilised quarter measure of milk for her own needs. This went on for 11 years by which time she had set apart a nest egg of savings. Disaster overtook her in the year 1955. Her son-in-law Arumugham contracted small-pox which was then raging in the area and died before any medical help could be given, leaving her daughter a widow. But this time even though her heart was broken, she decided not to leave Madras and go back. Luckily or unluckily her daughter had no issues even though it was Muthamma's secret wish that she should be a grand-mother. Her aged parents having died in the meantime, she asked for some help from her village. The help came in the shape of a poor

neighbour having the same name as her deceased son-in-law. This Arumugham was known to her as an agricultural labourer on her father's lands and as he knew how to tend the cattle she thought that his services could be utilised to take her cattle around the houses in Mambalam to which she was steadily supplying milk. Arumugham joined them sometime in 1955. At that time, she thought that he was an honest person and so entrusted to him the task of looking after the cattle, selling the milk and collecting the sale proceeds from the various houses. Her daughter Avudaiamma also helped her by assisting Arumugham in supplying milk to the surrounding areas. But Arumugham was not as honest as he appeared to be. Realising that Muthamma was old and that she could not effectively keep a check on him, he steadily started cheating her. Early in 1958, he disappeared mysteriously with an amount of Rs. 1,000/-, her total life savings, leaving Muthamma and the widowed Avudaiamma in the lurch. A complaint to the police was made, but till now he has not been traced. It is said that misfortunes do not come singly and the jealousy of the other slum dwellers which had been building up slowly and steadily now fanned out into flames and the neighbours started giving Muthamma a considerable amount of trouble. The local Chettiar

sold the plot excluding Muthamma's bit to some other man and this man undertook court proceedings to evict the slum dwellers. Muthamma was asked by the slum dwellers to give evidence against this land-owner which she refused as she was not a party to the proceedings. It was at this time that the other slum dwellers came to know that Muthamma had bought her bit of land from the Chettiar. This enraged them considerably and they decided to evict her from the premises. Muthamma refused to do this as she said that the land was hers. But the other slum dwellers refused to recognise this purchase and their association known as the Slum Dwellers' Association decided to take action against Muthamma. Still she refused to recede from her position and has now decided to contest the whole issue in the Court. She is even thinking in terms of police protection. Every day abuses are being hurled at her and her daughter and small pin-pricks by way of cutting the ropes with which she tethers her cattle or removing the thatch from her hut are being administered to her by the neighbours. But in spite of all this, Muthamma has indomitable courage and she refuses to break even under daily strain imposed on her—truly a courageous woman.

APPENDIX I

'A Fair Deal for Slum Dwellers' by Sri C. Rajagopalachari *

It is a sad sight to see these huts built on the slopes of drains and other waterlogged lowlying areas untouched by the big house building movement now on foot in the city to cater to the needs of the more fortunate classes. It is a heart-rending sight these huts present when inundated by the rains that come now and then as if to point out with emphasis the misery of the women and children that cook and sleep in such huts.

But a sadder sight still is when we see these huts pulled down and the mud walls heartlessly razed to the ground by municipal or government officials with a police van standing by to prevent the protests of the victims assuming the shape of riot. One need not command much imagination to realise the lot of the women and children who live from hour to hour on the brink of starvation in these huts displaced by authority and left destitute with no one to go to for help or charity.

Clever touts

The idea of dealing with these slums by way of clearance as we much do with mosquitoes and rats and vermin, i.e., to get rid of them because they are not wanted is totally wrong. These people who have somehow or other managed to find a site whereon a low mud wall and a coconut leaf roof put over it provide them a place to cook some food and where they could bundle themselves to sleep during nights, deserve better consideration than they get now from the authorities. There is a new profession that has grown on the plight of these people—a body of clever touts and cruel grabbers who find means for getting these unauthorised occupations winked at and who offer to guard these unfortunate people from the attention of the authorities and obtain for them irregular leave and licence to live uninterfered with. These touts are a pest. The whole business if made known cannot be tolerated by an honest government or

civic authority. Yet these cruel and unscrupulous intermediaries are the only friends of these slum dwellers and they are a profession as necessary as the gowned people that hang round the magistrates' courts to help the prisoners brought there by the police with some kind of defence.

These slum dwellers do not deserve to be hunted down like rats or mosquitoes or stray dogs as is now being done. They are an essential element in city life. They are as necessary as any other section of the population, say the police or the hawkers or the drain cleaners. These work hard as domestic and other servants and are absolutely essential for the life of the city.

The industrial workers and the low paid Government officials are able to take care of themselves relatively speaking. But these miserable people living in the slums whose services too are essential are helpless victims of laws and regulations that are enforced without reference to humanity or human rights.

An absurd word

Clearance is an absurd word to deal with the housing of these people and a more unwise or inhumane policy than this cannot be conceived. Here are people who are essential for the life of the city dwellers. The men and the women and the children too do work in the city in the homes and the shops of the middle and upper classes, work which others will not do. Should not their housing be a concern of the people who employ them? How can we expect men and women to attend to daily duties without a lodging place to sleep in during nights and a place to cook in and keep their food?

The programme should be changed from clearance to a real and adequate housing programme. There are difficulties I am aware in recognising the duty and in fulfilling it. But it has to be done.

* Extract from "The Mail" dated 7-9-60.

There are considerations to be kept in mind in this connexion which are often ignored. The place of work should not be too far from where they are asked to live. They cannot be expected to be able to meet conveyance expenses nor can their services be rendered properly and in time if they live at some distant place chosen by an unsympathetic official and allotted with the command "take it or leave it". The problem should be treated with the same consideration as the housing of industrial workers has recently attracted.

Public duty

These slums have grown on sites wholly unfit for human habitation and without the assistance either of their employees or any welfare department. We must be grateful to them for the courage and spirit of self-help displayed by them in finding their own habitation. They are all now living in daily and hourly fear of being displaced and their hearts sink when they see a group of huts pulled down anywhere. The whole business must be taken up as an urgent public duty. It is easy enough and quite legal for a Tahsildar to come with police help and remove the 'encroachments'. But the Tahsildars and municipal officials and policemen are there to help society and citizens to live a happy and harmonious life, not merely to guard the legalistic rights of Government over unoccupied land. The Mayor and the Collector and a sympathetic Minister should sit together and devise a proper solution for the problem other than pulling down the huts and leaving the women and children to their fate. That these people have so long been looking after themselves is no reason for society and society's official agencies to think that they have no duty to perform to these people without whom City life cannot go on. They should all be properly housed somewhere and near to their places of work and with such amenities as are essential for healthy life under present day conditions in this City. It is not merely a problem of aesthetics and clearance of ugly spots to present a decent appearance. When once it is realised that these are essential for city life that without them the upper and middle classes living in better houses cannot get on for a single day, there can be no rest till their housing problem is honestly and properly solved. The Corporation should deal with Government and together hatch a scheme and work it out as early as possible. This hunting them from one place to another must be stopped for common decency's sake.

Extract from the Second Five Year Plan

The existence of slums in every large town is a matter of serious concern. During the past two or three years a fraction of slum dwellers have been moved out of their habitations as a result of the subsidised industrial housing scheme. But, on the whole the slum problem continues much as it was. Unless steps are taken to make it impossible for new slums to come into existence, the problem of slums will become even larger. For preventing the growth of slums there are two sets of measures to be taken. In the first place, municipal by-laws must be enforced with the utmost strictness. In the enforcement of municipal by-laws the support of enlightened public opinion should be mobilised and potential slums should receive immediate attention. Secondly, master plans should be approved for every town, beginning with towns which are already large or have expanded much in recent years or are likely to grow rapidly in the next few years. For enforcing master plans, local authorities should have the requisite powers to implement zoning schemes, control the use of land and prevent ribbon development. Where necessary, new authorities may be set up. In Delhi a special development authority has been recently constituted.

While action is taken to prevent the development of slums in the future, it is also essential to tackle the problems of existing slums. To a large extent there is no alternative to their demolition and clearance, but there may be cases where measures for improvement are feasible. Hitherto proposals for slum clearance have been held back because of three difficulties, namely, the high cost of acquisition of slums, the unwillingness of slum dwellers to move to distant places on account of the fear that their social and economic life will be dislocated, and the need for subsidising the construction of houses, so that they can be let to slum dwellers at rates which they can afford to pay. These aspects have been kept in view by the Central Government in evolving a new scheme for slum clearance and sweepers' housing for which a total provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made in the second five year plan.

With the object of reducing the cost of acquisition of slums, which are disproportionately high at present, especially in the larger towns, it has been recommended that State Governments should take advantage of the provisions of Article 31 of the Constitution. Delays which occur in land

acquisition proceedings should also be eliminated through appropriate modifications in the legislation. Under the slum clearance and sweepers' housing scheme which is now to be implemented, State Governments are being asked to undertake social and economic surveys of their worst slum areas in larger towns and to draw up phased programmes of slum clearance. The scheme is based on two main principles. The first principle is that there should be the minimum dislocation of slum dwellers and the efforts should be to rehouse them as far as possible at or near the existing sites of slums, so that they may not be uprooted from their fields of employment. The second principle is that in order to keep rents within the paying capacity of the slum dwellers, greater emphasis should be on the provision of minimum standards of environmental hygiene and essential civic amenities rather than on the construction of elaborate structures. Within the allocation made in the plan, it is proposed that the Central Government should provide 25 per cent of the cost as subsidy and 50 per cent by way of loan repayable in 30 years, State Governments being required to find the remaining 25 per cent of the cost as subsidy from their own resources. It is proposed that wherever practicable, and especially where the rent paying capacity of the slum dwellers is extremely small, State Governments and local bodies should provide slum dwellers with developed and demarcated plots of land varying from 1000 to 1200 sq. ft. in area as well as limited quantities of building materials, leaving it to slum dwellers to build houses for themselves as far as possible on the prescribed pattern and under appropriate guidance on a self-help and mutual aid basis. Standard costs of slum clearance and slum improvement projects have been worked out for the guidance of State Governments. The rehousing benefits to be provided under the scheme are intended for those slum families whose income does not exceed Rs. 250 per mensem in Bombay and Calcutta and Rs. 175 per mensem elsewhere. Families with higher incomes are to be encouraged to take advantage of loans under the low income group housing and other schemes and it is also proposed that they should be given assistance in procuring land and some part of the land developed by States may be set apart for them. Since a large proportion of slum dwellers in most towns are sweepers, it is expected that under the new programme large number of sweepers will be able to move to new houses from their present habitations.

Extract from the Third Five Year Plan

The Third Plan provides for a programme of about Rs. 29 crores for slum clearance and improvement. A scheme for giving financial assistance to State Governments and local bodies to enable them to clear some of the worst slums in big cities was initiated during the Second Plan. By the end of the Second Plan 208 projects costing about Rs. 19 crores and involving re-housing of 58,200 families living in slum conditions were taken up in different towns and cities. About 18,000 units have been already completed. For such of the families as cannot afford to pay even the subsidised rent of a pucca tenement, the scheme provides for skeletal housing and open developed plots with a separate washing platform and latrine for each family, leaving it to the slum dwellers to build huts of a prescribed pattern themselves on a self-help basis in accordance with the technical directions of the State Government.

Some of the difficulties which came in the way of implementation of the slum clearance and improvement programme were the lengthy and time-consuming procedures of acquisition of slum areas, non-availability and high cost of alternative sites near existing places of work, inability of the slum dwellers to pay even the subsidised rents and their reluctance to move from the areas selected for clearance. Some States like Mysore, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Punjab, West Bengal and Delhi Administration have enacted legislation for speedier acquisition of slum areas and for scaling down the rate of compensation. Similar legislation is also needed elsewhere. The scheme was reviewed by the Advisory Committee on Slum Clearance and by a Study Team set up by the Committee on Plan Projects. These Committees recommended that while long-term plans were required, it was even more essential to think of short-term measures to relieve acute distress in the slum areas and, as an immediate measure, minimum amenities like sanitary latrines, proper drainage, uncontaminated water supply, moderately good approach roads, paved streets, and proper lighting should be provided. Following consideration of the reports of these two committees the scope of the slum clearance programme was extended to include slum improvement. Larger resources were also provided as a matter of immediate priority for dealing with slum problems in six major cities, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Kanpur and Ahmedabad. In these cities, the total

subsidy for slum clearance was raised from 50 per cent to 62½ per cent and the Central Government's share in it from 25 per cent to 37½ per cent.

The maximum effort under this scheme should continue to be concentrated on the six cities mentioned above. However, it is proposed that in the Third Plan, in principle, slum clearance and improvement work could be taken up wherever State Governments consider that the slum problem exists in acute form. In view of limitations of resources, it is considered that ordinarily towns and cities with a population of 100,000 or more should receive priority. It is suggested that State Governments may arrange for surveys of slum areas, classifying them in two categories—areas which may have to be cleared and re-developed completely, and those which can be made habitable through the improvement of environmental conditions. If the owners of slum properties falling within the second category fail to carry out the improvements, these should be carried out through local bodies and the cost recovered from the owners; where necessary, the properties could be acquired or requisitioned. Wherever improvements are carried out by local bodies in slum areas

on public lands or requisitioned lands, it may be necessary to give them grants for providing essential services. The cooperation of voluntary organisations and social workers should be fully enlisted in carrying out the programme of slum clearance and improvement.

While steps are being taken to clear or improve the existing slums, it is equally important that new slums should not be allowed to grow up. This is by no means an easy object to achieve. Besides preparing and strictly implementing master plans for all growing towns and cities, it will be essential to enforce municipal bye-laws and building regulations and at the same time, to expand housing facilities for low income groups and for economically weaker sections. As transitional measures, night shelters and dormitory accommodation for pavement dwellers and non-family workers have considerable urgency. Similarly, the housing of sweepers and scavengers must receive special attention. In selecting slum areas for clearance and improvement high priority should be given to areas predominantly inhabited by sweepers and scavengers.

APPENDIX II

ENQUIRY ON SLUMS IN MADRAS CITY.

PART I—GENERAL.

The information for the following questions should be collected from records (including Part II), interview with neighbours and personal conversations:

1. Name of slum.
2. Location.
3. Total area covered by slum.
4. Total number of huts. (Draw a map and place the huts on the map, include such features as schools, clubs, ponds, cesspools, roads, lanes, open spaces, street lights, etc.)
5. Count the total population in a separate sheet of paper by sex and age; and classify total population in the following table:

Age Group.	Male.	Female.
0-4		
5-14		
15-24		
25-34		
35-54		
55 and over		
Total :		

6. What are the different types of work in which the majority of the workers in the slum are engaged?

7. Are there any ponds or cesspools within the slum from which the slum people draw water or in which they bathe? Mention number of such ponds and cesspools.

8. Are there any water taps in the slum? If so, how many?

On any *afternoon* count the waterpots that are laid in queue half an hour before the tap starts to run.

9. How many street lights are there? Are these kerosene lights or electric lamps?

10. (a) Is there any school in the area?

(b) If so, is it a night school or a day school?

(c) What is the highest class upto which education is imparted?

(d) Is the school run by the Social Service Organisation or Corporation?

11. Is there any club for sports or recreation? What sports are played and what amenities are provided in the club?

12. Is there any playground in the area? If so, mention the area of such playground or vacant plot.

13. Has this slum been affected recently by any epidemic or disease?

When did the last cases of (a) Small-pox, (b) Chicken-pox and (c) Cholera occur? How many suffered from each of them? Give an account of the origin of each first case, who was the first victim stating age, sex, marital status and work.

14. How is vital statistics maintained? Who is responsible for reporting? Examine his book and record number of births and deaths in last 12 months and last 3 years.

15. Was this slum affected by cyclone in the recent past? If so, when? What was the extent of damage done and how was relief given?

16. Was this slum affected by fire in the recent past? If so, when? What was the extent of damage and how was the relief given?

17. Who looks after the sanitation and drainage of the slum? What arrangements are there for drainage?

What are the outfall points of the drainage? Mention the cesspools or ponds into which the drainage flows.

Do you find many houses where the walls are covered by cowdung cakes?

Is this a low-lying area where during rainy seasons houses are badly affected by water logging?

18. Discreet enquiries on the prevalence of illicit distillation in the area.

19. A separate statement giving details about convicted persons is appended herewith. The comments of neighbours on the activities of these convicted persons may be noted down.

20. Prevalence of juvenile delinquency. Have any of the boys or girls sent to correctional institution? If so, their whereabouts, etc.

21. (a) Is there any social intercourse between residents of this slum and its better appointed surrounding areas?

(b) Do the neighbours who live in better conditions ever visit the slum—

(i) on business?

(ii) to call up friends?

(c) Do the children of the two areas ever mix—

(i) in games?

(ii) at school?

(iii) while coming home after school hours?

22. Is there any acknowledged leader for the slum as a whole? Does he stay in the slum or outside? (The name and address of the person to be noted down).

ENQUIRY ON SLUMS IN MADRAS CITY.

PART II—INDIVIDUAL HUTS.

1. Name of locality.
2. Name of Slum.
3. Hut No.
4. Length of the hut.
5. Breadth of the hut.
6. Material of roof.
7. Material of wall.
8. Material of floor.
9. Number of living rooms with size of each room.
10. (a) Whether the hut is owned or rented?
(b) If rented, what is the rent per month?
(c) Is it occupied by only one or more families?
If by more than one family give details of how the rooms are shared? If only bachelors or grass-widowers occupy the hut record how many they are and how they occupy the rooms and share the amenities?
11. Name of the head of family.
12. Other members of the family :

Name.	Male/ Female.	Age.	Relationship to head of household.	Married or un- married.	Literacy and Education.	Nature of work.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

1st family :

2nd family :

3rd family :

13. Nature of work done by the head of worker or other principal supporter of the family.

14. (a) Place of work and its distance from residence.
(b) Mode of transport to place of work.

15. Income per month.

16. Is the work regular on monthly wages or is it seasonal or irregular depending on the availability of work?

17. If the work is seasonal or irregular does he do any other work? Give details of this work.

18. (a) What was the previous place of residence of the family? (Give the name of the locality and district.)

(b) Did the family move into the slum from outside the city or from some other hut in the city?

19. What was your previous occupation? Why did you leave it?

20. If you are a migrant, did you get a job immediately on arrival in the city?

21. When did the family come into this hut? (If the head of household or principal supporter came first, when did he come and when did the family come?)

(a) What was the time lag between the time you first came to city and the time you got the job?

(b) How long after your arrival in city, did you bring the family?

22. Are there any specific reasons for settling in this area?

23. Are the sanitary facilities satisfactory?

24. (a) What are the recreational facilities available?

(b) Does this family take part in sports or recreational activities? If so, how many members?

25. How many members of the family attend the school? If school-going children do not attend the school, what is the reason?

26. Has any member of the family succumbed to any disease after coming to this place? If so, give the name of the disease.

27. Do the children in the family get sufficient quantity of milk?

28. Is there any organisation nearby where milk is supplied free of cost to children?

29. Does the family take vegetarian or non-vegetarian food?

30. (a) Has there been any attempt to remove the huts to any other place to provide better living facilities elsewhere?

(b) What is the reaction to the proposal?

(c) Under what conditions will the family be ready to leave the present place?

31. Why do you persist in this place in spite of the congestion?

ENQUIRY ON SLUMS IN MADRAS CITY.

PART III.

General questions to be put by the Investigator to the neighbours.

1. What is your opinion of the slum near your house?

2. Do you think it contributes towards epidemics and diseases?

3. Do the slum dwellers commit nuisance near your house?

4. Have you noticed any rivalry or fight in the slum?

5. Would you advocate the resettlement of the slum dwellers elsewhere?

APPENDIX III

Amount spent on field study and tabulation.

A. Field Study Staff

Pay and allowances

Research Assistants Rs. 7,308

Supervisors Rs. 9,622

Sorters Rs. 8,908

Total Rs. 25,838

B. Tabulation Staff

Pay and allowances

Supervisors/Upper Division Clerks Rs. 5,303

Compiler-checkers/Lower Division Clerks Rs. 11,206

Sorters Rs. 28,294

Total Rs. 44,803

Grand Total (A + B)

Rs. 70,641

APPENDIX IV

CERIS

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CERIS IN THE SANGAM PERIOD (B. C. 400—A. D. 300) UR AND SERI

Among the Tamil works extant now the Tolkappiyam, Tirukkural, Purananuru, Ahananuru, Natrinai, Kuruntogai, Paripadal, Pattuppattu, Silappathikaram and Manimekalai are known as the "Sangam classics". The Tolkappiyam is an ancient Grammar. Its date may roughly be stated as B.C. 400. The other works belong to a period ranging from B.C. 400 to A.D. 300. In these works, we can find some references about Ceris.

In a Sutra of Tolkappiyam-Porul-Adikaram (Agattinai Iyal-40) we find the following phrase :

"Ema-p-perur-C-Ceri" "ஏம்பு பேருர்ச் சேரி"
"The Ceri that is adjacent to a well-guarded town" is the meaning of the phrase. Thus it is clear that the Ceri is a habitat adjoining a village or town. This fact is corroborated by the following references in the other works of the Sangam period (B.C.400—A.D. 300)

1. "Urum ceriyum Udaniyain dalarelu" (V.270)
"ஊரும் சேரியும் உடனியைத் தலரெழு"
"Urum ceriyum orangu alarelu" (V.383)
"ஊரும் சேரியும் ஓராங்கு அலரெழு"

are the two lines found in two verses in "Ahananuru".

2. A line in verse 279 of Aingurunuru runs as follows :

"Emmur Ambal, Ceri Alaram"
"எம்முர் அம்பல், சேரி அலாரம்"

Line 161 of chapter 23 in Silappathikaram runs thus :

"Urir Muraiyo, Ceriyir Muraiyo"
"ஊர் முறையோ, சேரியீர் முறையோ"

The above references clearly indicate that UR and Ceri are different places :—

Several ceris :

1. There were several ceris adjoining an UR or town.

The Ceri of prostitutes was one among them. It was known as Parattaiya-ceri (பரத்தையர் சேரி)

Ollilai magalir ceri (Ahananuru, Verse 146)
("ஒள்ளிழை மகளிர் சேரி")

2. The place occupied by dancers was known as Aduvar Ceri (ஆடுவார் சேரி).

"Aduvar Ceri adaindadu Vaiyai Vellam"

"ஆடுவார் சேரி அடைந்தது வையை வெள்ளம்"

This line (32) is found in verse 7 of Paripadal. There were two ceris adjoining Kavirippumpattinam, the sea-port town of the Cholas. One among them was known as Malai-c-ceri the evening ceri. It was inhabited by merchants of foreign countries (Chapter 6, line-31)

4. Another Ceri was the Paradavar Ceri (Kathai 7, verse 10)

Fishermen are known as "Paradavar"

5. There was a ceri adjoining Madurai, the capital of Pandyas near the river Vaigai. It was a place for the sages. It was known as "Purunjeri" (Kathai 13)

6. Two verses in Kuruntogai (31,305) say that festivals, men-fighting and cock-fighting took place in Ceris.

Ceris in the Pallava period (A.D. 300-900)

Perungadai speaks about the life of King Udayanan of Northern India. It was composed in about the 7th or 8th Century, A.D.

Many ceris were mentioned in this one. There were Ceris exclusively inhabited by prostitutes (Parathayar Ceri, P. 48), Brahmins (Andanar Ceri pp. 178,502), Blacksmiths (Muttigai-c-ceri, p. 179) respectively, and the ceri outside the gate of the town (Purampanai-c-ceri, p. 506)

A line in page 97 of Perungadai (3rd edition) runs as follows :—

"Mallal mudur ella-c-ceriyam"

All the ceris of the prosperous town is the meaning of this line. This line clearly says that there were many ceris adjoining the town.

It is found in Perungadai that there were many ceris in a military camp. They were :—

1. Perumpadai-c-ceri—Ceri occupied by the great forces of the fighting King (p. 499.)

2. Yavana-c-ceri—Ceri occupied by the heroes of Yavana country.
3. Tamila-c-ceri—Ceri occupied by the heroes of Tamil country.
4. Milaiccar Ceri—Ceri occupied by the heroes of Malaicca country.
5. Kollar-ceri :—Ceri occupied by the blacksmiths who made weapons for warfare (505)

Kings of those days used to welcome and respect persons well-versed in music and dance. There were many kinds of musicians in those days. One set of them used to sing Ceri-p-padal. In Paripadal we find the "Aduvar-ceri". Similarly there might be "Baduvar-ceri". The experts in music in such Ceris were expected to sing the "ceri-songs" of the period.

Ceris which were once, near a town became separate Ur or town in course of time. But still their names end only in "ceris" thus showing their origin. Chengana-c-ceri in the Kerala country is one among them. If a temple of Siva or Vishnu is located in such a ceri, then the ceri gets religious greatness and hence its name gets the prefix "Thiru" (திரு) Tiru-t-teliceri¹ near Karaikkal in "Tanjore" district is an instance in point. It was sung by Saint Tiru-gnanasambandar of the 7th Century, A.D.

Ceris in the Chola period (A.D. 900-1300)

Inscriptions of later Cholas and Pandyas speak about Ceris in and around Tanjore, Kanchi, Uttaramerur and the like. During the time of Parantaka Chola-I there were some ceris adjoining Uttaramerur in Chingleput district. Those ceris were inhabited by Brahmins learned in the Vedas.²

2. There were some ceris around Rajaraja Caturvedimangalam inhabited by Brahmins of Vedic lore. They are known as Bhattas, Somayagins and Koramavits.³

3. The Chola Emperor Rajaraja the Great had many virudus (titles) such as Rajaraja, Jananada, etc. Some ceris were named as Rajaraja Ceri, Jananada Ceri and the like after his titles.

The commander-in-chief of the Kalinga expedition during the time of Kullottunga I was

Karunakara-t-ondaiman. He was Lord of Vandalanjeri⁴, in Tanjore district. That village is now known as Vanduvanjeri.

The ceri adjoining Kunrattur, the birth place of Sekkilar, the reputed author of the Periyapuram was known as Manamai⁵ contracted form of Mananjeri in the 12th Century, A. D. Even to-day the village is known as Mananjeri.

From the facts given above, one can understand that places having the names as Koradacceri, Kuduvarjeri and Pudu-c-ceri were once suburbs of an UR or town, but in course of time became independent Urs or towns.

The place inhabited by the tillers of the soil also is now known as Ceri since it is adjoining a village. Ceris of ancient and medieval times have become independent villages or Urs or towns. But the places occupied by the so-called depressed classes are still known as Ceris. At the present day the word "Ceri" denotes only the habitat of the depressed people adjoining a village. But the Ceris were once occupied by Brahmins, musicians and people of other walks of life and so on.

The inhabitants of the ceris were for a long time excluded by the high-class people from enjoying the privileges of education, health and economic facilities with the result that they struggled under poverty. Becoming converts to Christianity some of them received educational facilities and thus their "standard of living" rose. Such of those who did not embrace the new faith remained in the same old down-trodden condition. With the dawn of the light of Ghandism their life bloomed. To-day both the Government of India and the State Government are offering facilities in respect of their education and employment.

Notwithstanding this encouragement, many are yet very poor and stand in need of further assistance. They primarily need economic and health facilities. Self-less workers who are genuinely interested in the uplift of the Ceri-folk must be deputed by the Government so that the lot of the down-trodden shall be bettered.

¹ Telicerry (Tellichery) is the name of a town in the Kerala country.

² Annual Report on Epigraphy, 2 of 1898.

³ Epigraphia India, Vol. II. pp. 292-296.

⁴ Vide Uttaramerur Inscriptions of Parandaka Chola I.

⁵ South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. IV. No. 862.

APPENDIX V
Primary Abstract Part I—Madras City (Slums)

Sl. No.	Zone	Number of slums	Area of slums (in acres)	Number of houses	Material of roof				Material of wall		
					Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12) (13)
I.	Manufacturing areas	234	753.49	24,821	19,024	3,583	596	1,618	16,387	391	6,257 1,786
II.	Trade and Commerce areas	20	69.85	3,208	1,559	813	83	753	1,035	37	1,483 653
III.	Old residential areas	156	527.15	15,550	11,910	2,575	312	753	10,466	429	4,205 450
IV.	New residential areas	138	504.61	15,994	14,441	969	303	281	12,617	404	2,199 774
All zones		548	1,855.10	59,573	46,934	7,940	1,294	3,405	40,505	1,261	14,144 3,663

S-24.

Sl. No.	Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities			
	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school Reading room
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27) (28)
I.	40,105	9,947	21,359	7,077	1,722	917	651	89	505	1,564	19	70	24	16 4
II.	4,999	498	3,585	769	147	187	579	19	421	187	...	5	5	7 4
III.	31,094	5,712	18,811	5,491	1,080	653	2,267	113	3,361	955	17	36	21	22 10
IV.	21,653	6,162	7,459	7,259	773	294	108	16	269	508	133	26	6	10 8
97,851		22,319	51,214	20,596	3,722	2,051	3,605	237	4,556	3,214	169	137	56	55 26

Zone I Manufacturing areas.

Sl. No.	Division number and Name of division	Number of slums	Area of slum (in acres)	Number of houses	Material of roof				Material of wall			
					Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	1. New Washermanpet	18	33.15	1,740	1,581	96	16	47	1,081	5	282	372
2.	2. Tondiarpet	17	46.92	2,784	2,700	33	4	47	2,202	161	177	244
3.	3. Grace Garden	4	6.63	629	592	6	...	31	434	42	33	120
4.	4. Sanjeevarayanpet	5	3.04	380	300	68	...	12	303	...	75	2
5.	5. Mottai Garden	4	3.93	291	199	10	20	62	160	...	90	41
6.	6. Narayanappa Naick Garden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	7. Singara Garden	2	5.21	254	118	56	...	80	130	12	51	61
8.	8. Royapuram	6	7.14	597	496	54	33	14	290	...	77	230
9.	9. Meenakshi Ammenpet	4	4.71	645	305	115	144	81	336	8	261	40
10.	10. Old Washermanpet	3	5.64	649	263	233	...	153	255	4	344	46
11.	11. Seven Wells (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	12. Ammenkoil	1	1.39	284	67	48	...	169	...	94	177	13
13.	21. Korukkupet	6	8.42	522	349	150	8	15	339	2	159	22
14.	22. Kumaraswamy Nagar	8	11.79	474	364	71	19	20	298	18	95	63
15.	23. Dr. Vijayaragavalu Nagar	13	92.36	2,082	1,318	459	234	71	1,167	...	765	150
16.	24. Basin Bridge	15	81.95	1,089	725	293	2	69	698	...	380	11
17.	25. Kondithope	1	0.22	73	59	12	...	2	61	...	12	...
18.	31. Perambur	5	12.50	371	246	42	...	83	231	...	133	7
19.	32. Vyasarpadi	23	80.60	1,817	1,485	299	...	33	1,350	...	417	50
20.	33. Pulianthope	11	38.00	965	801	141	1	22	728	...	223	14

Sl. No.	Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities			
	Total	Owned	Rented	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school	Reading room
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
1.	2,097	729	767	393	208	56	4	2	2	64	5	...	3	...
2.	3,519	1,154	898	1,321	146	77	...	7	...	163	5	2	1	...
3.	780	406	272	102	...	22	1	3	...	24	1	...	2	1
4.	497	3	255	216	23	9	27	1	...	8	...	...	...	...
5.	434	14	353	67	...	5	5	...	...	7	...	1	1	...
6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	426	61	352	13	...	4	4	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
8.	755	134	175	357	89	16	6	4	48	39	1	1	1	...
9.	1,179	449	680	49	1	44	...	7	...	65	2	...	1	...
10.	685	21	425	239	...	27	...	...	...	41	...	1	2	...
11.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	427	...	291	135	1	41	98	1	...	16	...	1	...	...
13.	1,622	163	1,227	199	33	13	...	1	153	41	3	...	1	...
14.	1,457	176	1,188	49	44	18	1	...	...	20	2	3	...	...
15.	4,495	777	3,140	527	51	66	226	7	161	130	9	1	2	...
16.	2,426	521	1,603	182	120	85	...	6	...	129	3	3	...	...
17.	76	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	760	137	392	101	130	12	...	1	...	21	...	...	...	...
19.	2,614	844	958	638	174	68	...	2	44	112	7	2	...	3
20.	1,851	249	1,034	419	149	43	47	1	48	73	2	...	...	...

Zone I Manufacturing areas (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Division number and Name of division	Number of slums	Area of slum (in acres)	Number of houses	Material of roof				Material of wall			
					Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
21.	34. Wadia Nagar	2	6.00	506	370	112	2	22	392	...	114	...
22.	35. Thiru-vi-ka Nagar	9	41.50	947	795	141	6	5	714	...	229	4
23.	36. Pattalam	3	10.00	510	333	29	39	109	280	1	227	2
24.	37. Thattankulam	1	4.00	155	72	41	22	20	69	...	86	...
25.	38. Dr. Besant Nagar	11	51.60	1,100	740	78	13	269	735	...	316	49
26.	39. Choolai	1	2.00	52	2	50	...	...	2	...	50	...
27.	40. Hospital Maidan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28.	41. Sembiam	13	64.70	1,197	1,083	109	1	4	984	4	171	38
29.	42. Siruvallur	9	29.50	919	716	159	3	41	664	...	239	16
30.	43. Agaram	4	10.50	229	163	64	1	1	107	...	70	52
31.	44. Nagamma Ammaiyar Nagar	8	24.58	892	709	139	11	33	599	3	286	4
32.	45. Ayanavaram	15	31.30	1,303	994	250	2	57	788	4	489	22
33.	46. Nammalwarpet	4	11.41	372	297	63	...	12	227	...	44	101
34.	47. Orteri	5	14.30	701	619	52	5	25	602	...	94	5
35.	48. Kosapet	3	8.50	292	163	110	10	9	161	33	91	7
36.	49. Perumalpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		234	753.49	24,821	19,024	3,583	596	1,618	16,387	391	6,257	1,786

Sl. No.	Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school	Reading room
21.	755	261	398	71	25	10	25	...	...	26	1	1	...	...	...
22.	1,699	461	933	200	105	50	...	1	...	85	...	3	1	...	...
23.	737	111	557	54	15	11	...	...	...	17	...	1	...	...	...
24.	295	33	169	80	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	2,195	269	1,247	553	126	37	116	4	...	75	18	1	1	...	...
26.	74	...	38	...	36	7	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
27.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28.	1,611	662	735	193	21	38	...	27	4	73	...	5	1	...	...
29.	1,238	465	574	177	22	38	...	...	...	89	...	3	2	...	...
30.	346	50	155	133	8	4	53	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...
31.	1,253	296	622	273	62	29	...	2	...	61	...	5	2	...	...
32.	1,745	822	750	133	40	43	38	5	44	89	...	1	2	2	...
33.	400	199	152	36	13	16	...	2	...	8	...	3	...	...	...
34.	1,000	398	417	120	65	24	...	2	1	49	...	4	...	...	...
35.	657	82	526	47	2	4	...	2	...	7	...	1	...	...	...
36.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40,105	9,947	21,359	7,077	1,722	917	651	89	505	1,564	19	70	24	16	4

Zone II Trade and Commerce areas.

Sl. No.	Division number and Name of division	Number of slums	Area of slum (in acres)	Number of houses	Material of roof				Material of wall			
					Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	13. Muthialpet	3	2.38	175	51	71	4	49	3	31	73	68
2.	14. Harbour	4	10.55	1,355	856	160	...	339	402	...	406	547
3.	15. Mannady	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	16. Ammenkoil (South)	1	0.72	165	5	160	...	...	...	5	160	...
5.	17. Seven Wells (South)	1	0.60	41	31	10	...	...	31	...	10	...
6.	18. Sowcarpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	19. Kothawalchavadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	20. Katchaleswarar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	26. Peddu Naickenpet	1	10.00	144	5	41	...	98	26	...	108	10
10.	27. Perumalkoil Garden	1	25.00	437	40	235	...	162	27	...	409	1
11.	28. Trevelyan Bridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	29. Elephant Gate	2	1.90	329	283	...	33	13	222	...	89	18
13.	30. Edapalayam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	63. Periamet	1	15.00	150	102	4	44	...	136	...	5	9
15.	64. Park Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	65. Adikesavapuram	6	3.70	412	186	132	2	92	188	1	223	...
17.	66. Chintadripet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20	69.85	3,208	1,559	813	83	753	1,035	37	1,483	653

Sl. No.	Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-men-tary school	Night school	Reading room
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	
1.	186	4	144	17	21	11	17	1	1	6	...	...	3	...	...
2.	1,407	204	659	544	...	89	...	10	...	65	...	2	...	...	1
3.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	165	4	161	...	...	13	...	...	...	27	...	1	...	...	...
5.	56	15	41	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	541	...	446	53	42	...	1	...	19	...	...	...	1	...	1
10.	1,271	47	1,049	100	75	32	395	2	281	35	...	1	...	2	1
11.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	336	96	240	...	...	7	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	1
13.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	205	...	165	34	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	832	128	680	21	3	27	166	4	120	44	...	...	1	2	...
17.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,999	498	3,585	769	147	187	579	19	421	187	...	5	5	7	4

Zone III Old residential areas.

Sl. No.	Division number and Name of division	Number of slums	Area of slum (in acres)	Number of houses	Material of roof				Material of wall			
					Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	50. Purasawalkam	3	3.40	459	417	38	1	3	397	...	62	...
2.	52. Kilpauk	7	10.12	550	365	94	89	2	452	...	98	...
3.	53. Cherpet	7	27.06	1,335	1,070	162	...	103	939	5	387	4
4.	54. Nungambakkam	3	18.38	491	418	67	...	6	328	90	70	3
5.	55. Sevagram	9	38.37	593	551	23	3	16	418	3	165	7
6.	56. Thousand Lights (West)	4	19.20	512	313	148	3	48	312	29	170	1
7.	57. Thousand Lights (East)	4	12.65	399	275	107	2	15	364	7	28	...
8.	58. Pudupakkam	3	5.50	134	75	20	...	39	112	...	22	...
9.	59. Amir Mahal	1	2.80	163	72	87	...	4	54	...	109	...
10.	60. Royapettah	2	4.80	202	185	16	1	...	147	...	31	24
11.	61. Gangadhareswar Koil	1	0.50	92	52	34	...	6	52	...	40	...
12.	62. Dr. Ambedkar Nagar	2	2.00	311	102	207	1	1	110	1	199	1
13.	67. Egmore	5	26.90	284	197	72	14	1	203	...	77	4
14.	68. Pudupet	6	29.90	479	136	276	23	35	124	...	342	4
15.	69. Komaleswarpet	1	0.60	52	2	1	...	49	1	...	30	21
16.	70. Narasingapuram	2	0.80	90	38	38	...	14	19	...	52	19
17.	71. Nehru Nagar	4	2.90	241	173	38	16	14	177	...	63	1
18.	72. Thiruvetteswarpet	1	1.50	26	10	14	...	2	10	...	14	2
19.	73. Chepauk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	74. Marina	5	15.60	1,106	530	455	78	43	336	211	555	4

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Sl. No.	Number of households				Water facilities				Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities			
	Total	Owned	Rented	Struc- ture owned	Free	Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
						Num- ber of public taps	Num- ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num- ber of electric lights	Num- ber of oil lamps	Pri- mary school	Higher ele- mentary school	Night school	Reading room	
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)		
1.	459	195	264	...	...	10	...	1	...	7	...	3	1	1	...	
2.	898	195	453	203	47	24	25	9	25	30	...	2	3	...	...	
3.	2,063	562	1,107	325	69	45	1	5	302	114	...	1	3	1	3	
4.	667	227	414	23	3	7	65	1	...	10	14	2	1	...	...	
5.	1,357	166	793	393	5	17	120	3	114	64	...	...	1	...	...	
6.	1,595	345	1,075	42	133	32	514	4	915	48	...	1	1	2	...	
7.	1,150	230	809	44	67	28	167	3	164	36	...	...	1	2	...	
8.	354	27	324	...	3	8	...	4	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	
9.	406	58	303	17	28	11	191	2	293	27	...	...	...	2	...	
10.	737	94	597	46	...	23	14	17	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	
11.	334	46	262	...	26	7	82	1	82	15	...	1	...	...	...	
12.	823	39	645	81	58	29	146	4	146	36	...	2	...	...	...	
13.	539	99	394	6	40	10	7	2	...	18	...	...	...	2	...	
14.	1,256	194	995	50	17	38	445	8	774	70	...	1	3	...	...	
15.	99	6	...	93	...	3	99	2	99	3	...	...	1	...	...	
16.	296	34	262	...	...	9	...	2	7	17	...	1	...	1	...	
17.	321	161	159	...	1	10	92	3	92	10	...	1	2	...	...	
18.	136	21	110	...	5	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	
19.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20.	1,784	387	782	561	54	61	...	5	...	43	...	1	1	...	1	

Zone III Old residential areas (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Division number and Name of Division	Number of slums	Area of slum (in acres)	Number of houses	Material of roof				Material of wall			
					Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
21.	75. Triplicane	1	0.40	16	15	...	1	...	...	14	2	...
22.	76. Jam Bazaar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	77. Mirsahibpet	2	26.00	150	134	13	...	3	64	...	33	53
24.	78. Azad Nagar	6	23.59	277	207	48	2	20	188	...	83	6
25.	79. Durgahpuram	12	35.41	932	661	71	36	164	623	...	216	93
26.	80. Krishnampet	10	50.34	851	605	214	2	30	582	...	261	8
27.	81. Teynampet	7	11.44	368	323	28	3	14	280	...	83	5
28.	82. Vivekanandapuram	6	14.66	364	352	4	1	7	319	...	18	27
29.	83. Madhavaperumalpuram	6	16.31	529	441	70	3	15	334	59	135	1
30.	84. Karaniswarapuram	13	41.75	1,248	1,215	6	...	27	1,100	2	124	22
31.	85. Santhome	4	9.50	479	471	3	2	3	325	...	66	88
32.	86. Mylapore	6	10.76	301	274	11	16	...	273	1	13	14
33.	87. Beemannahpet	5	8.34	966	910	48	4	4	823	6	111	26
34.	88. Alwarpet	8	55.67	1,559	1,321	162	11	65	1,000	1	546	12
		156	527.15	15,550	11,910	2,575	312	753	10,466	429	4,205	450

Sl. No.	Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-men-tary school	Night school	Reading room
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	
21.	66	2	48	16	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
22.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	575	112	460	3	...	5	21	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...
24.	1,002	198	765	35	4	12	38	2	...	29	...	1	...	...	...
25.	2,009	436	1,138	399	36	43	...	3	1	72	...	5	...	2	1
26.	1,341	413	475	260	193	33	...	4	...	43	...	2	...	1	4
27.	671	75	387	196	13	16	39	4	48	15	1	1	...	2	...
28.	723	54	331	291	47	9	...	3	...	11	...	...	...	1	...
29.	1,128	87	820	168	53	17	46	2	143	26	...	2	...	...	...
30.	2,169	213	1,234	678	44	48	3	8	18	58	2	1	...	2	...
31.	720	265	338	106	11	20	25	2	25	17	...	2	...	...	...
32.	575	10	313	225	27	7	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
33.	1,703	287	785	549	82	27	...	3	...	35	...	3	...	...	...
34.	3,138	474	1,969	681	14	38	127	2	113	55	...	3	1	1	...
31,094		5,712	18,811	5,491	1,080	653	2,267	113	3,361	955	17	36	21	22	10

Zone IV New residential areas

Sl. No.	Division number and Name of division	Number of slums	Area of slum (in acres)	Number of houses	Material of roof				Material of wall			
					Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	51. Shenoy Nagar	13	55.22	1,736	1,625	93	6	12	1,289	112	332	3
2.	89. Raja Annamalaipuram	9	25.14	1,253	1,169	79	2	3	912	4	162	175
3.	90. Adyar	15	40.30	1,442	1,312	111	...	19	1,202	14	203	23
4.	91. Aminjikarai	12	31.84	1,262	1,145	85	3	29	1,014	56	175	17
5.	92. Vadapalani	15	30.31	1,089	905	179	...	5	678	40	271	100
6.	93. Thiagaraya Nagar	12	23.24	1,173	1,165	8	...	...	1,136	1	34	2
7.	94. Satyamurthy Nagar	7	32.53	1,976	1,882	83	...	11	1,896	...	67	13
8.	95. Rajaji Nagar	8	56.55	919	834	44	...	41	706	51	152	10
9.	96. Kamaraj Nagar	10	47.83	1,315	1,294	15	...	6	934	45	65	271
10.	97. Saidapet North	9	46.97	1,270	813	134	292	31	826	53	307	84
11.	98. Periapet	8	59.41	952	871	16	...	65	750	27	164	11
12.	99. Guindy	10	33.50	720	680	39	...	1	589	...	71	60
13.	100. Saidapet South	10	21.77	887	746	83	...	58	685	1	196	5
		138	504.61	15,994	14,441	969	303	281	12,617	404	2,199	774

Sl. No.	Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school	Reading room
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	
1.	2,284	507	657	1,040	80	38	...	1	54	64	...	5	1	2	...
2.	1,893	340	699	847	7	26	...	2	...	25	...	1	...	3	2
3.	2,150	509	640	949	52	35	...	4	154	34	20	2	1	...	2
4.	1,613	481	677	440	15	37	...	...	15	90	2	3	1	...	...
5.	1,373	450	793	120	10	41	1	...	6	68	...	2	...	1	...
6.	1,459	616	325	518	...	19	...	3	...	19	...	3	...	2	4
7.	2,826	1,106	960	722	38	32	66	2	...	17	...	1	...	2	...
8.	1,342	349	519	420	54	7	41	1	40	17	...	1	...	...	...
9.	1,422	259	129	682	352	1	...	...	...	13	80	2	...	...	...
10.	1,516	736	546	219	15	11	...	...	...	33	3	1	2	...	...
11.	1,581	247	775	467	92	28	...	1	...	68	...	1	1	...	...
12.	1,104	283	299	474	48	10	...	...	...	49	10	2	...	...	...
13.	1,090	279	440	361	10	9	...	2	...	11	18	2	...	...	...
	21,653	6,162	7,459	7,259	773	294	108	16	269	508	133	26	6	10	8

Division-wise particulars of slums
Division No. 1—New Washermanpet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum— Government Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Allasamy Thottam	North of Vydanatha Mudaly Street, West of Seni Amman Koil Street, by the side of Indian Oxygen Co.	10	0.33	Corporation	64	49	13	...	2
2.	Appasamy Garden (Rettakuly Huttig Ground)	South of Rettakuly Street, in Tondiarpet	25	0.83	Private	193	161	25	...	7
3.	Arunachaleswarar Koil Street	Situated West of Arunachaleswarar Koil Street, North of Kamaraj Nagar	15	0.28	Corporation	39	39	...	...	...
4.	Cherian Nagar	South of Cross Road, East of Tiruvottiyur Road, West of S. N. Chetty Street	13	1.66	"	166	164	...	2	...
5.	Coronation Nagar	Opposite to Manali Road, and West of Caltex Co.	60	6.98	Government	146	120	14	12	...
6.	Desia Nagar	Situated west of S. N. Chetty Street, South of Washermanpet burial ground	15	2.83	Corporation	120	112	8	...	...
7.	Gandhi Nagar	North of Radha Snuff Co., West of Coronation Nagar. South of Tondiarpet power office	30	1.10	Private	42	42	...	...	...
8.	Kamaraj Ammai, Sivakami Ammai Nagar	West of Arunachaleswarar Koil Street, North of Corporation Colony	10	2.22	Government	216	214	...	2	...
9.	Kamaraj Nagar	West of Arunachaleswarar Koil St., North of Corporation Colony, East of Kamaraj Ammai Sivagami Ammai Nagar	15	0.56	"	85	84	...	...	1
10.	Kannupillai Thottam	West of Tiruvottiyur High Road, Near Arunachaleswarar Temple	12	0.38	Private	23	23	...	...	...

