

**THE INDIAN COMMUNITY
OF WYEBANK**

**A Socio-Economic Survey in
the Borough of Kloof, Natal.**

H. L. WATTS

MARCH 1971

**INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF NATAL
DURBAN**

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1. Introduction:

The Institute for Social Research, at the University of Natal in Durban, was requested by the Council of the Borough of Kloof to undertake for planning purposes, a socio-economic survey of the Indian community of Wyebank. This community occupies the eastern part of the borough, adjoining the Borough of New Germany, and the Circle Golf Course. With one or two exceptions, the Indians live entirely to the east of the railway line to Pinetown.

The community concerned is small, so that a total enumeration was possible. In undertaking the study, the emphasis was on rapidly producing results within some months, for reasons of practical concern to the Borough. The interview schedule used for fieldwork is shown in Appendix A. Interviewing was conducted during the period from the end of December 1970 through to February 1971. Two young Indian university students undertook the fieldwork, after suitable training. A total of 227 households were visited, and replies were obtained from 225. Thus the response rate was outstanding, being the best ever achieved in the experience of the author. Every effort was made to impress on informants the need for accurate replies, and there is no reason for not regarding the results as a good reflection of the life of the Indian community in Wyebank.

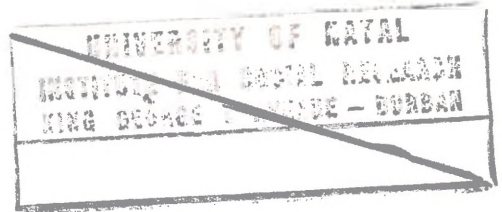
It should be pointed out that there is an area adjoining the Borough of Kloof which is owned neither by the Borough of New Germany, nor any other local authority. As the survey was to be restricted to the area within the Borough of Kloof, the Indian families in this area were not interviewed, although in terms of socio-economic circumstances they appear to form part of the Indian community in Wyebank.

2. Number of Indians Living in Wyebank:

The 225 households studied contained a total of 1,260 persons, and allowing for non-response we can conclude that the total Indian population living in Wyebank is about 1,280 persons at all ages.

At the 1960 census there were 960 Indians within the whole Borough¹⁾. This suggests the population in Wyebank has grown by more than 33% in a decade.

1) Republic of South Africa, Bureau of Statistics (1963):
*Population Census 6th September, 1960: Vol. 1: Geographical
 Distribution of the Population:* Government Printer, Pretoria.
 R.P. No. 62/1963. p. 78.



3. Age and Sex Distribution:

Table I, Appendix B, provides details of the age and sex distribution of the 1,260 persons covered by the survey. The average (mean) age was 24.7 years old, and half of the Indians were beneath the age of 20 years (the median age). The population is a young one. Thirty-nine percent were below the age of 15, 52% were between the ages of 15 and 49, and only 9% were aged 50 years or older. *This type of distribution can be regarded as revealing a progressive or growing population*¹⁾.

The overall sex ratio was 1.04 males to every one female. This may be regarded as normal. The distribution of the sex ratio according to ages, shown in Table II in Appendix B, again does not reveal anything untoward, except a slight femininity between 15 and 29 years, suggesting some young males may be leaving the community, probably to marry and settle elsewhere. However, in general we are clearly dealing with a community of families living a family life.

4. Marital Status:

None of the men in the investigation under the age of 20 years were married, and none of the women under the age of 15 years were married. Two-thirds of the men aged 20 years or older were married, as against 57% of the women aged 15 years or older. Amongst both men and women almost a third were unmarried. The only other notable feature was the relatively high proportion of Indian women who were widowed - 10%, against only 1% of the Indian males who had lost a spouse through death. Divorce and desertion was, by White standards, relatively unimportant, pointing to the stable family life in the area. The high proportion of widows points to the longer life expectation of the women, and is a phenomenon usually found in most parts of the world.

- 1) Sundbärg has developed the following 3 model populations in terms of age distribution:

Progressive (or growing) Population:

0 - 14 years	40%
15 - 49 years	50%
50+ years	10%

Stationary Population:

0 - 14 years	26.5%
15 - 49 years	50.5%
50+ years	23%

Regressive (or shrinking) Population:

0 - 14 years	20%
15 - 49 years	50%
50+ years	30%

See Sundbärg, G. (1900): 'Sur la Repartition de la Population par age et sur les taux de Mortalite': *Bulletin de Internationale de Statistique*: 12, 89 - 94.

5. Educational Level:

The average educational level attained by Indians aged 20 years or older living in Wyebank was low. The mean educational level passed was between Standard III and Standard IV. It will be seen from Table IV in Appendix B that a total of one-fifth had had no schooling at all. The mean educational level attained by those who had had some schooling was Standard V. As one would expect, on the whole the older generation have not attained as high a level of education as the younger ones. For example, 70% of those aged 70 years or older are without any schooling whatsoever, as against only 2% of those aged 20 - 24 years.

As one would expect from the traditional Indian pattern of regarding a woman's place as the home, the women have on the whole a lower level of education than the men. Twenty-one per cent of all females, excluding those who were pre-school, had had no schooling, as against only 5% of the males.

Post-school education and/or training was rare. Ninety-four per cent of those aged 20 years or older had received no further education after leaving school, and the vast majority of those with such training - two-thirds - had undergone a form of apprenticeship.

Very few adult Indians - only just over a dozen - are pursuing further education, if we look at the 20 years and older group. Thus the pattern is that further education amongst adults is the exception rather than the rule.

The younger generation obviously regard education as being important, and they are no doubt supported in this view by their parents. Thirty per cent of those currently undergoing education, hope one day to obtain their matric, and a further 27% wish to obtain post-matric qualifications. While not all of those who want to obtain a matric or who want to go further, will in fact be able to do so, these figures show the importance placed on education.

6. Occupations:

Table V in Appendix B shows the distribution of occupations amongst Indians in Wyebank. The figures exclude pre-school children and scholars and students.

Given the low level of education of most Indians in Wyebank, we would expect most have lowly jobs. This is so. Amongst Indian men, two major categories of occupation are evident - almost a quarter work at subordinate white collar occupations, as salesmen, clerks, storemen, and the like,

while over a quarter work as semi-skilled workers, usually as truck drivers and factory operatives, but including some market gardeners. Very few ($\frac{1}{2}\%$) belong to the professions or the higher administrative echelon, while 5% fall into the category of independent commercial and managerial occupations. (This latter category is made up mainly of small shopkeepers). Just over one-tenth have manual jobs involving some degree of supervision or responsibility, and again a similar proportion are unskilled workers. Skilled workers form a small group, accounting for only $6\frac{1}{2}\%$. Unemployment, while not serious, is not negligible, accounting for almost 8%.

Amongst the women, the home is still clearly the place for nearly all females. Eighty per cent of the women were housewives, and 8% were unskilled, with 4% engaged in semi-skilled work. Only about $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ worked at subordinate white collar jobs. The few skilled workers consisted mainly of dressmakers.

Amongst both males and females, manual work was more important than white collar work. For every one Indian male engaged in manual work, there was only half a male engaged in white collar work. The ratio for females was one manual worker to 0.18 white collar worker.

In terms of status of employment, 88% of the men and 86% of the gainfully occupied workers were employees. Only $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the males were employers, and the rest worked on their own account, or with their family. None of the women were employers, but a total of 14% worked either on their own account (dressmaking), or in the family enterprise.

7. Industry Engaged In:

Table VI. in Appendix B provides details of the industries in which the gainfully occupied workers were engaged. The two main industries were first of all manufacturing, accounting for 46% of the men, and 60% of the women, and secondly, commerce and finance, accounting for almost a quarter of the men and 15% of the women. The only other industry accounting for more than 10% of the workers was the broad area of services, accounting for 13% of the men, and 20% of the women. Those engaged in agriculture (7% of the men and 5% of the women) were engaged in market gardening and growing flowers in Wyebank, showing that this activity has a place in the economy of the community.

8. Unemployment:

It should be noted that as far as unemployment is concerned none of those interviewed gave as reasons for unemployment complete inability to

find a job. Of the 29 who were unemployed, 8 had been ill or disabled, 3 were at home after schooling (with no further reason given), and 7 because their salary had been too low, and they had not yet found another job, while 11 had been discharged from work because of retrenchment. The latter finding is probably a reflection of the current credit curbs being imposed by the Government in an effort to slow down the rate of inflation in the Republic.

The length of unemployment varied from less than a month to over one year. A total of two-thirds had been unemployed for three months or longer. Thirty-eight per cent of the unemployed had been out of work for more than a year, which is a disturbing figure.