Sl.No.	Material of wall				Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud brick	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school	Read-ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	...	...	16	48	64	12	52	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.	149	...	37	7	212	47	165	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	
3.	39	...	...	...	42	...	...	16	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4.	43	...	47	76	318	...	146	172	...	16	...	...	...	24	...	1	...	...	
5.	59	...	57	30	163	124	39	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
6.	106	1	13	...	157	108	49	...	...	14	...	2	...	15	...	...	...	1	...
7.	42	...	...	...	51	25	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8.	120	...	...	96	239	...	21	76	142	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9.	65	1	16	3	89	1	3	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	23	...	...	...	41	...	30	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

Division No. 1 — New Washermanpet (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum— Government/ Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
11.	Keerai Thottam	West of Arunachaleswarar Koil Street, by the side of Sivan Chetty Thottam	35	0.17	Corporation	67	67	...	...	...
12.	Lakshmi Koil Colony	West of Arunachaleswarar Koil Street, by the side of Keerai Thottam	40	0.17	Private	23	23	...	...	...
13.	Marshalling Yard	West of Railway lines	10	0.22	Corporation	79	79	...	...	...
14.	Mada Street	West of Tondiarpet High Road	30	0.22	"	54	51	3	...	...
15.	Pappan Thottam	East of T. H. Road, South of Sudalai Muthu Nattan Street, and West of Market Farm C. Blocks	30	2.00	Private	86	85	1	...	...
16.	Seni Amman Koil Tenements	West of T. H. Road and North of Vydianatha Mudaly Street	5	8.33	Corporation	70	11	22	...	37
17.	Seni Amman Koil Tenements (Thideel Nagar)	West of T. H. Road, North of Vydianatha Mudaly Street	6	0.58	"	168	167	1	...	...
18.	Vivekanandapuram (Market Farm Hutting Ground)	West of S. N. Chetty Street, North of Poondi Thangammal Street	14	4.39	"	99	90	9	...	...
			33.15		1,740	1,581	96	16	47	

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Sl.No.	Material of wall				Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school	Read-ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
11.	12	...	...	55	67	35	9	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12.	14	...	...	9	37	7	19	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13.	74	2	3	...	86	72	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14.	...	1	7	46	64	9	50	...	5	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
15.	82	...	4	...	86	43	43	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
16.	10	...	59	1	70	...	59	11	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
17.	167	...	1	...	210	183	27	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18.	76	...	22	1	101	63	38	...	...	6	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	
1,081	5	282	372	2,097	729	767	393	208	56	4	2	2	2	64	...	5	...	3	...

Division No. 3 — Grace Garden

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum	Area of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/ Corporation/ Private	Number of houses	Material of roof			
							Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Amaravathi kuppam	South of Thandavaraya gramani Street and west of Pudumanai kuppam	25	0.83	Government	116	115	...	...	1
2.	Hen-Cock puram (Enakachery)	Ghouse Mohideenpettah Street, South of Richardson and Cruddas Co., and East of Shaik Maistry Street	100	2.22	Government & Private	140	109	1	...	30
3.	East Pudumanai Nagar	West of Suriyanarayana Chetty Street, Opposite to Standard Vacuum Oil Co. main gate at Royapuram	20	0.60	Private	55	51	4	...	...
4.	West Pudumanai Kuppam	East of Suriyanarayana Chetty Street, North of Poor House, South of Bower Kuppam	60	2.98	Government & Private	318	317	1	...	...
						629	592	6	...	31
				6.63						

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school	Read-ing room
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	...	...	2	114	116	71	45	...	...	3	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
2.	112	...	28	...	263	88	154	21	...	12	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	1	...
3.	47	...	2	6	55	17	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4.	275	42	1	...	346	230	35	81	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...
434	42	33	120	780	406	272	102	...	...	22	1	3	...	24	...	1	...	2	1

Division No. 4 Sanjeevaroyanpet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of Slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum— Government Corporation Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Ammani Amman Garden	North of Ramanuja Iyer Street, east of Jeer Naicken Street and west of Rangammal Street.	30	0.28	Private	26	7	19	...	...
2.	Chitti Babu Garden	West of Rangammal Street, East of Solaippan Street and North of Thanickachala Mudaly Hutting ground	30	4.66	...	80	2	10	...	12
3.	Mugunthammal Hutting ground	South of Balu Mudali Street, East of Solaippan Street west of Rangammal Street, and North of Chitty Babu garden	150	0.83	...	156	156	...	...	...
4.	Murugesu Mudali Garden	North of Bala Arunachala Chetty Street, west of Kappal Polu Chetty Street, East of Sanjeevaroyan Koil Street	35	0.83	...	55	18	37	...	...
5.	Thanickachala Mudali Garden	North of Bala Arunachala Chetty Street, west of Rangammal Street and East of Solaippan Street	80	0.44	...	93	61	2	...	...
			3.04		380	300	68	...	...	12

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities					
	Mud (12)	Unburnt brick (13)	Burnt brick (14)	Others (15)	Total (16)	Owned (17)	Rented (18)	Structure owned (19)	Free (20)	Num- ber of public taps (21)	Num- ber of private taps (22)	Public (23)	Private (24)	Num- ber of electric lights (25)	Num- ber of oil lamps (26)	Pri- mary school (27)	Higher ele- mentary school (28)	Night school (29)	Read- ing room (30)
1.	11	...	15	...	38	...	...	15	23	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2.	27	...	23	...	70	...	47	23	...	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3.	156	...	...	...	156	...	10	146	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
4.	23	...	32	...	80	...	68	12	...	2	14	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
5.	86	...	5	2	153	3	130	20	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
303	...	75	2	2	497	3	255	216	23	9	27	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...

Division No. 5 — Mottai Garden

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Mottai Garden	East of T. H. Road, west of Solayappan Street, South of Solayappan St., second lane and North of A.R. Iyer Street	50	0.89	Private	127	108	3	...	16
2.	Palani Mudali Garden	South of Avadanam Ramaswamy Iyer Street, by the side of Thyagaraya College	40	0.83	...	66	45	1	...	20
3.	Pavadai Naicken Thottam	South of Solayappan second lane, west of Solayappan St., North of Gandhi Handloom weavers Association	15	1.66	...	28	...	6	20	2
4.	Subramaniam Mudali Thottam	North of Avadanam Ramaswamy Iyer Street, west of Pavadai Naicken Thottam	20	0.55	...	70	46	...	...	24
						291	199	10	20	62

Division No. 7 — Singara Garden

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Pulayan Kottai Mudaly Thottam	North of Rama Naicken Street, west of Veeraswamy lane and East of Somu chetty VI lane	30	4.66	Private	209	109	29	...	71
2.	Ramaswami Naidu Huttig ground	West of Adam Sahib Street, and near the Sewage Pumping Station	40	0.55	...	45	9	27	...	9
						254	118	56	...	80

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities					
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school	Read- ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	109	...	18	...	147	3	113	31	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
2.	33	...	33	...	97	10	87	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	18	...	10	...	120	1	83	36	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...
4.	...	...	29	41	70	...	70	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
160	...	90	41	434	14	353	67	...	...	5	5	...	...	7	...	...	1	1	...

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	125	...	41	43	381	60	316	5	...	1	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
2.	5	12	10	18	45	1	36	8	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
130	12	51	61	426	61	352	13	...	4	4	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...

Division No. 8 — Royapuram

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Anadhi Kuppam	Near Palmyrah Kuppam and the Sea	25	1.65	Government	186	186	...	...	...
2.	Andiappa Gramani Street	East of Mannarswami koil Street, opposite to Royapuram Market	100	0.33	Private	46	8	36	...	2
3.	Attapalayam Kuppam	By the side of Palmyrah Kuppam	12	0.33	Government	41	31	10	...	...
4.	Chetti Thottam	At the Junction of Mannarswami koil Street, and North of Terminus Road	50	1.33	Private	134	86	7	33	8
5.	Palmyrah Kuppam I	South of Kalmandapam Road, East of Venkatesa Naicken Street, and North of Venkatesa Naicken lane	30	0.28	Private	87	84	...	...	3
6.	Palmyrah Kuppam II (Palmyrah Depot)	East of East Madha Church Street, South of Military lane, North of Thandavamurthy Chetty Street	25	3.22	Port trust	103	101	1	...	1
				7.14		597	496	54	33	14

Division No. 9 — Meenakshi Ammenpet

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Anjaneyapuram (Sweepers' Tenements)	Old Slaughter House Road, South of Slaughter House Road, and East of R. & B.O.	35	0.89	Government	214	78	...	119	17
2.	Drivers line Tenements	North of Old Slaughter House Road by the side of "A" Cattle Depot	50	0.39	Corporation	34	...	31	...	3
3.	Meenakshi Ammenpet	West of Mannarswami koil Street, South of Cemetery Road opposite to Chetti Thottam Eastern side	100	2.77	Private	142	40	57	25	20
4.	Scavengers' Hutting Ground	Old Slaughter House around Sweeper's Tenements	50	0.66	Government	255	187	27	...	41
				4.71		645	305	115	144	81

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households					Water facilities		Number of 'airines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-men-tary school	Night school	Read-ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	...	...	...	186	212	...	1	211	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
2.	17	...	29	...	140	1	21	31	87	3	1	1	29	6	...	1	...	...	...
3.	2	...	16	23	50	3	12	35	...	1	5	1	19	2	...	...	...	...	...
4.	111	...	20	3	163	43	118	...	2	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5.	74	...	9	4	87	67	13	7	...	7	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
6.	86	...	3	14	103	20	10	73	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
290	...	77	230	755	134	175	357	89	16	6	4	48	39	...	1	1	1	1	...

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	175	...	36	3	260	112	148	...	...	15	...	2	...	13	...	...	...	1	...
2.	...	...	31	3	42	1	14	27	...	3	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
3.	75	8	55	4	580	151	407	21	1	8	...	2	...	16	...	1	...	...	...
4.	86	...	139	30	297	185	111	1	...	18	...	2	...	28	...	1	...	...	...
336	8	261	40	1,179	449	680	49	1	44	...	7	...	65	...	2	...	...	1	...

Division No. 10 — Old Washermanpet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Cemetery Hutting Ground	In the side of Cemetery at Washermanpet	12	2.77	Corporation	116	113	2	...	1
2.	Model lines	Opposite to Kalingaroya Mudali Street	50	1.77	"	383	...	231	...	152
3.	Nainiappa Mudaly Garden	East of Tiruvotthiyur High Road, West of west side Cemetery Road and south of Kurasu Street	100	1.10	Private	150	150	...	...	...
				5.64		649	263	233	...	153

Division No. 12 — Ammenkoil (North)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Bunder Rama Naicken Garden	West of Broadway, South of Bishop Carie Convent and North of Saint Gabriels High School	20	1.39	Corporation	284	67	43	...	169

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities					
	Mud (12)	Unburnt brick (13)	Burnt brick (14)	Others (15)	Total (16)	Owned (17)	Rented (18)	Struc- ture (19)	Free owned (20)	Num- ber of public taps (21)	Num- ber of private taps (22)	Public (23)	Private (24)	Num- ber of electric lights (25)	Num- ber of oil lamps (26)	Pri- mary school (27)	Higher ele- mentary school (28)	Night school (29)	Read- ing room (30)	
1.	73	4	...	39	120	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
2.	39	...	343	1	415	20	395	...	...	21	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	1	...
3.	143	...	1	6	150	1	30	119	...	6	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	1	...
255	4	344	46	685	21	425	239	...	...	27	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	1	2	...

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	...	94	177	13	427	...	291	135	1	41	98	1	...	16	...	1	...	...

Division No. 13 — Muthialpet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum	Area of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/ Private	Number of houses	Material of roof			
							Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Apparao Garden	West of Saiva Muthiah Mudaly lane, East of Polytechnic play ground and south of Ebrahimjee Sahib Street	18	1.39	Private	127	33	46	...	48
2.	Alwarpet (Palla cheri)	North of Salai Vinayagar koil Street, and west of Saiva Muthiah Mudali Street	6	0.33	Corporation	33	18	11	4	...
3.	Salai Vinayagar koil Street Lines	South of Salai Vinayagar koil Street, and west of Sengalaneer Pilliar koil Street	50	0.66	Corporation	15	...	14	...	1
				2.38		175	51	71	4	49

Division No. 14 — Harbour

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Bank Shell	North of Beach Road and South of Ebrahimjee Sahib Street	40	8.88	Government & Corporation	730	485	95	...	150
2.	Harbour Tenements	South of Ebrahimjee Sahib street, and East of Narayana Sarang Street	25	0.55	Corporation	265	136	15	...	114
3.	Kamaraj Nagar	South of Ebrahimjee Sahib Street, West of Narayana Sarang Garden Street and North of Sultan Street	12	0.22	Government	70	70	...	...	...
4.	New Harbour Tenements	East of Narayana Sarang Street and near Harbour Tenements	25	0.90	Corporation	290	165	50	...	75
				10.55		1,355	856	160	...	339

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-men-tary school	Night school	Read-ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	1	31	47	48	136	4	130	2	...	10	16	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...
2.	2	...	11	20	33	...	...	12	21	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...
3.	...	...	15	...	17	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
3	31	73	68	186	4	144	17	21	11	17	1	1	6	...	...	...	3	...	...

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	...	...	197	533	773	...	263	510	...	61	...	8	...	28	...	1	...	1
2.	123	...	128	14	265	104	127	34	...	8	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
3.	69	...	1	...	70	43	27	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
4.	210	...	80	...	299	57	242	...	...	19	...	2	...	18	...	1	...	...
402	...	406	547	1,407	204	659	544	...	...	89	...	10	...	65	...	2	...	1

Division No. 16 — Ammenkoil (South)

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum— Government/ Corporation/ Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Aservadapuram	North of Ammenkoil Street, South of St. Xavier Church and west of Broadway	100	0.72	Corporation	165	5	160	...	...

Division No. 17 — Seven Wells (South)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Samayavarathamman koil Hutting ground	North of Ammenkoil Street, South of St. Xavier Street, East of Vydanatha Mudaly Street	50	0.60	Private	41	31	10	...	...

Division No. 21 — Korukkupet

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Krishnappa Gramani Thottam	South of Rettakuly and North of Rathnasababathy Mudaliar Street	60	0.82	Private	42	16	25	1	...
2.	Manali Chinniah Garden	East of M. B. Thevan Street, West of T. H. Road and South of Kothandarama Iyer lane	75	3.00	..	153	40	98	2	13
3.	Samiar Garden	South of Rettakuly Street, North of Appaswamy Garden and west of Krishnappa Gramani Thottam	11	0.12	..	10	5	4	...	1
4.	Thirunavukarasu Gramani Garden	East of Korukkupet Railway Station and West of Hussain Street	30	2.98	..	216	202	13	1	...
5.	Thiruvalluvapuram	East of M. B. Thevan Street, west of Veerakutty lane and south of Veerakutty Street	50	0.95	..	57	44	9	3	1
6.	Veerakutty Garden	West of T. H. Road and North of Rathnasababathy Mudaliar Street	20	0.55	..	44	42	1	1	...
			8.42			522	349	150	8	15

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households			Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities						
	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Number of public taps	Number of private taps	Public	Private	Number of electric lights	Number of oil lamps	Pri- mary school	Higher ele- mentary school	Read- ing room		
Mud	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	...	5	160	...	165	4	161	...	...	13	...	...	...	27	...	1	...	...	...

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	31	...	10	...	56	15	41	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	10	...	18	14	225	40	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2.	41	...	109	3	529	8	453	48	20	4	...	153	25	...	1	...	...	...
3.	6	...	3	1	66	1	48	17	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
4.	193	2	21	...	681	46	488	134	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	47	...	8	2	57	31	26	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...
6.	42	...	...	2	64	37	27	...	...	3	...	1	8	...	1	...	...	...
339	2	159	22	1,622	163	1,227	199	33	13	...	1	153	41	...	3	...	1	...

Division No. 22 — Kumarasami Nagar

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum— Government/ Corporation/ Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Manappa Mudaly Street	North of Nainiappa Street, South of Mint, Subrayalu Naidu St., East of Mannappa Mudali St. and west of Arasappa Naicken Street	25	0.30	Private	20	10	7	...	3
2.	Marvadi Thottam	West of Mannappa Mudali Street, North of Egappa Naicken Street and South of Mannappa Mudali Street	25	0.18	"	34	15	16	1	2
3.	Muniampandian Hutting ground	West of T. H. Road, North of Muthiah Mudali Street and West of Muniampandian lane	50	3.00	"	33	19	10	1	3
4.	Ranganathapuram	At the Junction of Kannan Street, South of Ekambaram Chetty Street and North of Egappa Street	50	2.04	Corporation	70	64	4	...	2
5.	Seshachala Gramani Garden (Seshappa gramani garden)	South of Nainiappa Naicken Street, East of Mannappa Mudali Street and North of Muniampandian Street	30	0.36	Private	35	19	16	...	...
6.	Thangavelupillai Garden	West of Mannappa Mudali Street, South of P. T. Munu-swamy Chetty Street and opposite to Nainiappa Naicken Street	60	0.49	Private	135	125	...	1	9
7.	Thattankulam Hutting Ground	West of T. H. Road near Washermanpet market	75	4.00	Corporation	62	40	18	3	1
8.	Veerabadra Chetty Garden	West of T. H. Road, North of Gollamman koil Street South of Nainiappa Naicken Street and East of Mannappa Mudali Street	60	1.42	Private	85	72	...	13	...
				11.79		474	364	71	19	20

Sl. No.	Material of wall			Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud (12)	Unburnt brick (13)	Burnt brick (14)	Others (15)	Total (16)	Owned (17)	Rented (18)	Struc- ture owned (19)	Free (20)	Num- ber of public taps (21)	Num- ber of private taps (22)	Public (23)	Private (24)	Num- ber of electric lights (25)	Num- ber of oil lamps (26)	Pri- mary school (27)	Higher- ele- mentary school (28)	Night school (29)	Read- ing room (30)
1.	10	5	5	...	55	...	40	15	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...
2.	15	...	19	...	222	3	172	4	43	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
3.	5	...	11	17	141	13	128	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
4.	55	...	15	...	152	69	83	...	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...
5.	15	13	7	...	232	...	203	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	109	...	21	5	135	38	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
7.	53	...	8	1	277	25	250	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
8.	36	...	9	40	243	28	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
298	18	95	63	1,457	176	1,188	49	44	18	1	...	...	...	20	...	2	3	...	...

Division No. 23 — Dr. Vijayaragavalu Nagar

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of Slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Area of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
							Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1.	Dr. Ambedkar Nagar	West of Railway line, East of Buckingham canal and North of Mysore Vegetable Oil Co.	12	1.20	Corporation	231	224	...	7	...	
2.	Bojaraja Nagar (Pencil factory)	Kathiwalkam High Road, opposite to Madras Pencil Factory	50	0.60	Private	160	152	3	3	2	
3.	Devaraja Gramani Thottam	North and South of Varadappa Maistry Street, near Child Welfare Chamber	80	1.50	"	37	30	6	1	...	
4.	Dharmaraja koil Slum	North of Dr. Vijayaragavalu Road and East of Dharmaraja koil Street	100	10.00	"	68	18	38	9	3	
5.	Harinarayanapuram	C. B. Road and South of Mysore vegetable oil Products Ltd.	50	0.60	"	62	18	14	23	7	
6.	Jogi Huts	North of Railway Colonies, South of Thiagappa Chetty Road, East of Kathiwalkam High Road and west of Railway lines	150	2.75	"	29	13	12	4	...	
7.	Karimedu	West of Lalagunta, East of Parasuram Mudali Street in Surya Munuswamy Street	20	1.20	"	126	105	8	7	6	
8.	Kothappa Naidu Lands	West of C.B. Road, East of Buckingham Canal, North of Meenambal Nagar and South of Tenements line	15	1.49	"	81	61	1	...	19	
9.	Lalagunta (Kakka Thope)	In Vijayaragavalu Nagar and South of Munuswamy Maistry Road	75	65.00	"	836	391	321	91	33	
10.	Meenambal Nagar	C. B. Road, South of Sweepers line and North of Dr. Ambedkar Nagar	70	0.80	Government	216	210	...	5	1	
11.	Srinivasapuram	North of Pencil Factory, West of Railway line and East of Adhikesavalu Naicken Thottam	6	0.22	Corporation	26	26	...	...	...	
12.	Swathanthrapuram New lines	North of Swathanthrapuram, west of C. B. Road, East of Buckingham Canal and South of K. N. S. Dept.	15	1.00	"	50	5	8	37	...	
13.	Sweepers line	In Cochrane Basin Road and South of Swathanthrapuram	50	6.00	"	160	65	48	47	...	
			92.36				2,082	1,318	459	234	71

Sl. No.	Material of wall				Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud (12)	Unburnt brick (13)	Burnt brick (14)	Others (15)	Total (16)	Owned (17)	Rented (18)	Struc- ture owned (19)	Free (20)	Num- ber of public taps (21)	Num- ber of private taps (22)	Public (23)	Private (24)	Num- ber of electric lights (25)	Num- ber of oil lamps (26)	Pri- mary school (27)	Higher ele- mentary school (28)	Night school (29)	Read- ing room (30)
1.	228	...	3	...	243	178	64	1	...	7	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
2.	151	...	6	3	356	133	222	...	1	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
3.	20	...	8	9	92	10	82	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
4.	28	...	35	5	195	34	161	...	...	5	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
5.	25	...	36	1	62	51	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6.	17	...	11	1	53	4	29	19	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
7.	100	...	21	5	442	36	363	43	...	5	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	1	...
8.	79	...	2	...	129	...	26	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
9.	209	...	520	107	2,344	142	2,021	133	48	36	226	4	161	69	...	3	...	...	...
10.	201	...	11	4	277	2	63	211	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...
11.	11	...	...	15	49	10	22	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	20	...	30	...	62	55	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...
13.	78	...	82	...	191	122	69	...	...	7	...	1	...	12	...	1	...	1	...
1,167	...	765	150	4,495	777	3,140	527	51	66	226	7	161	130	9	1	2	...	...	...

Division No. 24 — Basin Bridge

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/ Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Canalpuram	North of Canal, west of C. B. Road and South of Stanley Nagar	50	2.76	Government	68	66	2	...	...
2.	Chidambaram Nagar	West of "B" Cattle Depot at Basin Bridge Road and East of C. B. Road	60	15.00	Private	91	13	66	...	12
3.	Corporation Model lines	West of Railway line, East of Stanley Nagar and South of Harinarayanapuram	40	0.83	Corporation	27	...	27	...	...
4.	Drivers line	In Pensioners line and west of C. B. Road	40	5.00	...	32	1	26	...	5
5.	Drivers line in Pensioners line	North of Corporation in Pensioners line	37	4.00	...	30	18	2	...	10
6.	Kannigapuram		50	3.00	Private	32	18	12	...	2
7.	Kathibada Hutting ground	South of Kathibada Road and East of New Labour lines	75	15.00	...	97	93	4	...	...
8.	Kollapuri Nagar (Malikai-poo-cheri)	At the Junction of Periapalayathammen koil Street in Basin Bridge area	35	0.66	Government	166	166	...	...	...
9.	Nagappa Nagar	West of C. B. Road and East of Stanley Nagar	40	6.00	Private	75	60	10	2	3
10.	New labour lines	South of Burial ground and East of Tippi in platform in Kathibada	50	8.00	Corporation	24	12	1	...	11
11.	Pensioners line	West of T. H. Road, opposite to Washermanpet Police Station	50	6.00	...	47	11	23	...	13
12.	Periyapalayathammen koil	West of Burial ground	50	6.62	Government	202	147	42	...	13
13.	Ramdass Nagar	East of Moolakottram Burial ground, South of Perambur Railway line, West of Government Textiles and North of Kathibada Road	5	0.18	Corporation	12	12	...	...	...
14.	Stanley Nagar	West of C. B. Road and East of Buckingham Canal	35	4.90	Government	149	90	59	...	...
15.	Thalaiatti Veeraswamy Hutting ground (Near Nagappa Nagar)	East of Stanley Nagar and west of C. B. Road	40	4.00	Private	37	18	19	...	...
			81.95		1,089	725	293	2	69	

Sl.No.	Material of wall				Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities			
	Mud (12)	Unburnt brick (13)	Burnt brick (14)	Others (15)	Total (16)	Owned (17)	Rented (18)	Structure owned (19)	Free (20)	Num- ber of public taps (21)	Num- ber of private taps (22)	Public (23)	Private (24)	Num- ber of electric lights (25)	Num- ber of oil lamps (26)	Pri- mary school (27)	Higher ele- mentary school (28)	Night school (29)	Read- ing room (30)
1.	59	...	7	2	197	56	140	...	1	4	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...
2.	52	...	37	2	247	12	224	...	11	6	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...
3.	...	...	27	...	30	...	30	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
4.	...	...	32	...	63	34	29	...	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
5.	12	...	14	4	57	5	14	17	21	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
6.	17	...	14	1	61	5	48	...	8	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
7.	90	...	6	1	272	41	208	...	23	8	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...
8.	166	...	...	...	218	4	81	131	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
9.	48	...	26	1	115	55	60	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
10.	7	...	17	...	49	16	33	...	...	4	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
11.	11	...	36	...	153	11	92	11	39	10	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
12.	111	...	91	...	473	173	298	...	2	20	...	3	...	31	...	...	1	...	...
13.	12	...	...	...	16	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
14.	100	...	49	...	399	109	290	...	...	12	...	1	...	18	...	...	1	...	...
15.	13	...	24	...	76	...	56	8	12	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
698	...	380	11	2,426	521	1,603	182	120	85	...	6	...	...	129	...	3	3	...	...

Division No. 25 — Kondithope

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Samiyar Thoddi	In North Walltax Road	80	0.22	Private	73	59	12	...	2

Division No. 26 — Peddamsakkenpet

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Sundara Mudaly Puram	South of Ammen Koil Street and in Sundara Mudali Street	50	10.00	Corporation	144	5	41	...	98

Division No. 27 — Perumal Koil Garden

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Perumal Koil Garden	South of Tirupalli Street, East of Walltax Road and North of Annapillai Street	200	25.00	Private	437	40	235	...	162

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households			Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities						
	Mud (12)	Unburnt brick (13)	Burnt brick (14)	Others (15)	Total (16)	Owned (17)	Rented (18)	Struc- ture owned (19)	Free (20)	Num- ber of public taps (21)	Num- ber of private taps (22)	Public (23)	Private (24)	Num- ber of electric lights (25)	Num- ber of oil lamps (26)	Pri- mary school (27)	Higher ele- mentary school (28)	Night school (29)	Read- ing room (30)
1.	61	...	12	...	76	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	26	...	108	10	541	...	446	53	42	...	1	...	19	...	...	1	...	...	1
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	27	...	409	1	1,271	47	1,049	100	75	32	395	2	281	35	...	1	...	2	1

Division No. 29 — Elephant Gate

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum	Area of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof			
							Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Jatkapuram	South of Elephant Gate and West of Walltax Road	70	0.4	Corporation	136	103	...	33	...
2.	Kalyana Puram (Pallam Chery)	Junction of Elephant Gate Road and Walltax Road behind C-2 Police Station	35	1.5	Government	193	180	...	...	13
				1.9		329	283	...	33	13

Division No. 31 — Perambur

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Jn. of Tholasinga Mudali Street Slum at the Junction of Tholasinga Mudalai Land and Kanda Pillai Street		100	0.5	Private	21	20	1		
2.	Kannabiran Koil Street	East of Madavaram High road opposite to Sreevallur puram Street	6	4.0	"	43	26	15		2
3.	Melpattadai Ponnappa Mudali Street	Northern end of Perambur, West of Madavaram High road & South of Muniappa Naick Street and Nattal garden	25	3.0	"	130	49			81
4.	Muniappa Naick Street	East of Madavaram High Road, West of Vadivelu Mudali Street, South of Melpattadai Ponnappa Mudali Street and vacant land	20	2.0	"	98	74	24		
5.	North of Vadivelu Mudali Street	East of Muniappa Naick Street, North of Vadivelu Mudali Street & South of Melpattadai Ponnappa Mudali St.	20	3.0	"	79	77	2		
				12.5		371	246	42		83

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities					
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school	Read ing room
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	32	...	89	15	136	...	136	...	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...
2.	190	...	...	3	200	96	104	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	222	...	89	18	336	96	240	...	...	7	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	1

	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	20	...	1	...	24	7	8	9	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
2.	28	...	15	...	124	56	66	2	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
3.	49	...	74	7	272	...	146	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	57	...	41	...	218	47	114	53	4	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
5.	77	...	2	...	122	27	58	37	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
231	...	133	7	760	137	392	101	130	12	...	...	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	...

Division No. 32 — Vyasarpadi

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Annamalai Garden	West of Gantz Road and South of Mohana Mudali Garden	20	1.0	Private	24	21	3	...	...
2.	Balakrishna Mudali Street	West of Murthinjaya Street, North of Nainiappa Mudali Street and East of Erukancherry Road	20	2.0	"	50	24	10	...	16
3.	B. W. Nagar	South-west of Erukancherry Road and East of railway line	20	1.0	Government	42	42	...	...	...
4.	Chinna Thambi Naick Street	Erukancherry road on the east Balakrishna Mudali Street and on the west and south of Upparao Street	50	2.0	Private	64	41	21	...	2
5.	Desikananthapuram	West of Erukancherry road, opposite to Loco workshop (North)	40	2.0	"	36	34	2	...	...
6.	Ganesapuram (Labour Line)	South of railway line, East of Sundara mudali Street and west of Gantz road	35	15.0	"	85	2	82	...	1
7.	Govinda Naidu Thottam	North of Mohana mudali garden, south of Ranganathapuram and East of Gantz Road	19	3.1	"	14	13	...	...	1
8.	Jagajivanram Nagar I (Thideel Nagar)	On the Bank of Canal Bund, West of Kasturiba Colony and north of Erukancherry Road	5	0.5	Government	53	53	...	...	...
9.	Jagajivanram Nagar II	North of railway line, East of Erukancherry road and South of Sundaramudalipuram	5	1.0	"	150	149	...	...	1
10.	Kalyana Puram	North of Murthinjaya Road, East of Erukancherry road and vacant land on other sides	5	5.0	Corporation	144	144	...	...	...
11.	Kanniyappa Nagar	West of Erukancherry road and South of Sundara Mudali Street	5	0.5	Private	19	19	...	...	...
12.	Kanniga Puram (Kanni Koil Puram)	North of slater puram, west of Venketesa Puram, and South of railway line in Brighton road	100	2.0	Government	40	38	2	...	...

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud (12)	Unburnt brick (13)	Burnt brick (14)	Others (15)	Total (16)	Owned (17)	Rented (18)	Struc- ture owned (19)	Free (20)	Num- ber of public taps (21)	Num- ber of private taps (22)	Public (23)	Private (24)	Num- ber of electric lights (25)	Num- ber of oil lamps (26)	Pri- mary school (27)	Higher ele- mentary school (28)	Night school (29)	Read- ing room (30)
1.	20	...	4	...	42	2	33	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	15	...	35	...	125	...	102	...	23	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
3.	42	...	...	...	45	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	43	...	21	...	172	35	119	14	4	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
5.	...	...	2	34	91	17	74	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	3	...	82	...	87	76	11	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...
7.	12	...	2	...	28	22	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	53	...	...	...	57	...	7	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	138	...	...	12	162	...	8	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	142	...	2	...	152	...	...	152	...	5	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
11.	18	...	...	1	23	...	9	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	36	...	4	...	65	47	18	...	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Area of slum (in acres)	Ownership of slum— Government Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
13.	Kasturiba Colony	West of Sundara Naidu Puram Sajunaz II East and Erukancherry High Road on the South	30	0.5	Government	38	38	...	...	...
14.	Magazine Puram	West of Nellore road and openfield on other sides	60	5.0	Private	145	105	40	...	...
15.	Mohana Mudali Garden	Gantz road, west of vacant land north of Govinda Naidu Thottam and South of Annamalai garden	40	4.0	...	114	114	...	...	...
16.	Murthinjaya Street	West and South of Erukancherry road and East of Melpattadai Ponnappa Mudali Street	60	3.0	...	66	46	10	...	1
17.	Ranganathapuram	South of Melpattadai Ponnappa Mudali Street & West of Gantz Road	5	1.0	Private & Government	28	28	...	...	...
18.	Salai Nagar	South of Erukancherry Road and opposite to Vyasarpadi Lake Bund	100	2.0	Private	64	...	64	...	...
19.	Slater Puram	North of Railway line, South of Brighton Road. Rayons factory in the east and Glass Workshop on the West	100	2.0	Government	48	46	...	...	...
20.	Sundara Mudali Street	West of Ganesapuram, East of Erukancherry Road and South of Rly. line	50	20.0	Private	125	94	20	...	11
21.	Sundra Rao Naidu Puram	South of Jagajivan Ram Nagar, East of Erukancherry Rd. and North of Collectors Land	7	1.0	...	16	16	...	...	...
22.	Upparao Street	Vyasarpadi Police Station Out Post, West of Erukancherry High Rd. and South of Chinnathambi Naick Street	100	1.0	...	28	17	11	...	...
23.	Venkatesa Puram	East of Brighton Road and Slater puram, West of Power House and South of Madras Arkonam Railway Tracts	100	6.0	Government	426	401	25	...	...
				80.6		1,817	1,485	299	...	33

L.No.	Material of wall			Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud (12)	Unburnt brick (13)	Burnt brick (14)	Others (15)	Total (16)	Owned (17)	Rented (18)	Struc- ture owned (19)	Free (20)	Num- ber of public taps (21)	Num- ber of private taps (22)	Public (23)	Private (24)	Num- ber of electric lights (25)	Num- ber of oil lamps (26)	Pri- mary school (27)	Higher ele- mentary school (28)	Night school (29)	Read ing room (30)
3.	36	...	...	2	45	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
4.	105	...	40	...	176	140	33	...	3	5	...	...	...	16	...	1	...	...	...
5.	114	...	...	...	193	...	68	120	5	2	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	...
6.	45	...	21	...	144	30	98	12	4	1	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...
7.	28	...	...	...	32	...	2	30	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	...	...	64	...	83	32	21	26	4	2	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
9.	34	...	12	...	84	22	61	1	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...
10.	94	...	31	...	248	120	120	...	8	6	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
11.	14	...	2	...	22	...	15	6	1	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
22.	15	...	13	...	47	10	29	7	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
23.	343	...	82	1	491	290	80	...	121	22	...	...	44	...	...	1	...	...	...
1,350	...	417	50	2,614	844	958	638	174	68	...	2	44	112	...	7	2	...	...	...

Division No. 33 — Pulianthope

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	(3)	Age of slum (in acres)	Area of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government Corporation Private	Number of houses	Material of roof			
								Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1.	Decastor Road	North of Veera chetty Street, South of St. Joseph Technical Institute and Power House in the East	100	3.0	Private	55	22	27	1	5	
2.	Gandhi Nagar (Kari Modu Chery)	South of Pulianthope High Road and west of basin bridge Road	11	3.0	Government	95	95				
3.	Gray Nagar	South of Pulianthope Rd., North of pallappa chery, and East of Gray Nagar Pallam	11	3.0		82	79			3	
4.	Gray Nagar Pallam	East and North of M. E. S. compound wall and South of Gray Nagar, Pulianthope High Road	35	2.0		87	87				
5.	Narasimha Rao Nagar (Kannika Arms and Saddle Factory)	East of Power House and South of Decastor Road	45	2.0	Corporation	85	76	1		8	
6.	Padison Line	South of Decastor Road, North of Pulianthope, West of Gantz Road and East of watchman Road	15	3.0	Private	113	19	95		1	
7.	Ponnappan Street	South of Veera chetty St., North of Gray nagar and East of Parthasarathy Naidu St.	100	3.0		48	47	1			
8.	Prakash Rao Colony	South of Decastor Road, East of Veera chetty St. and West of Decastor Lane	2	2.0		39	29	9		1	
9.	Thiruvika Nagar	West of Gantz Rd. and South of Venketasapuram	13	5.0		202	202				
10.	Veera Chetty Street (Veera Chavadi)	East of Powder Mills Rd., West of Decastor Rd. and North of Ponnappa Naick St.	50	2.0		64	51	16		3	
11.	V. O. C. Nagar	East of Thiru-vi-ka Nagar, South of Buckingham Canal and open land of outside	15	10.0	Corporation	95	94			1	
				38.0		965	801	141	1	22	

Sl.No.	Material of wall				Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities			
	Unburnt brick		Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-men-tary school	Night school	Read-ing room
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	22	...	33	...	183	33	146	...	4	4	47	...	48	4	...	...	...	...	...
2.	95	...	...	...	188	7	133	43	5	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
3.	73	...	9	...	172	51	108	6	7	4	...	1	...	10	...	1	...	...	...
4.	87	...	...	...	190	...	120	69	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	70	...	12	3	168	98	60	...	10	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
6.	15	...	98	...	113	2	...	...	111	9	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
7.	40	...	3	5	102	2	85	15	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
8.	29	...	9	1	117	16	101	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
9.	181	...	18	3	258	4	53	190	11	7	...	...	...	18	...	1	...	...	...
10.	32	...	30	2	207	34	171	2	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
11.	84	...	11	...	153	2	57	94	...	8	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
728	...	223	14	1,851	249	1,034	419	149	43	47	1	48	73	...	2	...	...	...	...

Division No. 34. Wadia Nagar

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of Slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Area of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/ Corporation/ Private	Number of houses	Material of roof			
							Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Arunthathiar Puram	South of Stephenson Road, East of B & C Mills quarters.	100	3.0	Private	222	172	35	...	15
2.	Dadha Makkam	South of New Farrens Road	100	3.0	"	284	198	77	2	7
				6.0		506	370	112	2	22

Division No. 35 — Thiru-vi-ka Nagar

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Adi-Sesha Nagar	North of Perambur High Rd., South of Mangalapuram, West of Chandra Yogi Samadhi Road	100	4.0	Private	103	102	1	...	...
2.	Adi-Sesha Nagar (Extn)	West of Chandra Yogi Samadhi Rd., North of Ekangi puram and vacant land on other sides	3	2.0	"	29	29	...	...	...
3.	Breesles Nagar Settlement	East of Bashyam Reddi Rd., West of Tank bund Rd. North of century flour mill	19	1.5	Government	104	3	101	...	...
4.	Chellapillai Hutting garden	West of brick clay Rd., South of Kunur High Rd., opposite to Panchai Pole and breezles nagar	10	2.0	Private	69	65	4	...	...
5.	Ekangi Puram (Irumbuthalai Ekangi)	East of Chandra Yogi Samadhi Rd., South of Rly. ground, West of Tika kulam, North of Perambur Rly. line	15	12.5	"	205	200	5	...	...
6.	Hydari Garden	West of Stephenson Rd., South of Krishna Doss Rd., East of Mangalapuram	50	4.0	"	100	60	29	6	5
7.	Mangalapuram	South of Krishna Doss Rd., East and West of Chandra Yogi Samadhi Rd., Vacant land on other Sides	33	9.0	"	179	178	1	...	...
8.	Vazaima Nagar (Vazaiippu cheri)	East of Cooks Rd., and West of Alandur land and South of New land to the Alandur lane	46	4.5	"	100	100	...	...	...
9.	Vazaima Nagar (Extn) new Vazaiippu cheri	South of Krishna Doss Rd., North of Century flour mill. East of tank bund Road	2	2.0	Corporation	58	58	...	...	...
				41.5		947	795	141	6	5

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities					
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Number of public taps	Number of private taps	Public	Private	Number of electric lights	Number of oil lamps	Pri- mary school	Higher ele- mentary school	Night school	Read- ing room
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	170	...	52	...	277	180	89	...	8	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
2.	222	...	62	...	478	81	309	71	17	10	24	...	...	23	1	...	...	...	...
392	...	114	...	...	755	261	398	71	25	10	25	...	...	26	1	1	...	...	...

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	100	...	3	...	179	89	90	...	...	5	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...
2.	29	...	...	...	49	8	41	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3.	4	...	98	2	131	25	11	...	95	9	...	...	15	...	1	...	...	...
4.	61	...	8	...	130	9	117	...	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
5.	199	...	6	...	308	163	145	...	...	9	...	...	23	...	...	1	...	...
6.	38	...	62	...	262	39	169	49	5	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
7.	130	...	49	...	445	128	266	51	...	13	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...
8.	99	...	...	1	135	...	35	100	...	3	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
9.	54	...	3	1	60	...	59	...	1	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
	714	...	229	4	1,699	461	933	200	105	50	...	1	...	85	...	3	1	...

Division No. 36 — Pattalam

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum	Area of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the Government/ Corporation/ Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
							Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1.	Conransmith Nagar	East of Perambur barracks Road, North of slaughter Rd. and vacant land on other sides	30	2.0	Corporation	85	30	...	...	55	
2.	Govindapuram	East of Angalamman koil Street, South of Demellows Road	100	2.0	Private	37	...	23	14	...	
3.	K. M. Garden (Kurshedi puram)	East of Perambur barracks Road, North of Aditya Baghya Road	100	6.0	Corporation & Private	388	303	6	25	54	
				10.0		510	333	29	39	109	

Division No. 37 — Thattankulam

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Old Slaughter house (Thattankulam) Angalamman Koil Street	South of Demellows Rd., and West of old slaughter house	80	4.0	Corporation	155	72	41	22	20

Sl.No.	Material of wall				Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher elementary school	Night school	Read-ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	...	1	84	...	88	...	88	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	
2.	5	...	32	...	70	9	61	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	
3.	275	...	111	2	579	102	408	54	15	3	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	
280	1	227	2	737	111	557	54	15	11	...	...	...	...	17	...	1	...	...	

	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	69	...	86	...	295	33	169	80	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

Division No. 38 — Dr. Besant Nagar

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/ Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Asirvadapuram	South of Pulianthope High Rd., East of Motilal Nehru Street, North of Demellows Road	50	2.6	Government	75	12	...	...	63
2.	Bogi Palayam (Dr. Besant Nagar)	North of Pulianthope High Rd., South of Buha Road, West of Gantz Road, East of Shiva Rao Road	50	12.0	Corporation	182	7	27	2	146
3.	Gurusamy Nagar	West of Motilal Nehru Street, North of Raja Thottam, South of Pulianthope High Road	30	3.0	Government	100	62	...	...	38
4.	Islam Bedha	South of Pulianthope, North of Demellows Road, West of Gurusamy Nagar	12	3.0	Private	150	113	35	...	2
5.	Kakkan Colony	West of Islam Bedha, South of Pulianthope High Road, North of Kannan Mudali Garden	5	1.0	Government	104	104	...	...	...
6.	Kanakaraja Mudali Garden	North of Kakkan Colony, South of Demellows Road, East of Islam Bedha	50	2.0	Private	80	78	1	1	...
7.	Kumarasamiraja Puram	North of Demellows Road, South of Raja Thottam, East of Motilal Nehru Street	12	4.0	Government	62	57	...	...	5
8.	New Jaganathapuram	East of Salt Cottage, West of Basin bridge, North of Latter Channel	25	5.0	...	112	112	...	...	...
9.	Raja Thottam	South of Demellows Road, East of Gurusamy Nagar, North of Kumarasamirajapuram	30	2.0	...	59	44	5	10	...
10.	Sivarajapuram	East of Sundarapuram, West of Asirvadapuram, North of Pulianthope High Road, South of Kesavan Naidu Puram	50	7.0	...	96	84	2	...	10
11.	Sundara Puram	South of Pulianthope High Road, West of Sivarajapuram, East of Basin Bridge Road	35	10.0	Corporation	80	67	8	...	5
				51.6		1,100	740	78	13	269

Division No. 39 — Choolai

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Koravangulam	South of Choolai Market, North of K. K. Line, East of K. K. Line, West of Chockavel Subramania sami Koil St.	30	2.0	Corporation	52	2	50	...	...

Sl.No.	Material of wall				Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities			
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Number of public taps	Number of private taps	Public	Private	Number of electric lights	Number of oil lamps	Primary school	Higher elementary school	Night school	Reading room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	51	...	24	...	160	...	74	86	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
2.	6	...	176	...	182	...	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3.	76	...	24	...	212	92	...	73	47	7	2	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
4.	108	...	36	6	417	81	293	3	40	3	114	...	...	5	18	...	...	...	...
5.	62	...	...	42	107	...	1	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	70	...	9	1	115	1	68	46	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
7.	46	...	16	...	115	...	62	53	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
8.	112	...	...	...	199	58	105	...	36	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	53	...	6	...	142	...	90	50	2	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
10.	84	...	12	...	253	36	140	77	...	6	...	1	...	15	...	...	1	...	...
11.	67	...	13	...	293	1	232	59	1	7	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
735	...	316	49	2,195	269	1,247	553	126	37	116	4	...	75	18	1	1	...	...	...

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	2	...	50	...	74	...	38	...	36	7	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...

Division No. 41 — Sembiam

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Foxen Street	South of Paper Mills Road, North of Rangaraja Naidu Street, West of Market Street	60	1.0	Private	62	84	8	...	...
2.	Francewatt Street	North of Paper Mills Road, South of Chinglevaraya Reddy Street, East of Market Street and West of J. W. Hutting Ground	50	3.0	..	39	22	15	...	2
3.	Gopala Puram	North of Sundararaja Perumal Koil Street in Peravallur area Agrapharam	50	3.2	..	77	69	8	...	...
4.	Gurusami Gramani Thottam	South of Mohana Mudali Street and vacant land on other Sides	30	2.0	..	54	39	15	...	...
5.	Jaganatha Raja Street	East of S. R. T. Koil Street, South of Paper Mills Road and West of Dimmaya Bangaru Street	150	2.0	..	111	87	24	...	...
6.	J. W. Hutting Ground	North of Chinglevaraya Reddy Street and West of France Watt Hutting Grounds	30	2.0	..	63	62	1	...	...
7.	Madurai Sami Madam Street	South of Sabapathy Mudaliar Lane, West of Mariya Naicken Pillai Street	60	3.0	Private & Corporation	73	66	4	1	2
8.	Mallikapuram (Mallippu cheri Thottam)	West of Thulasinghanadha Amman Koil Street, other sides vacant	30	2.0	Private	20	17	3	...	...
9.	Marianaicken Pillai Street	East of Madurai Swami Madam Street and West of Muniappa Naicken Street	100	3.0	..	35	30	2	...	...
10.	Poorna Slum (slum in Parvathy Ammal Land)	Behind Venus Talkies	10	1.0	..	5	5	...	...	...
11.	Somaramaswamy Chetty Slum	East of Thulasinganadha Amman Koil Street and South of Somaramaswamy Chetty Street	100	15.0	..	77	69	8	...	...
12.	Teeds Garden	North of Paper Mills Road, East of Agrapharam Street and West of Thillai Naicken Street	50	14.3	..	321	305	16	...	...
13.	Vengal Garden	At the junction of Sundararaja Perumal Koil Street and North of Paper Mills Street	40	13.2	..	260	255	5	...	...
						64.7	1,197	1,083	109	1 4

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities			
	Mud (12)	Unburnt brick (13)	Burnt brick (14)	Others (15)	Total (16)	Number of households			Num- ber of public taps (21)	Num- ber of private taps (22)	Public (23)	Private (24)	Num- ber of electric lights (25)	Num- ber of oil lamps (26)	Pri- mary school (27)	Higher ele- mentary school (28)	Night school (29)	Read- ing room (30)
						Struct- ure (17)	Rented (18)	Free owned (19)										
1.	54	...	8	...	79	36	28	12	3	2	...	1	4	8	...	...	...	...
2.	22	...	17	...	68	24	38	4	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
3.	68	...	9	...	77	50	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...
4.	38	...	15	1	75	15	33	27	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	108	1	2	...	152	82	26	29	15	9	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
6.	60	...	1	2	70	...	38	32	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	59	...	12	2	101	19	30	52	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
8.	17	3	...	...	32	...	6	26	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	...	...	3	32	50	22	20	7	1	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
10.	5	...	...	...	8	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
11.	69	...	8	...	104	70	34	...	...	3	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	...
12.	253	...	68	...	464	110	354	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	2	...	...
13.	231	...	28	1	331	234	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...
	984	4	171	38	1,611	662	735	193	21	38	...	27	4	73	...	5	1	...

Division No. 42 — Siruvallur

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum	Area of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/ Corporation/ Private	Number of houses	Material of roof			
							Thatch	Tile	Tin	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Bunder Garden	East of Madavaram High Rd. West of Neels Garden, North of Venugopal Street	60	3.0	Private	162	116	33	...	13
2.	Maduvamma Nagar	West of Madavaram High Road and Vacant land on other sides	100	10.0	..	127	98	29	...	...
3.	Melpattadai	East of Vacant land, West of Madavaram High Road, South of Lakshmana Koil Street	200	5.0	..	251	206	38	...	7
4.	Muniappa Chetty Street	North and West to Thirunavukkarasu Mudali Street and Vacant land on other sides	20	1.0	..	76	60	15	...	1
5.	Neels Garden	North of Paper Mills Road, South of Muniappa Chetty Street, East of Bunder Garden Street	30	2.5	..	129	92	23	2	12
6.	Sadayappadoss Street	East of Madavaram High Road, West of Venugopal Sami Street, South of Bunder Garden Street	50	1.0	..	23	23	...	...	...
7.	Srinivasa Raghavan Street	Ragavan Street on the East and South	10	2.0	..	40	23	12	...	...
8.	Subramania Garden	East of Madavaram High Road, Thanikachala Mudali lane South, Vacant land on other sides	20	3.0	..	84	77	4	1	2
9.	Venugopal Street	East of Sadayappa Doss Street, South of Bunder Garden Street and North of R. B. C. High School	45	2.0	..	27	16	5	...	6
						29.5	919	716	159	3 41

Sl.No.	Material of wall				Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud brick	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school	Rea-ling school
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	111	...	42	9	224	53	160	11	...	5	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	...	
2.	96	...	31	...	145	110	35	...	...	2	...	...	...	29	...	...	1	...	
3.	207	...	43	1	311	172	70	61	8	9	...	...	...	17	...	1	...	...	
4.	60	...	16	...	100	40	48	11	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	
5.	81	...	46	2	197	47	128	9	13	8	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	
6.	23	...	...	...	23	3	8	12	...	6	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	
7.	3	...	34	3	88	21	64	3	...	3	..	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
8.	69	...	15	...	115	3	49	63	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9.	14	...	12	1	35	16	12	7	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
664	...	239	16	1,238	465	574	177	22	38	...	...	...	...	89	...	3	2	...	

Division No. 43 — Agaram

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of Slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum - Government Corporation Private	Number of houses	Material of roof		
						Thatch	Tile	Tin Oth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9) (10) (11)
1.	Mallipoo Thottam	S. R. P. Koil on the North, East of Rly. line	100	2.0	Private	51	50	1 ...
2.	S. R. P. Koil Street	South of Paper Mills Road, East of Jagannatha Raja St.	20	2.0	"	84	20	63 ... 1
3.	Tagore Nagar	South of Konnur High Road, West of P. E. Koil Street opposite to Southern Rly. Colony	35	2.0	"	53	52	... 1
4.	Tikkakulam	West of Ekangipuram and South of R. B. C. C. Play Ground	50	4.5	Government	41	41	
						10.5	163	64 1 1

Division No. 44 — Nagamma Ammaiyyar Nagar

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Chinna Sembambakkam	East of Pilkington Road, West of Palayakaran Street, North of Konnur High Road and South of Rly. Quarters	50	6.0	Private	433	341	92	...	...
2.	Nagammai Nagar (K. V. Koil Street)	West of Pilkington Road and South of Bangaru Reddy Street	100	2.5	"	55	50	5	...	...
3.	Ponnuvel Puram (Ponnuvel Gramani Thottam ; Thennamattai Thottam)	North of Bangaru Reddy Street, West of Anderson Street, East of Mylappa Gramani St, South of Constable Road	100	3.08	"	102	101	1	...	...
4.	Pudu Nagar	South of Police Manickam Pillai lane and North of Water Works Road, Mettu Street on the West	10	2.0	Government	68	67	...	5	...
5.	Slum on Andi Land	West of Narayana Maistri Street, North of N. M. K. Maistri Street and East of Mettu Street	10	3.0	Private	65	43	7	5	10
6.	Slum by the side of Mental Hospital Quarters	North of Kilpauk Water Works Road and West of Madavakkam Tank Road	14	1.0	"	49	49	...	...	...
7	Somasundara Devar Sixth Street	South of N. M. K. Maistri Street	15	3.0	"	102	44	35	...	23
8.	Thennamarathan Thottam	Madavakkam Tank Road on the East, Konnur High Road on the South	50	4.0	"	20	20	...	...	...
						24.58	892	709	139	11 33

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households			Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities					
	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school	Read- ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	47	...	4	...	58	4	15	38	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	20	...	64	...	166	36	100	29	1	1	53	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
3.	...	...	1	52	61	1	4	50	6	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
4.	40	...	1	...	61	9	36	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
107	...	70	52	346	50	155	133	8	4	53	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	245	...	185	3	544	195	190	145	14	15	...	...	30	...	1	...	...	...
2.	47	...	8	...	103	1	57	45	...	5	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...
3.	99	2	...	1	104	...	104	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
4.	65	1	...	...	86	...	1	46	39	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
5.	40	...	25	...	109	29	78	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
6.	49	...	...	...	49	19	...	30	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
7.	35	...	67	...	233	49	178	...	6	4	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...
8.	19	...	1	...	25	3	14	7	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	1	...	...
599	3	286	4	1,253	296	622	273	62	29	...	2	...	61	...	5	2	...	...

Division No. 45 — Ayanavaram

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Ayanavaram Chery	North of New Avadi Road, West of Raju Naicken Street, South of Palani Andavan Koil Street	100	3.7	Private	299	203	96	...	...
2.	Chellamman Koil Street	South of N. M. K. Street, West of Patchaikal Veerasamy Street	10	3.0	..	128	76	47	...	5
3.	Chetty Garden Street	West of Portuguese Road, North of Konnur High Road, Gurupatham Gudisai on the West	60	2.0	..	57	57	...	...	...
4.	Chetty Land I	South of Konnur High Road, West of Market Street and Vacant land on other sides	10	1.5	..	17	17	...	...	...
5.	Chetty Land II	North of N. M. K. Street, East of Market Street and West of N. Maistry Garden	10	1.0	Government & Private	53	52	...	1	...
6.	Chetty Street	North of Sabapathi Poosari Street	50	4.0	Private	22	11	11	...	...
7.	Gurupatha Gudisai (Magi Batru Huttig Garden or Their Panthal Thottam)	North of Konnur High Road, South of New Street, East of Portuguese Road and West of Palayakara Street	15	0.6	..	62	62	...	...	...
8.	Karia Nanickam Perumal Koil Street	South of Konnur High Road, West of P. E. Koil Street	30	1.0	..	51	31	11	...	9
9.	Mettu Street	South of Nattu Muthial Maistry Khan Street, East & North of Palani Andavan Street	50	2.0	..	108	77	13	...	18
10.	Muthamman Koil Street	North of Chetty Street and South of P. E. Koil Street	60	2.0	..	49	35	10	...	4
11.	Nagayya Maistry Garden	South of Konnur High Road, North of Nattu Muthaiya Maistry Street, East of Market Road, West of Mettu Street	60	1.0	..	104	82	18	...	4
12.	Slum north of Sabapathi Poosari Street	South of Konnur High Road, North of Ayanavaram, Palani Andavar Koil Street on the East	50	2.0	..	70	73	2	1	3
13.	Parasurama Eswaran Koil Street (North)	South of Konnur High Road, North of Muthamman Koil Street, West of Vellala Street	60	5.0	..	118	114	3	...	1
14.	Parasurama Eswaran Koil Street	South of Konnur High Road, West of P. E. Koil St.	60	2.0	..	149	97	39	...	13
15.	Venkatasamy Maistry Street	South of N. M. K. Street	40	0.5	..	7	7	...	...	...
				31.3		1,303	994	250	2	57

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri- mary school	Higher ele- mentary school	Night school	Read- ing room
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	162	2	135	...	322	274	46	...	2	12	...	4	...	26	...	...	1	1	...
2.	76	...	52	...	246	113	121	7	5	7	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
3.	55	...	...	2	68	24	42	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
4.	16	...	1	...	18	6	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
5.	51	...	2	...	73	42	...	31	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
6.	11	...	11	...	36	17	17	2	...	2	19	...	19	7	...	...	...	...	...
7.	31	2	21	8	62	10	17	35	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
8.	21	...	30	...	82	16	65	...	1	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
9.	81	...	27	...	150	57	78	8	7	5	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
10.	22	...	27	...	75	39	19	5	12	1	17	...	25	7	...	...	...	...	...
11.	55	...	38	11	104	68	36	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	53	...	26	...	123	54	64	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
13.	77	...	40	1	142	19	106	9	8	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
14.	71	...	78	...	230	80	127	21	2	5	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
15.	6	...	1	...	14	3	10	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
788	4	489	22	1,745	822	750	133	40	43	38	5	44	89	...	...	1	2	2	...

Division No. 46 — Nammalwarpet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Lock Chery	North of Lock Street, West of Madavakkam Tank Road, South of Sanyasi St. and East of Kuttappa Gramani Street	60	2.26	Private	123	119	3	...	1
2.	Sanyasi Puram	West of Madavakkam Tank Road, North of Kuttappa Gramani Street, East of Mental Hospital Road and South of Mental Hospital Main Entrance	100	4.5	..	156	115	30	...	11
3.	Sreenivasa Pillai Thottam	East of Beracah Road, South of Madavakkam Tank Road and West of Brick Kiln Road	20	1.05	..	13	13	...	...	...
4.	Uppara Palayam	South of Konnur High Road, East of Madavakkam Tank Road and North of Beracah Road	60	3.6	..	89	50	30	...	...
						372	297	63	...	12

Division No. 47 — Otteri

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Ponniannan Chery	East of Brick kiln Road, North of Ponnann Street & West of Chellappa Mudali Street	100	1.7	Private	94	68	26	...	...
2.	S.vashanmuga Puram	West of Brick kiln Road, East of Vacant land and North of Mekala Theatre	43	8.0	..	424	423	...	1	...
3.	Slum behind Tenaments in Chellappa Mudali Street	West of Chellappa Mudali Street, East of Brick kiln Road, North of Purasawalkam High Road and South of Konnur High Road	100	1.1	Corporation	47	45	...	2	...
4.	Tenements in Chellappa Mudali Street	West of Chellappa Mudali Street and North of Venkatesa Sannadhi Street	30	1.0	..	40	8	10	...	22
5.	Vettian Hutting Ground	South of Chellappa Mudali Street and Upparapalayam	80	2.5	Private	96	75	16	2	3
						701	619	52	5	25

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities					
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Number of public taps	Number of private taps	Public	Private	Number of electric lights	Number of oil lamps	Primary school	Higher elementary school	Night school	Reading room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	120	...	3	...	151	96	55	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
2.	55	...	...	101	156	91	52	...	13	5	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	
3.	12	...	1	...	13	...	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4.	40	...	40	...	80	12	45	23	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	
227	...	44	101	400	199	152	36	13	16	...	2	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	63	...	31	...	94	59	35	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...
2.	418	...	1	5	654	304	204	118	28	19	...	...	36	...	1	...	...	...
3.	46	...	1	...	47	19	28	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	8	...	32	...	41	...	40	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...
5.	67	...	29	...	164	16	110	2	36	3	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...
602	...	94	5	1,000	398	417	120	65	24	...	2	1	49	...	4	...	...	...

Division No. 48 — Kosapet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum - Government/ Corporation/ Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Goodpet Pallam	North of Strahans Road, South of Edward Park	35	3.0	Private	48	38	8	2	...
2.	Sachidanandam Hutting ground (Nerpalam Street)	South of Strahans Road, West of Perambur Barracks Road	100	5.0	"	225	110	101	8	6
3.	Ramanjulu Garden Street	South of Strahans Road, behind Mekala Talkies	60	0.5	"	19	15	1	...	3
						292	163	110	10	9

Division No. 50 — Purasawalkam

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Ponnan Chery @ Ponnan Street	East of Brick kiln Road, North of V. S. Street and West of Chelappa Mudali Street	100	0.6	Private	146	106	36	1	3
2.	Radhakrishna Puram	North of Shanmugaraya Pillai Street, East of Brick kiln Road and West of Ponnan Street	30	1.0	"	176	176	...	...	...
3.	Salai Chery	East of Brick kiln Road and North of Sundarampillai Street	100	1.8	"	137	135	2	...	...
						459	417	38	1	3

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities					
	Mud brick	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Struc- ture owned	Free	Num- ber of public taps	Num- ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num- ber of electric lights	Num- ber of oil lamps	Pri- mary school	Higher ele- mentary school	Night school	Read- ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	34	...	12	2	145	13	112	18	2	3	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	
2.	114	33	73	5	492	63	410	19	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	
3.	13	...	6	...	20	6	4	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
161	33	91	7	657	82	526	47	2	4	...	2	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	90	...	56	...	146	68	78	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	...
2.	176	...	...	...	176	66	110	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
3.	131	...	6	...	137	61	76	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
397	...	62	...	459	195	264	...	...	10	...	1	...	7	...	3	1	1	...

Division No. 51 — Shenoy Nagar

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Ownership of the slum				Number of houses	Material of roof			
			Age of slum (in acres)	Government Corporation/ Private	Thatch	Tile		Tin	Others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1.	Chetpet Thangal	South of Kilpauk garden and East of Thandavarayan Chatram	11	2.0	Government	42	33	2	1	6	
2.	Kunju Naicken Street	South of Avadi Road and West of Pallivasal Street	25	5.8	Private	120	105	15	...	...	
3.	Mandapam Lanes	South of Avadi Road, West of Avadi Road, East of Pallivasal Street	40	5.8	Private	155	137	18	...	...	
4.	Mangathope	West of Avadi Road, East of Parameswaranagar. South of Kilpauk Garden Road	40	1.8	Government	278	278	..	...	...	
5.	Manjakollai	South of Shenoy Nagar, West of Pulla Reddy Avenue. North of P. H. Road	60	3.6	Private	85	82	3	...	...	
6.	Naduvakaracheri	North of P. H. Road, West of Naduvakarai, East of Thirumayalam cheri	100	3.6	..	44	32	7	...	5	
7.	Naduvakarai	South of Kilpauk Garden Road, East of Thandavarayan Chatram	100	10.0	..	101	76	25	...	...	
8.	N. S. K. Nagar	South of Cooum River, East of Cooum River, North of P. H. Road, West of Government Garden	5	3.6	Government	228	208	19	...	1	
9.	Parameswara Nagar	South of Corporation Lines, East of V. N. Puram, West of Manga Thope	15	2.6	..	90	90	...	...	...	
10.	Peria Goodal	South of Gravery Road, North of P. H. Road, West of Main Road	50	0.12	Private	8	7	1	...	...	
11.	Reddy Thope	South of Villivakkam, North of Naduvakkarai cherri, East of Thirumangalam cheri	80	0.9	..	27	26	1	...	...	
12.	Thandavaraya Chatram	East of Chetpet Thangal, vacant land on the North, West and South	18	3.0	..	128	127	1	...	...	
13.	Venkataswamy Naidu Puram	South of T. P. chatram, North of Davala Ammal Street, East of Shenoy Nagar, East & West of Parameswara Nagar	21	12.4	Government	430	424	1	5	...	
						55.22	1,736	1,625	93	6	12

Sl.No.	Material of wall				Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud (12)	Unburnt brick (13)	Burnt brick (14)	Others (15)	Total (16)	Owned (17)	Rented (18)	Struc- ture owned (19)	Free (20)	Num- ber of		Public (23)	Private (24)	Num- ber of electric lights (25)	Num- ber of oil lamps (26)	Pri- mary school (27)	Higher ele- mentary school (28)	Night school (29)	Read- ing room (30)
										Num- ber of public taps (21)	Num- ber of private taps (22)								
1.	31	...	11	...	45	1	41	2	1	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...
2.	76	15	29	...	189	116	40	23	10	3	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...
3.	78	42	35	...	267	135	92	40	...	9	..	1	54	22	...	...	...	...	...
4.	262	11	5	...	286	4	3	278	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
5.	76	9	...	...	122	61	33	18	10	4	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
6.	34	...	10	...	52	45	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
7.	58	...	43	...	107	48	59	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
8.	209	...	19	...	267	22	15	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	70	18	2	...	95	...	4	91	...	5	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
10.	7	...	1	...	14	6	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	25	...	2	...	32	9	...	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
12.	117	...	10	1	163	29	111	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
13.	246	17	165	2	645	31	252	338	24	9	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...
1,289	112	332	3	2,284	507	657	1,040	460	38	...	1	54	64	...	...	5	1	2	...

Division No. 52 — Kilpauk

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Area of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof			
							Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Korti Chery	North of P. H. Road, West of Taylor's Road, South of Halls Road	100	1.5	Private	117	51	66	...	...
2.	Mettupuram	North of Kottichery, South of Halls Road, West of Taylors Road, East of Umayal Road	50	0.3	"	38	30	7	...	1
3.	Millers Road Slum	North of Landons Road, East of Millers Road, South of Ramaswamy Street Slum	35	1.0	"	20	20	...	...	...
4.	Pulla Reddy Puram	East of Kilpauk Police Lines, South of Railway Lines, North of P. H. Road	80	3.6	Government	140	51	...	89	...
5.	Ramaswami Mudali Slum	East of Millers Road, North of Landons Road, opposite to Telephone Exchange	35	0.12	Private	33	33	...	...	...
6.	Semman Pettai Slum	North of Purasawalkam High Road, South of Otteri Nullah, East of Madavakkam Tank Road	100	2.0	"	77	55	21	...	1
7.	Swamy Doss Puram	North of Newton Studio, South of Sanasipuram	30	1.6	"	125	125	...	...	...
				10.12		550	365	94	89	2

Division No. 53 — Chetpet

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Brindavanam	South of Railway Line, West of Meenambal Sivaraj Nagar, North of Mangalapuram	100	1.8	Government	149	120	...	...	29
2.	Jaganathapuram	South of Chetpet Railway Station, West of Panchavati, East of Menichols Road	100	7.7	"	760	553	150	...	57
3.	Karkathamman Koil Street	East of Menichols Road, North of Spuriank Road, adjoining Manoharan Street and Selvaratnam Street	100	0.9	"	23	16	7	...	...
4.	Magistrate Doss Puram	North of Chetpet Railway Station, East of Menichols Road, South of P. H. Road	15	1.06	Corporation	28	27	1	...	...
5.	Mangalapuram	West of Panchavati, East of Jaganathapuram, North of Brindavanam	100	9.8	Government	180	160	3	...	17
6.	Meenambal Sivaraj Nagar	North of Mayor Satyamoorthy Road, South of Railway Line, West of Rice Godown	100	4.0	"	103	102	1	...	...
7.	Slum behind Meenambal Sivaraj Nagar	South of Railway Line, North of Meenambal Sivaraj Nagar, East of Brindavanam	100	1.8	"	92	92	...	...	...
				27.06		1,335	1,070	162	...	103

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school	Read-ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	51	...	66	...	257	90	162	...	5	6	...	1	...	10	...	...	1	...	...
2.	30	...	8	...	40	23	17	...	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	...	...
3.	18	...	2	...	26	...	13	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	140	...	...	...	241	...	85	142	14	4	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
5.	33	...	...	...	33	...	14	19	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	55	...	22	...	176	24	95	29	28	6	25	2	25	9	...	1	...	...	...
7.	125	...	...	...	125	58	67	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
452	...	98	...	...	898	195	453	203	47	24	25	9	25	30	...	2	3	...	...

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	135	...	14	...	380	127	210	...	43	11	1	2	295	22	...	1	...	...
2.	427	3	328	2	833	283	550	...	...	10	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	1
3.	16	...	7	...	44	22	...	22	...	2	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...
4.	24	...	4	...	29	28	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	...
5.	143	2	33	2	489	7	256	212	14	10	...	3	...	34	...	1	...	1
6.	102	...	1	...	104	95	9	...	...	10	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	1
7.	92	...	...	...	184	...	82	90	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
939	5	387	4	2,063	562	1,107	325	69	45	1	5	302	114	...	1	3	1	3

Division No. 56 — Thousand Lights (West)

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Badri Karai	South of Kodambakkam High Road, North of Prakasa Mudali Street, East of Vidhyodaya School Road	80	11.1	Government	117	115	...	...	2
2.	Gramma cheri	North of Kodambakkam High Road, at the end of Gramma Street, East of Vaidyanathan Street	25	3.0	Corporation	63	63	...	...	...
3.	Mohameden Garden	East of Nungambakkam High Road, North of Greams Road, South of Rutland Gate	50	3.1	Private	298	102	148	2	46
4.	Ramaswamy Iyer Colony	West of Jagannatha Road, South of Poṇnarajipuram, near Arani Road	30	2.0	"	34	33	...	1	...
				19.2		512	313	148	3	48

Division No. 57 — Thousand Lights (East)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Ellery Street	South of Ellery Street, North of Cathedral Road, East of Damodaran Street, opposite to Stella Marry's College	40	2.95	Corporation	30	22	7	...	1
2.	Macka's Garden	West of Rangoon Street, East of Greams Road, South of Cooum River, North of Macka's Garden	100	4.4	Private	202	102	99	1	...
3.	Rangoon Street	South of Cooum River, North of Mount Road, East of Macka's Garden	60	1.7	"	124	108	1	1	14
4.	West Gopalapuram 1st Street	North of Cathedral Road, West of Gopalapuram, North of Gopalapuram 7th Street	40	3.6	"	43	43	...	...	...
				12.65		399	275	107	2	15

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities					
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school	Read-ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	112	1	4	...	227	117	83	...	27	4	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	
2.	36	27	...	...	154	50	98	...	6	5	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	
3.	131	1	165	1	1,178	147	893	40	98	23	514	2	915	38	...	...	1	2	...
4.	33	...	1	...	36	31	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
312	29	170	1	1,595	345	1,075	42	133	32	514	4	915	48	...	...	1	1	2	...

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	19	...	11	...	106	14	86	5	1	...	32	...	78	...	...	...	...	...
2.	179	7	16	...	575	151	348	39	37	16	127	2	80	30	...	1	...	...
3.	123	...	1	...	383	11	343	...	29	8	8	1	6	5	...	...	1	...
4.	43	...	...	...	86	54	32	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	364	7	28	...	1,150	230	809	44	67	28	167	3	164	36	...	1	2	...

Division No. 58—Pudupakkam

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum	Area of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof			
							Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Lodd Govindass Nagar	Behind Odean Theatre, Adjoining Mohan Doss slum in Lodd Govindass Nagar Road	30	2.5	Private	77	40	...	...	37
2.	Mohan Doss Road	Behind Odean Theatre in Mohan Doss slum	25	1.0	"	21	21	...	...	...
3.	Veeran cheri	West of Fakir Sahib Street and also North of Fakir Sahib Street	25	2.0	"	36	14	20	...	2
				5.5		134	75	20	...	39

Division No. 59 — Amir Mahal

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Halls Garden		South of Whites Road, North of Peters Road, West of Hobart Training School	100	2.8	Private	163	72	87	...	4

Division No. 60 — Royapettah

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Edapalayam	South of Lloyds Road, West end of Pudupet garden street	30	1.1	Corporation	132	120	11	1	...
2.	Uppara Palayam	North of Cathedral Road, East of Gopalapuram 1st Street, West and North of Prasanna Vinayagar Koil Street	50	3.7	Private	70	65	5	...	...
				4.8		202	185	16	1	...

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher elementary school	Night school	Read-ing room
1.	77	...	...	...	177	5	172	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
2.	21	...	...	...	53	...	53	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3.	14	...	22	...	124	22	99	...	3	3	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
112	...	22	...	...	354	27	324	...	3	8	...	4	...	17	...	...	...	...	...

	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	54	...	109	...	406	58	303	17	28	11	191	2	293	27	...	...	...	2	...

	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	117	...	15	...	489	42	401	46	...	17	14	16	...	15	...	1	...	...	...
2.	30	...	16	24	248	52	196	...	...	6	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
147	...	31	24	24	737	94	597	46	...	23	14	17	...	19	...	1	...	...	...

Division No. 61—Gangadhareswar Koil

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Area of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum— Government/ Corporation/ Private	Number of houses	Material of roof			
							Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Swamy Naicken Street	North of P. H. Road, South of Lawders Gate Road, and East of Flowers Road	30	0.5	Private	92	52	34	...	6

Division No. 62 — Dr. Ambedkar Nagar

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Naval Hospital Road	South of Vepery High Road, North of M. V. Dadaram Street, East of Barracks Road	30	1.1	Private	270	81	187	1	1
2.	Sadasiva Nagar	East of Atkinson Road, West of Barracks Road, North of Stringer's Road	80	0.9	„	41	21	20	...	...
				2.0		311	102	207	1	1

Division No. 63 — Periamet

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Natesa Nagar		East of Swamy Pillai Street, South of Choolai High Road	70	15.0	Private	150	102	4	44	...

Sl.No.	Material of wall		Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities					
			Total	Owned	Rented	Structure	Free	Number of public taps	Number of private taps	Public	Private	Number of electric lights	Number of oil lamps	Primary school	Higher elementary school	Night school	Reading room		
	(12)	(13)																(14)	(15)
1.	52	...	40	...	334	46	262	...	26	7	82	1	82	15	...	1	...	...	...

	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	81	1	187	1	692	24	534	81	53	24	135	2	135	31	...	1	...	...	...
2.	29	...	12	...	131	15	111	...	5	5	11	2	11	5	...	1	...	...	...
	110	1	199	1	823	39	645	81	58	29	146	4	146	36	...	2	...	...	...

[illegible]

Division No. 65 — Adikesavapuram

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of Slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Arunachala Naicker Street	West of Pumping Station Road, South and East of Arunachala Naicken Street, Chintadripet	25	0.6	Private	41	41	...	...	...
2.	Cox Colony	North of 65½, W. Cooum Road	20	0.6	Government	80	...	...	...	80
3.	Muki Amman Koil Street	South of Rex Street, North of Muki Amman Koil Street, East of West Cooum Road	75	0.4	Private	50	30	20	...	...
4.	New Balakrishna Pillai Street	East of Balakrishna Pillai Street, West of Padavettamman Koil Street	70	0.6	"	14	11	2	1	...
5.	Napier Park Hutting ground	North of Napier Park Road, South of Cooum River, West of Mount Road, East of Chintadripet Road	75	0.8	"	38	37	...	1	...
6.	Slum in Chintadripet	North of St. Lazarus Church Street, South of Cox Colony, West of Cox Street	75	0.7	"	189	67	110	...	12
				3.7		412	186	132	2	92

Division No. 67 — Egmore

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Boopathy Nagar	West end of Gengu Reddi lane, South of Rly. Line	30	2.2	Government	49	46	...	2	1
2.	Osan Kulam	South of P. H. Road, by the side of Hotel Dasha Prakash	100	1.7	"	51	49	...	2	...
3.	Slum by the side of Dr. Nayar's Over bridge	North of Railway Lines, South of P. H. Road, West of Dr. Nair Road, East of Varadaraja Naidu Road	50	8.0	Private	74	67	2	5	...
4.	Soorammal Lane Hutting ground	North of Veeraswamy Pillai Street, South of Railway lines, West of Police Commissioner Office Road	60	5.0	"	49	35	9	5	...
5.	Swamy Reddy Puram	West of Halls Road, East of Nynian Street, North of Perumal Reddy Street, South of Egmore High Road	70	10.0	"	61	...	61	...	...
				26.9		284	197	72	14	1

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities					
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Number of public taps	Number of private taps	Public	Private	Number of electric lights	Number of oil lamps	Primary school	Higher elementary school	Night school	Reading room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	41	...	...	...	52	3	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2.	...	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
3.	32	...	18	...	150	11	139	...	...	4	12	1	7	11	...	...	...	1	...
4.	11	...	3	...	76	2	61	10	3	1	3	1	10	3	...	...	...	1	...
5.	38	...	...	...	51	44	7	...	...	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	66	1	122	...	423	68	344	11	...	17	151	1	81	23	...	...	1	...	...
188	1	223	...	...	832	128	680	21	3	27	166	4	120	44	...	...	1	2	...

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	44	...	5	...	117	58	59	...	...	1	7	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
2.	51	...	...	...	100	35	65	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
3.	71	...	2	1	122	...	116	6	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
4.	37	...	9	3	53	6	47	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5.	...	...	61	...	147	...	107	...	40	4	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
	203	...	77	4	539	99	394	6	40	10	7	2	...	18	...	...	2	...

Division No. 68 — Pudupet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum	Area of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/ Private	Number of houses	Material of roof			
							Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Abdul Shukoor Street	East of Transport Line, West of Veerabadrachari Street	50	0.6	Private	17	12	4	1	...
2.	Anglo Indian Tenements	West of Langs Garden Road, North of Pudupet Police Line, Opposite to Varadarajapuram	50	2.0	Corporation	18	...	12	...	6
3.	Koyya Thope	South of Koyya Thope Street, East of Veerabadrachari Street, North of South Coom Road	100	5.1	Private	168	...	165	...	3
4.	Langs Garden Road	West of Langs Garden Road, Opposite to Pumping Station	100	0.2	"	36	31	...	...	5
5.	Transport Lines	West of Veerabadrachari Street, South of Harris Road, North of Koyya Thope	75	12.0	Corporation	143	30	79	22	12
6.	Varadarajapuram	North of Police Line, South of Pantheon Road, West of Langs Garden Road, East of Anglo Indian Tenements	75	10.0	Private	88	63	16	...	9
						470	136	276	23	35

Division No. 69 — Komaleesvaranpet

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Thotti Huts	North of Koyya Thope Street, West of Harris Road, East of Veerabadrachari Street	50	0.6	Private	52	2	1	...	49

Division No. 70 — Narasingapuram

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Chakkili Palayam	North of Dr. Govindan Street and Central Yard, West of Simpson and Company	50	0.5	Private	20	19	...	...	1
2.	Karim Mohideen Sahib Street	South of Wallers Road, North of Gaiety Talkies	80	0.3	"	70	19	38	...	13
				0.8		90	38	38	...	14

SL.No.	Material of wall			Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities					
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher elementary school	Night school	Read-ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	13	...	4	...	58	7	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.	...	...	18	...	23	...	23	...	2	23	...	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	
3.	...	...	168	...	512	74	422	...	16	11	223	6	445	24	...	1	...	...	
4.	34	...	1	1	51	1	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
5.	42	...	98	3	351	72	278	...	1	15	86	1	198	23	...	2	...	...	
6.	35	...	53	...	261	40	221	...	...	10	113	1	113	19	...	1	...	...	
124	...	342	4	1,256	194	995	50	17	38	445	8	774	70	...	1	3	...	...	

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	1	...	30	21	99	6	...	93	...	3	99	2	99	3	...	1	...	...

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	...	...	1	19	52	...	52	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...
2.	19	...	51	...	244	34	210	...	...	5	...	1	7	12	...	...	1	...
19	...	52	19	296	34	262	...	...	9	...	2	7	17	...	1	...	1	...

Division No. 71 — Nehru Nagar

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/ Corporation/ Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Azizuddinkhan Bahadur Street I	Near Adam Market	50	0.2	Private	31	...	16	1	14
2.	Azizuddinkhan Bahadur Street II	Azizuddinkhan Bahadur Street, near Adam Market	50	0.2	"	38	38	...	...	...
3.	EllisPuram	North of Annasamy Naicken Street, East of Shanthi Theatre, West and North of Ellis Road	200	1.1	Government	61	24	22	15	...
4.	Lock Nagar	South of Adams Road, North of Wallajah Road, West of University Buildings	25	1.4	"	111	111	...	...	...
			2.9			241	173	38	16	14

Division No. 72 — Thiruvetteswaranpet

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Kaliman Puram	North of Thayar Sahib Street, East of V. Naicken Street, South of Bobegam Street, West of General Patters Road	70	1.5	Private	26	10	14	...	2

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities						
	Mud (12)	Unburnt brick (13)	Burnt brick (14)	Others (15)	Total (16)	Owned (17)	Rented (18)	Struc- ture owned (19)	Free (20)	Num- ber of public taps (21)	Num- ber of private taps (22)	Public (23)	Private (24)	Num- ber of electric lights (25)	Num- ber of oil lamps (26)	Pri- mary school (27)	Higher ele- mentary school (28)	Night school (29)	Read- ing room (30)	
1.	...	...	30	1	91	15	75	...	1	3	88	...	88	5	...	...	...	...	...	
2.	38	...	...	...	38	...	38	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
3.	39	...	22	...	71	64	7	...	...	3	4	1	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	
4.	100	...	11	...	121	82	39	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	
177	...	...	63	1	321	161	159	...	1	10	92	3	92	10	...	...	1	2	...	...