9. Place of Work:

One-fifth of the gainfully occupied workers were employed in Wyebank itself, while a further 7% worked in New Germany, and 54% in the Pinetown/Mariannhill area. This means that a total of over four-fifths of the Indians worked either in Wyebank or in the areas immediately adjacent to it. Ten per cent worked in the Borough of Durban, and the remainder worked either within the Durban metropolitan area itself, or in the wider region. This means that in terms of place of residence relative to place of work, the Wyebank Indians are in most cases well placed, and the community provides part of the work force for the surrounding business enterprises, especially manufacturing and commerce.

10. Journey to Work:

The bus was the most usual form of transport to work, being used by 28% of the gainfully occupied workers, followed closely by lifts in a car, accounting for 26%. Twenty per cent used their own car, while 15% used the train. The use of a taxi or a bicycle was infrequent, while almost one-tenth walked to work.

The average (mean) cost of travelling to work was R5.88 monthly for those who had costs associated with going to work. It is significant that a quarter had less than R1.00 per month costs, and 46% paid less than R3.00 to get to and from work. Many Wyebank Indians are thus well situated in relation to place of work. Fuller details are provided in Table VII in Appendix B.

The average length of time taken by the journey to work was just over half-an-hour, for those who worked away from home. This is reasonable, again showing many Wyebank Indians are well situated in relation to their place of work. The distribution of figures for the length of time taken for the journey to work is given in Table VIII in Appendix B.

An examination of the length of time of the journey to work by means of transport, showed that those who travelled by train tended to spend the most time travelling. This is probably because those working further afield took the train.

11. Length of Time Lived in Kloof:

Table IX in Appendix B shows details for the length of time that the 1,260 people studied had lived in Kloof. Sixty-five per cent of all males, and 52% of the females had lived all their life in Kloof. Clearly we are dealing with a fairly stable community, and many had lived within the area for two or more decades. A total of 32% of the males and 24% of the females, at all ages (including babies), had lived in Kloof for 20 years or longer. Particularly when it is borne in mind we are studying a young population, we can thus regard the Indian community at Wyebank as an established community with good continuity of residence.

12. Household Composition:

A household is one of the fundamental units in the community. It is the housekeeping unit consisting of a person or group of persons (who may or may not be related), who share a common household budget. Usually one of the hallmarks of a household is that the members eat together. In Wyebank, 225 out of the 227 households visited supplied information.

Typically, the head of the household is a male. In 196 of the households the head was the male, and in the remaining 29 for which information was available, the head was a woman. The female heads are normally widows who became head after the household had lost the male head through death.

The typical household head was middle-aged, with an average (mean) age of 43 years. The level of education obtained was low. The greatest single majority (57%) had between standards 4 and 6 education, and only 2% of the heads had obtained a matriculation level or higher. This low level of education is reflected in their lowly occupational level. A quarter of the male household heads were semi-skilled workers, which formed the greatest single group of household heads. This was followed by 20% who were subordinate white collar workers, and 13% who held supervisory or responsible manual positions.

It is notable that the households in Wyebank consisted almost exclusively of kin-folk. In point of fact, only one household contained a person who was not in any way related to the head of the household.

A family consists of a man and woman living together, plus any dependent children or a woman or man plus her/his dependent children (own or

adopted). The 225 households contained 252 families, or an average of a little over one family per household (1.12). This shows that households containing families of married sons were fairly rare. All but 3% of the households contained a family or families. Eighty-four per cent of the households contained only one family, while 12% contained two families. Only 1% contained three families. In the vast majority of cases of additional families in the households, these families were those of a son (with his wife, and possibly children), living with his parents.

13. Household Size:

Details for household size are provided in Table X in Appendix B. The average (mean) number of persons per household was 5.6, which is not large. Fifty-six per cent of the households contained five persons or less. At the same time it should be pointed out that there was a noteworthy proportion of large households in Wyebank, and 11% contained 10 or more persons. The presence of a group of large households suggests that there is likely to be overcrowding in the area, and this point is discussed in Section 20.

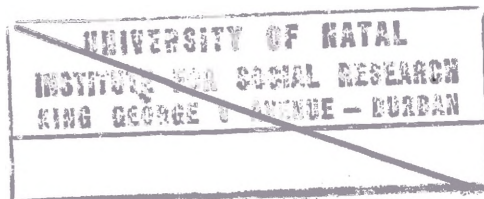
There is a clear trend for the larger households to be in part, the result of more than one family living together. Thus, for instance, none of the households consisting of four or less persons contained more than one family. By contrast, 45% of the households containing 10 or more persons consisted of two or more families living together and sharing the housekeeping expenses. Nineteen of the families were the families of sons of the head of the household.

14. Family Type:

We may distinguish several types of family. A *whole* family consists of a man and a woman living together, plus their dependent children (own or adopted). In contrast to this, a *complete* family consists of a man and a woman living together, whose children are grown up and no longer dependent, or whose children have all died. In other words, in this type of family, their work of reproduction and child-rearing has been completed. A third type of family is a *broken* family. This consists of a man or a woman, with his or her dependent children - one partner is missing, due to either death, desertion, separation or divorce. It means that one of the original couple is left with the task of rearing the children. Finally, we may distinguish an *incomplete* family. This consists of a man and a woman living together, who have not yet produced any live children. In other words, they have started their family life, but for one reason or another have not yet successfully reproduced themselves. It should be noted that a single person or a group of relatives, does not constitute a family.

Seventy-three per cent of all the families studied were *whole* families, consisting of a man, woman and dependent children. Only 2% were *complete* while one in ten were *incomplete*. *Broken* families, broken largely by death, accounted for 14% of the families.

It is interesting to note that additional families in a household (which are those in addition to the family of which the head of the household is the member), have a higher proportion of *incomplete* and *broken* families, as well as *completed* families, than do the group of main families containing the household head. This is typical in many communities, as it is often these types of families which aggregate on to the household head's family. Thus, whereas 7% of the main families were *incomplete*, 29% of additional families fell into this category. *Broken* families accounted for 14% of main families, as against 18% of additional families, while only 2% of the main families were complete, as against 6% of those which were additional. This pattern is typical, and does not represent any serious problems.



15. Family Size:

Appendix B, Table XI, shows the distribution of family sizes. The average size family consisted of 4.8 persons. As we would expect from the findings in the preceding section, the main family tended on average to be bigger than additional families. The mean size of the main family was 5.0 persons, as against only 3.7 for additional families. While there are some large families, there are not as many of them as might popularly be supposed. Only 5% of the families contained 10 or more persons, while two-thirds of the families contained five or less persons. Thus, while average family size is larger than found amongst Whites in Durban, we are not dealing with very large families in Wyebank.

16. Religion:

The vast majority of households living in Wyebank are Hindu, (91%). Seven per cent of the households were Christian, while only 2% were Muslim. The Hindu community in Wyebank therefore is without any doubt the one of major importance.

17. Language Spoken:

Households speaking Tamil were the main type. Forty-one per cent of the households spoke only Tamil at home, while a further 37% spoke Tamil and English. Thus, over three-quarters of the Wyebank households spoke Tamil, with or without English as well. The only other group of much

importance were the Telegus, accounting for 7% (4% out of the 7% spoke English at home as well). Further details for the other language groups can be seen from Table XII in Appendix B.

We can therefore conclude that the Indian community at Wyebank is very largely a Tamil-speaking Hindu group.

18. Socio-Economic Status of the Households:

The majority of households depended upon a single wage earner for their income. Sixty per cent of the households had only one wage earner, while in a further 13% of the households there were two gainfully occupied workers. The remaining 27% of the households, or over one quarter, contained three or more workers, and in fact 3% of the households had five or more workers. Thus, while the majority of households rely on only one worker, there is a very important group of households which relies on several workers to provide income.

The *dependency ratio* is an index of the number of dependents to gainfully occupied persons within a household. Thus, for example, a dependency ratio of one would imply that for every one dependent in the household there is one worker bringing in an income. Table XIII in Appendix B provides information on the distribution of dependency ratios for the 225 households. The average (mean) dependency ratio is 3.00. This implies that every worker, on the average, has to support three dependents. In some of the households the dependency ratio is disturbingly high, and a sixth of the households have a ratio of five or more dependents per worker. Such high dependency ratios are restricted largely to the larger families.