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	10	...	14	2	136	21	110	...	5	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...

Division No. 74 — Marina

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Ayodhi Kuppam	North of Dr. Besant Road, East of Buckingham Canal, West of South Beach Road	40	5.6	Government	302	296	1	...	5
2.	Canal Puram (Katta Thotti Sandhu)	West of Buckingham Canal, East of Kattathotti Sandhu, South of Pycrofts Road, North of Sunkuvur Lane	100	2.5	Corporation	91	...	10	78	3
3.	Kavamedu	West of Buckingham Canal, North of Dr. Besant Road, East of Venkatarangam Pillai Street, South of Sunkuvur Lane	20	0.4	Private	18	18	...	...	...
4.	Parthasarathy Kuppam	South of Pycrofts Road, West of Buckingham Canal, East of Venkatarangam Pillai Street	200	4.7	"	619	142	443	...	34
5.	Sivaraj Puram	North of Dr. Besant Road, West of Buckingham Canal, South of Sunkuvur Street	2	2.4	"	76	74	1	...	1
						1,106	530	455	78	43

Division No. 75 — Triplicane

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Kassim Ali Lane Hutting Ground	North of Dr. Besant Road, East of Triplicane High Road, South of Kassim Ali Lane	50	0.4	Private	16	15	...	1	...

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school	Read-ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	264	...	38	...	360	257	102	...	1	21	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
2.	71	...	20	...	190	96	94	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	1	...	17	...	63	...	23	18	22	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
4.	...	136	479	4	1,050	34	514	475	27	33	...	3	...	35	...	...	1	...	...
5.	...	75	1	...	121	...	49	68	4	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
336	211	555	4	1,784	387	782	561	54	61	...	5	...	43	...	1	1	...	...	1

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	...	14	2	...	66	2	48	16	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...

Division No. 77 — Mirsahibpet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/ Corporation/ Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Anaikulam	South of Dr. Besant Road, North of Kuppam Thotti, West of Dr. Natesan Road and East of Javar Hussainkhan St.	20	20.0	Private	119	104	12	...	3
2.	Angamuthu Naicken Thottam	North of Shaik Dawood Street, South of Subramania Vathiyar Street, East of Jani Jankhan Road, West of Mallan Ponnappa Mudaly Street	20	6.0	Private	31	30	1	...	...
				26.0		150	134	13	...	3

Division No. 78 — Azad Nagar

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	E. Depot (Datri Dharga)	Near Datri Dharga, West of Dr. Natesan Road, Near Swathanthra Nagar	75	1.0	Private	38	23	9	1	5
2.	Muthu Mudali Garden	North of Lloyds Road, West of Muthiah Mudali Lane, East of Muthiah Mudali Street	50	6.0	"	62	60	2	...	...
3.	Muthiah Mudali Lane	East of Muthiah Mudali Garden, South of Venkatesapuram Near Anaikulam	80	2.21	"	22	17	3	...	2
4.	Pachaiyappa Garden	West of Venkatachala Mudali Street, East of Muthiah Mudali Street, North of Muthiah Mudali Garden	75	1.38	"	67	67	...	...	...
5.	Rama Rao Garden	North of Rama Rao Garden Street, West of Venkatachala Mudali Street	33	10.0	"	37	20	9	1	7
6.	Venkatesapuram	West of Dr. Natesan Road, Near Icehouse Police Station	8	3.0	"	51	20	25	...	6
				23.59		277	207	48	2	20

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities					
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school	Read-ing room
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	54	...	22	43	466	97	369	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2.	10	...	11	10	109	15	91	3	...	2	19	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
64	...	33	53	575	112	460	3	...	5	21	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	13	...	23	2	142	24	100	14	4	3	38	1	...	9	...	...	...	...
2.	55	...	5	2	241	46	193	2	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
3.	15	...	7	...	129	14	115	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	67	...	...	...	90	70	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	16	...	19	2	179	28	151	...	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...
6.	22	...	29	...	221	16	186	19	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
188	...	83	6	1,002	198	765	35	4	12	38	2	...	29	...	...	1	...	...

Division No. 79 — Durgahpuram

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of Slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Area of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof					
							Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
1.	Chinna Meccapuram	West of Rotary Nagar	75	1.00	Private	51	18	3	30	...		
2.	Dasthagir Sahib Durga	West of Beach Road, East of B. B. Road, South of Lloyds Road, North of E. E. Road	15	1.18	"	20	19	...	...	1		
3.	Durgahpuram	North of Edward Elliots Road, South of Lloyds Road, East of Buckingham Canal, West of Beach Road	7	3.00	Government	47	47	...	...	...		
4.	Gokulam	South of Lloyds Road, East of Dr. Natesan Road, North of Thulukkana Thottam	100	6.00	Private	44	44	...	...	...		
5.	Mayandi Colony	West of Rotary Nagar, East of Chinna Meccapuram	50	1.38	"	22	20	...	2	...		
6.	Odder Hutting Ground	West of Rotary Nagar, East of Thulukkana Thottam, South of Meccapuram, North of Mayandi Colony	50	7.00	Corporation	95	...	31	...	64		
7.	Puppu Masthan Durga	South of Lloyds Road and West of Dr. Natesan Road	50	2.00	Private	96	89	5	1	1		
8.	Rotary Nagar	South of Lloyds Road, North of Edward Elliots Road, West of Buckingham Canal	60	1.10	Corporation	267	179	9	...	79		
9.	Sambandamurthy Garden	East of Dr. Natesan Road	75	1.10	Private	23	20	...	3	...		
10.	Slum Near Puppu Masthan Durga	Near Puppu Masthan Durga	80	1.00	"	35	20	7	...	8		
11.	Swathanthara Nagar	West of Dr. Natesan Road and North of Lloyds Road	50	8.00	"	115	90	15	...	10		
12.	Thulukana Thottam	East of Dr. Natesan Road, North of Dasthagir Durga and South of Gokulam	45	2.65	"	117	115	1	...	1		
							35.41	932	661	71	36	164

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities			
	Mud (12)	Unburnt brick (13)	Burnt brick (14)	Others (15)	Total (16)	Number of households			Num- ber of public taps (21)	Num- ber of private taps (22)	Public (23)	Private (24)	Num- ber of electric lights (25)	Num- ber of oil lamps (26)	Pri- mary school (27)	Higher ele- mentary school (28)	Night school (29)	Read- ing room (30)
						Owned	Rented	Struc- ture owned (19)										
1.	22	...	28	1	92	15	47	26	4	1	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...
2.	19	...	1	...	72	23	49	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
3.	47	...	...	...	68	50	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	42	...	...	2	149	58	89	...	2	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
5.	...	...	3	19	71	10	61	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
6.	35	...	60	...	167	24	94	49	...	6	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	...
7.	80	...	7	9	372	2	258	88	24	6	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...
8.	188	...	79	...	379	28	136	215	...	7	...	...	27	...	1	...	1	...
9.	22	...	1	...	71	15	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	20	...	14	1	105	12	72	21	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
11.	36	...	20	59	196	136	54	...	6	11	...	1	9	...	...	...	1	1
12.	112	...	3	2	267	63	204	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
623	...	216	93	2,009	436	1,138	399	36	43	...	3	1	72	...	5	...	2	1

Division No. 80 — Krishnampet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Gajapathy Lala Street	North of Krishnampet burial ground, South of Dr. Besant Road, West of Venkataram Pillai Street, East of Irusappa Gramani Street	30	1.10	Private	115	115	...	...	...
2.	George Nagar	East of Buckingham Canal, opposite to South Beach Rd., North of Lloyds Road	6	2.00	Corporation	30	30	...	...	...
3.	Hanumanthapuram	South of Besant School Street	80	2.21	Private	68	68	...	...	...
4.	Nadu Kuppam	East of Buckingham Canal, West to the South Beach Rd., North of Lloyds Road, South of Dr. Besant Road	75	13.00	"	147	103	15	...	29
5.	Neelam Basha Durgah	East of Buckingham Canal, West of South Beach Road, North of Lloyds Road, South of Dr. Besant School St.	30	3.70	"	50	49	1	...	...
6.	Neelam Basha Durghapuram	East of Buckingham Canal, Opposite to South Beach Rd., North of Lloyds Road South of Dr. Besant School Street	50	6.00	"	53	53	...	...	...
7.	Rama Nagar	North of Lloyds Road, South of Kandappa Mudali St., West of Krishnampet burial ground, East of Irusappa Gramani Street	75	15.00	Corporation	265	70	195	...	...
8.	Thideel Nagar	East of Buckingham Canal, West of Beach Road, North of Lloyds Road, South of Dr. Besant Road	5	1.50	"	25	25	...	...	...
9.	Thengakarai Sandhu	Back of Rama Nagar, South of Krishnampet burial ground	20	0.83	Government	28	27	...	...	1
10.	Venkataram Pillai Street	East of Krishnampet burial ground, West of Buckingham Canal, North of Lloyds Road, South of Dr. Besant School Street	30	5.00	Private	70	65	3	2	...
			50.34		851	605	214	2	30	

Sl.No.	Material of wall				Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities			
	Mud brick	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num- ber of public taps	Num- ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num- ber of electric lights	Num- ber of oil lamps	Pri- mary school	Higher ele- mentary school	Night school	Read- ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	113	...	1	1	149	110	38	...	1	4	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	...
2.	28	...	2	...	51	22	29	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	68	...	...	...	112	69	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4.	97	...	48	2	227	...	43	...	184	7	...	1	...	18	...	1	...	...	1
5.	49	...	1	...	107	35	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	50	...	2	1	102	51	51	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	72	...	193	...	342	52	58	224	8	17	...	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	1
8.	25	...	...	...	33	28	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	25	...	2	1	41	22	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10.	55	...	12	3	177	24	117	36	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
582	...	261	8	1,341	413	475	260	193	33	...	4	...	43	...	2	...	1	4	

Division No. 81 — Teynampet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Beerkan Cheri	North of Azeez Market, East of Mount Road, South of Horticultural garden	40	2.41	Private	69	47	10	...	12
2.	Indian Christian Temporence Association	East of Cathedral Road, West of Damodaran Street	25	1.60	"	23	21	2	...	...
3.	Krishnaswamy Mudali Garden	East of Nallan Chery, North of Poes Road	20	2.06	"	111	104	4	1	2
4.	Mudali Andavan Thottam	South of Pachaiyammal Thottam, West of Eldams Road	17	1.00	"	60	60	...	...	...
5.	Nallan Chery	West of Poes Road, East of Rly. Quarters	50	1.77	"	72	61	11	...	...
6.	Nattu Subbaraya Mudali Thottam	South of Nattu Subaraya Mudali Street, West of Cathedral Road, East of Muthiah Mudali Street	20	1.60	"	10	7	1	2	...
7.	Pachaiyammal Thottam	West of Poes Road, North of Mudali Andavan Thottam	25	1.00	"	23	23	...	...	...
			11.44		368	323	28	3	14	

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school	Read-ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	43	...	22	4	176	6	134	33	3	6	39	2	48	10	...	...	...	...	...
2.	18	...	5	...	37	16	16	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
3.	100	...	10	1	195	9	94	89	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
4.	38	...	22	...	100	29	61	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	57	...	15	...	123	1	68	54	...	4	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	...
6.	7	...	3	...	11	...	...	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	17	...	6	...	29	14	14	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
280	...	83	5	671	75	387	196	13	16	39	4	48	15	1	1	1	...	2	...

Division No. 82 — Vivekanandapuram

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Apparswamy Garden	West of Royapettah High Road, East of Chidambaram Street, South of Apparswamy Koil Street	25	0.55	Private	18	14	1	...	3
2.	Canal Bank	East of Kalviran Road, West of Buckingham Canal, North of Kucheri Road	35	5.00	Corporation	28	28	...	...	...
3.	Ganesapuram	North of Mundakanni Amman Koil Street, South of Dr. Natesan Road, West of Buckingham Canal, East of Royapettah High Road	30	3.54	"	159	158	...	1	...
4.	Kattukoil Cheri	North of Oliver Road, West of Vivekananda College	30	1.10	Private	64	62	1	...	1
5.	Raja Gramani Thottam	South of Edward Elliotts Road, West of Barbers Bridge Road, East of Kalyani Hospital	100	3.00	"	41	41	...	...	...
6.	Tiruveethiamman Koil	West of Royapettah High Road, South of E. E. Road	60	1.47	"	54	49	2	...	3
				14.66		364	352	4	1	7

Division No. 83 — Madavaperumalpuram

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Appadurai Thottam	West of Mundakanni Amman Koil Street, North of Ranganathapuram Street	40	2.65	Private	73	73	...	...	...
2.	Dharmapuri	South of Ramakrishnapuram, North of Kutchery Road, near Luz	35	2.00	"	23	23	...	...	...
3.	Nattan Thottam	North of Mundakanni Amman Koil Street and East of Slaterpuram	32	1.10	Corporation	93	93	...	...	...
4.	Pattunulkaran Garden	North of Dharmapuri, South of Mundakanni Amman Koil Street, West of Appadurai Garden, East of Buckingham Canal	25	4.68	Private	129	122	...	3	4
5.	Ramakrishnapuram	East of Buckingham Canal, West of Mundakanni Amman Koil Street	50	3.53	"	165	98	64	...	3
6.	Ranganathapuram	West of Mundakanni Amman Koil Street, North of Ramakrishnapuram and South of Pattunulkaran Thottam	40	2.35	"	46	32	6	...	8
				16.31		529	441	70	3	15

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school	Read-ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	8	...	6	4	44	...	30	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.	10	...	...	18	68	...	36	28	4	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
3.	154	...	2	3	290	...	117	137	36	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4.	57	...	5	2	110	41	22	42	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
5.	41	...	...	...	87	...	49	37	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
6.	49	...	5	...	124	13	77	34	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	
319	...	18	27	723	54	331	291	47	9	...	3	...	...	11	...	...	1	...	

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	72	...	...	1	83	...	8	74	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	17	1	5	...	76	...	59	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	9	36	48	...	193	...	117	54	22	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
4.	114	...	15	...	356	...	349	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	98	...	67	...	291	78	189	24	...	12	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	...
6.	24	22	...	...	129	9	98	...	22	2	46	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
334	59	135	1	1,128	87	820	168	53	17	46	2	143	26	...	2	...	...	...

Division No. 84 — Karaniswarapuram

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Area of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Basha Garden	East of Bazaar Road and West of Amman Koil Street	45	3.41	Private	117	113	...	...	4
2.	Buckingham Canal Puram	South of Buckingham Canal, North of Corporation Cattle Depot	35	0.58	Corporation	41	41	...	...	...
3.	Jeevarathnam Thottam	South of Shanmugapuram, North of Srinivasa Rao Thottam, West of Prasanna Vinayakar Koil Street	15	1.10	Private	7	7	...	...	...
4.	Kailasapuram	South of Edward Elliotts Road, West of All India Radio, East of Buckingham Canal and North of burial ground	35	1.37	"	78	75	...	...	3
5.	Kandasami Gramani Thottam	East of Prasanna Vinayakar Koil Street and South of Hamilton Bridge	35	1.66	"	77	74	...	...	3
6.	Meenambalpuram	East of Dr. Natesan Road, South of E. E. Road, North and West of Buckingham Canal	25	3.30	Govt.	47	47	...	...	...
7.	Nochi Kuppam	East of Santhome High Road, West of Bay of Bengal	60	8.47	Govt. & Corpn.	473	457	...	...	16
8.	Rutherfordpuram	South of Buckingham Canal, North of Meenambalpuram near Barber's Bridge	35	1.21	Private	33	33	...	...	...
9.	Shanmughapuram	South of Barbers Bridge and East of Buckingham Canal	20	2.00	"	21	18	3	...	...
10.	Slaterpuram	North of Mundakanni Amman Koil Street, South of Hamilton Bridge, East of Buckingham Canal	45	3.30	Govt.	235	232	3	...	...
11.	Srinivasa Rao Thottam	North of Jeevarathnam Thottam, South of Srinivasa Rao Road, East of Prasanna Vinayakar Koil St. and West of Sundara Gramani Thottam	30	10.65	Private	46	45	...	...	1
12.	Sundara Gramani Thottam	North of Srinivasa Rao Road, South of Shanmugapuram East of Slaterpuram and West of Srinivasa Rao Thottam	80	2.35	"	41	41	...	...	...
13.	Thideel Nagar	East of Buckingham Canal, West of Kailasapuram near Barbers Bridge	3	2.35	Govt.	32	32	...	...	...
			41.75		1,248	1,215	6	...	...	27

Sl. No.	Material of wall				Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities			
	Mud (12)	Unburnt brick (13)	Burnt brick (14)	Others (15)	Total (16)	Owned (17)	Rented (18)	Struc- ture owned (19)	Free (20)	Num- ber of public taps (21)	Num- ber of private taps (22)	Public (23)	Private (24)	Num- ber of electric lights (25)	Num- ber of oil lamps (26)	Pri- mary school (27)	Higher ele- mentary school (28)	Night school (29)	Read- ing room (30)
1.	103	...	14	...	168	22	146	...	...	7	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	1	...
2.	40	...	1	...	107	1	80	26	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	7	...	...	...	20	...	17	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4.	55	...	23	...	167	75	92	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
5.	70	...	7	...	117	2	108	7	...	2	...	1	...	5	2	...	...	...	...
6.	24	2	20	1	98	...	58	37	3	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
7.	410	...	44	19	606	13	212	381	...	8	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
8.	24	...	7	2	95	15	58	22	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
9.	18	...	3	...	52	...	31	11	10	6	3	...	18	8	...	...	...	...	...
10.	231	...	4	...	452	83	230	122	17	11	...	1	...	16	...	1	...	...	...
11.	45	...	1	...	120	2	103	13	2	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
12.	41	...	...	...	113	...	85	27	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	32	...	...	...	54	...	14	31	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,100	2	124	22	2,169	213	1,234	678	44	48	3	8	18	58	2	1	...	...	2	...

Division No. 85 — Santhome

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Area of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof			
							Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Askhan Thottam (Madha Church Kuppam)	South of Madha Church Road, West of New Street and East of Kachi Arunachala Mudali Street	30	1.47	Private	78	75	3	...	...
2.	Dooming Kuppam	West of Bay of Bengal, East end of Demonte Street, and East of Santhome High Road	50	4.03	"	270	269	...	...	1
3.	Kuyil Thope	South of Santhome High Road, North of Muthu Gramani Street	15	2.00	"	43	42	...	1	...
4.	Mallipu Cheri	North of Muthu Gramani Street, West of Rosary Church 1st Lane and East of Appu Mudali Street	40	2.00	"	88	85	...	1	2
				9.50		479	471	3	2	3

Division No. 86 — Mylapore

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Canal Bank	North of St. Mary's Road, East of Buckingham Canal and opposite to Linekiln cheri	40	3.00	Government	45	45	...	...	...
2.	Kapali Thottam	West of Ramakrishna Mutt Street, North of St. Mary's Road, Opposite to Mandaveli Post Office, South of P. S. H. School	35	2.00	Private	68	64	...	4	...
3.	Lala Thottam	East of Ramakrishna Mutt Road, North of Kapali Thottam	40	3.00	"	48	48	...	...	...
4.	Mangollai Kuppam	East of Madhala Narayanan Street and North of Kapali Motor Driving School	35	0.88	"	55	45	10	...	...
5.	Mosque Street	West of Mosque Street, North of Mandaveli Lane and South of Nallapan Street	30	0.50	"	29	17	1	11	...
6.	Poon Thottam	North of Venkatesa Agharam, South of Lala Thottam and East of Buckingham Canal	35	1.38	Government	56	55	...	1	...
				10.76		301	274	11	16	...

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities					
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher elementary school	Night school	Read-ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	73	...	2	3	111	8	91	11	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
2.	158	...	33	79	314	256	39	17	2	10	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	
3.	37	...	...	6	75	...	33	34	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4.	57	...	31	...	220	1	175	44	...	8	25	1	25	11	...	...	...	...	
325	...	66	88	720	265	338	106	11	20	25	2	25	17	...	2	...	...	...	

(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	45	...	...	...	65	...	33	32	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
2.	64	1	1	2	123	9	99	2	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	48	...	...	...	135	1	50	84	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
4.	46	...	9	...	80	...	24	47	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	16	...	1	12	79	...	68	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	54	...	2	...	93	...	39	52	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
273	1	13	14	575	10	313	225	27	7	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	...

Division No. 87 — Beemannahpet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum— Government Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Gurupuram	South of St. Marry's Road and East of Buckingham Canal	300	2.00	Private	149	100	45	...	4
2.	Kapali Thottam	East of Buckingham Canal, West of Luz Avenue and South of Luz Avenue Road	40	1.83	"	332	329	3	...	...
3.	Limelkin Cheri (Krishnarajapuram)	West of Buckingham Canal, East of Warren Road, North of St. Marry's Road	40	2.76	Government	340	336	...	4	...
4.	Madava Rao Hutting Ground	West of Ramakrishna Mutt Road	20	0.50	Private	23	23	...	...	...
5.	Pallakku Maniyam	South of Luz Church Road, West of Buckingham Canal and East of Luz Avenue	40	1.25	"	122	122	...	...	...
				8.34		966	910	48	4	4

Division No. 88 — Alwarpet

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Alwarpet Slum	Alwarpet Street from Mowbrey's Road, South of Bharathi Dasan Road	60	17.65	Private	370	246	82	6	36
2.	Austin Nagar	East of Cenotaph, North of Chamiers Road	60	2.87	"	93	84	6	1	2
3.	Choolaimedu	South of Eldams Road, North of Bharathi Dasan Road, West of Thiruvalluvar Salai	7	0.55	Corporation	188	165	22	...	1
4.	Eldams Road-I	East of Mount Road, West of Periyar Salai and South of Eldams Road	35	7.06	Private	328	315	3	...	10
5.	Eldams Road-II	East of Periyar Salai and South of Eldams Road	40	6.62	"	151	135	14	1	1
6.	Ganesapuram	East of Cenotaph Road and North of Chamiers Road	45	10.06	"	153	130	16	3	4
7.	Kapaleeswarar Garden	South of Chamiers Road, East of Adyar Club, Near Govt. Milk Factory and Opposite to Austin Nagar	6	1.21	"	111	111	...	...	...
8.	Vaniyapuram	East of Thiruvalluvar Salai, South of Eldams Road, North of Bharathi Dasan Road	50	9.65	"	165	135	19	...	11
				55.67		1,559	1,321	162	11	65

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school	Read-ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	98	...	51	...	247	62	141	29	15	8	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
2.	294	...	24	14	681	147	388	93	53	3	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
3.	308	2	18	12	534	...	146	382	6	9	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...
4.	12	4	7	...	46	...	28	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	111	...	11	...	195	78	82	27	8	7	...	...	...	17	...	1	...	...	...
823	6	111	26	...	1,703	287	785	549	82	27	...	3	...	35	...	3	...	...	...

	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	127	...	238	5	933	207	638	82	6	8	89	...	95	22	...	...	...	...	...
2.	80	...	12	1	178	34	96	48	...	6	...	1	...	8	...	1	...	...	...
3.	105	...	82	1	531	74	374	81	2	6	24	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
4.	228	...	97	3	527	39	307	175	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
5.	124	...	26	1	172	11	59	102	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
6.	117	1	34	1	266	58	165	43	...	7	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	1	...
7.	111	...	...	...	152	30	27	95	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	108	...	57	...	379	21	303	55	...	4	14	...	18	4	...	...	1	...	...
1,000	1	546	12	3,138	474	1,969	681	14	38	127	2	113	55	...	3	1	1	1	...

Division No. 89 — Raja Annamalaipuram

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Andiman Thottam	West of Ramakrishna Mutt Road, Opp. to Kapali Talkies, South of St. Mary's Rd., North of Mandaveli Bus Stand	7	1.30	Private	98	93	5	...	...
2.	Kapali Vanabojana Thottam	North of Greenways Road, West of Ramakrishna Mutt Road	40	4.00	"	180	176	3	...	1
3.	Kuppaimeedu Slum	West of Vannigampathy St., South of Venkatakrishnaiya Road and South-east of Canal Bank	4	0.90	Corporation	122	121	...	1	...
4.	Mullikuppam	West of Sea-Shore and East of Santhome High Road and Fore-Shore	30	4.42	Private	237	237	...	...	...
5.	Mandavalipakkam	East of Mandavelipakkam Corporation Playground, Behind N.S.K. School and Kapali Talkies, Near Green Hotel	200	1.10	Corporation	50	50	...	...	...
6.	N. S. Garden (Narayanaswamy Garden)	North of Greenways Road, West of Kapali Vana Bojana Thottam	45	5.52	Private	197	148	48	...	1
7.	Sambanda Mudaliar Thottam	West of Ramakrishna Mutt Road, North of Kapali Vana Bojana Thottam and Greenways Road	40	4.00	"	181	181	...	...	...
8.	Valleswaran Garden	West of Ramakrishna Mutt Road, South of Vannigampathy Behind Girls High School, Near Mandaveli Bus Stand	20	0.90	"	43	31	12	...	...
9.	Vannigampathy	West of Ramakrishna Mutt Road, North of Vannigampathy Street, South of New Street	50	3.00	"	145	132	11	1	1
			25.14		1,253	1,169	79	2	3	

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Sl.No.	Material of wall				Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school	Read-ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	98	...	...	...	143	89	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
2.	121	...	42	17	271	...	98	172	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3.	...	4	4	114	179	...	73	100	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4.	209	...	6	22	257	23	8	226	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5.	50	...	...	...	152	29	115	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6.	128	...	69	...	310	120	104	86	...	8	...	1	...	9	...	1	...	1	
7.	161	...	9	11	288	...	103	185	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
8.	30	...	13	...	60	17	43	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
9.	115	...	19	11	233	62	101	70	...	5	...	1	...	10	...	...	1	1	
912	4	162	175	1,893	340	699	847	7	26	...	2	...	25	...	1	...	3	2	

Division No. 90—Adyar

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Arunachalapuram	South of Theosophical Society and East of Adyar Bridge Road	45	3.12	Private	94	78	12	...	4
2.	Damodarapuram	North of Vannanthurai Road and South of Besant High School	50	3.00	"	170	145	23	...	2
3.	Gandhi Gramam	West of Adyar Bridge Road, South of Adyar River and opposite to Theosophical Society	10	2.76	Government	77	75	2	...	...
4.	Govindarajapuram	East and West of Kasturba Nagar and South of Guindy Road	40	1.17	Private	64	61	2	...	1
5.	Himanian Thottam	East of Lattice Bridge Road and South of Engineering Works	30	6.62	"	81	81	...	...	...
6.	Kadirvel Nagar	North of Vannanthurai Road, West of Damodarapuram and East of Lattice Bridge Road	9	4.00	"	64	64	...	...	...
7.	Kanniamman Kadai Lane	West of Lattice Bridge Road, opposite to Vikram Engineering Works	30	2.76	"	64	62	...	...	2
8.	Lattice Bridge (Pappan Chavadi)	West of Lattice Bridge Road, South of Kanniamman Kadai Lane and North of Eros Theatre	20	1.20	Corporation	62	60	2	...	...
9.	Odai Kuppam	West of Bay of Bengal near E. E. Bridge	15	1.06	Private	89	75	14	...	...
10.	Periyar Nagar (Kottur Cheri)	South of Adyar River and North of Cancer Institute	50	1.30	"	99	83	16	...	...
11.	Ramaswami Garden	West of Ponniamman Koil Street and East of Vasantha Press Road	40	2.02	"	99	92	7	...	...
12.	Thideel Nagar-I	East of Buckingham Canal, West of Kasturba Nagar and South of Guindy Road	9	2.35	"	52	52	...	...	...
13.	Thideel Nagar-II	South of Vannanthurai Road and East of Lattice Bridge Road	1	3.00	"	154	154	...	...	...
14.	Urur Village (Ponniamman Koil Street)	North of Besant Avenue Road and East of Ramaswamy Garden	50	3.00	"	123	94	22	...	7
15.	Vannanthurai	South of Damodarapuram near City Limit	80	2.94	"	150	136	11	...	3
			40.30		1,442	1,312	111	...	...	19

Sl.No.	Material of wall				Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities			
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school	Read-ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	74	12	8	...	182	35	69	45	33	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...
2.	121	...	49	...	214	108	45	61	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...
3.	70	...	1	6	119	...	14	105	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	60	2	2	...	101	67	18	9	7	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	77	...	4	...	165	...	38	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	59	...	5	...	98	...	26	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	35	...	13	16	148	6	93	48	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	60	...	2	...	109	24	76	5	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
9.	74	...	15	...	89	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
10.	81	...	18	...	130	68	37	25	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	1
11.	76	...	23	...	131	...	43	88	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12.	50	...	2	...	63	...	2	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
13.	150	...	4	...	179	...	...	179	...	...	...	154	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
14.	83	...	39	1	186	31	71	83	1	5	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
15.	132	...	18	...	236	81	108	41	6	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
1,202	14	203	23	...	2,150	509	640	949	52	35	...	4	154	34	20	2	1	...	2

Division No. 91 — Aminjikarai

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Ameerjan Shahpuram	West end of Amirjan Sahib Street and West of Choolai Medu Road	5	0.83	Private	18	11	7	...	...
2.	Choolaimedu	North of Mahendra Oven Ltd., West of Choolai Medu Road, South of No. 6, Choolai Medu Road	50	0.50	"	29	29	...	...	...
3.	Choolaimedu Cross Slum No. 1	West of Railway Line and East of Choolai Medu Road	5	2.21	"	38	37	...	1	...
4.	Choolaimedu Cross Slum No. 2	West of Railway Line and East of Choolai Medu High Road	5	2.20	"	32	4	26	2	...
5.	Muthu Irulandi Colony	South of Poonamallee High Road	7	1.00	"	137	137	...	...	...
6.	Namasivayapuram	East of Vada Agaram, West of Nungambakkam Railway Line, North of Thiruvengadapuram and South of Cooum River	25	5.00	"	358	358	...	...	...
7.	Thiruvalluvarpuram	West of Thiruvengadapuram, East of Muthu Irulandi Colony, South of New Poonamallee Road	50	4.00	"	147	131	1	...	15
8.	Thiruvengadapuram	South of New Poonamallee Road, West of Choolai Medu Road and East of Thiruvalluvarpuram	60	4.00	"	110	99	10	...	1
9.	Vada agaram-I	East of New Poonamallee Road, South of Namasivayapuram and West of Thiruvalluvarpuram	7	1.00	"	28	25	...	...	3
10.	Vada agaram-II	South of Vada Agaram-I, East of New Poonamallee Road	3	1.00	"	29	23	6	...	...
11.	Vada agaram-III	South of New Poonamallee High Road and North of Vinayagar II Street	25	1.10	Corporation	26	26	...	...	...
12.	Varadarajanpet	North end of Varadarajanpet Road and West of Choolai Medu Road, branching from Arcot Road	60	9.00	Private	310	265	35	...	10
			31.84		1,262	1,145	85	3	29	

Sl.No.	Material of wall				Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities			
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-mentary school	Night school	Read-ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	2	...	...	16	36	6	24	6	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	
2.	29	...	...	...	38	...	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3.	26	...	12	...	57	...	18	39	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
4.	4	...	28	...	58	14	42	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
5.	137	...	...	...	137	...	...	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
6.	356	1	1	...	360	5	173	182	...	28	...	...	...	50	...	1	...	...	
7.	62	26	59	...	216	146	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	
8.	89	...	20	1	190	80	110	...	...	3	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	
9.	19	...	9	...	56	20	34	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10.	21	...	8	...	53	34	17	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
11.	26	...	...	...	49	5	33	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12.	243	29	38	...	363	171	155	26	11	3	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	
1,014	56	175	17	1,613	481	677	440	15	37	...	...	15	90	2	3	1	...	...	

Division No. 92 --- Vadapalani

No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of Slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum— Government Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Anna Nagar	East and North of Rangarajapuram in Kodambakkam	5	0.50	Private	49	49	...	...	...
2.	Flower Street	South of Flower Street, North of Pandaram Street, East of Duraiswami Gramani Street	25	0.50	"	22	22	...	...	...
3.	Ganguram Thottam	North of Arcot Road, East of Sivan Koil Street, West of Puliur	100	0.50	"	38	36	2	...	...
4.	Kamaraj Colony	West of Rangarajapuram Road and South of Arcot Road	4	7.00	Government	333	333	...	...	...
5.	M. G. R. Thidal	South of Eswaran Koil Street, North of M. G. R. Thidal, West of Duraiswami Gramani Road, East of Kodambakkam and Saidapet High Road	10	0.93	Private	13	13	...	...	...
6.	N. S. K. Nagar	South of Arcot Road, East of Duraiswami Gramani Road, West of Samiyar Thottam	15	1.65	"	28	23	2	...	3
7.	Palayakara Street	South of Arcot Road and East and West of Palayakaran Street	20	0.50	"	22	22	...	...	...
8.	Puliur	West of 11. Main Road, East of Gangaram Thottam and North of Arcot Road	20	1.65	"	38	38	...	...	...
9.	Puliur Chery	South of Trustipuram, East of Kamaraj Colony, North of Anna Nagar	50	3.25	"	197	34	163	...	...
10.	Rajupillai Thottam	North of Azeer Nagar, West of Railway Line Road and South of Patel Road	30	3.50	"	99	99	...	...	...
11.	Revathy Road	North of Arcot Road, East of Revathy Road and West of Mosque Street	60	3.30	"	37	35	2	...	...
12.	Sali Gramam	West of Palani Andavar Koil Street and North of Vijaya Studio, Ex. Revathy Studio	50	4.00	"	105	93	10	...	2
13.	Sherkhan Garden	South of Goyathope Road, North of Rangarajapuram Road, East of Munuswamy Mudali Garden, West of Vathiyar Garden	100	0.83	"	42	42	...	...	...
14.	Sivankoil South Street	North of Arcot Road, South of Vanniar Street and West of Sivan Koil South Street	6	0.50	"	14	14	...	...	...
15.	Sivankoil Tank	South of Arcot Road, North of Temple, East of Vellala Street, West of Kodambakkam - Saidapet Road	50	1.65	"	52	52	...	...	...
			30.31		1,089	905	179	...	...	5

No.	Material of wall			Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud brick	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-men-tary school	Night school	Read-ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
46	...	3	...	...	63	33	24	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	11	...	...	22	10	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	...	13	...	...	42	31	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
333	...	...	...	...	341	...	341	...	...	36	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	
5.	3	...	10	...	42	1	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6.	21	...	7	...	57	15	32	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7.	19	...	3	...	33	2	8	22	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	
8.	38	...	...	...	39	...	1	37	1	4	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	
9.	...	34	163	...	261	160	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10.	...	...	3	96	108	79	23	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11.	29	...	8	...	122	14	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	
12.	87	6	12	...	130	97	24	8	1	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	
13.	41	...	1	...	45	5	6	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14.	...	...	14	...	14	2	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
15.	25	...	23	4	54	1	52	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
678	40	271	100	1,373	450	793	120	10	41	1	...	6	68	...	2	...	1	...	

Division No. 93 — Thiagaraya Nagar

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Dhanakoti Ammal Thottam	South of Gopala Menon Hutting Ground and East of Mambalam High Road	50	0.83	Private	51	51	...	...	...
2.	Dharmapuram (Kodambakkam High Road)	South of Kodambakkam High Road and North of Habibullah Road	30	2.19	"	223	223	...	...	...
3.	Gopalamenon Hutting Ground	North of Kandapillai Chavadi and West of Mambalam Road, opposite to Kodambakkam Railway Station	30	2.20	"	36	36	...	...	...
4.	Griffiths Road	West of Usman Road, East of Railway Border Road and North of Griffiths Road	20	0.95	"	38	37	1	...	...
5.	Kandapillai Chavadi	West of Railway Border Road, North of Gopala Menon Hutting ground, back of Kodambakkam	25	1.59	"	22	22	...	...	...
6.	Muthu Reddi Thottam	South of Raju Pillai Thottam, East of Railway Border Road and of Ramachandra Iyer Street	30	1.37	"	59	59	...	...	...
7.	Railway Border Road	East of Railway Border Road, North of Chari Street and East end of Chari Street	25	0.66	"	27	27	...	...	...
8.	Rajupillai Thottam	West of Usman Road, East of Railway Line, South of Ramakrishna Industrial Home	40	4.63	"	147	147	...	...	...
9.	Slum Behind Sevasadan	West of Thirumalai Pillai Road, East of Dharmapuram Colony, North of Habibullah Road	30	1.37	"	57	57	...	...	...
10.	Slum of Habibullah Road alias Lala Thottam	East of Railway Border Road and Opposite to Railway Station, North of Habibullah Road	40	2.00	"	313	313	...	...	...
11.	Solayappa Naicken Garden	South of Kodambakkam High Road	35	2.14	"	109	102	7	...	...
12.	Tilak Road Slum (Ramakrishnapuram)	East of Usman Road and North of Bazullah Road	100	3.30	"	91	91	...	...	...
					23.24	1,173	1,165	8	...	...

No.	Material of wall			Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities						
	Mud (12)	Unburnt brick (13)	Burnt brick (14)	Others (15)	Total (16)	Owned (17)	Rented (18)	Struc- ture owned (19)	Free (20)	Num- ber of public taps (21)		Num- ber of private taps (22)	Public (23)	Private (24)	Num- ber of electric lights (25)	Num- ber of oil lamps (26)	Pri- mary school (27)	Higher ele- mentary school (28)	Night school (29)	Read- ing room (30)	
1.	51	...	...	...	53	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
2.	219	...	4	...	324	225	97	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	...	...
3.	33	...	2	1	59	36	23	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	36	...	2	...	43	30	4	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	22	...	...	...	51	25	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	55	...	3	1	79	2	26	51	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
7.	27	...	...	...	27	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
8.	142	...	5	...	161	154	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	57	...	...	...	93	...	30	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	312	...	1	...	313	23	28	262	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	93	1	15	...	154	29	19	106	...	3	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	1
12.	89	...	2	...	102	92	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,136	1	34	2	2	1,459	616	325	518	...	19	...	...	3	...	19	...	...	3	...	2	4

Division No. 94 — Sathyamurthi Nagar

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Area of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof			
							Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Boag Road	One at the corner of Boag Road and Raman Street, Other lying in Venkataraman Road	25	3.50	Private	93	93	...	...	...
2.	Canal Bund	East of Canal, West of Mount Road, South of Sir Thiagaraya Road, North of Venkatanarayana Road	60	13.80	Government	1,099	1,099	...	...	...
3.	Giri Road	North of Gopathy Narayanaswamy Chetty Road, West of Giri Road and South of New Giri Road	30	0.72	Private	47	7	40	...	...
4.	Giriappa Road	West of Giriappa Road and North of G. N. Chetty Road	40	1.65	"	100	100	...	...	...
5.	G. N. Chetty Road	80, G. N. Chetty Road, Sathyamurthy Nagar	30	0.22	"	3	3	...	...	...
6.	Govt. Canal Hutting Ground	South of Gopathy Narayanaswamy Chetty Road and North of Venkatanarayana Road	70	9.91	Government	561	559	...	...	2
7.	Mosque Cheri	West of Mount Road, South of G. N. Chetty Road and North of Sun Theatre	75	2.73	Private	73	21	43	...	9
				32.53		1,976	1,882	83	...	11

Division No. 95 — Rajaji Nagar

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Kamaraj Colony	East of Police Quarters Road and North of Lalithapuram, behind T. Nagar Police Station	20	5.00	Government	298	298	...	...	...
2.	Kannammapet	South of Madley Road and East of Railway Line, Near T. Nagar Burial Ground	25	27.91	Private	218	199	19	...	...
3.	Kurumedai	North of Boag Road and East & West of Bajana Koil Street	30	15.00	"	138	136	...	...	2
4.	Lalithapuram	West of Santhanam Road to the North of Burial Ground	10	0.58	Government	63	63	...	...	...
5.	Madley Street I Slum	Behind old Jain College, Railway Line in the East and West of Madley Street	25	0.55	Private	12	12	...	...	...
6.	Madley Street II Slum	East end of Madley II Street and West of Police Quarters Road	30	2.21	"	49	43	5	...	1
7.	T. S. No. 5782 of T. Nagar —Pallavanagar	East of South Usman Road, South of Moosa Sait Street, East of Madurai Veeran Street	20	1.80	Government	23	23	...	...	...
8.	Ubbarapalayam	East of Railway Line Road, North of Jain College Hostel (old) and South of Mambalam Railway Station	40	3.50	Private	118	60	20	...	38
				56.55		919	834	44	...	...

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households					Free	Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities			
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned		Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-men-tary school	Night school	Read-ing room
1.	80	...	...	13	93	87	6	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
2.	1,096	...	3	...	1,445	939	497	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	40	...	7	...	70	59	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	99	...	1	...	142	...	22	120	...	2	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5.	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6.	559	...	2	...	940	...	334	577	29	20	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
7.	19	...	54	...	130	21	90	19	...	5	56	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	...
1,896	...	67	13	2,826	1,106	960	722	38	32	66	2	...	17	...	...	1	...	2	...

	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	298	...	...	...	374	...	28	315	31	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	125	1	85	7	419	146	258	...	15	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
3.	130	...	8	...	179	68	79	32	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
4.	62	...	1	...	74	74	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	8	...	4	...	15	...	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	39	...	8	2	81	5	40	35	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	23	...	...	...	46	...	13	29	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	21	50	46	1	154	56	95	...	3	...	41	...	40	10	...	...	...	...	...
706	51	152	10	1,342	349	519	420	54	7	41	1	40	17	...	...	1	...	...	...

Division No. 96 — Kamaraj Nagar

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/ Corporation/ Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Chakrapani Thottam	West of Railway Line, South of Chakrapani Street and East of Thambiah Reddi Street	20	0.50	Private	18	18	...	...	...
2.	Kodambakkampuram	South of Arcot Road, North of Pudur and East of Vijaya Gardens	50	5.88	"	178	168	10	...	...
3.	Nallankuppam	North of Mettupalayam, South of Postal Colony and East of Pudur, Ex. Kannappa Nagar	35	2.40	"	59	53	2	...	4
4.	Palaniswami Gramani Thottam	North of Kodambakkam - Saidapet Road	30	0.50	"	19	18	1	...	...
5.	Pudur	North of Kodambakkam - Saidapet Road	1	2.00	Government	169	169	...	...	...
6.	Sathyapuri Street	West of Railway Line, South of Baroda Street	35	4.00	Private	81	77	2	...	2
7.	Thideer Nagar-I	East of Kodambakkam - Saidapet Road	3	10.00	Government	567	567	...	...	...
8.	Thideer Nagar-II	West of Kodambakkam - Saidapet Road	1	3.00	"	88	88	...	...	...
9.	Thideer Nagar-III	West of Kasturba Nagar and East of Buckingham Canal and East of Guindy Road	3	5.00	"	89	89	...	...	...
10.	Valliamman Garden	South of Rangarajapuram Road, North of Chakrapani Street and West of Railway Lines	35	14.55	Private	47	47	...	...	...
			47.83		1,315	1,294	15	...	...	6

Sl.No.	Material of wall				Number of households					Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities			
	Mud brick	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-men-tary school	Night school	Read-ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	17	...	1	...	23	1	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2.	18	...	10	150	190	116	16	58	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...
3.	27	30	2	...	59	38	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
4.	18	...	1	...	19	9	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	168	...	...	1	170	...	...	56	114	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
6.	64	15	...	2	133	62	69	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	554	...	13	...	595	...	...	359	236	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...
8.	...	...	2	86	88	31	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
9.	25	...	32	32	91	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	43	...	4	...	54	2	5	45	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
934	45	65	271	1,422	259	129	682	352	1	...	...	...	...	13	80	2	...	...	...

Division No. 97 — Saidapet North

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Area of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/ Corporation/ Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	A. C. Nagar (Annamalai Chetti Nagar)	West of Kodambakkam High Road, South of Nagathamman Koil Street and North of Pillaiyar Koil Street	15	4.40	Private	123	104	16	2	1
2.	Ethirajulu Nagar	West of Kodambakkam High Road and South of Pillaiyar Koil Street	3	9.56	"	166	151	12	...	3
3.	Hut Dwellers Colony	North of Jones Road, West of Corporation High School	1	5.52	"	55	37	3	...	15
4.	Jaffarkhanpet	East of Ganganman Koil Street, West & South of Jaffarkhanpet Road, near City Limit	90	5.52	"	67	56	10	...	1
5.	Krishnaswami Naidu Thottam	East of Ethirajulu Nagar, North of Krishnaswami Naidu Street, West of Old Mambalam and South of Dhanampet Chetty Street	30	4.40	"	223	209	13	...	1
6.	Mambalam Chery (Panneerselvam Nagar)	North & South of Cartman Street, West of Reddy kuppam Road and South of Perumal Koil Street	70	6.65	"	344	6	40	290	8
7.	Mettupalayam Slum-I	West of Kodambakkam High Road	15	5.52	"	81	78	3	...	...
8.	Mettupalayam Slum-II	North of Old Mambalam Road, West of Kanniamman Koil Street and East of Kodambakkam Road	25	2.00	"	42	40	2	...	...
9.	Vathiar Subbaroya Mudali Thottam	North of Jones Rd. and Saidapet Burial Ground and South & East of Jaffarkhanpet Road	70	3.40	"	169	132	35	...	2
			46.97		1,270	813	134	292		31

Sl.No.	Material of wall			Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher elementary school	Night school	Read-ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	...	...	47	76	159	83	75	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	117	...	48	1	249	88	104	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	23	...	27	5	106	37	49	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	55	11	1	...	70	49	16	5	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...
5.	155	2	66	...	234	36	138	56	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
6.	235	6	101	2	357	266	91	...	9	...	...	...	15	...	...	1	...	...
7.	72	...	9	...	111	13	43	44	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	34	...	8	...	58	13	12	33	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	135	34	...	...	172	151	18	3	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
826	53	307	84	1,516	736	546	219	15	11	...	...	...	33	3	1	2	...	...

Division No. 98 — Periapet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum— Government/ Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Appavoo Nagar	East of Railway Line and West of Lime kiln	7	8.27	Private	163	162	...	...	1
2.	Chinniah Mudali Thottam	West of Mount Road and North of Jones Road	100	8.00	"	40	38	1	...	1
3.	Krishnapillai Thottam	North of Jones Road and West of Mount Road	70	0.70	"	30	14	10	...	6
4.	Masthan Garden	South of New Boag Road, West of Venkatanarayana Road and East of South Usman Road	100	27.55	Government	298	288	5	...	5
5.	Postmortem Slum	East of Railway Line, West of Thideel Nagar, North of Adyar River and South of Abdul Razack Sahib Street	6	1.10	Private	42	42	...	...	...
6.	R. Naidupuram	East of Railway Line (Lime kiln) and South of T. Nagar Burial Ground	15	1.41	Corporation	69	33	...	...	36
7.	Srinivasapuram	Near T. Nagar Burial Ground, South of Kannammapet	35	2.74	Private	96	80	...	...	16
8.	Thideel Nagar	West of Marmalong Bridge, North of Adyar River and South of Abdul Razack Sahib Street	15	9.64	"	214	214	...	...	...
			59.41			952	871	16	...	65

Sl.No.	Material of wall				Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities			
	Mud	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-men-tary school	Night school
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1.	117	...	43	3	321	...	222	99	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
2.	22	...	18	...	49	6	23	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	6	1	23	...	61	16	45	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
4.	220	2	76	...	573	67	369	45	92	17	...	1	...	42	...	1	...	...
5.	39	...	1	2	54	45	4	5	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
6.	61	5	3	...	126	72	18	36	...	3	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
7.	78	18	...	...	96	...	22	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8.	207	1	...	6	301	41	72	188	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
750	27	164	11	1,581	247	775	467	92	28	...	1	...	68	...	1	1	...	...

Division No. 99 — Guindy

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/ Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Attcheri	North of Adyar River and South and West of Mount Road	20	Government	200	200	...	...	...	...
2.	Fanpet	East of Mount Road, West of Veterinary Hospital and South of Golf Ground	100	..	20	19	...	...	...	1
3.	Guindy Slum	South of Adyar River and East of Little Mount Church Road, opposite to Little Mount Church	10	Private	12	11	1	...	...	...
4.	Kakkan Colony	East of Vaikundapuram, South of Kamarajapuram and North of Kodambakkam High Road	10	Government	68	68	...	...	...	...
5.	Little Mount Slum	East of Taluk Office Road and South of Little Mount Church Road at the Jn. of Little Mount Church	40	Private	20	11	9	...	...	...
6.	Thideel Nagar-I	South of Elliots Beach Road, West of Buckingham Canal and East of Race Club Hospital	20	Government	27	27	...	...	...	...
7.	Thideel Nagar-II	West of Buckingham Canal and North of Guindy Road	4	..	38	38	...	...	...	...
8.	Varadapuram	North of Elliots Beach Road, South of Adyar and West of Adyar Local Boat Club	50	Private	96	72	24	...	...	...
9.	Venkatapuram	West of Taluk Office Road and East of Vinayagar Koil Street	25	..	177	177	...	...	...	...
10.	Vinayagapuram	East of Velacheri Road and West of Venkatapuram	40	..	62	57	5	...	...	...
			33.50		720	680	39	...	...	1

Sl.No.	Material of wall		Number of households							Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities			
	Mud brick	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Structure owned	Free	Num-ber of public taps	Num-ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num-ber of electric lights	Num-ber of oil lamps	Pri-mary school	Higher ele-men-tary school	Night school	Read-ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	200	...	...	...	229	...	...	229	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
2.	16	...	4	...	55	21	14	20	...	4	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	
3.	9	...	3	...	26	...	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4.	62	...	...	6	125	86	39	...	...	2	...	...	...	25	...	1	...	...	
5.	7	...	13	...	39	...	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6.	27	...	...	...	31	...	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7.	33	...	5	...	56	...	12	...	44	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	
8.	72	...	24	...	123	111	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	
9.	163	...	13	1	296	1	103	191	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10.	...	...	9	53	124	64	59	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
589	...	71	60	1,104	283	299	474	48	10	...	...	...	49	10	2	...	...	...	

Division No. 100 — Saidapet South

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Boundaries of slum	Age of slum (in acres)	Ownership of the slum—Government/Corporation/Private	Number of houses	Material of roof				
						Thatch	Tile	Tin	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Arulayammanpet	West of Kathipara Road, North of Industrial Estate and behind Oldham Battery Company	30	1.66	Private	38	38	...	...	...
2.	Ikkadu Thangal	West of Adyar River and Arulayammanpet	60	4.00	"	192	154	38	...	...
3.	Govinda Reddy Garden	East of Ikkadu thangal, West of Arulayammanpet (from Kathipara Road)	50	2.76	"	38	38	...	...	...
4.	Kothaval Chavadi	North of Kothaval Chavadi Street and West of Perumal Koil Mada Street	25	2.20	"	57	53	2	...	2
5.	Kudisai Vazvor Slum	South of Jones Road, East of Adyar Road and West of Thirumagal Talkies	2	3.30	"	25	25	...	...	...
6.	Mosque Garden	South of Kothaval Chavadi Street, East of Toddy shop Lane and North of Hospital Road	10	1.65	"	84	65	15	...	4
7.	Perumal Koil Thottam	West of Perumal Koil West Mada Street and South of Thirumagal Talkies	60	1.10	"	46	36	8	...	2
8.	Samiyar Garden	West of Railway Line and South of Alandur Road	35	1.10	"	137	131	6	...	...
9.	Thotti Hutting Ground	East of Alandur Road and North of Adyar River, near Slaughter House	50	1.06	Corporation	78	68	2	...	8
10.	Scavengers' Colony	South of Hospital Road and North of Adyar River	80	2.94	Private	192	138	12	...	42
						21.77	887	746	83	58

Sl.No.	Material of wall				Number of households				Water facilities		Number of latrines		Street lighting		Educational facilities				
	Mud brick	Unburnt brick	Burnt brick	Others	Total	Owned	Rented	Struc- ture owned	Free	Num- ber of public taps	Num- ber of private taps	Public	Private	Num- ber of electric lights	Num- ber of oil lamps	Pri- mary school	Higher ele- mentary school	Night school	Read- ing room
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	
1.	32	...	6	...	42	36	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.	95	...	97	...	211	60	36	115	...	2	...	...	...	18	1	...	...	...	
3.	38	...	...	...	43	...	2	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4.	50	...	7	...	109	12	32	61	4	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
5.	8	...	16	1	41	21	14	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6.	69	...	15	...	140	7	89	44	...	3	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	
7.	36	...	6	4	84	10	71	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8.	125	...	12	...	137	125	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9.	74	...	4	...	80	...	7	73	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
10.	158	1	33	...	203	8	171	20	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
685	1	196	5	1,090	279	440	361	10	9	...	2	...	11	18	2	...	...	...	

Note : (i) Division-wise data have not been furnished for those divisions where there are no slums.
(ii) The age of slum is given in years.

APPENDIX VI

Primary Abstract Part II — Madras City (Slums)

Sl. No.	Zone	Population						Scheduled Castes			Literates and Educated persons			Full time students			
		Persons		Males		Females		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
(1)	(2)																
I.	Manufacturing areas	172,093	89,067	83,026	74,292	38,415	35,877	32,855	36,968	15,887	25,193	15,073	10,120				
II.	Trade and Commerce areas	21,987	11,380	10,607	12,504	6,427	6,077	6,322	4,794	2,028	2,900	1,730	1,170				
III.	Old residential areas	170,415	67,378	63,037	41,067	21,073	19,994	48,538	33,450	15,088	20,599	12,160	8,349				
IV.	New residential areas	87,673	45,565	42,108	22,884	11,863	11,021	30,971	22,559	8,412	13,111	8,072	5,039				
All zones		412,168	213,390	198,778	150,747	77,778	72,969	139,186	97,771	41,415	61,713	37,035	24,678				

Sl. No.	Non-School- going children			Workers except in household industries			Workers in household industries			Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)							Total
	Persons (15)	Males (16)	Females (17)	Persons (18)	Males (19)	Females (20)	Persons (21)	Males (22)	Females (23)	1-25 (24)	26-50 (25)	51-100 (26)	101-150 (27)	151-200 (28)	201-300 (29)	Above 300 (30)	
I	11,191	4,468	6,723	47,966	45,102	2,864	2,578	2,120	458	1,333	13,435	18,895	4,553	1,194	558	137	40,105
II	1,257	464	793	6,528	6,177	351	35	30	5	108	1,474	2,640	520	152	80	25	4,999
III	6,914	2,604	4,310	39,433	35,456	3,977	1,472	1,171	301	1,116	12,377	13,182	2,823	930	484	182	31,094
IV	5,519	2,067	3,452	26,900	24,667	2,233	641	564	77	714	9,505	9,296	1,558	374	162	44	21,653
	24,881	9,603	15,278	120,827	111,402	9,425	4,726	3,885	841	3,271	36,791	44,013	9,454	2,650	1,284	388	97,851

Zone I Manufacturing areas

Sl. No.	Division number and Name of division	Population														Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Persons				Males				Females				Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)		
1.	1. New Washermanpet	8,842	4,557	4,285	3,183	1,642	1,541	1,984	1,324	660	1,175	696	479														
2.	2. Tondiarpet	16,283	8,316	7,967	3,238	1,726	1,512	3,266	2,090	1,176	2,139	1,296	843														
3.	3. Grace Garden	3,589	1,878	1,711	703	355	348	643	424	219	452	283	169														
4.	4. Sanjeevarayanpet	2,181	1,134	1,047	1,001	514	487	257	169	88	242	148	94														
5.	5. Mottai Garden	1,608	844	764	168	83	85	277	200	77	157	99	58														
6.	6. Narayanappa Naick Garden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
7.	7. Singara Garden	1,752	898	854	132	68	64	366	235	131	213	121	92														
8.	8. Royapuram	3,649	1,911	1,738	1,547	821	726	630	413	217	379	239	140														
9.	9. Meenakshi Ammenpet	6,040	3,192	2,848	4,617	2,451	2,166	1,860	1,259	601	1,026	607	419														
10.	10. Old Washermanpet	3,651	1,888	1,763	1,156	600	536	948	620	328	553	357	216														
11.	11. Seven Wells (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
12.	12. Ammen koil (North)	2,147	1,088	1,059	441	212	229	690	468	222	331	201	130														
13.	21. Korukkupet	6,167	3,183	2,984	1,724	883	841	1,528	1,128	400	751	442	309														
14.	22. Kumaraswamy Nagar	5,254	2,670	2,584	1,717	868	849	1,212	893	319	501	311	190														
15.	23. Dr. Vijayaragavalu Nagar	16,693	8,681	8,012	4,676	2,434	2,242	4,427	3,544	883	1,711	1,105	605														
16.	24. Basin Bridge	9,802	5,101	4,701	6,404	3,287	3,117	3,195	2,235	962	1,335	831	502														
17.	25. Kondithope	289	144	145	271	137	134	73	60	13	32	21	11														
18.	31. Perambur	3,240	1,674	1,566	572	291	281	1,522	1,068	454	621	384	237														
19.	32. Vyasarpadi	11,548	5,983	5,565	7,814	4,052	3,762	4,232	3,038	1,194	2,179	1,254	925														
20.	33. Pulianthope	7,852	3,998	3,854	5,135	2,599	2,536	2,069	1,471	598	1,119	692	427														

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)									
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Above 300	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
1.	664	230	434	2,489	2,343	146	224	185	39	62	633	1,051	266	70	15	...	2,097					
2.	1,374	567	807	4,422	4,047	375	166	150	16	95	1,498	1,434	371	85	33	3	3,519					
3.	336	150	186	1,009	961	48	7	7	...	28	298	362	67	17	7	1	780					
4.	242	111	131	615	588	27	14	13	1	7	245	199	40	4	2	...	497					
5.	108	41	67	470	409	61	85	78	7	10	165	202	40	9	8	...	434					
6.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
7.	79	35	44	530	499	31	...	...	...	19	190	171	32	8	5	1	426					
8.	395	171	224	1,059	1,003	56	1	1	...	3	247	335	110	39	17	4	755					
9.	320	124	196	1,739	1,623	116	42	40	2	5	241	594	206	73	50	10	1,179					
10.	261	124	137	953	909	44	38	22	16	6	246	265	105	35	26	2	685					
11.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
12.	24	7	17	642	584	58	13	10	3	7	110	232	56	18	3	1	427					
13.	436	188	248	1,916	1,782	134	118	96	22	56	554	778	195	27	10	2	1,622					
14.	429	166	263	1,574	1,433	141	213	162	51	62	410	818	128	29	10	...	1,457					
15.	1,310	524	786	4,636	4,344	292	858	722	136	150	1,140	2,574	495	98	32	6	4,495					
16.	547	216	331	2,919	2,744	175	135	101	34	59	597	1,403	240	73	41	13	2,426					
17.	21	6	15	85	82	3	5	5	...	3	64	9	...	...	...	...	76					
18.	132	50	82	842	813	29	1	1	...	31	199	355	136	23	16	...	760					
19.	531	191	340	3,362	3,171	191	24	14	10	71	1,030	1,150	247	73	34	9	2,614					
20.	482	165	317	2,177	2,072	105	72	66	6	105	832	714	142	37	17	4	1,851					

Zone I Manufacturing areas (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Division number and Name of division	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
21.	34. Wadia Nagar	3,692	1,877	1,815	2,572	1,300	1,272	1,347	910	437	661	380	281				
22.	35. Thiru-vi-ka Nagar	7,553	3,944	3,609	4,297	2,205	2,092	3,982	2,662	1,320	1,624	876	748				
23.	36. Pattalam	3,589	1,832	1,757	2,852	1,477	1,375	4,188	823	365	608	364	244				
24.	37. Thattankulam	1,498	767	731	885	460	425	376	292	84	184	118	66				
25.	38. Dr. Besant Nagar	9,549	4,980	4,569	6,320	3,299	3,021	2,545	1,905	640	1,196	751	445				
26.	39. Choolai	326	173	153	326	173	153	59	40	19	29	15	14				
27.	40. Hospital Maidan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
28.	41. Sembiam	6,871	3,630	3,241	2,553	1,338	1,215	2,477	1,657	820	1,066	586	480				
29.	42. Siruvallur	5,637	2,974	2,663	2,178	1,149	1,029	2,681	1,858	823	1,067	635	432				
30.	43. Agaram	1,531	764	767	415	212	203	709	489	220	312	170	142				
31.	44. Nagamma Ammaiya Nagar	5,548	2,858	2,690	1,605	806	799	2,313	1,633	680	941	588	353				
32.	45. Ayanavaram	7,210	3,717	3,493	1,800	895	905	3,063	2,035	1,028	1,317	769	548				
33.	46. Nammalwarpet	1,777	917	860	649	334	315	764	518	246	270	161	109				
34.	47. Otteri	4,038	2,084	1,954	2,559	1,327	1,232	1,279	866	413	601	357	244				
35.	48. Kosapet	2,687	1,410	1,277	802	417	385	893	643	250	403	235	168				
36.	49. Perumalpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		172,093	89,067	83,026	74,292	38,415	35,877	52,855	36,968	15,887	25,193	15,073	10,120				

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)										
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Males		
	(15)		(16)		(17)		(18)		(19)		(20)		(21)		(22)		(23)		(24)		(25)		
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	Total					
21.	175	57	118	949	914	35	45	41	4	21	304	333	66	15	9	7	755						
22.	273	107	166	1,927	1,845	82	2	2	...	60	335	915	287	63	27	12	1,699						
23.	114	45	69	877	840	37	27	16	11	30	288	288	75	36	16	4	737						
24.	64	25	39	411	383	28	11	11	...	11	70	147	39	21	6	1	295						
25.	664	279	385	2,597	2,477	120	198	149	49	70	1,115	767	171	47	20	5	2,195						
26.	33	10	23	110	99	11	...	...	...	...	5	50	13	3	2	1	74						
27.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
28.	525	244	281	1,865	1,774	91	78	54	24	91	360	900	177	63	17	3	1,611						
29.	217	98	119	1,476	1,433	43	50	43	7	30	332	595	187	52	31	11	1,238						
30.	52	15	37	403	388	15	...	...	...	6	67	193	65	7	8	...	346						
31.	343	118	225	1,465	1,382	83	39	31	8	49	350	594	181	41	27	11	1,253						
32.	437	166	271	2,043	1,903	140	38	36	2	68	551	713	281	68	45	19	1,745						
33.	105	38	67	493	448	45	12	11	1	54	131	159	28	19	7	2	400						
34.	311	131	180	1,179	1,110	69	9	9	...	38	520	369	42	17	12	2	1,000						
35.	187	69	118	732	699	33	53	44	9	26	308	226	65	24	5	3	657						
36.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
		11,191	4,468	6,723	47,966	45,102	2,864	2,578	2,120	458	1,333	13,435	18,895	4,553	1,194	558	137	40,105					

Zone III Old residential areas

Sl. No.	Division number and Name of division	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
1.	50. Purasawalkam	1,968	1,005	963	1,475	765	710	653	417	236	238	138	100				
2.	52. Kilpauk	3,887	2,061	1,826	2,340	1,230	1,110	1,849	1,190	659	724	445	279				
3.	53. Chetpet	9,434	4,890	4,544	5,751	2,953	2,798	4,033	2,943	1,090	1,717	989	728				
4.	54. Nungambakkam	3,057	1,604	1,453	1,043	551	492	1,625	1,113	512	638	365	273				
5.	55. Sevagram	5,690	2,993	2,697	633	322	311	2,080	1,475	605	917	563	354				
6.	56. Thousand lights (West)	7,035	3,654	3,381	2,502	1,308	1,194	3,303	2,266	1,037	1,440	826	614				
7.	57. Thousand lights (East)	5,118	2,620	2,498	2,224	1,145	1,079	2,178	1,367	811	928	522	406				
8.	58. Pudupakkam	1,468	763	705	1,017	516	501	325	233	92	197	109	88				
9.	59. Amir Mahal	1,936	1,005	931	966	487	479	1,307	800	507	438	241	197				
10.	60. Royapettah	2,674	1,324	1,350	24	12	12	714	516	198	379	214	165				
11.	61. Gangadhareswar Koil	1,457	743	714	871	449	422	738	507	231	317	179	138				
12.	62. Dr. Ambedkar Nagar	3,742	1,903	1,839	2,137	1,080	1,057	1,578	1,088	490	717	404	313				
13.	67. Egmore	2,436	1,255	1,181	1,027	537	490	1,035	703	332	420	253	167				
14.	68. Pudupet	5,868	3,026	2,842	2,211	1,141	1,070	2,177	1,443	734	1,128	642	486				
15.	69. Komaleeswaranpet	411	206	205	405	205	200	56	37	19	56	36	20				
16.	70. Narasingapuram	1,332	736	596	257	135	122	677	480	197	189	114	75				
17.	71. Nehru Nagar	1,626	854	772	491	258	233	558	372	186	311	186	125				
18.	72. Thiruvetteswaranpet	655	342	313	626	326	300	290	192	98	104	56	48				

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)						
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Above		
	Females				Females				Females				Females				300		
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)		
1.	124	53	71	617	538	79	5	3	2	29	217	144	56	7	6	...	459		
2.	136	56	80	1,156	1,034	122	3	3	...	31	335	358	93	35	29	17	898		
3.	460	166	294	2,665	2,389	276	25	24	1	47	786	859	188	103	55	25	2,063		
4.	147	61	86	821	756	65	8	8	...	33	228	305	55	27	13	6	667		
5.	308	105	203	1,757	1,645	112	51	30	21	47	612	547	87	45	13	6	1,357		
6.	213	82	131	1,893	1,756	137	11	11	...	64	575	724	140	48	35	9	1,595		
7.	242	101	141	1,492	1,362	130	4	3	1	23	487	464	100	45	26	5	1,150		
8.	123	60	63	432	387	45	34	20	14	14	164	145	25	1	5	...	354		
9.	31	16	15	523	484	39	...	...	...	5	93	200	59	22	19	8	406		
10.	174	49	125	917	804	113	8	8	...	36	438	220	32	6	4	1	737		
11.	50	17	33	391	362	29	...	...	...	26	104	142	39	10	8	5	334		
12.	150	65	85	996	903	93	9	6	3	55	329	321	77	19	15	7	823		
13.	124	57	67	716	639	77	1	1	...	20	197	243	50	16	9	4	539		
14.	190	89	101	1,996	1,670	326	15	12	3	18	185	585	254	115	67	32	1,256		
15.	56	22	34	116	105	11	...	...	...	3	2	76	17	1	...	...	99		
16.	65	26	39	406	389	17	16	16	...	5	78	132	41	20	11	9	296		
17.	88	33	55	450	430	20	...	...	...	6	90	151	49	13	8	4	321		
18.	25	6	19	190	171	19	1	1	...	20	46	47	12	10	...	1	136		

Zone III Old residential areas (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Division number and Name of division	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students				
		Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)			
19.	73. Chepauk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20.	74. Marina	8,817	4,572	4,245	732	379	353	2,645	1,811	834	1,232	751	481					
21.	75. Triplicane	231	120	111	...	...	...	62	49	13	28	18	10					
22.	76. Jam Bazaar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
23.	77. Mirsahibpet	2,181	1,094	1,087	...	...	...	340	263	77	184	113	71					
24.	78. Azad Nagar	3,930	2,025	1,905	239	104	135	971	710	261	479	307	172					
25.	79. Durgahpuram	7,426	3,860	3,566	4,146	2,136	2,010	2,265	1,719	546	822	528	294					
26.	80. Krishnampet	5,579	2,841	2,738	2,876	1,439	1,437	2,236	1,278	958	695	431	264					
27.	81. Teynampet	2,753	1,451	1,302	462	239	223	1,301	912	389	475	289	186					
28.	82. Vivekanandapuram	2,860	1,410	1,450	881	440	441	693	496	197	356	215	141					
29.	83. Madavaperumalpuram	4,226	2,172	2,054	126	62	64	1,636	1,125	511	646	385	261					
30.	84. Karaniswarapuram	8,802	4,550	4,252	3,208	1,628	1,580	2,905	2,135	770	1,275	738	487					
31.	85. Santhome	3,221	1,622	1,599	34	17	17	1,325	864	461	513	281	232					
32.	86. Mylapore	2,260	1,139	1,121	371	193	178	803	573	230	290	185	105					
33.	87. Beemannahpet	6,248	3,244	3,004	1,315	686	629	2,121	1,559	562	877	545	332					
34.	88. Alwarpet	12,087	6,294	5,793	677	330	347	4,059	2,814	1,245	1,779	1,042	737					
		130,415	67,378	63,037	41,067	21,073	19,994	48,538	33,450	15,088	20,509	12,160	8,349					

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children						Workers except in household industries						Workers in household industries						Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)											
	Persons			Males			Persons			Males			Persons			Males			Persons			Males			Persons			Males		
	Females			Females			Females			Females			Females			Females			Females			Females			Females			Females		
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)		
19.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
20.	583	215	368	2,564	2,427	137	20	20	...	44	732	729	185	59	28	7	1,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
21.	6	2	4	85	70	15	2	2	..	2	35	27	2	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
22.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
23.	169	46	123	354	296	58	589	445	144	15	213	246	65	29	7	...	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
24.	223	79	144	1,232	1,076	156	167	135	32	20	351	485	111	21	9	5	1,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
25.	525	185	340	2,455	2,052	403	231	193	38	58	581	1,064	223	51	32	...	2,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
26.	422	141	281	1,919	1,591	328	79	62	17	90	454	526	208	39	20	4	1,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
27.	144	60	84	809	770	39	8	4	4	16	238	329	56	24	7	1	671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
28.	152	49	103	918	802	116	2	2	...	23	397	260	37	2	3	1	723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
29.	245	88	157	1,266	1,085	181	7	7	...	54	539	453	68	10	2	2	1,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
30.	436	182	254	2,679	2,510	169	41	31	10	63	1,187	751	125	32	8	3	2,169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
31.	228	82	146	982	825	157	14	11	3	75	318	262	39	11	11	4	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
32.	192	69	123	655	593	62	39	39	...	48	276	209	32	8	1	1	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
33.	229	75	154	2,018	1,795	223	29	27	2	67	860	644	86	27	11	8	1,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
34.	654	267	387	3,963	3,740	223	53	47	6	59	1,230	1,534	212	74	22	7	3,138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		6,914	2,604	4,310	39,433	35,456	3,977	1,472	1,171	301	1,116	12,377	13,182	2,823	930	484	182	31,094												

Zone IV New residential areas

Sl. No.	Division number and Name of division	Population				Scheduled Castes			Literates and Educated persons			Full time students				
		Males		Females	Persons	Males		Females	Persons	Males		Females	Persons	Males		Females
		(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)		(9)	(10)	(11)		(12)	(13)	(14)
(1)	(2)															
1.	51. Shenoy Nagar	9,660	5,082	4,578	1,701	888	813	3,670	2,768	902	1,537	971	566			
2.	89. Raja Annamalaiapuram	7,518	3,956	3,562	977	505	472	2,454	1,879	575	1,111	703	403			
3.	90. Adyar	8,860	4,688	4,172	1,599	831	768	3,245	2,265	980	1,401	851	550			
4.	91. Aminjikarai	6,956	3,628	3,328	1,051	544	507	3,296	2,123	1,173	1,283	759	524			
5.	92. Vadapalani	5,489	2,866	2,623	2,231	1,190	1,041	2,028	1,440	588	877	515	362			
6.	93. Thiagaraya Nagar	5,993	3,040	2,953	1,537	759	778	1,848	1,391	457	811	510	301			
7.	94. Satyamurthy Nagar	11,346	5,822	5,524	3,418	1,805	1,613	3,821	2,928	893	1,591	997	594			
8.	95. Rajaji Nagar	5,380	2,726	2,654	16	8	8	1,963	1,391	572	684	403	281			
9.	96. Kamaraj Nagar	5,734	2,987	2,747	3,650	1,894	1,756	1,435	1,084	351	762	485	277			
10.	97. Saidapet North	6,215	3,240	2,975	1,968	962	1,006	2,428	1,748	680	945	557	388			
11.	98. Periapet	5,986	3,135	2,851	1,428	771	657	1,928	1,485	443	842	528	314			
12.	99. Guindy	4,444	2,287	2,157	2,063	1,061	1,002	1,677	1,131	546	811	480	331			
13.	100. Saidapet South	4,092	2,108	1,984	1,245	645	600	1,178	926	252	456	308	148			
		87,673	45,565	42,108	22,884	11,863	11,021	30,971	22,559	8,412	13,111	8,072	5,039			

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)							Total			
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Above 300		
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)		(34)	(35)	
1.	589	226	363	2,990	2,778	212	18	18	...	22	860	1,130	202	46	22	2	2,284						
2.	507	209	298	2,067	1,951	116	52	50	2	32	970	772	87	27	3	2	1,893						
3.	538	206	332	2,689	2,545	144	26	25	1	47	1,060	837	144	34	21	7	2,150						
4.	266	93	173	1,984	1,874	110	7	6	1	56	466	818	187	47	28	11	1,613						
5.	281	112	169	1,705	1,579	126	20	14	6	64	553	623	91	34	8	...	1,373						
6.	374	113	261	2,064	1,739	325	19	16	3	60	750	540	94	12	3	...	1,459						
7.	803	270	533	3,756	3,410	346	21	19	2	130	1,282	1,157	192	43	18	4	2,826						
8.	386	121	265	1,766	1,592	174	32	16	16	51	604	528	106	29	17	7	1,342						
9.	527	201	326	1,716	1,623	93	7	6	1	31	593	692	85	17	4	...	1,422						
10.	304	123	181	1,671	1,522	149	294	281	13	89	673	583	118	38	9	6	1,516						
11.	413	176	237	1,940	1,741	199	38	21	17	68	745	639	105	13	9	2	1,581						
12.	254	110	144	1,301	1,179	122	21	16	5	32	526	440	72	21	11	2	1,104						
13.	277	107	170	1,251	1,134	117	86	76	10	32	423	537	75	13	9	1	1,090						
5,519	2,067	3,452	26,900	24,667	2,233	641	564	77	714	9,505	9,296	1,558	374	162	44	21,653							

Division-wise particulars of slums
Division No. 1 — New Washermanpet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literate and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.	Allasamy Thottam	228	127	101	14	6	8	45	25	20	34	17	17				
2.	Appasamy Garden (Rettakuly Hutting Ground)	791	407	384	28	15	13	77	43	34	70	40	30				
3.	Arunachaleswarar Koil Street	169	97	72	117	65	52	47	34	13	23	14	9				
4.	Cherian Nagar	1,354	714	640	...	...	...	316	226	90	182	110	72				
5.	Coronation Nagar	809	418	391	673	342	331	374	244	130	168	100	68				
6.	Desia Nagar	664	337	327	561	285	276	128	91	37	72	47	25				
7.	Gandhi Nagar	214	102	112	11	6	5	60	37	23	41	19	22				
8.	Kamaraj Annai Sivakami Ammai Nagar	914	469	445	472	241	231	87	61	26	56	38	18				
9.	Kamaraj Nagar	412	201	211	386	188	198	48	36	12	33	21	12				
10.	Kannupillai Thottam	161	82	79	84	43	41	21	14	7	14	10	4				
11.	Keerai Thottam	268	132	136	24	13	11	63	37	26	35	19	16				
12.	Lakshmi Koil Colony	151	77	74	30	20	10	24	17	7	21	14	7				
13.	Marshalling yard	393	203	190	134	76	58	95	66	29	54	32	22				
14.	Mada Street	291	149	142	43	21	22	111	75	36	48	25	23				
15.	Pappan Thottam	336	178	158	333	175	158	88	76	12	50	40	10				
16.	Seni Amman Koil Tenements	295	153	142	144	75	69	70	46	24	59	36	23				
17.	Seni Amman Koil Tenements (Thideel Nagar)	890	447	443	82	44	38	112	68	44	98	56	42				
18.	Vivekanandapuram (Market Farm Hutting ground)	502	264	238	47	27	20	218	128	90	117	58	59				
		8,842	4,557	4,285	3,183	1,642	1,541	1,984	1,324	660	1,175	696	479				

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)						
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females								
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)		
	Above 300	Above 300	Above 300	Above 300	Above 300	Above 300	Above 300	Above 300	Above 300	Above 300	Above 300	Above 300	Above 300	Above 300	Above 300	Above 300	Above 300	Total	Total
1.	21	9	12	73	68	5	7	7	...	3	21	29	7	4	...	...	...	64	64
2.	65	20	45	235	222	13	13	13	...	9	82	102	15	3	1	...	...	212	212
3.	6	3	3	58	53	5	...	...	...	1	23	13	4	1	...	...	...	42	42
4.	80	17	63	323	314	9	140	119	21	6	107	137	54	13	1	...	...	318	318
5.	29	7	22	220	205	15	...	...	...	1	10	111	28	9	4	...	...	163	163
6.	94	37	57	176	173	3	11	11	...	6	61	81	6	3	...	...	...	157	157
7.	12	5	7	58	54	4	...	...	...	18	26	5	2	...	...	...	...	51	51
8.	77	37	40	299	288	11	8	7	1	...	14	131	78	13	3	...	...	239	239
9.	67	22	45	110	103	7	2	2	...	1	32	39	15	1	1	...	...	89	89
10.	13	4	9	49	49	...	7	3	4	1	10	24	5	1	...	...	...	41	41
11.	27	12	15	70	60	10	1	1	...	2	19	45	1	...	...	...	...	67	67
12.	15	4	11	41	37	4	2	2	...	...	15	20	...	2	...	...	...	37	37
13.	59	27	32	148	108	40	...	...	...	2	12	57	11	4	...	...	...	86	86
14.	17	6	11	83	79	4	2	2	...	1	6	42	9	5	1	...	...	64	64
15.	17	3	14	102	93	9	1	1	...	...	63	23	...	...	...	...	...	86	86
16.	11	3	8	74	72	2	2	1	1	5	31	24	8	1	1	...	...	70	70
17.	52	13	39	244	243	1	23	11	12	4	69	122	13	2	...	...	...	210	210
18.	2	1	1	126	122	4	5	5	...	2	32	46	10	8	3	...	...	101	101
	664	230	434	2,489	2,343	146	224	185	39	62	633	1,051	266	70	15	...	...	2,097	2,097

Division No. 2 — Tondiarpet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literate and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	A. J. Colony	763	368	395	253	165	88	236	148	88	108	63	45				
2.	Amaranjipuram	596	317	279	162	83	79	101	59	42	80	45	35				
3.	Bentlemen Garden	326	169	157	120	65	55	200	116	84	69	36	33				
4.	Bower Kuppam	276	131	145	...	...	...	41	36	5	9	8	1				
5.	-Chockalinga Gramani Garden	1,299	680	619	5	2	3	210	162	48	117	85	32				
6.	Devaraja Gramani Garden (Singaravelu Gramani Garden)	858	449	409	...	...	...	99	79	20	43	28	15				
7.	Pudumanai Kuppam (East)	572	289	283	...	...	...	32	28	4	25	22	3				
8.	Kasima Nagar	794	396	398	218	158	60	200	119	81	168	103	65				
9.	Kasima Thottam	936	481	455	90	48	42	262	135	127	193	95	98				
10.	Kasimedu	2,377	1,185	1,192	...	...	...	671	435	236	307	187	120				
11.	Kasipuram	1,623	833	790	504	269	235	250	148	102	226	130	96				
12.	Singaravelu Gramani Garden	487	259	228	36	17	19	85	54	31	102	62	40				
13.	Tondiar Kuppam	1,375	711	664	586	316	270	101	60	41	155	106	49				
14.	Tondiar Nagar (Thandavaraya Nagar)	534	274	260	102	56	46	131	69	62	117	58	59				
15.	Vinayagapuram	2,133	1,090	1,043	1,086	508	578	316	199	117	280	179	101				
16.	Vinayagapuram Kuppam	567	305	262	...	...	...	130	93	37	53	33	20				
17.	Y. M. C. A. Ground	767	379	388	76	39	37	201	150	51	87	56	31				
		16,283	8,316	7,967	3,238	1,726	1,512	3,266	2,090	1,176	2,139	1,296	843				

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)									
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
1.	92	24	68	184	175	9	...	...	...	7	43	68	32	4	1	...	155					
2.	35	17	18	155	142	13	22	22	...	6	28	74	18	3	1	...	130					
3.	10	4	6	91	85	6	1	1	...	...	18	38	9	2	...	...	67					
4.	46	22	24	129	80	49	...	...	...	1	15	43	6	...	...	...	65					
5.	158	73	85	352	343	9	...	...	...	1	248	30	7	...	...	...	286					
6.	47	24	23	216	205	11	80	73	7	...	215	31	2	...	...	...	248					
7.	19	12	7	178	169	9	30	30	...	1	38	63	24	7	1	...	134					
8.	43	9	34	195	184	11	4	4	...	11	36	94	13	7	5	...	166					
9.	36	14	22	215	205	10	...	...	...	17	25	81	36	11	6	...	178					
10.	281	115	166	753	611	142	1	1	...	15	122	249	97	10	3	...	497					
11.	183	87	96	407	386	21	...	...	...	4	125	158	35	11	...	...	333					
12.	33	15	18	106	104	2	27	18	9	4	29	45	9	5	2	...	94					
13.	51	14	37	391	379	12	...	...	...	4	113	152	28	9	2	...	308					
14.	19	2	17	136	133	3	...	...	...	1	35	47	12	4	3	...	102					
15.	156	55	101	559	522	37	...	...	...	11	224	183	33	11	9	...	471					
16.	91	48	43	149	142	7	1	1	...	5	86	27	3	...	...	...	121					
17.	74	32	42	206	182	24	...	...	...	7	98	51	7	1	...	...	164					
		1,374	567	807	4,422	4,047	375	166	150	16	95	1,498	1,434	371	85	33	3	3,519				

Division No. 3 — Grace Garden

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Persons		Females		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.	Amaravathi Kuppam	561	298	263	97	52	45	94	50	44	81	46	35				
2.	Hen-Cock Puram (Enakachery)	1,342	716	626	360	183	177	246	146	100	208	127	81				
3.	East Pudumanai Nagar	260	127	133	246	120	126	82	59	23	27	17	10				
4.	West Pudumanai Kuppam	1,426	737	689	...	...	...	221	169	52	136	93	43				
		3,589	1,878	1,711	703	355	348	643	424	219	452	283	169				

Division No. 4 — Sanjeevaroyanpet

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Ammani Amman Garden	164	81	83	164	81	83	44	33	11	24	15	9
2.	Chitti Babu Garden	314	157	157	...	...	...	46	29	17	43	24	19
3.	Mugunthammal Hutting Ground	792	424	368	9	4	5	79	50	29	76	47	29
4.	Murugesu Mudali Garden	319	157	162	319	157	162	44	21	23	40	18	22
5.	Thanickachala Mudali Garden	592	315	277	509	272	237	44	36	8	59	44	15
		2,181	1,134	1,047	1,001	514	487	257	169	88	242	148	94

Sl. No.	Non-School- going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)								
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Above		
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	
1.	33	21	12	157	148	9	3	3	...	6	27	64	15	3	1	...	116				
2.	109	48	61	348	345	3	...	...	...	6	86	129	26	11	5	...	263				
3.	17	5	12	71	63	8	...	...	...	3	24	26	2	...	...	...	55				
4.	177	76	101	433	405	28	4	4	...	13	161	143	24	3	1	1	346				
	336	150	186	1,009	961	48	7	7	...	28	298	362	67	17	7	1	780				

(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	13	1	12	50	47	3	...	...	...	1	7	23	6	1	...	38
2.	32	16	16	82	75	7	14	13	1	2	25	35	6	2	...	70
3.	146	76	70	208	204	4	...	...	...	1	86	56	12	1	...	156
4.	19	6	13	81	77	4	...	...	...	3	40	30	5	...	2	80
5.	32	12	20	194	185	9	...	...	...	...	87	55	11	...	...	153
	242	111	131	615	588	27	14	13	1	7	245	199	40	4	2	497

Division No. 5 — Mottai Garden

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students					
		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)						
(1)	(2)																		
1.	Mottai Garden	561	300	261	...	...	...	150	113	37	55	36	19						
2.	Palani Mudali Garden	394	216	178	13	7	6	55	35	20	52	33	19						
3.	Pavadai Naicken Thottam	411	210	201	67	34	33	40	31	9	25	16	9						
4.	Subramania Mudali Thottam	242	118	124	88	42	46	32	21	11	25	14	11						
		1,608	844	764	168	83	85	277	200	77	157	99	58						

Division No. 7 — Singara Garden

1.	Pulayankottai Mudali Thottam	1,549	796	753	5	3	2	289	184	105	191	108	83
2.	Ramaswami Naidu Hutting Ground	203	102	101	127	65	62	77	51	26	22	13	9
		1,752	898	854	132	68	64	366	235	131	213	121	92

Sl. No.	Non-School- going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)							
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
	Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	Above 300		Total
1.	38	14	24	152	114	38	36	34	2	2	57	75	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	147
2.	41	18	23	104	104	...	20	15	5	2	47	34	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	97
3.	13	2	11	132	122	10	29	29	...	4	34	60	15	2	5	...	...	...	...	120
4.	16	7	9	82	69	13	...	...	...	2	27	33	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	70
108	41	67	470	409	61	85	78	7	10	165	202	40	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	434

1.	60	25	35	475	447	28	...	...	...	19	170	147	31	8	5	1	381
2.	19	10	9	55	52	3	...	...	...	...	20	24	1	...	...	...	45
	79	35	44	530	499	31	...	...	...	19	190	171	32	8	5	1	426