Household income, on a monthly basis, is tabulated in Table XIV in Appendix B. The mean household income worked out at R126.43 per month. Half of the households had an income of less than R100.00 per month. Large incomes are rare, and only one twentieth of the households had incomes of R300.00 per month or more. It seems that the Indian community at Wyebank is in modest economic circumstances. However, a clearer indication of whether this is so or not can be obtained by relating income to household size, and working out for each household the per caput income (and not merely the overall average as has been done above). Table XV gives the net per caput income on a daily basis for the households, after the costs of housing (either rent, or bond payment, maintenance and rates) and also the cost of workers travelling to and from work, have been deducted from their income. This gives a far more sensitive indication of the socio-economic status of the community. The net mean per caput daily income is 41 cents after worker's transport costs and housing costs have been deducted. The latter costs have to be paid before a household can

start 'to live'.

The net per caput daily income of 41 cents compares with an average net figure for the poverty datum line in Durban today of about 35 cents, showing that on average the households are not in absolute poverty, but have a low socio-economic status. Table XV shows there is quite a spread in per caput income, so the average position taken by itself is misleading. About one fifth of the households are below the average poverty datum line figure of 35 cents net daily, and therefore are poor. The effective minimum level, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the poverty datum line, is on average about 52½ cents daily. This is a more realistic human standard for judging socio-economic levels than the poverty datum line (which excludes so much that households in fact must purchase). Over two fifths of the Wyebank households have a per caput daily net income of less than 52½ cents, showing the low socio-economic level of many households. This fits in with the low level of education and lowly jobs typical of the community.

19. Details of Dwellings Occupied:

A very important requirement for any family or household is suitable accommodation, to provide protection from the elements and to provide a suitable environment for the rearing of children. So it is important to give some details of the dwellings occupied by the Indian community in Wyebank, and the basis on which these dwellings are occupied.

Only 37% of the households were renting their dwellings. A further 5% (usually a son of the household head, with his family) received rent-free accommodation from the head. The rest were living in houses which they owned (only 7% of the households reported that they were still involved in paying a bond). Most of the dwellings in the area are old houses which have been owned for a good length of time. This is, to quite a considerable extent, the result of Group Areas control which has prohibited the erection of new dwellings until the future of the area is finally established.

Details of rent paid are to be found in Table XVI in Appendix B. A good proportion of the households pay only modest rents, and two-fifths pay less than R10 per month. Rents are in many cases low, often because the rented families are tenants sharing a dwelling with the occupier, or subtenants of the main tenant.

An attempt was made to obtain from the owners of dwellings the average cost of rates plus maintenance. However, the figures quoted are so low that it is our impression that in most cases they were unable to provide a realistic figure for the upkeep of the dwelling. The mean figure quoted is R5.15 per month, which given present day costs seems an under-estimate.

However, even allowing for this, the fact that the largest proportion of households are living in dwellings where the bond has been paid off means that by present day standards their housing costs are not expensive. This must be one of the major benefits for the majority of Indian households who have lived in Wyebank for several decades. If these Indians were moved to a new area where they could purchase dwellings, their housing costs would soar dramatically. Given their level of income, most would not be in a position to afford present-day land prices and building costs. As a result, nearly all would have to become tenants. Living in Wyebank as they do, they have the advantage of being established in an area with old houses, and with land which was either paid for or inherited in a time when costs were more reasonable. Thus, as a poorly educated community with only modest incomes, they have the benefit in most cases of housing costs that are reasonably within their means.

The municipal valuation of the properties is not a direct reflection of the market value of the area, as Group Areas restrictions have prevented any sales which could give an indication of market price. However, the distribution of values within the area gives some idea of the relative, but not of the absolute, value of the property. A total of 96 properties were occupied by the 225 households studied. In all except nine of the properties it was possible to establish the plot number. The values in the 1970/71 rateable valuation roll for the Borough of Kloof have been tabulated in Table XVII in Appendix B. Even allowing for the fact that the figures are nominal, they again support the picture of the community on the whole being one in modest economic circumstances. Table XVIII in the Appendix tabulates the area of the properties studied. In addition to the six properties for which a plot number was not clearly established, there were two additional properties listed in the valuation roll where the area was not given. This explains why the information was available for only 88 of the 96 properties investigated. It will be seen that the area of the properties range from under 3,000 square meters (accounting for over an eighth of the properties) to a few large ones of 50,000 or more square meters. Judged by urban standards, generally the pieces of ground are large, and some are very large. Thus, if the future of Wyebank is settled in favour of it remaining an Indian community, its proximity to industrial places of employment is likely to lead to a good deal of sub-division of the properties concerned, and the replacement of large rambling gardens and market gardens by housing development. Certainly there is land available for this.

The length of time which the dwelling occupied has been in possession of the occupier's family (or his wife's family) is shown in Table XIX. Almost two-fifths of the households (other than those who are renting) have had the dwelling in their family possession since before 1950.

Table XX gives the date when the household head moved into the dwelling occupied, and this information includes both owners and tenants. It is clear from the table that while there is a notable proportion of the household heads who have been in their present dwelling for several decades, people still seem to be moving into Wyebank for residential purposes, as about half name a date from 1960 onwards as the period when they moved into the dwelling concerned. Given the suitable location of Wyebank in relation to the rapidly developing industrial area of Pinetown and New Germany, this is not surprising.

Table XXI gives information on the nature of the basis on which the households occupied the dwellings in Wyebank. It will be seen that only about a quarter are owners without sharing the dwelling with anyone else, while another quarter are sharing ownership. In all, only 36% do not share their dwelling. These figures suggest over-crowding and a housing shortage - a point which is discussed in the next section.

Only 19% of the households obtained their dwelling by direct purchase. Twenty per cent acquired it by inheritance, while another 19% bought the land and then built their dwelling. The remainder rent their dwelling, or have rent-free accommodation from relatives.

20. Sharing of Dwellings, and Over-crowding:

There appears to be a housing shortage in the area, and this is almost certainly due to the restrictions on expansion at the present time, because of the uncertainty of the future of Wyebank under the Group Areas Act. Only about one-quarter of the households have a complete house to themselves. (These are mainly the owners, so that those tenants who do not share have either a flat or an outbuilding to themselves, rather than a house). Two-fifths have to make do with several rooms in a house, while one-sixth have only one room in a house in which to live. Thirteen per cent of the households occupied an outbuilding on the premises, while a negligible 2% occupied what could be described as a flat. There were 35 shanties, but only one was occupied by Indians, (the rest being occupied by African squatter-tenants). These figures indicate a serious housing shortage in the area.

We have already pointed out previously in this report that about one-sixth of the households contain more than one family. Applying the standard for the minimum number of rooms required by a household of given size (as laid down in the *Minimum Standards of Accommodation for non-Europeans*, put out by the National Housing Office in 1951), 57 out of the total of 107 structures occupied as dwellings on the properties studied, were over-crowded. This means that 53% or just over half of the struc-

tures were over-crowded. This is a serious amount of over-crowding, and points to the need for an early solution to the problems of the future of Wyebank, so that more dwellings may be constructed in the area for the inhabitants.

Given 225 households occupying 96 properties studied, this means an average of 2.3 households per property. Only 38 of the 96 properties had only one household living on the property. A majority of three-fifths of the properties contained two or more households (one-fifth of the properties had four or more households on them), and this underlines the extent of the shortage. If we adopt the common Western standard of one dwelling per household, on the grounds that a separate housekeeping unit requires its own dwelling, then given 110 houses studied there is a shortage of 115 houses in the area, or to put it another way, the number of houses required would have to be about doubled to meet this standard.

The number of families per property is higher than the number of households - we have already reported on the existence of multi-family households. Given 252 families, we have an average of 2.63 families per property. Some properties had more than this average - a fifth had four or more families and one property in fact contained nine families. A housing standard sometimes used under Western conditions is that whereby each family requires its own dwelling. This is not altogether applicable to the Indians as the joint family system has not entirely died out, although as a result of urbanisation and Western influences it appears to be disappearing very rapidly. Nonetheless, if for argument's sake we apply this standard then instead of 110 houses we studied, we would require 252, or well over a two-fold increase.

Again we see the need for expansion and development in Wyebank to allow for the provision of more accommodation.

The shortage of accommodation is shown in yet another way. There were 40 outbuildings in Wyebank which were occupied residentially, despite the fact that they were not designed for residential purposes.

While households usually did not share bedrooms (only 4% shared one or more bedrooms), a quarter shared a kitchen, while three-fifths shared a bathroom. Only two-fifths of the households did not share any room in their dwelling with another household. Thus, the majority of the households had to share one or more rooms with one or more other households.

21. Degree of Community Participation and Cohesion:

The length of time that the inhabitants of Wyebank have lived there suggests that we are dealing with an established, settled community. Yet is this so? Several questions were asked during the interviews to try to

obtain an idea of the extent of community cohesion found in Wyebank.

The first technique used was to ask for the names of the four most esteemed Indians living in Wyebank. If a considerable degree of consensus is evident in the replies, then we can take this as an index of a satisfactory level of community cohesion. In point of fact, considerable consensus was found. Mr. 'A' was mentioned by 90% of those interviewed, while Mr. 'B' was mentioned by 82%. These two individuals stand head and shoulders above everybody else in terms of the number of 'votes' for them as esteemed people. A Mr. 'C' received 54% of the nominations, while a Mr. 'D' received 50%. The person in fifth place, a Mr. 'E', was nominated in only 28% of the interviews, and the person in sixth place, Mr. 'F' received even less mention - by only 10% of the persons interviewed. Thus, while a total of 53 persons were mentioned as being esteemed, the degree of consensus about the most esteemed persons is high, and there is a marked dividing line between the first two and the next two names, and then the rest. We can therefore safely conclude that we are dealing with a fairly well-knit community in Wyebank, exhibiting a considerable degree of consensus.

To what extent are the individual households in Wyebank socially isolated, and to what extent are they integrated both into Wyebank and into the wider Indian community? Information was collected on the amount of social visiting and intervisiting. Table XXII, Appendix B, tabulates the data on a generalised basis. It is noteworthy that only 8% of the households neither visited anyone, nor were visited, during the preceding two months. By contrast, in almost a fifth of the households 50 or more visits in all had been made by others to individual members of the household or the whole household, together with visits made by members of the household to others. The overall average number of visits involved for the two month period was 26 visits, and if we take only those who had some form of visiting, then it increases to 28 visits. This represents a very satisfactory level of social contact on the part of the Indian households in Wyebank.

The pattern of social contact shows that about three-quarters of those households involved in social contact with other households had a significant proportion of contacts within the local community. This points to the existence of a cohesive Indian community in Wyebank, which should not be broken up by planning.

There is one other index of community cohesiveness and involvement which we may use. This is the extent to which households in the area were involved in community organisations, by having one or more members of the household being an active member of an organisation. For our purposes it does not matter whether the organisation is the local ratepayer's association or a sports club, or a religious body engaged in activities

other than purely services of worship. Forty-five of the households, or one-fifth, had one or more members (usually one member) who belonged to an organisation or organisations situated in the local area. This is a satisfactory level of involvement.

As far as it is possible to establish during the course of a brief fieldwork investigation, the Indian community at Wyebank has emerged as one with a satisfactory level of cohesion and integration. In terms of community engineering, there appears to be no need to interfere with the existence of the community.

22. Market Gardening in Wyebank:

Even a casual drive through Wyebank makes it clear that there are market gardens producing vegetables and flowers. The fieldworkers were asked to establish by inspection the land use pattern of the properties they visited. Fifty-five per cent of the properties were classed as purely residential, while 3% were classed as including a shop in addition to a dwelling. Market gardening was found on 37% of the properties, while the remainder included a small proportion of other uses such as residential use plus a place of worship, or residential plus makeshift motor repair workshops and storerooms. Market gardening thus is found on a significant number of the properties investigated.

The fieldworkers were asked to obtain details of the type of crops grown. A third of the market gardeners grew vegetables and some fruit, while a further quarter grew vegetables, fruit and some flowers. The remaining market gardens were split more or less equally amongst the growing of vegetables only, vegetables and some flowers; and sub-tropical fruit. The fieldworkers estimated that in nearly all of the market gardens the whole of the property except a small residential area was given over to market gardening. The land used for gardening was usually sloping rather than flat ground, but of course the steepest slopes could not be cultivated.

23. Community Services and the Future of the Area:

The Wyebank area of Kloof has the appearance for the most part of a semi-urban area awaiting development. Density is low, most houses are old and over-crowded, most roads are untarred, and unkerbed, and to go by field impressions, a large proportion of houses do not have waterborne sewerage - some appear still to use pit latrines. There is an opportunity to plan the area and develop it as a modern Indian community with a good range of community services, provided its future in terms of the Group Areas Act can be speedily finalised. The Borough of Kloof cannot afford to have the

area underdeveloped indefinitely, and should push for its development. The area is adjacent to New Germany and Pinetown, which the Institute for Social Research has estimated will employ nearly 19,000 Indians by 1990¹⁾ and Wyebank can increasingly serve as an Indian residential area for part of this developing work force.

24. Summary and Conclusions:

A brief investigation was conducted by the Institute for Social Research into the Indian community at Wyebank, Kloof. The emphasis was on obtaining results within a period of three to three-and-a half months, so that of necessity the survey was limited in scope and in depth. The analysis provides some picture of the Indian community concerned.

The Indian community at Wyebank is small, so that a total enumeration was attempted. Two hundred and twenty five out of 227 households responded, and it was found they contained a total of 1,260 persons. Thus the total Indian population living in Wyebank is about 1,280 persons at all ages (excluding the 'hilltown' area which is not under any local authority, and also excluding Bantu families living in shacks on Indian property).

The population is a young one, and has the age distribution characteristic of a progressive or growing population. Judging by the 1960 census it appears the community has grown by more than 33% during the past decade.

The average educational level and occupational category found amongst the Indians in Wyebank are on the average low. The average educational level passed was between standards three and four. Most workers are either manual workers or subordinate white collar workers. This pattern is reflected in a modest per caput income of 41 cents daily after workers transport costs and housing costs have been deducted. About one-fifth of the households fall below the average poverty datum line figure of 35 cents net daily, and therefore are poor.

The two major industrial occupations of workers in Wyebank were firstly manufacturing, and secondly, commerce and finance. A total of over four-fifths of the Indians worked either in Wyebank or the areas immediately adjacent to it, including Pinetown. Thus we can regard them as working within reasonable distance of their place of residence, and

1) Schlemmer, L. (1968): *The Spatial Distribution of the Present and Future Working Population of Metropolitan Durban*: Institute for Social Research, University of Natal, Durban. p. 367.

this is shown by the fact that the average length of time taken by the journey to work was just over half-an-hour for those who worked away from home. Wyebank is obviously well situated for the industrial work areas of Pinetown and New Germany.

We are dealing with a settled community at Wyebank, which has lived in the area for some good length of time. Sixty-five per cent of all males and 52% of the females had lived all their life in Wyebank. A total of one third of the males and one quarter of the females at all ages (including babies) had lived in Wyebank for 20 years or longer, and this is noteworthy when we bear in mind that the population is a young one.

An analysis was made of the households and families living in the area. It is notable that the households in Wyebank consisted almost exclusively of kinfolk. Only one household contained a person who was not in any way related to the head of the household. Eight-four per cent of the households contained only one family, pointing to the emergence of single family households as the norm, in contrast to the joint family system which Indians traditionally followed. The average size of households was 5.6 persons, which is not large. Average family size was 4.8 persons.

The community is remarkably homogeneous in terms of religion and language. Ninety-one per cent of the households living in Wyebank are Hindu, and over three-quarters speak Tamil or Tamil and English in their homes. The Indian community at Wyebank is thus very largely a Tamil-speaking Hindu group.

Only 37% of the households rented their dwellings, and a further 5% received rent-free accommodation (from a relative). Most of the houses in the area are old houses which have been owned for a good length of time. This is to quite a considerable extent the result of Group Areas control which has prohibited the erection of new dwellings until the future of the area is finally established. Rents are in many cases low, often because the rented families are tenants sharing a dwelling with the occupier, or are sub-tenants of the main tenant. Two-fifths paid less than R10 per month for their accommodation. As far as could be ascertained the housing costs of owners were also modest.

Almost two-fifths of the households (other than those who were renting accommodation) said that the dwelling they were occupying had been in the family's possession since before 1950. A notable proportion of the household heads had been in their existing accommodation for several decades. At the same time people still seemed to be moving into Wyebank for residential purposes, as half the households named a date from 1960 onwards as the period when they moved in. Given the suitable location of Wyebank in relation to the rapidly developing industrial area of Pinetown

and New Germany, this is not surprising.