Division No. 8 — Royapuram

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.	Anadhi Kuppam	975	514	461	811	432	379	63	45	18	50	36	14				
2.	Andiappa Gramani Street	585	303	282	...	...	...	286	191	95	101	50	41				
3.	Attapalayam Kuppam	282	142	140	196	103	93	53	36	17	31	21	10				
4.	Chetti Thottam	726	391	335	529	279	250	88	58	30	78	49	29				
5.	Palmyrah Kuppam-I	476	243	233	...	...	...	73	36	37	61	32	29				
6.	Palmyrah Kuppam-II (Palmyrah Depot)	605	318	287	11	7	4	67	47	20	58	41	17				
		3,649	1,911	1,738	1,547	821	726	630	413	217	379	239	140				

Division No. 9 — Meenakshi Ammenpet

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Anjaneyapuram (Sweepers' Tenements)	1,343	702	641	1,233	647	586	239	163	76	206	134	72
2.	Drivers Line Tenements	203	99	104	92	48	44	44	22	22	31	15	16
3.	Meenakshi Ammenpet	2,839	1,495	1,344	1,804	953	851	1,284	875	409	526	282	244
4.	Scavengers' Hutting Ground	1,655	896	759	1,488	803	685	293	199	94	263	176	87
		6,040	3,192	2,848	4,617	2,451	2,166	1,860	1,259	601	1,026	607	419

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)						
	Males		Females		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Total
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	
1.	193	99	94	274	259	15	...	...	...	...	10	140	45	11	6	...	...	...	212
2.	40	12	28	170	151	19	...	...	...	2	75	54	4	3	2	...	...	...	140
3.	17	10	7	76	70	6	...	...	...	...	...	26	12	6	3	3	3	50	50
4.	45	18	27	221	215	6	...	...	...	...	100	50	10	3	...	...	...	...	163
5.	20	3	17	141	136	5	1	1	...	1	27	33	18	4	3	1	1	87	87
6.	80	29	51	177	172	5	...	...	...	...	35	32	21	12	3	...	...	...	103
	395	171	224	1,059	1,003	56	1	1	...	3	247	335	110	39	17	4	755	...	755

	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	112	35	77	388	363	25	...	...	...	...	75	108	42	17	15	3	260
2.	5	...	5	59	57	2	...	...	...	...	9	24	5	1	3	...	42
3.	109	56	53	785	754	31	42	40	2	4	143	309	90	22	10	2	580
4.	94	33	61	507	449	58	...	...	...	1	14	153	69	33	22	5	297
320	124	196	1,739	1,623	116	42	40	2	5	241	594	206	73	50	10	1,179	

Division No. 10 — Old Washermanpet

Sl. No.	Division number and Name of division	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Males		Females		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
1.	Cemetery Hutting Ground	433	217	216	...	...	...	8	6	2	5	2	3				
2.	Model Lines	2,480	1,283	1,197	1,033	549	484	850	555	295	464	281	183				
3.	Nainiappa Mudali Garden	738	388	350	103	51	52	90	59	31	84	54	30				
		3,651	1,888	1,763	1,136	600	536	948	620	328	553	337	216				

Division No. 12 — Ammen Koil (North)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Bunder Rama Naicken Garden	2,147	1,088	1,059	441	212	229	690	468	222	331	201	130

Division No. 13 — Muthialpet

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Appa Rao Garden	548	295	253	62	41	21	108	73	35	57	36	21
2.	Alwarpet (Palla Cheri)	155	84	71	146	78	68	36	25	11	21	12	9
3.	Salai Vinayagar Koil Street Lines	105	54	51	67	36	31	59	33	26	22	9	13
		808	433	375	275	155	120	203	131	72	100	57	43

Sl. No.	Non-School- going children			Workers except in household industries			Workers in household industries			Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)									
	Persons		Females	Persons		Females	Persons		Females	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-300	Above 300	Total		
	(15)	(16)		(17)	(18)		(19)	(20)										(21)	(22)
1.	88	49	39	126	124	2	...	...	...	2	102	14	2	...	...	...	120		
2.	110	48	62	618	588	30	38	22	16	3	83	190	85	29	23	2	415		
3.	63	27	36	209	197	12	...	...	...	1	61	61	18	6	3	...	150		
	261	124	137	953	909	44	38	22	16	6	246	265	105	35	26	2	685		

(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	
1.	24	7	17	642	584	58	13	10	3	7	110	232	56	18	3	1	427

	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	29	7	22	193	186	7	...	...	...	1	29	72	29	2	3	...	136
2.	17	9	8	47	44	3	1	...	1	1	5	15	10	2	...	...	33
3.	...	...	...	33	26	7	...	...	...	1	3	7	4	...	1	1	17
	46	16	30	273	256	17	1	...	1	3	37	94	43	4	4	1	186

Division No. 14 — Harbour

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Persons		Males Females		Persons		Males Females		Persons		Males Females		Persons		Males Females	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
(1)	(2)																
1.	Bank Shell	3,889	1,998	1,891	3,761	1,932	1,829	341	250	91	215	134	81				
2.	Harbour Tenements	1,135	580	555	1,054	537	517	94	63	31	93	59	34				
3.	Kamaraj Nagar	328	175	153	328	175	153	80	47	33	38	20	18				
4.	New Harbour Tenements	1,814	928	886	1,785	912	873	822	453	369	191	97	94				
		7,166	3,681	3,485	6,928	3,556	3,372	1,337	813	524	537	310	227				

Division No. 16 — Ammen Koil (South)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Aseervadapuram	837	434	403	72	35	37	94	56	33	132	72	60

Division No. 17 — Seven Wells (South)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Samayavarathamman Koil Huting Ground	259	134	125	147	82	65	56	38	18	51	35	16

Sl. No.	Non-School- going children		Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries			Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)							Total										
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		1-25		26-50			51-100		101-150		151-200		201-300		Above 300	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)		(31)									
1.	303	114	189	1,139	1,108	31	7	6	1	20	317	264	104	38	25	5	773										
2.	108	38	70	336	327	9	...	...	...	2	171	73	16	1	1	1	265										
3.	17	2	15	95	94	1	...	...	...	1	39	24	5	...	1	...	70										
4.	60	17	43	454	448	6	...	...	...	3	72	120	59	29	13	3	299										
	488	171	317	2,024	1,977	47	7	6	1	26	599	481	184	68	40	9	1,407										

	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	65	25	40	237	218	19	...	...	...	1	87	62	11	4	...	...	165

	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	13	5	8	71	67	4	...	...	...	6	26	18	6	...	...	...	56

Division No. 21 — Korukkupet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes		Literates and Educated persons			Full time students			
		Persons		Males Females		Persons	Males Females	Persons	Males Females	Persons	Males Females			
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
1.	Krishnappa Gramani Thottam	880	458	422	849	438	411	170	131	39	94	58	36	
2.	Manali Chinniah Garden	2,258	1,164	1,094	16	9	7	866	642	224	373	221	152	
3.	Samiyar Garden	270	145	125	256	135	121	64	49	15	38	23	15	
4.	Thirunavukarasu Gramani Garden	2,203	1,140	1,063	123	64	59	256	196	60	151	96	55	
5.	Thiruvalluvapuram	278	130	148	224	106	118	117	71	46	58	22	36	
6.	Veerakutty Garden	278	146	132	256	131	125	55	39	16	37	22	15	
		6,167	3,183	2,984	1,724	883	841	1,528	1,128	400	751	442	309	

Division No. 22 — Kumarasami Nagar

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Mannappa Mudali Street	195	94	101	17	10	7	43	24	19	31	17	14
2.	Marvadi Thottam	846	453	393	...	...	...	164	121	43	112	71	41
3.	Muniam pandian Hutting Ground	572	271	301	8	4	4	214	162	52	47	25	22
4.	Ranganathapuram	597	294	303	533	264	269	193	131	62	87	51	36
5.	Seshachala Gramani Garden (Seshappa Gramani Garden)	780	408	372	...	...	...	46	35	11	40	28	12
6.	Thangavelu Pillai Garden	493	257	236	466	244	222	138	109	29	58	42	16
7.	Thattankulam Hutting Ground	1,044	528	516	...	...	...	285	204	81	88	58	30
8.	Veerabadra Chetty Garden	727	365	362	693	346	347	129	107	22	38	19	19
		5,254	2,670	2,584	1,717	868	849	1,212	893	319	501	311	190

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)							
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
1.	46	13	33	270	259	11	17	16	1	3	20	163	31	6	2	...	225			
2.	122	56	66	618	570	48	57	50	7	23	121	273	96	14	2	...	529			
3.	23	9	14	86	84	2	6	4	2	4	25	28	7	...	2	...	66			
4.	208	97	111	789	723	66	37	25	12	25	384	235	36	...	1	...	681			
5.	18	8	10	71	67	4	1	1	...	...	1	35	13	4	2	2	57			
6.	19	5	14	82	79	3	...	...	...	1	3	44	12	3	1	...	64			
	436	188	248	1,916	1,782	134	118	96	22	56	554	778	195	27	10	2	1,622			

	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	11	3	8	62	54	8	5	5	...	5	5	36	8	1	...	...	55
2.	43	25	18	259	241	18	19	18	1	3	59	128	22	7	3	...	222
3.	61	23	38	160	130	30	57	31	26	8	65	58	8	1	1	...	141
4.	37	13	24	147	145	2	38	26	12	...	10	110	26	4	2	...	152
5.	72	28	44	239	220	19	21	21	...	9	31	163	21	5	3	...	232
6.	37	14	23	148	134	14	12	8	4	3	22	92	13	4	1	...	135
7.	106	39	67	317	299	18	28	21	7	29	170	65	10	3	...	...	277
8.	62	21	41	242	210	32	33	32	1	5	48	166	20	4	...	...	243
429	166	263	1,574	1,433	141	213	162	51	62	410	818	128	29	10	...	...	1,457

Division No. 23 — Dr. Vijayaragavalu Nagar

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
(1)	(2)																
1.	Dr. Ambedkar Nagar	1,055	549	506	823	437	386	324	238	86	73	40	33				
2.	Bojaraja Nagar (Pencil Factory)	1,262	649	613	935	475	460	308	242	66	115	72	43				
3.	Devaraja Gramani Thottam	398	206	192	...	...	...	102	84	18	36	29	7				
4.	Dharmaraja Koil Slum	802	410	392	171	90	81	304	232	72	97	55	42				
5.	Harinarayanapuram	347	183	164	300	158	142	175	121	54	78	48	30				
6.	Jogi Huts	181	92	89	59	33	26	45	35	10	14	11	3				
7.	Karimedu	1,606	830	776	...	...	...	231	170	61	146	96	50				
8.	Kothappa Naidu Lands	486	254	232	204	105	99	69	54	15	41	26	15				
9.	Lalagunta (Kakka Thope)	8,288	4,329	3,959	212	114	98	2,442	2,022	420	906	583	323				
10.	Meenambal Nagar	1,090	570	520	1,077	563	514	219	180	39	107	80	27				
11.	Srinivasapuram	198	102	96	...	...	...	37	32	5	16	14	2				
12.	Swathanthrapuram New Lines	237	122	115	219	114	105	30	17	13	25	12	13				
13.	Sweepers Line	743	385	358	676	345	331	141	117	24	57	40	17				
		16,693	8,681	8,012	4,676	2,434	2,242	4,427	3,544	883	1,711	1,106	605				

Sl. No.	Non-School- going children			Workers except in household industries			Workers in household industries			Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)										Total					
	Persons		Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	1-25		26-50		51-100		101-150			151-200		201-300		Above 300
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)								
1.	64	19	45	324	292	32	...	...	..	10	90	109	31	3	...	...	...	243							
2.	88	34	54	398	368	30	35	33	2	1	52	247	38	15	3	...	...	356							
3.	45	22	23	83	83	...	42	41	1	3	65	22	1	...	...	1	...	92							
4.	60	26	34	237	207	30	29	19	10	13	50	100	26	5	...	1	...	195							
5.	6	2	4	93	87	6	...	...	...	...	1	39	7	8	5	2	...	62							
6.	15	7	8	54	47	7	...	...	...	4	19	29	1	...	...	...	...	53							
7.	115	51	64	447	411	36	143	123	20	20	210	151	41	13	5	2	...	442							
8.	31	13	18	152	143	9	13	12	1	6	81	33	7	2	...	...	...	129							
9.	677	265	412	2,178	2,118	60	575	474	101	87	521	1,468	237	23	8	...	...	2,344							
10.	87	37	50	242	224	18	7	7	...	...	23	194	49	9	2	...	...	277							
11.	22	7	15	44	39	5	12	12	...	1	15	29	3	1	...	...	...	49							
12.	19	8	11	85	78	7	...	...	...	...	3	41	9	7	2	...	...	62							
13.	81	33	48	299	247	52	2	1	1	5	10	112	45	12	7	...	...	191							
	1,310	524	786	4,636	4,344	292	858	722	136	150	1,140	2,574	495	98	32	6	...	4,495							

Division No. 24 — Basin Bridge

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
1.	Canalpuram	820	413	407	585	300	285	180	128	52	104	63	41				
2.	Chidambaram Nagar	939	503	436	114	55	59	345	245	100	76	49	27				
3.	Corporation Model Lines	135	72	63	67	36	31	36	25	11	23	14	9				
4.	Drivers Line	194	100	94	112	61	51	43	32	11	23	13	10				
5.	Drivers Line in Pensioners Line	199	107	92	118	61	57	37	33	4	15	12	3				
6.	Kannigapuram	242	130	112	197	110	87	101	73	28	48	31	17				
7.	Kathibada Hutting Ground	1,065	552	513	779	399	380	409	294	115	117	70	47				
8.	Kollapuri Nagar (Mallikai-poo-cheri)	922	476	446	845	433	412	129	103	26	95	67	28				
9.	Nagappa Nagar	520	274	246	3	1	2	178	126	52	74	46	28				
10.	New Labour Lines	184	102	82	63	33	30	66	44	22	26	18	8				
11.	Pensioners Line	516	282	234	110	57	53	167	87	80	100	66	34				
12.	Periyapalayathammen Koil	2,124	1,080	1,044	1,835	930	905	785	559	226	334	199	135				
13.	Ramdass Nagar	59	27	32	59	27	32	6	2	4	8	4	4				
14.	Stanley Nagar	1,653	854	799	1,352	695	657	639	417	222	267	160	107				
15.	Thalaiyatti Veeraswamy Hutting Ground (Near Nagappa Nagar)	230	129	101	165	89	76	74	65	9	23	19	4				
		9,802	5,101	4,701	6,404	3,287	3,117	3,195	2,233	962	1,333	831	502				

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children			Workers except in household industries			Workers in household industries			Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)						
	Males		Females	Persons		Females	Persons		Females	1-25		26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	Above 201-300
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(31)
1.	70	33	37	235	231	4	...	...	...	1	3	154	23	14	1	1 197
2.	43	16	27	368	320	48	...	...	...	17	103	102	16	7	1	1 247
3.	4	1	3	41	39	2	...	...	...	1	15	9	2	1	1	1 30
4.	18	4	14	63	60	3	...	...	...	...	14	48	1	...	...	63
5.	23	11	12	61	55	6	2	2	...	1	9	43	2	2	...	57
6.	4	2	2	70	65	5	2	2	...	...	22	36	2	...	1	61
7.	84	36	48	303	274	29	30	26	4	24	184	58	4	2	...	272
8.	76	28	48	279	264	15	1	1	...	1	57	130	23	6	1	218
9.	24	9	15	148	147	1	9	5	4	2	21	77	10	2	2	1 115
10.	12	5	7	47	46	1	6	3	3	3	31	14	...	1	...	49
11.	35	12	23	128	124	4	30	23	7	4	38	94	11	3	3	153
12.	82	35	47	572	552	20	47	32	15	1	10	317	89	26	25	5 473
13.	4	2	2	22	20	2	...	...	...	2	12	2	...	...	...	16
14.	53	13	40	495	468	27	7	7	...	1	49	277	54	9	5	4 399
15.	15	9	6	87	79	8	1	...	1	1	29	42	3	...	1	76
		547	216	331	2,919	2,744	175	135	101	34	59	597	1,403	240	73	41 13 2,426

Division No. 25 — Kondithope

Sl. No.	Division number and Name of division	Population				Scheduled Castes		Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Persons		Females		Persons	Males	Persons	Males	Persons	Males	Persons	Males	Females	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)										(7)
(1)	(2)														
1.	Samiyar Thoddi	289	144	145	271	137	134	73	60	13	32	21	11		

Division No. 26 — Peddunaickenpet

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Sundara Mudali Puram	1,853	951	902	802	405	397	659	502	157	250	177	73

Division No. 27 — Perumal Koil Garden

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Perumal Koil Garden	4,848	2,521	2,327	620	316	304	2,277	1,718	559	946	543	403

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)													
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)
1.	21	6	15	85	82	3	5	5	...	3	64	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)									
1.	117	39	78	603	560	43	8	8	...	8	97	407	21	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	541
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)									
1.	108	44	64	1,480	1,377	103	13	11	2	10	148	957	110	29	12	5	1,271									
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)									

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Division No. 29 — Elephant Gate

Sl. No.	Name of Slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Persons		Males	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
1.	Jatkapuram	601	324	277	601	324	277	125	97	28	93	65	28				
2.	Kalyanapuram (Pallam Cherry)	874	440	434	864	434	430	77	60	17	42	32	10				
		1,475	764	711	1,465	758	707	202	157	45	135	97	38				

Division No. 31 — Perambur

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Jn. of Thulasinga Mudali Street and Kanda Pillai Street	111	53	58	61	31	30	28	18	10	21	11	10
2.	Kannapiran Koil Street	601	305	296	440	223	217	300	196	104	102	63	39
3.	Melpattadai Ponnappa Mudali Street	1,045	548	497	14	7	7	552	378	174	224	143	81
4.	Muniappa Naick Street	1,005	517	488	4	2	2	477	355	122	193	114	79
5.	North of Vadivelu Mudali Street	478	251	227	53	28	25	165	121	44	81	53	28
		3,240	1,674	1,566	572	291	281	1,522	1,068	454	621	384	237

Sl. No.	Non-School- going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)								
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Above		
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	Total			
1.	35	14	21	190	187	3	...	...	...	...	29	92	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	136	
2.	134	46	88	268	255	13	...	...	...	...	82	97	17	2	2	...	...	...	...	200	
169	60	109		458	442	16	...	...	...	...	111	189	27	7	2	...	...	...	...	336	

(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	8	3	5	25	24	1	...	...	2	7	13	1	...	1	...	24
2.	28	7	21	150	147	3	...	...	10	26	47	31	6	4	...	124
3.	39	17	22	287	275	12	...	...	3	80	139	43	4	3	...	272
4.	37	17	20	246	238	8	1	1	9	46	99	44	13	7	...	218
5.	20	6	14	134	129	5	...	...	7	40	57	17	...	1	...	122
	132	50	82	842	813	29	1	1	31	199	355	136	23	16	...	760

Division No. 32 — Vyasarpadi

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
(1)	(2)																
1.	Annamalai Garden	182	89	93	182	89	93	79	51	28	32	18	14				
2.	Balakrishna Mudali Street	495	258	237	3	1	2	222	155	67	97	55	42				
3.	Boat Warf Nagar	180	92	88	154	77	77	6	5	1	2	1	1				
4.	Chinnathambi Naick Street	653	339	314	62	33	29	160	131	29	67	40	27				
5.	Desikanandapuram	336	179	157	175	92	83	91	68	23	31	19	12				
6.	Ganesapuram (Labour Line)	473	245	228	441	229	212	233	153	80	116	62	54				
7.	Govinda Naidu Thottam	129	69	60	115	60	55	63	46	17	25	14	11				
8.	Jagajivanram Nagar I (Thideel Nagar)	242	120	122	237	117	120	13	10	3	11	7	4				
9.	Jagajivanram Nagar II	632	307	325	598	295	303	82	59	23	45	33	12				
10.	Kalyanapuram	645	316	330	67	34	33	138	102	36	57	38	19				
11.	Kanniappa Nagar	109	55	54	101	50	51	33	23	10	21	14	7				
12.	Kannikapuram (Kanni koil puram)	328	175	153	328	175	153	163	110	53	90	44	46				
13.	Kasturiba Colony	200	99	101	193	96	97	34	26	8	19	12	7				
14.	Magazinepuram	891	487	404	852	465	387	497	343	154	210	143	67				
15.	Mohana Mudali Garden	817	443	399	739	391	348	258	162	96	165	92	73				
16.	Murthinjaya Street	533	270	263	27	15	12	217	166	51	77	38	39				
17.	Ranganathapuram	120	60	60	120	60	60	23	13	10	20	11	9				
18.	Salai Nagar	372	203	169	341	187	154	201	134	67	95	57	38				
19.	Slater Puram	410	211	199	304	157	147	238	153	85	101	56	45				
20.	Sundara Mudali Street	1,173	610	563	838	438	400	580	375	205	245	124	121				
21.	Sundara Rao Naidu Puram	87	49	38	64	35	29	18	15	3	11	9	2				
22.	Upparao Street	157	76	81	18	12	6	29	21	8	17	10	7				
23.	Venkatesapuram	2,353	1,226	1,127	1,855	944	911	854	717	137	625	357	268				
		11,548	5,983	5,565	7,814	4,052	3,762	4,232	3,038	1,194	2,179	1,254	925				

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)							
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Above	
	Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		300	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)			
1.	2	...	2	57	54	3	...	...	...	...	13	20	8	...	...	1	42			
2.	13	3	10	162	158	4	...	...	...	1	32	58	31	1	2	...	125			
3.	23	11	12	65	62	3	...	...	...	...	32	8	5	...	...	...	45			
4.	18	7	11	194	185	9	5	3	2	4	83	77	6	1	1	...	172			
5.	35	13	22	112	111	1	...	...	...	...	36	48	5	2	...	...	91			
6.	25	3	22	110	99	11	1	1	...	7	9	45	11	8	4	3	87			
7.	8	3	5	33	32	1	...	...	...	2	8	11	5	...	2	...	28			
8.	44	19	25	71	70	1	...	...	...	...	46	11	...	...	...	...	57			
9.	46	21	25	191	188	3	...	...	...	1	135	23	3	...	...	...	162			
10.	66	24	42	193	188	5	...	...	...	1	120	26	5	...	...	...	152			
11.	9	2	7	32	30	2	...	...	...	...	8	13	2	...	...	...	23			
12.	6	2	4	81	80	1	...	...	...	...	32	27	3	2	1	...	65			
13.	23	11	12	52	48	4	...	...	...	...	15	25	3	2	...	...	45			
14.	27	7	20	221	212	9	...	...	...	8	36	90	14	17	7	4	176			
15.	50	23	27	235	221	14	5	2	3	10	60	79	30	10	4	...	193			
16.	27	8	19	165	160	5	5	5	...	6	49	82	6	1	...	...	144			
17.	10	3	7	33	29	4	...	...	...	...	14	13	5	...	...	...	32			
18.	14	8	6	259	169	90	...	...	...	2	38	31	5	6	1	...	83			
19.	6	...	6	107	105	2	...	...	...	3	19	48	8	1	4	1	84			
20.	25	2	23	311	307	4	...	...	...	12	53	118	38	19	8	...	248			
21.	6	3	3	26	25	1	...	...	...	2	9	11	...	...	...	...	22			
22.	15	5	10	51	45	6	...	...	...	3	26	17	1	...	...	...	47			
23.	33	13	20	601	593	8	8	3	5	9	157	269	53	3	...	...	491			
	531	191	340	3,362	3,171	191	24	14	10	71	1,030	1,150	247	73	34	9	2,614			

Division No. 33 — Pulianthope

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.	Decastor Road	702	359	343	81	40	41	264	200	64	104	57	47				
2.	Gandhi Nagar (Kari Modu Cheri)	728	360	368	711	355	356	133	94	39	76	46	30				
3.	Gray Nagar	788	406	382	770	395	375	224	166	58	108	67	41				
4.	Gray Nagar Pallam	797	415	382	770	398	372	143	110	33	83	55	28				
5.	Narasimha Rao Nagar (Kannika Arms and Saddle Factory)	697	349	348	464	229	235	159	104	55	105	62	43				
6.	Padison Line	615	292	323	571	273	298	159	83	76	123	64	59				
7.	Ponnappan Street	383	191	192	269	132	137	56	45	11	26	17	9				
8.	Prakash Rao Colony	422	232	190	52	22	30	102	82	20	44	39	5				
9.	Thiru-vi-ka Nagar	1,192	615	577	822	426	396	392	274	118	246	154	92				
10.	Veera Chetti Street (Veera chavadi)	822	406	416	24	11	13	234	179	55	99	62	37				
11.	V. O. C. Nagar	706	373	333	601	318	283	203	134	69	105	69	36				
		7,852	3,998	3,854	5,135	2,599	2,536	2,069	1,471	598	1,119	692	427				

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)							
	Males		Females		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
1.	48	18	30	205	201	4	14	14	...	2	45	84	45	5	...	2	183			
2.	23	9	14	221	207	14	...	...	...	14	136	31	6	...	...	1	188			
3.	67	27	40	224	217	7	...	...	...	7	97	48	11	5	4	...	172			
4.	47	13	34	229	211	18	1	1	...	10	123	45	9	3	...	...	190			
5.	41	13	28	194	185	9	11	10	1	4	42	92	20	5	4	1	168			
6.	28	5	23	143	124	19	...	...	...	10	52	34	15	1	1	...	113			
7.	28	11	17	116	111	5	6	5	1	2	58	34	6	1	1	...	102			
8.	33	19	14	144	130	14	6	6	...	4	53	52	5	1	2	...	117			
9.	50	16	34	291	278	13	27	24	3	7	61	149	22	14	5	...	258			
10.	56	21	35	224	223	1	4	4	...	44	88	75	...	...	...	...	207			
11.	61	13	48	186	185	1	3	2	1	1	77	70	3	2	...	...	153			
	482	165	317	2,177	2,072	105	72	66	6	105	832	714	142	37	17	4	1,851			

Division No. 34 — Wadia Nagar

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
(1)	(2)																
1.	Arunthathiyar Puram	1,362	688	674	1,328	667	661	469	306	163	242	131	111				
2.	Dadha Makkam	2,330	1,189	1,141	1,244	633	611	878	604	274	419	249	170				
		3,692	1,877	1,815	2,572	1,300	1,272	1,347	910	437	661	380	281				

Division No. 35 — Thiru-vi-ka Nagar

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Adi Sesha Nagar	801	428	373	560	289	271	258	273	25	177	114	63
2.	Adi Sesha Nagar (Extn.)	227	121	106	80	44	36	124	73	51	58	28	30
3.	Freesties Nagar Settlement	662	350	312	345	179	166	386	250	136	204	107	97
4.	Chellapillai Hutting garden	536	284	252	...	...	...	246	180	66	87	54	33
5.	Ekangipuram (Irumbuthalai Ekangi)	1,396	710	686	1,034	505	529	819	509	310	360	180	180
6.	Hydari Garden	1,057	567	490	168	91	77	470	326	144	226	129	97
7.	Mangalapuram	2,054	1,055	999	1,392	709	683	1,320	817	503	388	188	200
8.	Vazhaima Nagar (Vazaippu Cheri)	565	300	265	528	283	245	223	170	53	89	56	33
9.	Vazhaima Nagar Extn. (New Vazaippu Cheri)	255	129	126	190	105	85	96	64	32	35	20	15
		7,553	3,944	3,609	4,297	2,205	2,092	3,982	2,662	1,320	1,624	876	748

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)						
	Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons								
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	Total	
1.	5	4	1	373	363	10	4	4	...	9	129	104	24	7	3	1	277		
2.	170	53	117	576	551	25	41	37	4	12	175	229	42	8	6	6	478		
	175	57	118	949	914	35	45	41	4	21	304	333	66	15	9	7	755		

	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	28	9	19	199	182	17	...	...	...	14	25	118	16	4	2	...	179
2.	1	1	...	49	48	1	...	...	...	1	6	17	24	1	...	...	49
3.	18	6	12	167	157	10	...	...	...	3	41	67	13	5	2	...	131
4.	22	9	13	149	144	5	...	...	...	6	53	45	24	2	...	...	130
5.	68	24	44	327	312	15	...	...	...	18	47	188	36	10	5	4	308
6.	61	25	36	305	300	5	1	1	...	1	29	147	71	7	5	2	262
7.	17	11	6	500	486	14	1	1	...	6	55	260	80	26	12	6	445
8.	51	19	32	159	148	11	...	...	...	5	53	57	12	7	1	...	135
9.	7	3	4	72	68	4	...	...	...	6	26	16	11	1	...	...	60
273	107	166	1,927	1,845	82	2	2	...	60	335	915	287	63	27	12	1,699	

Division No. 36 — Pattalam

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Persons		Females		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
(1)	(2)																
1.	Conransmith Nagar	504	258	246	208	112	96	223	159	64	104	64	40				
2.	Govindapuram	316	165	151	242	133	109	63	45	18	35	18	17				
3.	K. M. Garden (Kursbedipuram)	2,769	1,409	1,360	2,402	1,232	1,170	902	619	283	469	282	187				
		3,589	1,832	1,757	2,852	1,477	1,375	1,188	823	365	608	364	244				

Division No. 37 — Thattankulam

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Old Slaughter House (Thattankulam)	1,498	767	731	885	460	425	376	292	84	184	118	66

Sl. No.	Non-School- going children			Workers except in household industries			Workers in household industries			Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)								
	Persons		Females	Persons		Females	Persons		Males	Females	Above							
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-300	300	Total	
											(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	23	7	16	127	120	7	8	5	3			20	38	15	8	6	...	88
2.	22	7	15	93	83	10	...	...	...			8	43	7	7	4	1	70
3.	69	31	38	657	637	20	19	11	8	20	260	207	53	21	6	3	579	
114	45	69		877	840	37	27	16	11	30	288	288	75	36	16	4	737	

	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	64	25	39	411	383	28	11	11	...	11	70	147	39	21	6	1	295

Division No. 38 — Dr. Besant Nagar

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
(1)	(2)																
1.	Aseervadapuram	707	374	333	147	84	63	203	139	64	94	57	37				
2.	Bogi Palayam (Dr. Besant Nagar)	1,063	540	523	407	197	210	368	268	100	189	114	75				
3.	Gurusamy Nagar	921	490	431	854	454	400	209	161	48	110	71	39				
4.	Islam Behda	1,789	906	883	295	128	167	569	442	127	178	109	69				
5.	Kakkan Colony	454	243	211	446	239	207	87	70	17	47	35	12				
6.	Kanakaraja Mudali Garden	429	222	207	336	182	154	71	49	22	34	16	18				
7.	Kumarasamirajapuram	504	275	229	501	273	228	113	92	21	74	57	17				
8.	New Jaganathapuram	790	410	380	787	408	379	137	106	31	83	54	29				
9.	Raja Thottam	528	278	250	474	247	227	95	66	29	54	35	19				
10.	Sivaraipuram	1,153	604	549	1,128	591	537	378	278	100	176	116	60				
11.	Sundarapuram	1,211	638	573	945	496	449	315	234	81	157	87	70				
		9,549	4,980	4,569	6,320	3,299	3,021	2,545	1,905	640	1,196	751	445				

Division No. 39 — Choolai

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Kuravankulam	326	173	153	326	173	153	59	40	19	29	15	14

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)											
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
1.	49	22	27	232	204	28	...	...	...	...	16	103	34	7	...	...	...	160						
2.	67	30	37	228	214	14	50	38	12	6	67	71	26	10	2	...	...	182						
3.	68	27	41	286	274	12	...	...	...	8	75	95	25	5	4	...	...	212						
4.	203	91	112	412	391	21	131	96	35	23	188	152	38	11	4	1	417							
5.	36	14	22	137	136	1	...	...	...	...	83	23	1	...	...	...	107							
6.	6	4	2	127	122	5	17	15	2	6	77	20	7	3	2	...	115							
7.	6	2	4	130	124	6	...	...	...	3	72	32	7	1	...	...	115							
8.	52	23	29	230	225	5	...	...	...	3	140	51	4	...	1	...	199							
9.	25	9	16	157	150	7	...	...	...	4	92	43	3	...	...	...	142							
10.	54	20	34	319	310	9	...	...	...	6	138	82	11	6	7	3	253							
11.	98	37	61	339	327	12	...	...	...	11	167	95	15	4	...	1	293							
664	279	385		2,597	2,477	120	198	149	49	70	1,115	767	171	47	20	5	2,195							

(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	33	10	23	110	99	11	...	...	...	5	50	13	3	2	1	74

Division No. 41 — Sembiam

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students					
		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
(1)	(2)																		
1.	Foxen Street	406	221	185	208	111	97	107	70	37	48	21	27						
2.	Frans Watt Street	321	172	149	164	88	76	173	118	55	74	43	31						
3.	Gopalapuram	355	183	172	306	156	150	135	95	40	68	44	24						
4.	Gurusami Gramani Thottam	351	189	162	48	28	20	165	104	61	56	33	23						
5.	Jaganatha Raja Street	705	366	339	287	143	144	262	179	83	100	63	37						
6.	J. W. Hutting Ground	300	162	138	270	145	125	74	59	15	31	17	14						
7.	Madurai Sami Madam Street	367	195	172	130	64	66	110	82	28	45	28	17						
8.	Mallikapuram (Mallippu Cheri Thottam)	132	60	72	97	45	52	65	35	30	28	12	16						
9.	Marianaicken Pillai Street	249	124	125	216	110	106	76	55	21	38	23	15						
10.	Poorna Slum (Slum in Parvati Ammal Land)	28	15	13	...	...	...	10	10	...	2	2	...						
11.	Somaramaswamy Chetty Slum	470	243	227	365	189	176	282	169	113	102	48	54						
12.	Teeds Garden	1,755	940	815	245	137	108	480	293	187	227	94	133						
13.	Vengal Garden	1,432	760	672	217	122	95	538	388	150	247	158	89						
		6,871	3,630	3,241	2,553	1,338	1,215	2,477	1,657	820	1,066	586	480						

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)															
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
	Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	Above 300		Total								
1.	44	26	18	96	95	1	1	1	...	2	14	48	7	5	3	...	79											
2.	17	8	9	79	73	6	...	...	...	6	10	34	9	6	1	2	68											
3.	25	8	17	107	100	7	...	...	...	17	17	38	4	1	...	...	77											
4.	24	11	13	84	82	2	10	10	...	1	16	40	14	3	1	...	75											
5.	25	11	14	183	177	6	1	1	...	11	30	81	26	3	1	...	152											
6.	40	21	19	88	83	5	...	...	...	3	14	37	10	4	2	...	70											
7.	28	14	14	126	108	18	7	7	...	1	25	65	7	3	...	...	101											
8.	5	...	5	38	31	7	...	...	...	1	3	24	3	1	...	...	32											
9.	15	7	8	60	56	4	...	...	...	2	23	18	5	1	1	...	50											
10.	2	1	1	7	7	...	3	3	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	8											
11.	14	7	7	120	112	8	...	...	...	5	28	46	8	13	4	...	104											
12.	163	75	88	527	508	19	...	...	...	20	93	288	46	13	3	1	464											
13.	123	55	68	350	342	8	56	32	24	22	83	178	37	10	1	...	331											
525	244	281	1,865	1,774	91	78	54	24	91	360	900	177	63	17	3	1,611												

Division No. 42 — Siruvallur

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population			Scheduled Castes			Literates and Educated persons			Full time students			
		Males		Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
(1)	(2)													
1.	Bunder Garden	883	485	398	210	116	94	443	318	125	161	95	66	
2.	Maduvamma Nagar	747	418	329	630	354	276	449	312	137	175	113	62	
3.	Melpattadai	1,567	817	750	987	505	482	721	509	212	283	159	124	
4.	Muniappa Chetty Street	406	213	193	14	10	4	143	113	30	59	44	15	
5.	Neels Garden	877	436	441	68	33	35	424	280	144	168	92	76	
6.	Sadayappadoss Street	97	49	48	30	14	16	46	33	13	19	11	8	
7.	Srinivasa Ragavan Street	375	206	169	...	...	...	201	130	71	83	54	29	
8.	Subramanya Garden	512	265	247	174	83	91	123	94	29	69	47	22	
9.	Venugopal Street	173	85	88	65	34	31	131	69	62	50	20	30	
		5,637	2,974	2,663	2,178	1,149	1,029	2,681	1,858	823	1,067	635	432	

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)									
	Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1.	44	22	22	284	272	12	2	2	...	5	41	127	28	13	4	6	224	...
2.	13	4	9	181	177	4	...	...	...	1	33	82	14	6	7	2	145	...
3.	52	22	30	392	381	11	8	5	3	11	101	100	74	15	9	1	311	...
4.	25	10	15	95	87	8	15	13	2	3	15	68	9	4	1	...	100	...
5.	50	25	25	227	227	...	12	10	2	2	57	98	29	6	5	...	197	...
6.	3	1	2	27	26	1	1	1	...	...	14	9	...	...	...	...	23	...
7.	11	5	6	99	97	2	...	...	...	1	14	43	19	5	4	2	88	...
8.	16	9	7	132	128	4	12	12	...	5	52	50	6	2	...	...	115	...
9.	3	...	3	39	38	1	...	...	...	2	5	18	8	1	1	...	35	...
217	98	119	1,476	1,433	43	50	43	7	30	332	595	187	52	31	11	1,238	...	...