There are several pointers of a housing shortage in the area. In all, only 36% of the households do not share their dwellings with another household. If we disregard outbuildings, then only about one quarter of the households have a complete house to themselves. In terms of the minimum number of rooms per household required in terms of the *Minimum Standards of Accommodation for non-Europeans*, 53% of the structures investigated were over-crowded. This is a serious amount of over-crowding. Applying the standard of each household requiring its own house, there is a shortage of 115 houses in Wyebank. To put it another way, the number of houses required would have to be doubled to meet the standard. It is also often contended that each family should, under Western conditions, have its own dwelling. As some of the households contain more than one family, we would in terms of this criterion, require 252 houses in Wyebank merely to house the existing population.

Forty outbuildings in Wyebank were occupied residentially, despite the fact that they were not designed for residential purposes. This again indicates the housing shortage in the area.

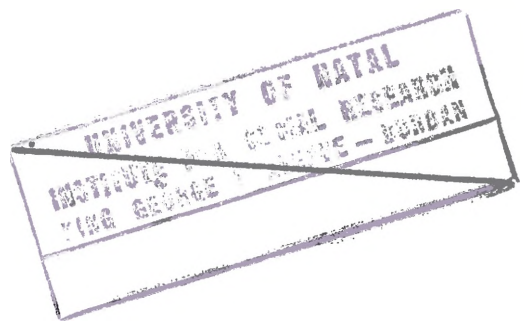
While households did not usually share bedrooms with another household, a quarter shared a kitchen, while three-fifths of the households shared a bathroom. Only two-fifths of the households did not share any room in their dwelling with another household. The housing shortage has necessitated a good deal of sharing.

A study was made of the degree of community participation and cohesion in the Indian community at Wyebank. Both in terms of the extent of consensus as to who, if any, are esteemed persons within the community, and in regard to social contacts and intervisiting, the community emerges as one with a satisfactory level of cohesion and integration.

Market gardening is one of the activities of the Indian community, and inspection showed that 37% of the properties included market gardens. Crops grown were vegetables, fruit, and flowers.

In terms of the physical appearance and density of the area, there is a lot of opportunity for development in Wyebank, both in terms of re-planning and higher density of housing, as well as provision of community services. As a relatively underdeveloped area, it is an area expensive for the Borough of Kloof from the point of view that the land is not yielding the rates that it could and should do with satisfactory development. An examination of the location of Wyebank in relation to New Germany and Pinetown shows that it is well placed to act as an Indian residential area for these two rapidly growing industrial areas. In fact, it provides the best opportunity for having an Indian residential area located within reasonable distance of these industrial growth points.

The Institute for Social Research has estimated that by 1990 nearly 19,000 Indians will be employed in Pinetown and New Germany, so that there is a clear need for providing adequate housing facilities in the area. Given the present ratio of three dependents to every one worker, and assuming for argument's sake that this proportion did not change to any great extent during the next 20 years, then an Indian population of 57,000 would be required by 1990 to serve the needs of Pinetown and New Germany. While Wyebank could not without very high density development (which would seem undesirable) house a population of this magnitude, it could make a significant contribution towards the housing needs of the Indian workers required in the area. The area is far better situated from this point of view than the Mariannahill area which would require Indian workers to travel greater distances and across Pinetown. Thus, given an established Indian community, which is fairly homogeneous and cohesive, and which has lived in Wyebank for some considerable period of time, there are strong grounds for pushing that the area be planned for Indian residential development. Accordingly, it is recommended that the Borough of Kloof pursue this course of action.



APPENDIX A

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Schedule no.

[]

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH.

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL, DURBAN.

SURVEY OF INDIAN FAMILIES IN KLOOF, 1970.
DATA FOR PROPERTY STUDIED.

ADDRESS:

PLOT(S) NUMBER(S) (CADASTRAL REFERENCES):
.....

OFFICE USE ONLY: Interviewer: -----
Date: -----
Checked by: -----
Date: -----

1. MUNICIPAL VALUATION: LAND: R -----
2. BUILDINGS: R -----
3. TOTAL: R -----
DEPT. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT VALUATION:
4. LAND: -----
5. BUILDINGS: -----
6. TOTAL: -----
7. Area of Property -----

[]
[]
[]
[]
[]
[]

NUMBER OF BUILDINGS ON PROPERTY:

- 8. HOUSES
- 9. OUTBUILDINGS USED RESIDENTIALLY
- 10. SHOPS
- 11. MAISONETTES IN ONE STRUCTURE
- 12. SHANTIES
- 13. FLATS IN A BLOCK
- 14. NON-RESIDENTIAL OUTBUILDINGS

[]
[]
[]
[]
[]
[]

15. Land use, as established by inspection:

Purely residential

 1

Shop(s) and residence

 2

Residence, and market gardening

 3

Shop, residence and market gardening

 4

Residence and other non-residential use (specify):

.....

16. Type of crops grown:

No market gardening

 1

Flowers

 2

Vegetables

 3

Bananas and other fruit

 4

Flowers and vegetables

 5

Flowers and fruit

 6

Vegetables and fruit

 7

Flowers, vegetables and fruit

 8

17. Estimate of fraction of property devoted to market gardening:

None 1	Under $\frac{1}{4}$ 2	$\frac{1}{4}$ 3	$\frac{1}{2}$ 4	$\frac{3}{4}$ 5	All except small residential area 6
-----------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--

18. Description of land used for market gardening

None 1	Steeply sloping Hillsides 2	Flat ground 3	Gently sloping 4	Other 5
-----------	-----------------------------------	------------------	------------------------	------------

If other, specify:

19. Total No. of households on property

20. Total No. of families on property

21. Total No. persons at all ages, living permanently on property

22. Total No. males aged 16+ years, on property

23. Total No. females aged 16+ years, on property

24. Total No. males under 16 years of age, on property

25. Total No. females under 16 years of age, on property

26. (OFFICE USE: No. overcrowded dwellings on property)

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

SCHEDULE No.

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF NATAL,
DURBAN.

SURVEY OF INDIAN FAMILIES IN KLOOF, 1970.
HOUSEHOLD DATA.

USE A SEPARATE SCHEDULE FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD.

(A household consists of a person, or group of persons, who may or may not be related to each other, who share a common housekeeping budget. This includes eating together at a common table, and sharing the food budget).

NAME OF MAIN INFORMANT: _____
(To be household head, or his wife)

ADDRESS: _____

OFFICE USE ONLY:

INTERVIEWER: _____

RECORD OF VISITS IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSEHOLD

DATE OF VISIT	RESULT OF VISIT	REASONS FOR OUTCOME OF VISIT

SCHEDULE CHECKED BY: _____

DATE: _____

WORK SHEET FOR LISTING MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Write down the names of all persons in the household, giving their sex and relationship to the head of the household. Use M to indicate Male, F for Female.

Group members of a family together, bracketing them. (For the definition of a family, see page 4 below.)

Person's Household Identity Number	Name	Sex	Relationship to head of household	For members within a family, relationship to family head
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20

Note: Exclude transient visitors.

Using the above information as a guide for your questions, and as a basis for checking answers, proceed to fill in the information required in the rest of the interview schedule.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY INFORMATION

1. Type of dwelling occupied by household:

A complete house 1	Several rooms in a house 2	Room in a house 3	Out-building 4	Shanty 5	Flat/Maisonette 6	Other
-----------------------	-------------------------------	----------------------	-------------------	-------------	----------------------	-------

If other, specify

2. Nature of occupancy of dwelling by household head:

Owner, without tenants 1	Owner, with tenants also 2	Sole tenant of dwelling 3	Parallel tenant of dwelling 4	Main tenant, who sublets 5	Sub-tenant of main tenant 6	Tenant of owner in dwelling 7
-----------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------------

3. Name of dwelling owner:

Address:

.....

4. Is dwelling

Bonded 1	Not bonded 2	D.K. 3
-------------	-----------------	-----------

5. Did household head acquire the dwelling by

Purchase 1	Inheritance 2	Lease 3
---------------	------------------	------------

6. Number of bedrooms, living rooms, plus kitchen, occupied solely by household.

7. Number of rooms of any kind shared with members of another household.

8. Is the kitchen shared with another household?

Yes 1	No 2	No kitchen 3
----------	---------	-----------------

9. Is the bathroom shared with another household?

Yes	No	No bathroom
1	2	3

10. Are any bedrooms shared with another household?

Yes	No
1	2

11. Date when household head moved into the dwelling.

Before 1910	1910-9	1920-9	1930-9	1940-9	1950-9	1960-4	1965-9	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

12. Length of time he/she has lived in Kloof

Before 1910	1910-9	1920-9	1930-9	1940-9	1950-9	1960-4	1965-9	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

13. Length of time that the dwelling has been in possession of the Head's family, or in-law's family.

Before 1900	1900-1919	1920-9	1930-9	1940-9	1950-9	1960+	Not applicable (rented)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD:

14. Males aged 16 years or older

15. Females aged 16 years or older

16. Males under 16 years of age

17. Females under 16 years of age

18. TOTAL number in household (write as 01, 02,...10, 11, etc.)

19. NUMBER OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS (workers) IN HOUSEHOLD.

20. NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS IN HOUSEHOLD (i.e. persons at all ages who are ^{not} in receipt of an income of their own from any source whatsoever.)

OFFICE USE ONLY:

21. DEPENDENCY RATIO:

TYPE OF FAMILIES IN THE HOUSEHOLD:

NOTE:

A family may of the following types:

The MAIN family is the one, if any, containing the head of the household. All other families in the household are ADDITIONAL families.

A WHOLE family consists of a man and woman living together, plus their dependent children, own or adopted.

A COMPLETED family consists of a man and woman living together, whose children are grown up and no longer dependent, or whose children have all died.

A BROKEN family consists of a man or woman, with his/her dependent children (i.e. the one partner is missing, due to death, desertion, separation or divorce).

An INCOMPLETE family consists of a man and woman living together, who have never produced any live children.

NOTE: A single person does not constitute a family.

TYPES OF FAMILIES:

22	Main Family	Whole 1	Completed 2	Broken 3	Incomplete 4	No Main Family (i.e. Head not member of a family) 5	<input type="checkbox"/>
23.	First Additional Family	1	2	3	4	No additional family 5	<input type="checkbox"/>
24.	Second Additional Family	1	2	3	4	No second additional family 5	<input type="checkbox"/>
25.	Third Additional Family	1	2	3	4	No third additional family 5	<input type="checkbox"/>
26.	Fourth Additional Family	1	2	3	4	No fourth additional family 5	<input type="checkbox"/>

SIZE OF FAMILIES: No. of persons per family: Write actual number, using 0 where there is no family of a particular type.

SEE OVER FOR SIZE OF FAMILIES.

27. Main family
28. First additional family
29. Second additional family
30. Third additional family
31. Fourth additional family
32. Total No. of families in household
33. Number of additional families containing sons of head
34. Number of additional families containing independent married
grandsons of head

DETAILED INFORMATION ON THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

(This section concerns the person recognised by the household members as their head.)

35. Sex:

Male	Female
1	2

36. Marital Status:

Never Married	Married	Living together	Widowed	Divorced	Separated Legally	Deserted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

37. Age, in years, at last birthday:

0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11
				55-59	60-64	65-69	70+			
				12	13	14	15			

38. Highest educational level passed:

No Schooling	Class i or ii	Std.I	Std.2	Std.3	Std.4	Std.5	Std.6	Std.7
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Std.8	Std.9	Std.10	Post-school Qualification without Matric			Post-Matric Qualification		
10	11	12	13			14		

39. If post-school qualifications (with or without Matric first) please specify:

.....

40. Is the head currently pursuing further education?

YES	NO
1	2

41. Present occupation:

42. If retired/unemployed, specify last gainful occupation:

.....

43. If unemployed, state reason

44. If disabled, reason:

45. Length of unemployment:

Less than one month	1-2 months	3-5 months	6-11 months	12+ months	N.A.
1	2	3	4	5	6

46. Status of employment:

Employer	Employee	Own Account	Family Worker	House-wife	Unem- ployed	Disabled	Retired
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

47. Address of Employer:

48. Name of business employing him/her:

49. Means of transport to work:

Walk	Bicycle	Bus	Taxi	Train	Lift	Own car	N.A.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

50. Cost per month, of journey to work:

Not Working	Nil	Less than 50c	50c-99c	R1.00-2.99	R3.00-4.99	R5.00-7.49
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
				R7.50-9.99	R10.00+	
				7	8	

51. Time taken by journey to work (from time he/she leaves home, until he/she clocks in at work):

works at home	under 15 mins	15-29 mins	30-44 mins	45-59 mins	60 + mins	not working
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

70.

OFFICE USE: Code Towns.



DETAILS OF ALL PERSONS/FAMILIES WHO HAVE VISITED THIS HOUSEHOLD AT HOME DURING THE PAST TWO MONTHS:
(Exclude all those whose visits were purely as a result of official business):

RELATIONSHIP OF VISITOR TO HOUSEHOLD	No. OF TIMES VISITED	TOWN/AREA LIVES IN	NATURE OF VISITS
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.

DETAILS OF NUMBER OF SOCIAL VISITS YOU AND/OR YOUR HOUSEHOLD OR SOME MEMBERS OF IT, HAVE PAID TO OTHER HOUSEHOLDS DURING THE PAST TWO MONTHS (exclude visits resulting from official business).

TOWN/AREA VISITED	RELATIONSHIP TO YOU OF PERSON VISITED	NATURE OF VISIT(S)	No. OF TIMES VISITED
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.

WHERE DO YOUR FOUR CLOSEST RELATIVES, OUTSIDE OF THE HOUSEHOLD, LIVE?

- 71. TOWN: 1.
- 72. 2.
- 73. 3.
- 74. 4.

WHERE DO YOUR CLOSEST FRIENDS LIVE?

75 TOWN: 1.

76. 2.

77. 3.

78. 4.

OUTSIDE OF YOUR RELATIVES TO WHOM WOULD YOU TURN?
GIVE ADDRESS BUT NO NAME:

79 FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE?

80. FOR HELP IN SICKNESS?

81. FOR ADVICE WITH FAMILY TROUBLES?

82. FOR BUSINESS ADVICE, OR ABOUT EMPLOYMENT?

83. FOR ADVICE IN REGARD TO MARKET GARDENING (if you have a small holding on which you grow crops/flowers/bananas, etc.)

NAME THE FOUR MOST ESTEEMED INDIANS IN KLOOF

84. 1.....

85. 2.

86. 3.

87. 4.

88. YOUR RELIGION:

HINDU	MUSLIM	PARSEE	CHRISTIAN	OTHER
1	2	3	4	

If "other", specify:

89. YOUR HOME LANGUAGE:

TAMIL	TELEGU	URDU	GUJERATI	HINDI	ENGLISH	OTHER
1	2	3	4	5	6	

If "other", specify:

Cost of Monthly Rent R

Cost of Monthly Band Repayments R

Cost of Rates and maintenance (if dwelling is owned)
R monthly/per annum.

(Cross out that which does not apply).

**DETAILED INFORMATION ON MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD
OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD HEAD**

ONE SET OF SHEETS *per PERSON*

INDIVIDUAL'S HOUSEHOLD IDENTITY NUMBER (from Table on page 2)

90. RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

91. SEX:

Male	Female
1	2

92. MARITAL STATUS:

NEVER MARRIED 1	MARRIED 2	LIVING TOGETHER 3
WIDOWED 4	DIVORCED 5	SEPARATED LEGALLY 6
DESERTED 7		

93. AGE, IN YEARS, AT LAST BIRTHDAY:

0-4 01	5-9 02	10-14 03
15-19 04	20-24 05	25-29 06
30-34 07	35-39 08	40-44 09
45-49 10	50-54 11	55-59 12
60-64 13	65-69 14	70 + 15

94. HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL PASSED:

NO SCHOOLING 01	CLASS 1 or 2 02
STD. 1 03	STD. 2 04
STD. 3 05	STD. 4 06
STD. 5 07	STD. 6 08
STD. 7 09	STD. 8 10
STD. 9 11	STD. 10 12
POST SCHOOL QUALIFICATION WITHOUT MATRIC 13	
POST MATRIC QUALIFICATION 14	PERSON IS OF PRE SCHOOL AGE 14

95. If post-school qualifications, with or without matric, please specify

96. IS THE PERSON CURRENTLY PURSUING FURTHER EDUCATION?

Yes	No.	N.A.
1	2	2

97. IF YES, WHAT IS THE ULTIMATE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AIMED AT?
.....

98. PRESENT OCCUPATION

99. IF RETIRED/UNEMPLOYED, specify last gainful occupation:
.....

100. IF UNEMPLOYED, reason:

101. LENGTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT:

LESS THAN ONE MONTH 1	1-2 mths 2	3-5 mths 3	6-11 mths 4
12 + mths 5	N.A. 6		

102. STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT:

EMPLOYER 1	EMPLOYEE 2	OWN ACCOUNT 3	FAMILY WORKER 4	HOUSE-WIFE 5	UNEMPLOYED 6
DISABLED 7	RETIRED 8	TOO YOUNG TO WORK OR SCHOLAR 9			

103. ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER:

.....