Division No. 43 — Agaram

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Persons		Males	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
(1)	(2)																
1.	Malipoo Thottam	239	125	114	60	35	25	102	71	31	46	29	17				
2.	S. R. P. Koil Street (South)	747	362	385	27	13	14	398	276	122	165	88	77				
3.	Tagore Nagar	301	157	144	246	129	117	114	77	37	63	35	28				
4.	Tikkakulam	244	120	124	82	35	47	95	65	30	38	18	20				
		1,531	764	767	415	212	203	709	489	220	312	170	142				

Division No. 44 — Nagamma Annaiyar Nagar

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Chinna Sembambakkam	2,624	1,370	1,254	965	495	470	1,364	927	437	522	320	202
2.	Nagammai Nagar (Kasi Viswanathan Koil Street)	419	228	191	7	4	3	149	123	26	47	40	7
3.	Ponnuvelpuram (Ponnuvel Gramani Thottam)	503	238	265	331	157	174	206	135	71	79	42	37
4.	Pudu Nagar	335	181	154	150	77	73	51	46	5	29	24	5
5.	Slum on Andi Land	447	239	208	31	18	13	150	121	29	69	52	17
6.	Slum by the side of the Mental Hospital Quarters	217	104	113	69	32	37	24	16	8	23	14	9
7.	Somasundara Thevar 6th Street	920	453	467	52	23	29	335	239	96	167	93	74
8.	Thennamarathan Thottam	83	45	38	...	...	...	34	26	8	5	3	2
		5,548	2,858	2,690	1,605	806	799	2,313	1,633	680	941	588	353

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children			Workers except in household industries			Workers in household industries			Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)									
	Males		Females	Males		Females	Males		Females	1-25		26-50		51-100		101-150		151-200	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	Above 300	
	Persons		Total	Persons		Total	Persons		Total	Persons		Total	Persons		Total	Persons		Persons	
1.	11	3	8	64	63	1	...	...	...	2	17	31	7	...	1	...	...	...	58
2.	26	5	21	196	187	9	...	...	...	2	12	101	38	7	6	...	...	...	166
3.	9	5	4	76	72	4	...	...	...	...	21	25	14	...	1	...	...	...	61
4.	6	2	4	67	66	1	...	...	...	2	17	36	6	...	...	...	...	...	61
	52	15	37	403	388	15	...	...	...	6	67	193	65	7	8	...	...	...	346

	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	121	50	71	654	619	35	8	7	1	14	124	240	104	29	24	9	544
2.	23	7	16	106	100	6	8	7	1	10	49	36	5	2	...	1	103
3.	21	5	16	128	116	12	1	1	...	14	44	39	6	1	...	...	104
4.	27	12	15	106	98	8	1	1	..	...	38	45	3	...	...	...	86
5.	43	15	28	127	123	4	4	4	...	3	42	46	16	1	1	...	109
6.	30	6	24	63	57	6	...	...	...	...	2	38	3	4	2	...	49
7.	70	20	50	260	249	11	2	2	...	4	41	140	43	4	...	1	233
8.	18	3	5	21	20	1	15	9	6	4	10	10	1	...	...	...	25
343	118	225	1,465	1,382	83	39	31	8	49	350	594	181	41	27	11	1,253	

Division No. 45 — Ayanavaram

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Persons		Males	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
(1)	(2)																
1.	Ayanavaram Chery	1,717	860	857	1,324	662	662	777	485	292	341	176	165				
2.	Chellamman Koil Street	895	488	408	94	49	45	400	296	104	171	102	69				
3.	Chetty Garden Street (Nine Huts)	236	126	110	40	21	19	69	41	28	29	18	11				
4.	Chetty Land - I	90	53	37	19	12	7	40	26	14	22	17	5				
5.	Chetty Land - II	257	138	119	33	21	17	24	21	3	26	23	3				
6.	Chetty Street	117	62	55	...	...	...	66	43	18	16	10	6				
7.	Gurupada Gudisai (Magi Batru Hutting Garden Thanir Pandal Thottam)	277	143	134	...	...	...	136	89	47	55	28	27				
8.	Karia Manickam (Perumal Koil Garden)	364	185	179	12	7	5	249	110	139	82	46	36				
9.	Mettu Street	609	317	292	107	51	56	204	147	57	89	59	30				
10.	Muthamman Koil Street	290	147	143	...	...	...	118	92	26	48	29	19				
11.	Nagaiya Maistri Garden	343	156	187	...	...	...	117	70	47	23	13	10				
12.	North of Sabapathi Poosari Street	487	251	236	31	16	15	162	113	49	92	53	39				
13.	Parasurama Eswaran Koil Street (North)	606	304	302	73	32	41	241	165	76	121	64	57				
14.	Parasurama Eswaran Koil Street	885	469	416	45	18	27	444	321	123	195	127	68				
15.	Venkataswamy Maistry Street	36	18	18	17	6	11	16	11	5	7	4	3				
		7,210	3,717	3,493	1,800	895	905	3,063	2,035	1,028	1,317	769	548				

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)								
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females								
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)				
1.	69	22	47	451	413	38	6	6	...	22	58	135	54	20	20	13	322				
2.	40	19	21	283	270	13	1	1	...	7	90	80	54	7	7	1	246				
3.	19	10	9	78	71	7	1	1	...	4	35	26	3	...	...	...	68				
4.	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	5	...	...	...	18				
5.	19	8	11	77	68	9	3	3	...	...	45	24	4	...	...	...	73				
6.	6	3	3	38	36	2	...	...	...	...	13	20	3	...	...	...	36				
7.	24	7	17	65	63	2	1	1	...	8	21	23	6	3	1	...	62				
8.	22	12	10	98	96	2	3	3	...	2	8	36	20	11	4	1	82				
9.	67	22	45	145	142	3	14	12	2	2	54	57	31	3	2	1	150				
10.	14	5	9	92	89	3	...	...	...	2	25	30	9	8	...	1	75				
11.	32	13	19	141	106	35	...	...	...	15	33	37	15	...	3	1	104				
12.	37	15	22	131	125	6	8	8	...	2	52	55	10	2	1	1	123				
13.	47	12	35	160	155	5	...	...	...	...	57	59	21	4	1	...	142				
14.	39	17	22	246	232	14	1	1	...	3	46	122	44	9	6	...	230				
15.	2	1	1	14	13	1	...	...	...	1	6	4	2	1	...	...	14				
437	166	271	2,043	1,903	140	38	36	2	68	551	713	281	68	45	19	1,745					

Division No. 46 — Nammalwarpet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
(1)	(2)																
1.	Lock Cheri	690	356	334	379	193	186	311	208	103	115	65	50				
2.	Sanyasi Puram	676	343	333	29	16	13	279	200	79	85	60	25				
3.	Srinivasa Pillai Thottam	65	32	33	5	2	3	26	16	10	10	5	5				
4.	Uppara Palayam	346	186	160	236	123	113	148	94	54	60	31	29				
		1,777	917	860	649	334	315	764	518	246	270	161	109				

Division No. 47 — Otteri

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Ponnamman Cheri	426	215	211	330	167	163	180	112	68	54	28	26
2.	Sivashanmuga Puram	2,482	1,294	1,188	1,594	839	755	598	426	172	350	217	133
3.	Slum behind Tenements in Chellappa Mudali St.	203	105	97	149	76	73	80	58	22	31	26	5
4.	Tenements in Chellappa Mudali Street	198	97	101	...	...	...	158	92	66	68	34	34
5.	Vettian Hutting Ground	729	372	357	486	245	241	263	178	85	98	52	46
		4,038	2,084	1,954	2,559	1,327	1,232	1,279	866	413	601	357	244

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)									
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Above 300	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
1.	35	13	22	182	163	19	...	...	...	31	49	62	5	3	1	...	151					
2.	50	17	33	193	181	12	5	5	...	20	47	61	16	9	1	2	156					
3.	2	...	2	19	17	2	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	1	...	...	13					
4.	18	8	10	99	87	12	7	6	1	3	26	33	7	6	5	...	80					
	105	38	67	493	448	45	12	11	1	54	131	159	28	19	7	2	400					

(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	21	10	11	114	102	12	...	...	...	13	24	43	7	3	3	1
2.	200	86	114	760	724	36	9	9	...	5	400	231	16	2	...	654
3.	18	7	11	51	47	4	...	...	...	9	22	15	1	...	...	47
4.	3	...	3	64	53	11	...	...	...	...	1	18	6	7	8	1
5.	69	28	41	190	184	6	...	...	...	11	73	62	12	5	1	164
	311	131	180	1,179	1,110	69	9	9	...	38	520	369	42	17	12	2

Division No. 48 — Kosapet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
(1)	(2)																
1.	Goodpet Pallam	590	322	268	424	226	198	126	98	28	51	28	23				
2.	Sachidanandam Hutting Ground (Nerpalam St.)	2,039	1,056	983	348	173	175	717	514	203	346	201	145				
3.	Ramanjulu Garden Street	58	32	26	30	18	12	50	31	19	6	6	...				
		2,687	1,410	1,277	802	417	385	893	643	250	403	235	168				

Division No. 50 — Purasawalkam

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Ponnan Cheri (Ponnan Street)	690	346	344	429	225	204	365	214	151	127	70	57
2.	Radhakrishna Puram	672	344	328	541	285	256	129	98	31	50	31	19
3.	Salai Cheri	606	315	291	505	255	250	159	105	54	61	37	24
		1,968	1,005	963	1,475	765	710	653	417	236	238	138	100

Sl. No.	Non-School- going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)													
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		1-25		26-50		51-100		101-150		151-200		201-300		Above 300	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)									
1.	72	38	34	164	161	3	21	18	3	2	71	51	10	11	...	...	145									
2.	114	31	83	546	516	30	31	25	6	24	234	162	51	13	5	3	492									
3.	1	...	1	22	22	...	1	1	...	...	3	13	4	...	...	...	20									
187	69	118	732	699	33	53	44	9	26	308	226	65	24	5	3	657										

	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	24	10	14	176	164	12	4	2	2	8	54	48	29	4	3	...	146
2.	40	18	22	254	213	41	1	1	...	10	98	52	14	...	2	...	176
3.	60	25	35	187	161	26	...	...	...	11	65	44	13	3	1	...	137
124	53	71	617	538	79	5	5	3	2	29	217	144	56	7	6	...	459

Division No. 51—Shenoy Nagar

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
(1)	(2)																
1.	Chetpet Thangal	232	115	117	61	31	30	118	76	42	56	28	28				
2.	Kunju Naicken Street	746	412	334	...	...	...	365	281	84	128	90	38				
3.	Mandapam Lanes	1,087	593	494	138	76	62	629	485	144	234	142	92				
4.	Mangathope	1,115	596	519	181	93	88	534	422	112	170	114	56				
5.	Manjakollai	539	285	254	20	10	10	50	38	12	49	37	12				
6.	Naduvakkara Cheri	252	123	129	...	...	...	20	13	7	17	10	7				
7.	Naduvakkara	486	246	240	68	38	30	149	111	38	71	48	23				
8.	N. S. K. Nagar	1,157	607	550	...	...	...	172	123	49	136	85	51				
9.	Parameswara Nagar	405	221	184	14	9	5	244	177	67	95	65	30				
10.	Peria Goodal	75	41	34	37	23	14	24	18	6	11	6	5				
11.	Reddy Thope	130	65	65	...	...	...	11	9	2	10	7	3				
12.	Thandavaraya Chatram	739	380	359	206	107	99	287	202	85	135	80	55				
13.	Venkataswamy Naidu Puram	2,697	1,398	1,299	976	501	475	1,067	813	254	425	259	166				
		9,660	5,082	4,578	1,701	888	813	3,670	2,768	902	1,537	971	566				

Sl. No.	Non-School- going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)										Total										
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		1-25		26-50			51-100		101-150		151-200		201-300		Above 300	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)																
1.	6	1	5	60	54	6	...	...	...	1	10	26	5	1	2	...	45																
2.	35	8	27	244	235	9	...	...	...	1	86	78	16	1	6	1	189																
3.	23	14	9	354	330	24	...	...	...	2	31	182	34	15	2	1	267																
4.	46	24	22	398	353	45	...	...	...	2	87	153	31	9	4	...	286																
5.	17	10	7	159	154	5	...	...	...	...	73	44	3	2	...	...	122																
6.	41	13	28	74	70	4	...	...	...	...	33	15	4	...	...	...	52																
7.	47	11	36	135	132	3	...	...	...	1	61	31	13	1	...	...	107																
8.	81	26	55	360	339	21	1	1	...	1	114	111	32	6	3	...	267																
9.	13	7	6	110	103	7	1	1	...	...	11	67	14	3	...	...	95																
10.	5	...	5	22	19	3	...	...	...	1	5	8	...	...	...	...	14																
11.	10	2	8	49	38	11	...	...	...	...	16	14	...	1	1	...	32																
12.	15	6	9	196	188	8	8	8	...	3	66	80	12	1	1	...	163																
13.	250	104	146	829	763	66	8	8	...	10	267	321	38	6	3	...	645																
589	226	363	2,990	2,778	212	18	18	...	22	860	1,130	202	46	22	2	2,284																	

Division No. 52 — Kilpauk

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population			Scheduled Castes			Literates and Educated persons			Full time students					
		Persons		Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)			
(1)	(2)															
1.	Kotti Cheri	1,234	653	581	669	347	322	769	467	302	282	160	122			
2.	Mettupuram	196	107	89	144	73	71	119	76	43	42	27	15			
3.	Millers Road Slum	148	82	66	...	...	...	74	50	24	15	12	3			
4.	Pulla Reddy Puram	808	423	385	808	423	385	90	67	23	79	56	23			
5.	Ramaswami Mudali Slum	136	68	68	...	...	...	43	31	12	26	13	13			
6.	Senman Pettai Slum	825	432	393	345	177	168	500	319	181	194	119	75			
7.	Swamy Doss Puram	540	296	244	374	210	164	254	180	74	86	58	28			
		3,887	2,061	1,826	2,340	1,230	1,110	1,849	1,190	659	724	445	279			

Division No. 53 — Chetpet

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Brindavanam	1,676	860	816	1,098	557	541	512	344	168	298	170	128
2.	Jaganathapuram	3,807	2,014	1,793	2,060	1,079	981	1,911	1,328	383	788	453	335
3.	Karkathamman Koil Street	201	110	91	142	71	71	119	83	36	39	23	16
4.	Magistrate Doss Puram	211	99	112	167	81	86	95	58	37	50	27	23
5.	Mangalapuram	2,198	1,131	1,067	1,666	851	815	1,102	738	364	376	208	168
6.	Meenambal Sivaraj Nagar	597	302	295	597	302	295	226	150	76	103	68	35
7.	Slum behind Meenambal Sivaraj Nagar	744	374	370	21	12	9	68	42	26	63	40	23
		9,434	4,890	4,544	5,751	2,953	2,798	4,033	2,943	1,090	1,717	989	728

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children			Workers except in household industries			Workers in household industries			Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)										
	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-300	Above 300	Total
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)			
1.	25	5	20	366	332	34	...	...	...	5	54	101	46	20	15	16	257			
2.	5	2	3	53	49	4	...	...	...	2	10	17	5	1	5	...	40			
3.	5	4	1	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	9	15	1	...	1	...	26			
4.	27	12	15	280	245	35	...	...	...	4	155	67	9	6	...	...	241			
5.	12	6	6	34	33	1	...	...	...	2	19	12	...	...	...	...	33			
6.	23	10	13	224	195	29	1	1	...	8	47	84	23	8	5	1	176			
7.	39	17	22	162	143	19	2	2	...	10	41	62	9	...	3	...	125			
136	56	80		1,156	1,034	122	3	3	...	31	335	358	93	35	29	17	898			

	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	86	49	37	457	418	39	...	...	...	18	219	117	21	4	...	1	380
2.	126	27	99	1,123	980	143	2	2	...	8	193	379	114	73	43	23	833
3.	7	2	5	59	55	4	...	...	...	...	8	24	6	2	3	1	44
4.	4	...	4	46	43	3	...	...	...	2	8	11	4	2	2	...	29
5.	133	48	85	594	529	65	20	19	1	8	179	241	35	19	7	...	489
6.	27	10	17	161	142	19	3	3	...	11	35	49	6	3	...	...	104
7.	77	30	47	225	222	3	...	...	...	...	144	38	2	...	...	...	184
460	166	294		2,665	2,389	276	25	24	1	47	786	859	188	103	55	25	2,063

Division No. 54 — Nungambakkam

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.	Appa Sany Cheri	1,526	800	726	995	524	471	770	537	233	301	159	142				
2.	Jayalakshmi Puram	1,351	707	644	...	...	...	777	521	256	297	181	116				
3.	Karuman Kulam	180	97	83	48	27	21	78	55	23	40	25	15				
		3,057	1,604	1,453	1,043	551	492	1,625	1,113	512	638	365	273				

Division No. 55 — Sevagram

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Deiva Naicken Mudali Street	784	405	379	...	...	...	250	199	51	137	90	47
2.	Kamaraj Puram	618	321	297	43	22	21	267	175	92	126	68	58
3.	Kakkan Colony	619	314	305	228	115	113	204	146	58	90	60	30
4.	Pushpa Nagar	700	348	352	85	36	49	341	220	121	160	86	74
5.	South Mada Street	224	128	96	...	...	...	100	59	41	24	10	14
6.	Subbaroya Pillai Street	38	22	16	12	6	6	10	6	4	6	3	3
7.	Tank Bund Road	370	207	163	...	...	...	53	37	16	43	27	16
8.	Vaikuntapuram	1,827	964	863	265	143	122	599	463	136	238	164	74
9.	West Mada Street	510	284	226	...	...	...	256	170	86	93	55	38
		5,690	2,993	2,697	633	322	311	2,080	1,475	605	917	563	354

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)							
	Males		Females		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
1.	98	43	55	413	389	24	...	...	...	109	153	33	19	5	2	321				
2.	41	14	27	359	323	36	8	8	...	31	95	141	19	6	7	4	303			
3.	8	4	4	49	44	5	...	...	...	2	24	11	3	2	1	...	43			
	147	61	86	821	756	65	8	8	...	33	228	305	55	27	13	6	667			

	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	50	22	28	237	220	17	4	4	...	11	123	49	10	4	4	...	201
2.	21	8	13	160	156	4	3	3	...	4	32	86	14	5	...	...	141
3.	53	17	36	170	168	2	...	...	...	...	58	52	9	...	...	...	119
4.	23	8	15	204	181	23	...	...	...	...	45	72	17	10	3	5	152
5.	6	3	3	82	79	3	...	...	...	21	18	21	...	6	...	...	66
6.	2	1	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	9
7.	12	3	9	122	118	4	...	...	...	2	68	24	1	2	...	...	97
8.	123	34	89	612	557	55	44	23	21	4	226	195	20	7	4	...	456
9.	18	9	9	160	156	4	...	...	...	5	36	45	16	11	2	1	116
308	105	203	1,757	1,645	112	51	30	21	47	612	547	87	45	13	6	1,357	

Division No. 56 — Thousand Lights (West)

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.	Badri Karai	934	472	462	49	26	23	158	110	48	115	74	41				
2.	Gramma Cheri	741	409	332	490	288	202	323	246	77	167	109	58				
3.	Mohemedan Garden	5,213	2,694	2,519	1,907	967	940	2,775	1,876	899	1,123	621	502				
4.	Ramaswamy Iyer Colony	147	79	68	56	27	29	47	34	13	35	22	13				
		7,035	3,654	3,381	2,502	1,308	1,194	3,303	2,266	1,037	1,440	826	614				

Division No. 57 — Thousand Lights (East)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Ellery Street	489	237	252	286	140	146	258	161	97	99	42	57
2.	Macka's Garden	2,628	1,369	1,259	1,407	734	673	1,545	963	582	531	305	226
3.	Rangoon Street	1,661	857	804	306	165	141	288	182	106	252	151	101
4.	West Gopalapuram 1st Street	340	157	183	225	106	119	87	61	26	46	24	22
		5,118	2,620	2,498	2,224	1,145	1,079	2,178	1,367	811	928	522	406

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children			Workers except in household industries			Workers in household industries			Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)									
	Males		Females	Persons		Females	Persons		Females	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-300	Above 300	Total		
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)		
1.	75	33	42	285	266	19	3	3	...	5	153	60	9	...	...	...	227		
2.	47	21	26	191	184	7	...	...	...	5	41	83	18	7	...	...	154		
3.	90	28	62	1,376	1,268	108	7	7	...	52	356	573	112	41	35	9	1,178		
4.	1	...	1	41	38	3	1	1	...	2	25	8	1	...	...	...	36		
	213	82	131	1,893	1,756	137	11	11	...	64	575	724	140	48	35	9	1,595		

	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	24	7	17	136	125	11	...	...	...	...	20	60	17	5	3	1	106
2.	107	41	66	776	697	79	2	1	1	11	165	273	64	35	23	4	575
3.	105	52	53	470	446	24	2	2	...	8	261	95	16	3	...	...	383
4.	6	1	5	110	94	16	...	...	...	4	41	36	3	2	...	...	86
242	101	141	1,492	1,362	130	4	3	1	23	487	464	100	45	26	5	1,150	

Division No. 58 — Pudupakkam

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students					
		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Females	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)						
(1)	(2)																		
1.	Lodd Govindass Nagar	728	378	350	527	275	252	134	103	31	103	48	55						
2.	Mohan Doss Road	197	95	102	145	68	77	25	23	2	11	9	2						
3.	Veeran Cheri	543	290	253	345	173	172	166	107	59	83	52	31						
		1,468	763	705	1,017	516	501	325	233	92	197	109	88						

Division No. 59 — Amir Mahal

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Halls Garden	1,936	1,005	931	966	487	479	1,307	800	507	438	241	197

Division No. 60 — Royapettah

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Edapalayam	1,786	898	888	...	...	...	461	341	120	256	155	101
2.	Uppara Palayam	888	426	462	24	12	12	253	175	78	123	59	64
		2,674	1,324	1,350	24	12	12	714	516	198	379	214	165

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children			Workers except in household industries			Workers in household industries			Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)										
	Males		Females	Persons		Females	Persons		Females											
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	Above 300		
1.	56	32	24	211	188	23	27	15	12	7	89	75	6	...	...	...	177			
2.	42	18	24	60	47	13	...	...	...	3	34	16	...	...	...	...	53			
3.	25	10	15	161	152	9	7	5	2	4	41	54	19	1	5	...	124			
	123	60	63	432	387	45	34	20	14	14	164	145	25	1	5	...	354			

	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	31	16	15	523	484	39	...	...	...	5	93	200	59	22	19	8	406

	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	131	40	91	598	537	61	8	8	...	31	338	104	11	1	3	1	489
2.	43	9	34	319	267	52	...	...	...	5	100	116	21	5	1	...	248
	174	49	125	917	804	113	8	8	...	36	438	220	32	6	4	1	737

Division No. 61 — Gangadhareswar Koil

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
(1)	(2)																
1.	Swamy Naicken Street	1,457	743	714	871	449	422	738	507	231	317	179	138				

Division No. 62 — Dr. Ambedkar Nagar

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Naval Hospital Road	3,123	1,586	1,537	1,618	817	801	1,330	927	403	606	342	264
2.	Sadasiva Nagar	619	317	302	519	263	256	248	161	87	111	62	49
		3,742	1,903	1,839	2,137	1,080	1,057	1,578	1,088	490	717	404	313

Division No. 63 — Periamet

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Natesa Nagar	744	374	370	365	192	173	250	197	53	85	54	31

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children						Workers except in household industries						Workers in household industries						Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)															
	Persons			Males			Persons			Males			Persons			Males			Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
	Males		Females	Males		Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	Above 300																
1.	50	17	33	391	362	29	...	...	...	26	104	142	39	10	8	5	334																	

	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	127	54	73	851	767	84	5	4	1	43	265	276	68	19	14	7	692
2.	23	11	12	145	136	9	4	2	2	12	64	45	9	...	1	...	131
	150	65	85	996	903	93	9	6	3	55	329	321	77	19	15	7	823

	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	59	22	37	250	225	25	...	...	...	5	60	121	18	1	...	...	205

Division No. 65 — Adikesavapuram

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	Arunachala Naicker Street	161	86	75	30	15	15	6	5	1	6	5	1				
2.	Cox Colony	534	286	248	...	...	...	212	156	56	82	49	33				
3.	Mukki Amman Koil Street	686	374	312	333	179	154	314	202	112	126	83	43				
4.	New Balakrishna Pillai Street	335	172	153	299	155	144	125	89	36	45	31	14				
5.	Nepier Park Hutting Ground	176	95	81	...	...	...	30	25	5	16	11	5				
6.	Slum in Chintadripet	2,105	1,075	1,030	1,168	579	589	1,057	705	352	389	206	183				
		3,997	2,038	1,939	1,830	928	902	1,744	1,182	562	664	385	279				

Division No. 67 — Egmore

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Boopathy Nagar	527	272	255	148	82	66	180	140	40	78	48	30
2.	Osan Kulam	424	220	204	411	214	197	92	69	23	42	29	13
3.	Slum by the side of Dr. Nayar's Overbridge	512	262	250	392	200	192	116	91	25	57	40	17
4.	Surammal Lane Hutting Ground	247	132	115	11	6	5	128	104	24	52	37	15
5.	Swamy Reddy Puram	726	369	357	65	35	30	519	299	220	191	99	92
		2,436	1,255	1,181	1,027	537	490	1,035	703	332	420	253	167

Sl. No.	Non-School- going children			Workers except in household industries			Workers in household industries			Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)										Total
	Persons		Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-300	Above 300		
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)			
1.	16	10	6	68	64	4	...	...	...	3	44	4	1	...	...	...	...	52		
2.	21	8	13	159	148	11	...	...	...	5	20	30	17	5	2	1	...	80		
3.	31	14	17	179	170	9	...	...	...	15	73	46	11	2	3	...	...	150		
4.	13	6	7	112	96	16	...	...	...	3	26	33	7	4	3	...	...	76		
5.	15	8	7	59	56	3	1	1	...	1	33	13	3	1	...	...	...	51		
6.	96	36	60	555	521	34	5	4	1	22	113	185	61	21	12	9	...	423		
192	82	110		1,132	1,055	77	6	5	1	49	309	311	100	33	20	10		832		

	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	27	17	10	145	142	3	1	1	...	6	64	46	1	...	...	...	117
2.	17	7	10	152	126	26	...	...	...	3	48	40	8	1	...	...	100
3.	47	24	23	170	142	28	...	...	...	4	59	55	4	...	...	...	122
4.	22	6	16	65	56	9	...	...	...	...	19	29	4	1	...	...	53
5.	11	3	8	184	173	11	...	...	...	7	7	73	33	14	9	4	147
124	57	67	716	639	77	1	1	1	...	20	197	243	50	16	9	4	539

Division No. 68 — Pudupet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students							
		Males		Females		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
(1)	(2)																				
1.	Abdul Shukoor Street	288	154	134	...	...	...	107	75	32	48	30	18								
2.	Anglo-Indian Tenements	128	65	63	...	...	...	106	55	51	45	20	25								
3.	Koyya Thope	2,463	1,268	1,195	534	278	256	1,157	802	355	517	302	215								
4.	Langs Garden Road	161	83	78	136	73	63	6	5	1	5	4	1								
5.	Transport Lines	1,624	826	798	1,247	643	604	364	224	140	264	146	118								
6.	Varadarajapuram	1,204	630	574	294	147	147	437	282	155	249	140	109								
		5,868	3,026	2,842	2,211	1,141	1,070	2,177	1,443	734	1,128	642	486								

Division No. 69 — Komaleeswaranpet

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Thotti Huts	411	206	205	405	205	200	56	37	19	56	36	20

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)												
	Males		Females		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Above 300		Total
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)								
1.	14	8	6	74	73	1	1	1	...	6	31	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	
2.	3	1	2	37	26	11	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	6	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	
3.	74	42	32	721	682	39	...	...	...	10	77	251	96	40	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	
4.	10	3	7	74	65	9	...	...	...	1	44	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	
5.	64	26	38	677	485	192	8	8	...	...	10	156	101	48	29	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	
6.	25	9	16	413	339	74	6	3	3	...	22	149	54	21	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	
190	89	101	1,996	1,670	326	15	12	3	18	185	585	254	115	67	32	1,256									

(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	56	22	34	116	105	11	...	...	3	2	76	17	1	...	...	99

Division No. 70 — Narasingapuram

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population		Scheduled Castes		Literates and Educated persons		Full time students					
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Chakkili Palayam	257	134	123	212	111	101	85	52	33	37	18	19
2.	Karim Mohideen Sahib Street	1,075	602	473	45	24	21	592	428	164	152	96	56
		1,332	736	596	257	135	122	677	480	197	189	114	75

Division No. 71 — Nehru Nagar

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Azizuddinkhan Bahadoor Street I	508	264	244	...	...	...	240	158	82	137	80	57
2.	Azizuddinkhan Bahadoor Street II	173	94	79	149	82	67	16	11	5	17	12	5
3.	Ellis Puram	395	210	185	...	...	...	171	124	47	55	37	18
4.	Lock Nagar	550	286	264	342	176	166	131	79	52	102	57	45
		1,626	854	772	491	258	233	558	372	186	311	186	125

Division No. 72 — Thiruvetteeswaranpet

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Kaliman Puram	655	342	313	626	326	300	290	192	98	104	56	48

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries								Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)				
	Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females						
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	Above 300				
1.	17	9	8	54	50	4	16	16	...	1	28	22	1	...	...	...	52				
2.	48	17	31	352	339	13	...	...	...	4	50	110	40	20	11	9	244				
	65	26	39	406	389	17	16	16	...	5	78	132	41	20	11	9	296				

(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	24	7	17	115	112	3	...	...	...	20	37	18	7	7	2	91
2.	12	4	8	55	53	2	...	...	...	21	15	1	1	...	...	38
3.	16	7	9	128	119	9	...	...	...	4	20	13	2	...	2	71
4.	36	15	21	152	146	6	...	...	...	2	29	69	17	3	1	121
	88	33	55	450	430	20	...	...	...	6	90	151	49	13	8	321

(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	25	6	19	190	171	19	1	1	...	20	46	47	12	10	...	136

Division No. 74 — Marina

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population			Scheduled Castes			Literates and Educated persons			Full time students					
		Persons		Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)			
(1)	(2)															
1.	Ayodhikuppam	1,815	913	902	...	...	...	149	105	44	130	82	48			
2.	Canal Puram (Katta Thottu Sandhu)	864	453	411	...	...	...	210	165	45	117	80	37			
3.	Kavamedu	242	128	114	...	...	...	22	20	2	32	19	13			
4.	Parthasarathy Kuppam	5,322	2,775	2,547	387	204	183	2,066	1,384	682	860	514	346			
5.	Sivaraaj Puram	574	303	271	345	175	170	198	137	61	93	56	37			
		8,817	4,572	4,245	732	379	353	2,645	1,811	834	1,232	751	481			

Division No. 75 — Triplicane

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Kasim Ali Lane Hutting Ground	231	120	111	...	...	...	62	49	13	28	18	10

Sl. No.	Non-School- going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)								
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Above		
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	Total			
1.	204	81	123	516	503	13	...	...	...	5	212	107	26	7	2	1	360				
2.	55	22	33	264	252	12	...	...	...	2	112	60	14	2	...	...	190				
3.	13	3	10	68	59	9	5	5	...	5	28	26	3	1	...	...	63				
4.	292	105	187	1,542	1,457	85	15	15	...	31	324	494	127	44	24	6	1,050				
5.	19	4	15	174	156	18	...	...	...	1	56	42	15	5	2	...	121				
583	215	368		2,564	2,427	137	20	20	...	44	732	729	185	59	28	7	1,784				

(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	6	2	4	85	70	15	2	2	...	2	35	27	2	...	...	66

Division No. 77 — Mirsahibpet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.	Anaikulam	1,775	876	899	...	...	...	281	220	61	140	90	50				
2.	Angamuthu Naicken Thottam	406	218	188	...	...	...	59	43	16	44	23	21				
		2,181	1,094	1,087	...	...	...	340	263	77	184	113	71				

Division No. 78 — Azad Nagar

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	E. Depot (Datri Dharga)	529	279	250	...	...	...	157	112	45	72	46	26
2.	Muthumudali Garden	885	443	442	239	104	135	156	128	28	78	51	27
3.	Muthiah Mudali Lane	520	271	249	...	...	...	192	141	51	54	38	16
4.	Pachaiyappa Garden	354	181	173	...	...	...	83	63	20	36	24	12
5.	Rama Rao Garden	746	383	363	...	...	...	172	109	63	127	74	53
6.	Venkatesapuram	896	468	428	...	...	...	211	157	54	112	74	38
		3,930	2,025	1,905	239	104	135	971	710	261	479	307	172

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children		Workers except in household industries		Workers in household industries		Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)									
	Persons		Persons		Persons		1-25		26-50		51-100		101-150		151-200	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
1.	148	38	110	204	177	27	537	411	126	8	175	212	44	20	7	...
2.	21	8	13	150	119	31	52	34	18	7	38	34	21	9	...	...
	169	46	123	354	296	58	589	445	144	15	213	246	65	29	7	...

(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	20	6	14	137	123	14	49	49	...	4	84	45	4	3	1	142
2.	85	33	52	330	266	64	60	35	25	1	19	168	41	6	5	241
3.	30	15	15	139	133	6	39	34	5	1	74	44	7	3	...	129
4.	11	7	4	111	109	2	5	5	...	1	58	30	1	...	...	90
5.	33	7	26	272	221	51	...	...	...	5	119	45	6	2	2	179
6.	44	11	33	243	224	19	14	12	2	13	111	79	13	3	1	221
223	79	144	1,232	1,076	156	167	135	32	20	351	485	111	21	9	5	1,002

Division No. 79 — Durgapuram

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Persons		Males	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
1	Chinnamecca Puram	378	201	177	...	...	...	94	76	18	42	32	10				
2	Dasthagir Sahib Durga	265	142	123	...	...	...	85	65	20	36	24	12				
3	Durgapuram	224	118	106	216	113	103	28	20	8	20	14	6				
4	Gokulam	591	299	292	523	270	253	226	145	81	96	50	46				
5	Mayandi Colony	298	152	146	...	...	...	60	49	11	26	19	7				
6	Odder Hutting Ground	651	360	291	501	277	224	191	157	34	97	68	29				
7	Puppu Masthan Durga	1,184	638	546	439	234	205	310	257	53	107	74	33				
8	Rotary Nagar	1,395	710	685	1,122	564	558	553	410	143	154	90	64				
9	Sambandamoorthy Garden	253	122	131	...	...	...	80	59	21	28	19	9				
10	Slum near Puppu Masthan Durga	468	249	219	...	...	...	127	91	36	62	40	22				
11	Swathanthara Nagar	751	380	371	739	373	366	185	146	39	72	50	22				
12	Thulukana Thottam	968	489	479	606	305	301	326	244	82	82	48	34				
		7,426	3,860	3,566	4,146	2,136	2,010	2,265	1,719	546	822	528	294				

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)							
	Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Above			
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	Total		
1.	24	6	18	102	97	5	7	6	1	2	41	44	3	2	...	...	92			
2.	16	7	9	77	77	...	9	9	...	...	45	25	2	...	...	...	72			
3.	32	13	19	75	73	2	4	4	...	...	14	53	...	1	...	...	68			
4.	15	5	10	161	155	6	13	13	...	6	68	59	12	3	1	...	149			
5.	7	5	2	88	85	3	8	7	1	...	38	29	3	...	1	...	71			
6.	25	6	19	327	204	123	...	...	...	2	9	88	47	14	7	...	167			
7.	124	48	76	313	288	25	120	96	24	22	105	207	32	4	2	...	372			
8.	117	47	70	432	379	53	10	5	5	17	87	235	32	4	4	...	379			
9.	10	1	9	87	82	5	...	...	...	...	39	29	3	...	...	...	71			
10.	24	7	17	111	109	2	33	32	1	1	48	46	6	1	3	...	105			
11.	57	15	42	392	236	156	...	...	...	3	4	95	60	20	14	...	196			
12.	74	25	49	290	267	23	27	21	6	5	83	154	23	2	...	...	267			
	525	185	340	2,455	2,052	403	231	193	38	58	581	1,064	223	51	32	...	2,009			

Division No. 80 — Krishnampet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
(1)	(2)																
1.	Gajapathy Lala Street	566	279	287	542	279	263	86	61	25	68	44	24				
2.	George Nagar	174	92	82	26	13	13	32	25	7	18	13	5				
3.	Hanumanthapuram	498	260	238	27	14	13	96	74	22	63	37	26				
4.	Nadu Kuppam	1,157	607	550	38	21	17	379	255	124	177	108	69				
5.	Neelam Basha Durgah	414	219	195	...	...	...	77	54	23	44	28	16				
6.	Neelam Basha Durgapuram	364	192	172	242	128	114	86	59	27	41	24	17				
7.	Rama Nagar	1,491	736	755	1,375	666	709	1,268	590	678	210	126	84				
8.	Thideel Nagar	122	60	62	109	53	56	24	21	3	7	6	1				
9.	Thengakarai Sandhu	158	83	75	37	23	14	17	13	4	14	10	4				
10.	Venkataramam Pillai Street	635	313	322	480	242	238	171	126	45	53	35	18				
		5,579	2,841	2,738	2,876	1,439	1,437	2,236	1,278	958	695	431	264				

Sl. No.	Non-School- going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)								
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		
	Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
1.	43	17	26	188	175	13	...	...	...	...	36	98	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
2.	12	5	7	51	42	9	17	12	5	3	20	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
3.	37	6	31	138	136	2	...	...	...	...	71	39	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
4.	71	22	49	362	354	8	...	...	...	70	87	41	19	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	227
5.	26	7	19	115	107	8	47	36	11	3	24	59	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
6.	38	21	17	123	103	20	8	8	...	4	36	57	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
7.	98	21	77	622	400	222	...	...	...	4	31	120	138	32	14	3	...	...	...	...	342
8.	19	11	8	45	37	8	...	...	...	...	21	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
9.	28	14	14	53	48	5	...	...	...	1	26	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
10.	50	17	33	222	189	33	7	6	1	5	102	61	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
422	141	281	1,919	1,591	328	79	62	17	90	454	526	208	39	20	4	1,341					

Division No. 81 — Teynampet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population		Scheduled Castes		Literates and Educated persons		Full time students					
		Persons		Persons		Persons		Persons					
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Beerkan Cheri	771	389	382	188	93	95	381	250	131	135	75	60
2.	Indian Christian Temporence Association	158	86	72	6	1	5	113	62	51	32	19	13
3.	Krishnaswamy Mudali Garden	768	413	355	54	33	21	363	273	90	140	89	51
4.	Mudali Andavan Thottam	396	214	182	68	39	29	97	85	12	50	38	12
5.	Nallan Cheri	513	270	243	109	54	55	283	194	89	96	53	43
6.	Nattu Subbaraya Mudali Thottam	46	23	23	...	...	...	29	19	10	8	5	3
7.	Pachaiyammal Thottam	101	56	45	37	19	18	35	29	6	14	10	4
		2,753	1,451	1,302	462	239	223	1,301	912	389	475	289	186

Sl. No.	Non-School- going children		Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries			Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)							
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons	Males	Females	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-300	Above 300	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	38	13	25	223	213	10	4	1	3	3	46	93	23	7	4	...	176
2.	17	5	12	48	45	3	...	...	...	...	13	16	3	2	2	1	37
3.	39	21	18	225	213	12	1	1	...	7	77	87	15	8	1	...	195
4.	24	7	17	118	114	4	2	1	1	1	28	66	2	3	...	...	100
5.	20	12	8	146	138	8	1	1	...	4	59	51	8	1	...	...	123
6.	1	...	1	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	3	...	...	11
7.	5	2	3	34	32	2	...	...	...	1	10	14	4	...	...	...	29
144	60	84	809	770	39	8	4	4	4	16	238	329	56	24	7	1	671

Division No. 82 — Vivekanandapuram

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
(1)	(2)																
1.	Apparswamy Garden	175	89	86	...	...	...	52	39	13	31	21	10				
2.	Canal Bank	251	118	133	...	...	...	31	21	10	20	11	9				
3.	Ganesapuram	1156	576	580	515	260	255	179	148	31	110	82	28				
4.	Katukoil Cheri	475	230	245	13	5	8	210	134	76	105	52	53				
5.	Raja Gramani Thottam	311	149	162	...	...	...	43	32	11	19	10	9				
6.	Thiruveethiyannan Koil	492	248	244	353	175	178	178	122	56	71	39	32				
		2,860	1,410	1,450	881	440	441	693	496	197	356	215	141				

Division No. 83 — Madavaperumalpuram

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Appadurai Thottam	343	173	170	...	...	...	306	146	160	46	31	15
2.	Dharmapuri	250	118	132	...	...	...	44	35	9	21	11	10
3.	Nattan Thottam	739	375	364	83	40	43	272	233	39	93	58	35
4.	Pattunulkaran Garden	1,357	710	647	...	...	...	201	123	78	207	125	82
5.	Ramakrishnapuram	1,075	552	523	36	18	18	544	388	156	197	103	94
6.	Ranganathapuram	462	244	218	7	4	3	269	200	69	82	57	25
		4,226	2,172	2,054	126	62	64	1,636	1,125	511	646	385	261

Sl. No.	Non-School- going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)								Total
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Above 300		
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)				
1.	13	2	11	52	44	8	2	2	...	2	17	25	...	...	...	...	...	44			
2.	26	12	14	89	77	12	...	...	...	2	50	14	1	...	1	...	...	68			
3.	62	19	43	388	329	59	...	...	...	6	180	93	10	1	...	...	...	290			
4.	22	5	17	129	120	9	...	...	...	7	37	47	18	...	...	...	1	110			
5.	18	7	11	105	89	16	...	...	...	5	58	24	...	...	...	...	...	87			
6.	11	4	7	155	143	12	...	...	...	1	55	57	8	1	2	...	...	124			
152	49	103		918	802	116	2	2	...	23	397	260	37	2	3	1		723			

(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	27	9	18	103	94	9	...	...	1	62	18	2	...	...	...	83
2.	22	6	16	92	72	20	1	1	7	43	20	6	...	...	...	76
3.	59	21	38	94	81	13	...	...	...	108	73	12	...	...	...	193
4.	55	20	35	476	401	75	...	...	12	153	158	29	3	1	...	356
5.	66	24	42	344	300	44	6	6	21	122	135	9	4	...	...	291
6.	16	8	8	157	137	20	...	...	13	51	49	10	3	1	2	129
		245	88	157	1,266	1,085	181	7	7	54	539	453	68	10	2	1,128

Division No. 84 — Karaniswarapuram

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.	Basha Garden	662	348	314	176	91	85	281	198	83	109	54	55				
2.	Buckingham Canal Puram	372	189	183	349	178	171	126	115	11	27	19	8				
3.	Jeevarathnam Thottam	59	29	30	...	...	...	9	7	2	5	3	2				
4.	Kailasapuram	786	408	378	230	112	118	484	306	178	202	109	93				
5.	Kandaswami Gramani Thottam	438	233	205	7	2	5	145	118	27	66	49	17				
6.	Meenambalurpuram	437	225	212	437	225	212	138	113	25	59	39	20				
7.	Nochi Kuppam	2,677	1,393	1,284	207	111	96	818	556	262	436	276	160				
8.	Rutherfordpuram	384	190	194	79	42	37	52	33	19	29	19	10				
9.	Shanmughapuram	225	125	100	42	20	22	64	54	10	29	20	9				
10.	Slaterpuram	1,779	902	877	1,490	745	745	625	498	127	238	145	93				
11.	Srinivasa Rao Thottam	405	211	194	...	...	...	63	52	11	41	31	10				
12.	Sundara Gramani Thottam	379	191	188	...	...	...	42	35	7	17	10	7				
13.	Thideel Nagar	199	106	93	191	102	89	58	50	8	17	14	3				
		8,802	4,550	4,252	3,208	1,628	1,580	2,905	2,135	770	1,275	788	487				

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)									
	Males		Females		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons	
	(15)		(16)		(17)		(18)		(19)		(20)		(21)		(22)		(23)		(24)		(25)	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
1.	27	14	13	192	180	12	12	7	5	16	80	53	10	4	4	1	168					
2.	39	21	18	117	108	9	...	...	...	1	81	24	1	...	...	...	107					
3.	4	1	3	23	20	3	1	1	...	2	15	2	1	...	...	...	20					
4.	19	5	14	208	192	16	...	...	...	4	57	80	11	12	2	1	167					
5.	21	8	13	154	131	23	...	...	...	13	60	40	3	1	...	...	117					
6.	48	16	32	126	123	3	...	...	...	...	58	31	7	2	...	...	98					
7.	101	42	59	761	742	19	...	...	...	8	324	219	43	10	1	1	606					
8.	36	13	23	111	105	6	...	...	...	...	66	29	...	...	...	...	95					
9.	12	4	8	73	69	4	3	3	...	...	28	18	4	2	...	...	52					
10.	56	24	32	539	521	18	25	20	5	9	228	179	36	...	...	...	452					
11.	33	15	18	153	126	27	...	...	...	8	84	26	1	...	1	...	120					
12.	18	9	9	157	128	29	...	...	...	2	76	29	6	...	...	...	113					
13.	22	10	12	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	30	21	2	1	...	...	54					
		436	182	254	2,679	2,510	169	41	31	10	63	1,187	751	125	32	8	3	2,169				

Division No. 85 — Santhome

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females		Females	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
(1)	(2)																
1.	Askhan Thottam (Madha Church Kuppam)	405	188	217	...	...	...	130	101	29	54	27	27				
2.	Dooming Kuppam	1,492	738	754	...	...	...	616	376	240	217	125	92				
3.	Kuyil Thope	342	177	165	27	15	12	124	80	44	57	25	32				
4.	Mallipa Cheri	982	519	463	7	2	5	455	307	148	185	104	81				
		3,221	1,622	1,599	34	17	17	1,325	864	461	513	281	232				

Division No. 86 — Mylapore

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Canal Bank	253	126	127	182	93	89	91	65	26	34	21	13
2.	Kapali Thottam	490	256	234	2	1	1	162	120	42	43	25	18
3.	Lala Thottam	521	255	266	...	...	...	139	98	41	75	52	23
4.	Mongollai Kuppam	301	151	150	...	...	...	140	103	37	43	27	16
5.	Mosque Street	302	148	154	...	...	...	104	70	34	40	22	18
6.	Poon Thottam	393	203	190	187	99	88	167	117	50	55	38	17
		2,260	1,139	1,121	371	193	178	803	573	230	290	185	105

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)							Total			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		1-25 (24)	26-50 (25)	51-100 (26)	101-150 (27)	151-200 (28)		201-300 (29)	Above 300 (30)	(31)
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)														
1.	21	8	13	152	118	34	...	...	...	17	47	41	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	
2.	132	39	93	450	366	84	13	10	3	43	169	90	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	
3.	35	17	18	103	96	7	1	1	...	1	41	26	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	
4.	40	18	22	277	245	32	...	...	...	14	61	105	19	8	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	220	
228	82	146		982	825	157	14	11	3	75	318	262	39	11	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	720	

	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	14	5	9	78	77	1	...	...	...	1	30	24	9	...	1	...	65
2.	74	33	41	132	116	16	26	26	...	20	69	28	4	1	...	1	123
3.	23	9	14	153	138	15	...	...	...	5	52	67	9	2	...	...	135
4.	22	6	16	109	98	11	3	3	...	9	45	18	4	4	...	...	80
5.	30	5	25	96	80	16	8	8	...	11	39	27	2	...	...	...	79
6.	29	11	18	87	84	3	2	2	...	2	41	45	4	1	...	...	93
192	69	123	655	593	62	39	39	39	...	48	276	209	32	8	1	1	575

Division No. 87—Beemannahpet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.	Gurupuram	1,053	547	506	...	...	...	...	...	453	318	135	182	102	80	...	...
2.	Kapali Thottam	2,342	1,199	1,143	45	20	25	25	25	726	536	190	276	170	106	...	...
3.	Linekiln Cheri (Krishnarajapuram)	1,949	1,010	939	1,050	552	498	544	419	544	419	125	249	161	88	...	...
4.	Madava Rao Huting Ground	175	94	81	144	75	69	55	43	55	43	12	23	15	8	...	...
5.	Pallakku Maniyam	729	394	335	76	39	37	343	243	100	147	97	147	97	50	...	...
		6,248	3,244	3,004	1,315	686	629	2,121	1,559	562	877	545	332	...	...	...	...