104. NAME OF BUSINESS EMPLOYING HIM/HER:

.....

105. MEANS OF TRANSPORT TO WORK:

WALK 1	BICYCLE 2	BUS 3	TAXI 4
TRAIN 5	LIFT 6	OWN CAR 7	N.A. 8

COST PER MONTH OF JOURNEY TO WORK:

NOT WORKING 1	NIL 2	LESS THAN 50c. 3	50c-99c. 4	R1-2.99 5	R3-4.99 6
R5-7.49 7	R7.50-9.99 8	R10 + 9			

106.

TIME TAKEN BY JOURNEY TO WORK: (from time he/she leaves home until he/she is clocked in at work):

WORKS AT HOME 1	UNDER 15 mins 2	15-29 mins. 3	30-44 mins. 4	45-59 mins. 5	60 + mins. 6	NOT WORKING 7
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107.

108. LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN KLOOF:

UNDER 2 YEARS 1	3-4 YEARS 2	5-9 YEARS 3	10-14 YEARS 4	15-19 YEARS 5	20-29 YEARS 6	30-39 YEARS 7	40 + 8	ALL LIFE 9
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A P P E N D I X B

IMPORTANT STATISTICAL TABLES

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TABLE I

Age and Sex Distribution for 225 Indian Households Surveyed in Wyebank, 1970-1.

AGE in YEARS	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total
0-4	84	6.68	70	5.57	154	12.25
5-9	96	7.62	87	6.90	183	14.52
10-14	77	6.11	73	5.79	150	11.90
15-19	70	5.56	74	5.87	144	11.43
20-24	71	5.63	88	6.98	159	12.61
25-29	65	5.16	63	5.00	128	10.16
30-34	41	3.25	23	1.83	64	5.08
35-39	26	2.06	35	2.78	61	4.84
40-44	28	2.22	26	2.06	54	4.28
45-49	22	1.75	20	1.59	42	3.34
50-54	27	2.14	16	1.27	43	3.41
55-59	12	0.95	18	1.43	30	2.38
60-64	6	0.48	9	0.71	15	1.19
65-69	8	0.63	5	0.40	13	1.03
70+	10	0.79	10	0.79	20	1.58
TOTAL	643	51.03	617	48.97	1260	100.00

TABLE II

Sex-Ratios by Age, Calculated From Table I.

AGE IN YEARS	RATIO OF MALES TO FEMALES
0 - 4	1.20
5 - 9	1.10
10 - 14	1.05
15 - 19	0.95
20 - 29	0.90
30 - 39	1.16
40 - 49	1.09
50 - 59	1.15
60 - 69	1.00
70+	1.00
TOTAL	1.04

TABLE III

Marital Status, Indians in Wyebank

MARITAL STATUS	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION			
	Males 20+ yrs of age	Females 15+ yrs of age	Males all ages	Females all ages
Never Married	31.01	31.27	66.10	56.89
Married	67.09	56.59	32.97	35.49
Living Together	0.63	0.52	0.31	0.32
Widow/er	1.27	10.34	0.62	6.48
Divorced	-	0.26	-	0.16
Separated	-	0.26	-	0.16
Deserted	-	0.76	-	0.50
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE IV

Highest Educational Level Attained by Indians Aged
Twenty Years or Older, Wyebank

Highest Educational Level Attained	No.	%
No schooling	133	21.14
Class i or ii	11	1.75
Standard 1	11	1.75
Standard 2	15	2.38
Standard 3	53	8.43
Standard 4	74	11.76
Standard 5	90	14.31
Standard 6	171	27.19
Standard 7	16	2.54
Standard 8	23	3.66
Standard 9	11	1.75
Standard 10	10	1.59
Post-school, without matric	-	-
Post-matric qualifica- tions	6	0.95
'Muslim Education' only	5	0.80
TOTAL	629	100.00

TABLE V

Occupations of Indians in Wyebank, Excluding
230 Pre-School Children & 309 Scholars & Students

OCCUPATION	MALES		FEMALES	
	No.	%	No.	%
Professional & Higher Admin. Worker	2	0.57	-	-
Independent Commercial & Managerial work	18	5.11	-	-
Subordinate white collar work - clerks, salesmen etc.	80	22.73	9	2.44
Skilled manual	23	6.53	4	1.08
Supervisor/responsible manual	39	11.08	3	0.81
Semi-skilled manual	102	28.98	15	4.07
Unskilled manual	41	11.65	29	7.86
Housewife	-	-	294	79.68
Retired/pensioned	17	4.83	10	2.71
Unemployed	27	7.67	2	0.54
Unknown	3	0.85	3	0.81
TOTAL	352	100.0	369	100.00

Ratio white collar to gainfully occupied manual workers:

Males 100/205 = 0.49 : 1

Females 9/51 = 0.18 : 1

TABLE VI

Industrial Classification of Gainfully-Occupied
Indians Living in Wyebank

INDUSTRY	MALES %	FEMALES %
Agriculture	7.46	5.00
Manufacturing	45.76	60.00
Construction	3.73	-
Power, etc.	1.36	-
Commerce & Finance	23.05	15.00
Transport & Communications	5.42	-
Services	13.22	20.00
TOTAL	100.00	100.00

N = 305

N = 60

TABLE VII

Monthly Costs of the Journey to and from Work
for Gainfully-Occupied Indian Workers Living in Wyebank

Monthly Cost of Transport Used by Worker	%
Nil	24.93
Less than 50 cents	1.36
R0.50 - R0.99	0.27
R1.00 - R2.99	19.51
R3.00 - R4.99	29.00
R5.00 - R7.49	6.23
R7.50 - R9.99	5.42
R10.00 or more	13.28
TOTAL	100.00

N = 365

TABLE VIII

Length of Time Taken by the Journey to Work,
Gainfully-Occupied Indian Workers Living in Wyebank

Length of Time Taken	%
Works at Home (excluding housewives)	10.30
Less than 15 minutes	18.70
15 - 29 minutes	34.15
30 - 44 minutes	17.34
45 - 59 minutes	6.78
60 minutes or longer	12.73
TOTAL	100.00

N = 365

TABLE IX

Length of Time Wyebank Indians of All Races
Have Lived in the Borough of Kloof

Length of Time	No. Males	%	No. Females	%	Total	%
2 years or less	82	12.75	86	13.94	168	13.33
3 - 4	67	10.42	67	10.86	134	10.63
5 - 9	117	18.20	127	20.58	244	19.37
10-14	110	17.11	130	21.07	240	19.05
15-19	63	9.80	62	10.05	125	9.92
20-29	109	16.95	70	11.35	179	14.21
30-39	44	6.84	36	5.83	80	6.35
40+	50	7.78	39	6.32	89	7.06
No information	1	0.15	0	0.00	1	0.08
TOTAL	643	100.00	617	100.00	1260	100.00

TABLE X

Household Size, Wyebank Indians

No. of Persons in Household	No. of Households	%
1	2	0.89
2	22	9.78
3	32	14.23
4	43	19.11
5	27	12.00
6	29	12.89
7	18	8.00
8	19	8.44
9	8	3.56
10	11	4.89
11	5	2.22
12	3	1.33
13	2	0.89
14	2	0.89
15	0	-
16	1	0.44
17+	1	0.44
TOTAL	225	100.00

TABLE XI

Family Size, Wyebank Indians

No. of Persons in Family	Main Family		Additional Families		All Families	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2	28	12.84	13	38.24	41	16.26
3	35	16.06	8	23.53	43	17.06
4	47	21.56	5	14.71	52	20.63
5	30	13.76	3	8.82	33	13.10
6	29	13.30	2	5.88	31	12.30
7	19	8.72	-	-	19	7.54
8	12	5.50	1	2.94	13	5.16
9	7	3.21	-	-	7	2.78
10	5	2.29	1	2.94	6	2.38
11	3	1.38	1	2.94	4	1.59
12	1	0.46	-	-	1	0.40
13	1	0.46	-	-	1	0.40
14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1	0.46	-	-	1	0.40
TOTAL	218	100.00	34	100.00	252	100.00

TABLE XII

Language Spoken in the Home by Indians Living in Wyebank

Home Language	No. of Households	%
Tamil	93	41.34
Tamil & English	84	37.34
Telegu	7	3.11
Telegu & English	9	4.00
Urdu	2	0.89
Urdu & English	1	0.44
Gujerati	5	2.22
Hindi	4	1.78
Hindi & English	9	4.00
English only	10	4.44
English & Afrikaans	1	0.44
TOTAL	225	100.00