Division No. 88—Alwarpet

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Alwarpet Slum	3,671	1,932	1,739	69	31	38	901	655	246	635	373	262
2.	Austin Nagar	766	375	391	265	125	140	526	218	308	158	81	77
3.	Choolaimedu	2,065	1,098	967	...	...	...	695	550	145	200	122	78
4.	Eldams Road-I	1,888	986	902	6	4	2	495	365	130	262	160	102
5.	Eldams Road-II	635	336	299	...	...	...	278	222	56	66	43	23
6.	Ganesapuram	1,065	545	520	34	17	17	585	390	195	194	112	82
7.	Kapaleeswarar Garden	575	296	279	303	153	150	135	95	40	59	36	23
8.	Vaniyapuram	1,422	726	696	...	...	...	444	319	125	205	115	90
		12,087	6,294	5,793	677	330	347	4,059	2,814	1,245	1,779	1,042	737

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)						
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		1-25	26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-300	Above 300
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
1.	48	16	32	327	282	45	...	...	...	8	78	117	20	14	4	6	247	...	...
2.	87	25	62	811	734	77	3	2	1	24	412	218	19	4	3	1	681	...	...
3.	74	27	47	594	510	84	25	24	1	23	273	205	25	4	3	1	534	...	...
4.	9	3	6	59	58	1	...	...	...	...	20	23	2	...	1	...	46	...	...
5.	11	4	7	227	211	16	1	1	...	12	77	81	20	5	...	...	195	...	...
	229	75	154	2,018	1,795	223	29	27	2	67	860	644	86	27	11	8	1,703	...	...

	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	196	71	125	1,321	1,238	83	14	11	3	11	258	527	82	36	15	4	933
2.	21	1	20	196	191	5	7	7	...	4	87	68	17	2	...	...	178
3.	166	92	74	644	615	29	12	12	...	8	163	302	44	12	1	1	531
4.	70	26	44	669	609	60	5	4	1	15	275	216	19	1	1	...	527
5.	35	14	21	217	208	9	2	2	...	1	43	115	11	1	...	1	172
6.	20	8	12	306	289	17	10	8	2	4	111	115	18	15	3	...	266
7.	47	18	29	180	173	7	3	3	...	1	109	38	4	...	...	...	152
8.	99	37	62	430	417	13	...	...	...	15	184	153	17	7	2	1	379
654	267	387	3,963	3,740	223	53	47	6	59	1,230	1,534	212	74	22	7	3,138	

Division No. 89 — Raja Annamalaiapuram

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population														Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students													
		Persons				Males				Females				Persons				Males				Females				Persons				Males				Females			
		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females									
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)								
(1)	(2)																																				
1.	Andiman Thottam	574	311	263	...	...	...	123	95	28	62	39	23																								
2.	Kapali Vanabojana Thottam	1,117	592	525	15	7	8	422	331	91	205	135	70																								
3.	Kuppaimeedu Slum	711	354	357	561	278	283	262	201	61	106	61	45																								
4.	Mullikuppam	1,006	514	492	19	14	5	108	90	18	70	51	19																								
5.	Mandavalipakkam	552	307	245	38	22	16	152	118	34	74	56	18																								
6.	N. S. Garden (Narayanaswamy Garden)	1,288	655	633	49	28	21	547	397	150	256	160	96																								
7.	Sambanda Mudaliar Thottam	1,136	601	535	26	14	12	386	293	93	146	87	59																								
8.	Valleswaran Garden	181	106	75	...	...	...	73	54	19	25	20	5																								
9.	Vannigampathy	953	516	437	269	142	127	381	300	81	167	99	68																								
		7,518	3,956	3,562	977	505	472	2,454	1,879	575	1,111	708	403																								

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)									
	Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)					
	Total		Above 300		151-200		201-300		Above 300		Total		Above 300		151-200		201-300		Above 300		Total	
1.	36	16	20	180	169	11	...	...	...	9	89	38	2	3	...	2	143					
2.	54	19	35	323	310	13	9	9	...	10	104	131	16	10	...	...	271					
3.	79	36	43	209	195	14	...	...	...	...	81	92	4	2	...	...	179					
4.	122	58	64	319	296	23	1	1	...	1	179	73	4	...	...	...	257					
5.	44	21	23	188	174	14	2	2	...	2	108	40	2	...	...	...	152					
6.	36	8	28	352	326	26	6	6	...	5	135	133	29	6	2	...	310					
7.	109	45	64	339	328	11	11	10	1	...	138	138	10	1	1	...	288					
8.	3	2	1	60	58	2	6	5	1	2	37	18	3	...	...	...	60					
9.	24	4	20	97	95	2	17	17	...	3	99	109	17	5	...	...	233					
		507	209	298	2,067	1,951	116	52	50	2	32	970	772	87	27	3	2	1,893				

Division No. 90 — Adyar

Sl. No.	Name of slum (2)	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
1.	Arunachalapuram	779	423	356	...	...	...	361	259	102	172	112	60				
2.	Damodarapuram	892	490	402	97	55	42	435	309	126	197	119	78				
3.	Gandhi Gramam	408	209	199	67	33	34	77	67	10	29	21	8				
4.	Govindarajapuram	468	245	223	438	232	206	183	151	32	79	49	30				
5.	Himanian Thottam	671	337	334	72	37	35	183	132	51	92	58	34				
6.	Kadirvel Nagar	333	178	155	76	38	38	98	71	27	38	24	14				
7.	Kanniamman Kadai Lane	508	258	250	...	...	...	152	118	34	55	36	19				
8.	Lattice Bridge (Pappan Chavadi)	403	224	179	24	12	12	104	67	37	62	38	24				
9.	Cdai Kuppam	359	198	161	7	3	4	16	13	3	13	10	3				
10.	Periyar Nagar (Kottur Cheri)	675	364	311	572	298	274	318	188	130	83	53	30				
11.	Ramaswami Garden	581	301	280	...	...	...	328	191	137	132	60	72				
12.	Thideel Nagar-I	253	124	129	...	...	...	100	75	25	28	17	11				
13.	Thideel Nagar-II	751	398	353	224	110	114	187	149	38	88	59	29				
14.	Urur Village (Ponnamman Koil Street)	827	430	397	7	4	3	420	283	137	177	101	76				
15.	Vannanthurai	952	509	443	15	9	6	283	192	91	156	94	62				
		8,860	4,688	4,172	1,599	831	768	3,245	2,265	980	1,401	851	550				

Sl. No.	Non-School- going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)						
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		1-25	26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-300	Above 300
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	Total	
1.	32	11	21	229	208	21	...	...	...	15	70	72	17	5	3	...	...	182	
2.	17	6	11	271	259	12	...	...	...	3	84	98	20	4	4	1	...	214	
3.	51	18	33	137	126	11	...	...	...	3	76	39	1	...	...	...	...	119	
4.	42	12	30	122	120	2	2	2	...	4	42	42	9	4	...	...	...	101	
5.	43	13	30	196	187	9	1	1	...	3	81	78	3	...	...	...	...	165	
6.	15	6	9	104	102	2	9	8	1	1	45	46	3	2	1	...	...	98	
7.	23	7	16	178	168	10	1	1	...	2	83	56	6	1	...	...	...	148	
8.	32	17	15	136	131	5	1	1	...	1	74	28	6	...	...	...	...	109	
9.	72	40	32	116	112	4	...	...	...	4	58	25	1	1	...	...	...	89	
10.	38	12	26	192	187	5	...	...	...	1	61	40	25	3	...	...	...	130	
11.	6	3	3	168	158	10	...	...	...	2	37	64	17	6	2	3	...	131	
12.	27	12	15	71	71	...	...	...	...	...	13	41	4	5	...	...	...	63	
13.	39	13	26	220	206	14	5	5	...	2	90	81	6	...	...	...	...	179	
14.	53	20	33	237	220	17	7	7	...	2	65	82	20	3	11	3	...	186	
15.	48	16	32	312	290	22	...	...	...	4	181	45	6	...	...	...	...	236	
538		206	332	2,689	2,545	144	26	25	1	47	1,060	837	144	34	21	7	...	2,150	

Division No. 91 — Aminjikarai

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
(1)	(2)																
1.	Ameerjan Shahpuram	148	77	71	...	...	...	96	63	33	30	19	11				
2.	Choolaimedu	176	90	86	167	85	82	75	53	22	32	16	16				
3.	Choolaimedu Cross Slum No. 1	209	102	107	...	...	...	105	68	37	39	19	20				
4.	Choolaimedu Cross Slum No. 2	253	131	122	...	...	...	128	90	38	46	29	17				
5.	Muthu Irulandi Colony	546	287	259	345	185	160	181	137	44	100	64	36				
6.	Namasivayapuram	1,627	850	777	...	...	...	601	427	174	218	165	53				
7.	Thiruvalluvarpuram	984	517	467	9	6	3	571	376	195	208	113	95				
8.	Thiruvankadapuram	832	435	397	31	16	15	480	312	168	182	97	85				
9.	Vada agaram-I	185	91	94	41	18	23	63	47	16	27	13	14				
10.	Vada agaram-II	193	110	83	38	19	19	83	66	17	34	21	13				
11.	Vada agaram-III	107	60	47	...	...	...	15	11	4	4	2	2				
12.	Varadarajanpet	1,696	878	818	420	215	205	898	473	425	363	201	162				
		6,956	3,628	3,328	1,051	544	507	3,296	2,123	1,173	1,283	759	524				

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)									
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(31)
1.	8	4	4	47	43	4	...	...	...	3	23	5	5	...	...	...	36	36
2.	8	3	5	53	52	1	...	...	...	1	21	14	1	1	...	...	38	38
3.	11	...	11	66	63	3	4	4	...	1	18	32	1	3	2	...	57	57
4.	16	7	9	71	66	5	...	...	...	...	11	30	11	4	2	...	58	58
5.	37	16	21	152	147	5	1	1	...	4	56	61	13	2	...	1	137	137
6.	13	6	7	483	443	40	...	...	...	10	86	214	45	4	1	...	360	360
7.	47	14	33	260	248	12	2	1	1	13	35	120	30	8	5	5	216	216
8.	22	9	13	237	226	11	...	...	...	9	40	92	34	9	6	...	190	190
9.	14	5	9	56	55	1	...	...	...	...	31	22	3	...	...	...	56	56
10.	13	7	6	61	59	2	...	...	...	1	23	24	2	1	2	...	53	53
11.	2	2	...	48	47	1	...	...	...	1	43	5	...	...	...	...	49	49
12.	75	20	55	450	425	25	...	...	...	16	99	181	42	10	10	5	363	363
		266	93	173	1,984	1,874	110	7	6	1	56	466	818	187	47	28	11	1,613

Division No. 92 — Vadapalani

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes		Literates and Educated persons		Full time students			
		Persons		Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(1)	(2)												
1.	Anna Nagar	216	121	95	28	16	12	77	59	18	29	13	16
2.	Flower Street	105	57	48	...	...	...	37	32	5	14	10	4
3.	Ganguram Thottam	190	99	91	...	...	...	68	57	11	32	21	11
4.	Kamaraj Colony	1,425	733	692	1,027	538	489	383	278	105	235	135	100
5.	M.G.R. Thidal	181	95	86	...	...	...	73	57	16	30	19	11
6.	N.S.K. Nagar	241	121	120	...	...	...	50	29	21	40	20	20
7.	Palayakara Street	120	62	58	...	...	...	47	35	12	21	10	11
8.	Puliyur	166	87	79	7	4	3	24	19	5	20	17	3
9.	Puliyur Chery	1,046	566	480	988	532	456	519	355	164	182	113	69
10.	Raju Pillai Thottam	478	244	234	7	3	4	223	147	76	108	61	47
11.	Revathy Road	407	210	197	...	...	...	198	131	67	46	25	21
12.	Sali Gramam	501	257	244	138	77	61	179	129	50	71	40	31
13.	Sher Khan Garden	160	84	76	13	7	6	36	32	4	13	10	3
14.	Sivan Koil South Street	49	24	25	...	...	...	22	16	6	4	2	2
15.	Sivan Koil Tank	204	106	98	23	13	10	92	64	28	32	19	13
		5,489	2,866	2,623	2,231	1,190	1,041	2,028	1,440	588	877	515	362

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)								
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Above 300		Total
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)				
1.	16	10	6	76	73	3	...	...	...	...	21	39	...	2	1	...	...	63			
2.	13	7	6	29	28	1	...	...	...	...	12	7	2	1	...	...	...	22			
3.	12	7	5	55	53	2	2	1	1	3	21	14	3	1	...	...	...	42			
4.	115	44	71	416	392	24	...	...	...	5	167	160	8	1	...	...	...	341			
5.	3	...	3	56	52	4	...	...	...	...	7	28	4	3	...	...	...	42			
6.	11	3	8	70	69	1	...	...	...	...	22	25	7	3	...	...	...	57			
7.	6	3	3	45	40	5	...	...	...	2	11	18	1	1	...	...	...	33			
8.	14	5	9	53	48	5	...	...	...	...	20	18	1	...	...	...	...	39			
9.	26	9	17	335	306	29	...	...	...	32	92	101	23	9	4	...	...	261			
10.	2	1	1	130	113	17	8	7	1	11	27	54	10	4	2	...	...	108			
11.	16	6	10	153	131	22	2	2	...	3	56	51	9	3	...	...	...	122			
12.	30	10	20	149	145	4	6	2	4	...	52	59	16	3	...	...	...	130			
13.	12	5	7	55	52	3	2	2	...	1	25	18	...	1	...	...	...	45			
14.	...	...	...	16	15	1	...	...	...	1	3	8	2	...	...	...	...	14			
15.	5	2	3	67	62	5	...	...	...	6	17	23	5	2	1	...	...	54			
281	112	169		1,705	1,579	126	20	14	6	64	553	623	91	34	8	...	...	1,373			

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population						Scheduled Castes			Literates and Educated persons			Full time students		
		Persons			Males			Females			Persons			Males		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.	Dhanakoti Ammal Thottam			233	107	126	...	...	...	62	37	25	38	23	15	
2.	Dharmapuram (Kodambakkam High Road)			1,224	599	625	1,055	511	544	467	328	139	195	98	97	
3.	Gopala Menon Huttig Ground			273	144	129	...	...	...	124	90	34	51	33	18	
4.	Griffiths Road			190	93	97	13	7	6	56	39	17	33	18	15	
5.	Kanda Pillai Chavadi			192	106	86	...	...	...	61	47	14	13	8	5	
6.	Muthu Reddi Thottam			316	149	167	...	...	...	105	77	28	45	29	16	
7.	Railway Border Road			108	54	54	...	...	...	47	36	11	19	12	7	
8.	Raju Pillai Thottam			714	372	342	9	6	3	255	191	64	117	75	42	
9.	Slum behind Seva Sadan			352	182	170	...	...	...	6	5	1	5	4	1	
10.	Slum of Habibullah Road			1,274	663	611	449	230	219	296	260	36	138	110	28	
11.	Solayappa Naicken Garden			661	331	330	11	5	6	224	169	55	97	62	35	
12.	Tilak Road Slum (Ramakrishnapuram)			456	240	216	...	...	...	145	112	33	60	38	22	
				5,993	3,040	2,953	1,537	759	778	1,848	1,391	457	811	510	301	

Sl. No.	Non-School- going children			Workers except in household industries			Workers in household industries			Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)							Total	
	Persons		Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Above 300						
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)		(31)
1.	11	1	10	65	54	11	...	...	...	5	31	13	4	...	...	...	53	
2.	41	7	34	442	372	70	...	...	...	15	166	121	19	3	...	...	324	
3.	4	3	1	94	81	13	...	...	...	4	29	21	5	...	...	...	59	
4.	7	...	7	63	46	17	5	3	2	2	18	19	2	2	...	...	43	
5.	11	...	11	84	67	17	...	...	...	2	16	28	5	...	...	...	51	
6.	12	3	9	109	88	21	...	...	...	4	51	20	4	...	...	...	79	
7.	7	1	6	30	27	3	1	1	...	4	16	5	2	...	...	...	27	
8.	50	14	36	230	198	32	...	...	...	5	75	66	13	2	...	...	161	
9.	33	17	16	122	119	3	...	...	...	2	68	18	4	1	...	...	93	
10.	136	53	83	496	375	121	...	...	...	13	156	124	17	2	1	...	313	
11.	39	7	32	194	183	11	10	9	1	2	75	62	12	1	2	...	154	
12.	23	7	16	135	129	6	3	3	...	2	49	43	7	1	...	...	102	
374	113	261		2,064	1,739	325	19	16	3	60	750	540	94	12	3	...	1,459	

Division No. 94 — Sathyamurthi Nagar

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population			Scheduled Castes			Literates and Educated persons			Full time students					
		Males		Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)			
1.	Boag Road	402	199	203	...	...	...	50	28	22	38	23	15			
2.	Canal Bund	5,735	2,928	2,807	1,216	660	556	1,768	1,411	357	744	467	277			
3.	Giri Road	326	164	162	...	...	...	122	96	26	54	39	15			
4.	Giriyappa Road	531	274	257	230	123	107	84	62	22	47	33	14			
5.	G. N. Chetty Road	25	12	13	...	...	...	8	7	1	3	2	1			
6.	Govt. Canal Hutting Ground	3,692	1,895	1,797	1,866	961	905	1,361	1,046	315	546	341	205			
7.	Mosque Cheri	635	350	285	106	61	45	428	278	150	159	92	67			
		11,346	5,822	5,524	3,418	1,805	1,613	3,821	2,928	893	1,591	997	594			

Division No. 95 — Rajaji Nagar

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Kamaraj Colony	1,432	724	708	...	...	...	230	166	64	147	93	54
2.	Kannammapet	1,764	910	854	7	3	4	831	560	271	190	100	90
3.	Kurumedai	725	354	371	...	...	...	226	185	41	81	53	28
4.	Lalithapuram	324	171	153	...	...	...	119	93	26	39	27	12
5.	Madley Street-I Slum	62	30	32	...	...	...	26	20	6	12	7	5
6.	Madley Street-II Slum	295	158	137	...	...	...	134	101	33	46	29	17
7.	T. S. No. 5782 of T. Nagar @ Pallavanagar	208	103	105	...	...	...	82	56	26	47	28	19
8.	Ubbarapalayam	570	276	294	9	5	4	315	210	105	122	66	56
		5,380	2,726	2,654	16	8	8	1,963	1,391	572	684	403	281

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children			Workers except in household industries			Workers in household industries			Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)								Total	
	Males		Females	Males		Females	Persons		Males	Females	1-25 (24)	26-50 (25)	51-100 (26)	101-150 (27)	151-200 (28)	201-300 (29)	Above 300 (30)		(31)
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)										
1.	50	16	34	145	120	25	...	...	...	12	38	41	1	...	1	...	93		
2.	480	170	310	1,997	1,818	179	17	16	1	69	679	585	83	19	9	1	1,445		
3.	15	4	11	99	91	8	...	...	...	...	23	31	13	3	...	...	70		
4.	52	18	34	163	151	12	...	...	...	11	98	33	...	...	...	...	142		
5.	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	6		
6.	198	58	140	1,162	1,061	101	1	1	...	30	414	410	70	14	2	...	940		
7.	8	4	4	182	161	21	3	2	1	8	28	54	25	6	6	3	130		
803	270	533	3,756	3,410	346	21	19	2	130	1,282	1,157	192	43	18	4	2,826			

	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1.	119	27	92	496	445	51	1	1	...	7	247	104	14	2	...	...	374
2.	121	46	75	587	513	74	...	...	...	26	146	184	44	13	6	...	419
3.	73	21	52	247	218	29	4	3	1	7	86	74	12	...	...	...	179
4.	24	10	14	102	101	1	7	4	3	2	41	28	2	1	...	...	74
5.	3	1	2	17	15	2	1	1	...	...	4	9	2	...	...	...	15
6.	14	5	9	96	92	4	...	...	...	...	28	42	8	2	1	...	81
7.	13	2	11	64	60	4	...	...	...	1	25	15	2	2	1	...	46
8.	19	9	10	157	148	9	19	7	12	8	27	72	22	9	9	7	154
	1,386	121	265	1,766	1,592	174	32	16	16	51	604	528	106	29	17	7	1,342

Division No. 96 — Kamaraj Nagar

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
(1)	(2)																
1.	Chakrapani Thottam	78	41	37	...	...	...	19	16	3	3	1	2				
2.	Kodambakkampuram	901	453	448	662	343	319	301	219	82	146	85	61				
3.	Nallankuppam	245	135	110	...	...	...	85	56	29	39	26	13				
4.	Palaniswami Gramani Thottam	63	33	30	56	27	29	7	7	...	4	4	...				
5.	Pudur	653	346	307	556	291	265	73	54	19	152	92	60				
6.	Sathyapuri Street	487	264	223	...	...	...	180	143	37	67	46	21				
7.	Thideer Nagar-I	2,415	1,241	1,174	1,938	998	940	555	421	134	257	163	94				
8.	Thideer Nagar-II	343	177	166	249	126	123	30	23	7	23	18	5				
9.	Thideer Nagar-III	342	176	166	...	...	...	141	108	33	52	35	17				
10.	Valliamman Garden	207	121	86	189	109	80	44	37	7	19	15	4				
		5,734	2,987	2,747	3,650	1,894	1,756	1,435	1,084	351	762	485	277				

Sl. No.	Non-School- going children		Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries			Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)										Total							
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		1-25		26-50		51-100		101-150		151-200		201-300		Above 300		
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)										
1.	7	3	4	28	27	1	2	2	...	...	11	11	1	...	...	...	...	23									
2.	58	16	42	232	195	37	...	...	...	15	68	93	8	4	2	...	...	190									
3.	15	6	9	74	65	9	3	2	1	6	21	24	7	...	1	...	...	59									
4.	11	5	6	24	21	3	...	...	...	...	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	19									
5.	69	28	41	207	200	7	1	1	...	...	107	63	...	...	...	...	...	170									
6.	43	15	28	163	151	12	...	...	...	1	33	81	12	6	...	...	...	133									
7.	248	93	155	711	697	14	...	...	...	5	227	305	50	7	1	...	...	595									
8.	33	16	17	116	112	4	...	...	...	...	65	23	...	...	...	...	...	88									
9.	22	8	14	98	92	6	...	...	...	2	25	59	5	...	...	...	...	91									
10.	21	11	10	63	63	...	1	1	...	2	21	29	2	...	...	...	...	54									
527	201	326	1,716	1,623	93	7	6	1	31	593	692	85	17	4	...	...	...	1,422									

Division No. 97 — Saidapet North

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students								
		Males		Females		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
1.	A. C. Nagar (Annamalai Chetti Nagar)	586	306	280	25	13	12	271	179	92	93	46	47									
2.	Ethirajulu Nagar	981	532	449	15	8	7	457	327	130	155	98	57									
3.	Hut Dwellers Colony	419	210	209	...	...	...	169	122	47	67	36	31									
4.	Jaffarkhanpet	333	176	157	...	...	...	137	108	29	45	32	13									
5.	Krishnaswami Naidu Thottam	935	496	439	...	...	...	420	306	114	137	84	53									
6.	Mambalam Chery (Panneerselvam Nagar)	1,650	847	803	1,106	519	587	683	476	207	337	184	153									
7.	Mettupalayam Slum-I	182	93	89	...	...	...	56	35	21	15	6	9									
8.	Mettupalayam Slum-II	418	218	200	140	74	66	91	67	24	46	30	16									
9.	Vathiar Subbaroya Mudali Thottam	711	362	349	682	348	334	144	128	16	50	41	9									
		6,215	3,240	2,975	1,968	962	1,006	2,428	1,748	680	945	557	388									

I. No.	Non-School- going children			Workers except in household industries			Workers in household industries			Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)										
	Persons		Females	Persons		Females	Persons		Males	Females	Above 300									
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)			
1.	37	16	21	190	183	7	1	1	...	35	100	16	4	3	1	...	159			
2.	35	15	20	223	192	31	114	112	2	2	57	148	29	10	2	1	249			
3.	...	...	...	104	100	4	28	27	1	1	33	62	7	2	1	...	106			
4.	27	6	21	94	88	6	17	17	...	3	30	29	6	2	...	...	70			
5.	51	22	29	200	177	23	123	115	8	7	115	87	18	6	1	...	234			
6.	31	10	21	452	409	43	...	...	...	22	140	141	35	10	4	5	357			
7.	13	7	6	45	45	...	...	...	...	14	31	13	...	...	...	...	58			
8.	16	6	10	134	124	10	10	8	2	3	76	24	5	3	...	...	111			
9.	94	41	53	229	204	25	1	1	...	2	91	63	14	2	...	...	172			
	304	123	181	1,671	1,522	149	294	281	13	89	673	583	118	38	9	6	1,516			

Division No. 98 — Periapet

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
(1)	(2)																
1.	Appavoo Nagar	1,198	612	586	...	...	...	542	402	140	207	121	86				
2.	Chinniah Mudali Thottam	217	117	100	...	...	...	81	62	19	33	24	9				
3.	Krishnapillai Thottam	231	124	107	...	...	...	89	70	19	39	22	17				
4.	Masthan Garden	2,235	1,163	1,072	300	164	136	863	666	197	405	258	147				
5.	Postmortem Slum	210	107	103	124	63	61	22	20	2	16	11	5				
6.	R. Naidupuram	488	269	219	305	166	139	85	65	20	36	24	12				
7.	Srinivasapuram	391	213	178	191	110	81	88	73	15	39	24	15				
8.	Thideel Nagar	1,016	530	486	508	268	240	158	127	31	67	44	23				
		5,986	3,135	2,851	1,428	771	657	1,928	1,485	443	842	528	314				

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)									
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Above 300	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
1.	54	17	37	386	354	32	2	...	2	6	116	172	21	5	1	...	321					
2.	19	9	10	74	56	18	7	5	2	2	23	20	3	1	...	...	49					
3.	10	6	4	76	71	5	...	...	...	2	18	29	10	1	1	...	61					
4.	96	27	69	656	620	36	10	6	4	23	324	191	29	2	3	1	573					
5.	13	6	7	75	65	10	...	...	...	...	27	24	3	...	...	...	54					
6.	56	31	25	187	149	38	...	...	...	5	12	87	19	2	1	...	126					
7.	51	28	23	132	101	31	19	10	9	4	16	56	15	1	3	1	96					
8.	114	52	62	354	325	29	...	...	...	26	209	60	5	1	...	...	301					
	413	176	237	1,940	1,741	199	38	21	17	68	745	639	105	13	9	2	1,581					

Division No. 99 — Guindy

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students					
		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)						
(1)	(2)																		
1.	Attucheri	753	386	367	631	317	314	83	71	12	39	29	10						
2.	Fanpet	230	120	110	...	...	...	109	79	30	89	51	38						
3.	Guindy Slum	101	51	50	...	...	...	58	34	24	21	11	10						
4.	Kakkan Colony	464	245	219	222	113	109	104	76	28	53	33	20						
5.	Little Mount Slum	153	70	83	15	8	7	91	46	45	40	19	21						
6.	Thideel Nagar-I	115	61	54	73	38	35	32	21	11	9	4	5						
7.	Thideel Nagar-II	207	107	100	95	47	48	47	34	13	23	14	9						
8.	Varadapuram	629	332	297	356	197	159	328	231	97	161	100	61						
9.	Venkatapuram	1,215	613	602	443	215	228	494	334	160	262	150	112						
10.	Vinayagapuram	577	302	275	228	126	102	331	205	126	114	69	45						
		4,444	2,287	2,157	2,063	1,061	1,002	1,677	1,131	546	811	480	331						

Sl. No.	Non-School-going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensem)								
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Above 300		
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	Total			
1.	88	44	44	276	249	27	...	...	...	...	168	60	1	...	...	...	...	229			
2.	15	4	11	55	53	2	9	8	1	1	23	26	2	2	1	...	...	55			
3.	...	...	...	31	28	3	...	...	...	1	7	16	2	...	...	...	...	26			
4.	43	22	21	148	137	11	...	...	...	2	76	42	5	...	...	...	...	125			
5.	...	...	...	42	32	10	...	...	...	2	15	18	3	1	...	...	...	39			
6.	2	1	1	40	39	1	...	...	...	1	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	31			
7.	15	6	9	69	65	4	...	...	...	...	29	26	...	...	1	...	...	56			
8.	18	6	12	143	128	15	...	...	...	5	49	51	16	...	1	1	123				
9.	52	14	38	339	307	32	2	2	...	15	117	133	20	8	3	...	...	296			
10.	21	13	8	158	141	17	10	6	4	5	23	57	23	10	5	1	124				
254	110	144	1,301	1,179	122	21	16	5	32	526	440	72	21	11	2	1,104					

Division No. 100 — Saidapet South

Sl. No.	Name of slum (2)	Population				Scheduled Castes				Literates and Educated persons				Full time students			
		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.	Arulayammanpet	172	90	82	91	48	43	69	50	19	31	18	13				
2.	Ikkadu Thangal	840	434	406	38	21	17	294	234	60	95	64	31				
3.	Govinda Reddy Garden	145	77	68	135	70	65	13	13	...	...	...	...				
4.	Kothaval Chavadi	351	186	165	8	4	4	134	104	30	43	30	13				
5.	Kudisai Vazhvor Slum	154	71	83	6	2	4	69	49	20	38	23	15				
6.	Mosque Garden	507	257	250	3	2	1	207	152	55	64	40	24				
7.	Perumal Koil Thottam	298	150	148	11	7	4	90	74	16	37	27	10				
8.	Samiyan Garden	566	295	271	...	...	...	120	104	16	53	35	18				
9.	Thotti Hurting Ground	721	378	343	652	340	312	124	99	25	60	44	16				
10.	Scavengers' Colony	338	170	168	301	151	150	58	47	11	35	27	8				
		4,092	2,108	1,984	1,245	645	600	1,178	926	252	456	308	148				

Sl. No.	Non-School- going children				Workers except in household industries				Workers in household industries				Number of households classified by income levels (in rupees per mensum)						
	Persons		Males		Persons		Males		Persons		Males		1-25	26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-300	Above 300
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
1.	7	1	6	51	49	2	...	...	...	...	15	24	2	1	...	...	...	...	42
2.	81	26	55	250	242	8	2	2	...	2	40	152	12	4	1	...	...	...	211
3.	25	10	15	51	51	...	...	...	...	...	16	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
4.	17	7	10	99	88	11	36	36	...	1	61	40	5	...	2	...	...	...	109
5.	2	...	2	46	38	8	1	1	...	1	18	18	3	...	1	...	...	...	41
6.	20	8	12	157	139	18	2	2	...	5	77	50	7	1	...	...	...	...	140
7.	14	4	10	64	58	6	38	32	6	1	43	35	2	...	2	1	...	...	84
8.	18	4	14	186	171	15	7	3	4	8	62	51	15	...	1	...	...	...	137
9.	61	33	28	246	210	36	...	...	...	13	54	103	25	6	2	...	...	...	203
10.	32	14	18	101	88	13	...	...	...	1	37	37	4	1	...	...	...	...	80
	277	107	170	1,251	1,134	117	86	76	10	32	423	537	75	13	9	1	...	...	1,090

Note: (i) Division-wise data have not been furnished where there are no slums.
(ii) No scheduled tribe has been found in the slums.

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing Division-wise houseless persons in Madras City

Division No.	Name of Division	Houseless Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Total (Madras City)	9,032	5,773	3,259
1.	New Washermanpet	1	1	...
2.	Tondiarpet	...	...	...
3.	Grace Garden	...	...	...
4.	Sanjeevaroyanpet	16	6	10
5.	Mottai Garden	1	1	...
6.	Narayanappa Naick Garden	46	27	19
7.	Singara Garden	7	7	...
8.	Royapuram	38	22	16
9.	Meenakshiammenpet	27	12	15
10.	Old Washermanpet	9	6	3
11.	Seven Wells (North)	149	101	48
12.	Ammen Koil (North)	15	6	9
13.	Muthialpet	108	53	55
14.	Harbour	2,864	2,142	722
15.	Mannadi	179	104	75
16.	Ammankoil (South)	211	110	101
17.	Seven Wells (South)	176	100	76
18.	Sowcarpet	185	111	74
19.	Kothawalchavadi	558	330	228
20.	Katchaleeswarar	839	459	380
21.	Korukkupet	...	...	...
22.	Kumaraswami Nagar	2	2	...
23.	Dr. Vijayaraghavalu Nagar	2	1	1
24.	Basin Bridge	6	2	4
25.	Kondithope	63	44	19
26.	Peddunaickenpet	147	100	47
27.	Perumal Koil Garden	227	95	132
28.	Trevelyan Basin	195	126	69
29.	Elephant Gate	117	78	39
30.	Edapalayam	210	151	59

Division No.	Name of Division	Houseless Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		50	35	15
31.	Perambur	...	...	...
32.	Vyasarpadi	2	1	1
33.	Pulianthope	5	3	2
34.	Wadia Nagar	...	...	...
35.	Thiruvika Nagar	124	70	54
36.	Pattalam	...	...	...
37.	Thattankulam	9	5	4
38.	Dr. Besant Nagar	4	4	...
39.	Choolai	32	19	13
40.	Hospital Maidan	...	...	...
41.	Sembiam	6	5	1
42.	Siruvallur	...	...	...
43.	Agaram	43	...	43
44.	Nagamma Ammaiyar Nagar	3	...	3
45.	Ayanavaram	...	...	...
46.	Nammalwarpet	2	1	1
47.	Otteri	...	...	...
48.	Kosapet	10	7	3
49.	Perumalpet	5	3	2
50.	Purasawalkam	...	...	...
51.	Shenoy Nagar	6	3	3
52.	Kilpauk	65	31	34
53.	Chetpet	...	...	...
54.	Nungambakkam	109	63	46
55.	Sevagram	8	4	4
56.	Thousandlights (West)	27	16	11
57.	Thousandlights (East)	45	25	20
58.	Pudupakkam	97	52	45
59.	Amir Mahal	...	...	...
60.	Royapettah	5	...	5
61.	Gangadareswarar Koil	123	95	28
62.	Dr. Ambedkar Nagar	77	45	32
63.	Periamet	687	409	278
64.	Park Town	105	56	49
65.	Adikesavapuram			

Division No.	Name of Division	Houseless Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
66.	Chintadripet	10	5	5
67.	Egmore	210	117	93
68.	Pudupet	49	34	15
69.	Komalceswaranpet	116	86	30
70.	Narasingapuram	35	22	13
71.	Nehru Nagar	54	27	27
72.	Thiruvetteswaranpet	14	11	3
73.	Chepauk	33	17	16
74.	Marina	5	5	...
75.	Triplicane	57	40	17
76.	Jam Bazaar	52	35	17
77.	Mirsaahibpet	9	9	...
78.	Azad Nagar	11	8	3
79.	Durgahpuram	4	4	...
80.	Krishnampet	2	2	...
81.	Teynampet	...	...	...
82.	Vivekanandapuram	4	1	3
83.	Madavaperumalpuram	4	2	2
84.	Karaniswarapuram	...	...	...
85.	Santhome	51	36	15
86.	Mylapore	...	...	...
87.	Beemannapet	1	1	...
88.	Alwarpet	7	3	4
79.	Raja Annamalaipuram	115	55	60
90.	Adyar	3	1	2
91.	Aminjikarai	...	...	...
92.	Vadapalani	27	24	3
93.	Thiagaraya Nagar	...	...	...
94.	Sathyamurthi Nagar	...	...	...
95.	Rajaji Nagar	2	...	2
96.	Kamaraj Nagar	9	5	4
97.	Saidapet North	...	...	...
98.	Periapet	37	31	6
99.	Guindy	64	43	21
100.	Saidapet South	...	...	...

APPENDIX VIII

Slum improvement/clearance schemes under the Second Five Year Plan—Statement showing details
of loans and subsidies sanctioned by Government during the years 1957-'61
and expenditure incurred on works during these years (Madras Corporation)

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Amount of loan and subsidy received in 1957-'61				Expenditure in 1957-'61
		Sanctioned cost of scheme	Loan	Subsidy	Total loans and subsidies received in 1957-'61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Meenambal Sivaraj Nagar Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 53.	562,500	281,250	276,223	557,473	562,500
2.	Vazhaippucheri Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 35.	238,750	119,375	59,688	179,063	202,535
3.	Karimaducheri Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 9.	400,000	200,000	100,000	300,000	211,816
4.	Pavement Dwellers Housing Scheme, Division No. 1.	112,500	56,250	46,001	102,251	111,433
5.	Kalyanapuram Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 29.	463,750	173,907	144,922	318,829	336,047
6.	Malligappucheri Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 24.	271,250	101,719	84,766	186,485	152,669
7.	Thandavaraya Chatram Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 51.	1,452,100	441,825	368,188	810,012	734,467
8.	Tondiarupam Slum Clearance Scheme, Division No. 2.	2,031,325	509,213	424,343	933,556	998,300
9.	Kasipuram 'A' Block Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 2.	319,595	80,062	66,719	146,781	149,897
10.	Venkatesapuram Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 32.	944,800	302,137	...	302,137	192,445
11.	Coronation Nagar Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 1.	119,400	29,850	...	29,850	19,381
12.	Karimaducheri Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 33.	350,600	131,475	...	131,475	91,049
13.	Grey Nagar Pallam Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 33.	356,800	133,800	...	133,800	91,049
14.	Eleven skeletal schemes for housing sweepers, scavengers and slum dwellers.	11,594,500	1,700,531	...	1,700,531	...
Total		19,217,870	4,261,394	1,570,850	5,832,243	3,853,588

APPENDIX

Slum improvement/clearance schemes Statement showing the physical targets obtained in each

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme and Division number	Number of plots to be developed or tenements to be constructed under the scheme		Physical targets obtained in 1957-58			Physical targets obtained in 1958-59		
		Tenements	Plots	Tenements completed	Plots developed	No. of families re-habilitated	Tenements completed	Plots developed	No. of families re-habilitated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Meenambal Sivaraj Nagar Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 53.	...	450	...	...	...	...	444	366
2.	Vazhaippucheri Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 35.	...	191	...	...	...	...	93	...
3.	Karimeducheri Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 9.	64	256	...	...	...	...	237	144
4.	Scheme for housing pavement dwellers, Division No. 1.	...	90	...	...	...	...	84	84
5.	Kalyanapuram Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 29.	...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Malligaippucheri Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 24.	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Tondiarkuppam Slum Clearance Scheme, Division No. 2.	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Kasipuram 'A' Block Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 2.	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Thandavaraya Chatram Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 51.	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Venkatesapuram Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 32.	136	242	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Coronation Nagar Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 1.	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Grey Nagar Pallam Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 33.	...	286	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Karimeducheri Slum Improvement Scheme, Division No. 33.	...	281	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		956	2,524	...	...	...	858	594	...

IX

under the Second Five Year Plan of the years 1957-58 to 1960-61 (Madras Corporation)

Physical targets obtained in 1959-60			Physical targets obtained in 1960-61			Total for the period upto 31-3-1961			Remarks
Tenements completed	Plots developed	No. of families re-habilitated	Tenements completed	Plots developed	No. of families re-habilitated	Tenements completed	Plots developed	No. of families re-habilitated	
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
...	19	96	...	11	12	...	474	474	
...	...	...	...	...	67	...	93	67	
...	3	5	...	14	...	...	254	149	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	85	85	
...	...	...	...	142	142	...	142	142	About 350 plots in the alternate site in R. S. Nos. 672, etc. of Perambur, Division No. 31 are under development.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	76	...	...	76	...	...	312 tenements were in different stages of construction.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	162	...	53	162	...	53	
...	66	69	...	...	61	...	66	130	Partly developed F.O.Ls and baths were under construction for 76 families.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All the fields in the alternate site R. S. No. 666, etc., of Perambur, Division No. 31 have not been acquired and possession given.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	89	171	238	167	335	238	1,114	1,100	

Slum improvement/clearance schemes under the Second Five Year Plan — statement showing the physical targets obtained during the period 1956-'61
(State Housing Board)

Sl. No.	Name of scheme/Location	Number of plots to be developed or tenements to be constructed under the scheme			Physical targets obtained during 1956-'61	
		Tenements	Plots	Tenements completed	Plots developed	
1.	Namasivayapuram	...	532	...	532 completed	
2.	Kamarajapuram-cum-Pushpanagar	...	239	...	207 "	
3.	Gajapathy Lala Area	...	69	...	...	
4.	Government Channel Lane Hutting Ground Area	...	104	...	103 completed	
5.	New Kannappa Nagar	...	1,200	...	170 completed (about 500 plots have been demarcated)	
6.	Ellisuram	30	32	...	(28 Nos. of open plots Part II)	
7.	Ramakamathpuram	72	151	...	...	
8.	Raju Pillai Garden	...	115	...	180 completed 100 under construction. (about 400 have been demarcated).	
9.	Omnibus	...	830	...	75 completed 31 under construction. 1,395 completed 1,031 under construction.	
10.	Kamarajapuram Extension	...	106	...	...	
11.	Vannanthurai Road	...	171	...	...	
12.	Subedar Garden Scheme	...	200	...	...	
13.	Urur Parts I and II	...	570	...	...	
14.	Kannikapuram	...	150	...	...	
15.	Kapaleeswarar Koil Land	80	220	...	...	
16.	Visalakshi Ammal Estate	120	330	...	...	
Total		302	5,019			

APPENDIX XI

Slum improvement/clearance schemes under the Second Five Year Plan — statement showing details of loans and subsidies sanctioned by Government during the years 1956-'61 and expenditure incurred on works during these years
(State Housing Board)

Sl. No.	Name of scheme/Location	Amount of loan and subsidy received in 1956-'61		Total Expenditure during 1956-61
		Loan	Subsidy	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Namasivayapuram Scheme	249,375	415,625	623,262
2.	Kamarajapuram-cum-Pushpanagar	149,375	...	168,519
3.	Gajapathy Lala Area	43,125	...	7,190
4.	Government Channel Lane Hutting Ground Area	47,813	47,812	125,896
5.	New Kannappa Nagar	562,500	...	359,054
6.	Ellisuram	66,750	...	64,450
7.	Ramakamathpuram	83,203	...	17,537
8.	Raju Pillai Garden	53,906	...	45,501
9.	Omnibus	389,063	...	65,283
10.	Kamarajapuram Extension	49,688	...	47,702
11.	Vannanthurai Road	40,078	...	...
12.	Subedar Garden Scheme	46,875	...	...
13.	Urur Parts I and II	135,000	...	...
14.	Kannikapuram	35,156-25	...	...
15.	Kapaleeswarar Koil Land	107,062-50	...	...
16.	Visalakshi Ammal Estate	162,843-75	...	...
Total		2,221,813-50	463,437	1,524,394

ERRATA

Page	Sl. No.	Col. No.	For	Read
21	Total	5		
21	Total	6	198,778	213,390
190	Sl. No. 11	2	150,747	198,778
198	Sl. No. 8	2	Trevelyan Bridge	Trevelyan Basin
296	Sl. N. 10	2	Kamaraj Ammal	Kamaraj Annai
323	Heading	29	Sium of	Slum of
334	Heading	2	99	29
344	Heading	2	Division number and Name of division	Name of slum
			Division number and Name of division	Name of slum