TABLE XIII

Ratio of Dependents to Income Earners in
Indian Households, Wyebank

Dependency Ratio	No. of Households	%
Under 1.00	26	11.56
1.00 - 1.99	56	24.88
2.00 - 2.99	49	21.78
3.00 - 3.99	39	17.33
4.00 - 4.99	17	7.56
5.00 - 5.99	18	8.00
6.00 - 6.99	9	4.00
7.00 - 7.99	9	4.00
8.00 +	2	0.89
TOTAL	225	100.00

TABLE XIV

Monthly Household Income from all Sources
Reported by Indians Living in Wyebank

Monthly Household Income in Rands	No. of Households	%	% known cases
Under R25	7	3.11	3.18
R25 - 49	23	10.22	10.45
R50 - 74	44	19.56	20.00
R75 - 99	37	16.44	16.82
R100 - 124	33	14.67	15.00
R125 - 149	20	8.89	9.09
R150 - 174	13	5.78	5.91
R175 - 199	8	3.56	3.64
R200 - 249	10	4.44	4.55
R250 - 299	13	5.78	5.91
R300 - 349	5	2.22	2.27
R350 - 399	2	0.89	0.91
R400 - 499	2	0.89	0.91
R500+	3	1.33	1.36
Inadequate information	5	2.22	-
TOTAL	225	100.00	100.00

TABLE XV

Household Income (after housing & workers' transport costs have been deducted) on a Per Caput Daily Basis, 220 Indian Households, Wyebank (excluding 5 for whom the information was inadequate)

Per Caput Income On a Daily Basis	Income After Deducting Costs of Housing & Workers' Transport	
	No.	%
0 - 4 cents	1	0.45
5 - 9 cents	1	0.45
10-14 cents	4	1.82
15-19 cents	11	5.00
20-24 cents	9	4.09
25-29 cents	11	5.00
30-34 cents	9	4.09
35-39 cents	15	6.82
40-44 cents	11	5.00
45-49 cents	12	5.45
50-59 cents	37	16.83
60-69 cents	19	8.64
70-79 cents	15	6.82
80-89 cents	14	6.36
90-99 cents	8	3.64
R1.00 - R1.24	18	8.18
1.25 - 1.49	9	4.09
1.50 - 1.74	8	3.64
1.75 - 1.99	3	1.36
2.00 or more	5	2.27
TOTAL	220	100.00

TABLE XVI

Monthly Rent Paid by Indian Households, Wyebank:

Monthly Rent	No. of Households	%
Under R5	18	21.69
R5.00 - R9.99	16	19.28
10.00 - 14.99	25	30.12
15.00 - 19.99	12	14.46
20.00 - 29.99	7	8.43
30.00 - 39.99	3	3.61
40.00 - 49.99	2	2.41
TOTAL	83	100.00

NOTE: In addition, 12 households are receiving free accommodation from their relatives. Usually this is a son and his family receiving free accommodation.

TABLE XVII

Municipal Valuation of Wyebank Properties
Covered by the Survey

Municipal Value	Properties Surveyed					
	L a n d		Buildings		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under R2,000	55	57.29	29	30.20	16	16.67
R2000 - R2999	14	14.58	6	6.25	14	14.58
R3000 - R3999	10	10.42	12	12.50	10	10.42
R4000 - R4999	1	1.04	13	13.54	7	7.29
R5000 - R5999	4	4.17	8	8.33	8	8.33
R6000 - R6999	1	1.04	4	4.17	13	13.54
R7000 - R7999	1	1.04	4	4.17	5	5.21
R8000 +	1	1.04	2	2.08	12	12.50
No building	N/A	N/A	9	9.38	2	2.08
Not established	9	9.38	9	9.38	9	9.38
TOTAL	96	100.00	96	100.00	96	100.00

NOTE: N/A is an abbreviation for 'not applicable'

TABLE XVIII

Area of the Indian Properties Studied in Wyebank

Area of Property in Square Metres	No. of Properties	%
Under 2,000 sq. metres	1	1.04
2,000 - 2,999 sq. metres	12	12.50
3,000 - 3,999 sq. metres	7	7.29
4,000 - 4,999 sq. metres	14	14.58
5,000 - 5,999 sq. metres	5	5.21
6,000 - 6,999 sq. metres	2	2.08
7,000 - 7,999 sq. metres	3	3.13
8,000 - 8,999 sq. metres	6	6.25
9,000 - 9,999 sq. metres	1	1.04
10,000-19,999 sq. metres	13	13.54
20,000-29,999 sq. metres	15	15.63
30,000-39,999 sq. metres	3	3.13
40,000-49,999 sq. metres	0	-
50,000-59,999 sq. metres	1	1.04
60,000-69,999 sq. metres	1	1.04
70,000-79,999 sq. metres	1	1.04
80,000-89,999 sq. metres	0	-
90,000-99,999 sq. metres	0	-
100,000 + sq. metres	3	3.13
Not established	8	8.33
TOTAL	96	100.00

NOTE: 1,000 square metres is approximately equal to a quarter of an acre, and 4,000 sq. metres is almost one acre (about 40 square yeards less than an acre).

TABLE XIX

Length of Time Which Dwelling Occupied by Household
Has Been in the Possession of Household Head's Family, or
His Wife's Family, Wyebank

Date at Which Head's Family Acquired the Dwelling	No. of Households	%
Before 1900	5	2.22
1900 - 1919	4	1.78
1920 - 1929	15	6.67
1930 - 1939	33	14.67
1940 - 1949	36	16.00
1950 - 1959	19	8.44
1960 or later	37	16.44
Unknown	2	0.89
Not applicable	74	32.89
TOTAL	225	100.00

NOTE: The fact a dwelling has been 'in the family' does not imply ownership by a particular household - a kinsman may own the dwelling and share it with his relatives or rent it to them. Thus the number shown for whom the dwelling is not 'in the family' is 21 less than the number who rent or occupy their accommodation rent free.

TABLE XX

Period When Household Head Moved into
Present Dwelling, Wyebank

Period Concerned	No. of Households	%
Before 1910	1	0.44
1910 - 1919	2	0.89
1920 - 1929	5	2.22
1930 - 1939	27	12.00
1940 - 1949	34	15.11
1950 - 1959	41	18.22
1960 - 1964	35	15.57
1965 - 1969	41	18.22
1970	37	16.44
No information	2	0.89
TOTAL	225	100.00

TABLE XXI

Basis on Which Household Head Occupies
Present Accommodation, Wyebank

Basis of Occupation of Accommodation	No. of Households	%
Owner	54	24.01
Co-owner	57	25.33
Owner, with tenants	19	8.44
Tenant	27	12.00
Parallel Tenant	20	8.89
Tenant of owner	21	9.33
Main tenant with sub-tenants	6	2.67
Sub-tenant	9	4.00
Rent-free	12	5.33
TOTAL	225	100.00

NOTE: A *Co-Owner* is someone who shares ownership with another person. A *Parallel Tenant* is someone who shares fully with another tenant the responsibility for renting accommodation.

TABLE XXII

Pattern of Social Contacts Shown by Indian
Households in Wyebank:

(Number of times during previous two months
members of a household have visited, or have
been visited by, others from different households)

No. of Times One or More Members of a Household Visited/was Visited by, Others	No Visits	Mainly Local Visits	Mixed Local & Wide-Spread Visits	Hardly Any Visits Were Local	Wide-spread Area Involved	Total	
						No.	%
None	18	-	-	-	-	18	8.00
1 - 3	-	-	-	10	6	16	7.11
4 - 6	-	6	-	12	4	22	9.78
7 - 9	-	1	3	11	4	19	8.44
10-19	-	13	15	9	13	50	22.22
20-49	-	12	17	12	18	59	26.23
50-79	-	9	7	2	4	22	9.78
80+	-	6	3	-	10	19	8.44
TOTAL	18	47	45	56	59	225	100.00

The category 'mainly local visits' implies that most visits were in and around Wyebank; by contrast when 'hardly any visits were local', they were nearly all outside of Wyebank and its surrounding areas (Pinetown-Mariannhill, New Germany, and Gillits). When a 'wide-spread area' was involved, visits were widely spread over local areas, those fairly close and those far afield (including on occasions Johannesburg and other Transvaal towns). When visiting was 'mixed local and widespread, it was not as far flung as in the previously mentioned category, and covered the local area and areas such as Durban, Verulam, Tongaat and so on.

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